

Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8-20—A Little of Everything. CASINO—10-10—Pit. Post. CONNET ISLAND—Luna Park—Boston's...

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., Page. Rows include Amusements, Bakers & Brokers, Business, City Prop., Country, Dem. Hts., Foreign, Insurance, Labor, Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Real Estate, Religious, Social, Sports, Travel, Work.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Russian Foreign Office said that the Malacca would be taken to Sebastopol on Monday. The Japanese were then reported to be six miles from the town. Armor makers met at London to discuss the question of royalties; no new scale was adopted.

DOMESTIC.—Those acquainted with the President's plans asserted that he would make no campaign bluster about fighting the so-called trust. The President received a delegation of Pennsylvania miners at Oyster Bay. Chief Justice Parker received a dispatch from Senator Gorman declining an invitation to visit Esopus.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong. Five persons were killed by heat in Brooklyn; a large number of prostrations were reported in the metropolitan district. The conference of Democrats in this city continued; the Eastern Democrats want Gorman as chairman, but it is not believed that he will accept it.

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.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

POOR BUSINESS.

It is to be hoped that the Sinking Fund Commission at its meeting to-day will take decisive and judicious action in respect to the Staten Island ferry. The management of that affair has been a striking example of bad municipal housekeeping, for which Controller Grout appears to be chiefly responsible, but which, however the blame may be apportioned, is discreditable to the administration.

The company owning the land under water, the upland and the improvements, which include the ferryhouse and other buildings, railroad tracks and an expensive bridge, offered the property to the city for \$580,000. The Dock Commissioner was willing to pay \$525,000, but the Controller thought \$500,000 enough. Thereupon a competent appraiser selected by the former made an examination, and reported that \$530,000 was a fair price. The company decided to accept that amount, but the Controller remained inexorable, and the Dock Commissioner has been asking ever since to have condemnation proceedings begun. In the mean time the company's franchise has expired, and it is running the boats without obligation to pay the city any part of the recompense which the franchise exacted.

bitious to have an interesting experiment in municipal ownership and operation made under his administration, while the circumstances seem to suggest that Controller Grout is unwilling to let the Mayor gratify his desire and possibly enhance his reputation in that way. Such rather petty considerations cannot be supposed to appeal with much force to the long suffering inhabitants of the Borough of Richmond, nor to the community in general, which would like to see the public business carried on with some approach to the diligence and wisdom exhibited by private persons and corporations in the management of their affairs.

ABSOLUTE.

"The Eagle" will republish what The Tribune suggests the day after The Tribune republishes its editorial leader on Judge Parker, of Sunday, July 10, 1904. (The Brooklyn Eagle, July 14, 1904.)

The Tribune suggested two things. The first was the repudiation of "The Eagle's" demonstration, made after David B. Hill's withholding of the nomination for Governor from Judge Parker and when it was nursing the Cleveland boom, that without an election as Governor Judge Parker had no serious claims to Presidential consideration, since his election to the chief judgeship showed no political strength.

An examination of the New-York election returns for the last ten years will show that the Southern and Western idea of Judge Parker as a man of demonstrated strength in this State is entirely mistaken. In 1897 he polled only 554,830 votes, yet the year before Mr. Bryan had received 551,269, in spite of the enormous Democratic defection which rolled up a McKinley plurality of 284,000; and the year after, 1898, Van Wyck, bearing all the burdens of Crokerism, against Roosevelt, aided by the war enthusiasm, received 643,321 and still was beaten. Judge Parker owed his election not to his own popularity, but to the defection of no fewer than 75,000 Republicans from the regular party ticket in this city. He showed no personal strength; but the supporters of Seth Low for Mayor could not vote for Judge Wallace without splitting a ticket, and so he received only 463,791 votes, while the Republican ticket in the off year of 1895 received 601,205, and 661,715 in 1898. Judge Parker's name was scarcely heard during the campaign, and but for the division in the Republican party he would have been badly beaten. Two years ago the Democracy had the opportunity to show the Democrats of the country Judge Parker's vote getting powers; but David B. Hill no more dared trust him to demonstrate them in advance of a Presidential nomination than he dared trust him to exhibit his financial views before the convention had acted. For lack of such a demonstration "The Eagle" showed that Judge Parker was unavailable for the Presidency, and proved his extreme weakness from these figures. No wonder it does not care to return to them.

