Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Two Little Sailor Boys.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CASINO—8:15—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2:15—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:30—The Dictator.
DALY'S—8:15—The Crown Prince.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARRICK—8:15—Merely Mary Ann.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Pit.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:10—The Girl from Kay's.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—A Venetian Romance.
LYRIC THEATRE—8:15—Wang.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—7:15—Military Tournament.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—The Man from China.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Prince Otto.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Two Orphans.
NEW EMPIRE—8:20—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
NEW LYCEUM—8:30—The Other Girl.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Wizard of Oz.
PRINCESS—8:15—The Secret of Polichinelle.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street — Vaudeville. Fifty-eighth Street—By Right of Sword. Fifth Avenue—Love on Crutches and Vaudeville. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—Rose o' Plymouth Town.
SAVOY THEATRE—8:30—Tit for Tat.
VICTORIA—2—8:15—Varieties.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The County Chairman.
WEST END—8—Soldiers of Fortune.

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Business Notices.

Ladies' Tailoring in Paris, France.
Fit, style and quality. Note the address.
SADDLER, 5 and 7, Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Japanese transports were reported at Pitsu-Wo, on the east coast of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and Kin-Chow Bay, at the west coast, prepared to make a landing. ==== Tokio reported that Port Arthur was bombarded on Tuesday and Wednesday. ==== There were several rumors of a naval engagement off Wonsan between a Japanese squadron and the Russian Vladivostok squadron. ==== There was a report that the Japanese had been driven back in a great battle at Kullen-Cheng, in which the Russian loss was 7,000 men and the Japanese 10,000; there was another report that the Russians had swooped down on the Japanese south of the Yalu and won a big victory; there was no confirmation of either story. ==== It is understood in St. Petersburg that General Zassalitch has been relieved of his command and is under investigation for disobedience of orders. ==== General Kuropatkin, it is believed in St. Petersburg, is preparing for a battle with the Japanese at Feng-Wang-Cheng, but there seems to be considerable diffidence about saying that a decided attempt to hold the Japanese will be made.

DOMESTIC.—Dr. Herran is to return to Washington as Colombian Chargé d'Affaires, thus restoring friendly relations between the United States and Colombia. ==== It was announced at the White House that ex-Governor Frank S. Black will make the principal speech nominating President Roosevelt at the Chicago convention. ==== The Court of Claims at Washington decided that duties on goods imported into the Philippines from the United States were rightfully collected under military authority. ==== Tornadoes demolished houses and barns in Iowa, and tore down wires in Oklahoma. ==== The Erie, Champlain, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca canals were officially opened to navigation. ==== Thread mills at Holyoke, Mass., and Willimantic, Conn., were ordered run on short time. ==== The Lincoln League of Watertown, N. Y., unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the nomination of Elihu Root as Governor of New-York State. ==== The Connecticut Democratic State Convention opened at Hartford. ==== Colorado Republicans decided that ex-Senator Wolcott should head the delegation to be chosen at the State convention to-day. ==== The Hearst and Turner forces in the Washington Democratic Convention effected a compromise.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and firm. ==== Senator Platt returned to this city from Washington and talked freely about Republican party affairs. ==== Rudolph Beyer, the patrolman who accepted money to obtain public offices, was convicted. ==== The Bible League Conference adjourned; it was decided to begin a new and systematic plan of Bible study. ==== Ten persons were hurt and seventy thrown in a panic when a controller short circuited on a trolley car crowded with persons returning from the Morris Park races. ==== A report that an officer of the Masonic Grand Lodge had defaulted was proved to be untrue. ==== The East River Gas Company asked for condemnation proceedings for right of way for an East River tunnel. ==== The arraignment of Dr. Woodend was adjourned, the complainant failing to reach the city. ==== Irish Lad won the Metropolitan Handicap at Morris Park, with Toboggan second and Beldame third; the other winners were: 1, Reliable; 2, Tanya; 3, Song and Wine; 5, Coligny; 6, Elsie L.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 50.

THE MANILA TARIFF DECISION.

