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CARL H. SCHULTZ'S

artificial VICHY, SELTERS and CARBONIC, in Quart and Pint Bottles for out of town shipments. All orders promptly attended to. CARL H. SCHULTZ, 430 First-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The crisis in China is becoming more acute, and intervention by the Powers is considered necessary to restore order; the Imperial Government in an edict severely censured General Nieh for killing Boxers, and ordered his troops to retire from the scene of the disorders; the excitement in Japan over the proposed sending of Russian troops to Peking is increasing. —— Boer raiders have cut Lord Roberts's communications north of Kroonstad; strong British reinforcements have been dispatched to the scene from Bloemfontein. —— General Pio del Pilar, the Filipino leader, was captured at San Pedro Macati, Luzon, by native Manila police, assisted by a detachment of the 21st Infantry. —— The Peary Arctic steamer Windward has completed repairs at St. Johns, N. F., and, after taking on supplies at Sydney, C. B., will sail about July 1 for the Far North to meet Peary. —— Flames in an oil refinery in Hamburg did extensive damage. —— Two people were killed and thirteen wounded by an explosion in Oporto, Portugal. —— The managers of the Savoy Hotel gave a banquet to Sir Henry Irving in London, Ambassador Choate being one of the speakers. —— Ambassador White declined to discuss the mention of his name in connection with the Republican nomination for the Vice-Presidency. —— The Rev. Henry Moeller, of Cincinnati, was appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Columbus, Ohio, by the Pope. —— The President of Brazil may abandon his proposed journey to Argentina.

DOMESTIC.—The qualifications of various candidates for the Vice-Presidency were discussed in a conference at the White House between the President and Messrs. Hanna and Dick, the President expressing no preference for any particular candidate; Senator Hanna is to be chairman of the National Committee again, if his health will permit. —— The President will probably appoint Representative De Vries, of California, a member of the Board of General Appraisers, in place of W. D. Bynum, whose nomination was rejected by the Senate. —— Admiral Kempff is to be reinforced at Taku, China, by the Nashville and the Monocacy. —— A loving cup was presented by Philadelphia Republican clubs to Richard Kerens, National Committeeman from Missouri, because of his vote in favor of the Convention in that city. —— Detroit honored Admiral Dewey with a marine display and land parade. —— The battleships Indiana and Massachusetts took on coal at Hampton Roads, preparatory to going to Newport. —— The Princeton baseball team defeated Yale on the former's grounds by a score of 5 to 4, and Harvard won from Pennsylvania by a score of 6 to 1.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. —— Winners at Gravesend: Picardy, Prince of Melbourne, Prince Charles, Sarmatian, Philae, Yorkshire Boy. —— Mayor Van Wyck in Part I, Supreme Court, Brooklyn, admitted that he owned over four thousand shares in the American Ice Company; his story of how he acquired it was contradicted by Carroll, Morse and Gelshenen. —— Corporation Counsel Whalen gave an opinion maintaining that the city had the right to acquire any water plant for public purposes. —— A trolley car in Yonkers dashed down a hill, jumped the track and ploughed into a cottage. —— A census enumerator was assaulted by a woman, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. —— There was more talk about the possibility of nominating Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency. —— It was said that Judge Van Wyck, in view of Ice Trust disclosures, might withdraw as a delegate-at large to Kansas City. —— Twelve hundred Italian immigrants were detained on a steamship, pending the giving of a bond for their possible return to Europe.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 67; average, 73⅜.

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Any newsdealer will supply THE TRIBUNE *in response to a regular order.*

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

It is more and more generally assumed and freely said that Governor Stephens's aversion to calling out State troops for the restoration of order in St. Louis proceeds from a fear that political injury to himself and his party would result. His reply to urgent appeals has been that he was not convinced of the inability of the local authorities to deal effectively with the dangerous and disgraceful condition of affairs in the chief city of the State. Yet every day for more than a month the fact has stared him in the face that lawlessness was rampant and riotous in St. Louis, and that virtually nothing was being done to improve the situation.

