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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 17, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In a fight in Mindanao Captain Clough Overman, of the 15th Cavalry, was killed by bolomen. ═══ It has been practically decided to introduce Chinese labor in South Africa on account of the lack of men to work the mines. ═══ The loss of Mrs. Lorillard, who was robbed of her jewelry in London, will probably amount to more than $50,000. ═══ A dispatch from Manila said that Captain Pershing was sick and would probably be ordered home. ═══ Sibyl Sanderson, the well known American singer, died at Paris. ═══ Reinforcements of the Sultan of Morocco entered Tetuan without meeting with resistance. ═══ The condition of Henrik Ibsen was reported to be very serious. ═══ President Palma gave assurances of the success of the treaties between the United States and Cuba. ═══ Count Cassini said that the reports of recent outrages in Russia had been exaggerated.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt was caught in a severe snowstorm in the Yosemite Valley; he was quartered at the Glacier Point Hotel. ═══ The State Department, defining its attitude toward the reported massacres of Jews in Russia, said there was no ground for intervention by this government, which, however, was exerting its moral influence for amelioration of the condition of the Jews in Russia. ═══ S. W. Tulloch's charges of irregularities in the postal service were submitted to Postmaster General Payne, who said that they were old, and were chiefly personal grievances and glittering generalities. ═══ The C. M. Schwab Free Industrial School was dedicated at Homestead, Penn. ═══ Roland B. Molineux has taken legal action to secure his photographs and Bertillon measurements from the State Prison Department. ═══ The drouth up State has ruined crops to such an extent that New-Yorkers may soon have to pay higher prices for milk and butter. ═══ The forest fires in the Adirondacks have caused great loss of animal and bird life, besides irreparable damage to property. ═══ A strike in the General Electric Company is threatened.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ═══ Two explosions on Mrs. Henry de B. Gibson's yacht injured eight persons. ═══ It was learned that the New-York Historical Society needed $250,000 at once to insure the building of the central part of its new home, at Seventy-sixth-st. and Central Park West. ═══ The Italian Consul General asked Port Warden March to get the subway strikers to return to work; the latter expected that half the strikers would be at work to-morrow. ═══ Governor Odell was among those who attended the funeral of William Brookfield. ═══ A body found in the Hudson River on Wednesday was identified as that of a boy who had run away nine times in the last two years. ═══ The executive committee appointed at the meeting of employers was making plans for the formation of a central association. ═══ E. H. Harriman arrived from the West on a special train. ═══ A letter received from Krishineff said that the butchers of Jews were followed but not molested by police, and that the telegrams of a Russian official who wanted to stop the massacre were refused. ═══ Members of three generations of Italians were arrested for shoplifting; they said that they had been told that everything in this country was free on Saturdays. ═══ August Belmont's automobile driver was arrested for speeding; the banker and a friend were in the machine at the time. ═══ William Rockefeller brought suit against former town officials to make them stand the cost of fighting him about taxes. ═══ The winners at Morris Park: 1, Akela; 2, Wizard; 3, Walter Cl[illegible]; 4, Ishlana; 5, Shorthose; 6, Luke Ward.

THOSE MILES REPORTS.

So it seems that General Miles made four reports on his return from the Philippines, and only two of them have been published. No wonder Mr. Herbert Welsh is angry. He should add a postscript to his circular letter explaining how, in obedience to his insistent cackling, the War Department had been forced, some weeks before he discovered it, to give out two of the general's productions, and calling on the people to rise in their might and tear the veil of secrecy from the other two.

The excuse is made that these two reports had nothing to do with atrocities and contain no sweet morsels for Mr. Welsh to roll under his tongue. But that is clearly subterfuge. The people—that is, Mr. Welsh—are not to be kept in ignorance on any such pretence, and nobody in the War Department is able to say what would and what would not furnish a scandal to Mr. Welsh's taste. It is all very well to say that the two suppressed reports dealt with the coast defences on the Pacific and the garrison at the legation in Peking. Tyrants always hide their nefarious designs under cover of "confidential business." Isn't Mr. Welsh as good an American as Elihu Root, and isn't he entitled to know all about the forts on the Pacific? He is one of—we are sometimes inclined to say the whole of—the sovereign people. These forts are his forts. He helps pay for them, they are for his defence, and he has a right to know if the War Department is properly maintaining them and doing its duty by him. The fear of giving information to foreigners is not to the point. If he cares to tell his fellow sovereigns, King Edward and Emperor William, what his servants at Washington are doing, that is his affair. The servant is not greater than his master.