The decision of the Court of Claims in the suit of Warner, Barnes & Co. against the United States is of interest as a judicial vindication of the policy of the government, and as a further definition of those "war powers" which are too commonly regarded as vaguely elastic. Briefly stated, the case was this: After the acquisition of the Philippines by the United States under the Treaty of Paris, but before the establishment of civil government or the enactment of tariff laws for the Philippines by Congress, duties were collected upon importations from the United States. The plaintiffs claimed that these were illegal and should be refunded, because at that time the Philippines were owned by the United States and were not a foreign country. The decision of the Court of Claims fully sustains the government, declaring the duties to have been legally levied and collected. It follows in part the precedent set in the Porto Rico cases, but distinguishes the situation of the Philippines from that of Porto Rico, where it was held after the ratification of the treaty of peace the military authority had no power to exact duties. Porto Rico was then at peace.

This latest decision goes thus somewhat further than its predecessors in respect to the specific grounds on which the imposition of the duties is justified. It is not that the Constitution and laws of the United States had not yet been extended to the Philippines, but that the Philippines were in a state of war and were under military rule. Civil law was suspended. Military law prevailed. The military authorities had the right to blockade the insular ports against all commerce, or to prescribe the conditions on which commerce would be permitted to enter them. Having such powers, the military authorities had the legal right to levy duties upon commerce. These duties, then, were levied not under the statutes of the United States, nor by virtue of any civil authority, but as a war measure. They were exacted by the military authorities as prerequisite to the conduct of commerce and as a contribution to the funds needed for the prosecution of the war.

The logic and the equity of that decision will, we think, be generally convincing, and the decision itself will be regarded with gratification, not only as vindicating the policy of the government, but also as contributing to a clearer understanding of the conditions of war and of the powers of those who wage it. As such, it accords with opinions formerly expressed by legal authorities. Licenses to carry on commerce in a region affected by war and under military rule have long been recognized as properly issuable, and their terms may be such as the authorities see fit or regard as necessary to prescribe. As a rule, they are granted under an act of Congress, but, says Halleck, "in special cases and for purposes immediately connected with the prosecution of a war, they "may be granted by the authority of the President as Commander in Chief of the military "and naval forces of the United States." If thus licenses to conduct commerce may be granted, thus also the terms on which they are granted may be prescribed, even to requiring the would-be traders to pay for the privilege they seek to enjoy.

RED CROSS REORGANIZATION.

Judicious persons who take an unselfish interest in the work that the American National Red Cross was organized to carry on cannot be satisfied with the reported results of the inquiry into its management by the committee of which Senator Proctor is chairman. The plan for the future control of the society which is said to be favored by the committee and acceptable to the remonstrants provides for a new charter from Congress, to be secured as soon as possible, and a governing body of eighteen members. Of these six are to be appointed by the President of the United States, who is also to name the chairman, and the rest in the first instance by the national society, but subsequently in equal numbers by the society and its State branches when organized. In the mean time the control is to be vested in trustees, jointly chosen by the society and the remonstrants, to whom the powers of Miss Clara Barton's executive committee are to be immediately transferred. It is also proposed that the accounts of the society shall hereafter be audited by the auditor for the War Department and annually reported to Congress with a statement of the society's work for the year. This latter provision is entirely satisfactory, but we are by no means convinced that either the arrangement proposed for temporary control or the plan devised for permanent government would so completely dissociate the society in the public mind from the methods and individuals that have brought it into disrepute and to the verge of ruin as to make its future secure.

If, possibly, it is premature to express a definite opinion on that point, it is not too soon to say that the proposed settlement of the controversy contains certain features of which the present organization doubtless highly approves and which the remonstrants will be pressed to accept, but which would go far toward defeating the main purpose of their disinterested and necessary endeavors. The investigation now apparently ending, which had been urgently demanded for years, was not secured without great difficulty, and might not have been secured at all if it had been expected to make a complete whitewashing impossible; but, however that may be, it has resulted in bringing before the committee, and accidentally to some extent before the public, facts which it is improper, if not absolutely iniquitous, to refrain from putting on record in full. It has shown that the accusations made by responsible men and women against the management of a peculiarly sacred trust were well founded; that there has been nothing like a suitable system of handling and accounting for funds; that gross waste and confusion have prevailed, and that transactions which it is charitable to attribute to rank incompetence have been officially ordered or authorized. Yet the committee, having suppressed so far as it could the evidence on which it concedes the necessity for a reorganization and radically different methods hereafter, expresses the hope that no further investigation of past accounts will be demanded or attempted, and would consign the whole calamitous record of mismanagement to oblivion, while Senator Proctor makes the amazing suggestion that Miss Barton should be honorably retired from active duty with the title of President Emeritus.