Acts of violence were committed in the very first hours of the strike, and, as was inevitable, things have gone steadily from bad to worse, until the whole community is in terror. During the last few days, in addition to all the familiar proceedings of a reckless, unchecked mob, women have been subjected to shameful indignities—stripped, beaten, daubed with paint, hunted naked through the streets. The posse tardily enrolled by the Sheriff has shown itself to be a wellnigh worthless agency for the enforcement of the law, and only in the Executive Office does there seem to be a shadow of doubt remaining that troops are required to restore peace and order.

If Governor Stephens is afraid, whom is he afraid of? The leaders of the strike have declared that they and their followers are taking no part in the rioting, and have emphatically condemned the atrocities perpetrated on women. It is true that they have laid themselves under suspicion of insincerity, to say the very least, by their neglect to give the slightest help to the authorities, but they have verbally put themselves on record as enemies of disorder. Is the Governor afraid to take them at their word and put them to the proof? Or is he afraid of the ordinarily turbulent and criminal elements of the population—of the thieves, incendiaries and murderers? Is that the class he dreads to offend and hopes to conciliate?

If the Governor of Missouri knew to a certainty that a resolute, unhesitating employment of lawful force to quell lawless violence would defeat his party at the next election, he would have only a contemptible excuse for refusing to do his duty. But he has no such assurance. The active scoundrels and their supposed sympathizers whom he appears to hold in awe are a small minority of the people. The great majority, appreciating the indispensable necessity of preserving the peace and despising a moral coward, would inevitably applaud a vigorous assertion of his authority. When and where was a contrary hypothesis ever established in this country? If self-interest is Governor Stephens's controlling motive, he is making a wretched mistake. He is making a wretched mistake whatever his controlling motive may be.

OUR INNOCENT MAYOR.

Forced into the corner, Mayor Van Wyck admits that he owns Ice Trust stock, and a large amount of it. But for a man who was so smart about knowing a "good thing" he displays the most astonishing ignorance of the trust. Stock gamblers doubtless often buy or bet on listed stocks of established corporations without knowing the details of the business they represent, but to believe that an intelligent man like the Mayor put $250,000 of cash and notes into a new concern just being organized without even knowing where it was to operate taxes credulity.

Yet the innocent Mayor tells us that he did not know the company was to carry on business in New-York. He understood it was to operate in Baltimore, Washington and the South! But nobody else was so unsuspecting. The Mayor's first stock was acquired, we believe, on April 20, 1899, with an innocence childlike and bland of all intention on the part of his friend, Mr. Morse, to invade the metropolis. Yet on March 12 the newspapers announced the incorporation in New-Jersey of the American Ice Company and discussed the public rumor that it was to absorb the Knickerbocker and Consolidated companies and enter the local field, as it did in due time. It is perfectly evident that such an arrangement was the plan from the start. The Mayor himself says he was very close to Mr. Morse, yet he asks people to believe that he never suspected what Mr. Morse intended to do, what he did do, and what it was publicly talked he would do long before the Mayor made his blind plunge of $250,000. Doubtless the Police Commissioners permit pretty stiff gambling in this town, but we don't believe the Mayor gambles in the dark to that extent.

The published transcript of the American Ice Company's stock book shows that the Mayor acquired blocks of stock on June 14 and again on July 8, 1899. Yet on July 6 the newspapers chronicled the acquisition by the American Ice Company of the Consolidated and Knickerbocker companies and announced that the American company would operate in this city. Yet the Mayor never suspected! He was doubtless too busy looking after the affairs of the city, and had no time to think of that little $250,000 flyer. Perhaps he was seeing that his subordinates did their duty, looking after the Dock Department, for instance. He is a businesslike Mayor, who attends strictly to his duties, to be sure. Nevertheless, though it was a matter of record in the report of the Dock Board that the Mayor's company leased docks from the city, he never knew it. He never read the report of one of the chief departments of the city for the conduct of which he is responsible. He hasn't time, he says, to read all the volumes that are submitted to him. Wonderful luck, not likely to happen more than once in a hundred years, that a Mayor so devoted to business and poking up of his subordinates with a sharp stick should just by chance have failed to learn anything about the docks when the slightest attention to the subject would have given him the knowledge which it is now his refuge not to possess!

