## Amusements.


AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—A Little of Everything.
CASINO—8:15—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CONEY ISLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's Animal Arena—Steeplechase.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:20—Venice.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF—8:15—Paris by Night.
MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE—The Toreador. Pain's Spectacle, Decatur and Fireworks.
NEW-YORK ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville.


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# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1904.


### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Desperate Japanese infantry charges broke the Russian centre at Kiao-Tung on July 19, and the retreat is described in dispatches from Tokio as a rout; the Russian position was strong and was stoutly defended for two days; the Russian losses are estimated at 1,000. ═══ Russia has agreed to release the Malacca, and has undertaken that no similar incident shall occur; the vessel will be examined as a matter of formality at Suda Bay, Crete, by the Russian and British consuls; it is understood that the question of the passage of the Dardanelles by the Russian volunteer fleet remains open. ═══ It was reported from St. Petersburg that the cruisers said to have been purchased in Germany had joined the Vladivostok squadron. ═══ The British Mediterranean fleet arrived at Alexandria; one cruiser was detached to take station at Suez. ═══ Advices brought to Tashi-Chiao by Russian officers who escaped from Port Arthur said that conditions in the fortress were good; the Japanese continue to land troops on the peninsula. ═══ The belief is growing that the Hipsang was the vessel sunk by a Russian torpedo boat off Port Arthur.

DOMESTIC.—Senator Gorman in an interview in Washington said that he would not accept the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee under any circumstances. ═══ Chairman Cortelyou of the Republican National Committee will soon open headquarters in Chicago and New-York. ═══ William L. Ward, Republican National Committeeman from this State, had a political conference with President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. ═══ By order of President Donnelly of the meat workers' union the strike, which it was thought had been settled, was declared on again; the workers alleged that the packing house owners had discriminated against union men in employing hands to start the plants; the order to strike was obeyed in nearly all the places under the jurisdiction of the union; a conference between employers and workers looking to end the strike was fruitless, and another is to be held this morning.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and generally firm. ═══ According to an authoritative source, Elihu Root has consented to accept the nomination for Governor; his name, it was said, will be the only one presented at the convention. ═══ Tammany Hall, it was said, will have a potent voice in naming the candidate for Governor; Frank Campbell gave out a statement calling for harmony; it was believed that D. B. Hill inspired it. ═══ It was decided to erect gates at the Van Cortlandt Park railroad crossing within twenty days; plans of the Long Island Railroad for changes which will abolish a number of grade crossings were practically accepted by Brooklyn officials. ═══ A stable floor collapsed under six horses, dropping them to the basement; occupants of flats above thought the entire building was collapsing and fled from their homes in a panic. ═══ Forty-second-st. merchants and residents asked the Commissioner of Highways to abolish a nuisance in Forty-second-st., caused by the dust and dirt of repaving.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 69.

*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.*

### THE SETTLEMENT UNSETTLED.

The renewal of the meat strike seems to have resulted in part from a misunderstanding for which the packers are not responsible. When the strikers appeared for work yesterday morning they were surprised to discover that many of them were not needed. Thereupon they reported to their leaders, who promptly declared that the agreement had been violated and ordered all the union men out again. It is not strange, perhaps, that the strikers thought that all, or nearly all, of them would be put to work at once, for the Associated Press dispatch from Chicago describing the settlement, which was printed on Thursday morning, explicitly said that the packers had agreed to reinstate all the old employes within forty-five days, and the union leaders had been steadily asserting that only a few new men had been secured since the beginning of the strike. If the strikers were deceived as to these two points, they had reason to suppose that there would be an immediate demand for the services of a great majority of those who applied for their old places; but it is hard to see how the misinterpretation of the terms of settlement came about, for they contain this plain provision: "The packing companies signing this agreement to retain all employes now at work who wish to remain, and "will re-employ all employes now out as fast as "possible, without discrimination." That clearly meant that such of the old men as were not needed at once would be taken back as fast as room was made for them through the voluntary retirement of the new men, or otherwise, and the packers' circular statement, which appears to have caused much resentment, says nothing more than that.

