

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 25.—The President's guest for today, left the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon for a day, left the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon for a day, left the city at 4 o'clock this afternoon for a day...

President Roosevelt has announced that from now until July 2, when he leaves Washington for his home at Oyster Bay, he will be unable to receive any more social callers. Every day for several months he has been shaking hands with individuals and delegations, sometimes numbering hundreds, but as he wishes to finish a great quantity of routine work, he feels that he will be obliged to discontinue popular receptions until he returns in August.

The President's callers today included Count Franz Graf Merovitz, and Joseph Maria Ehrlich, former Minister of Commerce of Germany, who are in this country to visit the St. Louis Exposition. Other prominent foreigners who were received were José de Olivares, commissioner from Argentina to the St. Louis Exposition, and Mrs. Olofsson, Juan P. Tomas, managing editor of the daily commercial paper of the Argentine, and Manuel R. Zavalata, the foremost archeologist of that republic.

S. M. Ferris, who knew the President at Medora, N. D., twenty-one years ago, was a luncheon guest. William C. Connor, president of the New-York State Republican Club, invited the President to attend the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Republican State Clubs of Washington, to be held here on July 6. The President will not be here then.

THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 25.—Secretary Shaw has returned from Chicago. Secretary Taft will leave here to-morrow to attend the commencement at Harvard and Yale universities. Attorney General Knox went to Valley Forge to spend Sunday.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 25.—The British Minister from London will establish his legation on July 1 at the Highlands. The secretary of the legation of Norway and Sweden, and Mrs. Hauge have gone to Bar Harbor to spend the summer with the latter's mother, Mrs. Todd, of Louisville, at Villa Edgemore, which she has taken for the season.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 25.—Senator and Miss Cockrell have been spending the early summer at their Washington home, but will leave here on next Wednesday for the West. They will attend the Democratic National Convention, and then go to their home in Missouri for the summer. They will be accompanied by Miss Marion Galloway.

THE ARMY AND NAVY. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, June 25.—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will leave here about July 5 for Manhattan Beach, where they will spend the greater part of the summer. Lieutenant Commander Ward P. Winchell is on leave from the Culgoa, and is spending a week at his home in this city. Next week he will leave here with Mrs. Winchell and their son to spend July and August at Bensonhurst.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY. Society will be to a great extent aloof this week. Many yachting parties have been arranged for the intercollegiate race at Poughkeepsie the day after to-morrow, and for the Yale-Harvard races at New-London on Thursday. Thence most of the yachts will make their way to Newport for the Fourth, on Monday next, when, as usual, every body that can manage to get away will leave town. In fact, the summer season is now in full swing, and the fashionable residential districts present a singularly deserted appearance, with all the houses closed, the shutters up, the blinds drawn and the seals of caretaking companies on the windows and doors. This is especially the case at the end of the season, when even those who are compelled for one reason or another to remain in the city during the summer make a point of running out of town.

Among the weddings set for the week which opens to-day there are three which are of more particular interest to the fashionable set. All three take place on Wednesday. One of them is the marriage of Monson Morris's sister, Miss Helen Van Cortlandt Morris, to Nelson Bardsley Burr, at Van Cortlandt Park, the country place of the bride, at Jericho, Long Island. Monson Morris will give his sister away, and her bridesmaids will include Miss Marion Haven, Miss Mary S. W. Kernochan, Miss Caroline Bebold, Miss Amy Ellis, Miss Frances Parker and Miss Rosamond Street. Calvin Burr is to be his brother's best man, and Charles K. Beakman, Francis V. L. Hoppin, Ogden Hammond, Robert E. Varum, Peter Stuyvesant Elliot and Colonel George Rathbone Dyer will be the ushers. The bridegroom gave his farewell bachelor dinner on last Friday night at the Union Club, and will sail with his bride early next month for Europe, to spend the rest of the summer abroad.

The second wedding will take place at noon, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., where Miss Harriet Danforth Brown will be married to Thomas William Ludlow in the Church of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea. The bride, who is a niece of Mr. and Mrs. J. Maus Schermerhorn, of New-York, will be attended by her sister, Mrs. J. Maus Schermerhorn, and by Miss Alda Ludlow and Miss Katherine Brown. William Herndon Beers will be the best man, while Ogden Mills Bishop, Russell S. Carter, George T. Brown, Shires Campbell, Henry R. Jackson and Lewis Morris Ludlow will act as ushers. After the ceremony there will be a wedding breakfast and a reception on the lawn of Maus Villa, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn, at Narragansett Pier.