As for the other report, as likely as not our savage soldiers have been committing atrocities in China as well as in the Philippines, and probably revelations about Peking conditions are being suppressed lest the brutal character of our armies be further revealed and our incompetence to deal with inferior races anywhere proved. Mr. Welsh may well demand publicity for these reports, so that he may know how, as he hints in his letter, to conduct our government and instruct its officials, who are merely his stewards in the performance of their functions. But he should not stop there. General Miles has made other reports. He is a voluminous reporter. He has made reports about various campaigns, including some on Indian warfare, which we believe have found more favor with his friends than with those of General Crook. Let them all be published, and let the American people understand once for all what a mistake they have made in not long ago intrusting the entire management of their affairs to General Miles, under the supervision of Mr. Welsh. In that case we should have had no atrocities in the Philippines, and our campaign in Cuba would have been a dress parade march on Havana.

Mr. Welsh is not the only person who has hitherto been uncertain whether or not the "atrocities report" had been garbled by the War Department. General Miles himself has had to make inquiry. The reply shows him that his grievance in this matter—however it may be about his many other reports—is not against the War Department, but against "The New-York Evening Post," "The Springfield Republican" and other "anti-imperial" journals. The War Department gave out the report, but, instead of publishing it in full with appropriate pictures of General Miles in the full uniform of a lieutenant general as the champion of humanity and the savior of his country, these papers published a few perfunctory extracts and went on a wild goose chase after General Wood, from which they returned much bedraggled and very tired. Naturally, General Miles, who knew that his report was worth at least a double column head and verbatim reproduction, never imagined that his friends would treat him so scurvily. So when he found not half of it printed he assumed that his enemies had "garbled" it. We don't blame him, nor should he blame the wrong people. The War Department gave his report out in full. It was his friends who wouldn't print it. He went to the Philippines on purpose to listen to the tales of mismanagement, and when he brought back a large and variegated collection, poured into his willing ears by willing tongues in every Philippine Cave of Adullam, he was entitled to their support and their adulation. And they just dismissed him with an Associated Press dispatch. Such conduct was not merely unkind, but unpatriotic.

THE AUTOMOBILE LAW.

Governor Odell has signed the Bailey automobile bill, and it has thus been made a law. In so doing he has fulfilled confident expectation. He has also, we unhesitatingly believe, greatly served the public welfare. The latter fact is widely recognized by the owners and users of automobiles, of whom a large number favored the enactment of the bill. We believe it will receive more general recognition as time goes on and the practical workings of the new law are observed and appreciated.

The provisions of the law have already been explained in these columns. Some of them seem stringent. Perhaps they are so. It is necessary that the safety of the public on public highways shall be guarded, no matter how stringent the needed law may be. A machine must not traverse a dam or causeway less than twenty feet wide at a faster rate than four miles an hour. That, some cry, is a hardship. Have they noticed on how many bridges throughout the country horses are forbidden to be driven at a faster pace than a walk? Would it be reasonable to let ponderous steam engines go rushing at high speed over such bridges and along narrow causeways, where every consideration of safety prescribes a slow pace? Again, there is much protesting against the rule that a machine must be stopped on request of a rider or driver. Such requests are made only when the horse is frightened by the machine. How often does that happen? It is probably within bounds to say that in this city and its suburbs not more than one horse in a hundred is afraid of an automobile. Again, there are exclamations of horror at the imposition of a penalty of imprisonment for repeated and persistent violations of the law. Well, that penalty may be avoided by obeying the law. It would doubtless be a shocking thing for some fashionable young man to get locked up for speeding an engine at an unlawful rate. But then it would also be a shocking thing for somebody to get run down and killed or crippled by that same engine.

Long ago we warned the makers and owners and users of automobiles that the violation of law and the abuse of the highways would, if unchecked, arouse an irresistible demand for more stringent legislation. That is precisely what has happened, and the persistent and defiant "scorchers" are to be held responsible for it. It would be a great pity to have an important industry depressed, and the use of a valuable invention circumscribed, because of such abuses. But there is no reason why such should be the case. The new law permits the full use of automobiles in a rational and safe manner. It simply imposes heavier penalties upon those who use them irrationally and dangerously. What is needed is that people shall recognize that automobiles are made for use, not for harebrained and reckless "scorching." There was a time when our highways were infested by humpbacked "scorchers" on bicycles, who made every street crossing a place of terror and of peril. That craze has passed, and if now not so many bicycles are ridden as before, at least more of them are rationally used for pleasure, for health and for business locomotion. So, we expect, it will be with automobiles. If so, that manufacturer will prosper most who most anticipates the change, and who stakes his reputation, not upon a machine that will run a mile a minute or climb the Capitol steps, but upon one that will travel at a lawful pace without getting out of order or beyond control, and without emitting a nauseating stench or nerve-racking sounds.

CLINGING TO A FETICH.

