## Amusements.


ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2:15—8:15—Miss Simplicity.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Resurrection.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—The Darling of the Gods.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Nancy Brown.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways.
CIRCLE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
CRITERION THEATRE—2:15—8:20—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.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Running for Office.
GARDEN THEATRE—2:30—8:30—Everyman.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Skipper & Co., Wall Street.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Rivals.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:10—Pretty Peggy.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2—8—Mr. Blue Beard.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—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—She Stoops to Conquer.
NEW SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Vinegar Buyer.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—8:30—There and Back.
PROCTOR'S THEATRES—Comedy and Vaudeville.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8:15—The Auctioneer.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Sultan of Sulu.
WEST END THEATRE—2—8—All on Account of Eliza.


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# New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903.


### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Bogota, the Colombian capital, tell of growing opposition to the terms of the Panama Canal Treaty and of changes in the Cabinet. ═══ Tetuan, a seaport town of Morocco, was attacked by rebels; the Sultan is sending reinforcements from Tangier. ═══ M. Plancon, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, announced that all Manchuria was open to foreign travel, and that passports were no longer necessary. ═══ Details of the fighting at Sokoto on March 14 show that the losses of the natives were very heavy; by the recent victories 100,000 square miles of territory have been added to Northern Nigeria. ═══ Several persons were killed, stores looted and street cars destroyed in Valparaiso, owing to a strike of dock laborers. ═══ Armenian revolutionary bands were reported entering that country from Russia.

DOMESTIC.—Washington officials remain confident of securing the Panama route, despite opposition to the canal treaty in Colombia. ═══ President Roosevelt arrived in San Francisco, and was received with military and civic honors. ═══ Postmaster General Payne announced that no more rural free delivery postal routes would be established until after July 1. ═══ The Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons began its sixth triennial session in Washington. ═══ Secretary Hitchcock has ordered sold 2,000,000 feet of lumber, seized when several lumber mills in the Choctaw Nation, running in violation of the law, were closed

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ═══ Thorough preparation was made by the police to protect men who go to work in the subway this morning; a call was issued for a mass meeting on Friday of builders and materials men. ═══ Police discovered that Peter Batho, driver of the wagon which delivered the infernal machine at the Cunard Line pier, took it from a theatrical boarding house at No. 366 West Thirty-first-st.; the sender, who went there on Thursday afternoon, disappeared Saturday morning. ═══ Three women were seriously injured in a collision of trolley cars in Second-ave.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 54.

### PRELIMINARIES OF FUSION.

The dreaded anti-Tammany conference arranged by the Citizens Union has been held. All of the invited except Mr. Herman Ridder attended, as well as some who were uninvited, but nevertheless welcome. Everybody who attended went away happy and without any sense of loneliness through the failure of anybody else to be present. The conference did just what it was meant to do. It brought together once more representatives of the forces which hope again to work in harmony for good government in this city. Nobody was trapped, nobody was compromised, and it was not intended that anybody should be. It is not yet time to arrange conventions or talk candidates. It is time, however, for the establishment of friendly relations and mutual understanding of the disposition of those whose views and whose efforts it will later be necessary to harmonize.

An invitations committee has been constituted with what even the most timid must regard as ample safeguards for the interests of all parties to fusion. It will be able to give a welcome to anybody not now included in the anti-Tammany forces who wishes to join in the good work, and in due time it will bring everybody together for the campaign. Meanwhile there is much to be done by the separate organizations looking to an effective presentation of the issues to the people.

Whoever may finally be selected as the candidates, the strength of the anti-Tammany movement must depend on the contrast between the methods and results of Tammany administration and those achieved by Mayor Low. The plain people must learn the difference it makes to them whether pavements are improved or left to deteriorate, whether vice invades the tenements or the homes of the poor are protected from the "cadets," whether justice is equally administered or sold for a price. Nobody who merely looks at the surface of things or travels in a small circuit, especially in the well-to-do neighborhoods, has any conception of what has been accomplished in the last year and a half, and the contrast that it presents to oldtime conditions. Too many of our people who think they are representatives of intelligent public opinion concern themselves so much with incidents that they forget what is vital. They are not pleased with Mayor Low's manner toward this or that organization. Like Mr. Ridder, they are disgusted because he did not oppose a piece of State legislation which they do not approve. The tenement house law has made them a little trouble. They have had to pay some back taxes. They are not sure that Tammany is so bad after all. At any rate, it was easy to get along with. But all these annoyances, real or imaginary, are perfectly trivial beside the tremendous work that has been done by which every citizen profits, unless he is a rascal with a private "graft." These are the things which the people must be made to know, and plans should be formed to give them that knowledge. All the preliminaries to reaching out and getting hold of individuals should be taken, so that when the campaign opens there will be vast organized masses of men ready to support the committees.

