Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Miss Simplicity.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—A Mother's Love.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—The Darling of the Gods.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways.
CIRCLE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—My Lady Peggy Goes to Town.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Running for Office.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:10—Pretty Peggy.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—Closed this week.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—A Fool and His Money.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Janice Meredith.
NEW SAVOY—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—8:15—The Sultan of Sulu.
WEST END THEATRE—8—The Heart of Maryland.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—China declined the United States and Japanese proposals to open Manchurian towns to trade, on the ground of Russian opposition; foreign business men are complaining of the Russian restrictions. ==== General Petroff succeeded in forming a new Bulgarian Cabinet at Sofia; all the ministers belong to the Stambuloff party. ==== King Alfonso in a speech at the opening of the Cortes said that other European governments desired Spain to keep intact the territory of the Sultan of Morocco. ==== Colonel Taylor with a force of constabulary defeated several bands of natives in Cebu. ==== Twelve persons were killed and fifty injured by the fall of an amphitheatre at a bull fight in Algeciras. ==== Mrs. McBride, formerly Maud Gonne, precipitated a fight in a meeting at Dublin; John O'Donnell was badly hurt. ==== Mrs. Gunning S. Bedford was remanded to Holloway Jail on the charge of making a false declaration of a child's birth. ==== Lord Milner spoke at Johannesburg, sympathizing with the opposition to the introduction of Chinese labor. ==== Many changes are being made in the municipal departments of San Juan, Porto Rico.

DOMESTIC.—Postmaster General Payne called on officials accused of irregularities by ex-Cashier Tulloch to explain the charges. ==== The United States Supreme Court reversed a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission against the Louisville and Nashville and other railroads; a motion was made to advance the hearing of the Northern Securities case. ==== It is said that the Statehood fight will be renewed when Congress meets, and will block all legislation until it is settled. ==== President Roosevelt left the Yosemite Valley and resumed his journey. ==== Mayor Mulvihill of Bridgeport, Conn., after a lively session with the Police Commissioners, Sheriff and several prominent citizens, promised not to interfere with the police in their efforts to protect the trolley company's property; a few cars were run in the afternoon, and there was no further trouble from the strike sympathizers. ==== Snow fell to a depth of from two to ten inches in Montana. ==== President Ripley of the Santa Fe said in San Francisco that his road was preparing to build to that city independently of its affiliated lines. ==== A coroner's jury in Detroit held the Grand Trunk responsible for the death of nine Poles who were killed there by a Grand Trunk train while waiting to board a Lake Shore train.

CITY.—Stocks were weak at sharp declines. ==== The hottest weather of the spring was recorded; there were three heat prostrations. ==== The Brotherhood of Carpenters applied to the Board of Building Trades for reinstatement. ==== Several alarms were sounded for a fire in the five story brick building at No. 5 Worth-st. ==== Cotton went soaring; W. P. Brown, the new bull leader from New-Orleans, adopted aggressive tactics. ==== A closed trolley car took fire at Cypress Hills and a man was pushed through a pane of glass; he may die. ==== The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will begin work on its East River tunnel on August 15, having bought a site for a shaft for the work at Thirty-third-st. and First-ave. ==== Nearly two hundred trolley cars containing people returning from the Morris Park races were stalled in Third-ave. for an hour. ==== Another refugee from Kishineff arrived and told a story of the massacre; additional contributions brought the total of the relief fund up to $45,000.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 degrees; lowest, 59.

PENNYPACKER AND THE PRESS.

The newspapers in Pennsylvania seem bound to force Governor Pennypacker to bring suit under his own gag law. They are proceeding with great care to avoid careless and incorrect statements about private persons, and devoting themselves energetically to caricatures of the Governor of the sort that he declared would have subjected their publishers to being drawn and quartered in England a century ago. It may fairly be questioned if they are entirely just in devoting their entire attention to the Governor, to the neglect of the politicians to whom he owes allegiance. It would be only fair to force them into libel suits and subject them to cross-examination concerning the matters made subjects of cartoons.

It must be confessed, however, that the Governor has given excuse for the concentrated attack. He proposed the gag law and signed it; and these were the least of his blunders. His memorandum of approval and his subsequent utterances were simply magnetic. Every pen was irresistibly attracted toward him. He lent himself to caricature. He seemed to demand it as his right. With a folly that was unnatural to the most fatuous, and must have been acquired by long study, he selected his own particular gridiron, and told the artists that one type of cartoon of himself was particularly offensive, and that this law was aimed to suppress such outrages. Accordingly he has since daily seen himself defiantly pictured in the very attitudes which drove him to his exhibitions of rage.