By the way, it is curious how some men can go through life untouched by facts about them. The Mayor used to give evidence of sensitive knowledge of complaints against Tammany, and it might be thought that complaints about Tammany favoritism of certain ice companies were frequent enough under Grant and Gilroy and under himself for him at least to have learned that the great ice companies leased piers from the city. But no. He never knew it, or if he heard of it, thought it was some reformer's libel, and with clear conscience bought ice company stock. He probably supposed that the ice was brought here by balloon! And as for the city's purchasing ice with his knowledge from his company, perish the thought! He knew there was no need. His own cold cheek could furnish all the refrigeration the city officially required.

THE SPRING OF 1900.

We trust it has not escaped the appreciative attention of our readers that we have had in this closing year of the century one of the most remarkable springs within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." The fact has, of course, been most patent to dwellers in the suburbs and the rural region round about this city, though it should have been quite evident to all who have visited our larger urban parks. To those who have had opportunity and inclination to observe not only the general fact but also its many detailed phases there has been such a ministry of delight as comes not often in a single human lifetime. It may be that the weather is a banal theme, the comparison of climatic records a weariness to the flesh, and an appeal to the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" the merest vanity of vanities. Yet at the risk of challenging one and all of such reproaches, the spring of 1900 must be regarded as one of all but unique interest.

It began—we speak of it, of course, as it was developed in this city and its immediate environs—exceptionally late. Woods, fields and gardens seemed to lag far behind the calendar. It was a case of winter not merely lingering in the lap of spring, but occupying the whole chair, while the seasonable claimant thereto waited somewhere behind the scenes. But when at last spring opened it did so with a rush. The germination and the foliation of two weeks were done in one. The world seemed given up to hothouse forcing. And before men were fairly done lamenting the backwardness of the season they were remarking upon its forwardness with wonder and admiration. Seldom has such a phenomenon been seen of natural processes catching up with and actually outstripping themselves.

And then with what a profusion of leaves and flowers did the season at last assert itself! Seldom have the trees of forest and wayside seemed so literally burdened with foliage. Never before were the apple orchards more like drifts and billows of scented snow. The dogwood scattered on the hillsides and through every grove flaunted its pink and green and white more abundantly and more persistently than ever before. One could almost forgive the horse chestnut its untidiness, so many and so large were its bloomy clusters. The stately whitewoods seemed to have lifted whole tulip fields into midair, while the purple of the wistaria tinged all the world with "imperialistic" hues. As for the violets of wood and field, the wild geraniums that make every roadside beautiful, and the thousand other flowers of herb and shrub and tree, they have seemed to claim this last spring of the century as conspicuously and most prodigally their own.

Nor has the appeal been only to the senses of sight and smell. Scarcely in this generation has the ear been ravished with so many and so sweetly varied songs of birds. Whatever be the cause—we are glad to attribute it largely to the operation of protective laws—there has this year been a remarkable immigration of song birds to this region, and an equally notable increase of the confidence with which they approach man's dwellings. The Baltimore and orchard orioles, the various native sparrows, the wrens, the thrushes and the incomparable blackbird have all returned to the haunts of years ago, as though the savagery of man had never exiled them. There is, in brief, a loveliness of sight and sound throughout the natural world this spring that must make 1900 a memorable year to all who have the priceless faculties of observation and appreciation. It would be idle to prognosticate the summer and autumn from the spring; but whatever they may be, they can scarcely make the century's final year other than one of beauty and of grateful memory.

PLATT AND QUIGG.

A considerable amount of contemporaneous human interest attaches to Mr. Platt's recent panegyric on Mr. Quigg, whether it be regarded as a token of pure benevolence toward a statesman about to undergo a partial though permanent eclipse or as a notice to the public that the obscuration is to be merely technical and temporary. According to Mr. Platt, nothing is too good for Mr. Quigg. He is amply entitled to cast his eyes over the field of patronage and preferment still belonging to the Republican organization, and if he sees anything that looks as if it would suit him to ask for it. "His management of the affairs of the party," declares his eulogist, "has been most efficient and satis-"factory. I have indorsed and approved every "act of Mr. Quigg as president of the County "Committee."

