Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—The Governor's Son.
ALHAMBRA—8—Dolly Varden.
BELASCO—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3:30—8:30—Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show.
CASINO—8:15—The Social Whirl.
CONEY ISLAND—Thompson & Dundy's Greater Luna Park—Dreamland—Bostock's.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF—8—Mamzelle Champagne.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—George Primrose's Mammoth Minstrels.
NEW YORK—8:15—His Honor the Mayor.
NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville and Seeing New York.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—In discussing foreign relations, all of which he declared were friendly, Sir Edward Grey explained in the British House of Commons the situation in Egypt and the Congo and the meaning of sending British warships to Cronstadt. ═══ A stormy scene occurred in the Russian parliament over the inviolability of the person of members, and a report was presented on the Bialystok massacre. ═══ A memorial service for the American victims of the Salisbury wreck will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on July 10, and a permanent memorial in Salisbury Cathedral is proposed. ═══ Congressman and Mrs. Longworth went from London to Paris, where they are the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick, and were welcomed by a crowd at the railroad station. ═══ The Duke of the Abruzzi announced in a telegram to the King of Italy that he had reached the summit of Mount Ruvenzord, which had not before been climbed. ═══ Jules Adolphe Breton, the French genre painter, many of whose landscapes are owned in this country, died in Paris. ═══ The cholera situation in Manila is reported improved; of the ninety-nine persons who have died from the disease only two are Americans. ═══ Much damage was done by a tornado which swept over Cannes and caused delay of railway traffic by uprooted trees and dashed fishing smacks to pieces.

DOMESTIC.—The President spent a quiet day at Sagamore Hill, receiving no callers. ═══ Alfonse Zelaya, son of the President of Nicaragua, was arrested in Washington on a charge of petit larceny. ═══ The New York State Bankers' Association opened a convention at Hotel Champlain, N. Y.; Frank A. Vanderlip made the principal address. ═══ The lighthouse inspector at Key West reported that the tender Laurel was eight days overdue at Guantanamo; two vessels set out in search for her. ═══ Hamilton McK. Twombly, jr., was drowned while swimming in Big Squaw Lake, in Holderness, N. H. ═══ Ten persons were injured in a trolley collision at Bogota, near Hackensack, N. J. ═══ The appointment of L. R. Wilfley, Attorney General of the Philippines, as judge of the new United States Circuit Court in China was announced in Washington. ═══ Four men were lost by the wrecking of a schoooner at Machias Bay, Maine.

CITY.—Stocks were strong until late trading. ═══ Mayor George B. McClellan was hung in effigy on a telephone wire in 18th street, between First and Second avenues, in the home district of Charles F. Murphy, last night. ═══ Although Harry K. Thaw and his wife denied that she had ever brought breach of promise proceedings against him, it was said the District Attorney's office would be able to prove an affidavit in the case was drawn up. ═══ Poolroom men were fleeced out of a considerable amount of money by a wire tapping game. ═══ The magistrates in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Harlem courts dealt with 668 cases of unwise celebration of the Fourth. ═══ A mob of frenzied Italians stormed a drug store in a vain attempt to kill the driver of a cart which caused a little boy's death. ═══ The "administration ticket" of trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company was nominated at a meeting of the board in this city.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 68.

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.

ARIZONA AND STATEHOOD.

President Roosevelt proffers sensible advice when he urges the voters of Arizona Territory to accept the chance of statehood offered them under the Oklahoma-Arizona enabling act. Now that the act has been passed and signed, the people of Arizona are face to face with a condition, not a theory. So long as Congress remained uncommitted to the policy of consolidation the advocates of separate statehood were free to elaborate their case and make their appeal to local ambition and local sentiment. The desire to retain political and territorial integrity was in itself natural and laudable, and the people of Arizona were not to be censured for preferring to enter the Union in their own right if Congress could be persuaded that their asserted qualifications for statehood were valid. But Congress could not be persuaded to take that view. It decided, after thorough consideration, that in justice to the other states in the Union—four-fifths of them greatly surpassing Arizona in population and resources—no such chances should be taken as would be involved in admitting Arizona by itself. The small states have now a disproportionate power in the Senate and in the Electoral College, and it was wisely held that a more exacting standard should be observed in creating new associates in the Union. In view of the fact that Indian Territory and Oklahoma—each much more populous than Arizona—were willing to combine to form a new state, it would have been a startling discrimination, as well as a departure from sound policy, to let one voter in Arizona outqualify ten voters in the new State of Oklohoma.