It looks as if there was only one thing for Governor Pennypacker to do. He must sue the offending newspapers or see his law brought into utter contempt. He made the issue. He frankly announced his purpose to punish the offensive cartoons of himself and Senator Quay. He has on the statute book the law which he asked for, and the newspapers daily lay themselves open to action by him and by nobody else under it. How can he avoid accepting their challenge? His dignity as Governor will not permit his noticing such attacks? His dignity as Governor did not prevent his noticing them, asking for the law, and in his memorandum of approval exhibiting his own personal soreness. As the chief executive of the commonwealth he has an especial duty to enforce the law, and if he is the citizen whom the lawbreakers pick out for attack in making their defiance of the law, not only as an aggrieved citizen, but as a faithful magistrate, he is bound to proceed against them.

Governor Pennypacker will be made ridiculous for all time if he retires from the field confessing that his law is impotent and his denunciation of the press empty thunder. If, on the other hand, he brings action his last state is likely to be worse than his first. What can a man say on cross-examination about the injury to his feelings caused by picturing him as a wounded and bepatched parrot, as a grotesque knight tilting with windmills, and as a homely little man trying to stop the wheels of a great machine? Think of him in a courtroom after being dissected by some sharp tongued Philadelphia lawyer. He has made a fatal mistake. He has intensified the attacks which he foolishly thought he could suppress. Instead of repressing the abuses of the newspapers which really call for repression, he is likely to give them free rein and make more difficult than ever the maintenance of high standards in the newspaper business.

THE MAYOR OF BRIDGEPORT.

After their experience on Sunday the street railroad managers of Bridgeport were justified in not making a general attempt to run their cars yesterday, there being no assurance that the public authorities would protect employes or passengers. In the course of the day it was announced that, as the result of a spirited conference, at which Mayor Mulvihill heard his conduct of the day before condemned in plain terms, he would hereafter refrain from interfering with the operations of the police, and the prospect of firm and united action to preserve order is consequently improved. In justice to the Mayor, who was himself a labor leader when he was elected to office, it should be said that he warmly denies having shown sympathy with the rioters on Sunday; but the fact remains that through his intervention a stone thrower escaped from the deputy sheriffs who had caught him, and that he was cheered by the mob. If his motives are entitled to the benefit of the doubt, it cannot be denied that he showed miserable judgment and pretty clearly indicated his unfitness to cope with a serious situation.

It must be said, furthermore, that at yesterday's conference, attended by himself, the Police Commissioners, the Sheriff and a number of prominent citizens, the Mayor revealed a radically false conception of fundamental principles. When frankly accused of having done more than anybody else to encourage the rioters, he retorted that "the Connecticut Railway "and Lighting Company paid no taxes to the "city and got more protection than all the "other concerns in town." That assertion was flatly contradicted. But suppose it were true. What would it have to do with the case? The police and the Sheriff were attempting to preserve the peace, not primarily in the interest of the railroad company, but in the name and interest of the whole public. In this instance it is said that there were very few strikers in the mob, and that those who did mingle with the rioters tried to stop their violence. We hope that this is true, but it is certain that the Mayor's talk about the company displayed the attitude which strikers habitually take when the police and, especially, the militia are called out to preserve order. The angry cry is always heard on such occasions that the men in uniform are helping the employers of labor to win the contest; but that is never the object of the authorities. The public indignation which violence produces is commonly injurious to the strikers, and a restoration of order often results in their defeat. But the police and the soldiers do not seek to accomplish that result. They have nothing to do with the original dispute between employers and employed. Their sole duty is to preserve the peace, and that is a duty which they cannot avoid without treachery and disgrace.

Labor unions have done too little toward removing the confusion of ignorant minds in respect to this matter and restraining the passions of men who are not ignorant, but wilful. That is the most conspicuous fault of labor leaders, and in its effects perhaps the most mischievous. In public addresses and communications to the press they may express sound views and seem to recognize clearly the harm which violence must sooner or later do their own cause, but their influence is seldom exercised with anything like the vigor of their professions to the public, and in the end they are usually more prolific of excuses than of condemnation. It is deplorable that the Mayor of Bridgeport should have promptly set a perverse example by irrelevant talk about alleged delinquencies on the part of the railroad company. That is not the question at issue, and just now it is of trifling interest to the people of Bridgeport. For the moment, the one thing which they require and demand is the suppression of disorder through the application of whatever degree of force the turbulent element may compel the authorities to employ.

QUESTIONS ABOUT SIGNS.