Some light is thrown on the source of the misunderstanding by published statements attributed to the spokesmen for the strikers on Wednesday night and Thursday. President Donnelly, for example, was quoted as saying in substance that there was no occasion for anxiety on account of the new men—that ways to get rid of them would be easily found. Perhaps his expectation was that the new men would find their places too uncomfortable to be kept, or he may have thought that, anticipating trouble, they would all retire forthwith, as, in fact, a good many of them did. The strikers may also have accepted in good faith the assurance that there were few new men at work; but Mr. Donnelly, if he is fit for his responsibilities as a leader, must have taken care to ascertain the truth as to that matter, and it looks as if the repeated assertion that the packers had gained practically no headway against the strike was made, as such assertions frequently are made in similar cases, merely to keep up the spirits of the strikers. In reality, when they appeared in readiness to go to work yesterday morning they found a large number of new men on hand, and consequently an unexpectedly small number of vacancies. Moreover, the business had been seriously disorganized and could not be completely resumed at once. So far as we can see, therefore, the packers did nothing in violation of the clearly expressed terms of the agreement, though the surprise and disappointment of the strikers were not unnatural if, as seems to be the fact, they had been seriously misled.

The blame appears to rest on the strike leaders, who were bound to know, and presumably did know, precisely what the agreement said and meant, and whose first duty it was to make its terms fully and clearly understood by their followers. There was nothing in the forty-five days clause which should have obscured its meaning. The packers agreed not to discriminate in the re-employment of their old men, and the forty-five days clause provided that any man who had not been re-employed at the end of that period might submit the question of discrimination in his own case to the arbitrators. There was no stipulation that all the strikers should be, or implication that they would be, taken back within the period of forty-five days without regard to the demand for their services. We hold no brief for the meat packers, but, whatever sins they have been guilty of heretofore, they do not appear either to have broken their word or practised deception in this case. It is to their credit that, suddenly confronted with a new situation which they had not created, they evinced a conciliatory disposition yesterday and justified the hope of another settlement which will last.

### RUSSIA'S RECESSION.

Our hope of yesterday, that Great Britain and Russia would act with reason in the case of the Malacca, seems to be realized to-day. The Russian government has, according to dispatches, receded from the extreme attitude which it at first assumed, or which some of its naval officers assumed. Instead of incontinently and autocratically rushing the British steamer off to a Russian port, to be passed upon by a Russian court, it has agreed to take her to the nearest neutral port, there to put her through a formal investigation in the presence of British officers, and then to restore her to her owners. It is added that Russia promises there shall be no more such seizures, and it is assumed that proper pecuniary reparation will be made for the detention of the vessel. This, we need scarcely add, is as it should be—always assuming that the Malacca was innocent of carrying contraband of war. We can readily understand how some bumptious, ambitious and ignorant Russian officer could put the Russian government into a false position. (The ignorance of the officer in question is indicated by the reported fact that he did not know the meaning of the "broad arrow" mark on the Malacca's cargo.) But the Russian government can well afford to disavow such acts. Indeed, it could scarcely afford not to disavow them.

It is agreeable to see a disposition upon the part of the British government to accept such recession on the part of Russia and to make such settlement as easy, rather than as difficult, as possible. Nothing could be much more offensive or intolerable to Great Britain than the unjust seizure of her commerce and the violation of her flag. Yet nothing could be more becoming in her than a gracious acceptance of the apologies and amends of an unintentional offender. The might of Britain at sea is so overwhelming that she can afford to be generous, especially if she is also strong in the consciousness of the entire blamelessness of her commerce. The impassioned impulses of some to regard the Russian volunteer ships as pirates and to take the Malacca from them by force might easily, however, have been obeyed. Great Britain was strong enough to do it; but it was better to do as Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne and their colleagues and lieutenants have done, in waiting patiently a few hours and giving Russia a chance to recede into reasonableness.

The question of the status of the Russian ships, which was temporarily waived, may now come up. It is to be assumed that it will, for it is an important one and needs to be settled authoritatively. So far as we have perceived, opinion is against Russia in the matter. Her chief justification seems to be that hitherto, in time of peace, she has often sent those ships through the Straits. Undoubtedly, and perhaps with entire propriety; for they came through as merchant ships, and remained merchant ships after they had got out. It is a very different thing, however, for them to come through as merchant ships, in time of war, and then, the moment they get out, to transform themselves into warships. Suppose Great Britain should send in a lot of vessels under merchantman flags, and the moment they got into the Euxine run up the battleflag and reveal them to be fully equipped warships. It seems probable that Russia would regard such an act as a violation of the treaty. There is a rumor that Russia has decided to recall the volunteer steamers and to send no more out. Such a policy might be the most profitable she could pursue.

