

Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—A Little of Everything. CASINO—8:20—The Great Escape. CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Johnston Flood—Bostock's Animal Area—Steeplechase. MADISON SQUARE GARDENS—8:35—Paris by Night. MADISON SQUARE GARDENS—8:35—Paris by Night. MADISON SQUARE GARDENS—8:35—Paris by Night.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., Page. Lists various advertisements and their locations.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Japanese advanced on Keping, compelling the Russian vanguard to fall back, after sharp fighting; the lines of Japanese outposts are being extended along the entire front, and heavy fighting is expected soon along the railroads; one Japanese detachment is near Moudken. Arrivals at Che-Foo from Port Arthur say that all the commanding hills within a radius of seven miles from the fortress are held by the Japanese; a hundred Russians, they report, were killed in fighting on July 4. It was reported from St. Petersburg that the Vladivostok fleet and the Russian Admiral Kamamura in Broughton Bay on July 3, and that two Japanese torpedo boats were believed to have been sunk by the Russian fire. The Japanese gunboat Kaimon was blown up in a mine off Tientsin on July 5; her commander, two officers and nineteen men are missing, the rest of the crew being saved. Herr Bullin, Lord Inverclyde and other shipping representatives held a conference, but were unable to reach an agreement for the settlement of the rate war. General Andre, the French Minister of War, has today ordered the Chinese to withdraw from Depic, and there are rumors of his resignation. A message was sent to the Tibetan peace delegates, informing them that Colonel Younghusband was still willing to continue negotiations. The British government has decided to withdraw the Allen Immigration bill from the House. Lord Bingham (Conservative) was elected to Parliament for Cheshire. Sir John Lubbock (Conservative) was elected for Hereford.

DOMESTIC.—A great wave of enthusiasm for Bryan swept the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and the Coliseum was filled to overflowing by the delegates. At 10 o'clock, when it came to a vote on the Illinois contest Hill got the votes and Bryan was overwhelmingly defeated; the convention elected its permanent chairman, Chief Justice Parker, at St. Louis, was warned in a letter from the West that there was a plot against his life, but was not disturbed thereby, and passed a quiet day. A gift of \$200,000 from Henry Phelps, to aid in the fight against consumption, was announced by Johns Hopkins Hospital. A detachment of Philippine scouts is being ordered to the Philippines. American inquiries as to British plans in Tibet were received in good temper; the developed the Chinese government was ready to withdraw its expedition as soon as certain promises were made by the Tibetans. Five deported miners who returned to Victor, Cal., were kidnapped by a masked band. City Stocks were heavy on realizing sales. Governor Odell and Senator Platt conferred at Manhattan Beach; it was declared that ex-Governor Black could have the nomination for Governor by a marked hand. The Black Blodgett, whose son is suing to have her extensive contracts for rare books set aside, died at her home in Fishkill. Ground was broken for the new \$100,000,000 building to be erected at cost \$500,000 at One-hundred-and-seventy-first-st. and Washington-ave. The re-inspection of the excursion fleet by outside inspectors has developed the Department of Commerce is ready to withdraw its expedition as soon as certain promises were made by the Tibetans. Four persons were hurt, two perhaps fatally, by a bolt of lightning which seemed to explode in a major of Flushing in a wooden body he carries many colors. Deputy Commissioner Lindley, who has investigated the conduct of the police in the riots over the Coney Island fare, said that the charges against the police were not true on the spot when issued. THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers and thunderstorms. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 71.

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.

KEEP HIM OUT!

We were glad to publish on Wednesday the announcement that counsel for the Municipal Art Society had been directed to file with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a formal protest against Commissioner Best's plan for extending the Brooklyn Bridge terminal far into the City Hall Park. The opposition of the society was a thing to be expected, and it has been expressed in good time. It was a pleasure also to print the spirited and judicious remarks of the president of the society on the subject. Said Mr. Tompkins:

Nobody need believe that the terminal extension into City Hall Park would be temporary, even if Mr. Best gave a promise to Park Commissioner Pallas to have the structure removed in eighteen months. The structure would be used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and would pass under its control, and, instead of being a temporary structure, it would stand as a disfigurement of the park for an indefinite period of not permanently. There is no such such a disgraceful occupation of the park, because the terminal changes necessary to relieve congestion could be made without trespassing on park territory.