Still another wedding set for Wednesday is the marriage of Miss Katherine Duthill Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Duthill Smith, to Herbert Wheeler, of Philadelphia, son of the late Andrew Wheeler. Miss Rosalie Smith will be her sister's only bridesmaid. Arthur L. Wheeler will be the best man, and Livingston Biddle, Richard Cadwalader, Jr., Walter S. Wheeler, Edward N. Benson, Jr., Harry Hart, E. Duthill Smith and George S. Stillman will be the ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, who have been at Florham, their country place near Madison, N. J., since their return from St. Louis, are booked to sail next Wednesday for Europe, and will spend the rest of the summer abroad with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden.

Mr. Stuyvesant Fish, who has been until now at her country place, Garrison's-on-the-Hudson, goes to New-London, where her son, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., takes part in the Yale-Harvard boat race. From there she will go on to Newport, and open Crossways, her place there, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gilbert Thebaud are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son the day before yesterday at their country place near White Plains. Mrs. Thebaud is a daughter of the late Mrs. Jules Reynal.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Mrs. Emily Phillips Casant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Fullerton Phillips, of Philadelphia, to George D. Batcher. The latter is the son of Mrs. Francis Bangs, No. 44 Fifth-ave. He is a member of the University of the Country and of the Racquet clubs, and a graduate of Yale, class of '85. His fiancée is at present in Paris, and will not return from abroad until the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned home after a long stay abroad, and have gone on to Newport for the season. Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor was Miss Josephine Johnson.

A number of people have already gone to the Adirondacks for the summer, among them being Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, who are at their camp on the Upper St. Regis.

James J. Van Alen has returned from his fishing trip in Canada and is at the Hill Top cottage, at Newport, where he opens a week-end resort for the season on Wednesday next. He will be joined early next month there by his daughter Miss May Van Alen, who is returning from Europe with her grandmother, Mrs. Astor.

Samuel L. Parish has returned from St. Louis and is at Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., will spend a portion of the summer at Newport with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor will, as usual, spend the summer at Bar Harbor, going there early next month from Tuxedo, where they have been staying since they left town in the early spring.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell go this week to Southampton to stay with Mrs. Pell's mother, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson. Colonel Thompson, who is abroad, will join them there early next month.

TUXEDO PARK NOTES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Tuxedo Park, N. Y., June 25.—A large crowd came out today for over Sunday, some arriving by train, others in carriages, and many by automobiles, to take part in the week's end games.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask, who will leave here for Lake George next week, gave a farewell dinner on Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., who have been at the club for some time, gave a farewell party at Camp Comfort last evening by entertaining the young people at a moonlight party. A dinner was served at the camp, followed by music, furnished by an orchestra from New-York. Some of the prominent guests were Miss John L. Gibson, Miss Edith Kane, Miss Cutting, Richmond Tabb, L. B. Hall, J. C. Lord, Miss Helen Cutting, Miss Carter and H. C. Pell, Jr.

Richard Deland gave a picnic for the Sunday school children to-day at Brook Farm, which was recently opened. There were over a hundred children in the party. A ride in Mr. Deland's electric launch on Tuxedo Lake was a feature.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley opened their Tuxedo villa for Sunday. They are entertaining several guests.

William MacNeil Rowland entertained at dinner at Hillside on Friday night. Among those who entertained at house parties, followed by dinners, to-night are Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. George William Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. John Murray Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Collier, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., arrived today at the clubhouses for over Sunday, having driven from their country house at Tarrytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, who were at the winter club, have gone to Southampton, where they have opened cottages for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorohan, who are at the Van Cortlandt Place, will go to Newport next week. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Burnwell will go to Bar Harbor.

Other arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Goodhue Flatt, J. D. Post, Jr., George H. Benjamin, Mr. and Mrs. Hill Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Henry, Miss Mary Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thatcher, Miss D. M. Munroe Shedd, Edward N. Tuller, Miss Bernice Fanning, Mrs. James Brown Lord, T. Wymann Porter, H. Cruger Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Worden, Mrs. M. K. Young, Frederick S. Young, Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rogers, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Varum and others.

The golf links were crowded today with a large gathering of golfers, and several interesting matches were played. The tennis courts also proved attractive for many, and a jolly crowd of women were seen on the courts. For next week a tournament has been arranged, and several prize cups have been offered. A large entry list is expected. The weekly shoot at the gun club this afternoon was well patronized by the members.

