Amusements.

CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways.
CONEY ISLAND—Bostock's Trained Animals.
CRYSTAL GARDENS—8:30—Lifting the Cup.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD, Coney Island.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
LUNA PARK—Thirty-nine Big Shows Daily.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Duss and His Orchestra—Venice in New-York.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8—Japan by Night—Otoyo.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—Shannon's Band—8—Pain's Pompeii and Fireworks—9—A Chinese Honeymoon.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Trial by Jury and Cavalleria Rusticana.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Cardinal Rampolla was reported to be the leading candidate for Pope; his partisans expect his election on the fourth ballot. ═══ It was reported that China would grant to Great Britain and Japan the same port privileges given to the United States. ═══ There was great disorder in the lower house of the Hungarian Diet; the session was twice suspended. ═══ The United States Philippine Commission has taken steps to make a large reduction in the expenses of the islands. ═══ The British third class cruiser Melampus sank the British steamer Ruperra off the Lizard. ═══ The King and Queen of Great Britain reached Killary Bay on the west coast of Ireland; their majesties took a drive in a motor car in County Mayo. ═══ Cunard shareholders approved the agreement made with the British government. ═══ Three members of a band who were stirring up sedition in Cuba were shot near Bayamo; the leader was captured. ═══ Advices from London said that several British financiers were ready to subscribe to the Cuban loan.

DOMESTIC.—A searching investigation into extravagant and unbusiness like methods in the Government Printing Office is likely to be made after the Miller case has been finally disposed of. ═══ Secretary Wilson, speaking before a farmers' institute at Hampton Beach, N. H., told of the work the Department of Agriculture is doing, and predicted that products valued at more than $200,000,000 now purchased abroad will eventually be grown at home. ═══ Two powder magazines near Lowell, Mass., blew up; more than a score of persons were killed and fifty were injured; much property was destroyed. ═══ Eleven arrests were made in Danville, Ill., for the lynching there on Saturday night. ═══ Miners near Auburn, Col., hurried into that place with their gold dust, as the convicts who escaped from the Folsom Penitentiary were reported to be nearing Auburn. ═══ Nearly two hundred priests attended the requiem mass for Pope Leo XIII in Albany. ═══ Six persons were killed by lightning in a storm in Michigan. ═══ Twenty-two members of the Western Federation of Miners have been arrested in connection with the wrecking of a building at a Colorado mine, where a strike is in progress. ═══ The contract with Paul Herman for printing money order forms was signed at the Postoffice Department.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, closing heavy. ═══ "Mother" Jones went to Oyster Bay, but the President would not receive her; it was understood that a Philadelphia newspaper had managed the "army's" march. ═══ Samuel Parks, the walking delegate, said he was going to South Africa to call strikes there. ═══ Archbishop Farley celebrated a pontifical mass of requiem for Pope Leo at St. Patrick's Cathedral before representatives of the city, clergy and foreign governments. ═══ Eight hundred employes of the New-York Transfer Company went on strike, and the Tenderloin reserves were called out to save a driver from a mob. ═══ Two policemen risked their lives, one being injured, in stopping runaways to prevent harm to others. ═══ District Attorney Jerome received a horseshoe in honor of his July birthday. ═══ Winners at Jamaica: Duellist, Ella Snyder, M. Theo, Rosetint, Sailor Knot, Court maid.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 82 degrees; lowest, 68.

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.

DEEP TUNNELS.

The cut and cover method of tunnel construction necessarily causes great losses to shopkeepers and immense inconvenience to the general public. It ought to be avoided, if possible, in building other underground roads such as the Rapid Transit Commission is considering already and the requirements of this city will sooner or later demand. The subject is worthy of earnest attention, and we are glad to observe that "The New-York Sun" has taken it up.

When the passage of the Rapid Transit act of 1894 and the popular vote taken that year had brought the project of an underground railroad within the range of vision, and the commission was looking for capitalists to undertake the work, The Tribune earnestly invited official consideration of the deep tunnel system employed in London, pointing out its enormous advantages in respect to public comfort. When it became evident that the method of excavating from the surface was favored by the commission, we asked for a statement of the reasons. They were frankly given, but they did not seem to us to be convincing at the time, nor has any subsequent explanation been entirely satisfactory. There may be objections from the engineering point of view to the deep tunnel system; in fact, there must be, inasmuch as it was rejected, but it involves no impossibilities or extraordinary difficulties. When the plans for the work now nearing completion were made, it was said that if the diggers went far below the surface they would get under water at various points. But the contractors for the Battery and Brooklyn extensions not only expect to find water at the lower end of Broadway, but are going under the East River.