Congress having decreed that Arizona is not entitled to admission and shall not be admitted except through merger with New Mexico, the people of the territory can now put sentimental considerations and futile claims behind them, and settle the practical question whether or not statehood in itself is more desirable than a continuation of territorial dependence. If the first condition is to be preferred to the second, it is because statehood brings a higher degree of self-government and a wider enjoyment of political privileges. But these advantages are general in character and in no sense dependent upon the size, contour or past associations of the state created. If there are any virtues in statehood the people of Arizona will enjoy them, whether or not the eastern border of the new commonwealth fits the eastern border of the old territory, and whether the State Legislature sits in Santa Fe or in Tucson. Undoubtedly the fiercest opposition to amalgamation has come from the political class in Arizona—from leaders in both parties who are loath to see only one office filled where two were filled before. They may be willing to fight the merger to the last. But the average citizen is not greatly affected by this shrinkage in the office brokerage market. The question for him to decide is whether or not he wants the general benefits of statehood—benefits which he will enjoy undisturbed even though the New Mexicans take the seat of government and get a few more names on the official payroll.

The State of Arizona, if union is approved next fall, will have a population more homogeneous in character than the State of Oklahoma. It will rank next to Texas in area, and in time will develop resources which will put it in the front rank in the Rocky Mountain group of states. When its future is realized it will look back with amazement, no doubt, on the hesitations and bickerings which surrounded its birth, and be no more tolerant than Texas of the idea that it should be divided, or ever should have been divided.

A BETTER FOURTH THAN USUAL.

It is a pleasure to be able to say that at least in and around New York the Fourth of July was celebrated this year in a more creditable manner than usual. It was not wholly good. There were some fatalities. There were many maimings and other personal injuries. There were fires and other disasters. There was some annoyance from brutal noises and vile smells. But the general testimony of observers is that these evils were decidedly less than they were a year ago, or than they have been for many years past. Throughout the greater part of the city, indeed, the day was quiet, orderly and comfortable.

The credit for this agreeable achievement is probably to be divided. Some of it is due to the weather, which early in the day—the very time when the fireworks plague has been wont most to rage—was of a kind unfavorable to pyrotechnic activities. Some, indeed much, seems to be due to General Bingham and his recent orders to the police. Those salutary orders were not universally enforced; there was some use of fireworks before the Fourth, and there was some use of forbidden devices on the Fourth itself. But, on the whole, the orders were doubtless productive of much good. The police were spurred to more than ordinary activity in enforcing the law, and the fear of such activity doubtless restrained many from the law-breaking which they would otherwise have indulged in.

We hope we are not overoptimistic in giving some credit, also, to the general public, which, we cannot help thinking, is beginning to realize the folly, the brutality and the actual wickedness of making our national anniversary an orgy of noise, stench, fires, maimings and death. It is true, there was a larger sale, and therefore a greater use, of fireworks this year than ever before, but it must be that they were chiefly of the kinds which are not offensive to any sense, but are conspicuously beautiful to the sight, and the use of which is as legitimate and as commendable as that of flags or flowers or other decorative objects. It is high time for the American public to adopt a more rational and humane method of celebration than that which has hitherto so largely prevailed, and if yesterday's quiet Fourth in this city was indeed an earnest of the working of such a change it is to be regarded with profound gratification. There is reason to hope that the agreeable experience of this year will lead many to repeat it, and even improve upon it, next year and every year hereafter.

A CANADIAN CATECHISM.

Across the border to the north our people have neighbors who naturally do not value the traditions of the Fourth of July as we do. But circumstances in their political history have given them a day about which legends will yet grow and gather lustre with the years. Dominion Day is yet too recent in its origin and too plainly prosaic and businesslike in its purposes to appeal very strongly, even to Canadian imagination, but it is a nucleus that will serve, and its importance in the future development of the Land of the Maple Leaf cannot readily be overestimated. For one thing, it has given our neighbors on the north a common rallying point, and though not, like our Fourth of July, born in the throes of revolution and the imminence of battle, but moulded by the not less important agencies of progress and peace, it will serve well the purposes of those who are so much like us, yet with notable differences.