The sole object of a long effort which is now seen to have been as imperative as it was high minded has been, through an honest exposure of abuses, to rehabilitate a discredited and decaying institution which ought to be rendering inestimable services to humanity and to be honored throughout the world. It can never attain that standing until public confidence has been thoroughly restored, and, in our opinion, public confidence never can or ought to be restored until the American National Red Cross has broken completely and irrevocably with its ruinous past and judgment has been unflinchingly pronounced against the wreckers.

PARKER AND HILL.

Democrats who are not of the baser sort, who are afraid that the national convention of their party will make another blunder closely resembling a crime and who think that Judge Parker is the best hope of salvation are evidently worried by the proprietary interest which David Bennett Hill has established in his canvass. They are so uneasy, in fact, that they are eager to expound another theory, namely, that Mr. Hill, instead of being the creator and owner of the Parker candidacy, has merely been shrewd enough to hitch his wagon to a star of the first magnitude in the Democratic firmament, in the expectation of being raised again above the dead level where he belongs and would otherwise be left.

This effort to protect Judge Parker from the blight to which his fortunes are exposed by Mr. Hill's conspicuous promotion is desperate rather than ingenious. So long as Judge Parker shows no disposition to resent Mr. Hill's air of proprietorship and to dispel the inevitable presumption that their political principles coincide, public knowledge of the one will necessarily influence public estimation of the other.

ITALY-ON-THE-CROTON.

The interesting inquiry is raised, for New-York's consideration, whether the sanitary conditions of a camp of Italian laborers are likely to be superior to those of a well kept and orderly American village community. The circumstance which at present gives rise to it, not for the first time, is briefly this:

Some years ago a village on one of the chief tributaries of the Croton River was condemned and obliterated, not because of any exceptionally unsanitary practices or conditions, but because the existence of any village, however clean and neat, in so close proximity to the water supply was thought to be a menace to the health of this city. The site of that village has now reverted to the condition of a primitive wilderness, save as intersected by a few rural roads. Still further to safeguard the purity of the water, the city authorities have forbidden, and prevent with the menace of fines, any bathing in that stream or even boating or fishing. At the present time, however, important engineering works, such as road building and railroad improvement, are in progress there, requiring the services of many workmen. To facilitate such operations camps and barracks for the accommodation of some hundreds of men have been established near where the old village stood, within pistol shot of the banks of the stream and draining directly into it. More than that, the stream is constantly used by these workmen for bathing and for laundry purposes. This state of affairs must be perfectly well known to the city authorities, but they appear to regard it with equanimity and approval. Wherefore we must conclude that they think a railroad or engineering camp occupied by scores or hundreds of Italian laborers, with only the most primitive sanitary arrangements, is not at all a menace to the purity of a stream.

We are inclined to think that most people will differ from that opinion. New-York wants pure, clean water, and is willing to pay the necessary price for getting it; but, after going to the expense of buying out a village in order to remove possible sources of pollution, it does not relish the idea of having the site of that village occupied by filthy encampments just to serve the convenience and increase the profits of contractors. It does not relish the idea of having hundreds of Italian laborers bathing and washing their soiled clothing in the water which comes down to this city for drinking purposes. Yet that is precisely what has been done for a long time at the site of the Muscoot Dam on the Croton River, and that is what is now being done at the site of the old village of Katonah, on Cross River, the chief affluent of the Croton. It will be remembered that the dreadful epidemic of typhoid fever at Ithaca, N. Y., last year was attributed to the existence of just such a camp upon a stream from which that city received its water. Without exaggeration, it may be said that, if present conditions at Katonah continue, New-York's supply of water will be seriously and even dangerously contaminated. The evil is not an unavoidable one. It could easily be remedied. Those camps and barracks could be removed to a point from which pollution of the water would be impossible, and a train on the railroad could convey the men to and from the scene of work each day. But that would cost the contractors something. New-York must go to millions of dollars of expense to safeguard its water supply, and then contractors, for the sake of saving a few hundreds, are permitted to undo all that work of safeguarding and to expose the water to incomparably worse pollution than ever before. Truly, that is a strange state of affairs!

It is more than strange. It is an offence to common decency and a menace to health and life which should not be tolerated longer than the time it takes to send a telegraphic message from New-York to Katonah.