It has been officially urged that the people of this city do not want to descend far to take a train or ride far underground, and that it is necessary to consider their feelings. The assumption may be false, and undue importance may be attached to it if it is true. Moreover, though one of the newer underground roads in London reaches, we believe, a depth of nearly a hundred feet, it is not apparent that any such depth would be necessary here. A convenient distance beneath existing sub-surface structures would seemingly be sufficient in most places. As for the toil and trouble of going up and down station stairs, it is to be presumed that where conditions required a long flight elevators would be installed. The Rapid Transit Commission should have learned from the experience of the last three years that the construction of a tunnel by the cut and cover system is a dreadful affliction. The people have endured it with marvellous patience, and even where their patience has been wantonly abused, as it long was in Park Row, complaints have been astonishingly, perhaps discreditably, few. In addition to the general inconvenience and the danger, immense losses have been suffered by merchants, many of whom can never be reimbursed by an increase of trade due to the operation of the road. Others ought, if possible, to be relieved from paying so heavy a contribution to the cost of an enterprise which is sure to bring great profits to the contractors.

It is supposed that the deep tunnel system would be more expensive, notwithstanding the direct and indirect cost of shifting and keeping in use a network of pipes, wires and surface tracks. But that is not a controlling consideration. The public has paid too much for what it is going to get, for its burdens might have been made lighter. In future operations of a similar character more regard must be shown for the rights of the people, whether the present system be continued or a different one adopted, and it is to be hoped that means will be taken to save them wholly from miseries which London and Paris would never submit to for a moment.

LOGIC.

The citizens of New-York will receive with great interest the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran's assurance that Mr. Low is the logical candidate of the fusionists, "if a fusionist can be logical." Mr. Cockran's remarkable powers of logic are well known to them, and any criticism which he may have to offer concerning the logic of fusion or the logic of anything else will be listened to with even more respect and awe than the logic of Lewis Carroll. Since Mr. Cockran showed them the possibilities of logic by supporting General Tracy for Mayor in 1897, and in 1901 bitterly opposing Mr. Low on the ground that he was the tool of Senator Platt, nobody has attempted to rival him in syllogistic feats.

It is a great pleasure to welcome him once more to this city. We hope that there is no truth in the tales that he is to yield to the temptation to join another nation and become an Englishman. We want him to stay here at least through the next municipal campaign and give us more lessons in logic. Fusionists have hard work to live up to Mr. Cockran and Aristotle—if we may be permitted to drag in Aristotle—and they need a great deal of instruction which he alone can give.

TELEPHONE FRANCHISE ASSESSMENT.

In a series of carefully prepared articles "The Brooklyn Eagle" has brought an indictment against the State Tax Commissioners on account of the assessments of telephone companies for purposes of franchise taxation. It makes specific charges of wholesale discrimination against the independent companies in various cities, and of favoritism for the Bell companies, which demand the most searching investigation by the proper authorities. It also states that one of the Tax Commissioners, Lester F. Stearns, of Dunkirk, was formerly counsel for the Bell telephone interests in this State, and that the discrimination against the independent companies is particularly glaring in his home town of Dunkirk and in other parts of Western New-York. These are serious charges. If the inequality of assessment is as real as "The Eagle" makes it apparent, a thorough-going reform, not merely of the assessment, but of the assessors, is needed. If the inequality is due not to error, but to corrupt motives, which "The Eagle" plainly insinuates have controlled the assessments, then punitive as well as reformatory measures will be in order. When Governor Odell returns from his well earned vacation, he will no doubt investigate these charges with diligence and impartiality.

"The Eagle" marshals figures from all parts of the State to sustain its charge of systematic discrimination. In Dunkirk the Bell company has 430 telephones, and in 1902 was assessed for $3,400. The independent company, with only 330 telephones, was assessed for $8,000. In Watertown the Bell company has about twice as many telephones as the independent company, but its franchise assessment is $9,900, as against $15,000 on its smaller rival. In Niagara Falls the independents have only 885 telephones and are assessed for $45,000, while the Bell people, with 1,250 telephones, are assessed for only $26,000. Similar figures are given respecting other cities. In some places where the assessments are not actually higher on the independents they are said to be proportionately higher. In Rochester the Bell assessment for 1902 is $221,000, and that of the independent company is $210,000. If the Bell assessment is correct, then the independent assessment, it is declared, should be, in proportion to its business, only $84,000. Variations are also pointed out in the valuation of franchises in different places. Thus in Cortland the independent company is assessed for $20,000, while in the neighboring city of Elmira the Bell company, with three hundred more telephones and what would seem to be a more valuable franchise, as the population and business are there much larger, is assessed for only $14,000. In regions where the Bell company has a monopoly its assessments are much lower than where there is competition, as is shown by comparative tables, one item of which indicates that in Avon, where the Bell has exclusive service, with 1,680 people, the assessment is $2,360, while in Sennett, a competitive point, with only 1,440 people, the assessment is $7,300.