### OUR COMMERCE AND THE WAR.

American interest in the Red Sea episode has thus far been chiefly academic. We have practically no commerce in those waters, and there has thus been no danger of Russian interference with our flag. We have been able, therefore, to take a somewhat detached and disinterested view of the Russian seizures of British and German ships. But with the latest exploit of the Vladivostok squadron the scene is radically changed. It is possible those ships have gone into the Pacific to play the same part that the volunteer fleet is playing in the Red Sea. Now, the United States has a very large commerce with Japan across the Pacific Ocean, and it may be that those Vladivostok ships will attempt to interfere with it, or with such part of it as may be contraband of war. We are not sure that such a course would be a wise one, because Japan is not at all dependent upon such contraband supplies as she may be getting from us—if she is getting any, which we are inclined to doubt—and the interference with commerce would cost Russia more in sentiment than she would gain in material effect. Nevertheless, if Russia wishes to establish espionage over commerce in the Pacific, she has an undoubted right to do so, within the limits indicated by the law of nations.

With the status of the Russian ships there can be no quarrel. They are unquestionably legitimate warships of the Russian navy, and as such are entitled to exercise belligerent rights and powers. The question is concerning the status of our commerce. Is any part of it contraband? That is a question to be answered according to treaty and to recognized principles and practice of international law. It is not within Russia's power, or that of any nation, to make a thing contraband by her single and solitary ipse dixit. Dr. Woolsey set forth the correct principle when he said that "nothing "can justly be regarded as contraband unless "so regarded by the law of nations or by express convention between certain parties." And again: "As belligerents are authorized to "inflict severe evils on neutrals trading in contraband articles, it is plain that *they alone* can "not define in what contraband consists." That is to say, Russia alone would have no right to say that certain articles of American commerce with Japan were contraband, and she would have no right to seize as contraband any articles which she alone regarded as such.

Now, practically the only articles of American export to Japan with which Russia might wish to interfere are provisions and oil. It is not to be supposed that Japan is getting arms and ammunition from us, or from any other nation. She has no need to do so. She can produce all such things, and all military supplies, at home. But she does purchase meat and grain and oil from us. Would it be legitimate for Russia to interfere with such trade? It is difficult to see on what ground. Russia has declared oil to be contraband. But her sole declaration does not make it so, and we have no recollection of its having been made so by common international consent or by any treaty to which America was a party. From the American point of view, then, it would seem not to be contraband. The same is to be said of provisions. They are not, under international law, recognized as contraband unless (a) consigned to a blockaded port, (b) evidently intended for military use, or (c) intended for the succor of a people who would otherwise be compelled to yield because of famine. It does not appear that any meat, grain or other foodstuffs which we may be shipping to Japan answers to any of these descriptions. In that case, it is sincerely to be hoped no impetuous Russian commander—like the one who is said to have been ignorant of the meaning of the "broad arrow" on British goods—will interfere with our peaceful and lawful commerce.

The President's proclamation of neutrality in this war warned Americans of the peril of shipping contraband goods, but did not, of course, define such goods. The Russian proclamation of rules of war did assume to do so. It proscribed as contraband of war "every kind of fuel, such as coal, naphtha, spirits," etc., and "everything intended for warfare on land or "on sea; also rice, foodstuffs, horses, beasts of "burden, and any other animals intended for "war purposes if they are sent at the enemy's "cost or order." It is not entirely clear whether that rule attempts to make all foodstuffs invariably contraband. But it does seem clear that such interpretation and application of it would not escape challenge.

### ULSTER COUNTY'S STAKE.

Immediately after his nomination at St. Louis Judge Parker's Ulster County neighbors, with natural pride and commendable courtesy, turned out to tender their congratulations. The judge made to them a pleasant little speech, reviewing the history of Ulster County, recalling his long and happy association with them and commending the development of agriculture and the upbuilding of industries.

It was a time for social amenities, not for political analysis, and probably neither Judge Parker nor his visitors stopped for a moment to think of the bearing of his candidacy on the welfare of Ulster County. As the campaign goes on, the citizens, however much they may admire Judge Parker as a friend and neighbor, will seek to establish the policies which upbuild their industries and promote their prosperity. As Judge Parker reviewed his experiences among them, he did not dwell on the years when one of their chief industries was at a standstill. In Ulster County alone some thirty-five hundred men are engaged in the manufacture of cement. Their earnings are dependent on a continued demand for this article through active building operations and the enlargement of industrial plants and the improvement of railroads. They will think a long while before they invite a return to the conditions which prevailed when Mr. Cleveland was President.