Many a man has died for a sentiment. That fact is proverbial, and is often cited as a matter of credit and of honor. If life, then, is sacrificed to sentiment, there seems to be no good reason why other and less things should not be. Consistency, for example, and even the fiscal welfare of a nation. We may thus understand and respect the British Prime Minister's action in standing so resolutely by even so frail a sentiment as that of free trade, though we must declare that it seems to be contrary to practical business principles. It seems probable that Mr. Balfour and his ministry will persist in the proposal made in Mr. Ritchie's budget for the abolition of the tax on grain and flour. It also seems, at the same time, indisputable that the opponents of such abolition have the better of the argument. Indeed, the basic argument of the government's position is that the tax is contrary to the academic theories of free trade, and that therefore it must be abolished; which is simply no convincing argument at all.

The undisputed facts of the case are these, that the tax has not in the slightest degree increased the cost of bread, that it has not proved burdensome to any one or been complained of or denounced by any one, that it has been collected at little cost and with uncommon ease, and that it has brought to the treasury a revenue of $12,500,000 a year. Now one would think such a tax was almost an ideal one. From the practical point of view it has much to commend and nothing to condemn it. It is burdensome to no one, it is easily collected, and it is highly productive of revenue. But such considerations are as nothing by the side of the fetich of free trade. It has been discovered that this tax has, accidentally and without the slightest intention on the part of the government, proved beneficial to the millers of Great Britain. It gives them, all unexpectedly, some little measure of protection. Thus also it indirectly and unexpectedly benefits the farmers. Now, says Mr. Balfour, "if it "is a benefit to the British farmer it can only "be an injury to the British consumer. That "is a dilemma from which there is absolutely "no escape." That is the damning indictment of this tax, that it is a benefit to somebody and therefore must necessarily be an injury to some one else.

Mr. Balfour is a logician of subtlety and power, and his arguments are doubtless convincing to himself. That they will be equally convincing to less cultivated minds, or to minds less versed in his school of dialectics, may be doubted. People will ask, and they are now asking all over England, for tangible, or ocular, proof, or for proof of some kind, that a benefit to one man is necessarily an injury to another; and for proof that this grain tax is really burdensome or in any way injurious to any one in the kingdom. It has not raised the price of the loaf. It has not decreased the weight of the loaf. It has not caused deterioration of the quality of the loaf. In what respect, then, is it detrimental to the purchaser and consumer of the loaf? It is not to be expected that any satisfactory answer will be or can be given to such questions. The tax is not proved to be burdensome to any one. But it is suspected of being slightly beneficial to some one. Therefore, in the name of theoretic and academic free trade, it must be abolished. That is the situation in a nutshell. But it is scarcely to be believed that such a policy will always have that "broad public indorsement" which Mr. Balfour rightly regards as necessary.

REAL FIELD DUTY.

The State reservation at Peekskill will not be a picnic ground this year, and the National Guardsmen who will go there for field duty will have a less luxurious time than men previously detailed to camp have enjoyed.

In years past a New-York regiment when ordered to camp carried, with the exception of hospital stores and equipment, little that did not belong to the members of the command. There was no necessity for anything else. The regiment left the train at Roa Hook, marched up the road, was received at the entrance to the camp grounds by the headquarters representative, and with band playing, colors flying and a battery booming a welcome the men marched to the ready-made camp. By the time the men who had not been detailed to guard duty had unpacked their belongings, which usually included much that was not strictly essential for the promotion of military knowledge, it was time for the midday meal, and the soldiers marched by companies to the mess hall, where they were served by the State caterer, who received 75 cents a day for each man. There were parades, guard mounts, drills and schools for the instruction of officers and enlisted men, there were baseball matches, band concerts, "shows" and all sorts of picnic entertainments, but little actual work. The camp service was changed to some extent a few years ago when the troops divided the time between the established camp and a provisional one which they made, but this year a New-York City command of the National Guard will for the first time arrive at a camp ground which has not been prepared for it. The men will be compelled to make camp with the material which they bring from their armory, packed on the train, unloaded and conveyed, together with rations, cooking utensils and other camp paraphernalia, to the grounds.

The tented city which they will erect may not, in point of beauty and regularity, come up to the standard set by the men who did this work in former years; the history of the tour of camp duty may include less matter as to athletic contests, and there may be less demand for dress uniforms than heretofore, but the men will derive more benefit from their camp experience, will add to their store of military knowledge, and the cost to the State for feeding the troops will be 27 cents a day less for each man. The members of the Third and Fourth brigades have performed similar camp duty and have profited by their experience despite the short time allotted to each command. The service brings the guardsman face to face with conditions with which he should be familiar, and which can never be realized on a drill floor nor in a show camp. For the good of the service it is to be hoped that the old time camp of instruction, with its gold lace, fuss and feathers, may never be revived.