Another flag incident. Some United States soldiers stationed at Port Totten a few days ago received a lesson in behavior toward civilians and are suffering penalties for having acquired the delusion that it was one of their functions to tell persons what they might or might not fly on their own premises. Some similar discipline is apparently needed in the Police Department, and we call the attention of Commissioner McAdoo to the reports of the proceedings of Sergeant Conboy and Patrolmen Walsh and Thwaite, of the Mulberry-st. station. That is right close to Headquarters, and the true spirit of police duty should have emanated from Commissioner McAdoo to that point before now. If Mr. McAdoo is himself in any doubt about the character of the sergeant's reported act in relation to the Italian flag floating from a tenement house in Prince-st., he might get some light by consulting Mr. Justice Gaynor, who, notwithstanding some radical expressions on the subject, has told a vast amount of hard, cold truth about the abuses of police power in this city. If an American citizen endured in Russia the indignities and invasions of personal rights which the police every day inflict upon the poor and ignorant here, he would fill the magazines with denunciations of Russian tyranny.

The Italian builders and watcher of the tenement house in Prince-st. had a right to display an Italian flag there if they wanted to, so far as the public and the police were concerned. If the owner did not object to their exhibition while the building was in their hands, it was nobody else's business. They could put it above, below or beside the American flag. The taste of their arrangement may have been good or bad. The sentiment toward this country as compared with their own shown by these Italian men may be regretted. But on their own premises it was their privilege to fly any flag they wanted to, and it was an act of oppression for the police to interfere. The police had no more right to go into that tenement to take the Italian flag than they would have to enter the home of Mr. McAdoo to take from his window a political poster which they did not like, or the home of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan to remove a painting which fell under the condemnation of some station house art critic.

THE MAILS IN WAR.

The present war bids fair to lead to some fuller understanding concerning the status of the mails in time of war. Russia and Japan are both apparently acting upon the theory that all mails consigned to a belligerent port are subject to seizure as contraband of war, or at least to detention and search. Japan has contented herself with the seizure of mails sent from Port Arthur. Russia has gone much further than that in stopping British and German ships in the Red Sea and taking from them in bulk all mail sacks marked for Japan. Against such practices the German government is said to have entered a strong protest, while the British government is investigating the case and there is agitation throughout the diplomatic world.

The status of the mails in time of war has been the subject of much controversy, but has not been clearly defined in treaties or in works on international law. Hostile dispatches, military orders and the like, excepting the messages of ambassadors, have been recognized as contraband, and of course, subject to seizure. Not only is the transportation of them equivalent to the carrying of contraband goods, but the fraudulent transportation of them is regarded as a peculiarly hostile act, subjecting the offending vessel to the severest penalty of confiscation. Such is the argument of Sir William Scott. But a regular mail carrying vessel, which receives such dispatches in the ordinary course of mail carrying, in ignorance of their character, is not, according to Hautefeuille, subject to hostile dispatches. Ordinary mails of commercial, personal or other non-belligerent character should certainly enjoy a different status, and would seem to be entitled to exemption from seizure when under a neutral flag.

Mr. Seward long ago expressed the American view of the case when he said that "there is no recognized sanction of the principle that a bona fide, authenticated and sealed public mail of a friendly or neutral power, found on a commercial vessel navigating between two neutral ports, can be violated lawfully, either by a naval officer or a prize court, merely because the vessel on which it is found is searched and seized as contraband." But that does not exactly apply to this case, for we are told that the German vessel whose mails were seized was bound from Hamburg for Yokohama, and Yokohama is not a neutral port. Lushington in his "Naval Prize Law," expressed a more pertinent English view when he said that to give up the right to search a mail steamer and mail bags when bound to a hostile port was a sacrifice which could hardly be expected from a belligerent.

Even so, at least two further points are raised which may prove troublesome to Russia. One is the propriety of removing the mails in a mass from the ship that is carrying them to ascertain if they contain contraband dispatches or one thing. Practically to confiscate them all in a lump, contraband and non-contraband together, is a decidedly different thing. The other point has to do with the status of the ships that did the seizing and searching. Only warships

have a right to do such things. But the Russian steamer Smolensk purposed when it passed through the Dardanelles to be not a warship, but a merchant ship. Russia, then, seems to be confronted with three courses, among which she must choose. She must admit that she sent a warship through the Straits under false pretences, which would be a violation of the Treaty of Paris, or she must admit that one of her merchant vessels has been doing something which only a warship has a right to do, which would be a violation of international maritime law; or she must demonstrate in what manner a vessel can be a merchant ship when it passes the Dardanelles and a warship after it has passed the Suez Canal without entering a port on the way, which may be a difficult thing to do. Unless, of course, she adopts the fourth course, of disavowing and apologizing for the Smolensk's action, which would not be a pleasant thing for her to do.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AND THE MAINE.