NOT A HERO NOR A MARTYR.

The old rule, to speak nothing save good of the dead, may generally be salutary. It ought not to be enforced, however, to the extent of wronging the living; but even in its fullest application it cannot be made to justify the speaking of undeserved good of the dead. To forbid the speaking of evil is not to command the speaking of good. To refrain from telling unpleasant truths about the dead may be at times commendable. It can never be commendable to utter flattering falsehoods about either the dead or the living.

It is therefore to be hoped that the members and friends of organized labor will discreetly resist all impulses, from whatever source they may proceed, to make a hero or a martyr out of the late "Sam" Parks. He was neither. The plain, if unpleasant, facts are that he was a bully, a blackmailer and an enemy to honest labor, whether organized or unorganized. He was "working for his own pocket all the time." His [illegible] trade unions far more harm than good. He was justly convicted of an infamous crime, and he died in prison while undergoing a just sentence. It is not agreeable to dwell upon these things; but it would be revolting to the community's sense of decency for any one to attempt to apotheosize such a character. Let him pass in silence.

The trade unions must realize now that they made, some of them, a shocking mistake when, at Schenectady not long ago, they attempted to array themselves against the State and to punish one of their members for obeying the call of the Governor and performing his sworn obligations as a citizen. It would be a greater mistake now to attempt to exalt and glorify a man whose chief title to any notice whatever was the fact that he was a lawbreaker. Neither this nor any other civilized community would give sympathy, even in their just demands, to those who persisted in defying the law and in making heroes and leaders of lawbreakers, and martyrs of those who fall in conflict with just laws.

WORK AT PANAMA.

Now that the new owner of the unfinished interoceanic highway across the Isthmus of Panama has obtained complete control of the property, and has assumed full responsibility for the work, the world is likely to witness a number of improvements upon the unhappy precedents established there. One of the most important advances, without doubt, will be in the provision made for the health of the workmen and engineers employed there. Though the mortality which attended the building of the Panama Railway has probably been overrated, and unduly pessimistic opinions have been uttered regarding the prevalence of disease in that vicinity, it cannot be denied that the whole region is fearfully uninviting from a sanitary point of view. Before much new excavation or construction is done, however, radical changes will be made. Both Colon and Panama are to have adequate sewers and an ample water supply, and it is announced that wholesome water will also be furnished to the men all the way from one end of the canal route to the other. In a recent report to the director of the Marine Hospital Service in Washington, Dr. J. C. Perry declared that four-fifths of the sickness on the isthmus is preventable. The full benefit of the precautions about to be adopted will not, of course, be felt until after the completion of the canal itself, yet a material reduction in both illness and mortality may be anticipated after the first year or two.

Another marked contrast between the future and the past will relate to the way in which the money spent will be applied. In the May number of "Cassier's Magazine" George E. Walsh presents a pathetic but doubtless truthful picture of the waste which has occurred along the canal route, mainly from the action of the damp air upon disused machinery. Steel rails, cars, locomotives, dredges and other appliances have so softened through rust that they are practically worthless. A minor element of loss resulted from the employment of valuable machinery as foundation material for workmen's houses, but the chief trouble came from a combination of bad management, neglect and dampness. Mr. Walsh thinks that the capital which has been sunk in these two ways can hardly be less than $50,000,000! Well, such a thing will be out of the question under the new regime. When practical operations are once begun they will be pushed with a vigor that will astonish Europe. There will be a studious adaptation of means to ends which will preclude the importation of needless mechanism. Whatever tools and other equipment are taken to the scene of action will be kept from rust by either constant use or proper care when idle. Finally, the commission which will supervise the work can be safely trusted to exercise such vigilance that misappropriation and extravagance will be impossible.

