

About People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET. Washington, May 19 (Special).—Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, has returned from a short visit to New-York.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS. Washington, May 19 (Special).—The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Austrian Ambassador and Baroness Hengelmüller.

Baron and Baroness Hengelmüller will sail for Europe on Friday. They will spend the season in London, and then go to Paris for a time before proceeding to Vienna. The Baroness has practically recovered from her recent accident, and to-day attended an informal luncheon and afterward enjoyed an hour's automobile ride.

The Secretary of the Austrian Embassy and Mme. Von Callenberg left Washington this morning for Buffalo. They will not return, as they expect to sail shortly for Mr. Von Callenberg's new post at Bucharest. Baron Giskra, Mr. von Callenberg's successor, has arrived here, accompanied by Baroness Giskra, who was Miss King, of Philadelphia. They will make their home at the Arlington for the present.

Signor Montagna, of the Italian Embassy, went to New-York to-day to attend the wedding of his colleague, Count Gherardesco, to Miss Harriet Taylor, which takes place in that city to-morrow.

Philip Brown, second secretary of legation at Constantinople, has been transferred to the secretaryship of the legation to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. Peter A. Jay, now third secretary of the embassy in Paris, has been appointed second secretary in Constantinople. In place of Mr. Brown, the third secretary of embassy in Paris, Mr. Brown and Mr. Jay have both served acceptably in their present places, and Mr. Einstein, although a young man, has already gained an honorable place in literature. His work on "The Italian Renaissance" in England has received the commendation of men of learning, and he is at present engaged in editing a classical library. He is the son of David L. Einstein, of New-York.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON. Washington, May 19 (Special).—When General and Mrs. Corbin returned yesterday from their over Sunday visit to the general's daughter, Mrs. Parsons, of Ardley-on-the-Hudson, they were accompanied by Mrs. Parsons, who will spend a few days in Washington.

Two marriages are scheduled for to-day. That of Count Giuseppe della Gherardesco, of the Italian Embassy at Washington, to Miss Harriet Taylor, daughter of Henry A. C. Taylor, will take place at the latter's house, in East Seventy-first street, while the wedding of Miss Josephine Atterbury and Elphalett Post Potter, will be at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon at St. Thomas's Church, the ceremony being performed by the bridegroom's uncle, Bishop Potter. The latter wedding will be followed by a reception at the bride's father, John Turner Atterbury, at his house in West Forty-ninth-st. Miss Mary Atterbury will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will include Miss Florence Twombly, Miss Helen Potter, Miss Anita Dominick and Miss Dorothy Draper, of New-York; Miss Pauline Blümlé, of Philadelphia, and Miss Ellen Parker, of Boston. Miss Suse Hower, of Boston, Z. Fuller Potter will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be E. Coster Wilmerding, William Post, Le Grand Cannon Griswold, the Rev. Ignatius Chaucery, Cecil Barrett, A. Coster Nichols, Joseph Swan, of Troy; David Hawkins, of Philadelphia, and Benjamin Dwyer, of Boston.

Grace Church was the scene yesterday of the marriage of Miss Grace Henson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Henson, to Robt de Peyster Tysut. The church was crowded with friends and acquaintances, among whom the old Knickerbocker element was largely represented. The bride, who was given away by her father, was dressed in white satin, trimmed with point lace, with which white tulle, trimmed with point lace, was her undergarment. She carried a bouquet of white lilies, and a large white scarf, which she wore as a flower girl, wore a frock of white and white brocade lawn, a large white scarf, and a picture hat of white lace, trimmed with white roses. George Farnly Day, Jr., Joseph Barnes, Parker Corning, F. Lawrence Lee, Richard Ely, Joseph Burnett, Robert Brewster and Benjamin Moore were the ushers. After the ceremony, which was performed by a reception at the rectory, the bride and groom, with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Scheffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and the Misses Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russell Foley and the Misses Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Albert DeLand, Mr. and Mrs. George and Mrs. J. S. Barnes and the Misses Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wysox, Mr. Goodhue Livingston and Miss Clara Bryce. A part of the honeymoon will be spent in the Adirondacks, where the bridegroom has a camp, and subsequently in China by way of San Francisco, spending next winter in Egypt.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret Bergh Kip are spending their honeymoon at the old Kip country place at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson, and sail early next month for Norway.