Now, these figures look bad. They may, perhaps, be explained and justified; and if possible they should be. It is not necessarily true that, as "The Eagle" says, "the greater the "revenue the greater, of course, the value of "the franchise," though it might be expected generally that the company having the most telephones would have the most lines and the largest franchise privileges. Franchise assessments are not based on earnings. The tax is not one on gross incomes, such as the corporations have asked, but one on the value of the rights owned in streets. It is meant among other things to penalize companies who hold franchises which they do not improve. It is possible that these seemingly overtaxed independents have blanketed their towns with franchises, or have lines utterly out of proportion to the telephones working on them, while the Bell people have their business concentrated and carry no unimproved franchises. This, indeed, does not seem probable, for it would be natural to expect that the old companies, existing long before franchises were taxed, would have secured the largest street rights, and that their rivals established in the last two or three years would not only have been able to secure much less valuable privileges, but also would have been careful about acquiring useless franchises subject to taxation.

In view of the many unknown factors in these valuations, we are by no means ready to condemn them, but "The Eagle's" figures show such apparent injustice as to require explanation in detail of any facts which can justify the seemingly unequal assessments. The administration of the State Tax Commissioners, with their enormous power over corporations, must be put beyond suspicion. The enemies of franchise taxation have predicted abuse of authority, and anything that even suggests it must be unsparingly investigated.

THE TEWKSBURY EXPLOSION.

Accidental explosions of powder or dynamite in the factory where it is made may be less numerous than those which occur after it has passed beyond the maker's control, but they are almost invariably more destructive. Disasters like that at Tewksbury, Mass., are rarely reported, but it is practically impossible to match them. So far as the loss of life is concerned, the accident on Murray Hill two or three years ago was less serious than that of yesterday near Lowell, though the buildings damaged were more valuable in the former case than the latter.

Such accidents are usually the result of some one's carelessness, and it is a pitiful feature of them that the majority of sufferers are in no way responsible for the fate which overtakes them. The Tewksbury affair seems to differ in one particular from most precedents. The workmen who are believed to have caused the explosion were employed neither in the manufacture nor the use of the fatal agent. They were masons, or carpenters, hired to lay a new floor in the magazine where it happened. Disregard of warnings, not to say orders, undoubtedly led to the awful result, though; and this negligence appears to be more remarkable in outsiders than in men who from long familiarity with danger might have grown reckless.

The time when it will be almost impossible for a powder or dynamite magazine to blow up ought not to be far distant. Already the production of compounds for blasting has advanced so far that materials much less sensitive to jar than nitro-glycerine are now available. The reform may not have made as great progress as is desirable, perhaps, but recent achievement is certainly assuring. Sporting and military powders present a different problem, and their improvement is not so clearly indicated. As they cannot be ignited by shock, they are regarded with less apprehension than dynamite and other "high explosives." It is not unlikely that chemistry may yet find a way to diminish the facility with which they will ignite without impairing their utility.

THE WHITE HILLS.

The proposal to make a national forest reserve of the chief part of the White Mountains is one that must arouse widespread interest. There may be some difference of opinion concerning the national part of it. Some will say it is as incumbent upon the federal government to undertake the work in New-Hampshire as in Wyoming or North Carolina, while others will insist that New-Hampshire should do it herself, as New-York is doing it in the Adirondacks. But upon the desirability of having the work done, and well and promptly done, there can scarcely be any difference of opinion among thoughtful men. There is no more precious tract of mountain woodland in the whole country than that. There is none the preservation of which is more strongly demanded by both thrift and sentiment, or the destruction of which is more directly threatened.

The forests of the White Mountains are now rapidly being devastated. They are a favorite mark for the spoiler because of their proximity to market, the facility of transportation and the varied and valuable character of their woods. At the same time that very proximity to manufacturing towns and cities dependent upon them for water supply makes their preservation a matter of the highest importance. The same circumstance indicates the unique value of the region as a place of summer resort, to which use it has long been put by uncounted thousands, and in which capacity it is of far greater permanent value to the State than it can possibly be in any other way. On this latter ground alone it would doubtless well pay New-Hampshire herself to take in hand the task of preserving the forests from destruction.

Upon the ground of sentiment, of beauty and grandeur, of poetry and art, the matter makes an all but irresistible appeal to every lover of nature and of beauty. Few spots in the world display the varied charms of nature in greater affluence and perfection. Few have been more admiringly and lovingly dwelt upon by gifted and appreciative tongues and pens. Nor has there been exaggeration in the tributes paid to the White Hills by Starr King, by Bayard Taylor and their compeers who have celebrated their glories in prose and verse. It is difficult to conceive of any one's standing at the head of the Crawford Notch and looking down that stupendous defile of birch and pine and storm swept granite, or peering from the crest of Washington into the Great Gulf's unfathomable gloom, and not thrilling to the heart with a passionate demand that these and all the surrounding glories and wonders shall be preserved as a perpetual inheritance of the human race.