The sports of July, as usual, will be gala days among the Tuxedo cottagers. The usual field sports will be contested, and in addition a special boat race will take place on Tuxedo Lake.

Many of the cottagers are preparing to go to the seashore and other summer resorts. Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon will go to Bar Harbor, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker will go to New-Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor will go to Maine and Mrs. George R. Preston will go to New-Hampshire.

WEDDINGS. At Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Miss Gertrude Lylian Thursty was married to William Bernard Bryant. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Herbert Austin Glover, curate of the church. Mr. Bryant is the oldest son of William C. Bryant, who is business manager of "The Brooklyn Times," and a nephew of the poet. He is a sergeant in Troop C, and acts as assistant to the business manager of the Tribune. Miss Thursty is the youngest daughter of the late County Clerk Richard Thursty and granddaughter of ex-Mayor Martin Kaidanoff.

Owing to the illness of the mothers of both bride and bridegroom, which prevented their presence, the wedding was quiet, the guests being limited to relatives and a few intimate friends. The ceremony was performed at 2 o'clock. The bride was attired in a gown of pink silk crepe, trimmed with duchesse lace, and wore a hat of fine straw with white plumes and pink roses. Her ornament was a beautiful harvest moon of diamonds, the bridegroom's gift, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses. Mrs. Lorenzo M. Nickerson, sister of the bride, as matron of honor, was the only attendant. Miss Thursty was given away by her brother, James Thursty. Mr. Bryant had as his best man, Rodney Thursty, Jr., a brother of the bride. Immediately after the ceremony the newly-wed couple left for a three weeks' trip to Boston and through the New-England States. On their return they will live in the Eastern District, Brooklyn.

Victoria, B. C., June 25.—The wedding of Lieutenant Arthur Hope, son of an admiral in the Royal Navy, and Miss Hope, daughter of Sir Henry and Lady Bromley, of Stoke Hill, Newburg, England, and Laura May, daughter of James Dunsmuir, owner of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway and the Wellington collieries, took place last evening at St. Saviour's Anglican Church.

BREAKFAST FOR MRS. FAIRBANKS. Chicago, July 25.—Officers and directors of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave an informal breakfast in honor of Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks in the Union League Club house to-day. Mrs. Fairbanks is the president general of the national society. Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant also was a guest at the breakfast. There were four left for a three weeks' trip to Europe with English daisies and pink roses.

out, and also in line construction. A trifling change in the arrangement of the three conducting cables of a system like that between Niagara and Buffalo has materially diminished the opportunity for mischievous interference by the small boy. In at least one particular European practice is ahead of that of the United States. Electric power cables are often supported by steel towers on the other side of the Atlantic, while here the chief, if not sole, reliance is the wooden pole. Steel costs more than wood, but it is more durable. It will pay better in the long run. Success in the distribution of electricity has been still further promoted by the increased capacity of switches.

A movement of much significance in England is the application for charters for generating plants big enough to furnish current to a number of adjacent communities. Something of the sort is already accomplished in America, where the source of power is water. The British idea is to use coal. The relative cost of hydraulic and steam power varies with locality. In some places one will be cheaper, and in some the other. Whatever be the means employed to drive the dynamo, though, wholesale production is less expensive than manufacturing on a small scale. It has been estimated, for instance, that if a plant be established which would be able to supply all the towns within a radius of fifty miles, only one-third as much fuel would be needed as would be consumed if each community had its own lighting and power station.

This is not all. Concentration would effect still another economy. Mr. Stillwell, electrical engineer for the New-York Rapid Transit Commission, says that a central station having a capacity of only 50,000-horsepower would rarely fail to do the work previously performed by separate plants whose output amounted to 75,000-horsepower, and that the difference might be even greater. In equipping isolated stations it is customary to provide machinery that will meet the maximum demand made upon it. The load usually varies between wide limits in the course of a day. Hence, by substituting one plant for the many, the total consumption would become more regular, and the maximum would never rise far above the average, especially if the uses to which the current was put were dissimilar.

Our Health Department has been exceedingly busy, and has accomplished much. It ought, however, to display more energy and persistence in suppressing the nuisances from the grimy smoke of soft coal than it has been showing. There are several tall chimneys in town which vomit forth immense black clouds of soot and smut and also disgusting fumes. Of course, the men responsible for offences of this kind against the ordinances ought to be brought to book promptly.