Nobody wants to precipitate nominations or conventions, but we may well learn something from Tammany. It makes its tickets at as late a date as Senator Platt or Mr. Sheehan or any other practical politician among the fusionists could desire. But, nevertheless, it is in politics all the year around. It is getting its hold on the voters who will support its candidates when they are named. Every anti-Tammany body can do the same. It can make use of every day from now till November to arouse more and more people in every walk of life to a realization of the value of honest and efficient administration, and of the need of unselfish co-operation to secure it. Even Mr. Herman Ridder's independence will not be compromised by teaching his followers to think less of the Mayor's views on the beer tax which is levied in Albany, and more of getting all honest men, whether brewers or Prohibitionists, together against Tammany.

### COLOMBIAN AFFAIRS.

The accession of General Reyes to the Presidency of Colombia, if the report concerning it shall be confirmed, will probably, on the whole, be for the good of that country. It seems desirable that there shall be a change in the Presidential office. Dr. Marroquin, who has filled the place for some time, is a scholar of fine parts and high ideals. He has performed his duties well, considering the exceptional difficulties with which he has been confronted. But he never desired the place; his inclinations are scholarly rather than political, and it has been an open secret for some time that he would welcome release from the cares and labors of state. In case of his retirement, moreover, General Reyes has been looked to as the most eligible successor. He is a man of marked ability, who has not been particularly identified with either of the factions which have of late so rent that land asunder, and he is regarded by those who know him best as fitted to play in Colombia much the part that General Diaz has played in Mexico—an autocrat, a dictator, perhaps, but an enlightened and benevolent one, leading his country into paths of peace, prosperity and progress.

In one respect, however, important to both Colombia and the United States, the change from Dr. Marroquin to General Reyes, if effected, may not prove advantageous. Dr. Marroquin has been an earnest friend of the isthmian canal project, and has desired the ratification of the pending treaty with the United States by the Colombian Congress. General Reyes, on the other hand, has not committed himself upon that subject, but is suspected of some lukewarmness, if not of actual coldness, toward the treaty. He has not expressed opposition to it, but neither has he spoken in its favor, while he has declared that there is a strong sentiment against it in Colombia. Now, a session of the Colombian Congress has been called for June 20 to act upon the treaty. There has already been some canvassing of the situation, and conflicting reports of the result have been put forth, among them the confident statement that the majority of the Congress will vote against the treaty. That may not be true. We trust it is not. But if it be true, it is conceivable that Dr. Marroquin has decided to resign the Presidency in advance of the rejection of the measure to which he is committed, relinquishing it to a man to whom the adverse vote may not be unwelcome.

That may be a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation, but it is at least one for which there is warrant. It would be deplorable and embarrassing to have it realized, and would be, too, not for the good of either of the countries concerned. But it must be frankly confessed that no small share of the blame for it would rest at Washington as well as at Bogota. The factional spirit of opposition to the canal project which was manifested at Washington during the late session was most unwise. It was proper to express dissent from the policy of the government and to set forth reasons for that dissent; but it was another and a regrettable thing to foment ill feeling between the two countries, to give studied offence to Colombia for the purpose of making her antagonistic to this country, and thus practically to appeal to the passions of a foreign country for the defeat of our own government. Such doings were not new. They had been known at Washington since the early days of the republic. But they were, and they are in every case, unworthy of American statesmanship and of American patriotism. It is to be hoped that in the present case their menace will not be fulfilled, and that General Reyes, if he shall succeed to the Presidency of Colombia, will appreciate the value of the isthmian canal to that country, and also the reasonableness and generosity of the terms proposed by the United States for its construction.