The firecracker naturally is not a fit emblem for the spirit of Dominion Day, and to that extent Canadians are to be congratulated. Their patriotism need not take on the explosive form, with its tetanus contingencies, but it must have an outlet, and it is not surprising that in at least one Canadian paper, "The Montreal Daily Herald," it assumes this year the form of "A Catechism on Canada." This catechism, like some others, is notable for the size of its answers to the questions it propounds. The questions number twenty-five in all, while the answers are so many and varied as to suggest that one day in the year will scarcely be sufficient for setting them forth. The Canadian, also, who should commit this catechism to memory and have its answers at hand might not be persona grata in other lands. Such a walking encyclopædia of facts and figures would be portentous and solemn enough at home, but abroad we should tremble for his dignity. Even Americans at their most flamboyant stage contented themselves with a few general remarks concerning the size of their country as compared with "the rest of creation." In the Canadian catechism this idea of magnitude is not left to be expressed in vague terms, but is reduced to figures and, we fear, rather misleading facts. Here, for instance, is the answer to the catechist's question, "How large is Canada?"

> Canada is larger than the United States by 250,000 square miles.
> Canada contains one-third of the area of the British Empire.
> Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude—from Rome to North Pole.
> Canada is as large as thirty United Kingdoms, eighteen Germanys, thirty-three Italys.
> Canada is larger than Australasia and twice the size of British India.
> Canada has a boundary line of 3,000 miles between it and the United States.
> Canada's seacoast equals half the earth's circumference.
> Canada is 3,500 miles wide and 1,400 from north to south.

If the idea of the catechist is to fill the Canadian youth with ideas as to the mere physical bigness of his country, the figures and comparisons are admirable, though, as Macaulay would have said, every schoolboy can give very important and diminishing qualifications to those statements. Some of these are, in fact, furnished in the answers to the question, "What is Canada's population?" From these we learn that Canada's population is "now estimated" at 6,000,000. As that is only about 2,000,000 more than the population of New York City, it would seem that where a census could so easily be taken it might be well to have the exact figures. Even in replying to so simple a question as that of population the catechist does not confine himself merely to the estimated population, but goes off in a dozen different directions to tell us how large the population will or ought to be, compared with other countries, though as Canada's first census was taken in 1665, it might readily be inferred it will be several hundred years before facts will be at hand to prove or disprove his estimates.

On the whole, however, Americans are not sorry to have their northern neighbors magnify their land, their opportunities and their possibilities. The greater Canada becomes the better Americans will like it, and on Dominion Days in the future Uncle Sam, if for no other reason than to prepare himself for a fitting celebration of his own Glorious Fourth, will be glad to see Canada realizing some of the big things that are now suggested rather than accomplished beyond our northern boundary.

COLOMBIA'S NEW MINISTER.

The story of a short time ago that Colombia was withdrawing her minister from Washington, if not entirely sundering diplomatic relations with this country, in order to express her extreme dissatisfaction over our conduct in regard to Panama, is now seen to have been without foundation in fact, as we at the outset surmised. It is true that Dr. Mendoza is about to retire from the mission to this country, but it will be at his own initiative, and he will be immediately succeeded by another, Señor Cortez, of whom nothing but good has been heard. There will be no impairment, not even momentarily, of the good relations existing between Colombia and the United States.

It is not improbable, of course, that Dr. Mendoza retires because of his chagrin at not being able to get from the United States a confession of guilt and a round, and perhaps exemplary, indemnity for Colombia's loss of Panama—chagrin, that is to say, at not being able to effect the impossible. It is to be noted as of good omen that Señor Cortez was one of the very few in the Colombian Congress in 1903 who discerned the evil menace implied in the burking of the Hay-Herran treaty, and who strove against hopeless odds for the ratification of that instrument. On that account we may hope that he takes a more reasonable view of the Panama case than Dr. Mendoza is reported to have done.

It will be recalled, with curious interest, that in 1902 Colombia had at Washington a minister who became dissatisfied with the attitude of the United States government, and who, accordingly, made an abrupt departure. He was promptly succeeded by another, who successfully negotiated the treaty which his predecessor had refused or failed to make. Precisely that will not be done again, but there would be a strongly suggested parallel if Dr. Mendoza had really left Washington in a fit of temper—which we do not believe—and his successor should make a settlement of the dispute with this country. Such a settlement would have to be, of course, on the basis of Colombia's dropping her indefensible claim upon the United States.

RADIUM AND VOLCANOES.

Major C. E. Dutton, a leading American authority on earthquakes, presents in "The Popular Science Monthly" a remarkable theory in regard to volcanoes. He connects such disturbances as were witnessed on the shores of the Bay of Naples a few months ago with the wonderful discoveries made by the Curies.