The Italian Ambassador and Signora Mayor Des Planches have arrived in town from Washington to attend the wedding of Count Della Gherardesco and Miss Taylor to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinmore, Jr. have left town for Tuxedo, where they have opened their cottage for the summer.

Miss Juanita Cavallo Hewitt, whose marriage to Rufus L. Sewall, of Boston, is set for June 3 at Ardley, will have her bridesmaids Miss Annetta, Miss Beacie and Miss Edythe Hewitt, as well as Mrs. Edward S. Jaffray, Rodney Thayer.

Rehan and Otis Skinner, of "The Merchant of Venice" and "The Taming of Shrew." We are also prepared to state that Henry Miller will appear in the role of Richard Harding Davis's mystical comedy "Macbeth."

Loie Fuller has been engaged as the star opening attraction at the St. Nicholas Rink, which will begin its summer season on June 1. She has several dances new to America prepared.

For the final performance at the old Boston Museum, on the evening of May 20, the Empire Theatre stock company has chosen "Mrs. Dane's Defence." This will be the last play ever given at the historic theatre. The seats have already all been sold at auction. Miss Anglin will read a poem by Dexter Smith on that final evening.

Lawrence D'Orsay was the sole male guest at the Twelfth Night Club yesterday afternoon. He drove around the block three times before he mastered up courage to enter, and then lost his self-possession at once when Miss Tysut introduced him as her husband. He made his speech, and ice cream and hot tea were served. He played last night, though.

Miss Elizabeth Tysut will retire from the cast of "The Earl of Pawtucket" on May 30. Her place will be taken by Miss Marion Grayson.

MAETERLINCK'S NEW COMEDY. Berlin, May 19.—Maeterlinck's first attempt at comedy, "The Temptations of St. Anthony," will be produced at the Deutsche Theatre at the opening of next season.

MOVEMENTS OF STARS. Mr. Sothern is in Denver. Miss Viola Allen is in Boston. Miss Mary Shaw is exhibiting "Ghosts" in theatres of Kansas. Mrs. Fiske, who has just finished a most prosperous season, will pass the summer in Europe. Miss Amelia Bingham is acting in Cincinnati. Mrs. Mary Manning is in San Francisco. Mrs. Patrick Campbell is acting along the line of Central New-York. Mr. Crane will appear in Salt Lake City on May 21. Mr. E. S. Willard will close his season, at Montreal, on May 23, and return to England. Mr. Hacks is in Kansas City. Miss Hester Crossman is acting in Denver. Mr. Colver and Miss Shannon are in Boston. Miss Elsie Leslie, who has been received with great favor in several cities, appears to-night at Northampton and on Thursday at Holyoke, as Shakespeare's Shrew.

NOTES OF THE STAGE. Margaret Anglin to appear with Henry Miller. The announcement that Miss Margaret Anglin, of the Empire Theatre stock company, would sail for England in June to confer with Charles Frohman would better read, it seems, "to transfer from Charles Frohman, for Miss Anglin will not appear with the Empire company next season. She will return to this country in August, going at once to the Pacific Coast, to appear with Henry Miller for the fall season in a repertoire of plays. She will then return to England for the rest of the season, where she hopes to see her father, who she will not appear with the Empire company next season. She will be accompanied by her husband, and she is generally accepted that she will star under Mr. Dillingham's management.

Ben Greet's open air performance of "As You Like It" will be repeated four times at South Field, Columbia University, beginning on June 13. Three of them will be even more novel in this city than the one last week, for they will take place at night. Part of the proceeds will be devoted to the improvement of South Field.