So thoroughly have the canal site and project been studied by the advisers of the United States government that few engineering problems yet remain to be solved in connection with this mighty undertaking. One relates to the situation of the huge dam that will create Lake Bohio. At the place provisionally selected it would be necessary to sink caissons for the foundations to a depth of 128 feet. Hitherto no such caissons have gone lower than 115 feet. To avoid the necessity for facing new difficulties it has been suggested that by putting the dam further upstream or downstream it will be practicable to find bedrock at 115 feet. If a special exploration for this purpose has not already been made, it is probable that it will soon be ordered. Again, there still appears to be some difference of opinion as to the height to which it will be judicious to lift vessels by locks. If the Bohio dam is seventy-five feet above the sea, and if only two locks are employed to raise ships to that level, each will be called upon to do half of the work. Some engineers cherish misgivings about the expediency of a lift of thirty-seven and a half feet, though it certainly would not be so difficult as one of forty or forty-five feet. At one time there was talk of building the dam ninety feet high, in which case, perhaps, a third lock would be introduced. If the commission should now decide to fix the level of the middle section of the canal at less than seventy-five feet above the sea, it would be necessary to cut a little deeper into the ridge at Culebra, but the additional expense and delay which that policy would involve would be offset by the assurance of security at the locks.

THAT VIRGINIA SHAM BATTLE.

The Military Tournament in Madison Square Garden this week has called out much well deserved applause, a tiny affair, notwithstanding, if we compare it with the extensive manœuvres which thousands of regular troops and militia will execute in Virginia later in the year, and which will give the soldiers valuable experience with regard to operations in the field.

No huge multitudes of lay witnesses can be expected to gaze upon the coming evolutions upon the theatre of a famous battle in the Civil War, because the scene is by no means easy of access to extensive companies of lookers-on. That's a pity, but it can't well be helped.

Ex-President Cleveland seems inclined to write the history of his own administrations on the instalment plan.

It is no exaggeration to say that tens of thousands of men employed by the vast aggregate of poolrooms in the United States and Canada, from Labrador to the Rio Grande, from Halifax to Seattle, are nervous and apprehensive over the present agitation concerning the transmission of telegraphic reports with regard to betting on the races. The ramifications of the gambling on horses reach much further and are immensely more demoralizing and destructive than some persons suspect. But how long could the poolrooms last without telegraphic service?

General Kuroki certainly has no reason to be ashamed of what he has accomplished already. Is General Kuropatkin confident that later he can succeed in trumping the high cards of Kuroki? What a battle of capital Ks the final encounter may be!

Women are now dashing and dauntless rivals of men in the driving of four-in-hands. It was not generally known that so many members of the gentler sex in New-York could handle the reins over mettlesome teams drawing heavy coaches with so much skill and courage as were shown when the women gave their annual drive to Claremont on Tuesday last. Great was the gathering of spectators, and the general sentiment was that of hearty admiration for the graceful and accomplished feminine experts of the whip. They made a gallant show.

Our Tammany tiger may not yet have swallowed the canary of Wolfert's Roost, but it has hopes.

So many prominent railroads in various parts of the country have been borrowing or intend to borrow tens of millions of dollars for needed improvements, expansion and development that upon no inconsiderable number of lines the movement which was begun years ago to pull down mean and ugly passenger stations in country towns and small cities, and to set up in place of them really attractive bits of architecture, with flower beds and other comely setting and framing, may encounter a check. The Boston and Albany has long been noted for its handsome stations in the minor communities of the Old Bay State. The famous architect Richardson designed several of them.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Since the New-York Democratic State Convention Judge Parker has become known in England. "The London Chronicle" has this to say of him: "Now that it seems fairly certain that Judge Parker, of New-York, will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the American reporters are hot upon his trail. What his political views may be, what policy he intends to pursue if elected—all this is beside the mark. But we know that he takes his coffee without sugar and his tea without either milk or sugar. That he is an American of the Americans is proved by the fact that he eats pie for luncheon and dinner—custard and pumpkin for choice. His personal appearance is discussed from all angles and pronounced superior to President Roosevelt's. His nose is 'aquiline' and 'his high, broad forehead slopes back without a bump.' Like Herbert Spencer's, his brow is wholly unfurrowed, 'indicating a man who can concentrate his mind without the great effort which contracts the facial muscles.' It is difficult to conceive of such a paragon being beaten."

THE TRILOBITE.

A cunning little trilobite
Lived in the old Silurian time—
A hardly protozoic mite,
Conceived of agrillaceous slime.
His was the privilege to view
The ramphorhynchus in its flight;
The dinosaur, likewise, he knew,
This cunning little trilobite.

Before earth's crust was fairly cool
From igneous fluidity
He swam the paleozoic pool,
And on old Potsdam sported free.
He watched the rhynchosaurus feed
And took great pleasure in the sight.
He'd opportunities, indeed,
This cunning little trilobite.