Hostile criticism of the course taken by the Acting Secretary of the Navy with respect to the proposed removal of the wreck of the Maine, which has been lying in the harbor of Havana for six years, misses its mark. The facts are that the contractor thought it would be advisable, before beginning his work, to obtain an assurance that our government would not interfere or object, and to that end addressed a communication to the Navy Department. In reply Mr. Darling, having obtained the opinion of the Judge advocate general, reminded the contractor of the position taken by the department two years ago, when it announced that it considered it had no more authority than any other executive branch of the government to abandon the wreck of a public vessel, the disposition of the public property of the United States resting with Congress. The department then declined, and must still decline, "to give a letter or other 'paper which would be in the nature of credentials,' not necessarily to the Cuban government, but to the United States, which would be tantamount to an unwillingness to have the wreck removed, but for want of jurisdiction.

It appears, therefore, that the Acting Secretary has done nothing that he was not required to do, and those who sympathize with the Cuban government's natural desire to remove the wreck of the Maine because it is an obstruction to navigation, and perhaps for other reasons also, cannot justly hold him responsible if the undertaking is frustrated or delayed. The Cuban government's proper course would be to make representations on the subject to the State Department at Washington which might result in an act of Congress authorizing such a disposition of public property. If it has taken that course already, Congress may be at fault, and the Cuban government may conceivably decide to rid of an incumbrance in domestic waters without further negotiations. In any case, the Navy Department is free from blame.

ANOTHER FLAG INCIDENT.

The Democratic National Committee is sending out campaign literature "by the ton," according to a Washington special to the Democratic "New-York World." It takes a great deal of that kind of ammunition to go a little way with the voters, most of whom are not able to do their own thinking, and are not dependent upon partisan misinformation shipped "by the ton" from Washington.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An electric railroad is to be built up Mont Blanc, on the plans of M. Balot, an engineer of great ability. The cog wheel system used on the Jungfrau Road will be employed, and the railroad, which will start from a point 3,500 feet above the sea level, will terminate only 80 feet below the summit of the mountain. The tourist will be 14,900 feet above the sea when he steps out of the cars. In making the ascent he will be 11,700 feet from the starting point, the road will traverse nearly eleven miles, to lower the grades as much as possible and obtain the most favorable conditions for construction.

As there is a law against burying in the city of Albany, the Bishop had to have a special act of legislation to be buried in the Cathedral. He was buried in the Cathedral, but his friends were astounded and worried when they read his text. It began with the usual verbiage, and then ran something like this: "We do grant that Bishop Doane be buried within the precincts of the Cathedral at Albany. This text to take effect immediately." (Lippincott's Magazine.)

The Eiffel Tower is to be equipped for wireless telegraphy, making much the loftiest structure from which messages can be sent. It will probably produce extremely interesting results. The French government is active in this use of the great tower for scientific purposes.

ARCHERY.

With golf become a weary round, Our caddies out on strike, And tennis-fore and back found Too tame and dull to like, We let the links to dairymen, And tennis-fore and back found As the one perfect pastime.

The Association of German Tool Manufacturers has urged the imperial government to prevent the further inroads of American manufacturers upon their special branches. It is claimed that in the first quarter of the year the import of tools had more than doubled, having increased from 24 tons to 63 tons, and that in the second quarter the increase threatens to become even larger. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that the United States government levies a tax of 45 per cent on German machines, against the German tariff of 5 per cent, and they insist that German machines are in no wise inferior to the American, and that there is no need whatever for the introduction of American machines and tools into Germany.

"Blinks overcame a lot of obstacles," said Banks to his wife. "He never went to school in his life, but he is a successful business man and prominent enough to be sent as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention." "Oh, I know!" exclaimed Mrs. Banks. "He's one of those uneducated delegates the papers tell about." (Cleveland Leader.)

"Scouting with the aid of the telephone has become one of the features of modern warfare, and is now being made use of by the Japanese," says a battery on his back. "Two scouts proceeded from the lines toward the enemy one, the observer, is a skilled army officer, who makes the observations, which are transmitted back to headquarters through a telephone line paid out from a reel carried by an electrician of the signal corps. A ground return is used, the ground being made by thrusting a bayonet or hatchet into the earth and attaching one end of the line to it. The electrician carries a battery on his back. He also makes connections and does the talking. A special conductor is used, which will stand rough usage. In this manner a scout may be able to stay out a long time and give valuable information without being obliged to make a number of hazardous trips to the front."