SCIENCE AND RELIGION.

In the comment which has been evoked by Lord Kelvin's recent statement of the attitude of modern science in regard to Creative Power one occasionally detects an inaccurate statement concerning the views held by representative men a quarter of a century or more ago. Such errors were excusable at that time, when they might have been based on inadequate or secondhand information, but are not defensible to-day. It was once a common supposition, for instance, that Darwin, Wallace and their disciples offered evolution as a substitute for God. They did nothing of the kind. They commended it only as a method by which the higher forms of life came into being. They believed that the process was gradual, and not abrupt nor simultaneous with the appearance of the lowest organisms; but they still recognized the need of a first cause. Tyndall, referring to the idea of development, and especially to Mr. Darwin's exposition of it, said: "If this hypothesis "were even true, it would not be final. The "human mind would infallibly look behind the "germ, and, however hopeless the attempt, "would inquire into the history of the genesis." Huxley, an ardent champion of evolution, once attributed exaggerated possibilities to protoplasm. Later he bravely admitted his mistake. One of his greatest services to biology was his lecture on the fact that all known forms of life were derived from previously existing life. He discredited "spontaneous generation" with convincing power.

Again, there has been a lack of discrimination between the atheist and agnostic. One flatly denies the existence of a Creator altogether. The other simply says: "I do not see sufficient proof. I do not know." Huxley, to be sure, expressed the opinion that "there is no "evidence of the existence of such a being as the "God of the theologians." This, it will be observed, is a different thing from asserting that there is absolutely no God at all. It would be interesting to know just how many prominent preachers and seminary professors at present believe in the God of such a "theologian" as Jonathan Edwards. Of course, all of Darwin's disciples did not stop at the agnostic stage. In Germany the reaction was more radical than in England. Yet even Haeckel, who is looked upon as an atheist, certainly did not occupy extreme ground when he wrote, in his "History of Creation": "We can never apprehend the first causes "of any phenomena. The force of crystalliza- "tion, the force of gravitation and chemical "affinity remain in themselves just as incompre- "hensible as adaptation and inheritance or will "and consciousness." To admit that things are past understanding is not to dispute their reality. To confess one's inability to explain a wonderful phenomenon often betrays as much honesty, reverence and penetration as the promulgation of a complete theory of interpretation. Let us be just to the agnostic, though we do not agree with him!

After all, it is not a long step from the position of helplessness in the presence of a profound mystery to that of the Psalmist ejaculating, "For I am fearfully and wonderfully made," or of Lord Kelvin in accepting (in the name of Science) the idea of Creative Power. If a man pronounces the riddle of the universe insoluble, at least he recognizes its vastness. On the other hand, he who thinks he has found the key may have no livelier appreciation of its awful proportions than has the agnostic.

Whatever scientific men themselves may think about Lord Kelvin's declaration, it contains at least one statement which will provoke a response in thousands of hearts and minds. He says: "Every action of human free will is a "miracle to physical and chemical and mathe- "matical science." Materialism—as represented by Dr. Loeb, for instance—may explain such physiological operations as digestion, muscular contraction and the transmission of messages along the nerves. As yet, though, there is not the faintest suggestion of an explanation of the higher functions of life. That which most inspires in a lover of music the belief that Beethoven was a genius is not the testimony of critics, but his own experience with the great composer's work. So, too, no one can contemplate intellectual achievement, perceptions of the beautiful, moral sensibility and the exercise of volition without realizing as never before the inadequacy of science to account for them.

Governor Odell's axe is doing good work on appropriation and other bills.

Manhattan Island will have a few landmarks ere many years have passed. Among them may be the new Custom House, the new Stock Exchange, the old City Hall, the new Hall of Records and some of our best office buildings and hotels. But the general standard of architecture and of open air statuary in this borough is not as yet excelling that of ancient Greece.

The careers of such a bank president as George G. Williams and such a railroad president as Robert M. Olyphant show that ripe old age and long experience have not yet lost their value in the management of corporations of the first class. Young men are pressing forward with constantly increasing insistence. Nevertheless, the usefulness of the veteran is not yet exhausted.

Now that the tunnel work is again under way, perhaps the contractors will hasten to clear away their rubbish from the streets and parks where their structure is finished.

Some of our Teutonic friends transmogrify our odd term of "sky scrapers" into "heaven scratchers," or equivalent syllables in the German tongue. But in their great empire they have few cloud capped palaces of business or of pleasure which can compare in height with the towering structures used for offices or hotels in New-York.