He scuttled from the pterichthys;
The bathygnathus looked upon.
He heard the pterodactyl hiss,
The bounding labyrinthodon.
The durydorus serridens,
When fairly spoiling for a fight,
Would chase him to his native fens,
This cunning little trilobite.

He's barely with the present linked—
A crusted petrifaction now,
He long ago became extinct—
A good thing, too, as you'll allow.
He cannot pose at length to show
This present age has nothing right,
Like other fossils that we know,
This cunning little trilobite.
—(Leslie's Monthly.

The woman reporter was interviewing Senator Arthur P. Gorman about suffrage, according to "The Troy Times." The astute politician answered with a story. "Now, young woman, what would happen to men if women entered politics? Why, they are keener than we are, even in their Sunday schools, and we wouldn't stand any chance with them. In one of the few Sunday school classes I ever addressed I was nonplused by a miss of six summers. I was telling the girls the story of the seven wise and seven foolish virgins, and I asked what we might learn from the beautiful story, when a little blossom in blue replied: 'That's easy enough; learn to keep our eyes peeled for a bridegroom!'"

Her Curiosity.—"Mrs. Chellus looks bad, doesn't she?"

"Yes, and no wonder. She's been awake every night for a week past."

"The idea! What was the matter?"

"She discovered about a week ago that her husband talks in his sleep, and, of course, she had to listen."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

In "feeling" music the sound is conducted from the instrument to the person by means of electric wires. Instead of the sound waves merely knocking on the tympanum of the ear, as in listening to music, the waves of harmony course clear through the body, so that the tune is felt from head to foot. The device can be attached to any kind of musical instrument, so that one can feel a piano, phonograph, guitar, banjo or a trombone, and if a wire could be attached to every horn a person could feel the music of a brass band. Those who have practised "feeling" music have demonstrated that they can easily discriminate between the feeling of different airs as well as of different instruments. They could readily distinguish the feeling of "Home, Sweet Home" from "My Ragtime Chinaman," although they were separated from the instrument by walls so thick that the music could not possibly be heard.

CHANGE.

Blossoms bursting everywhere;
Songs of birds and glint of sun;
Balmy warmth throughout the air;
Sylvan streams that gayly run
Where the woods their treasures bring;
That's the good old-fashioned spring.

Chills and fever, likewise grip;
Shivering winds and clouded skies;
Frosty gusts that fiercely nip
Vernal hopes that fondly rise;
Muddy clods that stoutly cling;
That's the modern sort of spring.
—(Washington Star.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 5.—Theodore, jr., and Kermit Roosevelt, who have been at home for several weeks on account of illness, left here to-day for Groton, Mass., to resume their studies. They will go to Oyster Bay for the summer at the end of the school year at Groton.

The President's visitors to-day included Representative Rixey, of Virginia, and R. N. Harper, of this city, who called to invite him to attend the horse show to be held at Leesburg, Va., in June. The President said he did not think such a temptation should be placed in his way, as he would like to attend, but had uniformly declined all invitations and must do so in this instance.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 5.—The Russian Red Cross fair attracted society to the Russian Embassy this afternoon from 3 to 7 o'clock. Countess Cassini, in a light skirt and white muslin waist, presided part of the afternoon at the French booth; Miss Morgan, of New-York, sold jewelry; Mrs. Henderson and Miss Miriam Crosby, picture frames; the Misses Calderon, flowers, and a corps of young women disposed of Paris gowns and waists which were exhibited on wire dressmaking forms. Miss Juliette Janin carried around two pink silk grab-bags. The dining room was transformed into a floral bower, where roses and other spring blossoms found a ready sale. A tea table in the centre of the room was in charge of Miss Patten, and a local auctioneer was in possession of one of the reception rooms, where imported hats, gowns, toilet accessories and bric-à-brac were sold at good prices. Early in the afternoon the two children of Commander Boutakoff, naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, and little Sophie Radford danced in Russian peasant dress to piano music played by Mme. de Meissner, widow of a former secretary of the embassy, who also sold for the benefit of the fair her book entitled "Higher Life." While the returns are not all in, Countess Cassini has reason to know that, despite the unfortunate opening of the fair on a rainy day, the proceeds from that occasion and to-day's sale will amount to between $15,000 and $20,000.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand gave a dinner to-night, when their guests were the Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini, Senator and Mrs. Dryden, General and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Denegre, Mr. and Mrs. James Garfield, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Keep, Mrs. James Sullivan, Miss Alice Warder, Reginald De Koven, Mr. Van Roijen, of the Netherlands Legation, and Prince De Béarn, of the French Embassy. The Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, who have just returned from a short visit to Canada, will go to St. Louis before May 15, so as to be at the Exposition on that date.