WHAT TEXAS THINKS OF IT.

Senator Culberson, of Texas, now in this city, in an interview reported in "The New-York Times," yesterday, read Eastern Democrats a much needed lecture as to their attitude toward the Bryan wing of the party. The Senator says: "I do not hesitate to say that, in my judgment, it was at this time possible to have adopted a gold standard platform at St. Louis. I will go further and say that had a platform had been adopted from several Southern and Western States who were instructed for Judge Parker would have considered the matter as a matter of course, they having been instructed upon the war was to be dropped." This statement as to how the St. Louis convention was bungled by Parker and his managers contains nothing but what was well known before the close of the convention; it is interesting, however, as coming from a Southern Democrat now anxious for his party's success, and surprised and annoyed at the hysterics and antics of his Eastern Democratic friends. Senator Culberson evidently sees nothing heroic or wonderful in the famous Parker telegram, but he talks plain facts and common sense, and clearly indicates to his Eastern friends that

after the Parkette performances at St. Louis modern silence would eminently become Judge Parker's New-York supporters in regard to the faction bunched at St. Louis.

Those conferences at Esopus in the absence of Mr. Bryan may not be effective. They reckon ill in the Democratic party who leave out Bryan.

Local contractors exhaust the limits of patience. Look at the heaps and piles and barriers in front of the "Staats-Zeitung" building and before the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge and all along Park Row! The men responsible for this condition of things have made almost innumerable pledges and promises, which they have broken. They ought to be held strictly to the fulfillment of their obligations.

This, in the opinion of one of the most ardent protectionist organs, is an absurd way to look at the matter. The Dingley tariff levies a higher duty on fresh beef than did the Wilson bill. The duty on cattle is also higher. This makes it impossible for the great packers to cut down the profits of the farmers and ranchers to the lowest margin. Hard indeed would be the lot of the producer of cattle if we were allowed to buy our meat abroad. Absolute free trade would not be a better situation, but we have made it worse. Not a word is said about the people. Persons that raise cattle are guaranteed few profits. This is a fair sample of protectionist reasoning. (The New-York Evening Post.)

This is a fair sample of "Evening Post" misrepresentation. Several words were said about the people. The argument so misrepresented led to the explicit conclusion that if the independent packers were forced by the double competition of the trust and the foreigner "they would go entirely out of business, the country would be deprived of its reserve independent meat supply, and be more than ever at the mercy of the harmonious relations of the meat and labor trusts." Our neighbor may not agree with our opinion, but it has no right to mistake it, in spite of the habit into which, judging from its treatment of "The Baltimore News," it seems to have fallen.

Kuropatkin says Keller's attack at Motien Pass, where he lost 2,000 men, was merely a reconnaissance in force to find out where Kuroki was. He seems to have found out.

Democrats now profess to fear that the Beef Trust case will be forced to a decision for political effect. As the same charge was made in regard to the merger case, it seems to be an exceedingly difficult time to select a time for the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws that will not violate Democratic ideas of propriety as regards treatment of trusts.

Every day will be Friday if the meat strike continues.

Having failed to land the Mayor as candidate for President, Mr. Murphy, it is said, is now striving with might and main to make him Governor. What a disappointment it will be to Tammany if, after all, it is compelled to get along with McClellan simply as Mayor!

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WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

Japanese Strategy in Gaining Passes Highly Praised. (FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, July 19.—The military experts say the Russian repulse at Mao-Tien is an important indication of Japanese intention. Kuropatkin's reconnaissance disclosed the fact, of which he appears to have possessed no suspicion, that the Japanese were in strong force in the mountain passes which command access to the country now in control of the Russians, and where it is most necessary for Russian advantage that such control shall be retained. The Japanese are credited with a firm desire to oust the Russians. Kuropatkin's dispatch of July 17 gives no sign of his lack of faith in the ability of his troops to keep the Japanese in check; but, on the other hand, it could hardly be expected that the Russian commander would betray any apprehension of that kind.

Nevertheless, it was evidently a surprise to the Russians to find the Japanese mobilized in any such strength in the passes, and it at once furnishes the Russians with a problem which they cannot shirk if they would save themselves from a lamentable defeat. If the Japanese can get their strong force through the passes into the vicinity of Liao-Yang they will be in a position, say the military experts, of cutting the Russian column in twain and of leaving a large Russian body south of it without the means of retreat toward Moukden, and separated from their base of supplies.