The best excuse which can be made for Commissioner Best—he has made it for himself—is that he is trying to relieve the distressing conditions at the bridge terminal, that it is his duty to do so, and that he is not bound to protect the park in the process. But that attempted justification, though plausible, is not successful. In the first place, we do not concede that the head of a department is under no obligation to consider any public interest which is not directly confided to his care. In the second place, as Mr. Tompkins says, there is no need of trespassing on park territory. We think it has been virtually proved that a rearrangement of platforms and the enforcement of suitable regulations would greatly relieve the pressure, and such changes might be quickly made. The true solution of the problem, however, is to be sought through the distribution of traffic. To encourage its concentration is to invite unceasing trouble. A subway loop, such as the committee on city plan of the Municipal Art Society has proposed, which would collect and discharge passengers at a number of distant points, is the best hope for relief from present conditions.

But if Mr. Best's assumption were sound, his conclusion would be unworthy of him and would deserve to be resisted by every intelligent citizen and by the various public officers whose approval is required, including the members of the Board of Estimate and the Park Commissioner and the landscape architect. The Board of Estimate has the question under consideration, and is presumably listening to arguments on both sides. The Park Commissioner, having been consulted with an unexpected feeling of hostility

to the project, has practically surrendered. The landscape architect, Mr. Parsons, has not been heard from thus far. In spite of the clear and explicit language of the charter, which says that his "consent shall be requisite to all plans and works or changes thereof respecting the conformation, development or ornamentation of any of the parks, squares or public places of the city," a doubt is expressed in official circles of the landscape architect's power to veto Mr. Best's scheme. It seems hardly possible that his authority will be finally denied, and if it is conceded, there is reason to believe that, consistently with his reputation, he will exercise it for the benefit of the community.

We share Mr. Tompkins' belief that if the terminal were carried into the park it would be kept there indefinitely. It is far easier to get into a scrape than to get out of it—facile descensus Avernæ, etc. It is far easier to perpetrate a municipal abuse than to cure it. If the park were once appropriated to bridge purposes, the plan of convenience, custom and acquired rights would be strongly urged and would probably prevail long after the stipulated period of eighteen months had passed. The proposed structure would certainly not be abandoned until the permanent terminal station had been completed, and he must be amazingly sanguine who thinks that undertaking will be finished in a year and a half; but if it could be known on the strength of a revelation from heaven that the park would be restored at the end of eighteen months, we should still protest against the adoption of Mr. Best's scheme. It ought not to be occupied for any alien purpose for any part of eighteen months. There is at last some prospect that the subway contractors will get out of it before long. To surrender it to Mr. Best just as they are departing would be a sore abuse of public patience. Some day we hope the City Hall will be the only building left within its limits, and we are sure that no encroachment of any sort or description ought to be tolerated from this time forward forever.

"SAFE AND SANE" DEMOCRACY.

According to the dicta of some of our esteemed contemporaries, we are to have once more a "safe and sane" opposition. The Democratic party, they contend, has purged itself of its errors and follies. It has cast off the borrowed raiment of Populism. It has made an open confession of its sins and is now ready to bring forth works meet for repentance. According to some optimists, its reformation has actually gone far enough to fit it for once more assuming the responsibilities of government. There is no exact agreement as to the completeness of the rehabilitation already effected. "The New-York Times" seems to think that Democratic sanity and respectability can be re-established by an abandonment, open or tacit, of free silver coinage heresy. "The Evening Post" is more pessimistic and more exacting. It wants that recantation to be "in clear voice, as in other days in the case of the party's greenback heresies or its heresies regarding the amendment to the Constitution." But Democratic heresies regarding the amendments to the Constitution are in as full and active growth now as they ever were. With its well known views on the South's attitude toward the negro, perhaps "The Post" probably considers a fresh recantation of those heresies, too, as a prerequisite to any final discharge in lunacy proceedings.