### THE WORK MUST GO ON.

Speaking for the subway company and the sub-contractors, Mr. McDonald gave the strikers notice on Monday that work would be resumed to-day with new men in their places if the old men still preferred to remain idle rather than withdraw their demand for $2 for a day of eight hours. Mr. McDonald did not, of course, exceed his rights in adopting that course, and it is probable that his estimate of the market price of such labor as he requires is correct. The strikers received $1 50 or $1 87½ a day, according as they worked eight or ten hours, and the work was not excessively hard. The fact that some of the sub-contractors secured new men without difficulty yesterday is a part of the evidence which indicates that competent excavators and rockmen can be obtained in sufficient number under a suitable assurance of protection. At all events, the employers are fully authorized to put that question to the practical test. On the other hand, the strikers are under no compulsion, legal or moral, to go back to work against their inclinations. If they choose to remain idle, either because their former wages do not tempt them, or because they believe the state of the labor market is such as to prevent the filling of their places, they have as much right to stand by their policy as Mr. McDonald has to stand by his. While the general opinion is that they are mistaken and will have reason for regret if they persist, the management of their affairs is in their own hands.

But the public has an interest in the matter, and it is a vital interest. It is that fact which laid on the contractors the moral, if not the legal, obligation of doing one thing or the other. They were required to resume work without longer delay, either by coming to terms with the strikers or by putting other men in the trenches. The subway is a public enterprise, which is being carried forward on municipal credit and account. It has already caused great losses to merchants and an incalculable amount of discomfort to virtually the whole community. It is true that the builders are ahead of their contract, but that circumstance would not justify them in suffering the work to be halted indefinitely. They agreed to prosecute it steadily and diligently, and thus far they have, at most points, kept their promise. At the same time they have enjoyed extraordinary, if not unwarrantable, facilities in streets and parks, and public and official patience accounts in a great degree for the forward condition of the tunnels. We are glad to assume that they are sensible of these facts and recognize their obligation to put the job through as soon as possible.

Mr. McDonald has emphatically assured all concerned that men who take the strikers' places will be fully protected, and we have no doubt the Police Department intends to make that promise good. Strikers who have abandoned other kinds of work in Brooklyn have behaved badly in a few instances the last two or three days, but there has been little to complain of on this side of the East River. We sincerely hope that the Italians, most of whom have presumably followed their leaders blindly in the matter of demanding better terms, will also obey the orders to refrain from all violence which they are said to have received. But, whatever their temper may prove to be under pressure, the peace must be kept. The contractors, the men who may be willing to take the vacant places and the general public alike demand of right the firm maintenance of that principle.

But, as we must repeat, the contractors have an obligation to fulfil as well as a claim to assert. If under proper protection enough men to carry on the work with reasonable expedition can be promptly obtained their judgment will be vindicated, and those who are looking for employment at the wages heretofore paid will be fortunate. The cost of subway labor is of no direct concern to the public; but the public is deeply concerned in having the tunnels finished rapidly, and would not tolerate a policy of delay in manning the trenches. If, with no violence or terrorism to hinder them, the contractors should be unable within a reasonable time to get the requisite number of men at the price they have been paying, the public would have a right to insist on their offering a larger price.

### RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

Richard Henry Stoddard has passed away, full of years and honors. The honors have nothing in them of the tinsel and mere formal pomp which are associated with many a noted man as his career is ended. They consist simply of the poet's wreath and tributes springing from the hearts of a multitude of readers and friends. Mr. Stoddard never won worldly distinction; his was the life of the man of letters who rejoices in the exercise of his pen, and is happier in its triumphs than in anything else that fate could bestow. He had begun life in an iron foundry, he had held minor offices in the public service, but one can only think of him as dedicated to the Muses throughout his long life. His home was a delightfully bookish place, in which he and the late Mrs. Stoddard followed an existence that might also be called bookish if it were not for the almost romantic atmosphere created by their tender absorption in one another. When his wife died the house seemed to him an empty shell; he gave his treasures to the Authors' Club, and he waited with impatience for the final summons.