Vicomte de Chambrun, of the French Embassy, who has been in France on leave for the last six months, is expected to arrive at the embassy this week. He will act as best man at the wedding of Miss Ivy Langham and Lieutenant Commander de Faramond, which will take place at St. Matthew's Church. It is understood that Cardinal Gibbons will officiate.

Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister, has returned from a visit to Madrid.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, May 5.—Miss Warren did not accompany her father, Senator Warren, yesterday to their home in Wyoming, but has gone to Wellesley, Mass., to spend several weeks with former college friends. She will join Senator Warren when he comes East to attend the graduation exercises at the West Point Military Academy, and then return with him to Wyoming for the summer.

Mrs. N. S. Lincoln has joined Mrs. Augustus C. Tyler in New-York for the opening night of the latter's opera.

Mrs. George Whitfield Brown gave a tea this afternoon in compliment to the delegates from South Carolina who are here to attend the Council of Colonial Dames, now in session at the Arlington Hotel. To-night the District Society gave a reception at Rauscher's in honor of the members of the council.

Mrs. Thomas Nelson Page has cards out for a musical to-morrow evening.

The wedding of Miss Carol Simpson, daughter of Colonel William A. Simpson, U. S. A., and Valentine Chappell, of New-London, Conn., will take place in this city in June.

The Secretary of War, Mrs. Taft and their son and daughter are at the Arlington Hotel.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

At the Morris Park Races.

New-York society was out in force at Morris Park yesterday to see the running of the Metropolitan Handicap. The most perfect weather contributed to the success of the beginning of the racing season at this course, and the spectacle presented by the lawn, with the women arrayed in the most dainty of spring toilets, was brilliant in the extreme, recalling Ascot, Goodwood and Chantilly. Drags, coaches and automobiles were conspicuous by their number. Everybody in town or in the Westchester County district who owned a four-in-hand seemed to have put it into commission and organized a coaching party. Besides the private drags, there were several public coaches put on the road for the first time between the city and the racecourse, among these being Alfred G. Vanderbilt and Robert L. Gerry's Venture, chartered for the day by Monson Morris, whose guests included Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Natica Rives, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Prentice, Miss Weatherill, Miss Morris, Miss Mary Harriman, W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, N. B. Burr, G. L. Wooley, Robert L. Gerry and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who was the whip. Mrs. Burke Roche had for the afternoon the Good Times coach, which made its first trip from the Waldorf-Astoria to the course, her party comprising Miss Cynthia Roche, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Miss Cornelia Bryce, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Phœnix Ingraham, Samuel Willets, Samuel Babcock, P. F. Collier and Thomas Slidell.

Most of the coaching parties on arriving at the racecourse adjourned to the clubhouse for luncheon. J. Henry Smith entertained a party comprising Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. Arthur Paget, Mrs. J. Lee Tailer and Harry Lehr, whom he had driven down on his drag, while with Colonel Jay were Mrs. Jay, Miss Eleanor Jay, Creighton Webb and T. Suffern Tailer.

Luncheon over, everybody adjourned to the lawn, where nearly all the fashionable world of New-York seemed to be assembled. In this assemblage were Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, in a gown of black voile, made over white silk, and trimmed with black lace, with which she wore a small black toque, trimmed with mauve velvet; Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, in a frock of light blue broadcloth and a Gainsborough hat of blue chip, trimmed with a big blue ostrich plume, and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, in a gown of brown crêpe de Paris, trimmed with narrow black and white braid, and an Eton jacket, worn over a white blouse, and a black straw hat turned up on one side and trimmed with a wreath of roses in various shades of pink. Mrs. W. Scott Cameron wore a frock of red India silk, trimmed with white lace, and a hat of black lace, trimmed with gardenias. Her sister, Miss Alice de Goicouria, was dressed in black silk net, with which she wore a hat of black lace made over white chiffon.