Yet the conclusion is generally jumped at that, on one count or another, the Democratic party has been so discharged. It is to live a sober and virtuous life hereafter, and to practice no policies not warranted harmless and "conservative." A victory for its candidates and principles will mean nothing and hurt nobody, because its programme is to be trimmed down so as to offend no one's susceptibilities and injure no one's interests. As Representative John Sharp Williams said at St. Louis, the Democratic party is going to truckle hereafter to "accomplished facts." It is not going to "run amok." It will accept the gold standard because it can find no excuse for not accepting it. It may decide to reduce tariff rates, but it will not make the mistake committed by the framers of the Wilson-Gorman tariff of reducing them below the margin of safety. Its tariff will provide sufficient revenue for the support of the government and "a safe working margin for contingencies which cannot be foreseen." The Democratic party will restore the American merchant marine. Yet it will not resort to bounties or to additional taxation to accomplish this revival. It will straddle the question of imperialism and militarism by favoring an enlargement of the navy and a reduction of the army. It will denounce the President's policy in acquiring title in Panama, but will applaud the digging of a canal under that title. It will proclaim its purpose to restrain and curb the trusts, but its respect for State rights and Jeffersonian tradition will not allow it to lay a correcting finger on any combination thoughtfully enough to shelter its operations under a charter granted by a sovereign State. Like Bottom, the new opposition will roar, but it will roar on all questions discreetly, "as gently as any sucking dove."

This sort of opposition may be "safe and sane," but is it really desirable or useful? The business of an opposition is to oppose—and to oppose with vigor, candor and thoroughness. It should take issue with the party in power at every vital point, and spare no energy in pressing home its criticisms. It cannot oppose conservatism by being itself conservative. The Democratic party can never defeat its great rival by practising a feeble imitation of Republicanism. As founded by Jefferson and organized by Jackson, the Democratic organization was frankly and boldly radical. Its normal aims, impulses and functions are those of a radical party; and when it ceases to be radical it ceases to be truly Democratic. In becoming "safe and sane" the opposition is in danger of becoming mummified and impotent. "Conservative Democracy" is a misnomer, a paradox. We cannot share the idea that in abandoning radicalism for so-called "conservatism" the opposition enhances its usefulness or broadens its influence. We cannot prefer an opposition of straw to an opposition of blood and bone—even though that blood and bone be fed on the meat and drink of a mistaken, though honest, radicalism.

THE TRUE DEMOCRAT.

In these days of Presidential nominations the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, should not be forgotten. He has been made the candidate of the Populists, a party which in 1892 cast over a million votes and secured 22 electoral votes, and in 1896 played an important part in the Bryan free silver movement. In that year Mr. Watson was one of Mr. Bryan's running mates, and was really a much better representative of Bryanism than was Mr. Sewall, the millionaire shipbuilder from Maine, who divided honors with him. Mr. Watson's chances of inhabiting the White House are too slight for consideration; probably he will cut no such figure in the campaign as Weaver did in 1892, but it would be a mistake for political prophets to class him as a negligible quantity. It is possible that he may poll an influential vote in several States, and certainly he has claims on the good will of the radical elements of the Democracy, who under certain circumstances might think themselves as well justified in supporting him, now that the gold men are in the ascendant at St. Louis, as were the gold men in turning to Palmer and Buckner when the party was dominated by Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Watson is a distinctly person grata with the radical Democracy. Mr. Bryan, turning away in disgust from St. Louis, cannot fail to recognize a fellow worker in the Georgia statesman, a former associate who still keeps aloof the standard of radical principles. If it is principles that count, then Mr. Bryan can with a clear conscience renew his alliance with Populism. With the approval of his party organization he made that alliance in 1896 and 1900, and now he can say truthfully that it is the organization, not he, that has changed. Nor can David B. Hill in his hour of triumph complain of Mr. Bryan's desertion. After his treatment of Mr. Bryan in 1890, Mr. Hearst also has reason to look with favor upon Mr. Watson. Not many weeks ago Mr. Watson furnished one of the most glowing eulogues upon Mr. Hearst as a man, a statesman and a President-elect candidate that can anywhere be found. Mr. Hearst ought to return the compliment and commend to the voters with equal heartiness Mr. Watson as a man, a statesman and a candidate. Mr. Watson represents the Hearst policies much better than Judge Parker, whom Mr. Hearst so frequently described as the creature of Mr. Hill, Mr. Belmont and the trusts.

Aside from these personal claims, Mr. Watson is entitled to the good will of all progressive Democrats as the author of a Life of Thomas Jefferson. The traditional Jefferson of State rights and rural individualism was well enough for fifty years ago, but Democratic voters to-day are really interested in none of those old issues. They are concerned with labor questions and the relation of government to individual wealth. They are really socialistic in their tendency, and Mr. Watson believes that as such they are spiritual heirs of Jefferson. Jefferson's State rights and weak government doctrines were the mere creatures of circumstance. His social philosophy took practical form at the moment, but as the champion of the common people under different conditions he would now practically apply it in the direction of national control of railroads and the Populist programme in general. The man who thus interprets Jeffersonianism and harmonizes the radicalism of 1890 with the radicalism of 1900 is the natural candidate of progressive Democrats. All that is vital in Democracy is that which voices the aspirations of these people who want a new social order and hope from it for a larger share of the good things of this world, whether they be in the form of more political power, more freedom from control by government, as a century ago, or a larger wage, a shorter workday and a chance in turn to oppress somebody else, as now. It is this spirit which ties Jefferson and Bryan and Hearst together and makes Watson their logical leader.