"The dramatic organ" of the theatrical syndicate, "The Officious Nags" under the heading "Shakespeare Galore," yesterday made the astonishing announcement that next season there will be "a massive production by Liebler & Co., with Ada

generations a wonder of New-England. It will be many miles from end to end, and its capacity it will far exceed, with few exceptions, any reservoir ever made by man to serve the needs of household consumers; and there will be no sewage in it.

New-York will not drink filtered sewage from the Hudson or from any other river. It is true that the requirements of this capital are many generations have passed will be in excess of the quantities which can be drawn from the Croton watershed, from the Bronx and its tributaries. But New-Amsterdam ought not to be delivered into the snares of Ramapo conspirators, and its citizens would shudder at the mere thought of taking water from the Hudson River below Albany.

The Mayor of Bridgeport seems at last to have learned the difference between being a "labor representative" and a servant of the whole people, bound to enforce law even against rioting strikers.

moment a man says, "I want arbitration, but it must be in my favor or I won't abide by it," he puts himself outside the pale of reason and returns to the elemental realm of brute force. It was said of old that they who take the sword shall perish by the sword. So we may say that those who seek injunctions against others may themselves be enjoined; and those who seek arbitral verdicts against others may sometimes get verdicts against themselves. It is only through recognition and acceptance of this principle that we shall make progress in the ways of peace and justice.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK. More than a score of arrests were made yesterday, under instructions from the Health Commissioner, for violations of the soft coal ordinance. That is a good record, and we hope the work will go on with vigor so long as there is need of it. The public has been pleasantly disappointed by the pretty general discontinuance of a nuisance which the short supply of anthracite coal rendered excusable during the greater part of last year. It was feared that New-York had lost its crystalline atmosphere forever, but respect for the law and a sense of propriety, stimulated by official action, have seemingly averted that fate. Nevertheless, there are too many offenders left. For the most part the air is now delightfully clear in comparison with last fall, but still we suspect that if the purity of fifteen or twenty years ago should suddenly be restored the contrast would be marked. Dr. Lederer's activity is thoroughly commendable, and we are glad to see that he is after proprietors and superintendents rather than engineers and firemen.

In cold weather soft coal smoke is a nuisance which ought not to be tolerated, but it is much more objectionable in summer, when doors and windows are open and the great majority who cannot escape from the city are in need of all the comfort they can obtain in the parks and streets.

CENTRAL PARK'S RIVAL. To the children who look forward to the May party which is arranged for them by teachers, friends or parents Central Park is, for the large majority, the objective point. For these children Central Park is "the country," and the glimpse which they obtain of it is in many instances the only one of the country that falls to their lot for the season. The broad lawns, the shady places where they spread their feast, the country air, so different from that of the tenement house district; the lake, the birds and the flowers are remembered by many of the children with more real pleasure than the ride and the games, and these cause them to look forward to the next spring outing with joy.

The park is beautiful even to those people who see it often than the little ones. For those who walk, drive, ride or play it has attractive features and it deserves its popularity. But in arranging their May parties and outings for children for whom there are not many similar occasions in the year the good people forget that Central Park is not the only place at their disposal, and that the park, with all its beauties, natural and artistic, has a rival in the Bronx which the children should know.

Bronx Park was never more beautiful than it is now, and never since the city has been its possessor has the park been such an ideal spot for a children's outing as it is at the present time. The children who go there will not find their picture of the country framed in high buildings and there will be little on the scene to destroy the pleasant illusion. There will be no place for baseball, but to compensate for that loss the little ones will find at the botanical and the zoological departments much of an educational nature which they will imbibe unconsciously and without effort. The animals in Central Park may interest the children, but not in the same degree as the animals in the zoological park on the broad ranges and in the realistic habitations which have been erected for them. The flowers in Central Park are beautiful, but they afford the children no such opportunity as they can enjoy on the fields and in the monster greenhouses of the botanical garden. And between the two lies the picturesque hemlock grove, a strip of rustic scenery which looks as though it had been transplanted from the Adirondack region. Looking upon the dense woods, the rushing stream and the rustic bridges, feeling under foot the soft carpet placed there by nature, one cannot readily realize that he is within the limits of the metropolis.

All this is open to the children free on five days in the week and accessible for one care. There is little restraint, the children having all liberties consistent with the preservation of the grounds. Comfortable seats for the tired ones, ice water for the thirsty, a pavilion under which hundreds may find shelter in case of rain, and a collection of animals in comparison with which the circus has no standing—these are some of the inducements held out by the hospitable stewards of Bronx Park to the men and women who give children the pleasure of a day's outing, and they are certainly worthy of serious consideration.

THE WATER SUPPLY ONCE MORE. Even in this time of drouth and dust the suggestion that the water supply of this city might be enlarged immensely by taking hundreds of millions of gallons daily from the Hudson River above Poughkeepsie does not provoke wild enthusiasm. New-Yorkers have enjoyed the benefits of an exceptionally pure and wholesome water system for so many years that any plan to fill the pipes with liquid drawn from the great river into which Albany and other towns above Poughkeepsie discharge their sewage is not acceptable to the dwellers in Manhattan.

It is true, of course, that many of the best known cities in this country and in other countries get their supplies from sources more seriously contaminated than the current of the Hudson north of the furthest reach of the salt tides, and that the most ingenious devices for complete filtration and purification of the drinking water of such cities are remarkably effective. Nevertheless, the people of this metropolis are fastidious, and they want drinking water from sources so clean that it needs no filter beds.

The State of Massachusetts is spending scores of millions of dollars upon the expansion of the water supply of Boston and of the communities in the neighborhood of Boston, and is building an enormous reservoir and dam in the Nashua River Valley for that purpose. The water which will be stored in that valley, and will flow into the households forty miles and more away, is so sound and sweet that it will require no filtering. While the commonwealth of the Bay State issues the necessary bonds and carries on this ambitious enterprise, it will be reimbursed later by payments from Boston and from every other city and town which will use the fluid from the Nashua basin.

New-York's Croton is of finer quality than Boston's Cochituate, and the Cochituate region has proved to be insufficient for the demands of the modern Athens. In reaching out for bigger reservoirs and artificial lakes in order to allay its thirst, the dry throated centre of culture and silted cod prevailed upon the Great and General Court of Massachusetts to lay hold upon the Nashua watershed, a territory of sparkling springs and unutilized streams, free, every part of it, from deadly germs, and the wide, long, deep artificial basin which will be created in Worcester County and thereabouts will be for

generations a wonder of New-England. It will be many miles from end to end, and its capacity it will far exceed, with few exceptions, any reservoir ever made by man to serve the needs of household consumers; and there will be no sewage in it.

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The Mayor of Bridgeport seems at last to have learned the difference between being a "labor representative" and a servant of the whole people, bound to enforce law even against rioting strikers.

No wonder the German exporters sit still with awful eye in face of the new clause in the Monroe Doctrine authorizing Uncle Sam to stop at his ports of entry adulterated foods and drinks, and send them back where they came from. If anybody is entitled to feel a lively interest in that impertinent Yankee assumption of authority, it is the German exporter aforesaid.

The pitiful ambition of the dramatic fool who speaks what is not set down for him receives Shakespeare's censure as it deserves, and the Manila actors whom their American auditors recently drove and kicked off the stage for insults offered to the flag might wisely have given it heed, though Shakespeare was not native and to their bad manner born. They will probably know better next time, and if bent on offering an affront to some ensign will pick out another than ours to try the experiment on.

That was a characteristic Tammany trick of Murphy's to put a tool in the Sinking Fund Commission so as, if possible, to prevent the further exposure of the dock scandals which occurred when he was in the Dock Board under Van Wyck.

Commissioner Wilcox is making good progress in repairing the ravages made in the soil and vegetation of Central Park by Tammany neglect. One of the trials of honest administrators is that they have to do their own work and that of inefficient predecessors, and so either appear to accomplish little that is new, or else to be spending too much money.

Soft coal smoke must go. There has for a long time been no excuse for its toleration in this city.

The shirt waist man, who comes with the Is-it-warm-enough-for-you weather, is abroad in the land. He made his appearance yesterday in Chicago, and was told to go back "and finish dress." He is due in New-York, and will probably fight again for recognition.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. At various times in recent years distressful reports have obtained currency that a peanut trust was to be formed and that the price of "goobers" would be raised beyond reason. The threatened calamity has not come to pass yet, but ominous rumors indicate that it may possibly be close at hand. How could the circus, menageries and zoological gardens possibly flourish without plentiful supplies of cheap peanuts?

Baptized and Spanked.—There was a "baptizing" of the creek near Fredonia, the other day. One of the candidates was a girl of twelve years. As she went under the water she had her mouth open and said "I'm a Christian," and she was baptized, as half-choked people will. Then she was led crying to the bank, and her mother seized her and shook her and spanked her before the whole crowd. One cannot help wondering how much of the gentle spirit of sanctification is left between her choking and spanking.—(Kansas City Journal.)

A National Guard organization is being formed at Manila, according to "The Manila Cable News." The ranks will be made up of men each and every one of whom is a veteran of the Philippine war. "The value of such a regiment in case of emergency cannot be overestimated," says "The Cable News." "There would be no question of untrained recruits being used for the time being, but the services would be needed in the islands they would have more experienced body of men in the case of Philippine warfare than the average regular visitor."

The Visitor.—How is the baby? Trained Nurse.—First-rate. He is getting so now I can occasionally leave him with his mother.—(Harper's Bazar.)

member from this State, while he had his hand in, did not turn for a moment from principles to men. It may be admitted that he has made a first draft of just about such a platform as David Bennett Hill would like to run on; but we cannot consider that a highly significant circumstance, for it would be a mighty hard task to build a platform on which Mr. Hill would not be pleased to take his chances. The probability appears to be that our Democratic brethren, having cast their eyes over Mr. Mack's letter, will concede that he has done his best and let it go at that.

ONE YEAR OF FREE CUBA. To-day is a day of rejoicing in Cuba. It is the first anniversary of the republic's birth. One year ago to-day the American flag was replaced by the Cuban, and American trusteeship and tutelage gave place to an independent Cuban government. That was a day of exultant anticipation. This is a day of exultant realization. The hopes of a year ago are fulfilled; the fears of a year ago are dispelled. The Cuban Government has justified its existence by its achievements. Upon this fact and upon this day President Palma and the nation of which he is the chief magistrate are to be heartily congratulated.

It is a pity that the United States cannot claim a share in the congratulations and rejoicings of the day. But it cannot. A year ago this country was playing a noble part. During the year it has fallen into an ignominious attitude toward Cuba. To-day it sees that insular republic enjoying peace and prosperity not because of, but in spite of, this country. True, the United States made Cuba free. But, then, it at once abandoned that island to its fate. It refused to fulfill its pledges to Cuba. It refused to the Cuban republic the favor it had given to the Spanish province of Cuba. There were even those in high and influential office who declared that Cuba should be starved into civil subjection. If she wanted our pledges to her fulfilled she must surrender her independent sovereignty and be annexed to the United States.

It is not the least of Cuba's triumphs which she is entitled to celebrate in spite of American indifference to her welfare, and has found profitable entry into other markets than those which this country so churlishly and dishonorably closes against her. Years ago, before McKinley, Blaine and Harrison established reciprocity with her, Cuba found her best market, for both sale and purchase, in England. It is noteworthy that now, with reciprocity refused or indefinitely postponed by this country, she is turning to England again. The result will be that we shall one day have to beg favors of Cuba instead of granting them to her, and shall have to reconquer commercially the rich market that we won a dozen years ago, but which in this last year we have so fatuously thrown away.

Nevertheless, though this is a day of humiliation for this country, let us try to realize what it means to Cuba. "Cuba Libre" is an established fact. A year may be regarded as a short probationary period in the life of a nation, but it has at least been enough to confuse the foes of Cuba and to fill her friends with confidence for the future.

FUSION CERTAIN. The fusion conference of Monday night is generally reported to have developed more enthusiasm than its friends had expected. The leaders of the anti-Tammany organizations are doubtless wise to cherish moderate expectations and be prepared to work hard for everything they accomplish. Nevertheless they need have little fear that, in spite of the petty wrangling and the cynicism which they have discounted, a strong fusion campaign will be made.

Fusion is bound to come. Certain adjustments must be made. Organizations big and little will of course play for position and try to make the best terms possible in the way of representation on the ticket or concessions in which makes any pretense of anti-Tammany principles that is not above all things for fusion, or—if it is not uselessly anxious for fusion—that dares to go before the people with the responsibility of having prevented it. So we need not take too seriously the protests of dissatisfaction and uncertainty that are sure to be heard in the next few months, any more than we should take too seriously the protests and broken off negotiations of two Turkish traders each anxious to agree. In due time agreement against Tammany will be reached, and, according to the present outlook, it will be more easily reached and the campaign will be entered upon with much larger prospects of success than many have dared to hope. Reform government steadily increases in favor with the people.

HEADS, I WIN; TAILS, YOU LOSE. Chicago follows Omaha's example in labor union repudiation of labor union principles. In Omaha, as we recently remarked in these columns, the labor unions have secured an injunction restraining employers from doing a variety of things supposed to be contrary to the unions' interests. Thus they have resorted to that selfsame "government by injunction" against which their most fervent denunciations were formerly directed. In Chicago this week the Federation of Labor has been denouncing arbitration boards and negotiations between employers' associations and labor commissioners as "snares, humbugs and industrial pitfalls," and condemning a recent arbitral verdict as "unjust and detestable" and refusing to be bound by it. Yet only the other day labor unions were calling for arbitration, the very thing they now repudiate, as the one infallible and divinely appointed system for settling disputes.

Now, we are not saying that in such inconsistency the labor unions are sinners above all other men. On the contrary, we recognize that they are simply manifesting a common trait of human nature. It is not a particularly high and enabling trait. It is one which should as far as possible be subdued and suppressed. But it exists, and it shows itself often among all sorts and conditions of men. "Heads, I win; tails, you lose." Men cannot always enforce that rule in the great game of life, but the desire to win inclines them to do so on many occasions. They judge the propriety of a thing by the way in which it serves their own ends. If it helps them it is good. If it bears against them it is bad. That, we say, is one of the elemental traits of human nature, and it is to be perceived elsewhere as well as in the labor unions.

But, wherever it exists, it is to be repressed and condemned, at least by all who sincerely believe in the brotherhood of man and who strive for the uplifting of the race to higher levels of justice and peace. When employers resorted to injunctions against labor unions they should have realized, and probably did so, that presently the unions would make use of the same legal processes against them. The unions, too, should have realized that fact, and should have respected the injunctions as something they themselves might find useful, instead of breaking against them as counsels of iniquity. Again, when the labor unions were demanding arbitration for the settlement of disputes, they should have realized the fact that it might now and then go against them; and when the verdict is against them they should accept it loyally. There is really no other way to get along. The

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Simplicity. AMERICAN THEATRE.—A Mother's Love. BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Prince of Pless. CASINO THEATRE.—The Duke. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Duke. DAILY THEATRE.—My Lady Peggy Goes to Eden Musee.—The World in Wax. FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Running for Her Life. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The Prettiest. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Closed this week. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—A Fool and His Money. MAJESTIC THEATRE.—The Wizard of the East. MANHATTAN THEATRE.—The East of Pawnee. MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Vinegar Boy. PASTOR'S.—Continuous Performance. PRINCE'S THEATRE.—Three and Back. THEATRE.—Comedy and Vaudeville. VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Sultan of Sulu. WALKER'S.—The Sultan of Sulu. WEST END THEATRE.—The Heart of Maryland.

FOREIGN.—At a conference of manufacturers at Vienna a union of trades against the United States was actively opposed. Lord Balfour, in a speech at Burnley, said that the colonies ought to have government representation before any plan of trade reciprocity was adopted. Lieutenant Walker's force of constabulary was surrounded by natives in Cebu; the lieutenant and two privates were killed, and further trouble averted by two hundred British soldiers were made homeless by a fire at Little Bay, Newfoundland.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department announced that the United States will insist to the end on receiving commercial privileges in Manchuria equal to those of any other nation. Including Russia, the government is about to establish an official standard of purity for food products. President Roosevelt spent the day in Nevada, speaking at Carson and Reno. Postmaster General Payne said that the New-York Postoffice had been investigated and the accounts found straight. The Court of Appeals decided that the eight hour law did not apply to firemen. Governor Odell has left Albany and is said to be resting in Newburg. Reports from all parts of New-York State indicate a serious condition, due to drouth. Forest fires still rage in the Adirondacks, and tremendous damage must result unless rain comes soon.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and moderately active. Tammany seized control of the Board of Aldermen to get a man in the Sinking Fund Commission, so as to guard against trouble to the Tammany dock lease. Rain was predicted by the Weather Bureau for to-day and to-morrow. It was announced that \$600,000 more might have to be spent by the city to make the Federal contractor's dock land water. There was another record day in cotton. The police stopped a threatened riot in Mulberry Bend Park. A big plot by Italians to sell naturalization papers was discovered. The Federal contractor's crusade against soft coal users was begun, twenty-five arrests being made. A big automobile said to belong to Fournier was smashed by a street car. The Federal contractor's crusade against soft coal users was begun, twenty-five arrests being made. A big automobile said to belong to Fournier was smashed by a street car. The Federal contractor's crusade against soft coal users was begun, twenty-five arrests being made.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 67.

MR. MACK TAKES A HAND. From the circumstance that Mr. Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic National Committee, has sent us for publication a copy of a letter which he has addressed to the Editor of "The Omaha World-Herald," and which is expected to appear in that paper to-day, we are led to infer that the author hopes it will command a wide circulation and be regarded as strong meat for Democrats. We cannot honestly say that the document impresses us as an epoch maker, but as the latest contribution of a party leader to the arduous task of "getting together" it is invested with a certain pathetic interest.

Mr. Mack is convinced that the Democratic candidate for President next year must be a man who will stick like grim death to the platform in spite of all temptations to kick it into a corner. What, then, shall the platform be? Undoubtedly, in Mr. Mack's opinion, it should contain a financial plan. Silence on the money question would cause remark and be a mistake. Personally he would not hesitate to accept a reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms, but still he doesn't think that would be judicious. Natural causes have greatly increased the production of gold, and so, he says, the 16 to 1 doctrine has been vindicated. We don't quite follow Mr. Mack at this point, and we suspect others will lose the trail; but never mind about that. He goes on to say that gold production may fall off in the future, and the people find that they are once more up against the question of the metallic ratios. He wouldn't care at the present moment to fix a ratio himself, but it would be a good idea to have Congress do so in a while. As for the trusts, the Democratic platform should warn them hard, for "the record of our party will assure the people of its sincerity," while the Republicans "cannot possibly be credited with any sincerity of intention in the matter of trust control." Similarly, the tariff must be rigorously dealt with. Mr. Mack would not abolish all duties immediately, lest there should be an upheaval of the business world. A tariff for revenue is the thing, but perhaps we cannot reasonably hope to enjoy that boon just yet. He rather fancies the idea of an income tax, speaks well of the "many protest" against government by injunction, cites General Miles to prove that there is something rotten in the Philippines, advocates the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and entertains no doubt that the present incumbent of the White House "is becoming more and more distasteful every day to the people of the country," who are "ready to welcome a change," and "will gladly give to 'democracy a helping hand when they see it' undivided and unambiguous, presenting an unbroken, unwavering line against the hosts of 'trustism, imperialism and monopoly.'" It will be observed that Mr. Mack is faithfully endeavoring to manifest the great virtue of cheerfulness, but is painfully short of the faith that moves mountains.