In a volcanic eruption five things are involved —heat, pressure, molten rock, water and some agency which opens a new crevice or reopens an old one in the earth's solid crust. Many geologists think of the interior of the globe as a permanent reservoir of lava, because computation shows that if the increase in temperature which has been observed for a few thousand feet continues at the same rate it must be high enough at a depth of twenty or thirty miles to reduce every known element to a fluid or "potentially plastic" state. So enormous is the weight of the overlying strata that this soft material would improve every opportunity to escape. If on its way upward it should encounter water, steam would be generated and explosive phenomena would attend the flow of lava. Major Dutton dissents from the accepted doctrine only at two points apparently. He believes that the pockets in which the softening of the rock occurs are within three or four miles of the surface, and frequently much higher. The heat which operates there, in his opinion, is evolved by the disintegration of radium hidden in the rocks. Each seat of activity, he holds, is practically independent of every other, but it may be the scene of repeated outbreaks. When, by a slow accumulation of heat, a considerable volume of lava has been formed and the covering of the receptacle has been ruptured there will be a discharge. The relief thus given may be adequate for the emergency, but so long as any radium is left in the vicinity further disturbances must be expected.

In support of his novel and extremely interesting theory Major Dutton cites a number of recently observed facts. Radium itself is so hard to find that the amount of it now in existence seems to be almost infinitesimal, but traces of its possible presence are strangely abundant. One of the properties of the element is that it enhances the conductivity of the air—"ionizes" it, to use the modern scientific expression—so as to facilitate the escape of an electric charge which could not otherwise get away. If it is desirable to ascertain whether a given mineral contains radium or one of the allied elements, a specimen is brought into proximity to an instrument consisting essentially of two strips of goldleaf. If, as a preliminary to the test, these have been electrified, they will repel each other and stand out at a certain angle. If they change their attitude when the mineral is held near them, the effect is interpreted as an indication of radium, uranium or thorium. In many parts of the country the soil of back yards responds to this particular test. The water of mineral springs and the solid residue derived from it exhibit the quality even more conspicuously. It is not, of course, feasible to get down under a volcano to learn whether or not the rocks there are "radio-active," but Major Dutton says that a German investigator, Rausch von Trauenberg, examined the gases emitted by Vesuvius, and noticed that they produced "marked ionization," or, in other words, that the leaves of an electroscope were promptly deprived of their charge when held over the crater.

The world will not accept this new theory of the origin of volcanic disturbances in a hurry. A long series of observations from other volcanoes than Vesuvius is demanded before importance can be attached to the one made by von Trauenberg. Time will be required, too, for consideration of Major Dutton's logic. Ionization is really a modern discovery. It may have other causes than the dissolution of radium. The phenomenon seems to be attributable in some instances to solar action. So short is the time in which the subject has been studied that present knowledge is extremely imperfect. Major Dutton himself recognizes the need of further investigation, however, and advances his ideas with modesty and scientific caution. Moreover, he has made out a fairly good prima facie case, and, even though it may not stand the test of time, he has performed a valuable service to science in opening an entirely fresh line of conjecture and inquiry.

Secretary Wilson's "from pasture to package" is the most comprehensive definition yet given of the powers of the new meat inspection law. It is to be hoped that the thoroughness of the inspection will be as complete as the definition.

The recent police order against permitting children to use the roadways of streets as playgrounds emphasizes, as a correspondent suggests, the desirability of increasing the number of recreation centres and public playgrounds. A multitude of small playgrounds, judiciously scattered over the city "where they would do the most good," would be of incalculable benefit to the children, not only for their pleasure, but also for their health and morals, and would also be a boon to many adults who are greatly annoyed and embarrassed in their legitimate use of the streets by the throngs of children who now make the passage of vehicles slow and difficult.

They may try poor Rojestvensky for failing to achieve the impossible; but before what court and upon what charge shall be summoned those who sent him upon that desperate errand?

San Francisco's long drouth was broken yesterday, and the sale of liquor, prohibited since April 18, is again permitted. It has been a long time between drinks, and the city has been all the better for it.

Señor Caballero's ambition to give Spain a more worthy place among the nations is a commendable one which it should not be difficult to fulfil. Spain has enormous advantages of position, of climate and of undeveloped natural resources, and there is undoubtedly much stamina and power in her people. Nothing but a wise improvement of opportunities is needed to give her a future comparable with the noblest passages in her history.

Tolstoy has a poor opinion of the Douma, and the Czar seems to agree with him. A more important thing, however, is what the moujik is thinking of the Douma and the Czar.

Dozens of impecunious American college students, it is asserted, combine business with pleasure during their summer vacations by securing employment on transatlantic steamships engaged in the cattle trade, but a few of them enlist in the service under assumed names. That precaution is a foolish one. There is nothing in the business to which they devote themselves for a few weeks to be ashamed of. If there were, they might better keep out of it altogether.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The recent rise in the price of tin has led many European chocolate manufacturers to inclose this notice in the wrappers of their chocolates:

"Do not throw away the tinfoil in which the chocolate is enveloped. It is composed of pure metal, a metal which is very dear. Keep it, and before long it will be called for by our agents, who will pay for it at its market value. The chocolate industry in Europe spends nearly £800,000 per annum in tinfoil, and these £800,000 are generally thrown to the winds."