It has been a pleasure to commend the progress that has been made, though so late, toward equipping this city with a decent system of street signs. Some of the chief avenues are now provided with signs which leave little to be desired in the way of either looks or use. Others, unhappily, are not so well served. Time and observation confirm the unfavorable opinion which we at first expressed concerning the triangular signs, and concerning the quality of colored glass used in those and in some other signs. Yet we have them still with us in Manhattan, and now Brooklyn, too, is introducing them. It is a wretched blunder.

Apart from these points of criticism, there are various features of the system or systems which suggest errors of policy and concerning which thoughtful people are beginning to ask questions. On some avenues, for example, there are large electric lamps for general lighting purposes, and there are also gas lamps at the street corners used exclusively for illuminating the signs. The latter cannot illuminate the street at all, for they are completely boxed in with dark blue glass. Generally the gas lamp in the sign stands close by the side of an electric light pole, so that the latter prevents any one from seeing one side of the sign box. Now, people want to know why it is necessary to pay a large sum of money just to illuminate a sign when the sign could be placed on the electric light pole and be illumined by the electric light better than it is now and with no cost for illumination. That is done on some avenues. Why not on all?

Again, wherever it is not practicable to illumine the sign by electricity, and gas must accordingly be used, why should the gas light be entirely boxed in so as not to illumine the street? It is, of course, necessary to have the signs illumined at night. But it does not need all the light of a gas burner to do that. On the upper part of Fifth-ave. and other thoroughfares there are gas lamps equipped with admirable signs so arranged that while the signs are brilliantly illuminated they do not interfere with the general lighting of the streets at all. The lamps illuminate the streets just as fully as they would if there were no signs on them. People are asking why such lamps and signs cannot be used in all cases, so that streets and street signs will both be illuminated by the same light and the city be spared the double cost which it now has to pay.

There are, we repeat, some admirable signs in the city, and there are some which cannot be commended. There should be only one kind, and that the best, and it should be the best in appearance, in utility and in economy. We have no doubt that we shall have such a system some day. Progress toward it is now being made. But we have been waiting for it a weary while!

WORSE THAN AHASUERUS.

A startling confirmation of the indictment of the Russian Government which we set forth in these columns yesterday is furnished in a later item of news from St. Petersburg. There has been issued, according to The Associated Press, a ministerial decree forbidding the Jews to defend themselves against their persecutors and murderers. In ordinary circumstances we should regard such news with utter incredulity. But memories of Poland and of Finland, of Samarkand and Blagovestchensk, constrain us to regard it as probably true. It is at least in accord with the known record of the Russian Government.

By common consent Ahasuerus, identified with Xerxes, is despised as one of the most unworthy rulers in either sacred or profane history. He was the embodiment of weakness, vanity, cruelty and vice. In compliance with the promptings of a sort of Procurator of the Holy Synod of his day, he decreed on a notable occasion the persecution and extermination of the Jews, including women and children—as at Kishineff. But at the last moment he relented, and, although he would not annul or countermand the decree, he issued another decree giving the Jews permission to defend themselves, "to gather themselves together and to stand for "their life, to avenge themselves on their ene-"mies." The result was that the Jews did defend themselves so stoutly that "no man could "withstand them, . . . and all the rulers of "the provinces, and the lieutenants, and the "deputies, and officers of the King helped the "Jews."

Are we to understand that the government of Nicholas II, in the twentieth century of the Christian era, is worse than was that of Ahasuerus five centuries before the Christian era? The "immutable right of self-protection" is one of the highest, most absolute and most universal of the "natural and inalienable rights" of man. The denial of it involves responsibilities of immeasurable gravity. If the Russian Government is forbidding the Jews to defend themselves against their ravishers and murderers it is making itself accountable for every crime that may be committed against them; and that, judging from the example of Kishineff, is an accountability from which even Russian autocracy might well shrink.

A MEMORIAL TO BESSEMER.

The agitation has begun in England for the establishment by popular subscription of a memorial to Sir Henry Bessemer. If any man deserves such an honor it is certainly the one who enormously extended the application of steel by cheapening the operation of making it. Other factors have played a part in the reduction of the cost from $250 to $20 or $25 a ton in less than half a century; but by far the most influential is the process which bears this great inventor's name. Every man, woman and child in every civilized country, and millions of people still living in barbarism, have been benefited directly or indirectly thereby. More than five years have elapsed since Sir Henry's death. Hence the movement now on foot can scarcely be regarded as premature. Moreover, his merit received very little formal recognition during his lifetime. He was made a baronet, not on account of his metallurgical achievements, but in compensation for a stamp cancelling device of his which the government adopted without other payment. There is all the more reason, therefore, for posthumous appreciation of his services.