Of course, Judge Parker means well by them. As a reviser of the tariff he would probably not remove any protection from them, for the duties on cement are now just what they were under the Wilson tariff; but if in seeking to carry out the free trade theory he interfered with the expansion of other manufacturing interests, he would, without intending it, check the consumption of cement and prostrate their industry, which has developed so marvellously in the last few years under the stimulus of Republican rule to general business. Ulster County does not want another period of business retrenchment even to indulge its pride in Judge Parker. At least thirty-five hundred Ulster men want to go on making cement.

### BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The Tribune remarked a few weeks ago that the radical improvements being made in the rolling stock of the elevated roads in Brooklyn afforded an exhibition of a commendably progressive spirit. Another indication that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has live men at its head is found in the contract just awarded for new dynamos and engines. This contemplates an addition of 100,000 horsepower to the present equipment, half of that amount being provided as soon as the machinery can be built, and the rest being furnished as occasion demands.

The supply of electricity for the transportation lines in Brooklyn has hardly been adequate to the growing requirements of the last few years. Fresh needs have arisen in a variety of ways. On one elevated road after another steam was abandoned as a motive power. Current was also employed on these lines for lighting and heating. With the extension of the service across the bridge and in other directions a still further increase in consumption resulted. In emergencies temporary help could be obtained from outside sources, but this was limited in quantity. It is a great deal better for the Rapid Transit Company to occupy an independent position, and have a reasonable reserve of power at its disposal.

In selecting steam turbines for its new engines the company shows that it is thoroughly alert to recent advances in mechanical science. Prime movers of this type have developed a remarkable popularity of late for driving electric generators. They are particularly well adapted to running at high speeds, and have demonstrated their equality with reciprocating engines in respect to steam economy. The New-York Central and Pennsylvania railroad companies, it is known, have decided to install turbines in the electric powerhouses which they will erect in or near New-York City. One of them has adopted the Curtis engine, and the other the Westinghouse-Parsons engine. Still a third design will be tried in Brooklyn. The builder, the Allis-Chalmers Company, of Milwaukee, is one of the oldest and most reputable houses in the country, although it has only recently undertaken the manufacture of the turbine. When all three of the projected power plants are in operation an instructive comparison should be possible.

### WATER IN THE STREETS.

It is a garland of honor for Dr. Woodbury, head of our Street Cleaning Department, who has accomplished so much excellent work, whenever he is attacked by professional political blatherskites in Tammany Hall concerning plans and contracts for laying the dust by sprinkling our highways. It is generally believed that certain Fourteenth Street schemers have been checked by Dr. Woodbury in various plans of plunder, and that they are determined to do all they can to cast him into the Tiger's den, with the hope that he will fall a victim to the insatiate maw of the ravenous beast.

But Mayor McClellan has already expressed his confidence in this Commissioner, who has earned high praise from his fellow citizens. Dr. Woodbury is faithful to his duty, has displayed resourcefulness, energy, knowledge of men and methods and unswerving loyalty to the highest interests of the community. Therefore it is hardly possible that the powers of Tammany will be allowed to prevail against him.

News from the Far East says Japan's mosquito fleet is busy. New-Jersey's mosquito fleet is also in action, and invariably puts the enemy to rout.

A glance at the big programme laid out by Bryan for Democratic work in the coming years will convince Eastern Democrats who after eight years have painfully struggled back into the regular organization that they will probably have still harder work in 1908 to keep within their party. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that some of them are deciding to cast in their lots permanently with the Republican party, with which they have acted in the last two Presidential campaigns.

Cleveland's indorsement of Parker will win the latter some votes in the East; but just think of the thousands of Southern and Western Democrats to whom his solemn platitudes will be as a red rag to a bull!

It was a prudent step for the municipal authorities of Fall River to forego the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the city because of the menace of a great strike near at hand. It was thought the available public funds could be used in the circumstances to better advantage than in a jollification. A commendable decision! Yet ground for hope remains that with a conciliatory spirit among employers and employed the abandonment of work by many thousands of wage earners may be averted.

Professor G. Stanley Hall, in his new book on "Adolescence," shows that American young men and women are taller and heavier than they were of old. The "American idea," also, it may be added, is still growing.