What seems to give some color to the alleged preciousness of the paper wrapped around the chocolate is the story told by a Socialist journal of Hamburg, to the effect that a group of workmen were able to procure a part of their common library by collecting and selling these fugitive sheets of tinfoil.

COMPOUND DIVISION.

[M. P.'s are still liable to vote "No" when they mean "Yes."]

I put the question: Phyllis rose,
And, looking up with feigned surprise,
Breathed out the daintiest of "Noes,"
Though "Yes," the language of her eyes.

Little the careless maiden recked
How bitter was the parting cup,
For naught had led me to expect
To find my darling's noes turned up.

A hasty football caught her ear,
And, like a statue, in her pride,
She stood apart; in accents clear
Sternly she said, "Divide, divide."

We parted thus; the lobby gained,
She followed in a meeker guise,
And murmured while her lashes rained,
"Your answer, sir, is in my 'Ayes.'"

But all in vain. I passed without
And heard the door between us close.
I follow other ayes; no doubt
She still is following her "Noes."
—London Chronicle.

The natives of German East Africa have contracted the vulgar habit of drinking soda water directly out of the bottles, instead of pouring it first into a glass. To check this the government officials have issued a regulation that all natives discovered drinking out of bottles will be liable to severe corporal punishment or imprisonment, lest refilled bottles so used should find their way to tables of Europeans.

Metropolitan Airs.—"Aw, I tell you what, Torpidville has been lookin' up mightily, here of late!" triumphantly said the landlord of the tavern, in reply to the inquiry of the recently arrived washing machine agent. "Why, only just last week a famous grand op'ry troop passed through here on a special train, and several of the $10,000-a-week singers stuck their heads out of the car windows while the engine was takin' water at the tank, and grumbled at everything in sight, just the same as they do in New York—yes-siree, just exactly the same!"—Puck.

The other day a benevolent old gentleman was stopped by a tramp, who asked for money for a night's lodging. "Well, look here, my man," the old gentleman said, "what would you say if I offered you work?" "Bless yer life, sir," came the reply, "I wouldn't mind a bit; I can take a joke same as most people."

THE STICKY MONTH.

When collars wilt,
As collars will,
With salt drops spilt;
And, gill by gill,
A trickling rill
From brow and eye
Your pores distill—
Why, that's July.

When drinks are built
Designed to chill,
And 'tis no guilt
To drink your fill;
When some get ill
And others die
From heats that kill—
Why, that's July.

When, hat a-tilt,
Mame flirts with Bill
In parks—the jilt!
And Jack and Jill
Go up the hill
(To mountains high,
Where cool winds thrill)—
Why, that's July.

L'ENVOI.

I cannot trill
A song, for I
Have lost my skill.
Why? That's July!
—Cleveland Leader.

There is an interesting item in "Notes and Queries" about the Russian word "Douma." The word seems to have been borrowed by Russia from her Scandinavian neighbors. "Domr" is an important term in Icelandic law, meaning a court of justice—the body of judges. In this sense it came into use in Russia; hence the present Douma is an assembly of councillors met to pronounce their doom or judgment.

SURE TO FOLLOW.

Turn about's fair play, methinks;
For instance, when
Men set up the drinks, the drinks
Upset the men.
—Philadelphia Press.

THE VIRTUE OF ABBREVIATION.

From The London Chronicle.

A writer in the "Evening Standard," complaining of the London habit of abbreviation, says he would like to hang the "fiend who christened the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway the 'Bakerloo Tube.'" We think he should canonize him. This column speaks with a certain anxiety—for it at least gave currency to both those abbreviations. On the opening day of the Shepherd's Bush and Mansion House line a forgotten omnibus driver fired the gibe, "It ain't nothing but a Twopenny Tube," at the people who turned from his omnibus and took to the bowels of the earth. The officials who could build a railway could not name it. The driver's gibe fixed the word. In the same way the London public, though quite ready to travel by the Baker Street and Waterloo Railway, wanted to save its breath, and for the economy of hurried speech the suggestion was here made—Bakerloo. The two words have been taken to the heart of travellers, and received official sanction; for at Trafalgar Square you are directed to the "Bakerloo Tube." The phrase is swift, convenient, as a matter of speech, and has just as much relation to literary language as a bill of lading.

