

About People and Social Incidents.

Amusements. BROADWAY THEATRE—2—The Prince of Pilsen. CONY ISLAND—The Trained Animals. CRYSTAL GARDENS—The World in Wax. EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax. KEITH'S—Continued Performance. KETTERBOCKER THEATRE—3—The Blonde in Luncheon. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—3—Duss and His Orchestra. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—3—Japan by Night. MAJESTIC THEATRE—2—The Wizard of Oz. MANHATTAN THEATRE—2—The Earl of Pawtucket. MANTAN BEACH—3—Shannon's Band. PAMPINE GROF GARDEN—3—Vaudeville. TERRACE GARDEN—3—Pant.

Index to Advertisements. Amusements, Auction Sales, Bankers & Brokers, Board & Rooms, Books & Publications, City, City Hotels, County Board, Don. Sits, Dramatic, Financial, Foreign, Furnished Rooms, Let. Country.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1903. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Pope called, and a bare chance of his recovery was entertained by his physicians. An operation was performed, and drawing off the liquid which obstructed breathing, was successfully performed in the afternoon; an examination showed that there was no poisoning of the blood. President Loubet entertained King Edward at a dinner given at the French Embassy. M. Loubet made many calls and attended a luncheon at the "Goldfish" club again greeted him with marked enthusiasm. The United States European squadron was heartily greeted on its arrival at Portsmouth, King Edward sending a special message of welcome. The full texts of the treaties with Cuba concerning the King stations and Isle of Pines were made public.

DOMESTIC.—Twenty-three persons were killed in a wreck on the Southern Railway at Rockfish, Va. Troops were guarding the Colorado River, thousands of acres of land are under water, and the property loss is heavy. It was announced that genuine anthracite had been discovered in Colorado; the fields, it was said, were estimated to be worth more than \$30,000,000. The government report for the week was the most favorable of the season. The Kearsarge, on her trip to Kiel from New-York, broke all records of the battleship class.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and heavy. A contractor told Assistant District Attorney Clarke that the chief engineer of the Dock Department told him in Tammany days that he would write prices for him to ask for pier leases. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court affirmed the conviction of "Al" Adams, the policy king. Secretary Hays, Senators Hanna, Fairbanks and Sherman and C. P. Johnson were President Roosevelt's guests at luncheon. There was another drop, with great excitement, in cotton. The earnings of United States for the last quarter were more than \$30,000,000. Examinations for Coel Rhodes scholarships were announced to take place between February and May. Testimony to show that William Spencer, the negro slayer of Charles F. McAuliffe, was insane was presented in the Court of Special Sessions. Panic in an East Side tenement was caused by Patrick Byrnes, who fired several shots, which injured the lives of his wife.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, light, variable winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 61.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to their homes 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.

AMERICAN JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A so-called "inspired" article in the "Novoye Vremya," of St. Petersburg, of which we printed the gist in our dispatches on Saturday, calls renewed attention to the attitude of the Russian Government toward American citizens of the Jewish faith. The same topic is discussed in a recent publication made by the Israelite Alliance of America, from, of course, a point of view exactly opposite to that taken by the "Novoye Vremya." Briefly stated, the Russian Government persists in discriminating against American Jews, refusing to grant them the same treaty privileges that it accords to other American citizens. The Russo-American treaty of 1832 provides that Americans shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of Russia, and "shall enjoy the same security and protection as natives of the country wherein they reside"—that is, of Russia. For many years, however, the Russian Government has made an exception to this stipulation, to the disadvantage of American Jews. It bases its action upon the second of the clauses we have quoted. It will give to American subjects the same treatment that Russian subjects get. But there is discrimination against Jews in Russia, and so Russia will discriminate against Jewish visitors from the United States. Thus, Jews from America are not permitted to enter Russia at all without special sanction from the Russian Minister of the Interior. In the words of a Russian Consul-General: "Not only is access to Russia forbidden to travellers of the Jewish faith, but the consular authorities refuse to visé the passports of persons passing through Russian territory without a stop there; all the consulates refuse to visé the passport of a Jew. A personal authorization from the Minister of the Interior is indispensable, and this is granted as seldom as possible."