The capacity of mankind for being surprised is remarkable. Doubtless there are persons who would experience a feeling of astonishment if they were suddenly informed that the sun is a source of light and heat, that two and two make four, that the whole is greater than a part, that an elephant differs in several respects from a baboon and that Julius Cæsar has gone over to the majority. But we are convinced there is not the slightest danger that anybody will be startled into convulsions by Mr. Platt's avowal that he has indorsed and approved all of Mr. Quigg's official acts. Indeed, he could not reasonably have expected to produce a sensation if he had declared that he invented them, Mr. Quigg's capacity for originating many of the policies which he has pursued being extremely doubtful, though he has at times been magnanimous enough to accept full responsibility for the trickery and foolishness of his administration.

Thus last September, in accepting a re-election as president of the County Committee, Mr. Quigg said: "I am willing to acknowledge that "I know a great deal more now than I did two "years ago." And he added a few days later, at a meeting of the City Committee: "There is an "anti-Tammany majority in this city. We had "it two years ago. We dissipated it among "several candidates. We fooled away our oppor-"tunity. Lots of people say it was our fault. "Some, and I dare say they are very numerous, "say that the direst responsibility was mine. I "am afraid that is true." If Mr. Quigg remembers that candid and becoming confession he may not derive unalloyed delight from Mr. Platt's announcement that his management of the affairs of the party has been "most efficient and satisfactory," though he must admit that Mr. Platt has done the rather handsome thing by him, after all, in proclaiming his own approval and indorsement of the monumental selfishness and treachery which turned the government of the consolidated city over to Tammany Hall.

FOR SUMMER NOMADS AND OTHERS.

This is the time of year when a strong variance appears in man's domesticity. There is scarcely one so home loving that he—we say "he" generically, meaning man, woman and child—does not at this season desire to forsake his home. It may be for the summer. It may be for a few weeks. It may be for only a day. It may be for rest, for health, for pleasure, for sightseeing, for new society, or for any of a dozen other reasons. He may wish to visit the mountains or the seashore, the lakes or the springs, the brilliant and crowded resorts of fashion or the quiet and seclusion of a "lodge in some vast wilderness." But whatever be the impulse, and wherever the goal, the Red Gods are calling, and man must answer them.

The substantial universality of this periodical nomadism, which is so dominant from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox, invests with something more than a commercial interest the phenomenal display which is to be seen this morning in The Tribune's Summer Resort Supplement. Since years ago this paper has been the established and recognized medium through which the proprietors of desirable summer resorts make their accommodations known, in which the nomadic multitude seeks information and direction, and in which all seek news of all that is going on, whether of the development of new resorts, the progress of old ones or the varied doings of the dwellers in them. If to-day our summer home directory, gazetteer, encyclopædia, quite outdoes even itself in copiousness and variety, that is partly because of the steady growth of The Tribune in favor at both ends of the process of demand and supply, and partly because of the increasing ability of the American people in these prosperous years to gratify their love of summer outings—conditions both of them to us profoundly pleasing.

The many broad pages of this morning's paper which are devoted to this seasonable feature are cordially to be commended to every reader. They are, of course, invaluable to those who are seeking summer homes, as they have long realized; whether it be to lease a mansion or a cottage, to engage a suite of rooms at some palatial hotel or a single room in some simple farmhouse. The range, the variety, the number of the places represented in our columns are unrivalled and unprecedented; the only limit and the only uniformity of them being in the fact that they are all good and trustworthy. But even those few who do not expect to migrate, even for a day, and those who already have their summer homes selected and secured, will find these pages scarcely less fascinating as a contemporaneous picture of an important phase of American life and enterprise and as a graphic record of the Nation's social and domestic development.

PAYING THE WAR BILLS.

The South African war is not yet ended, but it is near enough to its end to make the question of the payment of its bills a pertinent one. It is a one sided question, relating solely to the British expenses. The Boers have made no foreign loans. They have largely paid their way with gold taken from other men's mines. There has been the most remarkable example on record of one belligerent financing its military operations out of the pockets of the other. But Great Britain has had to pay her war bills at the expense of her own treasury, and she will expect a goodly indemnity for so doing. Her total war bill will certainly be as much as $400,000,000, and may be $500,000,000. A part of that will be borne by herself and her colonies, for which she will deem herself repaid by the acquisition of new territory. But beyond doubt she will charge a part, probably half, against her new colonies—the former Boer States which provoked and began the war.