NOT DENATURED.

Paris correspondence of The London Standard.

The following story of the Shah is going the rounds in Paris, where the lightest deed of so frequent and popular a royal visitor is always followed with interest. Just before he became ill, his majesty had the joy of seeing a brand new motor car unpacked. As excited as a child before a new toy, he insisted that the car should be set going at once. Now, motor spirit is not yet a common commodity in Persia. The palace was searched, but not a gill could be found. Courtiers trembled, but dared not admit that the royal will could not be obeyed. But the Shah clamored, and the truth had to come out at last. Nobody was led out for instant impalement. Instead, with a reasonableness he may have learned in Europe, his majesty condescended to inquire the nature of the fluid required. It was spirit. The Shah brightened up at once. He had lots of it—1868 brandy specially purveyed to the imperial household. It was brought, and the new motor car soon hummed along under the explosive force of alcohol.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

"Spinster," in M. A. P.

It is perfectly incomprehensible how man can go on wearing the clothes he does; how he can balance on his head a huge black jam pot with a ledge to it, incase his limbs in long, tight sacks of dingy hue and wear round his manly throat something resembling a shining metal band. Every new fashion for man that comes out appears to me uglier than the last.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT SAGAMORE HILL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 5.—President Roosevelt divided his time to-day between work and recreation. In the morning Secretary Loeb made a trip from the village with the usual grist of official documents, and the President devoted his energies to these until nearly luncheon time.

In the afternoon President and Mrs. Roosevelt went for a horseback ride along the Cove Road.

No visitors were received at Sagamore Hill during the day, and none are expected during the week.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

E. Victor Loew, jr., is in New York Hospital recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Another invalid is Edwin Lewis Stevens, of Bernardsville, N. J. He is a nephew of Colonel Edwin A. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken. His wife was Miss Alice Walker, of Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. Woodbury Kane's departure for Europe has been delayed, owing to an accident to one of her boys, who broke his arm by a fall.

Announcement is made of the engagement of J. Randolph Robinson, of Baltimore, nephew of Dr. Beverly Robinson and of Charles M. Robinson, of New York, to Miss Mary Fletcher Metcalf, of Erie, Penn. Miss Metcalf is a daughter of the late Joseph Metcalf, a niece of Mrs. George Bird, jr., of New York, and a cousin of Mrs. Robert D. Pruyn.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill has returned from Europe, and is in town for a few days before going to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond have left town and are staying at Elm Court, at Lenox, with Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Butler Preston have closed their house at Tuxedo and have gone to Newport for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly, after spending Independence Day at Florham, their place in New Jersey, have gone to Newport for the season.

Mrs. Chester Griswold has left town and gone to Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer have left Atlantic City for Lake Mohonk, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton sailed yesterday for Europe on La Lorraine.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her son have left Aix-les-Bains for home. They will go to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman are at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, having made the trip from Tuxedo by automobile.

The marriage of Miss Helen Mackay-Smith and Charles Lester Mariatt, of Washington, took place yesterday at St. Jude's Church, Seal Harbor, Mount Desert, Me. Bishop Coadjutor Mackay-Smith, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, rector emeritus of St. James Church, New York City. The bride wore a white tulle gown, with yoke and sleeves of pointe d'angleterre and a long court train, embroidered with orchids and pearls. Miss Smith was attended by her two sisters, who were dressed in white mousseline de soie dresses, covered with pink roses, and wore large pink picture hats. The best man was David Fairchild, of Washington, and the ushers were Clarence B. Smith, of New York, and R. H. Chapman, of Washington. A reception followed at Wildcliff, the home of Bishop and Mrs. Mackay-Smith. Among those at the church were Bishop and Mrs. Doane, of Albany; President Eliot of Harvard University and Mrs. Eliot, Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. William Schieffelin, of New York City; the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York City, and Dr. and Mrs. Daniel Gilman, of Washington.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 5.—Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry arrived at Newport to-day on the steam yacht Electra, from New York, and at once were driven to Seaverge, their villa, which has been opened for some time. The yacht made a good trip from New York, averaging sixteen knots all the way. Commodore Gerry is in the best of health.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Allen, of New York, are the guests of Senator and Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore. While in Newport their son will undergo a slight operation at the Newport Hospital.

Henry F. Eldridge has returned from New York for the season.

Stuyvesant Fish joined Mrs. Fish at Newport this afternoon.

Dr. William T. Bull, of New York, arrived at Dudley Place to-day for the summer. Mrs. Bull is in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer have arrived at Althorpe for the season. Their son, Willing Spencer, has been the guest of Alfred G. Vanderbilt for several days at Oakland Farm.