Now, whether or not that is a violation of the letter of the treaty referred to, it is manifestly contrary to the spirit and intent of the United States in making that treaty. It is absolutely repugnant to American ideas and principles and practices. The American Government recognizes no distinction between Jews and Gentiles. Jewish citizens are every whit as much entitled to its protection as are Christian citizens. Thirty-eight years ago that fact was set before the Russian Government, in a controversy over an American citizen who was being officially disturbed, insulted and harassed in Russia because of his Jewish faith, and it has frequently been repeated since. In 1881 the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine, enunciated the reasonable principle that "we can make no new treaty with Russia, nor accept any construction of our existing treaty, which shall discriminate against any class of American citizens on account of their religious faith." The present administration, as recently as July of last year, has

vigorously and eloquently declared to the same effect: "This government can lose no opportunity to controvert such a distinction, wherever it may appear. It can never assent that a foreign State, of its own volition, can apply a religious test to deny any American citizen 'from the favor due to all.' And yet Russia persists in such offensive discrimination, and the American Government is compelled to admit that it 'has not been able to secure from the Russian Government uniform treatment of all American travellers in Russia without regard to their religious faith.' It is not a pleasant thing for any country thus to oppose and practically to defy the otherwise unanimous sentiment of the civilized world. Much the same thing was done and is being done by Russia in the matter of sugar bounties. But this is a more serious thing, affecting the whole relationship between the countries concerned and inevitably influencing public sentiment in a way adverse to that cordial friendship which should prevail between them. It would promote international friendships all around for Russia to put herself in line with other civilized nations in the matter of religious tolerance. It would enhance American esteem for Russia for the Russian Government to fulfill its treaty obligations to this country and to this country's citizens in accordance with the unquestioned spirit and intent with which those obligations were regarded by this country in their making."

ANOTHER LESSON TO THE MOB.

The Evansville rioters who have been giving the country a lesson in the nature of mob rule have in turn received a lesson, and it is one sharply in contrast with that taught by the Wilmington authorities. The Evansville mob found that law had not only the power but the disposition to maintain itself. After due warning the soldiers guarding the jail, which was tenanted not by the negro whom it was originally sought to lynch, but by many prisoners, white and black, arrested on account of the subsequent disorders, fired upon the rioters, and fired to kill. There is some question as to who fired first, and the preponderance of evidence seems to show that the rioters, after stoning the soldiers for some time, made the initial resort to firearms. That question, however, is not of the slightest importance. The soldiers would have been perfectly justified in shooting into a mob which was so defiantly engaged in a riotous demonstration and refusing to disperse, even if there had been no violence manifested directly toward themselves. Their business was to take whatever means were necessary to that end. Rioters who go out with arms in their hands, threaten violence and attacking property, have no reason to complain if their violence is repulsed in kind. They make war, and it is good for them to learn that war is serious business. They start out to kill. If they bring back dead and wounded comrades from the encounter the blood is upon their own heads. They should have thought of the risks beforehand. If they were not willing to pay the price of rebellion against the government, they should have maintained peace and obeyed the law. They wanted blood to flow, and it does flow.

Whether they have learned the lesson completely is yet to be determined. If another is needed we trust it will be given, and with rifles not aimed over heads, but aimed to kill, until the last spark of rebellion against law and order is extinguished and the rioters are desirous to keep the peace for the rest of their lives. That is the only way. It is stern treatment, but it saves lives in the end. Apologists for the policy of playing with the mob say that the lives of its intended victims are not worth protecting at such cost. But it is not a question of the lives of these victims, but the lives of wretches or simply innocent objects of mad prejudice and passion. It is a question of the life of the State and of civilization. The mob which attacked the Wilmington jail to rescue, not to harm, an alleged lyncher, and the mob which attacked the Evansville jail as a mere incident of a race quarrel were both making war against the very foundations of government, a war as wicked and traitorous as any which could be made. Such rioters deserve death. Rifle bullets will bring them into obedience, and the quicker and sharper their punishment with the less loss of life will the supremacy of law be established. Other mobs will be warned by Evansville. Tolerant there means license elsewhere. Vigorous repression there means greater respect for law in every part of the country.

One incident of the Evansville outbreak is extremely pathetic, but it, too, has its lesson. One of the killed is a fifteen-year-old girl who was driving with her parents. They were attracted by the excitement of the rioting to drive near the mob and stop for a few minutes to watch what was going on. Their sorrow meant excite deep sympathy. They doubtless meant no harm, but it is an old saying that the innocent onlooker is the one sure to get hurt in a riot. Innocent people should keep away from riots. They know, or would know if they had any proper respect for their government, that rioters must disperse or be dispersed. When they see a defiant band of lawbreakers they should expect bullets and get out of the way.