The sickness reported at the naval stations, due to the overcrowding of the enlisted force on account of insufficient accommodations of the receiving ships, was predicted by Surgeon General Rixey several months ago. While Congress was in session he recommended to the Secretary of the Navy that the receiving ship system be abolished, and that land barracks be erected at various naval stations for the preliminary training of recruits, and he expressed the opinion that epidemics were brought about by the crowding and other conditions existing on board of the receiving ships. Congress, however, failed to make the appropriation asked for, but better things are expected from the new Congress.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In his last will Dr. Ladislaus Jasinski, a leading physician of Lemberg, Galicia, bequeathed £13,000 to a fund for assisting widows of doctors, and ordained at the same time that not more than eight shillings should be spent on his funeral. His numerous orders and medals of distinction he had given away the day before his death to a hostler and a postman.

An Apt Pupil.—"The great trouble with you," said Mrs. Jaggsby to her husband the next morning, "is your inability to say 'no.' Learn to say it at the proper time and you will have fewer headaches."

"I can see where you are right, my dear," replied he of the throbbing temples.

"By the way," continued Mrs. J., "I want to do a little shopping to-day. Can you let me have $10?"

"No," answered the wily Jaggsby, without a moment's hesitation.—(Chicago News.

The Duke of Argyll tells this story of Winston Churchill, which shows that the talent for talk developed young in the author and Member of Parliament.

Some years ago he visited Harrow, and noticing a boy running around the cricket field all by himself, asked what he was doing it for.

"That's Lord Randolph Churchill's son, and whenever he talks too much we make him run three times round the cricket field!"

MAYTIME IN THE PARK.

May with all its its wealth of wonder!—
  Little silvery skeins of mist,
Then the cloud-wrack rent asunder,
  And the morn—an amethyst!
On each air a waft of attar
  From innumerous flowers, and mark
How the cheery squirrels chatter,
  For it's Maytime in the Park!

Backward singing toward the city
  Come the winged wanderers now;
Every bole-top has its ditty,
  And its song each underbough;
Warblers, orioles and thrushes—
  Little lyric lovers—hark!
O the gurgles! O the gushes!
  For it's Maytime in the Park!

Ah, the dainty dreams of dresses!—
  Symphonies as sweet as spring!—
Ah, the smiles that speak caresses,
  And the horses curvetting!
Ah, the hurry on the highways
  Till descends the spangled dark,
And the kisses in the byways,
  For it's Maytime in the Park!

—(Clinton Scollard, in Life.

The officers of the Canadian Government steamer Lady Laurier, which arrived at Halifax, N. S., the other day from a trip to Sable Island, report that many of the trees planted on the island have died. The news that many of the trees have died is disappointing to those who had devised an elaborate plan to prevent the washing away of this desolate stretch of sand, upon whose treacherous shoals many vessels have been lost. The Canadian Government planted thousands of trees on the island last year, the work being under the supervision of experts.

Nothing But Luck.—Enpeck—Meeker is certainly a lucky individual.

Slowun—What's the explanation?

Enpeck—Last fall he tumbled into an open sewer and recovered $5,000 damages from the city, and yesterday he fell out of a third story window and lit on his mother-in-law.—(Chicago News.

The following coroner's verdict was recently rendered in one of the counties of Indiana: "After having carefully examined the body, seen, heard and inspected the evidence adduced in the premises, I do find that the true and lawful name of said person is as above given, to wit: Andrew Mitz, that his age at the time of his death was fifty-three years, five feet and ten inches high, Black hair and dark complection, and that he came to his death as follows: After having the proper witnesses, which was a son of the deceased, I find that on the 14th day of February, A. D., 1903, and about 3 o'clock p. m. Mr. Mitz having seen some water in his cellar thought he would walk out to the end of the cellar Drean, which was perhaps a hundred yards away. After seeing the water comeing out of the tile apparently alright, upon looking around he saw a rabbit siting and went to the house after his gun, when he returned, the Rabbit had gone. So he went back and just before entering the house thought he would take the loaded shell from the gun, when by some means the gun went off. It kicked back and the stock of the gun hit him near the Groin causing a severe merorage. He managed to get into the house and took his bed and died from the effects about 30 hours later. The accident was peculiar but fatal."