Mrs. William B. Leeds arrived to-day for the summer, and will occupy the Drexel villa, on Ochre Point.

M. Ware and P. Van Rensselaer are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

M. L. Gillespie, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mrs. Robert Goelet at Ochre Court.

George D. Widener, of Philadelphia, has taken the D. B. Fearing villa for the season, and will arrive in a few days, with Mrs. Widener.

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond entertained at dinner this evening.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., July 5.—Cool weather continues in the Berkshire Hills, and under its stimulus there has been a large amount of driving and motoring to-day.

On Saturday, July 28, a variety entertainment will be given in the Lenox Town Hall in aid of Miss Ethel Folsom's Mountain View sanatorium in Lee, in which many cottagers are interested. The arrangements of the entertainment are being directed by Mrs. Daniel Paine Griswold, of New York.

The Board of Assessors to-day announced that the tax rate in Lenox would be $18 50 on $1,000, an increase of $2 50 over last year, due to raising $91,000 for town appropriations.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has arrived at the Orchard, Henry H. Pease's cottage, near Lake Mahkeenac for the midsummer months.

Mrs. Joseph W. Burden to-day issued cards calling for the annual meeting of the Lenox Village Association on Saturday. This society has charge of the care and appearance of the streets and walks. Its officers are summer residents.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Acker, Alfred De Cordova, B. De Mossin, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Frank Aldrich, of Providence, R. I., are at Hotel Aspinwall. John D. Carson, of Dalton, entertained fourteen guests at the hotel this evening.

Mrs. Thomas Garner and Mrs. Thomas Clay Dugan, of New York, who have been in Lenox for the early season, started to-day for Bar Harbor.

William Seeds, attaché of the British Embassy, has arrived in Lenox.

Bishop and Mrs. Albion W. Knight, of Havana, have arrived in Stockbridge for the summer.

The date of the Lenox golf tournament has been set for the week of September 3.

Alfred Lockwood Brown, of New York, has bought the Cedars, a country place in Cheshire, for $15,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. West, of Chicago, who have been in Pittsfield, started to-day for Islesborough, Me.

Miss Sophia Curtiss, of New York, driving her own automobile, with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kidder, of New York, as her guests, started to-day for a three days' run into the Green Mountains.

Arrivals at the Maplewood are Mrs. E. W. Cramer, Mrs. T. W. Wadsworth and Miss Helen Wadsworth, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Porter and Mrs. Richard H. Lane, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus L. Schoonmaker and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Layng, of New York, arrived by motor from New York this afternoon.

At the annual meeting of the Lenox Library Association to-morrow John E. Parsons will be elected president. Mrs. David Lydig has lately been elected a member of the board of managers.

Miss Caroline Morgan, Miss Clementine Furniss and Sussex P. Davis arrived in Lenox this evening. Miss Furniss has opened her country place.

MR. AND MRS. LONGWORTH IN PARIS.

Guests of Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick —Crowd Welcomes Them.

Paris, July 5.—Representative and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, who arrived here to-night, were met at the station by Ambassador McCormick and the entire staff of the American Embassy, the Marquis of Chambrun and representatives of President Fallières and of the Foreign Office. The crowd at the station showed much curiosity to see President Roosevelt's daughter, lining the platform and saluting respectfully.

The party were escorted to the American Embassy, where they are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick. Several interesting functions will be given here in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, including a reception by President Fallières. They also will participate at a garden party in the Bois de Boulogne, at which the King of Cambodia's royal dancers will perform.

London, July 5.—Congressman and Mrs. Longworth started for Paris this morning. Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid bade them farewell at the railroad station.

GROVER CLEVELAND ILL.

Ex-President Taken with Asthma in New England.

Princeton, N. J., July 5.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland is ill with asthma at his home here, but his condition is said to be not serious. A telephone message from the Cleveland home to-night gave the information that he was resting easily.

Mr. Cleveland became ill at his summer home in New England and decided to come to Princeton. He arrived here last night.

FOR AMERICAN PROFESSOR AT BERLIN.

Berlin, July 5.—A thousand volumes of American history and various phases of American development arrived at the University of Berlin yesterday, sent by Professor John William Burgess, dean of Columbia University. They will be placed on shelves in a large room set apart for the American professorship, of which Professor Burgess is the first of the annual incumbents. It is understood that Columbia and other interests connected with this foundation will send additions to the library from time to time, thus eventually rendering it complete and up to date.

GERMAN KAISER AT BERGEN, NORWAY.