If we estimate the total debt at the lower of the two figures mentioned and the new colonies' share of it at one-half there will be $200,000,000 for the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal to pay. It will not, of course, have to be paid in full at once. The British Government will issue consols to cover it, and will charge their interest and gradual amortization against the colonies. It is suggested, moreover, that the amount be divided into two, each to be collected in its own way. For example, $125,000,000 might be charged against the general revenues of the colonies and the remaining $75,000,000 against special classes of taxpayers. With the fine security offered such a loan could probably be floated at 2½ per cent, and certainly at 3 per cent. At the latter figure there would be $6,000,000 a year to pay for interest. That should be easily met by the colonies. The yearly revenue of the Transvaal has been about $25,000,000, of which vast sums have been spent in military works or corruptly squandered. Moreover, large sources of legitimate revenue have been neglected or deliberately abandoned to favored corporations. In the Orange State the revenue has been smaller and better administered, but the State railroad system is enormously profitable, and might easily be made to pay $1,000,000 a year net. An honest and prudent administration of the two colonies should easily be able to meet the interest charges, and more, without laying a penny of additional burden upon the people.

So much for the general charge of $3,750,000 against the entire revenues of the States. The remaining $2,250,000 may be charged against all property owners, whether of mines, farms, houses, cattle or what not. British subjects at the time of the war and those who refrained from taking part in or aiding the Boer campaign would, of course, be exempted. This would, in brief, be a special charge against the belligerent Boers to make them pay a share of the cost of subduing them. Beyond doubt, such an exaction would cause dissatisfaction and protests. Yet it would be in strict accord with the practice of nations. The rule is for the beaten nation, if it retains its sovereignty, to pay an indemnity to the victor, as France did to Germany and Turkey to Russia and Greece to Turkey. In case the sovereignty of the vanquished be subverted and its territory confiscated, whatever indemnity the victor may claim above the value of the territory acquired must be levied against the lately belligerent people themselves. In such a settlement of this case as we have outlined Great Britain would be accepting the territory of the two States as payment of half the indemnity and letting 66 2-3 per cent of the remainder be paid out of what will be her own revenues, and would be exacting only 33 1-3 per cent of that half, or only 16 2-3 per cent of the whole, from the lately belligerent people. It would not be easy to demonstrate that such action was much like spoliation.

Many immigrants have come to this port of late who are regarded as suspicious cases, of doubtful fitness for admission. There is always one safe rule to apply to them: In case of doubt, reject them.

There is one sure way in which the fine trees on Broadway could be preserved when the rapid transit tunnel is constructed. That is by making the tunnel as a tunnel, according to the Greathead system, and not as an open ditch afterward to be roofed over. And that method of operation would have other advantages, too, beside that of saving thousands of trees.

The rural horse is going through a primary course of education in the matter of automobiles, and is gradually getting used to them, as he formerly did to the bicycle. But his first impressions of the vehicle are more lively than reasonable, and runaways and upsets are daily recorded in a considerable aggregate of numbers. But at the rate the "autos" are coming in all over the country, the rustic American horse will soon become used to them, as his city cousins have already done. As the new turnout has come to stay, the horse everywhere will have to get accustomed to it, no matter how unfavorable his original impressions.

Subscriptions for the Naval Arch, which would wondrously adorn this city, languish grievously. But the work of transforming the fence around the old Fifth Avenue Reservoir into a thing of horror and disgust goes merrily on.

The granting of only thirty-eight medical degrees by New-York University at its commencement last week, instead of the much greater number usually put forth by it from what is one of the foremost medical colleges of this country, is a timely reminder of the progress of medical education in the State of New-York. This temporary falling off in the number of university graduates is due to the coming into force of the four years' course. The Medical Department of Columbia University is also now on the four years' basis, and it is presumable that all other reputable medical colleges in the State will follow the example of these leaders. This raises the interesting question whether a four years' course diploma ought not to be hereafter required of every medical licentiate in New-York. It would scarcely be fair to the New-York colleges to leave them open to the rivalry of institutions elsewhere which have not so long nor so thorough courses of study. These New-York colleges have done a splendid thing for the medical profession and for the public welfare in increasing the length of the course and raising the standard of scholarship, and they have done it without pecuniary gain, perhaps with some loss, to themselves. They certainly should be protected in their advanced standing, so far as it is in the power of the State to do it.