More than five months remain of this disastrous year of 1904, in which the accidents on land and on water have been more grievous and portentous than in previous seasons for a long period. The atmosphere has seemed almost to be infected with a spirit of carelessness and of disregard of duty, exceptional and lamentable. It ought to be possible to arouse a new spirit of pride in fidelity, intelligence and hard work in the protection of passengers on railroad trains, trolley cars and automobiles, and on vessels of every kind.

Coney Island has been swept as with a besom under the present administration of the Police Department, and the Tenderloin district may possibly follow hard upon.

In some of the towns and villages of New-England complaints are rapidly multiplying that the taxpayers do not attend "town meetings" in sufficient number. It may be that the old civic spirit is falling off in various communities, but, if this is true, the indifference to public duties is much to be regretted. That fine old Yankee institution the town meeting, wherever it remains, should still be honored in its observance, even in the changed conditions of the twentieth century.

These are days when sweltering visitors viewing the wonders of the St. Louis fair are inclined to envy the happy Igorrotes, clad in their native modesty and the circumambient air.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

To have a notion of the point to which economy can be pushed one should learn the currency of Japan. The yen when not depreciated is worth $1, and now considerably less—perhaps a half. It is equal to 100 sen, equal to 10 rin, equal to 10 sho, equal to 10 kotshu. A kotshu then equals one one-thousandth of a half cent American. Perhaps some of these minor subdivisions of the currency are like the American mill, imaginary so far as coinage is concerned.

RHEUMATIZ.

When you've got the rheumatiz—
S'pose you know jes' how it is—
All the fellers in the kentry wants to make the case their biz:
Tellin' you
What to do,
When you've got the rheumatiz.

"Tell you what!" says Elder Brown,
"Got ter git the swellin' down!
Brother Ike—he was that bad
Thought we couldn't save the lad.
Both his legs was full o' pains;
So I says to old Doc Haines,
"Doc, I reckon this won't do—
Got ter pull the youngster through!"
So I takes the case myself,
Gits some licker off the shelf,
Soaks it inter Ike fer fair—
Made him boozy, I declare.
Then I wraps his legs in wool,
Gives 'em quite a hefty pull,
And, by gravy, the next day
Ike he 'lowed he felt O. K."

"Rheumatiz?" says Jabez White,
"Cider'll fix you out all right.
Drink a gallon, good and hard,
Gallop up and down the yard—
Take a heap o' exercise,
Use warm water fer your eyes;
Stuff your ears with cotton batten,
Git that done—the name is Latin—
Somethin' like 'idecadine,'
An' you'll soon be feelin' fine!"
"Cider nuthin'!" says Lem Jones,
"Rheumatiz is in the bones.
Git a quart o' catnip tea,
Jes' as hot as it can be,
Let it cool and drink it down—
Nuthin' better in the town!"

"No use talkin'," says Eph Law,
"What you want 's a good big chaw
Off a plug o' nigger-head,
Then undress and go to bed.
In the mornin' fill your jaw
With another good big chaw!"

When you've got the rheumatiz—
S'pose you know jes' how it is—
All the feller's in the kentry wants to make the case their biz:
Tellin' you
What to do,
When you've got the rheumatiz.
—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

A New-Hampshire woman was almost a heroine yesterday. She was in her pantry, and noticed the tail of a mouse protruding from a cupboard. Quickly grabbing a pair of tongs, she fastened them to the mouse's tail and vanked. The mouse came out all right, but the front end of it was halfway down the throat of a three foot snake. The woman ran shrieking from the house in search of her husband, and is still at a loss to know how the snake got into the house.

Under the Surface.—They were watching Judge Parker in swimming. "There seems to be more to him," they said, "than appears on the surface."—(Cleveland Leader.

The largest coil of rope ever seen on the Pacific coast was a towline for a big raft of piling towed recently from Portland to San Francisco. The huge coil contained 150 fathoms of cable 4¾ inches in diameter, weighed a little over three tons and cost in the neighborhood of $1,600. It needed to be stout and strong and perfect in every fibre, as the raft towed contained 650,000 lineal feet of piling, equal to 6,500,000 feet, lumber measure.

An Idiot Trap.—Wandering over Salisbury Plain on Whit Monday, a correspondent came across a large stone inscribed: "Turn me over." After much difficulty he succeeded in turning it over, and found on the under side of the stone the words: "Now turn me back again, so that I can catch some other idiot."—Tit-Bits.