Moreover, they should realize that the bystander is not altogether innocent. He may not mean to, but he is adding the mob. In most cases the determined lawbreakers in a mob are few in number. Left to themselves they would be easily handled. It is the innocent bystander, the person who joins the crowd out of curiosity and pushes along behind the leaders, who makes up its numbers, attracts more foolish and empty headed persons and creates a dangerous demonstration. The lawlessness of the few finds its opportunity and instrument in the curiosity of the many. The tragic fate of this innocent girl, brought into danger by the foolish curiosity of her parents, should be a warning to all well disposed citizens when they see a riot to get away from it. People are known by the company they keep. Those who train with lawbreakers, however good their own intentions may be, must be prepared for the fate of lawbreakers.

VICTORIA'S RAILROAD STRIKE.

The Australian mails bring interesting details of the recent railroad strike in the State of Victoria, in addition to those already printed in our columns. There is every reason to believe it was a part of an organized movement practically to subvert the national government to the authority of the trades unions. Similar strikes had already occurred. One in Western Australia had been completely won and one in New South Wales largely won by the strikers. That in Victoria was greatest of all in scope and most extreme of all in demands. If it had succeeded, the government of the commonwealth would have been at the mercy of the walking delegate. The Victorian strikers were confident of success, and they went about their business in the most arrogant way. The strike was ordered to begin at midnight, and at that hour, without a woman's notice, engine drivers and firemen stopped and abandoned their engines wherever they happened to be. The inconvenience, suffering and danger thus imposed upon the travelling public was so great as to defy exaggeration. But the strikers reckoned without their host. On the one hand, Mr. Irvine, the Prime Minister, was absolutely unwavering in his resistance to the strike and inexorable in his efforts

to suppress it. He took at once the high ground that as the strikers were all paid servants of the State they were practically rebels in revolt against their masters, the people, and in the name of the people he demanded from the legislature drastic powers for the suppression of the revolt. He would doubtless have received a grant of such powers had not the unconditional surrender of the strikers made it unnecessary. Another potent factor against the strike was found in the attitude of the people. Instead of half sympathizing with the strike and jeering at the officers of the law, as too many communities have done in this country, the people of Victoria almost to a man rallied with enthusiasm to the side of the government. Great as were the inconveniences and deprivations which they suffered from the suspension of railroad traffic, they actually gloried in enduring them, if so they might help to defeat the strikers. In such circumstances the strikers' cause was hopeless from the beginning.

Not the least interesting sequel to the strike is the discussion which has arisen as to the comparative merits of State and private ownership. It has often been suggested in the United States that State ownership of railroads would diminish the danger of strikes. In Victoria, on the contrary, having had this strike on State railroads, men are suggesting that private ownership would rid the State of that danger. The suggestion is not, however, widely commended. It is evident that no private corporation could have dealt with the late strike anything like as efficiently as the government did; and that public sentiment would not be so generally and aggressively on the side of a corporation as it was on that of the government. There is therefore little reason to expect any such change to be made. It may be added that there is also little reason to expect any more attempts of strikers to control the Australian Government for some time to come.

A CLEAR CASE OF NEGLIGENCE.

The woman who was pushed by a passing surface car last Monday into the subway excavation did not lose her life through her own fault. It may seldom be safe to draw large deductions from a single occurrence, but at least this fatal accident forcibly illustrates a danger of which many persons must long have been conscious. It is a matter of common observation that the subway cut is not everywhere securely fenced. Mishaps have been frequent, but the contractors cannot be allowed to claim more than their due share of credit for that fact. They must not say: "The extraordinarily small number of casualties proves 'that we have given the public all necessary protection.' Perhaps it proves that the public has taken remarkably good care of itself."

Certainly there are places where the contractors have not been duly careful, and the point at which Mrs. St. John was killed is one of them. They have no right to lay an excessive tax on the watchfulness, judgment and activity of persons using such parts of the streets as have been left in a barely serviceable condition. A filthy fence, with its lowest board or rail a foot or more from the ground, is a miserably inadequate protection. In this instance the responsibility may perhaps be divided between one of the subway contractors and the street railroad company, whose car ran beyond the crossing, with the result of compelling the passenger to step off close to the brink of the ill guarded chasm. The victim was in no way responsible for what followed. Before the summer is over we hope the excavation will have been wholly roofed over, but there will be constant risk of a repetition of Monday's melancholy accident until those in charge of the work make it safe at every point. They will be foolish, and something worse, if they neglect that duty for a single day longer.