The list of Mr. Stoddard's publications is a long one. He had a wide scope, and, if we add to the books he brought out, the various prefaces and monographs he put to his credit, and the innumerable articles of literary criticism he contributed to journalism, it is plain that he has left a great mass of prose behind him. But it is by his poetry that he will be remembered, and remembered for many a long year. His fame, though wide, never equalled that of Lowell or Longfellow or Whittier. He never compassed the sweep and power of the Commemoration Ode; the body of Longfellow's verse is fuller and richer than the body of his own; in appealing to popular sentiment or in striking a strenuous note he wanted the Quaker poet's peculiar equipment. Still no one of these three surpassed him in the production of sheerly exquisite poetry. Though his poem on Lincoln is a fine performance, his songs give perhaps the best measure of his gift. The spirit in which he wrote them and the quality they possess are best indicated by these lines of his:

How are songs begot and bred?
How do golden measures flow?
From the heart, or from the head?
Happy Poet, let me know.

Tell me first how folded flowers
Bud and bloom in vernal bowers;
How the south wind shapes its tune,
The harper, he, of June.

None may answer, none may know,
Winds and flowers come and go,
And the self-same canons bind
Nature and the Poet's mind.

It is obvious from this that Mr. Stoddard had the inspiration of the true lyrist, the unforced and delicately memorable strain. He had much else—imagination, diction, color, picturesqueness and style. But if there is one other quality of his to which we would particularly refer at this time, it is the quality of deep feeling so eloquently, so beautifully, so poetically expressed in his "Adsum," the poem written on the death of Thackeray, in 1863. There is nothing finer in American poetry than that picture of—

The man of all his time
Who knew the most of men,

following the angel of death.

Into the night they went,
At morning, side by side,
They gained the sacred Place
Where the greatest Dead abide,
Where grand old Homer sits
In godlike state benign;
Where broods in endless thought
The awful Florentine;
Where sweet Cervantes walks,
A smile on his grave face;
Where gossips quaint Montaigne,
The wisest of his race;
Where Goethe looks through all
With that calm eye of his;
Where—little seen but Light—
The only Shakespeare is!
When the new Spirit came,
They asked him, drawing near,
"Art thou become like us?"
He answered, "I am here."

### DU CHAILLU'S BIRTHPLACE.

One can understand why historians might be uncertain as to the precise date of the birth of Christ and of Homer, and why there should be difficulty in determining the place where the author of the Iliad first drew breath. It is more puzzling, though, to observe the discrepancies in the accounts of Du Chaillu's origin which are contained in biographical dictionaries. Equally reputable works disagree. In the American "Who's Who" he is said to have been born in New-Orleans in 1838, and in the English publication having the same name he is credited to Paris, and, though the day is identical—July 31—the year of his birth is set down as 1835. Any one who is familiar with the practice of the editors of the first mentioned book of reference would take it for granted that the sketch which it contains was submitted to the subject before printing. Yet that precaution may not have been practicable, and there is no reason to think that the English "Who's Who" is conducted with less care than its namesake. At any rate, the bulk of the testimony is in favor of a foreign birth and the earlier of the two dates. Increased confidence in some of the statements to that effect is inspired by the fact that they are accompanied with such details as the place of his naturalization and the newspapers which published his first important articles.

It requires no effort of the imagination, however, to perceive that the task of securing an authentic biography of Du Chaillu was beset with peculiar embarrassments. During the first few years of his public career he was so generally looked upon as a Munchausen that there was no great demand for accurate information concerning him. The time having arrived when this was wanted, he was usually inaccessible himself. His parents were probably dead. He seems to have had no brothers and sisters, at least in this country. Moreover, he was unmarried. There were no immediate relatives, therefore, to enlighten the public; and publishers may have been forced to choose between using stories with which they were not perfectly satisfied or doing without altogether. Perhaps that dilemma may account for the reticence of one or two of the biographical dictionaries which would naturally be consulted by American readers.

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Governor Odell is wrestling hard with the thirty day bills. We feel a cheerful confidence that not a single one of them will succeed in throwing him.

The Court of Appeals has decided that the Fire Commissioner is really the head of the Fire Department. The legality of Croker's removal is yet to be determined, but the authority of the Commissioner over Croker while he was in office is vindicated.

It is comforting to know that it is no crime to scatter money in the streets. In these days of strictly scientific philanthropy such generosity is not looked upon with as much favor as giving a dollar and a half to some cause on condition that somebody else give two. Nevertheless, that is a primitive method of benefaction which has had the countenance even of kings who threw coins from their balconies and carriage windows on festival occasions. If some of our millionaires feel like sowing a few philanthropic wild oats they should have the chance.