He is familiarly known to his friends and patrons as Ohio, and he keeps a beer saloon downtown, a saloon that long antedates the high license law. A young man of the neighborhood recently secured a position as a book agent, and, having met with considerable success in unsuspected quarters, he approached Otto. He stated his mission in a little set speech, enumerating the books that he had at his disposal; but Otto was busy with other matters, listening only in a desultory way, without quite catching the drift of the conversation. "Now, there's Shakespeare; can't I sell you Shakespeare?" persisted the young man. "No, no," said the old German, waving him away. "I doan' vant to make a change. I haf used Schimmel's beer for twenty-five years, and dat is goot enough for me." "You don't understand me," replied the amateur canvasser. "I am talking about books." "Bocks, bocks!" axclaimed Otto; "I vant no more bocks. I get my bock from Schimmel, too!" —(Philadelphia Record.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 16 (Special).—Mrs. Roosevelt and Colonel Symons, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, had a conference to-day to arrange the programme for the Marine Band concerts in the White House grounds. It was decided that the first concert will begin on Saturday, June 6, at 5:55 p. m., and continue for an hour and a half. These Saturday afternoon concerts will continue until September 26, inclusive.

Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a few guests at an informal luncheon to-day.

THE CABINET.

Washington, May 16 (Special).—The Secretary of the Interior, who has been making a trip to the Indian Territory and Oklahoma since the St. Louis Fair dedication exercises, is expected to return on Monday.

Secretary Root went to New-York to-day.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, May 16 (Special).—Count Gherardesca, whose marriage to Miss Harriet Taylor will take place in New-York on Monday, will bring his bride and mother to Washington for a three days' visit before their departure for Europe. The Italian Ambassador and Signora des Planches have invitations out for a dinner and reception in honor of the count and his bride.

The British Ambassador, Sir Michael Herbert, will be the guest of honor at the dinner to be given by the Pilgrim Society, of New-York, in that city on May 25.

The members of the diplomatic colony have practically completed their arrangements for the summer, and dinners are being given every evening by the heads of the embassies and legations before departing. Last night the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, who will sail for Europe on the 26th, had as guests a small company, including the Italian Ambassador and Signora des Planches, the Minister from Portugal, the First Secretary of the French Embassy and Mme. de Margerie, Walter Berry and the men of the ambassador's staff.

The Secretary of the Austrian Embassy and Mme. von Callenberg, who are about to return to Europe, on their way to Mr. von Callenberg's new post at Bucharest, were the guests of honor at another dinner, their host being Mr. du Martheray, the Minister from Switzerland.

Signor Montagna, of the Italian Embassy, gave a dinner at the New Willard last evening, which was chaperoned by Mrs. Oliver Cromwell, of New-York. The company was made up of young women of official and resident society and a half dozen young bachelors of the Diplomatic Corps.

The Russian Ambassador has decided to spend a part of his vacation at Wiesbaden for the benefit of his health, which has not been good for months.

The Mexican Ambassador has taken a cottage for the summer at Avalon, N. J., and the French Embassy will probably have its summer headquarters at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

The German Embassy is being renovated on a scale in keeping with the tastes of Baroness von Sternburg, who has carte blanche from the Kaiser to make such changes as she may desire. Baron and Baroness von Sternburg will spend the summer in New-Hampshire. They have taken the house of Stilson Hutchins, of this city, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins having decided to spend the season abroad.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 16 (Special).—The chief of engineers and Mrs. Gillespie gave a dinner to-night, when their guests were Major General S. B. M. Young, Brigadier Generals Theodore Schwan, William Crozier and Tasker H. Bliss, Colonel Alexander Mackenzie, Lieutenant Colonels Henry P. McCain, John G. D. Knight, George W. Goethals and Du B. Gaillard, and First Lieutenant John C. Oakes. General and Mrs. Gillespie have dinner invitations out for next Thursday.

Assistant Secretary Sanger and Major General Corbin went to New-York to-day.

General Corbin and Thomas F. Walsh will be among the Washington guests at the dinner to be given in New-York on May 25 by the Pilgrim Society, of that city. General Corbin is vice-president and Mr. Walsh is a charter member of the society.

The famous Sheridan tapestries, which have hung in the National Museum for eighteen years, because Mrs. Sheridan's home was not large enough to show them to advantage, were put up at auction yesterday afternoon. The four panels cost the late John W. Mackay $50,000 when he bought them from the Pitti Palace, in Florence, and he also paid $7,000 duty when he brought them to this country twenty years ago. But, as only $15,000 was offered yesterday for the collection, they were withdrawn by the trustees of the estate. Mr. Mackay presented the tapestries to General Sheridan as an evidence of his regard. The weaves are considered to be the best examples of old Flemish art in this country. They were made by Janvier Leyniers (1627-'86) and illustrate the achievements of Alexander the Great. The bidders included Thomas F. Walsh, who is completing his home in Massachusetts-ave.; Charles M. Ffoulke, whose tapestry gallery in Massachusetts-ave. is hung with rare old weaves; John R. McLean, who has a handsome town and country house here, and Stilson Hutchins, whose art gallery contains some of the best works of the old masters, to which he desired to add the Sheridan tapestries. It is understood that the trustees will consider nothing less than $20,000.