Miss Stone wrote an account of her experiences among the Macedonian bandits. Mr. Perdicaris is in duty bound to favor an impatient world with the story of his captivity in Morocco.

NEW-ORLEANS AS A TRADE CENTRE. We publish in another part of this issue a notable article on the growth of New-Orleans as a commercial centre. As such a centre the Crescent City possesses unusual natural advantages. At the mouth of the great inland river system which drains the middle section of the continent from the Alleghenies to the Rockies it is the natural gateway through which the products of this rich and fertile region seeking the foreign market should flow. Cheap water rates and cheap freight rates over railroads reaching the seaboard with light grades give New-Orleans a vast superiority as a point of shipment over most of our Atlantic and Gulf ports.

The tardy development of the Southwest industrially and the slower growth of its railroad systems have prevented so far the realization of the possibilities which New-Orleans has before it as a centre of commerce. But with the betterment of the Southwestern railroads, and with the enormous increase soon to come in its population and productive capacity, the Crescent City will take its proper place among our most prosperous and progressive seats of commerce. The construction of the isthmian canal and the enlargement of American trade with the Pacific Coast of South America and with the Orient will work to the benefit of New-Orleans as a port, and its progress as a point of export will vastly encourage its local trade and local manufacturing interests. As an investment city New-Orleans will well repay the careful study of all American investors.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR IN RUSSIA. There are few more important considerations connected with the present war than that of its probable effect upon the finances and industries of Russia and upon the condition of the people. It is said that silver and gold are the sinews of war; and also that no nation was ever restrained from war by poverty. Contradictory as they seem, both statements are true; or, at any rate, one is as true as the other. True, also, beyond question, is it that a great war is sure to affect profoundly, for either good or ill, the finances, the industry and commerce and the general popular condition of a country. Whether this war will affect Russia for good or for ill is a question not to be answered off-hand, but which suggests some rather ominous considerations.

It is often said that Russia is enormously rich, far richer than Japan, and that her agricultural resources are simply inexhaustible. It is true that the aggregate wealth of so vast an empire is very large. It is also true that the Russian budget each year shows a handsome surplus. No other European country has so great a budget, or so great a surplus. At the same time, no other has in recent years had so great an increase of expenditures—more than 333 per cent from 1885 to 1902—or so great an increase of national indebtedness—from nothing to nearly \$3,500,000,000 in sixty years. Much of this debt has been incurred in railroad building, more than \$600,000,000 in the dozen years of peace from 1887 to 1890, and ought to represent a profitable investment. But it does not.

These railroads are increasingly unprofitable. Mr. de Witte officially reported in 1902 that the profits of the state railroads were \$5,670,000 in 1890, and steadily declined to only \$300,000 in 1898, and that in 1900 they were transformed into a loss of \$1,300,000, which rapidly increased to \$22,500,000 in 1902 and was likely to keep on increasing.

The agricultural resources of Russia in Europe proper, excluding the rich fields of Finland and Poland, are not nearly so great as some suppose. The soil of Russia is not generally rich, and is certainly not well tilled. Whether from sterility or poor cultivation, it produces on the average only one-fourth as much wheat as that of Great Britain, one-third as much as that of Germany and Sweden, and one-half as much as that of Hungary. The percentage of seed used to crop gathered is in Russia the largest in the world, being 22 per cent, or less than 6 per cent in America. The grain yield of Russia, per capita, is steadily decreasing. It has decreased 35 per cent in forty years. The yield of the soil is 27 per cent less than it was 30 years ago. It is true that Russia exports much grain. That is because her people are scantily fed. If they consumed as much per capita as those of other lands, Russia would have to import instead of exporting grain.

This latter declaration is made by no less an authority than the St. Petersburg "Viedomosti," which points out that Russia consumes, per capita, one-third less bread than Germany. That same paper, edited by one of the most progressive and enlightened noblemen of the empire and a friend of the Emperor, has also declared that "Russia is chronically starving," "pauperism increases in extent and degree," "and there are other ways or means apparent either to stop or to mitigate this evil."