While the scheme has not yet been fully developed, it will probably take the form of provision for instruction and research work in metallurgy, under the direction of the University of London. Perhaps several international scholarships for post graduate courses may likewise be endowed. This and other details will depend partly upon the amount raised and partly upon further conferences. The committee in charge will be in a better position to mature the project after the public meeting to be held on June 29. It is already evident, though, that the memorial will assume a practical as well as sentimental form, in which particular its propriety will be materially enhanced. Sir Henry himself enjoyed no such educational advantages. He went from the schools of his country home into his father's type foundry. Being a genius, he rose superior to these limitations; but with a better equipment he might have accomplished more. In the long run the world gets more out of men who have had training than it does out of those who lack it.

THE END OF FINLAND.

The conquest of Finland is now complete. The last remnant of that independence which five Russian Czars successively pledged themselves to maintain has been swept away. The dictatorship established last month has gone into full force, and the country is now as absolutely subject to the will of a single officer as ever was a conquered province at the mercy of a Hun or Mogul conqueror.

General Bobrikoff is the dictator. Nominally he is Governor General. But the imperial rescript which the Czar signed on April 2 makes him an absolute autocrat. Practically all the powers formerly exercised by the Finland Parliament are now vested in him. He has personal authority over and control of every department of public administration, whether State, municipal or communal. He is especially authorized and directed to "Russianize" the schools of Finland, which have hitherto enjoyed an enviable reputation, but which we may now expect to see degraded to the Russian level. It seems probable, too, that the national Church of Finland will be suppressed, and the people will be told that if they want to worship God they must do it in the manner prescribed by the Holy Synod.

One of the most despotic powers of the dictatorship, and one most promptly exercised, is that of summarily exiling, without judicial process, any person in Finland who may be considered objectionable. It is literally true that General Bobrikoff is empowered, at his sole word, without making charges or giving reasons, to send into exile any Finlanders whom he may desire thus to treat. It is true, also, that he has been exercising that power in the harshest manner. He marked, indeed, his elevation to the dictatorship by summarily exiling a number of the most eminent and most widely respected men in Helsingfors. Not one of these was even accused, much less convicted, of any political offence, and it is patent that several of them were thus exiled to gratify some private spite which the dictator or some of his underlings had against them.

The most extraordinary feature of the case is that it was all so needless and so unprovoked. Had Finland ever rebelled, or shown the slightest disloyalty or disaffection, it would not have been strange had Russia crushed her into subjection. But such was never the case. Finland has always been conspicuously loyal and devoted. This conquest of her seems, therefore, entirely wanton. Why it should have been done is a complete mystery, unless we attribute it to a mania on the part of those reactionary fanatics, M. de Plehve and M. Pobiedonostseff.

It would be overstating the case, perhaps, to say that the American public is growing weary of the talk about Dr. Lorenz, but such will be its state of mind ere long. His way of treating congenital dislocation of the hip has its merits. He has unhesitatingly demonstrated it to his professional brethren in many places. The influence of his example may encourage bloodless methods in other departments of surgery. It ought to be added, too, that personally he is modest in manner and pretension. Yet there are a few other circumstances which people of judicial temperaments cannot fail to remember. The system which he has done so much to commend to favor is not original with him, nor is it infallible. The Austrian himself does not pretend that it succeeds with over 50 per cent of those patients who have only one hip displaced, or 25 per cent where there is a double dislocation. Statistics are not at hand to show the average outcome of the old practice, but it has accomplished some remarkable triumphs. Since the introduction of anæsthetics and aseptic methods surgery is a vastly different thing from what it was half a century ago. There are other orthopedic specialists than Dr. Lorenz who are achieving wonders, and some of them live in New-York City.

The hosts that are swarming to Morris Park to see the May races prove beyond dispute that the turf now enjoys a more extensive popularity in this State than ever before in its history.

When Russia gets a grip anywhere it is hard to loosen the hug of the bear. Even the British bulldog can hardly fasten its teeth deeper and hold on longer. Both are thoroughbreds in their way, and when the final tussle comes, in this or some future century, the struggle will be long and deadly.

When a man changes his residence from the United States to one of the new tropical possessions, one of the first bits of advice he receives from people who have been there or who know something about the climatic peculiarities of the country is: "Leave drink alone." The little tipple which may do no harm here cannot be indulged in there without serious risk. Hence it was an act of wisdom on the part of the Philippine Commission to prohibit the sale of liquor at any post or within two miles of it. General Davis's order directing the strict enforcement of the act shows that the authorities are determined to protect the men against themselves, and that the traffic in liquor will be made difficult and expensive, even if it cannot be prevented.