Shamrock III is supplying substantial evidence of her ability to make things interesting.

We hope that before the summer vacation comes District Attorney Jerome will find it possible to grant Scannell's wish for a trial. He has been patiently waiting for many months and does not want to go away for recuperation with a sword of Damocles hanging over him.

The legislative representatives of our "tonsorial artists" did not manage their business at Albany very well. Professing to be exceedingly desirous of raising the standard of their profession in respect to skill and cleanliness, they got a bill passed which would have put the clippers on assistants and apprentices while it left the bosses subject only to their own sweet will. In a friendly but faithful controversy with their spokesman we made that fatal fact clear, and we are glad to observe that the Governor has accepted our proofs as conclusive. It also gives us pleasure to acknowledge the warm demonstrations of approval which have been bestowed upon us by the less exalted knights of the razor. We would now respectfully suggest to the proprietors of barber shops that they are at liberty to do as much reforming as they please, and really need no legislation in order to be good.

If Colombia does not want that canal, doubtless Nicaragua would be glad of a chance to get it.

In the building of new ferryboats for service between Manhattan and New-Jersey, liberal and judicious expenditure for vessels of genuine modern and up-to-date type is now conspicuous; but antiquated, prehistorical craft are still used between New-York and Staten Island.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

St. Louis has a city improvement league, organized sixteen months ago with one hundred members, now expanded to two thousand; and its first annual report shows that it has been doing useful and efficient work in the city's interest since its foundation. It first used its influence toward having a bill passed by the city authorities removing the exposition building from a public park in order that the new Carnegie library might be placed there. It has built three free public baths when the city had none before, and gave about fifteen thousand poor children baths during last summer. Five more are in progress, the municipality having now been shown the way. It has tackled the billboard question, the street railway systems and pretty nearly everything amiss in local administration, working a general result of good in all that it has touched. The city has a good deal to do to prepare itself for the crowds which will visit it next year, and no doubt the league will help it along in many ways, like the useful and public spirited organization which it obviously is.

In the Stilly Night.—"What is it?" the druggist sleepily inquired from his bedroom window.
"This ish drug store, ain't it?" said the man who had rung the night bell.
"Yes. What do you want?"
"Want to look in your city directory minute, an' shee where I live."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

A New-York woman, looking into the subway excavation where work is suspended on account of the strike of the Italian laborers, exclaimed, in vexation: "What inconsistent men those Italians are! They want the earth, but when the chance is offered them they won't take it up."

THE AUTOMOBILE GIRL.

There's the girl who is up in the saddle at six,
In a veil and a habit of blue,
To gather the roses of health for her cheeks
While the park is still shining with dew,
And the girl who is out in the opaline dawn
And away for a spin on her wheel;
But there is another who leaves them behind,
The girl in the automobile.

When over the floor of the ballroom she glides
In the languorous dance she is fair,
In shimmer of satin and glimmer of pearls,
With a rose drooping low in her hair.
But see her by day in the coat and the cap
Which fashion has stamped with its seal,
And where is the man but surrenders his heart
To the girl in the automobile!

She matches her speed with the swallow above
As he skims in the blue unconfined,
And gives but a touch to her tireless machine
And lo! she has left him behind.
The wind is a laggard as miles of the road
Like silvery ribbons unreel,
And Cupid's the chauffeur who sits by the side
Of the girl in the automobile.

Like the breeze in its flight, or the passage of light,
Or swift as the fall of a star,
She comes and she goes in a nimbus of dust,
A goddess enthroned on a car.
The maid of the motor, behold her erect
With muscles as steady as steel,
Her hand on the lever and always in front,
The girl in the automobile.

—(Leslie's Weekly.

When King Edward went to Italy he met, according to "The London Chronicle," a king who is more of a Stuart than himself. Both are descended from James I, but the King of Italy is also, through his mother, eleventh in descent from Charles I. In strict right, Victor Emmanuel has more claim to the British crown than his royal guest who wears it. But for their Catholic religion, the Savoys would have been installed to rule over England, and not the Brunswicks, when the Stuarts were evicted. After the children of James II, the next in blood was the Duchess of Savoy, daughter of Henrietta, the youngest child of Charles I. But she was not a Protestant, and so was debarred. Thus it was that the British crown was passed to the House of Brunswick by the Act of Settlement in 1701. Otherwise the Savoys would now be the royal family.