"Expenditure is growing on all sides and in all directions without bounds, but the sources of productive labor are exhausted. The people labor with all their force, but all their exertions do not suffice to satisfy the requirements of the state and of those who live on the labor of the peasants." To this, M. de Witte, lately Minister of Finance, in an official statement, added: "The population is weighed down by direct and indirect taxation to the uttermost degree, and the Council of State expressed its agreement with his views. Such,

then, are the conditions in which Russia is engaging in this particularly costly and thus far unprofitable and unsuccessful war. The ultimate effect of the war upon those conditions, whether for their aggravation or their amelioration, must be a matter of profound concern, not only to Russian statesmen and philanthropists, but to those the world over who accept Terence's dictum that, since they are men, whatever concerns mankind concerns them. The world may differ in opinion as to the desirability of Russia's acquiring this or that new territory, but it must be a unit in desiring that the most populous of European countries shall in some way be rescued from what its own publicists describe as chronic starvation. From that point of view the effect of this war upon Russia herself, in Europe, seems far more important than its effect upon the political map of Eastern Asia.

Congratulations are now assuredly the order of the day in the Republican party.

Police Commissioner McAdoo's ambitions for the construction of a huge palace in Eighth-ave., near Central Park, for the new headquarters of his department have been cruelly stepped upon by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A building of sufficient capacity upon the city property in Central Park will cost much less altogether than the amount which Mr. McAdoo desired to have expended upon, and will please the taxpayers all the better.

A new Atlantic leviathan is about 726 feet in length and 75 wide. She will carry 28,000 tons of cargo, 3,000 passengers and a crew of 350. It was long ago said of the monsters of ocean traffic that the biggest of them were like floating cities, and steadily, for almost a half century, new giants of the waters have been constructed upon a more colossal scale. Even the Great Eastern would not be looked upon as wonderful in these times.

Miss Stone wrote an account of her experiences among the Macedonian bandits. Mr. Perdicaris is in duty bound to favor an impatient world with the story of his captivity in Morocco.

Our Health Department has been exceedingly busy, and has accomplished much. It ought, however, to display more energy and persistence in suppressing the nuisances from the grimy smoke of soft coal than it has been showing. There are several tall chimneys in town which vomit forth immense black clouds of soot and smut and also disgusting fumes. Of course, the men responsible for offences of this kind against the ordinances ought to be brought to book promptly.

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New-York Daily Tribune

SUNDAY, JUNE 26, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Six Russian battleships, five cruisers and fourteen destroyers, apparently planning a dash southward, were attacked on Thursday night as they lay under the shelter of Fort Arthur's forts by a fleet of Japanese destroyers, one battleship of the Perseiev type, a torpedo boat, the Sebastopol disabled and a cruiser of the Pallada type badly damaged; the Japanese escaped with trifling loss. Heavy firing in the direction of the island of Utsushima, in the Sea of Japan, was reported today. Another Japanese army is reported ready to embark from Japanese ports. The losses on the transports Hitachi and Izumi are now estimated at 1,500 men.

DOMESTIC.—Governor and Towner in the ticket race for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency. The State Department will make no demands on Morocco in the Perdicaris case, the incident closed by the release of the captives. Three Milwaukee tailors were enjoined from employing any except union men; it was said to be the first injunction order of the kind ever issued. Senator de Obaldia, the new Minister from Panama, was received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

The remaining two members of the Italian gang of highway robbers who robbed a postmaster on Thursday were captured near Kingston, N. Y. The United States Steamboat Inspectors at Boston ordered reduced the number of passengers which any vessel may carry. The order was a result of the Slocum disaster. Ralph H. Bevan, of Providence, a recent Brown University graduate, was named as the father of the "Red Rhodes" scholarship in Rhode Island. The Canadian Tercentenary ended with exercises at the mouth of the St. Croix River and Calais, Me.

CITY.—Stocks dull, at small price changes. Orders were given to the steamboat inspectors to watch excursion boats closely to-day. Hill and Murphy are to carry their fight to St. Louis. Murphy expects Parker's fate to be sealed in the fourth ballot of the Heat case. One death and several prostrations. John Alexander Dowle returned from abroad with a convert to Zionism. A typewriter agent called on his wife and family. Justice Kelly appointed commissioners of estimate and assessment for the acquiring of land for the opening of the approach to the Manhattan Bridge, No. 3, street, at the corner of the United States Supreme Court, surprised his friends by marrying.

A brother of Justice Garretson, of the Supreme Court, committed suicide at his home in Sheephead Bay, where the typographers at Sheephead Bay were 1, Lady 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Temperate showers and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 91 degrees; lowest, 64.

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, send them in at The Tribune office.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

RUSSIA'S SANTIAGO.