The request for an appropriation of $2,500,000 for the new buildings of the College of the City of New-York reminds our citizens of the number, variety and importance of the structures which are to be completed in a few years within the borders of this big town.

An ironical and jesting remark made by a Manhattan magistrate upon the bench and reported in the newspapers of this town has caused no inconsiderable perturbation on the shores of Lake Michigan. A Cook County judge is quoted as saying that "jealousy of Chicago rankles in every New-Yorker's breast." We really didn't know it. In fact, every one of us admires Chicago's excellent qualities. Carking and corroding cares of various kinds may possibly at times disturb the slumbers of the big city of the East, but it is never jealous of the big city of the West.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An Owingsville (Ky.) man was greatly troubled in early life because he was constantly being arrested on warrants sworn out against a neighbor who rejoiced in the same name. The man thought that the least he could do for his children was to give them odd yet pleasing names, so he tacked London Judge and Reputable Kingdom onto his two sons, and his daughters try to smile when they answer to Southern Soil, Hebrew Fashion, China Figure, Avenue Belle and Hell-in-the-Kitchen.

QUEER, ISN'T IT?

At breaking all the rules of speech
Fair woman is majestic.
She hires an imported girl
And calls her a domestic.
—(Philadelphia Press.

There is testimony that education in the Philippines under American auspices is going on more swimmingly and successfully than recent adverse reports would imply. The thousand American teachers there, assisted by 3,400 native auxiliaries, carry on 2,250 day, evening and high schools, with an enrolment in round numbers of a quarter of a million scholars, practically all of them eager to learn the English language as the basis of their school training and educational and social outfit. The report that there was opposition to this and a clinging to the Spanish speech on the part of pupils and parents as the only one needful turns out to be merely moonshine. F. W. Nash, writing from Manila in "The Educational Review," says that perhaps the best illustration of the advancement made in English education within the last two or three years is the fact that thousands of Filipino students who had never heard a word of that tongue three years ago are to-day able to receive in it instruction in the common school branches and to employ it freely in their conversation. Two years ago there were less than 200 native teachers who could give any instruction in English; to-day there are more than 2,000 actually teaching in this language and daily putting in practice methods and ideas learned in the American taught normal schools and from American teachers.

Henpeck—He's joined the great silent army.
Henrietta—When did he die?
Henpeck—He didn't die; he got married.—(Detroit Free Press.

The increase in Methodist membership since 1884 is greater than the entire membership of any Protestant denomination, according to the testimony of Bishop McCabe, given at the Troy Conference, held at Saratoga early in the present month. Wesley's bicentennial finds his sect in a healthy, prosperous condition, with apparently two more prosperous centuries before it, not to venture on a wider range of prophecy for its work of righteousness and good will to man the world over.

Europe leads America in the introduction of the trackless trolley, though the process had its origin here. In a recent number of "Cosmos" M. Emile Gauvini gives a description of some of the systems employed there, the Schliemann, Siemens-Halske and Lombard Guerin, all of which are in practical operation, with results which are, on the whole, satisfactory, and promise a great future for the type of vehicle thus impelled and guided. "They can traverse narrow and tortuous streets and serve regions where the traffic is not large enough to warrant the installation of a regular electric railroad." Experiments in this line have been going on in Europe since 1882, and have now reached a point of success which promises speedily to make the business practicable and profitable, thus causing its general adoption wherever local conditions call for it.

Not Too Self-Confident.—"Young Dr. Fledgling doesn't seem very certain of himself."
"Why, no. I think he feels like calling a consultation every time he has to make a diagnosis."—(Brooklyn Life.

Schools for instruction in Western learning are being established in all the provinces of China, but not without an occasional spurt of conservative opposition. "The Shanghai Mercury" prints a translation from an article in a leading Chinese daily which says that before China gathers any good from these schools she is likely to reap a liberal crop of harm. What the writer fears most from them is that they will lead to neglect of the Chinese classics, which the empire has always leaned on as the rod and staff of its support and wielded as the weapon of its defence. Western learning is well enough to instruct pupils in "a knowledge of chemistry, sound, light, electricity, etc., but without study of the classics a Chinaman cannot be expected to treat his parents and superiors with due respect." Moreover, the new culture introduced, "while it enlightens the people, also fills their brains with all sorts of new ideas which, if not properly regulated and bounded by the rules of propriety, will eventually lead to violent rebellions against the government."

PREFERENCE.

A young lady from Wilmington, Del.,
Of the latest French fashions was Well.
For outside she'd agree
They looked well. "But," said she,
"I had Rath. Del. Und."

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 18 (Special).—Miss Roosevelt returned to the White House at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having spent Saturday afternoon and night on a river trip in the Dolphin, accompanied by a party of friends. They were chaperoned by Captain and Mrs. Cowles.