General Corbin has gone to New-York for a few days to visit his married daughter. Colonel Hall is acting as adjutant general.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Yachting gives promise of enjoying greater popularity this summer than in any previous year among the fashionable set of New-York, and the season will open this week almost half a month earlier than usual, with the races next Thursday at Glen Cove between the candidates for the role of American champion in the contest for the America's Cup later on—the blue ribbon of the seas. Every day sees the putting into commission of numerous yachts, and flags and pennants are being hoisted in every direction all along the Sound.

All the country clubs near New-York are now open and thronged with a gay crowd for the week end. Among the most popular of these resorts is the Morris County Golf Club, where golf divides the honors with tennis, dancing and music, the regular Saturday evening dances having been resumed, while during the course of the week entertainments of the same character are given by individual members. Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy gave a dinner dance there on Friday for Miss Helen Bell, who is staying at Morristown with Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Thebaud. The question of the Sunday opening of the club for golf play is still undecided, but is likely to be determined by the board of directors in the course of the week.

Miss Leary gives a large reception to-morrow at her house, in Fifth-ave., in honor of Archbishop Farley. She will soon start for Newport, where she will entertain Mrs. Yznaga, Miss Sylvia Green and a number of other friends.

Among the features of the week will be the annual polo tournament of the Country Club of Westchester, which begins to-morrow with a match between the Westchester Club team and the Lakewoods, the latter comprising George Gould, with his two sons and Benjamin Nicoll, while E. S. Reynal, J. I. Blair, J. C. Cooley, jr., and H. C. Brokaw will represent the Westchesters. On Tuesday a Westchester team, consisting of Arthur Iselin, Robert L. Stevens, A. S. Alexander and Reginald Brooks, will play the Meadow Brook team, whose colors will be carried by Harry Payne Whitney, J. M. Waterbury, jr., J. E. Cowdin and L. Waterbury.

A number of weddings are scheduled for the week, beginning to-morrow with the marriage of Miss Ethel Hull Herrick, daughter of the late J. Hobart Herrick, to Edward Horsman, at St. James's Church.

On Tuesday there is the marriage at Grace Church at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Miss Grace Henop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis P. Henop, to Robb de Peyster Tytus. The bridegroom is a grandson of the late John M. Davies, of this city and of New-Haven, and has spent a great part of his life abroad.

The marriage of Count Giuseppe della Gherardesca and Miss Harriet Taylor, daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor and granddaughter of Moses Taylor, takes place on Wednesday afternoon at the bride's home, in East Seventy-first-st. Count della Gherardesca is attached to the Italian Embassy at Washington, where the young couple will make their home next winter, and has American blood in his veins, his mother, Countess Albert della Gherardesca, who was Miss Fisher, of New-York, having come over to this country from Italy for the wedding.

Another marriage on the same day is that of Miss Josephine Atterbury, daughter of John Turner Atterbury, to Eliphalet Nott Potter, at St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Potter, an uncle of the bridegroom, and the bridesmaids will include Miss Mary Atterbury, Miss Florence Twombly, Miss Pauline Biddle, Miss Helen Potter, Miss Anita Dominick, Miss Susie Howe, Miss Dorothea Draper, Miss Helen Parks and Miss Ellen Atterbury. E. Coster Wilmerding, Le Grand Cannon Griswold, Gordon Browne and William Post will be among the ushers.

Finally on Saturday comes the marriage of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, to Robert Hunter, at Noroton, Conn., where Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have a country place. Miss Stokes's brother, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, will perform the ceremony, and the bride's two sisters will be her attendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer have left town with a party of friends on their way to California, where they propose to remain until the end of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane leave town next Thursday, and will open Wyndhurst, their place at Lenox, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay have already arrived at Lenox, and are settled at Bonnie Brae for the summer.

Mrs. William B. Beekman and her daughter, Miss Heloise Beekman, will leave town before the end of the month for their place at North Hatley, in Canada. David Leavitt Hough, who is to marry Miss Beekman in the early autumn, will spend a portion of the season with them.

James Henry Smith sails for Europe on Wednesday to cruise in the Mediterranean on board Anthony Drexel's yacht Margherita, which he has chartered. Afterward he will go to Scotland, where he has rented a moor for the shooting season.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Stevens Ulman leave town on June 13 for Southampton, where they have taken a house for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden left town yesterday for their country place at Troy, where they will remain until they go abroad.

Worthington Whitehouse took a party of friends yesterday to Ardsley on the coach Pioneer.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., will go abroad in July. They will close their town house in Madison-ave. next month, and go to Henderson, N. Y., to stay with Mr. Robinson's mother until they sail for the other side.