A REVELATION.

John Sharp Williams is historically accurate in saying that the price of wheat was the chief cause of McKinley's election in 1896. (The New-York Evening Post.)

Great guns! Here we have always been told it was the patriotic Gold Democrats, and now we find that it was only Providence working through the wheat crop! For years Mr. Cleveland and "The Evening Post" and their associates have had the credit for patriotically coming to the rescue of the country and saving it from their own party, even at the cost of intrusting the government to the unworthy Republicans. We had learned that it was the issue of the gold standard which gave Mr. McKinley his victory. How often have our Gold Democratic friends plumed themselves on their superior devotion to that standard, and proclaimed that it was only as they forced the question that the Republicans were brought to take advantage of their opportunity? How often have we been reminded of how we were snatched like a brand from the burning by the only really truly good patriots. Yet it was all a delusion. Mr. McKinley's declarations for gold were as idle as we have often been told his tariff talks were, and the Gold Democrats, instead of being the drivers, were only the flies on the wheel. It was the Western farmers who did it. They foresaw along in October that the price of wheat would be high in December. They said: "Owing to our hard times we have been dissatisfied with the Democratic party now in power and have wanted 'a change. But good times are coming next year. We want to change. Therefore we will 'vote the Republican ticket.'"

MELISSA'S KEEPING BEES.

All winter, when a fellow countryman of mine was in the city, he scaped a wheezy cello. As something smart and nice. In spring, old Worldy gettin' She pruned at vines and trees, And now, in sailing weather, Melissa's keeping bees.

MELISSA'S KEEPING BEES.

Her music is forsaken; Her flowers are forsworn; Despair has overtaken While hapless she is torn. She means to make it pay her, And will-for, if you please, No maid will deny to me— Melissa's keeping bees!

MELISSA'S KEEPING BEES.

I'm very fond of honey! On biscuits light and hot, But this is bad for money. While hapless she is torn. And, oh, she fairly blinds me, When on such days as these, Some maid will deny to me— Melissa's keeping bees!

MELISSA'S KEEPING BEES.

She can't give me a minute. She says, and ties her hair, (And she says, and ties her hair, The clover crop is getting fair.) I'm off across the foam for Some old Worldy gettin' There's nothing to stay home for— Melissa's keeping bees.

MELISSA'S KEEPING BEES.

In the Japanese exhibit is a marvellous table, representing the highest style of the inlaying art. It is of immense value, and was intended for the private room of the Mikado. But vandals have ruined it. They have picked out most of the precious metals and gems with pocketknives and carried them away as souvenirs. There was a great howl when this wanton destruction was discovered, and ever since the table has been strongly guarded.

MELISSA'S KEEPING BEES.

A teacher in an East Side school in trying to explain the meaning of the word "slowly" illustrated it by walking the plank. In the following words: "And, oh, dear Lord, do take care of Jack when it gets dark and the light is all gone; don't let anything hurt him please, and don't let anybody get him." Then, changing his tone to a very cheerful, confident one, he said: "You needn't bother about him in the daytime; just let him alone and he can have a good time and take care of himself."

to employ the latter in such a way as to protect an iron pole.

SOME PROGRESS NOTED.

Reports from various parts of the city vary as to the violence and uproar with which the late Fourth of July was celebrated in comparison with the celebrations of earlier years. Several newspapers assert that it was an unusually moderate carnival of noise and of accidents. Others declare that it was packed and crammed with annoyances of all kinds, and that the small boy was as explosive, mischievous and irrefragable as at any time since the Declaration of Independence was signed. One thing is certain: It was not a holiday of silence and tranquil calm.

Our policemen were active in arresting men and boys carrying and firing off pistols. Our local magistrates properly imposed considerable fines in such cases and confiscated the revolvers, which will be sold for the benefit of the Police Pension Fund. Taking many things into account, it may not be inaccurate to say that while the latest celebration of the Fourth was not an ideal one, still we are marking time in the advance of common sense, of reason and of moderation.