The Swiss government has decided no longer to permit parents to baptize their offspring by fantastic names. This law has just been exercised at St. Gall with regard to two children, one of whom was baptized "May 1," while the other had been named by its Italian progenitors "Ribello," rebel or revolutionary. The names were condemned and the children have been legally baptized.

Ethel—What makes you look so pleased? Edith—Oh! Jack says I'm the first girl he ever proposed to on his automobile.—(Detroit Free Press.

The cost of the coronation of King Edward VII, details of which were recently published, establishes a record for modern times. It was considered, until yesterday, a lordly and magnificent thing for the subjects of George IV to spend £121,000. William IV and Queen Adelaide were content with a modest £50,000. It is not easy to understand in what King Edward's £350,000 was sunk, not so easy, at least, as in the case of George IV—a sumptuous record of whose coronation proved too coatly to finish. The part which did appear contained seventy-three colored drawings, "finished like enamels, on velvet and white satin." Each portrait cost 50 guineas

Important Query—Impatient Young Man—Nellie, how is our romance—yours and mine—going to end? Nellie (suddenly apprehensive)—Why, Geoffrey, you don't want to skip to the last chapter yet, do you?—(Bangor News.

Chicago has figured it out, from her new city directory, that she has a population of 2,241,000. Judging from the size of her city directory, a New-Yorker would probably conclude that Chicago must have a population of at least 10,000,000. If the city continues to increase and to put nearly everybody in its directory, it will soon be necessary to handle the latter by the aid of derricks.

Comparison.—He—What would you think if I were to steal just one little kiss?
She—What would you think of a burglar who had a chance to swipe $100 and took only a dime?—(Chicago News.

# About People and Social Incidents.

### NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Numbers of well known people were in town yesterday, and many familiar faces were recognized on the avenue. They were all, however, birds of passage, arriving from abroad, sailing for Europe or else bound for Newport, Southampton, Lenox, Bar Harbor and other summer resorts for the week end, and merely stayed over for a few hours in town. Last night there was the usual dance at the Meadow Club at Southampton, and to-day there will be yachting contests at Larchmont, Oyster Bay, New-London and other places along the Sound, where the yacht clubs will, as usual, keep open house this evening and dispense the customary week-end hospitality.

The Countess of Orford, who was Miss Louise Corbin, has been seriously ill in London since her return there from America. She is on the road to recovery now, and as soon as she is able to travel will proceed, with the earl and her daughter, Lady Dorothy Walpole, to Norway.

Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark is spending the summer at Richfield Springs, and will return to her country place at Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson late in September.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Duncan Emmet start at the end of the month for a tour through Canada.

Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen has been placed in mourning by the death of her father, William G. Thompson, of Detroit. Mrs. Frelinghuysen's first husband was the late Harry Le Grand Cannon, son of Colonel Le Grand Cannon, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Anne Kountze sailed yesterday on board the Cedric for a stay of several months abroad. W. DeLancey Kountze and Mrs. Kounze, who was Miss Martha Johnston, have been staying at Morristown, and are in town for a few days. Later on they will go to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, of Philadelphia, sail in about a fortnight on board their yacht, the Mae, for Iceland, with a party of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Kinnicutt return from Europe at the end of next month, and on their arrival will go to their place at Morristown, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Ward are spending a portion of the summer at Mount Kisco, N. Y.

The annual horse show at Morristown will be held on the grounds of the Field Club on October 6, 7 and 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Binsse, at Morristown, N. J.

The marriage of Mrs. Henry C. Knapp to Lord Bateman, of Shobdon Court, Herefordshire, England, is set for to-day at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London. There will be a reception afterward at the home of Lord Bateman's sister, the Hon. Mrs. Wood.

### SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., July 22.—It was a disagreeable day in Newport to-day, and there was little going on out of doors, but at the cottages there were many entertainments. Several women in the cottage colony assembled this morning and decided to arrange for a garden party, to be held on August 6, the proceeds to go to the local society for the relief and cure of tuberculosis. The women, of which Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe and Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson are prime movers, desire to raise $1,500 to turn over to the society, and they are confident that this can be done.

The following cottagers are among the late subscribers to the police relief fund: J. J. Van Alen, Egerton L. Winthrop, Alexander Agassiz, Dr. J. J. Mason and C. B. Hillhouse. The subscriptions thus far amount to $825.

Miss Anne Leary arrived here to-day from New-York, and will spend the remainder of the season at Park Gate, her villa here.