NEW WEATHER REPORTS.

The story of the commercial traveller who wrote a long account of the weather to his firm to show why business was poor with him and received the reply: "We get our weather re-"ports from Washington; what we want is or-"ders," has become a stock story among merchants and has been told to many young knights of the sample case. When the method recently adopted in Mexico for advertising the weather predictions becomes general there will be no excuse for the weather chapter in the business letter or for the long dissertations on that subject with which so many personal communications are burdened.

"As to the weather," the writer may then say, "see the postmark." The various weather conditions are shown on the stamp with which the postage stamp is cancelled, and by looking at it one may see that at the place where the letter was mailed the predictions for the twenty-four hours following the time of mailing were "fair," "stormy," "cloudy," "rain," "windy," "hot," "cold," or whatever condition the weather office reports may have indicated.

The arrangement has many points in its favor. It involves little expense, it saves thousands of people from being compelled to read uninteresting accounts of the weather, even when the predictions are wrong. It furnishes a concise report, and on the days when this is correct it is a valuable record and gives the postmaster a legitimate right to say, "I told you so."

MORE DIAMONDS.

For the people whom the recent slump in Wall Street values has depressed, and who see national poverty in the situation, the special report of the Geological Survey on precious stones will be interesting and refreshing reading. The document shows that the importations of precious stones in 1902 amounted to $25,412,776. In the same year the product of this country in precious stones amounted to $318,300, making a total of nearly $26,000,000 in gems available for American purchasers.

This great amount was none too large for the demand, which, despite strikes, slumps and shrinkage in values, continues to be good. Prices are higher than they have been, and the people who are interested in the industry believe that the importations this year will exceed in value the record mark of last year. This may, as some persons say it does, indicate a growing tendency in this country for ostentatious display, but it shows also that there is much money available for articles which have no value except for ornaments, which could not by any process of reasoning be classed as necessary. If this great glittering product remained in the hands of the wealthy people of the country there would be nothing remarkable or noteworthy about the statistics, but it is well known that a large percentage finds its way into the middle and working classes, where a desire to have something for a rainy day often influences the purchaser more than love for display.

It will be a source of consolation to the people who fear that American industry will be affected by the increased importations of precious stones to know that the homemade article is still in great demand, and that the "cracked ice" diamond and the wax pearl still enjoy popularity.

The Atlantic City authorities will arrest and punish overventurous swimmers. This seems one practical way of ending the unnecessary and deplorable procession of bathing beach disasters.

The extremely successful results of The Associated Press work from the Vatican are attracting attention in the press of both this country and Europe, which is not surprising, in view of the fact that the final bulletin announcing the death of Pope Leo XIII was delivered by it in New-York in time to be transmitted to London and delivered to newspapers there in advance of the receipt of a like bulletin direct from Rome. Through the able generalship of Mr. Melville E. Stone, the manager of The Associated Press, arrangements were made with the French and Italian governments for expediting transmission, and expert correspondents were put on the work, so that messages were delivered in less than an hour which formerly took five or six hours, and bulletins were received in twelve and sixteen minutes, and in one instance in nine minutes. This feat involved telephoning from the Vatican to The Associated Press office, telegraphing to Paris, a relay to Brest, cabling to New-York and retransmission by short wire from the French Cable office to The Associated Press office.

Hawaii wants to be allowed to borrow a couple of million dollars. Some Hawaiians are also talking about the beauties of national independence. Can there be any connection between the desire for freedom and the desire to overstep the Territory's normal and natural debt limit?

In the face of every obstacle the indomitable Yankee spirit will succeed. The abundant crops in the West, the South and the Southwest must be moved to market, but the railroads are in straits. They are overburdened with the task of providing sufficient rolling stock for the demands now pressing upon them. Nevertheless, American ingenuity and resourcefulness will not be hopelessly baffled and discomfited.

Parks may soon find himself playing a hopeless game of solitaire.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The chief market for Philadelphia made gods is India, where the demand is for Buddhas and Ganesas. The most expensive ones are marble Buddhas two feet high, which cost $50. The models must be accurate, for the devotee of India must have all details traditionally exact, as every band, every color, every little decoration has some symbolic meaning. The Buddhas are made after an exact copy of a Siamese Buddha reputed to be the best image of the god extant. The god Ganesa, with his four arms and elephant's head, is no less costly. Plain and undecorated Ganesas can be had for $50. If the divine dignity be heightened by ornament, the god may fetch as much as $75. A bit of color slightly inaccurate in shade or an ornament improperly placed may render the most picturesquely hideous Ganesa or Buddha absolutely worthless to a Hindoo.