Poetic Imagination.—A poet, writing for "The Wichita Eagle" about the Arkansas River, says that "Forward it moves with resistless power." Much must be allowed for poetic license. In fact, if we did not allow much for poetic license the poets would all have to shut up their joints and go to bootlegging. But can even poetic license excuse the thought of "resistless power" in a stream which gets so dry at times that its bed has to be sprinkled in order to lay the dust? Is there anything approaching resistless power in a stream which is so waterless that its catfish come out at night and lie in the grass in order to moisten their gills with the falling dew? Is there, we say, even a suggestion of resistless power in a river which has sun cracks in its bottom big enough to bury a calf?—(Kansas City Journal.

The Kansas papers tell a story of an incident in President Hayes's visit to that State in 1879. President Roosevelt's visit is the occasion for telling it, and, had it happened to the present occupant of the White House, it would have amused him beyond anything else in his entire trip. Mr. Hayes was engaged in a speechmaking and handshaking tour. At Hutchinson a large crowd had gathered to greet him. In Hutchinson at the time was one "Bill" Graham, a cattleman much given to the use of intoxicating liquor. "Bill" joined the crowd without knowing what it was all about. He fell in line and gradually approached the President, who was standing on the lower step of his car and shaking hands with all who came. As "Bill" came near, the President reached over, grasped him by the hand, shook it vigorously, and said: "My friend, I am delighted to see you."

"Thash all right, pard," said Bill, "but b'gosh yer got the advantage of me!"

A Unique Record.—Dyer—Who holds the record in your automobile club?
Jack—Shaffer. He ran over himself.—(Brooklyn Life.

# About People and Social Incidents.

### AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 12 (Special).—Miss Roosevelt took a walk this morning for the first time since her indisposition. In the afternoon she enjoyed a long drive. She is interested in the country fair to be held on Thursday afternoon, and, it is understood, will take an active part in the affair.

### THE CABINET.

Washington, May 12 (Special).—Secretary Shaw returned last night from the South, where he had been on a business trip for about a week.

### THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, May 12 (Special).—Señor Corea, the Minister from Nicaragua, has gone to New-York on diplomatic business. He will spend a few weeks in Central America and then go to Europe for his summer vacation.

Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, and his staff will go on June 3 to Newport, where the embassy will be located for the summer. Sir Michael and Lady Herbert will sail for England on June 19. Herbert G. Dering, second secretary of the embassy, will sail for England on June 17 for a visit of a few weeks.

### NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 12 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse gave a dinner last night in honor of their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Moorhead, of Pittsburg, who afterward started on their wedding trip to the South.

Mrs. Thackara, daughter of General Sherman, is in Washington on her annual visit, and is the guest of Mrs. Reyburn, of Connecticut-ave.

General and Mrs. Corbin have invitations out for a dinner this week in honor of the officers of the War College. On Saturday General and Mrs. Corbin will go to Ardsley-on-the-Hudson to visit the former's daughter, Mrs. William U. Parsons.

Attractions are being added daily to the programme for the garden party to be held on Thursday in the old Naval Observatory grounds. Miss Johnson, the photographer, who went to the Mediterranean to take pictures of Dewey and his crew on their way home from Manila Bay, will conduct a tintype gallery; Miss Isabel May, who was a bridesmaid at the Vanderbilt-Neilson and Yarmouth-Thaw weddings, will be in charge of a Scotch collie to be raffled, and a Skye terrier, to be disposed of in the same way, will be under the management of Miss Helen Patten, sister-in-law of General Corbin. Miss Charlotte Hopkins and a corps of equally picturesque milkmaids will preside over a dairy. Other features will be a lotto table, a gypsy encampment and the crossroads store. Concerts will be given by the Marine Band and the Artillery Band from the barracks.

### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Polo, the races at Morris Park and coaching parties constitute the principal features of society's programme. There are some very interesting polo games this week at Van Cortlandt Park, and next week begins the series of tournaments at the Country Club at West Chester. In the course of the polo season, which extends throughout the summer until next October, an English team of champion players will visit this country for the purpose of taking part in the games. It includes Major Vaughan, of the 7th Hussars; Major G. K. Ansell, of the Inniskilling Dragoons; F. Freake, W. Buckmaster and C. Rawlinson.