INDEPENDENT ZIONISTS.

Zionism received a severe blow last Sunday when, at a meeting which was well attended, a number of societies seceded from the Federation of American Zionists. Without going into details as to why this step was taken, and without presuming to take sides with the parent body or with the secessionists, we see in the movement a weakness in the Zionist structure the development of which was predicted by students of the subject. The followers of Dr. Herzl, despite their heroic efforts, have as yet succeeded in making comparatively few converts to the cause of Zionism among the Jews of the reformed school. While the Zionists have been doing battle for the race idea, making all efforts to have the Jew recognized as a member of a distinct race, the reformed Jews have been equally energetic in the opposite direction, and have been as loud in their protestations against the race idea as their orthodox brethren are for it. A few men of prominence in reformed Judaism have, however, been won over to the cause, and their work has undoubtedly strengthened the movement and dignified it in the eyes of the world. But evidently the reformed element is not wanted by the secessionists. They see in it only harm to the cause, and in those who represent it seekers after power and glory who do not possess the real Zionist spirit. They will have nothing more to do with them, and will have their own organization, where no reformer with moderate views on the main subject can hold office and dictate.

The lack of harmony, the friction and the bickering which have developed among these enthusiasts who would establish a State for the Jews in the Orient is looked upon by many people as a fair example of what would follow if all the hopes of the Zionists were realized. GOING ABOUT ARMED. The Police Department in this city has taken possession of a great many revolvers which were used without excuse or warrant of law in making unpleasant noises in the first days of July. In every State, city, town and village of the Union the carrying of concealed weapons should undoubtedly be restricted by the most rigorous measures. Only policemen, watchmen and soldiers should be allowed to have pistols or knives. Break up the practice of the hidden arms for the satisfaction of private grudges and the schemes of private vengeance, and the loathsome lists of cuttings and slashings, of shootings and killings will be diminished speedily. In Great Britain, France and other European countries private citizens as a rule are not permitted to roam through the streets armed like janizaries or bashibazouks. Peaceable people, going quietly about their business or their recreations, in few cases require the equipment of belligerent brigands. Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, but few well meaning American citizens in the ordinary walks of life need to have their clothes stuffed with death dealing six-shooters or stilettes.

OLD MENDEL.

The death of "Old Mendel," who was for years a well known figure in that part of the city which has been variously called "Neu-Wien," the "Coffee House District" and the "Paprika Quarter," calls attention to a class which is not known to people who do not visit the German coffee houses and beer saloons. It is composed of men with whom cardplaying is the chief end in life. They are not gamblers,

because in many instances the stakes are ridiculously small; but they are idlers, men who lead an aimless life, who play cards while they wait for something to turn up, and incidentally neglect their duties to family and community. They support many resorts in all parts of the city, and while they commit no offence against the law, they set an unwholesome example. If the class were composed only of old men like the patriarch pinocchio player, there could be little objection to it, for if the old men wish to sit at a card table, and between deals discuss and settle intricate problems in politics or sociology, and if that form of diversion is conducive to their happiness, it would be cruel to deprive them of the pleasure. But, unfortunately, the class includes hundreds of young, able bodied men, who are useless members of the community because of their love for cards. It is refreshing to know that in the places where these men congregate the English language is seldom used. The American spirit cannot flourish in such an atmosphere, and there are probably no Americans who aspire to the honors borne by Old Mendel.

Cacophonous and dissonant music in New-York places of refreshment has become too prevalent. Many an eating house and barroom now sadly needs the policy of silence to heal the blows of sound. As an amateur yachtsman, as in many other fields of honorable endeavor, the German Emperor is a past master. Should indefatigable Sir Thomas Lipton ever become discouraged and abandon his efforts to capture the unique and incomparable Cup, may we venture to hope that the Kaiser can be persuaded to take up the quest where our good friend Sir Thomas leaves it off?