Fashionable Love.—Little Mary's big sister was engaged to Mr. Brown, who was away on an outing trip with Mary's brother. Her father was writing to his son and prospective son-in-law, and asked the little girl if she had a message to send to Mr. Brown.

"What shall I say, papa?" asked she.

"Why," said the father, "I believe it is the fashion to send your love."

Some minutes later her father inquired, "And what shall I say to Brother Tom?"

"Well," replied the little miss, with a sigh, "you may send my fashionable love to Mr. Brown and my real love to brother Tom."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

England has a National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty, which reports saving some spots of interest to Englishmen, and one, at least, of more than insular interest. Danger threatened the Hill of Tara, the most interesting spot in Ireland—perhaps in the United Kingdom. The associations of the hill date at least from the third century of our era; it was at once the palace and the tomb of the Irish kings; there on the King's Rath they were crowned, on the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny. On Easter eve, 433, St. Patrick there effected the conversion of the King of Ireland to Christianity. Unscientific and rather foolish persons have done much injury to the hill by digging after the Ark of the Covenant, which they have naturally failed to find. This process at least has been arrested, and the National Trust will have general sympathy in its endeavor to make the hill—at present under divided ownership—a national possession.

THE LAND OF (BROKEN) PROMISE.

I sat within the soft light of my room
By alimony's artful aid surrounded,
When from the outer drip of rain and gloom
A wail resounded,
And lo! soft stepping to the clear arc light,
The Shade of Guinevere emerged to sight.

"Cheer up," I cried, "unbind that grief bound brow;
Of trouble you have had your fill and quota—
If cloister courts cannot dissolve your vow,
Go, seek those of Dakota!
(Dakota is the single State—indeed—
Where all of the united states are freed)—
A 'sovereign State,' to meet a sovereign's need.' "

. . . .

Puzzling she went; I woke up with a start—
Next week a plain announcement reached me here—
Wedded: Sir Lancelot du Lac, Bart.,
to
Ex-Queen Guinevere.
—(Otho Cushing, in Life.

Benjamin Franklin, a lawyer of Macon, Mo., has been recalling some stories of Henry Clay Dean, a chaplain of the United States Senate before the war, a curious character, with the picturesque forcibleness of language of a pioneer and a voice of extraordinary range. Perhaps this is one of the most interesting of the stories: "When I started for Chariton County, Mo., in 1884, to teach a country school near Brunswick," says Mr. Franklin, "Dean voluntarily gave me a letter of recommendation to his friend, Casper W. Bell, a noted citizen. He also offered this advice, and I will never forget it, as it has served me well: 'Benjamin, I want to say this to you: You will always find that mankind will respect you most when it sees the ivory handle of your pistol sticking out of your pocket.' "

The Clock Struck One.—The head of the family, with his beloved sweetbriar and his favorite magazine, had settled back in the rocker for a quiet, comfortable evening.

On the other side of an intervening table was the miniature counterpart of himself, the wrinkling of whose eight-year-old forehead indicated that he was mentally wrestling with some perplexing problem. After a while he looked toward his comfort loving parent, and, with a hopeless inflection, asked:

"Pa?"

"Yes, my son."

"Can the Lord make everything?"

"Yes, my boy."

"Every everything?"

"There is nothing, my son, that He cannot do."

"Papa, could He make a clock that would strike less than one?"

"Now, Johnny, go right upstairs to your ma, and don't stop down here to annoy me when I'm reading."

Johnny went and wondered still.—(Lippincott's.

Much interest has lately been aroused in London by two surgical operations, which have resulted in a marked change of character in the patients. One was that of a boy of good family, who had developed strangely brutal instincts. A clever surgeon examined him with care, located what he considered the seat of the trouble, removed a piece of the skull and thus relieved the deforming pressure. The lad was restored to his parents a normal and lovable child. The other case was that of a soldier, who, after an injury in a skirmish, developed a propensity for theft. An operation on the brain cured him.

"He's a citizen of Illinois, isn't he?"

"No, he can't be."

"Why, he gave me that impression."

"You must have misunderstood him. He told me he lived just outside the limits of Chicago."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 29.—General José Manuel Hernandez, the newly appointed Venezuelan Minister, in company with Señor Pulido, the Venezuelan chargé d'affaires, paid his respects to Acting Secretary Loomis at the State Department to-day. Final arrangements have not yet been made for his presentation to the President, but the State Department will recognize him whenever he has business to transact. General Hernandez has decided to spend August at Saratoga, but will probably visit other Northern resorts before the close of the heated term.