Mrs. Burke Roche was arrayed in a gown of fawn colored chiffon taffeta. Her hat was of fawn colored straw trimmed with blue satin. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish was in pearly gray cloth trimmed with white lace, and wore a large black hat with a white feather. Miss Cornelia Bryce's frock was of heliotrope embroidered crêpe de chine, with which she wore a pale blue chip hat trimmed with blue ribbon.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay wore a black and white foulard gown and a large picture hat of black straw trimmed with feather and lace, and tied down under her chin with black velvet ribbon. Miss Cynthia Roche's frock was of cream voile appliquéd with white lace, and her large white chip hat was trimmed with ostrich feathers, some white, others white tipped with black. Miss Mabel Gerry was clad in pistache green broadcloth trimmed with white Irish lace. Mrs. W. Goadby Loew wore a brown crêpe de chine embroidered in the same color and a large white turban.

Mrs. Arthur Paget's toilet was a gray etamine made over checked silk, trimmed with gray passementerie. With this she wore a large gray hat. Miss Anna Sands was gowned in silver gray crêpe, trimmed with yellow lace, her hat being of the same colored straw, trimmed with a long ostrich feather to match. Miss Therese Iselin was in a frock of black and white checked canvas cloth, with a black hat. Miss Evelyn Burden wore tan silk and a large brown straw hat. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll's gown was of white foulard, figured with black, and a black hat.

Miss Natica Rives's frock was of bronze chiffon voile, frilled with chiffon, and her toque was of bronze straw, trimmed with orange velvet. Mrs. William Jay was in black cloth, trimmed with black passementerie, and wore a large black picture hat, set off with a long white ostrich plume. Miss Eleanor Jay wore a frock of pearl cloth, a soft, white silk blouse, and a hat of cadet blue straw, trimmed with blue wings. Miss Evelyn Parsons wore violet linen trimmed with white lace, and a large black chip hat, faced with white chip and trimmed with green leaves. Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie's gown was of silver gray mohair, trimmed with black. She wore a large black hat.

Mrs. Eugene S. Reynal wore a black gown, trimmed with heavy black lace, and a hat made of bluets. Mrs. Horace Gallatin's frock was of pearl cloth, embroidered with white and tan silk, her yellow straw hat being trimmed with white feathers. Mrs. E. C. Potter was arrayed in a cloth gown of black and white check and a Continental hat of black straw, trimmed with red velvet.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., wore a tailor frock of dark blue cloth, and a blue sailor hat, trimmed with white wings.

Among the men were C. Oliver Iselin, Frederick Gebhard, Hamilton W. Cary, J. M. Waterbury, E. R. Thomas, Jules Vatable, Pierre Lorillard, Brayton Ives, Robert Goelet, Robert W. Goelet, Lawrence Waterbury, James Henry Smith, Creighton Webb, P. F. Collier, Edwin Gould, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, T. Suffern Tailer, J. Lee Tailer, J. Clinton Spencer, Peter G. Gerry and Elisha Dyer, jr.

OTHER SOCIAL DATA.

Lakewood's second annual Horse Show will divide to-day with the Morris Park races the attention of society. It will be held on the grounds of the Lakewood Country Club, which is giving a dinner and a dance to-night, while George Gould and a number of others owning country places in and around Lakewood are entertaining house parties for the show, which promises to prove a great success.

Major General and Mrs. Corbin leave Governor's Island to-day for a week end visit with Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly at their country place at Morristown.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Julia Lorillard Edgar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar, to Richard H. Williams, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, of No. 4 West Fifty-first-st.

Center Hitchcock is booked to sail for Europe on May 17.

Miss Della Gurnee will sail for Europe at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener have come to the city for the opening of the racing season at Morris Park. They have taken one of the Pinard cottages at Newport for the summer.

Edmund L. Baylies delivered an address at the entertainment given yesterday afternoon at Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell's house, in Fifth-ave., in behalf of the Seamen's Benefit Society, founded by Miss Augusta M. de Peyster some years ago.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Charles Dickey, Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin, Mrs. Howland Pell, Mrs. John E. Roosevelt and Mrs. E. V. Morgan were among those present at the May Day fete given yesterday afternoon in behalf of the Country Home for Convalescent Babies, in Sea Cliff, Long Island, at Mrs. Speyer's house, in Madison-ave., by the society known as the Children of Loving Service. To this organization belong the Misses Harriet, Janetta and Eleanor Alexander, Cibilese Alexandre, Helen Alexander, Olivia