THE CABINET.

Washington, May 18 (Special).—Mrs. Shaw has gone to Iowa to attend the commencement exercises at Cornell College on Wednesday, when her eldest daughter will be among the graduates.

The Secretary of War has returned from New-York.

Mrs. Knox has returned from a short visit of inspection of the summer home which the Attorney General has rented at Beverly Farms, Mass. Miss Knox is still visiting friends in Pittsburg.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, May 18 (Special).—Count Oreola, captain of the imperial German cruiser Gazelle, is the guest of Captain Schaefer, naval attaché of the German Embassy.

M. Ivon Rubido Zichy, the successor of Baron Franckenstein, is expected to arrive at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy to-morrow.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 18 (Special).—Mrs. Richard H. Townsend, of Massachusetts, has leased the John W. Ellis cottage at Newport for the season.

Senator Elkins, with his wife and daughter, will sail for Europe next week, to spend some time at a German spa for the benefit of Mrs. Elkins's health.

Mrs. Percy Hickling, daughter of ex-Governor Stone of Pennsylvania, gave a tea this afternoon in honor of her young sister-in-law, Mrs. Stephen Stone, and the latter's mother, Mrs. J. G. McCandless, of Pittsburg.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry May and Miss May will sail for Europe the last of this month.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Grace Church will be the scene this afternoon of the marriage of Miss Grace Henop, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Henop, to Robb de Peyster Tytus. It will be followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends at the adjoining rectory. Miss Sydney Henop will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Flourney Hopkins Sharp the flower girl. George Parmly will officiate as best man, while the ushers will be Parker Corning, Joseph B. Barnes, Joseph Burnett, Robert S. Brewster, Benjamin Moore, F. Lawrence Lee, Richard Ely and Roderick Terry, jr. A part of the honeymoon will be spent at the bridegroom's camp in the Adirondacks, and afterward the couple will visit China and Japan, proceeding by way of India and the Red Sea to Egypt for a trip up the Nile next winter.

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, who is expected here to-day from England with her daughter, will stay while in town with Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler at the latter's house in Park-ave. Mrs. Choate's visit to this country is for the purpose of being present at the marriage of her son, Joseph H. Choate, jr., to Miss Cora Oliver, daughter of General and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, of Albany, which takes place on June 6 at St. Peter's Church, Albany. Bishop Doane will perform the ceremony. The bride will be attended by Miss Mabel Choate, Miss Elizabeth and Miss Marion Oliver and Miss Mary Bowditch.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt have given up all idea of being at Bar Harbor this summer, for they have leased Point d'Acadie, their place there, to Mr. and Mrs. Levi Z. Leiter for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Leiter will take up their residence there early next month. They will make a cruise along the coast of Maine on board the English steam yacht which they have chartered. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are going abroad soon, and it is understood that their stay in Europe will be of a prolonged character.

Miss Leary gave a large reception yesterday afternoon at her house in Fifth-ave. to meet Archbishop Farley. Among those present were Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Countess Albert Della Gherardesca, who was Miss Fisher, of this city, and who has arrived from Europe to attend the marriage of her son to Miss Harriet Taylor to-morrow; Mrs. José de Navarro and many others.

Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander is booked to sail for Europe the day after to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, who since their return from Europe have been staying with Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb at their house in Park-ave., leave town to-morrow for Tuxedo.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, who, in spite of reports to the contrary, has not yet returned to this country, sails from England to-morrow after a sojourn of several weeks in Europe. Mrs. Webb and Miss Frederic Webb are already established at Shelburne Farms, their place in Vermont, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee and the Misses Weatherbee, close their house in Madison-ave. for the season the day after to-morrow, and leave town for their country place at Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam Stevens, who have been staying in Lenox, are in town for a few days before sailing for Europe this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, who are occupying their cottage at Tuxedo, are booked to sail for Europe next week.

Miss Albertina T. Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, will be the sole bridesmaid of her cousin, Miss Harriet Taylor, on the occasion of the latter's marriage to Count Della Gherardesca to-morrow. The ceremony takes place at the East Seventy-first-st. house of the bride's father, Henry A. C. Taylor. Her two little nephews, sons of her brother, Moses Taylor, will officiate as her pages.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, jr., leave town this week for their country place on Long Island.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay leave Washington on June 1 for their country place, at Lake Sunapee, New-Hampshire, where they will spend most of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Cooper Hewitt, who have been spending the spring at Tuxedo, are booked to sail for Europe this week.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived yesterday at Aix-les-Bains for a short stay.