Commander Boutakoff, naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, has gone to Bar Harbor to witness the naval manœuvres.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 29.—Mrs. Anna Agnew Davis, widow of Senator Cushman K. Davis, and Hunter Doll, of Knoxville, Tenn., were married at noon to-day. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. S. Dunlap, of St. John's Episcopal Church, and the only attendant was Hunter H. Lawson, a nephew of the bridegroom. The bride wore a Paris gown of Maltese lace and cameo silk. A tiara of seed pearls crowned her hair, and she wore other family jewels that were presented to her great-grandmother by her brother, Admiral Malcolm, of the English Royal Navy. Mrs. Davis wore these ornaments last at the coronation of King Edward. Shortly after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Doll started for the bridegroom's place in Virginia, the bride wearing a gown of tan grenadine. They will divide the remainder of the summer between Virginia and this city and go to the bride's home in St. Paul in the early part of the fall. It is their intention to begin at once the erection of an apartment house in that city on a site belonging to the bride. Mr. Doll is a business man of means, and served as a volunteer in the Cuban war. He became acquainted with his bride three months ago, and few friends of the Senator's widow were aware of her intention to marry. When Mrs. Davis first came to Washington society at once acknowledged her beauty, which is of a brunette type. Senator Davis formally introduced her to his friends at a large reception, which was attended by the entire diplomatic corps, the Senator being chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. While Senator Davis was in Paris as a member of the Peace Commission Mrs. Davis became acquainted with ex-Empress Eugenie and made her several visits. Since her husband's death Mrs. Davis has maintained a home in this city, on the top floor of which she arranged a "Davis memorial room." Last year she spent six months abroad visiting relatives in England and Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Colfelt have taken for the summer the Villa le Terrasse, at Trouville, France, where they are entertaining house parties of American friends.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Newport has not been very gay this month, but there are already enough entertainments arranged for next month to assure a brilliant season there. August will begin with Miss Marion Fish's dinner dance at Crossways. It will be a young people's affair. Sunday evening Mrs. Ogden Goelet begins her series of dinner parties, as does Mrs. Ogden Mills. On Monday Miss Alice Roosevelt is expected at Newport, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, who will entertain at dinner that evening in her honor. The following Friday, August 7, will bring Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks's first big dinner party of the season at Rockhurst, which will be followed by a number of others for her daughter, Miss Gladys Brooks, whose marriage to Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer, jr., of Boston, will take place on September 10. On the evening of August 8 Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will have a dinner party at Vinland, and on Sunday, August 9, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin will give a small dinner at the Casino, and they will likewise give one the following Sunday, of about seventy covers, which will be followed by music. As already announced in this column, Mrs. Astor gives her annual summer ball at Beechwood on August 10. This will start the dancing season practically. Some of those who are expected to give dances include Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Berwind and Mrs. Ogden Goelet.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Wise Miller have taken a cottage at Morristown, N. J., and will spend the rest of the summer there. They will go to Morristown next week. Mrs. Miller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, and her sister, Miss Caroline King Duer, are spending the summer at their country home, at Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Steers, jr., are occupying Ridgemont, their country home at New-Rochelle.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing are at Millbrook, N. Y., where they are spending the summer.

On their return from England in the autumn Mrs. Arthur J. Moulton and the Misses Moulton will occupy their new home, No. 413 Fifth-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould are among those who will spend August at Saratoga, where they have taken a cottage for the racing season. They have been occupying their country home at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, who went abroad last week, will remain on the other side some time, most of which will be spent in France.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burden are at Cedar Grove, their country home at Cazenovia, N. Y., where they will pass the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who, with the exception of a brief visit to Newport, have been spending the summer at Roslyn, Long Island, have arranged to sail for Europe early next month.

Mrs. John H. Iselin is spending the summer at Rye, where she is occupying George Dearborn's house.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor and Miss Edith Poor will leave Tuxedo next month and go to Bar Harbor for the rest of the summer.

The tableaus at the Meadow Club, Southampton, on August 8, give every promise of being most successful. They will be for St. Andrew's Dune Church, and James L. Breese and a number of other summer residents of the place are taking an active interest in them. Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, who really had charge of them, will be unable to do much work in conection therewith, owing to the death of her brother, Granville Wright, and that of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Wright Barclay. Her daughter, Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, is disposing of the tickets at Golden Rod, the Ulman summer home at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt have arrived at their camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, in the Adirondacks. They purchased the camp last year from Mr. Vanderbilt's brother-in-law, H. McK. Twombly, and since then it has been practically rebuilt by Japanese carpenters.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 29 (Special).—United States Senator Mark A. Hanna and Mrs. Hanna, who are guests on Clement A. Griscom's yacht Alvina, visited the Casino to-day at the concert hour. To-night Senator George Peabody Wetmore entertained a large party at dinner in honor of Senator Hanna. The decorations were white and pink roses and Farleyenz ferns. After dinner the guests were entertained by Malini, the magician.