The following entertained at luncheon to-day: Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. E. L. Ludlow, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. William B. Leeds, the last named on the steam yacht Noma. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs entertained a large party at the Clambake Club, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, who are her guests at Newport.

This evening cottage dinners were given by Mr. Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. George B. DeForest. Following the dinners, many took their guests to the open air theatre.

James De Wolfe Cutting, of New-York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Barney.

Colonel William Jay and Miss Jay joined Mrs. Jay here this evening, and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas.

Mrs. Samuel Colt, of Hartford, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson.

Commodore S. Nicholson Kane, of New-York, is visiting Colonel DeLancey Kane in Narragansett-ave.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, who returned from Europe a few days ago, arrived at the Elms today for the season.

### MR. AND MRS. DREXEL KAISER'S GUESTS.

Trondhjem, Norway, July 22.—The German Emperor entertained at dinner on board the Hohenzollern yesterday evening Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia; Lady Compton, Captain Rose and B. W. Van Voorhis from Mr. Drexel's yacht, the Margarita, which is at this place.

### J. J. HILL POSTPONES TRIP.

James J. Hill, who had planned to start for the West yesterday, was unable to arrange his affairs here in time to carry out his intention. It may be several days before he will be able to get away.

### H. C. FRICK GOES ABROAD.

Henry C. Frick, of Pittsburg, was one of the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Cedric. He said before sailing that he intended to stay several months abroad, resting and travelling. While in Paris he will be in conference with Thomas Morrison, discussing the future of the United States Steel Corporation.

## HIS BEST SUIT IN PAWN.

### *Sacrifice of Parents to Send Boy on Fresh Air Trip.*

"Hur-ree-up! Hur-ree-up! Miss-your-train-or-hur-ree-up!"

Keeping step to this yell twenty-nine Tribune Fresh Air Fund children marched aboard the 7:30 p. m. train yesterday for Perry, N. Y. The yell echoed loudly through the Erie station, causing many belated travellers to wheel about and smile.

"Who taught you that shout?" asked a woman of one of the boys.

"Nobody," replied the boy. "That fellow wid the tickets told us to hurry up, and we passed it along. Ye see, we ain't so much, and we wanted to let de train guys know we wuz comin.'"

Hospitality was provided for the children among the people of Perry by Carl G. Clark, Editor of "The Perry Record." Miss Frances A. Harris, of "The Perry Record," escorted the party from New-York.

"I'm going to have some good fishing," said a lad with the Perry party, when asked by the missionary how he would spend his vacation.

"How do you know that?" asked the missionary.

"It's like this," said the boy. "I asked old Joe, the expressman down where I live, if there wuz any good fishin' at Perry. He said he didn't know, but would give me a map that showed the whole business. I rubbered at the map and found a big lake pretty close to Perry. Joe said it was good for fishin', and I guess he knows, all right, all right."

While the other children ran about the train "visiting," as they called it, one little boy with a remarkably bright face, sat fixed in his seat with his legs curled up beneath him.

"I guess he will stay there until the lights are put out on the train, poor child," said the Settlement worker who took him to the train. "His parents are unusually poor. They thought at first, on account of their extreme poverty, that they could not let him go with the party. The father has been out of work for a long time, and last week the family spent their last penny for food. As a last resort, to buy bread they were forced to pawn the boy's only suit of clothes. All he had to wear for this fresh air trip was an old waist and a pair of frayed pants. While the mother washed the pants yesterday the boy had to remain in bed. He had no shoes, and the best I could find for him was a pair of girl's shoes much too big for him. He's a proud little fellow, and that is why he sits on the seat with his legs curled up. He's afraid some one will detect the girl's shoes. It is fortunate for the family that the boy can go with The Tribune Fresh Air Fund party. He is a delicate child and needs the country air and good food. There are nine in the family, and they live in two small back rooms. I am greatly surprised to find the child able to walk."

Before the train for Perry started the child fell asleep in the car seat, and one slender little leg protruded, encased in what appeared to be a woman's shoe.

By the 12:50 train of the New-York Central Railroad another party of children, sent to the country by the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, started for Taberg, N. Y. The Rev. Joseph Harkness, pastor of the Methodist Church of Taberg, has arranged to have the children cared for among his people, two or three going to each family.

With one of yesterday's parties at the station was a woman who had walked from a distant part of the city to see her boy board the train. After the children were counted there were a few spare moments before the train was ready. A manly little fellow stepped up to the caretaker and, lifting his hat, said:

"Please may I go over to my mother?"