The United States Ambassador to Russia and Mrs. Robert McCormick are now on their way to this country for the purpose of attending the marriage of their son, Medill McCormick, to Miss Ruth Hanna, daughter of Senator Hanna, which takes place at Cleveland on June 10.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., May 18 (Special).—Louis Bruguiere, who was thrown from his horse last Thursday, lies in a critical condition at his home, the Derham cottage, in Bellevue-ave. Besides a fracture of the skull the attending physician thinks there is a hemorrhage of the brain, and, fearing that death may result, he has telegraphed to the brothers of the injured man, who live in San Francisco.

James Hazard Wilson and family, of New-York, are at their cottage at Coddington Point for the summer.

Miss Woolsey, Mrs. Harold Brown and Mrs. Paul Dahlgren went to New-York to-day.

F. K. Sturgis, of New-York, has arrived here on his steam yacht Palmer.

A. L. Audrian and Lyman Tiffany, of New-York, are at the Laforge cottage.

Max Agassiz and a party of guests left here this afternoon for New-York on his schooner yacht Kirin.

The arrivals from New-York this evening were Miss Cynthia Roche, Miss Post, Miss Warren, daughter of Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Captain De Chair, of the royal navy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who have rented their villa in Harrison-ave., have gone to New-York.

Gerald Hoyt, Gould H. Hoyt and other relatives have been summoned here on account of the illness of Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt, one of Newport's pioneer summer residents.

JOHN W. GATES IN GOOD HEALTH.

London, May 18.—The report circulated in New-York that John W. Gates is ill in this city is incorrect. Beyond the fact that Mr. Gates had a slight cold there is no foundation for the rumor. He was out as usual to-day and attending to business.

LEVEE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London, May 18.—King Edward held the third levee of his reign at Buckingham Palace to-day. The American Ambassador presented Arthur Glasgow and Frederick W. Peckham, of New-York.

GOVERNOR HUNT'S DAUGHTER HERE.

Miss Elizabeth R. Hunt, daughter of Governor Hunt of Porto Rico, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Ponce, from San Juan. She was accompanied by Miss Juliette Buck, a ward of Governor Hunt. They went to the home of a friend in Madison-ave., where they will probably remain until Governor Hunt arrives here next month.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg are:

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Budge.
Francis M. Bacon, jr.
C. S. Carstairs.
Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Conried.
Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea.
Mrs. B. P. Ducas.
R. Manton Dean.
Spencer Eddy.
Mrs. Francis P. Furnald.
Mrs. C. Foots.
Mr. and Mrs. William Faversham.
Mr. and Mrs. Juan Vernal y Garcia.
Lieutenant C. E. Gilpin.
Dr. and Mrs. George M. Holden.
Mrs. H. H. Hanna.
Miss Elizabeth Stewart Hamilton.
Professor and Mrs. Jeremiah W. Jenks.
John W. Kohlsaat.
The Misses Kohlsaat.
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Mackay.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Mott.
John G. Milburn.
Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren.
Miss M. N. Whitehead.
Mrs. Louis V. Twyeffort.
Robert Ralston Stewart.
C. B. Stockwell.
Mrs. Gustav Schwab.
The Misses Henriette and Emily Schwab.
Mr. and Mrs. George H. Phelps.
The Misses Marie F. and Margery W. Phelps.
Mr. and Mrs. Horace Packard.
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Powers.
C. G. Phillips.

On the steamer Finland, which arrived here yesterday from Antwerp, were:

Maurice de Hemptienne.
William N. Jeffers, U. S. N.
Mrs. Mary A. Spears.

Some of those who expect to sail to-day for Italy on the steamer Sardegna are:

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Cornish.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Davis.
Julian Story.
Mme. Emma Eames Story.
Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Foulke.
Miss Gwendolin Foulke.
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Dennet Grover.
C. H. Hoyt.
Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins Hapgood.
Miss W. J. Henkel.
Dr. and Mrs. V. O. King.
Mrs. Elizabeth Madden.
Miss Anna R. Madden.
Miss Elizabeth E. Madden.
Miss Bonnie King McLeary.
Charles Parson.
Mr. and Mrs. Carlo Filippo Serra.
A. G. Saint Martin.
James H. Ward.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A Production at the American—That House Changes Policy.

A new melodrama by Hal Reid, called "A Mother's Love," was produced last night by the stock company at the American Theatre, beginning the last week of the present season. "A Mother's Love" is rather more amusing than the average musical comedy, and if one gets a seat under a fan, and hasn't seen a cheap priced melodrama for some time, he can pass the evenig well enough. The rapid recitation of the names of all the books of the Old Testament by one of the actors is, at least, an elocutionary triumph.