Mrs. William E. Carter entertained at dinner to-night at Quatrefoil, in Narragansett-ave. Eighteen guests were present.

Mrs. T. Shaw Safe gave her first formal entertainment of the season to-night, a dinner for twenty-six guests at Ocean Lawn. The decorations were white and green. The Hungarian Band furnished the music.

Mrs. E. G. Tinker entertained at dinner this evening at Cosynook.

Mrs. Benjamin Knower and Miss Knower have ended their visit with Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland at Pinard cottage No. 3. Mrs. Knower left here to-day for a visit to Saybrook, Conn. Miss Knower remained in Newport, and is the guest of Miss Mamie Pomeroy at her home in Ocean-ave.

Miss Elaine Strong, who has been the guest of Miss Matilde Townsend at Stone Acre, has gone to Bar Harbor.

The Misses Iselin, daughters of C. Oliver Iselin, are guests of Mrs. Delancey Kane.

August Belmont entertained at dinner to-night on the Satellite, the tender of the Constitution.

The crest of Slate Hill presented a lively scene this afternoon at the start of the run of the Monmouth County Hounds. A small number mounted followed the hounds, but as the course was a pretty straight one the roads were thronged with vehicles of all descriptions that followed the hunters. The majority who were in the start also saw the kill at Honeyman Hill. At the last hunt on Monday the course was over long stretches of sandy roads and ploughed fields, and the run was wholly unsatisfactory to P. F. Collier, the master of the hounds. To-day's course was laid out by Mr. Collier personally, and was highly successful. Mr. Collier, Miss Greta Pomeroy and Miss Edith Colford were among the first after the pack. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Miss Edith Hall, Sidney J. Colford, jr., Francis Potter, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Percy Windham, Robert Goelet and Ralph N. Ellis were among those who rode. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Austen Gray, Henry J. Whitehouse, Miss Anita L. Sands, Miss Elsie Whelen, Miss Eleanor Sears, Miss Nathalie P. Schenck, George Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. J. C. Mallery and Mr. and Mrs. A. Winsor Weld followed in carriages and automobiles.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are booked to sail for Europe on August 14, and will go directly to Scotland for a hunting trip. After the hunting season is over Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will make a tour of the Continent in an automobile, and will spend several months on this trip. Sailing from Paris in the early winter, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney will remain in New-York for a few weeks and will go to Florida to spend the winter months on their new houseboat.

The purchasing fever seems to have been caught by Newport summer residents. Many are looking for suitable houses, with a view to making them their permanent summer homes. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who have occupied the Train Villa in Bellevue-ave. for several years, have announced their determination to buy a house in Newport.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry has chosen Tuesdays in August for her dinner nights, and has issued cards for the first of the series for Tuesday evening next at Seaverge.

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, it is understood, are looking for a more commodious house than their present cottage in Narragansett-ave. Mr. Haven is not at all desirous of selling Zee Rust, as his place is called, but will retain that also if he should decide to purchase another estate.

A women's whist club is the latest organization to be formed in Newport, and, though yet young the club promises to attain a large growth. Whist has always been a popular diversion of Newport women of society, but this is the first attempt to form a whist club. The first meeting of the "Ladies' Whist Club," as it is called, will take place at the home of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, in Red Cross-ave., on Saturday afternoon. Bridge whist will be played for several hours, to be followed by music and afternoon tea.

Miss Chandes Pole, of England, arrived in Newport this afternoon, and is the guest of Miss May Van Alen, at Wakehurst.

A movement is on foot to organize an automobile club for the purpose of holding automobile races at Aquidneck Park. These races have always been successful and have afforded much amusement and interest to automobilists. It is thought that the present movement will be short lived. In former years, when these races were undertaken and pulled off, William K. Vanderbilt and Foxhall P. Keene were two of the originators of the plan, and by their efforts made the races successful. The absence of both Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Keene will go a long ways toward lessening the enthusiasm in the sport.

LENOX NOTES.

Lenox, Mass., July 29 (Special).—John E. Alexandre, of New-York, entertained seventy mechanics and laborers who are employed in the construction of his new country house at luncheon yesterday.

Mrs. William Pollock left here to-day for Newport, where she will be the guest of Mrs. John J. Wysong for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Raser, Miss S. Williams and Mrs. James Hennesy, of New-York, have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Procter, of Washington, will arrive in Tyringham on Friday for several weeks' sojourn.

Mrs. John Caldwell, of New-York, entertained at tea this afternoon at her country place in Stockbridge for her daughter, Miss Caldwell.

Mrs. H. O. Bates and Miss Caroline Bates, of Morristown, N. J., are guests of Mrs. Zenas Crane at Willow Brook, in Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stayback, of New-York, have arrived in Great Barrington, where they have a country place.