The exposed third rail continues its fearful work. Over in Brooklyn, last week, the programme was varied by rendering the victim insane instead of killing him. In the Borough of Manhattan this week already one death has been reported. Some of the disadvantages which attend the use of this form of conductor on electric railways are confined to a few days in winter. Others, including the danger to the lives of employes, operate constantly. It is almost useless to put up warning signs along the track. If a workman is good for anything his mind will be on the task on which he is engaged, and not on the risks which he incurs. The more valuable an employe, the more likely he is to be preoccupied with business. Common humanity and the advisability of reducing the number of damage suits combine to dictate the hooding of the third rail.

Long days, bright days, fine days—we have had too few of them. But now the sun at last has smoothed his wrinkled front and driven away old Jupiter Pluvius, who has been so busy of late with his activities. Two men who pleaded guilty before an impartial tribunal to the crime of "peonage," the new slavery which is doing so much harm in certain parts of the country, have been sentenced to imprisonment for a year and a day. Later trials will be had of men accused of whipping to death the wretched victims upon their plantations. Should the guilt of these Simon Legrees be proved, their punishment should be exemplary.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Red tape is just now having high frolic on the Danube. Some two months ago the Prefect of Silistria placed on board one of the Danube Navigation Company's steamers two women with passports for Rutchuk. The police there, however, without assigning reasons, refused to allow them to land. So did the police of every other river port touched at, whether Rumanian or Bulgarian. This has been going on for two months, the women remaining on board at the company's expense. Finally they took their costly passengers back to Silistria, but the Prefect absolutely refused to let them land. "The company took them on board. It must get rid of them if it can," was all the explanation he would give.

L'ENVOI.

Do you remember how the sun Went shimmering across the dew That day when May was just begun And all of life and love were new? You say you had not then entered the house Through field and wood, can you forget That day when you were Aucassin And I was Nicolette?

And then the wonder of that night When the white moon went up the sky, And we two promised by its light To be true and true that you not die By stern, parental laws beset. I think you quite enjoyed our woo, That night when you were Aucassin And I was Nicolette.

To-night we meet again—we two; Great are the comedies of life. I cherish my daughter—you Iawn while you watch and wait your wife. I smile serenely at your form, Did the lightning did not enter the house, Lightning struck the tennis building, entering the roof and burying itself in the tennis court outside, Mrs. E. G. Tinker has arrived at Cozey Nook, Bellevue-ave., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly are expected at Vineland Saturday.

Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt, who was seriously injured three months ago by her cottage in Old Beach Road, is able to drive out daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, have arrived at their Jamestown cottage.

Miss Iselin, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Delancey Kane, and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger is visiting Mrs. Peter F. Collier.

Marshall Kernochan, of New-York, is the guest of George D. Morgan at the Warren cottage, Clay-st.

The steam yacht Josephine, with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener on board, is in port. Mr. and Mrs. Widener will spend the summer at one of the Pinard cottages.

Mrs. Seabriske and her daughter, Miss Ethel Seabriske, have arrived at Seabriske house for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Smith are entertaining Mrs. E. N. Taylor, of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Mitchell, of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. William M. Bates, of New-York; and Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, of Tuxedo Park, are at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting will probably spend the summer at New-York. They were in town to-day looking for a cottage.

Eugene Sturtevant, of Providence, is visiting his grandfather, Bishop T. N. Clark, at his cottage in Furgatory Road.

Miss Anna Russell Hone closed her cottage in Old Beach Road.

No Independence.—Tyed—This is the Fourth of July. Knotley—Why don't you say Independence Day? Tyed—It is also the anniversary of my marriage. (Brooklyn Life.)

Miss Sarah Broide, a young lady doctor, has, it is reported from Marseilles, obtained a professional engagement on board a steamer plying between that city and Algiers. The circumstance is noted, as Miss Broide is the first French "docteresse" who has been engaged on board ship.

Hitherto ship's doctors had it all their own way; but they have now to face the competition of the doctors. Already Miss Broide's example is being followed, and two others of her sex are applying for medical berths on other steamers registered at the port of Marseilles.

Another Tribute.—"Never until now," said Mr. Arlington Sewarbs, who had spent the afternoon hoeing in the garden, "have I realized the full force of that painting called 'The Man with the Hoe.'"

(Baltimore American.)

THE CABINET.

Washington, July 7.—Secretary Root returned to-day from a visit to his family at Southampton, Long Island.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, July 7.—Charles C. Wauaters, chargé d'affaires of the Belgian Legation, will leave Washington in a few days to spend the summer at Newport.