This would be an important strategic maneuver which the Japanese probably appreciate in the full measure of what it means to them and to their enemy. Naturally, the developments of the next few days will be awaited with keen interest in the expectation that Japanese will make an attempt to get into a position which will harass the Russian retreat. It is regarded as a necessary evolution of the latter that they resist such operations of the invaders, of whose superior strength in that neighborhood Kuropatkin has now had due warning. This action of the Japanese in obtaining a position which will enable them to cut off an important part of the Russian force is highly praised, so far as it goes. The success of the movement remains to be determined and it is toward this that the attention of the experts is now directed.

PRESIDENT CONGRATULATES THEM.

Rhode Island Couple Get Letter After Birth of Twelfth Child. Pawtucket, R. I., July 19.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. White, of this city, are in receipt of a letter from President Roosevelt through Secretary Loeb, on the birth of their twelfth child, a son, on July 8. All the children are alive and in good health. President Roosevelt's letter was in reply to a letter from Mrs. White, a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. White, expressing him of the birth of a twelfth child to the couple. The letter follows: "Your letter of the 7th inst. has been received, and I beg to thank you in the President's behalf for writing. May I ask you to be good enough to extend to Mr. and Mrs. White the President's congratulations and best wishes for themselves and the members of their family? Very truly yours, WILLIAM LOEB, Secretary to the President."

DANIEL F. APPLETON ESTATE, \$579,437.

The appraisal of the estate of Daniel F. Appleton, as directed by the Surrogate's Court, shows that he left real and personal property of the net value of \$579,437. The chief items are 2,187 shares of the American Waltham Watch Company, appraised at \$495,681, and 871 shares of Howard & Co., appraised at \$83,756.

KING AND QUEEN AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 19.—King Edward, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, laid here to-day the foundation stone of the new cathedral designed by Gilbert Scott. When completed it will be the largest cathedral in the kingdom.

OPERATION ON RUDOLPH SPRECKELS.

Carlsbad, July 19.—It has been decided to take Rudolph Spreckels, of San Francisco, who is suffering from appendicitis, to Berlin for an operation as soon as the patient is able to travel.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor returned yesterday from Europe on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and was met on her arrival by her son, Colonel Astor, who accompanied her to her house in Fifth-ave. She remains there until to-day, at noon, when she goes to Newport, where she will spend the rest of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Beer, Jr. are expected to-day from abroad on the Oceanic.

Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone, who have been in town a few days since their arrival from Newport, where they spent a fortnight, sailed yesterday on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse for Plymouth. They have been making a trip round the world, in the course of which they have visited India, China and Japan.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, who are yachting in the Mediterranean on board the Valiant, with a party of friends, are now at Athens, according to a cable dispatch received yesterday.

Professor and Mrs. Charles E. Fellow have left town for Northeast Harbor, Me., where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are on their way home, and are expected here on Friday.

Captain J. K. White, of the Gordon Highlanders, who is now staying at Newport, is the son of Field Marshal Sir George White, the Governor of Gibraltar, and the defender of Ladysmith in the South African war.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings have left their country place at Fairfield, Conn., for Newport, where they will spend the rest of the season.

Mrs. Stanley Mortimer is at the Blenheim camp, on the Lower St. Regis.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes go this week to their camp on Birch Island, in the Adirondacks.

Miss Helen M. Gould, who is now at Lyndhurst, her place on the Hudson, has arranged to spend next month at Roxbury, in the Catskills.

Captain and Mrs. Glen Collins are booked to sail for Europe to-morrow. Mrs. Collins was Miss Nathalie Schenck.

Mrs. Frederick Pearson and Miss Pearson have returned from Europe, on board the Hamburg.

The marriage took place yesterday of Mrs. Arthur Padelford to the Vicomte de Breteuil, in Paris, food was Miss Edith Beach Grant, daughter of Mrs. Beach Grant, of New-York, and sister of the Countess of Essex. The vicomte is the younger brother of the Marquis de Breteuil, married to Miss Lita Garner, of New-York.

From England comes the news of the death on July 14, at Ashbrittle, Somersetshire, of Mrs. Charles Penrose Quicke, daughter of the late Robert B. Minuta, sr., and wife of the Rev. Charles Penrose Quicke.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 19.—Interest is being taken by the cottagers in the automobile races which are to be held here on July 30. Thus far entries

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have been made by Elisha Dyer, Jr., J. M. Clark, E. L. Ludlow, P. D. Martin, F. Jones and H. Walters. Mrs. A. G. and Mrs. C. Vanderbilt will enter their names.