Christiania, Norway, July 5.—Emperor William arrived at Bergen this morning on his way to visit King Haakon at Trondhjem. Premier Michelsen visited his majesty this afternoon. The Emperor will take luncheon with an old friend, the German Consul at Bergen, Conrad Mohr, at the latter's residence, Villa Fjoesanger, when the Premier will be present. His majesty leaves Bergen on Saturday morning for Trondhjem.

DAVENPORT SAILS FOR ARABIA.

Homer Davenport, accompanied by John Thompson and Charles Moore, sailed for Havre yesterday on La Lorraine. The cartoonist goes by special invitation of the Sublime Porte to Deyre, on the Euphrates. This place is fifteen days' camel ride from Aleppo in the Arabian desert, where he hopes to purchase eight Arabian stallions and eight mares. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Morton, Miss Morton, Paul Faguet, New York agent of the French Line; Norman Hutchinson, secretary of the American Legation at Stockholm; Maurice W. Kozminski, Judge Madore, General Prioux, Countess des Portes, Countess de Villelume Sombreuil and Colonel Theodore F. Shuey also sailed on La Lorraine.

HELEN KELLER FOR NEW COMMISSION.

Boston, July 5.—Miss Helen Keller, of Wrentham, the well known deaf, dumb and blind girl, will be a member of the new commission for the industrial education of the blind, which has long been advocated by her and which was recently authorized by the Legislature. Governor Guild announced the appointment of five members to-day to make up this commission.

DECLINES FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Loeb Answers Invitation of Commercial Travellers' Anti-Trust League.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 5.—It was announced at the executive offices this evening that President Roosevelt would not preside at the reception the Commercial Travellers' Anti-Trust League will give to welcome William J. Bryan at Madison Square Garden on August 18. William Hoge, the president of the league, tendered the invitation by letter, saying that the meeting would be non-partisan and expressing the opinion that the President should accept, because he was as much an enemy of the trusts as Mr. Bryan.

The President had determined some time ago to refuse all proffered engagements during the summer, and Secretary Loeb needed no further consultation in sending a declination.

INVITE THE PRESIDENT AND BRYAN.

Denver, July 5.—Invitations were to-day extended to President Roosevelt and William J. Bryan to attend the sixteenth annual convention of the International League of Press Clubs, which will meet in this city from August 27 to September 1. Mr. Roosevelt is being urged to attend, not as President, but as an author, and Mr. Bryan as an editor and publisher.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS MADE.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 5.—President Roosevelt signed commissions to-day for the following recess appointments:

James Wickersham, of Alaska, to be judge of the District Court of the 3d Division of the District of Alaska; William N. Bristol, United States Attorney for the District of Oregon; John Embry, United States Attorney for the Territory of Oklahoma; James B. Elliott, United States Attorney for the District of South Dakota; Henry G. McCrossen, Receiver of Public Money at Wausau, Wis., and Samuel W. Campbell, Indian agent at La Pointe, Wis.

WILL CONGRATULATE KAISER.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, July 5.—A congratulatory message will be sent from Sagamore Hill to the Marble Palace at Potsdam as soon as President Roosevelt has been officially advised of the birth of the German prince. This information has not as yet been received officially, although the President has seen the news and shares in the rejoicing of the German Emperor.

SEND NEW FLAG TO THE PRESIDENT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cincinnati, July 5.—Friends of Mrs. Minnie Harsh, who made and yesterday raised the first 46-star flag, to-day sent the emblem to President Roosevelt with a sketch of the maker. Mrs. Harsh has reared sixteen children, twelve boys and four girls, all grown and living.

MR. BRYAN SEES HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, July 5.—Former Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, of New York, gave a luncheon party to-day at the Carlton Hotel in honor of William J. Bryan. The dining room was prettily decorated with flowers and the Stars and Stripes. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Straus and Colonel Hunsicker and Mrs. Hunsicker.

Mr. Bryan was an interested visitor to the House of Commons this afternoon as the guest of John Burns, president of the Local Government Board, who introduced Mr. Bryan to a number of British politicians.

TO ADMINISTER BAILEY ESTATE.

Temporary letters of administration were issued yesterday by Surrogate Silkman of Westchester County, on the estate of the late James A. Bailey, the circus owner, pending a settlement of the contest begun by two nieces and a grandnephew of the testator, residents of Detroit, against the probate of the will. Ruth M. Bailey, the widow, is appointed temporary administratrix. She has filed a bond of $1,000,000. She will have charge of the property until the case is settled. The will is being contested on the grounds of incompetency and undue influence.