Richard Walden Hale, whose marriage to Miss Mary Newbold Patterson, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Edward Patterson, takes place to-morrow at noon in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the University Club, the party comprising Edward, Arthur and Henry Patterson, Warick Greene, Robert Sever Hale, Arthur Hill, Robert P. Bowler, Frank Grinnell and James N. Perkins. The marriage ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast and reception at the house of the bride's parents, in East Forty-fifth-st.

Mrs. James A. Burden, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley, and Judge Ingraham, Charles Lanier, William C. Whitney and Rawlins Cottenet are among the patronesses and patrons of the open air performance of "As You Like It," which is to take place to-morrow afternoon at South Field, Columbia University, in aid of the University Settlement Kindergarten. Mrs. Vanderbilt, Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. H. P. Hollins, C. B. Alexander, G. G. Haven, William C. Whitney and Frederick Cromwell are among those who have secured boxes for the entertainment.

This being Wednesday the Woman's Four-in-Hand Driving Club will as usual take possession of the public road coach Westchester to-day for its regular daily trip from the Plaza Hotel to the Westchester Country Club. Wyllys Terry has secured the Pioneer for his run to-day to Ardsley.

August Belmont has left town and opened his country place at Hempstead, Long Island, where Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont are likewise established.

Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss Louise Ward McAllister will spend the greater portion of the summer at Belgrave, Me., instead of New-London, Conn., as in previous years. Heyward Hall McAllister will be with his mother and sister at Belgrave during a portion of the season, and Miss McAllister will as usual pay a few visits at Newport in August.

Mrs. Vanderbilt has left town and gone to Newport, where she is staying with her son Alfred and his wife at Oakland, their place at Portsmouth, R. I.

Captain and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow have subrented from Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary the Van Reed cottage in Bellevue-ave., at Newport, for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary have decided to spend the season at Lenox owing to the illness of Mrs. Cary's mother.

General and Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald have closed their house in Lexington-ave. and left town for their country place at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson. They will spend the summer at their cottage at Seabright, returning to their place at Garrisons for the wedding of Miss Eleanor Fitzgerald in the fall.

Miss Leary has issued invitations for a reception on Monday next at her house in Fifth-ave. to meet Archbishop Farley.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son at their house in East Thirty-ninth-st. Mrs. Rhinelander is a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip.

The Duke of Newcastle, who, after spending the winter in New-York, is now on his way back to England, has leased Queen's Mead, Lord Edward Spencer Churchill's pretty place, near Windsor, for the summer, and will take up his residence there with the duchess at Whitsuntide.

### NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., May 12 (Special).—J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, will not occupy his villa here this season.

Mrs. John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, will arrive at her cottage the latter part of the week.

To-day's arrivals from New-York were Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. Whitney Warren and Harry F. Eldridge.

Professor Alexander Agassiz and Max Agassiz are at their villa on Castle Hill for the season.

### IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, Mass., May 12 (Special).—Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, of New-York, opened their country place, Belair, to-day.

Colonel William L. Brown, of New-York, has arrived at Locustwood, his country place in Great Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have opened their country home, Bonnie Brae, on Stockbridge Bowl.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson, of New-York, reached Lenox to-night. They expect to occupy their cottage, Blantyre, this week.

Ambassador and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, who are to leave London this week for New-York, have engaged apartments at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

### EDWIN GRASSE'S PLAYING PRAISED.

London, May 12.—"The Times," "The Standard" and other London papers speak favorably and sympathetically of Edwin Grasse, the blind American pianist, who yesterday gave his first recital here.

### FATHER DOUGHERTY AT ROME.

Rome, May 12.—The Rev. D. J. Dougherty, of Philadelphia, has arrived here to be consecrated Bishop of Nueva Segovia, Philippine Islands. He visited the Vatican to-day and had a long conference with the Secretary of the Congregation for Extraordinary Ecclesiastical Affairs, which controls the Church in the Philippines.