Luncheon was given to-day by Mrs. J. R. Bush, Mrs. J. E. Widener, Mrs. W. Starna and Mrs. William E. Carter, the guests of the luncheon including Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach, Jr., and Mrs. Elisha Dyer and Major and Mrs. J. C. Mallory.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Hunter entertained at the Chambers Club in honor of Mrs. Hugh H. Norman, who has just returned from Europe. The party included Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer, Captain Woodbury Kane, J. Q. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe and Edward H. Bulkeley.

Mrs. Titus Zabriskie gave her first reception this evening in Catherine-st. Cottage dinners were given by the Misses Erwin, Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. E. T. Gerry and Mrs. J. J. Mack, the last named having the Algonquin Club for the entertainment of her guests.

R. L. Beckman, who yesterday was thrown from his pony while playing polo, is confined to the house. He broke no bones and will be about in a few days.

The Rev. A. W. Eaton, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. East at her villa in Belle-sea.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is expected to Newport the latter part of the week. Benulia has been prepared for her. Mr. Vanderbilt is to come from Europe on the yacht North Star.

Miss Ellenor Sears, of Hamilton, Mass., is the guest of Miss Anita Sands.

The women of the cottage colonies have arranged for the giving of tennis tournaments on Monday next at the Casino. Mrs. J. J. Astor is at the head of the affair.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt are to start in a day or two for Atlantic City, where they will attend the horse show.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs are arranging to give a series of dinners in the early part of August, to take the form of a house warming.

Mrs. A. G. Thatcher, of New-York, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. T. Davies.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr. are visiting Mrs. J. P. Kerchoan.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.) Washington, July 19.—Associated with Mrs. Dwyer have opened their cottage at Mackinac Island. Mrs. Nicholas Anderson has closed her visit to Manchester, and again taken the German cottage, at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter D. Denegre, who remained in Washington until July, are now entertaining a house party at their cottage, Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Fercy C. Wyndham, first secretary of the British Embassy, who has been spending a week in Genesee, N. Y., is now boating on the St. Lawrence River, with Hugh Gurney, second secretary of the embassy. They will return to Lenox next week.

The Right Rev. Henry V. Satterlee, Bishop of Washington, who has been ill for several weeks at the family home, in Massachusetts-ave., is convalescing so satisfactorily that he will be able to start with Mrs. Satterlee for their camp in the Adirondacks.

The admiral of the navy and Mrs. Dewey have been entertaining Captain Emery, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and his wife and two daughters, at Manhattan Beach.

HAS MANY NEW PLAYS.

Charles Frohman Returns from London—Plans for the Season.

Charles Frohman, after an absence of six months abroad, returned yesterday on the Kronprinz Wilhelm, and is making arrangements for the coming season. Not all of them are to be brought out in this city, as many of them will first be seen in London, where he is building a new theatre in Shaftesbury-ave., which, he says, will be the greatest theatre in London when completed. He has many plans for the coming season. Mr. Frohman said: "Augustus Thomas will deliver to me in September a new comedy for autumn production here and complete directing. The 'Whitelys' and 'The John Drew' Clyde 'Fitch has finished two plays for me. Sidney Rosenfeld has completed his work on the comedy 'The Secret of the Garden'. Henry Cartwright is at work on a romantic play, and a play, 'The Secret of the Garden'. William Carter has written a new play, 'The Secret of the Garden'. It is a comedy in four acts with the scenes laid in the South, but is not a war play. Paul Potter has finished a new comedy, and will shortly come here for its production, and I am to have a new play, 'The Secret of the Garden'." "John Drew will open the Empire Theatre season in 'The Duke of Killcrankie', which is still popular in London. Miss Annie Russell will play at the Garrick Theatre in 'Brother Jacques'. 'The Great Favourite' will be at the Haymarket Theatre in 'Lety'. Miss Virginia Harne will play William Crane at the Criterion. He will play there in 'The Secret of the Garden'. 'The Comedy Française. Miss Harne's appearance will be in a new comedy, Miss Ethel Barrymore, after her California tour, will appear at the Haymarket Theatre in 'Sunday' following William Fawcett. 'Sunday' has already passed its hundredth performance in London. 'The Secret of the Garden' written for Miss Barrymore for America and England by H. H. Russell. Mrs. Blood