Miss Nellie Barnes, who has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Warren S. Sturgis, at Groton, Mass., returned to town yesterday. Her sister, Miss Charlotte Barnes, who is abroad, will return from Europe on June 3. On the arrival of Miss Charlotte Barnes her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Barnes, will close their town house, in East Forty-eighth-st., and go to Lenox, where they will open Coldbrook, their country place, for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. W. V. B. Kip, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin will lease cottages in the White Mountains this summer.

Mrs. Arthur J. Cumnock is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cutting, at Meadow Farm, Lenox, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre are expected the last of this month at Lenox, where they have rented the Frelinghuysen cottage.

Miss Madge Niles, daughter of Lucien Niles, whose marriage to Sewell Boardman takes place on June 10, in St. Peter's Church, in Galilee, N. J., has selected for her bridal attendants her sister, Mrs. John Jay Knox, Miss Martha Lehser and Miss Whitney, of Albany. Mr. Boardman's brother Philip will be his best man, and the ushers will include George Read, George Boyd, George Coggswell and Harry O. Gruner.

Mrs. William Harman Brown has moved to the Florence, No. 105 East Eighteenth-st., where she has taken an apartment for the wedding of her daughter, Miss Lucretia Harman Brown, to Dr. John Bessner Huber. The wedding will take place at Grace Church on June 9.

Great interest is manifested by society in the show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, at Hempstead, on the grounds of Mrs. Samuel L. Kernochan, on May 29 and 30. It will be the first dog show under canvas, and the first held near New-York in the summer. The number of entries has surpassed all anticipation, and the success of the affair is already assured.

For other social incidents see page five, Part II.

TUXEDO DOINGS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., May 16.—The Tuxedo colony was dull the early part of the week, but later a crowd of well known New-Yorkers arrived at the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and family opened their cottage on Friday. Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock have arrived at the cottage vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, who have gone abroad for the summer. Others who now occupy cottages are Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond and Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, jr., of New-York, came up Sunday and are at the clubhouse. Admiral and Mrs. J. H. Upshur, of Washington, have taken apartments at the clubhouse.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt has vacated her Tuxedo cottage to go abroad for the summer. The cottage is being enlarged.

Miss Edith Poor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, of New-York, entertained at their cottage a large party of young people, among whom were Miss Janet Fish, Miss Cynthia Roche, J. I. Blair, J. M. Waterbury, jr., Miss Barker, Miss Babcock and Miss Sloane.

J. Henry Smith came here Friday on a special train to spend Sunday. He will shortly sail for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan S. Ellsworth, who occupied the Deerham cottage during the winter and spring, have gone to Southampton for the summer, and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman will occupy the vacated cottage.

Among late arrivals at the club are Frederick A. Juilliard, W. Irving Clark, jr., Grosbeck Fowler, William R. Stewart, J. G. Douglas, Louis Livingston, jr., C. Anthony Fowler, Miss Spaulding, Miss J. Sloane, H. T. Sloane, Charles W. Gould, of New-York; Joseph Gordon Bradley, of Harrisburg; E. N. Van Cortlandt, of Denver; the Rev. H. J. Hammon, of Wilmington; Mrs. George B. De Forest and Louis De Forest, F. B. Harrison, F. E. Kip, I Townsend Burden, Sumner Gerard, Mrs. H. K. Gilbert and Mrs. N. D. Sargent.

G. Howard Willett, from White Plains, arrived Saturday afternoon with his coach at the clubhouse. Among his guests were Seth Sprague, P. G. Brown, A. S. Campbell, Franklin Pelton and Howard Willetts.

NEWPORT NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., May 16.—Hollis Hunnewell, of Wellesley, Mass., is in this city on a visit. Senator Wetmore and family are expected here in a few days for the season. Lieutenant Hepburn, U. S. N., has leased the Mason cottage, in Gibbs-ave., for the summer. John W. Ellis, who has leased his villa, Stoneacre, to Mrs. Townsend (Frances Hodgson Burnett), has rented the villa of H. B. Duryea, known as Edgehill, for the coming season.

MRS. LORILLARD'S HEAVY LOSS.

All Her Jewels Stolen from a London Hotel—No Clew to the Thieves.

London, May 16.—The loss of Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, who was reported to have been robbed of $50,000 worth of jewels, amounts probably to a far greater sum than at first rumored. Mrs. Lorillard lost all her jewelry, except what she was wearing, and a letter of credit and other valuables. The robbery occurred at the Berkeley Hotel, to which two men followed Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard all the way from Monte Carlo. The thieves evidently waited for a favorable opportunity to commit the robbery. The police have no clew to them. Mrs. Lorillard remembers meeting, at various points of the journey, the two suspected men, and seeing them again when she arrived in London.