The amazing statement is made that there is apparently nothing to interfere with Delaware's producing the largest crop of peaches known in many years. And all danger of frost is past, too. Ah, but there is always a chance for the "yellows" to get in their fine work!

The Ice Trust stock list reads like a Tammany roster, but takes in likewise a picturesque collection of outsiders. They are no doubt in the company they deserve, but may not like to be publicly bracketed with them, as has fallen to their portion. They ought to have known the defiling qualities of Tammany pitch well enough to avoid its contact, but if they did not they have now at least learned the lesson.

PERSONAL.

At the recent commencement of Mercer University, at Macon, Ga., Thomas J. Conant, of the editorial staff of "The Examiner," received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Library of Congress, who has just sailed for Europe, will have a busy trip. He will be purchasing books for the library all the time, will attend several congresses of professional interest to him in widely separated parts of Europe, and hopes to be present at the 500th anniversary of the birth of Gutenberg, to be celebrated at Mainz. To this occasion he will go as a delegate from the United States.

Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, has informed some of his intimate friends that at the end of his present term he will retire. He has served fourteen consecutive terms.

If Richard Yates, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, is elected, he will be Governor of his State before he is forty years old. But he will not be as young as some others of Illinois's Governors, for Ninian Edwards, the first Governor, when Illinois was a territory, was only thirty-four when appointed; Governor Coles was only thirty-six at his inauguration, Governor French was thirty-eight and Governor Hamilton was thirty-six.

President Roca of the Argentine Republic, President Errazuris of Chili, President Campos Salles of Brazil and President Diaz of Mexico have promised to attend the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo next year.

"The Sphere," of London, publishes the following list of correspondents who have suffered in the Boer war: G. W. Steevens, "Daily Mail," died at Ladysmith of fever; Mr. Mitchell, "Standard," died at Ladysmith of fever; E. G. Parslow, "Daily Chronicle," murdered at Mafeking; Alfred Ferrand, "Morning Post," killed at Ladysmith; E. Finley Knight, "Morning Post," wounded at Belmont, right arm amputated; Winston Churchill, "Morning Post," captured and escaped; Mr. Lambie, Australian correspondent, killed at Rensberg; Mr. Hellawell, "Daily Mail," captured; George Lynch, "Morning Herald," captured, and Mr. Hales, Australian, captured.

Dr. A. M. Stein, registrar of the Punjab University, has obtained the permission of the Government of India, and also that of the Chinese Government, to explore Khotan, in Chinese Turkestan, this summer.

Lieutenant Hugh A. Drum, of the 12th Infantry, now serving in Luzon, is said to be the youngest officer in the United States Army. His father was killed by his side on San Juan Hill. The latter had been favorably mentioned several times in the dispatches.

Nicasio Estrada y Mora, who has been appointed by General Wood as Acting Mayor of Havana, to serve until July 1, is likely to be elected to that office. He is a lawyer, thirty-seven years old.

The late Dr. Isaac M. Wise published a series of letters some years ago on the subject of his early experiences in the United States, which reached comparatively few readers because they appeared in the German supplement of his paper. These reminiscences have been translated, and are now being published in "The American Israelite" and are interesting to students of the subject of Judaism in America.

NEW DOMINICAN MINISTER RECEIVED.

Washington, June 9.—Another new Minister, the second in a week, presented his credentials to President McKinley to-day. This was Señor Francisco Vasquez, representing the Dominican Republic. That country has been without a Minister at Washington for several years. The new Minister was accompanied to the State Department by Perry Allen, who will act as counsellor of the Dominican Legation. Secretary Hay performed the introductions, and the point of the speeches exchanged between the President and the Minister lay in the mutual expression of a desire for a commercial treaty between the United States and San Domingo.

GENERAL OTIS AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N. Y., June 9.—General E. S. Otis, who is to be the city's guest next week, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Captain Laighton, of the United States Army, arrived in Rochester at 3:15 o'clock this morning, coming through from Chicago on the Lake Shore and New-York Central. When asked if there was anything he could add regarding the Philippine war, he said: "The war in the Philippines is over; that is all there is to say about it now." General Otis will go direct to Washington by way of Canandaigua over the Northern Central.

MR. AND MRS. PECK VISIT LONDON.