When permission was granted he ran to his mother, whose eyes were moist, and said:

"I came over to talk to you, mamma, 'cause the man said we wouldn't go for twenty minutes yet. I'll be in the country for a long time and we can't talk then. I am glad I'm going to the country, but I don't want to leave you." He stayed by her side until the train started.

The woman watched the train that took her boy away until it became a speck in the distance. With tear stained face and heavy heart she turned again toward the district of strife and suffering and began her walk to the East Side. She was a widow, and the boy she had kissed only a minute before was her only son.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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|---|---|
| William P. Clyde | $100 00 |
| Marjorie Parks Bell, Plainfield, N. J. | 2 00 |
| Evelyn I. Marshall and Charles H. Marshall, jr. | 10 00 |
| Julia T. Brown | 10 00 |
| A. S. Higgins | 10 00 |
| Mrs. S. V. Lapham, Fair Haven, Vt. | 100 00 |
| J. C. Vorce, Hartford, Conn. | 5 00 |
| E. N. B. | 25 00 |
| Elizabeth C. Phillips, Springfield, Mass. | 6 00 |
| Gilbert H. Johnson, Quogue, Long Island | 50 00 |
| Florence S. Page, South Karpswell, Me. | 25 00 |
| "In loving memory of my loved one—A. W. C." | 5 00 |
| W. E. Huntley, Essex, Vt. | 10 00 |
| Richard Henry Greene | 5 00 |
| "A Friend" | 2 00 |
| No Name, Williamsburg, Mass. | 3 00 |
| F. H. C. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Delta Wright and Miss Anna Wright, Malone, N. Y. | 4 00 |
| W. C. Squier, Rahway, N. J. | 5 00 |
| Nancy Thurber | 5 00 |
| G. E. S. | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Robert Stobo | 3 00 |
| "C." Passaic, N. J. | 10 00 |
| "Litchfield, Conn." | 25 00 |
| In memoriam, A. J. B. | 10 00 |
| O. G. Wallbridge | 20 00 |
| "From a friend" | 2 00 |
| Mrs. S. S. Drefenderfer, Lake Carey, Penn. | 5 00 |
| "Dick" | 15 00 |
| "A friend," Irvington, N. Y. | 5 00 |
| M. M. S. | 1 00 |
| James P. Snow | 6 00 |
| Previously acknowledged | 8,173 90 |
| Total, July 22, 1904 | $8,068 90 |

Money intended for the fund should be sent either by check, express or postoffice money order, and should be made payable to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

[The Tribune Fresh Air Fund was the first movement of the kind in the country. Every other one, here or elsewhere, has been started in imitation of this pioneer. The Tribune cordially welcomes all co-laborers in the field; but, without wishing to depreciate in the least the work of others, thinks it its duty to remind readers that The Tribune Fresh Air Fund is, so far as known, the only one in which absolutely every dollar contributed by the public goes directly to the work of sending a poor child to the country, keeping him there for two weeks and bringing him back again. Every $3 insures such a vacation to at least one child. There have been years in which, owing to the magnitude of the operations of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, such a result was insured by every $2.50. No collectors are ever employed, and all collections made for it are purely voluntary. All expenses for organization, agents and the general machinery of the charity are privately defrayed by The Tribune itself and by the trustees of the fund. There are no percentages to collectors to come out of the contributions of the public, and no payments to agents, managers, secretary or others. Every dollar goes straight to the benefit of a child.]

### MRS. VAN BUREN ORR ENGAGED.

Morristown, N. J., July 22 (Special).—The engagement is announced of Joseph Whitman and Mrs. Nellie Van Buren Orr. Mrs. Orr is a member of the Van Buren family of New-York. The old homestead of the family is in Fourteenth-st. She is one of the heirs of the Van Buren estate, which has large real estate holdings in and near Fourteenth-st. She was first married about nine years ago, and has a daughter. Her first husband died about four years ago. Mr. Whitman has lived in Morristown only a short time.

### WAGNER FESTIVAL AT BAIREUTH.

Baireuth, July 22.—The Wagner Festival began here to-day with the performance of "Tannhäuser." Miss Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, was in the ballet.

### NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Laura McGilvray, formerly of John Hare's company, has been engaged for the company to support Mrs. Fiske at the Manhattan Theatre. She will appear in the part of Amelia Sedley in the revival of "