Mrs. George Bennett, of Tarrytown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Allen J. Wiley, of Decatur, Ill.; Arthur Atwood and James Atwood, of Princeton, are at the Inn in Lee.

Dr. W. L. Scott and the Misses Susan, Fanny and Mary Scott, of New-York, arrived in Lanesboro, where they have a country place. R. L. Scott, of New-York, will arrive at his country place next week.

An automobile party, including D. Stuart Dodge, New-York; Clarence P. Dodge, Colorado Springs, and Charles P. Croft, Simsbury, Conn., arrived at the Wendell in Pittsfield this evening.

Mrs. Thomas C. Le Boutillier and the Misses Le Boutillier, of New-York, and Miss Adeline Russell, of Brooklyn, have arrived at the Greenock Inn in Lee.

SAILING OF THE MOSELY COMMISSION.

London, July 29.—The Mosely commission, which is to investigate the educational system of the United States, sails for New-York on October 3. It will consist of about thirty authorities on elementary, secondary and university education. It is expected that the visit will last more than two months.

MR. AND MRS. GLIDDENS'S NOVEL TRIP.

Copenhagen, July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Gliddens, of Lowell, Mass., left here this afternoon in their automobile in an attempt to make a trip in the arctic zone. The United States Consul here accompanied them to Elsinore.

CZAR ON PILGRIMAGE TO SAROFF.

St. Petersburg, July 29.—The Czar, Czarina and their suites left here last evening to join the great orthodox pilgrimage to Saroff, Province of Tamboff, where the Orthodox Church is to celebrate the canonization of the hermit, Prokhor Moshnin, under the name of St. Seraphin. Some six thousand bishops and clergy of European Russia will take part in the ceremonies, which will last four days.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the Barbarossa, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, were:

Professor Fay.	Mrs. John Hills.
Spencer Baldwin.	Gustav John.
Colonel C. Graham Bacon.	Professor J. F. Logie.
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chase.	Charles H. Meltzer.
Dr. and Mrs. Johannes Fick.	Dr. Paul Meyer.
Rev. M. Farnik.	Dr. and Mrs. Albert L. Miller.
Mrs. Robert Goodenough.	Mr. and Mrs. James H. Potts.
Dr. Georg Gräber.	Dr. A. Stehman.
J. F. Hackfeld.	Dr. Friederich Schlachter.
Mrs. M. C. Heaton.	H. Snowden Marshall.
S. W. Heaton.	
S. Adams.	

Among those who sail to-day on the Friedrich der Grosse for Bremen are:

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Bartol.	Dr. and Mrs. Edward P. Davis.
Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz.	Dr. Curtenius Gillette.
Countess von Brockdorff.	Dr. F. G. Harris.
Rev. E. J. Burlingham.	James G. Jenkins.
William Raimond Baird.	Mr. and Mrs. George B. Luks.
William J. Raimond Baird.	Dr. and Mrs. George Roe Lockwood, jr.
Mrs. Emily La Farge Claxton.	Consul F. Ritschl.
Miss Claxton.	
Professor Olin A. Curtis.	

On the Bretagne, when she sails to-day for Havre, will be:

Mrs. William G. Alger.	E. S. de Larralde.
Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch.	Dr. John C. MacEvitt.
F. B. Fawcett.	Dr. J. A. Paquet.
Dr. R. L. Halperin.	Ljubo Rakovsky.
	Miss Marie Weber.

On the Oceanic yesterday when she sailed for Liverpool were:

Taliaferro Alexander.	Clarence V. Kellogg.
Mr. and Mrs. Decatur Alexander.	Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt.
Mrs. Amelia Bagnall.	William T. Mills.
Rev. James Caird.	Congressman George B. McCreary.
J. C. Carter.	Mr. and Mrs. Frank Baden-Powell.
Lieut. Cochrane, R. N.	Prof. Arthur Schuster.
Dwight C. Dorflinger.	Rev. Dr. Leonard H. Storrs.
Charles W. Dorflinger.	John L. Sullivan.
Dr. J. E. Duffield.	Rev. H. D. Walker.
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Fiske.	Miss Julia Ward.
Admiral Grenfell, R. N.	Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Wood.
Dr. Alfred Hand, jr.	Frank W. Woolworth.
Mrs. C. P. Huntington.	
Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Jay.	

PLANS FOR JOHN G. LONG'S FUNERAL.

London, July 29.—Pending the arival of the relatives of John G. Long, United States Consul General at Cairo, who was killed by a fall at Dunbar, Scotland, on Monday evening, Major General Sir Francis Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian army, is making preliminary arrangements for the funeral. It is expected that the body will be removed to Liverpool on Saturday for shipment to the United States, and that the burial will take place in Washington.