Judge Parker is said to desire a quick notification.

The strain of silence is beginning to tell even on his rugged constitution.

Secretary Hay's inquiry as to Tibet may be cited as another incident in "the steadfast fight"

he has made for the integrity of China. If that ancient empire remains intact it owes its integrity in about equal proportion to Japanese valor and American diplomacy.

As a presiding officer and convention orator

the Hon. John Sharp Williams has still many lessons to learn from the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.

It is a sad day for "safe and sane Democracy"

when a statesman of the name and eminence of the Hon. "Mike" Padden is ejected from a national convention for a mere overindulgence in enthusiasm.

The international committee has decided that

the Olympic games of 1908 shall be held in the Eternal City on the Tiber. Nowhere else in the world could oldtime memories, traditions and associations cluster more thickly. Were it possible with the revival of the famous contests of ancient Greece to discover a second Pindar to celebrate their glories in an immortal song, the world would pay the tribute of closest attention with straining ears eager to catch every accent of the poet.

A Chinese report from Che-Foo conveys an

astounding story that on Sunday last the Japanese and Russian soldiers near Port Arthur were only a mile apart, and the Japanese were advancing steadily from hill to hill. The Chinese imagination possesses convolutions which that of no other nation can surpass. That report reminds one of the chamois in the song of the college boys which not only leaped from crag to crag, but also from jag to jag. It has an abundance of verisimilitude.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The ten dollar immigrant fare, to state it in round figures, may not last long, and probably will not, and, on the other hand, causes may be operative which will prevent it from pouring in a greatly increased and undesirable class of newcomers. The Ellis Island inspectors are vigilant enough to weed out substantially all the paupers and criminals among them, and cause them to be sent back at the expense of the companies which brought them. None of the steamship lines, under whatever stress of competition, will find this a paying business. Moreover, the demand for labor in this country, as it appears in recent years, is now on the ebb. Immigration from this time on are likely to show diminution rather than increase till the tide turns again, which may not be for several years, and this, in a great measure, irrespective of the cost of passage over. When work is so scanty here or its market so overworked that incomers cannot make a living, they will stop coming, whatever the steamship rates or the lustings of their agents in foreign ports—a zeal, as past incidents have shown, not always to be commended, nor bringing profitable grist to the steamship mill or to our markets.

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About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor starts to-day for Newport for the season. Colonel Astor will join her there next week, with his son Vincent, who is now at St. Louis, with his tutor, visiting the exhibition. Mrs. Astor's little girl is already at Newport, staying with her grandfather, Mr. Willing, until the arrival of her parents.

Mrs. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish also leave town for

Newport to-day. They have been until now at their place at Garrison-on-the-Hudson.

Prominent members of the New-York Yacht Club are, according to present arrangements, entrusted with the supervision of its various stations. Thus, Henry H. Rogers has charge of the station at East Twenty-third-st., East River, and Augustus C. Tyler looks after the station at New-London. The station at Whitestone is confided to the care of Cord Meyer, who has a beautiful country place on the North Shore. Maximilian Agassiz is in charge of the station at Newport, Edward Ladow of that at Glen Cove, Harry Ward of Atlantic Highlands and William Lannan Bull of that at Ardsley.

Mrs. H. C. Knapp, who was booked to go abroad

two weeks ago, is still at her house in East Eighty-second-st. She will not start for Europe until next week. Her marriage to Lord Bateman is to take place at London in the fall.

Mrs. Daniel Lord has left town for her country

place at Lawrence, Long Island, where she will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Everett Colby are likewise at Law-

rence, Long Island, where they have a cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. David M. Morrison and the Misses

Morrison are to start soon for the White Mountains, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Sloan, sr., are at their

country place, Garrison-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles have a house at

Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Mrs. Carl Neuhoff has joined Mrs. Augustus

Kuntze at Saratoga.

Mrs. J. Clinton Gray sails early next week for

Sweden.

Mrs. Theodore W. Scarborough has returned to

town from St. Louis, and is at the Buckingham.

The house which George W. Vanderbilt has just

acquired at No. 65 Fifth-ave., was never intended for his own use. He built it recently on one of the lots which he purchased in that part of Fifth-ave. to avoid undesirable neighbors.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kane have started for

Bar Harbor, where they will spend the summer, and where they are building a cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Lethrop Ames are cruising

on their yacht, the Vigilant. The marriage of Mrs. Ames's sister, Miss Elsie Critter, to William Woodward is to take place at Southampton in September.