Russia has fought her Santiago, with little better than Corvera's success. The first news of the sortie from Port Arthur was positive in general, but vague in detail, the identity of the vessels which came to grief not being certainly disclosed, though it was not difficult to determine pretty surely which they were. The later dispatches clear up some of the uncertainty, in a way ominous for Russia. It is evident that at last—too late, some will say—the Russian squadron at Port Arthur has made a desperate effort to escape, with results disastrous to itself. How disastrous, a brief analysis of the news will show.

The Russian fleet which came out for a southward dash consisted of six battleships, five cruisers and fourteen destroyers, and it was repulsed by the Japanese with a loss of one battleship sunk and one battleship and one big cruiser disabled. The battleship sunk was of the Perseiev type. There are three such in the Russian navy. One is the Oslabiya, now in European waters. The others are the Perseiev and the Pobieda. The Pobieda was crippled when the Petropavlovsk was sunk, but has since been partially repaired. The Perseiev has never before been injured. Which of these two it was that was sunk, we cannot tell. As to the damaged battleship, we are now told it was not only of the Sevastopol type, but was the Sevastopol herself. There were three such in the navy. One, the Petropavlovsk, was sunk. Another, the Poltava, was damaged in the first attack upon Port Arthur, but has since been patched up. The third is the Sevastopol, which until now has been uninjured. Finally, a cruiser of the Diana type—the oldest and best at Port Arthur—was damaged. There are three cruisers of that type. One, the Aurora, is in Europe. Another, the Pallada, was badly damaged in the first attack upon Port Arthur. The third is the Diana herself, which has until now escaped serious injury. Which of these two latter it was is not clear.

What is evident is that the whole Russian fleet moved out. There were never more than two battleships there. One, the Petropavlovsk, was long ago a total loss. The six that came out on Thursday must then have included all the rest, even the Hertzyn, which was supposed to have been too badly injured ever again to enter action. There were originally six cruisers there, one of which, the Boyarin, was some time ago reported to have been destroyed. There then remained five, all of which appear to have taken part in the sortie. The net result of the action is to leave the Russians with only five battleships, and certainly with only one—and perhaps not one—that has not been injured, and with only four available cruisers, all but one of which, and possibly all without exception, have been damaged. On the

other hand, the Japanese appear to have suffered no material loss in this engagement, only two destroyers having been slightly damaged. Whether the sortie by the Russians some time ago would have been more successful is a matter for speculation. Made at this time, it has proved not only disastrous to the Russians, but void of disaster to their foes. There would have been some satisfaction in taking one life, or one ship, for every one they gave. But that was denied to the Russians. They lost without inflicting loss, and now their plight is less hopeful than before.

UNBOUND IN MOROCCO. It is Perdicaris alive, then, rather than Raisul dead. That is better, for both Perdicaris and Raisul. It is also more agreeable to both the Moroccan and the American governments. This country has no desire for the death of even Moorish bandits. They are a bad lot, doubtless. But it is not we should rather see them reform and become decent citizens than have them crucified, impaled, beheaded, or what not.

What this country did want, and what it insisted upon with successful strenuousness, was that its own citizen should be released from brigandish captivity. It was Perdicaris alive and well that we wanted, not Raisul or anybody else dead. The latter alternative was considered only as a last and punitive resort. Happily, it has not been necessary. The Moroccan government, in one way or another, has settled affairs with the bandits, and has restored the American citizen to freedom. We may assume it will also make all possible reparation for the wrongs inflicted upon him.

How this was brought about is quite apparent. Two agencies are to be credited with it. One is the good offices of our French neighbors. The great Republic of Europe has shown friendship for the great Republic of America. It has also shown a fitting sense of the responsibility for Morocco which is properly inseparable from the pre-emptive authority which it is assuming over that land. The other and probably the major agency was the firm stand taken by our government. That was not without precedent. Long ago our rule in respect to Barbary piracy was "nullius in defraude, but not a cent for tribute." That was and is a good rule, and the sending of warships to Tangier and the demand for "Perdicaris alive or Raisul dead" were simply a worthy twentieth century revival, or, rather, maintenance, of the same spirit. It is easy to sneer at it. A dog may bay at the moon. But every rational man knows that a nation that does not protect its own citizens is unworthy of the name of government, and that, moreover, the only way to make citizenship respected and secure is to make outrage upon it perilous. This country has fought two wars to make its citizenship respected. It will surely need to fight another. Its word and the menace of its wrathful might are now sufficient.