Paris, June 9.—United States Commissioner-General Peck and Mrs. Peck have gone to London, having been called there by personal business. They will return here on Wednesday next.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The "hexagonal phalanx" is a new naval formation recently tried by a French fleet in the Mediterranean. There is one vessel at each angle of the hexagon, and the admiral's ship occupies the centre. Their bows all point one way—that in which the squadron sails. The admiral is equidistant from all the rest, and seen by all equally well. Every one is four hundred yards from the next, but the space can be reduced. In case of more vessels under the command, the excess would form a reserve, with torpedo boats added to it. This new order of battle is held to require fewer signals than others.

Fully Explained.—"Yes, Uncle Jim is going to take me to Paris."

"But I thought you said your Uncle Jim was a poor man."

"My Uncle Jim is a Kansas City hotel keeper, and we are not going until after the Democratic Convention."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Pennsylvania man has patented a jug that allows its contents to flow out quietly, without any sound of gurgling. The handle is hollow, and so, it may be remarked, is the idea. It has been suggested that somebody will be trying next to patent noiseless breezes and put rubber tires on the chariot of the winds.

He kissed her suddenly. "Well, I like that!" she cried. "So do I," he answered calmly, and she let it go at that.—(Roxbury Gazette.

An Ohio man wants to sell the Treasury Department a mouse nest for $100. He says he had that amount in bills in a bureau drawer, and that the mice appropriated it in bits to build a home in which to rear their family.

Auntie—What are you doing, Tommy?

Tommy—We're besieged. We've run short of horses and cows, and so we have to fall back on macaroons.—(Punch.

A hound was bought in Missouri and shipped in a closed express car to a ranch in Kansas. In a day or two it was missing. Investigation proved that it had gone back to its Missouri home, over a distance of five hundred miles, on a road entirely unknown to the dog.

A False Front.—"Pa, our new dog is awful d'ceitful."

"How, Tommy?"

"Why, when he barks at people he wags his tail."—(Chicago Record.

Ex-Governor George W. Peck of Wisconsin, author of "Peck's Bad Boy," was running a little country weekly in the early sixties. It was an unimportant sheet, save for one column of jokes which Peck wrote each week. This department caught the eye of "Brick" Pomeroy, who was then printing his "Democrat" in La Crosse, Wis., and one day he wrote to Peck asking him whether he would be willing to go down to La Crosse and work for "The Democrat" at $25 a week. Three days later Mr. Pomeroy got this telegram: "I accept your offer quicker than instantly. For heaven's sake don't withdraw it!"

Additional testimony is at hand to show that the Populist party of Kansas is made up of rugged men of almost limitless endurance. Gomer Davies notes that not a single delegate to the Sioux Falls Convention became too drunk to navigate.—(Kansas City Journal.

A story from Kingston, Jamaica, says the inhabitants of the British West Indies have been laughing very heartily over a recent article in the Paris newspaper "Le Monde Illustré." The article says that in the near future, after the Boers have driven the British army into the sea, the Queen's empire will be dismembered. The probable fate of each colony is stated. Jamaica apparently is to become the appanage of Cuba. British Guiana is to be annexed by Venezuela. "The Daily Chronicle," of Georgetown, accepts the fate with comparative resignation, remarking: "It is something to be thankful for that we are to have nothing to do with maladorous Cayenne, where the toffy men come from."

BILL JOHNSON'S OPINIONS.

I've allus notissed, fellers,
  Hit's a risky thing to do
To kalkalate accordin'
  To how things looks to you.

The man 't talks the nicest
  Don't help you uphill;
The one 'at prays the loudest
  Don't allus pay his bill.

Sometimes the biggest fishes
  Bites the smallest kinds o' baits;
An' mighty ugly wimmin
  Can make the best o' mates.

The smartest lookin' feller
  May be a reg'lar fool,
You're allus kicked the highest
  By the meekest lookin' mule.

—(Lee County (Ga.) Journal.

The seaport town of Great Yarmouth, on the eastern coast of England, contains a street that is perhaps the narrowest built up street in the world. It is known as "Kitty Witches Row," and measurement gives its greatest width as fifty-six inches.

Not To Be Discouraged.—"Polite society" is often at its wits' end to devise means of getting rid of people who are not wanted as callers or visitors, but who will not take a hint; for polite society cannot say in so many words: "I do not want you to come again." A French paper repeats this dialogue between two women:

"And so you still receive that dreadful Mme. Comeagain?"