### BISHOP AND MRS. POTTER ENTERTAINED.

The Church Club of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Diocese of New-York, held its annual ladies' day yesterday afternoon in its clubrooms, No. 573 Fifth-ave. Bishop and Mrs. Potter were the guests of honor. Among others of the clergy present were Bishop Burgess and the Rev. Drs. Huntington, Grosvenor, Greer, Morgan, Christian and Brown.

### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

The following are among those sailing on the Philadelphia to-day:

Joseph T. Bailey.
W. J. Baird.
W. D. Craven.
Mrs. Frederic B. Esler and maid.
Lemist Esler.
C. A. Griffin.
Ira W. Henry.
General A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A.
Mrs. Langtry.
Major Valentine McNally, U. S. A.
Dr. D. M. Wick.
P. A. B. Widener.

Among those sailing to-day on the Rotterdam are:

E. F. Mansfield.
The Rev. Francis Purtell.
Mrs. Fanny Fry.
The Rev. Tobias H. Farrenkopf.

On the Zeeland, which arrived from Antwerp yesterday, were:

Leo Allen Berghola.
Mrs. K. L. Richards.
Walter Frick.

Among those who arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from Bremen yesterday were:

J. S. Agar.
Moritz Boker.
R. P. Bishop.
Charles E. Baldwin.
George F. Baker, jr.
Colonel J. Howard Cowperthwait.
Joseph G. Darlington.
Countess Gherardesca.
D. H. Holmes.
The Earl and Countess of Kintore.
Georg Baron von Rheinbaben, Prussian Minister of Finance.
Baron Bela von Sailley.
Colonel J. L. Stuckpole.
Robert Saltonstall.
Lawrence Scott.

## THE DRAMA.

### "Taming of the Shrew."

The new version of "Taming of the Shrew," which was presented at the Manhattan Theatre yesterday afternoon, Elsie Leslie playing Katharine and Jefferson Winter Petruchio, is compact and well balanced. The performance of it likewise had the latter merit, an excellent company of actors having been brought together for the occasion. The first scene in the induction suffered a little at the hands of the gentleman to whom the outlining of the merry conspiracy against Christopher Sly was assigned; he was cold and almost inert. But Mr. Richard Webster, as Sly, in the bedroom scene acted cleverly and gave an impetus to his comrades, and with the opening of the play itself every one concerned showed spirit and intelligence. The scenes were modestly set, but effectively filled, the dance in Baptista's house making a particularly charming picture. An attentive audience was present, manifesting its appreciation in frequent and warm applause.

Miss Leslie's impersonation of the Shrew was pitched at the outset in a tempestuous key. She made a swift and energetic entrance, and in the colloquies with Bianca and her father was not only a vehement but a picturesque and engaging figure. Neither in person nor in vocal resource is she fitted to illustrate the formidable aspects of Katharine, a character in which a certain amplitude and a certain haughty weight do not come amiss. Presumably in recognition of her natural limitations, therefore, Miss Leslie played the part chiefly on its most feminine side. After the first explosion at the beginning of the comedy, and when she had carried off her first battle with Petruchio in a mood of fierce wrath, she brought out largely the nervous irritability, the emotions of pitiful suffering and dismay, and the pathos of sweet surrender, which were well within her grasp. The contrast between the earlier and the later phases of her work would have been less striking if she had moderated her initial transports of rage, but once she had abandoned the excessively turbulent note she marked the transitions in her taming with skill and consistency. Her demeanor was most attractive in the first stages of the scene in her husband's house. Then she was natural, graceful, and winning, and in a beautiful costume, in which she moved with ease and charm, she made a romantic and beguiling appearance.

A lithe and agile Petruchio, brilliant in red and white and black, was presented by Mr. Winter in the first act, humorous, but firm, and with just that streak of kindliness running through the truculence of the part which is needed to keep it from being unsympathetic. This actor started on a plane of vigorous and almost boisterous declamation, but he kept himself well in hand, and save for a shade too much of emphasis in the scene with the terrified servants he gave a rounded and vitalized performance. The argument between Katharine and Petruchio over the light out of doors was well handled on both sides, and there were some very pretty touches in the succeeding scene with Baptista. That character was made full of dignity by Mr. Edwin Varrey, who brought to the execution of his task the reposeful manner and the genial sentiment of a veteran. Grumio was creditably presented by