Miss Jessie Colby and her sister, Miss May Colby,

have left town, and are in New Hampshire, where they will pass the summer at the old Colby homestead, New-London, on Lake Sunapee.

PERSONAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.

Washington, July 7.—Richmond Prentiss, United States Minister to Persia, who is in this country on leave, is spending a few days in Washington before going to his home in North Carolina.

Mrs. Nathaniel Berry and her daughters, the

Misses Kate and Natalie Berry, have gone to New-England for the summer. They expect to spend August at Bar Harbor.

Captain Samuel C. Lemir, U. S. N., retired, and

family will sail next week for Europe, going first to Geneva, where they will remain abroad indefinitely.

Mrs. S. Perry Lee, widow of Colonel Lee, U. S. A.,

has opened her summer home at Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Joseph K. McCammon and the Misses Abbie and

Edith McCammon are at Grove Cottage, Narragansett Pier.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford S. Walton, who were

recently, will spend this month at Biarritz, France. Mr. and Mrs. George W. McLanahan and Miss Cornelia McLanahan have opened their summer place, Knollgiff, in the Catskills.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Stauding are at Falling

Waters, Saugerties, N. Y. Commander and Mrs. Benjamin S. Richards and Miss Cynthia Richards have gone to Montrose, Penn., where they are occupying Tanglewilde cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Seymour have called on

their yacht, the Sealie, for their cottage on the Sault Ste. Marie, where they will spend the summer. The Rev. J. A. Aspinwall and family are at Shelter Island, Long Island, to remain until cool weather.

MRS. DOUGLAS ROBINSON GIVES DANCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Richfield Springs, N. Y., July 7.—Mrs. Douglas Robinson, of New-York, last evening, gave a ball, dance at Henderson Home, the historic family place in the Jordanville Road, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson, who are spending part of their honeymoon there. The bride was Miss Helen R. Roosevelt, and President Roosevelt honored the wedding party at Hyde Park on the Hudson by journeying from Washington expressly to be present at the affair.

The great barn at the manor was cleared of its

trappings, the gigs and carriages were wheeled out of their places and then came the garnishing. Tall bowers of wild flowers were placed in the corners of the carriage room. Stalks of wild flowers were the decoration of the walls. Little Japanese lanterns, and in place of a country stable the guests saw a dainty ballroom.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson assisted the young couple

in receiving the guests. Mr. Robinson was present, as was Monroe Robinson, who has been at school at Harrow, England, for the last two years. The Hendersons and the Robinsons were part of the prominent decorations of the ballroom. Supper was served in the hall of the manor house. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Douglas Robinson and Mrs. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will go to Oyster Bay to-morrow.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., July 7.—There was little going on here to-day of a social nature, except the luncheon given by Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan at the Clambake Club. Mrs. Dolan's affair was for women, the guests numbering twenty. Music was furnished by the Algonquin Mandolin Club.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Clarence

Pell and Mrs. C. S. Sperry, the latter at the War College. Mrs. Walters entertained at an afternoon tea, and to-night cottage dinners were given by Mrs. Thompson Spencer and Miss Susan Travers.

Mrs. E. J. Dutton, who has not been in

warmth at Sandy Point Farm, her new home in Portsmouth, on July 29. It will be a large affair, and, besides a dinner, there will be dancing. Special arrangements will be made with the trolley line to bring the guests to Sandy Point, where they will be met by Mr. Vanderbilt's omnibus and conveyed to the farm, a distance of one mile from the car line.

Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry to-day sent his

check for \$10 to the secretary of the Police Relief Association. He is the first of the cottagers to subscribe to the fund this year.

The following persons were registered at the Cas-

ino: O. H. P. Belmont, H. W. Powell, J. Coleman Drayton, W. E. Waring and P. H. Hourigan. J. Coleman Drayton, who has not been in Newport for several years, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, at Villa Rosa.

Among the late arrivals at Newport for the

season is Egerton L. Winthrop, of New-York. Miss Margaret Andrews, who was dragged by her pony along the beach yesterday, is resting comfortably. John and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, the latter coming on from New-York, and Mrs. Elisha Ryan, jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Archbishop Iyer, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Mrs. Charles Farris at her cottage in Jamestown.

WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

ODELL TO OYSTER BAY.</