Next season, it is announced, the policy of the American Theatre will be changed. The stock company will be abandoned, and Klaw & Erlanger will manage the house, booking attractions for runs of several weeks, if the attendance warrants, but still at popular prices. As the Murray Hill stock company is also to be disbanded, this leaves Mr. Proctor's Fifth Avenue company with a clear field.

"A Fool and His Money" will close at the Madison Square Theatre next Saturday night. It will open the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia, next September. The Madison Square will be dark till fall. It is said that Charles Hawtrey wishes to secure the English rights of the piece for his own use.

A musical comedy without a name was produced in Philadelphia last night by William A. Brady. A name is all most of them have. This particular one was christened "Sunny Jim," but Mr. Brady did not like that, so he offered a prize for a new name. As yet he has not found one. Why not call it "Jim Dumps"? Al Leach plays the leading part.

Miss Amelia Bingham's Western tour began last night in Cincinnati. She is playing her repertoire of the last three seasons, with her strong supporting company, and will go as far West as San Francisco. Mrs. Carter began an engagement in Milwaukee in "Du Barry" last night.

The strange announcement (not wholly strange, perhaps, when the sheeplike mental methods of managers are considered) is made that Frank Murray will put out two companies in "Everyman" next season, with male actors in the leading part. In addition to these companies, there will be Ben Greet's company, which will play the West. Every manager will want "Everyman" now.

Henry W. Savage has engaged Elliott Schenck as one of the conductors of his English Grand Opera Company for next season. Mr. Schenck has become known here and in other cities through his association with Walter Damrosch in the latter's lecture recitals on Wagner's music dramas.

One hundred and fifty conductors belonging to the National Order of Railroad Conductors saw the "Sultan of Sulu" last night. Wallack's Theatre was decorated in their honor, and Moulan had a special verse prepared for their benefit, which, however, he forgot when the time came and had to leave out.

Tim Murphy is going to appear next season in a play written for him by George Hobart and E. E. Rose.

At the Murray Hill Theatre last night "Janice Meredith" was produced.

At the West End "The Heart of Maryland" was played last night, and will continue through the week.

TO OBSERVE EMERSON CENTENARY.

Unitarian Churches Will Hold Special Services Next Sunday.

Boston, May 18.—With a programme covering seven days, the American Unitarian Association began its "anniversary week" here to-day with morning prayer at King's Chapel, conducted by the Rev. A. S. Garver, of Worcester. The meetings of the association are expected to prove of unusual interest because of the attractions offered by the programme and the fact that the convention will close on Sunday with a general observance by all Unitarian churches of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

On Sunday evening there will be a general service, with Senator George F. Hoar as presiding officer, the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, as chaplain, and President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University as speaker. A poem will be read by Professor George E. Woodberry, of Columbia University, and the Handel and Haydn Society will sing.

THE FUNERAL OF SIBYL SANDERSON.

Paris, May 18.—The funeral of Sibyl Sanderson, the American opera singer, who died in this city on Saturday morning, took place this morning at the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau, and was largely attended by representatives of the operatic and theatrical world, including MM. Saint-Saëns and Massenet, the composers; M. Moulièrat, M. Delmas, Mlle. Jeanne Granier and M. Eugene Mandick; Sir Henry Austin Lee, of the British Embassy, and Lady Lee, Admiral and Madame de Jonquières, representatives of the United States Embassy and many members of the American colony here. The flowers were so many that the coffin and hearse were covered with them. The usual Roman Catholic service was performed. The surpliced choir was augmented by an orchestra and several prominent singers. M. Tisserand, the tenor, sang the "De Profundis," and M. Reder, the barytone, rendered "Ego Sum." Crowds surrounded the church and many persons were unable to gain entrance to the building.

The body was cremated at Père la Chaise.

DEATH OF WOMAN ILLUMINATOR.

Miss Amalie Ritterhoff, who was well known as a pen and brush illuminator, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital after an illness of ten weeks. Miss Ritterhoff was thirty-nine years old, and lived at No. 139 West Eighty-fourth-st. Specimens of her work have been presented to King Edward, the Czar of Russia, Queen Wilhelmina and many other persons of rank. The funeral will take place on Thursday at the Church of the Beloved Disciple, Protestant Episcopal, Madison-ave. and Eighty-ninth-st. The burial will be in St. Michael's, Long Island City.

THE NEW-YORK AGAIN IN COMMISSION.

Boston, May 18.—The armored cruiser New-York, which for several months had been out of commission and undergoing extensive repairs at the Boston Navy Yard, was placed on the active service list to-day. The commanding officer is Lieutenant Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl.