Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	1	12	6
Automobiles	1	7	5-6
Bankers and Brokers	2	11	2-4
Brooklyn Advertisements	2	9	1-6
Brooklyn Property for Sale	1	13	2
City Hotels	1	12	6
City Property to Let	1	13	2
Country Board	1	11	4-6
Country Property for Sale	1	13	2-3
Dividend Notices	2	11	1
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	13	8
Dressmaking	1	13	5
European Advertisements	2	6	5
Financial	2	11	1
For Sale or to Let, Country	1	13	2
Foreign Resorts	2	6	6
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	1	12	5
Help Wanted	1	13	7
Horses and Carriages	1	6	6
Instruction	1	13	2-3
Insurance Statement	2	11	4
Marriages and Deaths	1	9	5
Musical	2	7	6
Ocean Steamers	2	11	4-5
Railroads	2	11	5-6
Real Estate	1	13	2
Real Estate Loans	1	12	5
Savings Banks	2	11	1
School Agencies	1	13	2
Special Notices	1	9	6
Summer Resorts	1	10	6
Summer Resorts	1	11	1-6
Summer Resorts	1	10	1-6
Summer Resort Guides	1	11	6
Teachers	1	13	2
To Let for Business Purposes	1	12	3
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	9	6
Trust Companies	2	11	1-2
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	13	2
Work Wanted	1	13	7-8

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JULY 5, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The condition of the Pope was reported to be much worse as the result of a severe cold, his right lung being affected; Dr. Lapponi remained at the Vatican. ==== Nothing was known at Washington regarding the reported ultimatum delivered through China to Russia by Great Britain and Japan, and no confirmation of such action was obtainable in London. ==== According to advices from St. Petersburg, the Russian War Minister has left Vladivostock to inspect fortifications designed to check a Japanese attack. ==== Chinese delegates are again evading the American demand for the opening of Manchurian ports; all the other terms of the commercial treaty have been settled. ==== Signs were shown of a desire in the Cuban Senate to postpone until next session the ratification of the treaties with the United States. ==== General Hernandez, "El Mocho," was appointed to succeed Señor Pulido as Venezuelan Minister at Washington. ==== Automobile records for a kilometre were broken in Ireland by Gabriel and De Forrest.

DOMESTIC.—The holiday was observed by a joint celebration by the government and the District of Columbia on the lawn of the White House, where Ambassador Jusserand and Secretary Moody made addresses. ==== Many messages of congratulation were forwarded from Washington and other cities for transmission to Manila by the new Pacific cable. ==== Seven persons were killed and several injured in a trolley accident near Lockport. ==== A traction car fell nearly a hundred feet from a bridge in Pittsburg, with four persons aboard, two of whom were killed and the others probably fatally injured. ==== Middleboro, Mass., had a night of rioting; a judge's home was stoned and a deputy sheriff was wounded. ==== In a fight between a farmer and his son and the sheriff, his deputy and a deputy marshal in a Missouri town the farmer was killed and his son, the sheriff and the deputy sheriff were probably fatally wounded. ==== Without warning, the union smeltermen of Denver called a strike at the plants in that city and the men walked out, leaving the furnaces in such shape that heavy loss may result; the men demand an eight hour day. ==== It was said in Salt Lake City that John W. Gates was backing the scheme to put up a steel plant in Utah in opposition to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, and that John C. Osgood and Senator W. A. Clark were also buying up Utah iron properties.

CITY.—The first message around the world was sent over the new Pacific cable by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. ==== Tremendous excursions for the holiday taxed all transportation facilities to the utmost, while the parks were filled with people and sports were well attended, the weather being perfect for outdoor celebration of Independence Day; many accidents and fires in the city were caused by the use of explosives in celebrating the day. ==== A man wanted for murder in Lowell, Mass., was shot with his own revolver when arrested by a detective at St. Luke's Hospital, and was in a critical condition after an operation for the removal of the bullet from his abdomen. ==== Charles Bierman, who aided Mrs. Peter Spies in horsewhipping another woman, was held for examination on a charge of criminal assault made by Frederick Meyer. Spies was arrested in Mount Vernon for deserting his wife, while his wife was held in New-York for disorderly conduct in the whipping case. ==== An appraisement of the estate of the late Dean Hoffman placed the net personal property at $2,521,347. ==== Resolutions passed by building trades employers and committees of unions were announced, providing for truce in building operations pending arbitration.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 70.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

PROFIT SHARING SCHEMES.

Some portions of Mr. Carnegie's address on assuming the presidency of the British Iron and Steel Institute a few weeks ago were fairly well reported by cable at that time. Other features are more adequately revealed by the liberal reproduction of the text in "Cassier's Magazine" for July. It thus appears that the speaker discussed at length one phase of the matter of profit sharing between employer and employe. He supplemented what is already known about the attempt to make stockholders out of workmen made this year by the United States Steel Corporation with one or two important suggestions.

Hitherto labor has been indisposed to assume any of the financial risks of industry. It is willing to profit by all advances in price and increases in demand, but does not care to share the consequences when the business in which it is engaged is losing money. Hence it was an audacious proposition to offer to the wage earners in the iron and steel business a chance to take stock in the "trust." When the overture was first made, about six months ago, to set aside twenty-five thousand shares of preferred stock, to be taken at $82 50 a share by employes, there was much curiosity to learn the result. It has turned out that the subscriptions amounted to nearly fifty thousand shares, that forty-five thousand have actually been disposed of (although not yet paid for in full), that the subscribers numbered about one-sixth of the total working force of the corporation and its subsidiary companies, and that the parent company is now meditating an additional offer.

How far other industrial concerns will feel inclined to pursue the same policy and with what sort of response they will meet are questions which even the shrewdest guessers cannot well answer. An inducement to continue a stockholder after becoming one has already been offered. A bonus of $5 a year per share is to be paid to all workmen who retain their stock for five years. Another one was proposed in Mr. Carnegie's address. He thinks that in case of industrial reverses the repayment of workmen's subscriptions should be made the first duty of a corporation. He advocates legislation to that effect. The obligation is compared to a mechanic's lien on an unsuccessful business. In the present instance, as the company adopts the attitude of an adviser, it has a special responsibility, different from that to its other stockholders. Hence the speaker believed that "legal form should be given to the moral claim." If this proposition is ever acted upon State laws will doubtless be so framed as to give the same advantages to the same class of investors in other manufacturing enterprises. Captains of industry are likely to consider this matter carefully in the next few months.

Simultaneously with the appearance of Mr. Carnegie's address in "Cassier's Magazine" another periodical devoted to technical and labor topics, "The Engineering Magazine," prints some related suggestions. John B. C. Kershaw shows that against the older form of profit sharing, the bonus system as applied to piece work in machine shops, a reaction is taking place in England. Up to the end of 1899 178 firms had tried it, but ninety-four had abandoned it. Since that time the number adhering to the plan has still further diminished. Part of the trouble was due, Mr. Kershaw says, to the failure of the employers to make any profit at all, and part of it to the dissatisfaction of the men with their share, which in many cases was less than a 5 per cent addition to their wages. Evidently the writer thinks that circumstances occasionally arise where much bigger bonuses are warranted. At the Westinghouse works in Pittsburg these range from 25 to 100 per cent of the regular payroll. By offering special inducements to masons while the British Westinghouse works were going up, three or four times as many brick were laid daily as anywhere else in England. In "Cassier's Magazine" last November H. L. Gantt described a method by which the output of a given machine and a particular man could be multiplied from two to five fold. Evidently there are a number of American ideas which British manufacturers have not yet fully mastered.

GOOD ADVICE.

It is not surprising that negroes all over the country have been made restless by the recent revelations of the new slavery and the widespread lynching outrages against their race. Neither is it surprising that some negro leaders are inclined to more radical courses than the counsellors of moderation like Booker T. Washington. Never, however, did Washington's strong good sense appear to better advantage than in his latest address on the duties of the two races in the face of the present conditions.

His phrase, "Let nothing induce us to descend to the level of the mob," should be the motto of every negro teacher and leader, and it should shame the white "representative citizens" who, while they do not themselves approve of mob rule, never can be brought to take active and efficient means to prevent it. If the negro in his ignorance and general helplessness can keep order under oppression, surely the superior white, with the courts under his control, should be able to do so. Washington, instead of standing, as so many of our white leaders do, for his race right or wrong, frankly tells his people their duty. He does not encourage them to think of the wrongs inflicted upon them, but to surmount all temptations to idleness and crime. When they talk about lawless punishment meted out to members of their race, he tells them to look at home and train up their sons not to attack women. How few white men under corresponding circumstances tell their incensed fellows to punish their own lawbreakers and lynchers?

Yet Washington is by no means ready to see his race take a degraded position. He is as anxious as anybody for its dignity, but he knows the difference between true and false dignity. He knows that men who defend their country's flag need not fear reproach for cowardice if they do not resort to disorder in resentment of disorder. He also stands as firmly as can be on the doctrine of equal laws, and his appeal to white men for that equality of treatment is one to which every white man who believes at all in human rights must cordially respond. Nobody wants ignorance to rule knowledge or worthlessness to take precedence of worth, but simple justice requires that the law treat every person according to his individual merit, not according to accidents of color or condition. Now the law calls for such treatment, and what the law calls for the community must be made to give or anarchy takes the place of government.

AFTER THE FOURTH.

The brutal debauch of noise and stench and fire and death is over. At least we may hope it will not be prolonged greatly into this traditional day of rest and peace. To-morrow the country will take up again the practical round of work, a considerable proportion of which for some time will be the repairing, so far as possible, of the ravages of the "Glorious Fourth." There are burned buildings to rebuild. There are sick and maimed people to be nursed back toward health. There are blinded and crippled victims to be cared for all the rest of their lives. There are the dead to be buried and their survivors to be comforted. It will be some days yet before all the ghastly returns are in. Could they all be compiled on a single scroll they would "stagger humanity."

American independence was the most precious thing ever secured by this nation. It deserves all possible remembrance and fitting commemoration. But it is not fitting that the celebration should cost more than did the thing itself. Yet we suppose there were few battles in the Revolutionary War more costly, in the consumption of money, in the destruction of property and in the loss of limb and life than was yesterday's celebration; and it would not be rash to reckon that the aggregate of losses in Fourth of July celebrations during the century and more has been greater than that in all the battles of the Revolution. Such a record may to some unthinking ones denote a high degree of patriotic ardor. To the judicious mind it rather denotes a low degree of patriotic common sense.

THE ANCIENT SABBATH.

The adoption by the Central Conference of American Rabbis of a resolution in favor of the ancient Sabbath was a step which will be approved by the great majority of Jews in this country. The discussion of the question, "Shall we discard the old Sabbath and worship on Sunday?" will probably go on, however, and the men who are leaders in the movement to wipe out the old landmark will continue to agitate the question. In their opinion the Jewish Sabbath is an empty phrase. They maintain that its observance is practically impossible; that its place has been maintained on sentimental grounds; that it widens the gulf between the Jew and his fellow citizen of the Christian faith and keeps men of business from attending divine service. They say that "a transfer of Sab- "bath to Sunday, however much opposed by "sentiment, presents to the student of history "no element of danger that the fundamental "truths of the Jewish faith might be affected "by such a transfer, or that the solidarity of "the people of Israel might be disturbed."

On the other hand, the Jews who are opposed to the transfer of the Sabbath to Sunday say that the holy day is a heritage which was handed down to them by their fathers, which they have preserved through all the trials and vicissitudes to which they were subjected, and that to part with it now in a country where they are free to worship when and how they please would be an unpardonable disregard of the wishes of their ancestors which could be productive of no good.

The men who have consistently opposed the movement which has the transfer of the Jewish Sabbath to Sunday in view are not all of the ultra-orthodox class. As a matter of fact, some of them have been active in the reform movement. They are the men who eliminated the Orientalisms with which Judaism was burdened, made it attractive for the younger people, changed the ritual to English and made the beautiful houses of worship possible. They are proud of their places as reformers, but do not wish to be classed with those who aim to turn the temples and synagogues into lecture halls, and in whose eyes the ancient ceremony of the housewife lighting the Sabbath lamp is a senseless mummery.

Doubtless the champions of both sides are sincere. They all aim in their way to elevate the people of the ancient faith, but to the disinterested spectator it would appear that the Jews are to be congratulated on the outcome of the controversy in which the representatives declare themselves in favor of maintaining the historical Sabbath as a fundamental institution of Judaism.

A MOSQUITO EXTERMINATOR.

Scientists in the Bay State have discovered that certain strains of music will destroy mosquitoes. "These musical vibrations," they say, "will cause the mosquito to become suddenly "and completely paralyzed. The sounds also "cause the mosquito to plunge toward the spot "whence the music starts."

The men of science seem to take it for granted that the music must come from a point lower down than the mosquito, and say nothing as to what would take place if the musician occupied a place high above the festive mosquito. Would the mosquitoes on the floors beneath the one occupied by the musician plunge upward after receiving the stroke of paralysis from the mosquito music, or would they be contented with the paralysis and skip the plunge? But that is a matter of small detail, and one as to which little thought should be wasted except by the scientist who studies the question in all its forms. For the layman it is sufficient to know that mosquitoes can be killed by music, and for him the main object is to learn the tune.

There have been times when New-Yorkers have wished that some songs might have been less popular. They heard them at all hours and in all places, but none of these, not the ragtime, the topical or the nonsensical song, not the waltz, the two-step nor the march, were ever so popular as the song will be by which the mosquito will be made to give up its sting and its buzz and to plunge in a paralyzed condition toward its musical executioner. Organ grinders and sheet iron bands will be hired to play it; at summer resort hotels where mosquitoes are unknown the orchestras will play the mosquito destroying melody because of its popularity, and in the churches situated in the mosquito belt organists will play it for hours before service to insure an atmosphere undefiled by the pest. In the rural districts, where musical instruments are at a premium, the phonograph will be used to produce the tune, and summer boarders will amuse themselves watching the destruction of the tiny creatures.

The men who made the musical discovery owe it to their fellows to send the notes of their mosquito destroying music through the land, even at the risk of being told, when the remedy has been applied, that mosquitoes are not so bad as some music.

"DEARLOAFERS."

The British political vocabulary promises to be enriched with a new epithet. The disciples of Cobden have taken to calling Mr. Chamberlain and his followers "Dearloafers." They expect that word will catch the fancy of the multitude and will stick; in which case they joyously anticipate an overwhelming victory at the polls. The latter may or may not be. It is something for the British electorate to decide, and something in which Americans have only the impartial interest of outside observers. In the interest of historic accuracy, however, some question as to the propriety of the ear tickling nickname may perhaps be raised.

The implied argument is, of course, that Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal programme involves a tax upon breadstuffs, and that such a tax will raise the price of bread or make the loaf more dear. Now it is not quite certain that a grain tax is necessary to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, though it probably is included in it as an essential and dominant part. Still less is it certain that such a tax, or tariff, would raise the price of bread. The examples of history surely do not indicate that it would, but rather the contrary. As we have already pointed out, the present grain duty, which is now being repealed, did not increase the price of bread in the slightest degree. On the contrary, while it has been levied the loaf has actually been a little cheaper than before. If we go further back, we find similar precedents. From 1700 to 1765 there was strict and pretty high protection, and the loaf was cheap. In 1765 the grain duty was abolished, and within a few years, in a time of peace, the price of wheat in the English market rose more than one-third, and as soon as serious foreign wars came on it went up to famine figures. Again in 1815 the tariff was reimposed, and the price of wheat rapidly declined, in 1835 being less than 40 per cent of what it was under free trade. In 1846 the Corn laws were once more repealed, and in the thirty years following that repeal the price of wheat in England averaged more than two shillings a quarter higher than under protection.

Now, we do not pretend that these figures are altogether conclusive as to the effect of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. It is evident that they are something like the proverbial two edged sword. For if the price of wheat in the English market is higher under free trade than under a grain tariff, then the Cobdenite may argue that free trade is the better for the farmer. But upon one point, we think, the figures are reasonably convincing. That is, that it is rash to predict that the imposition of a grain duty will raise the price of bread, and it is positively untrue to say that Corn laws have meant dear loaves and free trade cheap ones. It is notoriously untrue that the Corn law repeal of 1846 was made necessary by scarcity of wheat and high price of bread. It was really caused by scarcity of gold and contraction of currency by the Bank of England in a strenuous effort to save itself from bankruptcy. The chief moral of the figures is that other factors than the tariff enter into the problem of prices, of food as well as of other commodities, and all these must be duly considered in justly passing judgment upon a fiscal programme. "Dearloafers" may be an attractive campaign cry. But it may also be an embarrassing one for its inventors to explain and to justify.

A CUP CONTEST IN IRELAND.

Although the evergreen island of Erin has so far failed to capture the most famous of yachting trophies, it has supplied a satisfactory contest for the international cup for automobiles which Mr. James Gordon Bennett, with characteristic liberality and enterprise, offered for competition. The merits of the various machines and the abilities of the various chauffeurs were tried severely. Fortunately, nobody was killed, and no one suffered such injuries that it was necessary to send him to a hospital for long continued treatment.

Ireland is no longer a "most distressful country," in which men, and women too, are hanged for the wearing of the green or for any other offences against the laws for which capital punishment is not the suitable penalty. And the gem of the sea west of the channel which divides Liverpool from Queenstown—and makes certain other divisions also at times—is now showing commendable progress in sports. Only a few weeks ago there was an automobile run from Paris southward, in which the lists of killed and injured were so lamentable that the French Government was compelled to stop the mad march of the chariots of Juggernaut.

Nevertheless, the French highways, originally laid out in many instances by the road-making Romans, and repaired, rebuilt and improved by Napoleon, have always been praised by men of wisest censure. Ireland is entitled to laurels and wreaths because her international rush at headlong speed for the auto cup left the surgeons at leisure. Have those Irish roads been cruelly maligned?

Think of David B. Hill, the author of the government ownership of the coal mines plank, talking about the "demagogical and dangerous tendencies of the present national executive"!

Indications appear to be accumulating that the peculiar condition of things with respect to the Jerome Park Reservoir may need a thorough study of the bottom facts. Can it be possible that the Aqueduct Commission has authorized at the expense of the city the building of a $77,000 home for a municipal engineer whose salary is only $2,200 a year? That looks on the face of it like preposterous extravagance.

There is nothing wonderful, perhaps, in the announcement which comes from Vienna about the benefit derived by a cancer patient from treatment with a salt of radium. The emanation which is believed to have produced this effect is identical with that emitted by an X ray tube, and the latter device has been employed repeatedly, with encouraging results, in the last five years, where the trouble was on or near the surface of the skin. The particular advantage in the case just reported seems to have been that it is more convenient to introduce into the mouth some adequate support for a small quantity of radium than to put the Röntgen apparatus there. One of the affected regions was the palate. That location is by no means unusual, and the Austrian experiment will doubtless be repeated elsewhere ere long, if it has not already been duplicated.

For the head of a municipal department to pursue to the point of dismissal a subordinate who disagrees with him concerning eye-bars may possibly seem to be carrying an official difference of opinion somewhat too far.

That was a blow below the belt of Bryan's to "Charley" Murphy. When "Charley's" friends and relatives are being criminally prosecuted and "Charley" himself is figuring on the chance of being indicted for Dock Board "graft" Bryan has the cruelty to write to Tammany of the "greed for gain" which is leading "so many of our countrymen away from political and private virtues."

It is a fine thing for the United States to have its own cable line across the Pacific Ocean and for this country to possess and control so large an arc of the great circle of Puck's Girdle. But we must not claim too much. There are current some overexultant statements to the effect that now the Pacific Ocean is spanned by cable for the first time and that now for the first time there is unbroken telegraphic communication around the globe. We regret to confess that The Tribune, in common with some of its contemporaries, has carelessly been made to appear to give such errors sanction. Of course, such statements are quite erroneous and unjust to the real pioneers in Pacific cable construction. An "all-British" cable, as we editorially reminded our readers on Friday, was successfully laid across the Pacific and completed on October 31, 1902, more than eight months ago. It was the first to span that ocean, and it first completed the telegraphic circuit of the globe. Our own cable, of which we are justly proud, must after all "play second fiddle" to the British line in point of time.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A new use has been found for telegraph wires. Dr. Laska, a Polish meteorologist, has studied the humming sound they emit occasionally, and has found that it is not caused by the wind, as commonly supposed. Eydam's observations, extending over several years, show that these sounds always indicate the approach of rain, snow or a storm, and Laska inclines to the belief that they are in some way caused by terrestrial vibrations induced by meteorological changes.

"What's the price of your best tea?" asked the woman with the market basket.
"Two dollars a pound," replied the clerk.
"Isn't that too steep?" asked the bargain chaser.
"Yes, ma'am," answered the youth. "That's what my folks buy tea for."—(Chicago News.

England has been having the same sort of wet weather as this country. The best thing said of it must be credited to the householder, who remarked bitterly, "Yesterday the Thames was at the bottom of my garden. To-day my garden is at the bottom of the Thames."

Ernie—Yes, they eloped in an automobile.
Ethel—And her father was standing right in the roadway.
"Did he intercept them?"
"No; he was glad they didn't run over him."—(Chicago Daily News.

"The Shawnee Herald" offers this exceptional value in bird stories: Jesse Davis, a farmer, who resides east of town, has a sparrow's nest which was built in the rear of a buggy seat which Mr. Davis frequently uses. The cover of the seat had worn away, and the old birds took possession of the moss padding and made a very comfortable home. Mr. Davis once a week comes to town to remain all day, but the old bird stays at home on these occasions, returning to her nest as soon as the buggy reaches its shed. The eggs she laid there have now hatched and Mr. Davis is in Shawnee to-day with the buggy and the little sparrows, but the parent bird is at home awaiting the return of her young ones.

A little boy, spending the summer at the seashore, was greatly interested in the opening of the lobster pots and wished to have them opened one Sunday morning. "No, my dear," said his mother; "we'll wait until to-morrow. To-day is Sunday." "But, mamma," persisted the little fellow, "couldn't we open them with prayer?"—(Judge.

"The Eldorado Republican" gives a picture of an early statesman and his picturesque attire: When the Hon. David L. McCabe was elected to the legislature from Butler County, in 1865, and went to Topeka to be sworn in, he astonished not only the natives, but everybody else, as he was the most gorgeously dressed statesman the county had ever produced. He was very dark, with long black hair. On his head was a coonskin cap, the tail of the coonskin hanging gracefully down his back. His coat was made of wolfskins, nicely tanned and lined with red flannel. Six handsome tails hung from his coat tails and flapped in the breeze as he meandered up to the Speaker's desk to take the oath. He wore a spotted doeskin vest, buckskin knee breeches, handsomely fringed; top boots, gloves made of beaver skin, a watch chain done in beadwork, a flannel shirt with a flaming red bandanna pocket handkerchief around his neck; and it is needless to say he created a sensation.

It Depended.—"The climate up here in Canada is delightfully healthy, isn't it?" said the new acquaintance.
"As to that," guardedly replied the American with the freshly shaven face and green goggles, "it depends on how unhealthy the climate may be for you where you came from."—(Chicago Tribune.

The Turkish censor is a man of great breadth of mind and intelligence. He recently edited the Bible carefully before it was allowed to be used much in Turkey, and he has just suppressed a book on chemistry because it contained the awful symbol H_2O. He said that it was highly revolutionary, and that beyond a doubt H_2O was the cipher for "Hamid II is naught."

Too Much Pyrography.—"Maria," said Mr. Stubb, as he gazed on the scorched cakes, "these new fads are a nuisance."
"What now?" queried Mrs. Stubb, passing the coffee.
"Why, Lucy Ann has gone and practised pyrography on these flannel cakes."—(Chicago News.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Independence Day marks the opening of the season and the beginning of the gayeties at all those seaside and summer resorts where New-York society is wont to congregate during the summer. At Newport, at Southampton, at Bar Harbor and at all the other places of the same character hospitality reigned supreme yesterday and continues to-day. The weather was most propitious, and there was nothing to mar the enjoyment of the great national holiday, for the celebration of which every country and yacht club had organized a long programme of amusements, mainly of an outdoor character.

The Fourth furnished the occasion for numerous house parties at Hempstead, Cedarhurst, Morristown, Westchester and Tuxedo. At the last named place the anniversary was observed in the usual manner—by athletic competitions for the employes of the Tuxedo Park Association, the prizes being offered by the members of the club. At Seabright the Rumson Polo Club brought its horse show to a most successful conclusion last evening, while at Cedarhurst the Rockaway Hunt Club began its tournament, which, for the next fortnight—that is to say, until July 18—will constitute an attraction to all those members of the fashionable set who have country places on Long Island. The Larchmont Yacht Club likewise began yesterday its annual race week, while the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay, and the Atlantic Yacht Club also had organized contests for various classes of pleasure craft.

Horse shows, as usual, will play a considerable part at the various summer resorts this year. That at Southampton takes place on Friday and Saturday, August 21 and 22, and will be held on the new grounds of the association, adjoining its racetrack and polo grounds. It is a strictly amateur affair, as are also the races organized by the Southampton Horse Association for Saturday, July 25, and no dealer is permitted to exhibit a horse, no professional to drive at the show, and no jockey to ride at the races unless as a gentleman rider. Bar Harbor's horse show is scheduled for August 18, 19 and 20. The date of that of Newport has already been given in this column. Westchester will have its show from September 23 to 26, on the racetrack of the Empire City Trotting Club, instead of on the old fair grounds at White Plains, while Tuxedo's horse show will be held on October 9 and 10.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt are at Sagamore Lodge, on Sagamore Lake, in the Adirondacks, with a party of friends, and will remain there probably a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Miss Natalie Wells have left town and gone to Newport, where they are at their villa, Chetwood, in Bellevue-ave., for the summer.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are staying with Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, who are entertaining a family party at Elm Court, their country place at Lenox, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who are now in Europe, have postponed their return until the middle of August, and on their arrival will go directly to Newport for the rest of the season.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan has left her country place, at Highland Falls, and has gone to Bar Harbor, where she will spend the summer.

Bar Harbor will be very gay during this week in connection with the visit of the English North Atlantic Squadron, and an elaborate programme has been arranged for the entertainment of its officers, as well as of those of the United States battleship Texas.

Tuesday is the day set for the marriage in London of Miss F. Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William FitzHugh Whitehouse, to Baron Constantine Ramsay, of Russia, who is a gentleman of the chamber to the Czar. The ceremony will be performed at St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square. Prince Orloff will be the baron's best man. Mr. and Mrs. William FitzHugh Whitehouse sail for New-York immediately after the wedding, and on their arrival here will go to Newport.

Miss Helene Trenholm, of Charleston, S. C., daughter of the late Colonel W. L. Trenholm, Controller of the Currency, will be the guest this summer at Newport of Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy, of this city, who have taken the Delmain, in Narragansett-ave., the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Janney, of Baltimore.

A link with the past is severed by the death at Narragansett Pier of Mrs. Henry Elliot Johnson, of Baltimore, who, prior to her marriage, as Miss Harriet Lane, did the honors at the White House for her uncle, President Buchanan, and as such assisted him in receiving King Edward, when still Prince of Wales, over forty years ago. Afterward, when visiting England, she was treated with marked consideration by Queen Victoria, and asked to Windsor, while last year, being again in England, she received an invitation from the King to attend his coronation.

Mrs. James Wadsworth Ritchie's death, yesterday, at Ashwell, her husband's country place in Rutlandshire, England, places in mourning a number of well-known people in society, including her sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren. Mrs. Ritchie was Miss Emily Montague Tucker, a daughter of Gabriel Mead Tucker, and her marriage to J. Wadsworth Ritchie took place at Newport in August, 1895. Her now widowed husband has become a British subject. He is the son of Mrs. Adair, by her first marriage, and a grandson of the late General Wadsworth.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are not in Paris, as has been announced elsewhere. They have been entertaining a house party at Biltmore over the Fourth, and sail for Europe on July 21.

Eugene Higgins has announced his intention of coming over from Europe on board his yacht, the Varuna, for the purpose of attending the wedding of his niece, Miss Gladys Brooks, early in September, at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup leave Lenox to-morrow for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the rest of the season.

The Rockaway Hunt Club last night formally opened its new clubhouse at Cedarhurst by a ball for which several hundred invitations had been issued, and preceding which there was a display of fireworks in the clubhouse grounds. The clubhouse, which is twice the size of the old club premises, is situated within a stone's throw of the Atlantic.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 4 (Special).—At Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dinner to-night the Strollers' Band played for the first time a new waltz entitled "The Leading Lady of Society," by Signor Ricci, the Italian violinist. The music was composed at the request of Harry S. Lehr, who, after the dinner, on behalf of the author, presented a copy of the piece to Mrs. Fish. Crossways was prettily decorated. The table centrepiece was of aquatic flowers in an original design. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Louis S. Bruguiere, Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney A. Smith, Frank W. Crowninshield, J. O. Minott, Arthur Burden and Miss Marian Fish.

The Right Rev. Thomas M. Clarke, Bishop of the Rhode Island Episcopal Diocese, celebrated his ninety-first birthday to-day at his home, in Purgatory Road. Bishop Clarke spent the day quietly with his family. Many floral tributes and congratulatory telegrams were received.

Mrs. Hugh De Laussat Willoughby gave a charming dinner at her cottage, the Chalet, to-night in honor of her daughter, Miss Katherine Harrison Willoughby. After dinner the guests enjoyed a fireworks display on the lawn.

Mrs. George I. Scott, Mrs. William H. Sands and Mrs. R. I. Gammell gave dinners to-night.

The first polo game of the season will be played at Oakland Farm Monday afternoon. The polo team has been organized for the season with the following members: Reginald Brooks, Lawrence Waterbury, Robert Goelet, Alfred G. Vonderbilt, Max Agassiz and Rudolph Agassiz. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will join the team on his return from abroad.

Mrs. Kernochan entertained with a lawn party and reception this afternoon at her villa in Marine-ave. Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger assisted Mrs. Kernochan in receiving.

The Clambake Club held the first bake of the season at the clubhouse at Easton's Point this afternoon. In the absence of Center Hitchcock, the president of the club, Elisha Dyer, jr., presided.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at dinner to-night at Chateau-sur-Mer, in honor of John Hay, the Secretary of State. American Beauty roses were used for table decorations.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke entertained at dinner to-night at Beechbound.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson gave a dinner at Bruen Villino in honor of Sherman Day, of New-York.

Those who registered at the Casino to-day were: Gordon Fairchild, G. Thompson Warren, S. D. Babcock, and H. Duncan Wood.

H. Duncan Wood, of New-York, is the guest of James T. Woodward at The Cloisters, and F. Bronson Winthrop is visiting his father, Egerton L. Winthrop.

FOURTH AT TUXEDO.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., July 4 (Special).—The social society of Tuxedo Park turned out in large numbers to-day to celebrate the Fourth. This year no expense was spared by the committee, George Griswold, Richard Delafield and Richmond Talbot, Theodore Frelinghuysen and others to make the day one of continuous enjoyment. The usual sports were held on the speeding track and at the clubhouse grounds, and there was an exhibition of living pictures at the club ballroom in the afternoon which attracted a large audience.

The fireworks display on Tuxedo Lake this evening was a grand one. The clubhouse grounds were dressed with lanterns of all colors. Many large luncheons were held. A musical concert was arranged while the fireworks illuminated Tuxedo Lake.

Among those present were Dr. and Mrs. M. Allen Starr, George Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster, James Brown Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Gibson, H. P. Loomis, Samuel A. Walsh, jr., Henry Stack, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Kent, Bertram Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Varnum, C. A. Childs, Julian L. Peabody, S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. William M. V. Hoffman, Miss Stoddard, Dr. and Mrs. J. McWoodbury, Mr. and Mrs. William Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.

Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Cavalli celebrated on Thursday their golden jubilee at the country home of their children, Max and Ernestine Jägerhuber, Gray Nest, Sterling Mountains, Orange County, N. Y. F. X. Cavalli, a descendant of one of the oldest noble families in Bavaria, is now one of the few remaining revolutionists of 1848. At nineteen years of age he joined General Sigel's regiment, and after the failure of the South German cause fled to Switzerland and America. He is one of the few who have never been reconciled to the new order of things, and never visited his fatherland again. For fifty-five years he has taken a deep interest in American politics, and to-day enjoys the health and spirits of an active man. Numerous friends and relatives assembled at Gray Nest to congratulate the happy couple.

BISHOP FAWCETT ACCEPTS.

Peoria, Ill., July 4.—Announcement was made today that the Rev. M. E. Fawcett, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Chicago, who was recently elected Bishop of the Quincy Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to succeed Bishop Taylor, had signified his acceptance of the office. His consecration has been fixed for the Feast of the Transfiguration, August 6, in his own church.

ILLNESS OF CONGRESSMAN-ELECT.

Washington, July 4.—Congressman-elect Morgan C. Fitzpatrick, of Nashville, Tenn., who has been in the city for some days, was taken suddenly ill while on the street last night and sank to the pavement unconscious. Upon his removal to a hospital it was found that he was suffering from a slight affection of the heart. He remained at the hospital during the night.

VANDERBILTS AND FAIRMOUNT HOTEL.

San Francisco, July 4.—A deed has been filed in the Recorder's office here from William K. Vanderbilt and his wife Virginia Vanderbilt, conveying to Hermann Oelrichs their one-half divided interest in the Fairmount Hotel property in this city. The deed filed was executed in Paris on June 12, 19—, and was signed before J. Allison Powell, Deputy Consul General of the United States. The property transferred covers an entire block. It is understood that Mr. Oelrichs and his wife will continue the construction of the hotel, for which this property is the chosen site.

KAISER MR. VANDERBILT'S GUEST.

Berlin, July 4.—Emperor William and Prince Henry took luncheon to-day on Cornelius Vanderbilt's yacht North Star, at Travemunde.

AMERICAN GEOLOGIST AT TASHKEND.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Professor Raphael Pumpelly, the American geologist and author who, at the head of a party is exploring Turkestan, has arrived at Tashkend, from Samarkand.

GIFT TO CALIFORNIA COLLEGE.

Pomona, Cal., July 4.—Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, has given $50,000 to Pomona College, which is the largest cash gift ever made to a Southern California college. This makes his gifts to the college $95,000 in cash.

CHINESE COMMISSIONER ARRIVES.

St. Louis, July 4.—Wong Kai Kah, Chinese Imperial Vice-Commissioner General to the World's Fair, accompanied by his wife and children, has arrived here from Peking, to remain until after the exposition. The commissioner's suite comprises thirty-six attachés and artisans.

BIRD S. COLER IN VERMONT.

Manchester, Vt., July 4 (Special).—Bird S. Coler and family, of New-York, arrived to-day at the Equinox House. W. N. Coler, jr., is at the Cascades for the summer.

AMBASSADOR TOWER'S PLANS.

Washington, July 4.—Ambassador Tower has secured leave of absence from his post at Berlin, and will sail from Germany on the 7th inst. for New-York.

HENRY HARLAND HERE ON VISIT.

Henry Harland, author of "The Cardinal's Snuff Box" and "Lady Paramount," arrived here yesterday on the steamer Lucania. He will spend a few months in Connecticut resting.

On the steamer also were Mrs. Thomas Goggan, of Galveston, Tex., and the body of her husband, who died suddenly while touring in Ireland.

L. E. HAMILTON MARRIES.

London, July 4.—L. E. Hamilton, an American theatrical manager who has been associated for years with Charles Frohman, married this afternoon Christine McGill, daughter of the late Royal Academician, W. Murdock McGill. The ceremony took place in the presence of a few friends, at the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton will make their home in London.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those on the steamer Lucania, which arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, were:

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Baird.	Lieutenant Henry Ulke, jr., U. S. R. C. S.
Mrs. Hyde Clarke.	Mr. and Mrs. F. F. W. Oldfield.
William A. Courtenay.	Mrs. H. H. Hough.
Mrs. Brockholst Cutting.	Henry Harland.
William Cutting.	
Theodore B. Starr.	

Some of those who sailed for Bermuda yesterday on the steamer Trinidad were:

Ethan S. Allen.	Professor Edwin Linton.
Professor M. V. Blackman.	Mr. and Mrs. Eyre Hutson.
Professor Cornelia M. Clapp.	Dr. James Harley.
Mr. and Mrs. John Caerny.	Miss Mary Harley.
Professor Arthur M. Miller.	George A. Hollis.
Professor Alexander Mann.	

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Kroonland for Antwerp were:

Brigadier General and Mrs. I. D. De Russy, U. S. A.	George C. Perkins.
M. W. Fuller.	Mrs. Leslie M. Shaw and daughters.
Professor and Mrs. E. McLean.	Lorillard Spencer.
Professor Emil Oberhoffer.	Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw.
Mrs. George D. Parrish.	

On the New-York, which arrived here last night from Southampton, were:

Mrs. E. J. Berwind.	G. C. Heimerdinger.
Atherton Blight.	Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Isom.
The Misses Blight.	Mr. and Mrs. Willard A. Mitchell.
Dr. G. E. Brewer.	William F. Reynolds.
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Burchell.	Mrs. Clifford Warren Smith.
James Elverson.	J. M. Huston.
Captain F. R. Cutlar Fergusson.	Charles Kiralfy.

Among those who arrived here yesterday from Havre on the steamer La Touraine were:

Arthur Andre.	Miss Edith S. Hall.
Richard Duffy.	Mr. MacMonnies.
Ferdinand Capella.	Alen Thompson.