Robert R. Scheller, the second secretary of the German Embassy, is the only representative of the embassy now in Washington. He has decided upon Newport as his summer headquarters, and will leave here for that point in a few days. He may also spend part of his vacation at Manchester.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, July 7.—Major General and Mrs. Corbin have returned from their visit to General Corbin's daughter, Mrs. Parsons, at Ardley-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt spent an hour in Washington this morning, en route from their home, Biltmore, in North Carolina, to Newport, where they intend to spend the rest of this month and August. They arrived here at 8 o'clock in their private car, which was attached to the Southern Express, at 9 o'clock their car was shifted to the Pennsylvania Limited, which took them through to New-York.

Commissioner MacFarland was informed to-day of the coming visit of a party of Englishmen, members of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, who will arrive here about the last week in October. They will first stop in Boston, and then go to New-York, before coming to the national capital.

Mrs. A. C. Barney has taken the home of Mr. Reed, the English artist, at Orono, N. Y., and will leave Washington in a day or two, accompanied by her daughters, Miss Barney and Miss Alice Barney, and their guest, Mme. Marlan Girard, of Paris.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wadsworth, Jr., are receiving congratulations on the birth yesterday of a little girl at Hampton, their country place at Hampton, N. Y. Mrs. John Hay is staying at the Genoa with her daughter and son-in-law, and her grandchild is to be named Evelyn, after her.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney close their country place at Westbury, Long Island, to-morrow, and leave town for Newport, where they will spend the rest of the summer.

Newport promises to be exceptionally gay this season. No less than seven large dances have already been announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly close Florham, their country place at Madison, N. J., on Saturday, and with Miss Florence Twombly go to Newport for the rest of the summer.

Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig have arrived in town from Newport for a couple of days, and will return to-night or to-morrow. Announcement is made of the engagement of Mrs. Dallas Bach Pratt's niece, Miss Florence Howes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend Howes, of Stamford, Conn., to Lester S. Herrick, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene L. Herrick, of Brooklyn.

Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp has left Newport and joined her mother, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, at Lenox, where Mrs. Neilson has a cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, who arrived yesterday from Europe on board the Wilhelm der Grosse, left here later in the day for Newport on board their steam yacht Electra.

The Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars have gone to Bar Harbor, where they are staying with Mme. de Laugier-Villars's father, Johnston Livingston.

Mrs. George Elias has left town for the summer and has opened her cottage at Narragansett Pier.

Meadowmere, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Taylor, of Southampton, will be the scene of a bridge which tournament on Saturday in behalf of the Virginia Day Nursery, No. 62 East Fifth-st., a most deserving and popular charity. Four silver cups will be awarded as prizes.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton has left Ellerslie and is at the Morton camp in the Adirondacks, where she will be joined shortly by her daughters.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris have left town and gone to Bar Harbor for the summer.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, July 7 (Special).—The severe electrical storm last evening caused considerable damage, particularly to telephone and electric light wires. At Arleigh, the house occupied by Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, the electric light fuses were blown out, causing great excitement among the occupants. But the lightning did not enter the house. Lightning struck the tennis building, entering the roof and burying itself in the tennis court outside.

Mrs. E. G. Tinker has arrived at Cozey Nook, Bellevue-ave., for the summer.

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A BEAUTIFUL AMERICA.

Outdoor Art Association Listens to C. R. Woodruff.

Buffalo, July 7.—The seventh annual meeting of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association began to-day. About a hundred delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, including mayors of cities and park commissioners, were present. The purpose of the association is to promote the conservation of natural scenery and the acquisition and improvement of land for public parks and reservations. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, president of the association, presided, and delivered his annual address. He spoke of the need of creating the land of making a more beautiful America. This was discussed in cities, towns and villages, and the delegates were urged to do their best to help the cause. As illustrations of how well they are succeeding, Mr. Woodruff said in part: Mayor Low of New-York is deserving of great credit for the courage and ability with which he has led the movement for an enlarged and beautified New-York schoolhouses, many of which are now being converted into playgrounds. Not only are they used for the instruction of the young, but for municipal lectures on geography, history, natural science, art and kindred subjects for the adults, and as vacation schools during the summer. Moreover, many on the East Side are thrown open during the summer evenings to a hundred delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada, including mayors of cities and park commissioners, were present. The purpose of the association is to promote the conservation of natural scenery and the acquisition and improvement of land for public parks and reservations. Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia, president of the association, presided, and delivered his annual address. 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