It is a pity that the Democratic committee

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss Simplicity. AMERICAN THEATRE.—A Mother's Love. BROADWAY THEATRE.—The Prince of Pless. CASINO THEATRE.—The Duke. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—The Duke. DAILY THEATRE.—My Lady Peggy Goes to Eden Musee.—The World in Wax. FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.—Running for Her Life. HERALD SQUARE THEATRE.—The Prettiest. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—Closed this week. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—A Fool and His Money. MAJESTIC THEATRE.—The Wizard of the East. MANHATTAN THEATRE.—The East of Pawnee. MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—The Vinegar Boy. PASTOR'S.—Continuous Performance. PRINCE'S THEATRE.—Three and Back. THEATRE.—Comedy and Vaudeville. VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Sultan of Sulu. WALKER'S.—The Sultan of Sulu. WEST END THEATRE.—The Heart of Maryland.

FOREIGN.—At a conference of manufacturers at Vienna a union of trades against the United States was actively opposed. Lord Balfour, in a speech at Burnley, said that the colonies ought to have government representation before any plan of trade reciprocity was adopted. Lieutenant Walker's force of constabulary was surrounded by natives in Cebu; the lieutenant and two privates were killed, and further trouble averted by two hundred British soldiers were made homeless by a fire at Little Bay, Newfoundland.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department announced that the United States will insist to the end on receiving commercial privileges in Manchuria equal to those of any other nation. Including Russia, the government is about to establish an official standard of purity for food products. President Roosevelt spent the day in Nevada, speaking at Carson and Reno. Postmaster General Payne said that the New-York Postoffice had been investigated and the accounts found straight. The Court of Appeals decided that the eight hour law did not apply to firemen. Governor Odell has left Albany and is said to be resting in Newburg. Reports from all parts of New-York State indicate a serious condition, due to drouth. Forest fires still rage in the Adirondacks, and tremendous damage must result unless rain comes soon.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and moderately active. Tammany seized control of the Board of Aldermen to get a man in the Sinking Fund Commission, so as to guard against trouble to the Tammany dock lease. Rain was predicted by the Weather Bureau for to-day and to-morrow. It was announced that \$600,000 more might have to be spent by the city to make the Federal contractor's dock land water. There was another record day in cotton. The police stopped a threatened riot in Mulberry Bend Park. A big plot by Italians to sell naturalization papers was discovered. The Federal contractor's crusade against soft coal users was begun, twenty-five arrests being made. A big automobile said to belong to Fournier was smashed by a street car. The Federal contractor's crusade against soft coal users was begun, twenty-five arrests being made.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 67.

MR. MACK TAKES A HAND. From the circumstance that Mr. Norman E. Mack, of the Democratic National Committee, has sent us for publication a copy of a letter which he has addressed to the Editor of "The Omaha World-Herald," and which is expected to appear in that paper to-day, we are led to infer that the author hopes it will command a wide circulation and be regarded as strong meat for Democrats. We cannot honestly say that the document impresses us as an epoch maker, but as the latest contribution of a party leader to the arduous task of "getting together" it is invested with a certain pathetic interest.