"Impossible to get her to take a hint! Do you know, the last time she called I never offered her a chair!"

"And what was the result?"

"Result? Why, the next time she came she brought a folding campstool!"—(Youth's Companion.

There is no German town in which anti-British feeling is so strong as in Catholic Munich. The other day a priest, walking along one of the principal streets, noticed some hats exposed in the shop window of an English hatter. He entered, indignant. "Take away those hats!" he exclaimed. "Why, pray?" inquired the hatter. "They are blasphemous!" replied the priest, seizing one of them and exhibiting the name of Christie to the amazed hatter.

Cause for Thankfulness.—A brief note from a Billville district reads:

"Our son, John, has come home from the Philistines on a furlough and one leg. The latter means a pension for life—thank the Lord!"—(Atlanta Constitution.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Society life is gradually transferring itself from drawing rooms, theatres and dining tables to the suburbs, to Newport, Southampton and Lenox, while Central Park and the fashionable restaurants continue to be the rallying points of the men and women of the fashionable world still in town. The brides of the week were many, and each and every one of them was favored with such glorious weather that no room was left for complaint, except on Monday, when there was a lack of sunshine. The bridal pairs are enjoying their honeymoons at various distant points. These weddings have been faithfully described in The Tribune.

From a fashionable point of view the most conspicuous wedding of the week was that of Miss Mary Crocker, daughter of the late Charles F. Crocker, of San Francisco, and niece of Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, to Francis Burton Harrison, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Burton N. Harrison, of No. 43 East Twenty-ninth-st. This was celebrated in St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, which stands just inside the main entrance to Tuxedo Park, on Thursday. As before announced in The Tribune, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, after their wedding trip, will sail for Europe about the end of June. They intend to spend the greater part of the summer travelling in Norway and Sweden.

A fashionable out-of-town wedding on Wednesday afternoon was that of Miss Margaretta Corning Stone, daughter of the late George F. Stone, of Fair Oakes, Morristown, N. J., to Frederic Oakley Spedden, of this city, which took place at 4 o'clock in the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown. A number of guests from this city attended the ceremony and the reception which followed at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Dr. McNaughton, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Babcock, of the Brick Presbyterian Church, this city, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her cousin, Christopher R. Corning, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace and chiffon. A cluster of orange blossoms held the lace veil in place. Miss Emma Dorrance Stone, who attended her sister as maid of honor, wore a gown of pink silk, with lace and chiffon trimming, and a white hat, dressed with pink roses. She carried a bouquet of the same roses. Mr. Spedden, who is a son of Mrs. Edgar Spedden and a brother of Mrs. J. Fred Tams, had as his best man Walter Schuyler Kemeys, whose engagement to Miss Emma Dorrance Stone, the bride's sister, was announced a short time ago. The ushers were Edward Nicoll Crosby, Herbert Parsons, Phœnix Ingraham, Robert C. Hone, William North Duane and George H. Spencer. Some of the guests at the ceremony and reception were Mrs. Stephen A. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell, Mrs. H. H. Walker, Miss Louise Walker, Mrs. Julius Catlin, the Misses Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Colgate, Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, Mrs. Elliott Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Darrell, Mrs. Howland Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Herman Kissell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allston Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Elbert S. Kip, the Misses Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Granniss, the Misses Granniss, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tels and Miss Margaret Lanier Winslow. Mr. and Mrs. Spedden intend to spend the summer in Switzerland, the autumn at Morristown with Mrs. Stone, and next winter in town.

A pretty wedding in Harlem on Wednesday was celebrated in Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Lenox-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. The bride was Miss Nannette M. Crompton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Crompton, of West Ninety-sixth-st., and the bridegroom Sherwood B. Riker. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. P. Nichols, the rector. It was followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents. The bride, whose gown of white satin was trimmed with Spanish lace, was attended by Miss Violet H. Taylor, as maid of honor. She wore a gown of pale blue silk, with lace trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white hyacinths. The bridesmaids, in gowns of white silk, with trimmings of pale blue chiffon, were Miss Riker, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Daisy Crompton, sister of the bride; Miss Arlita Taylor, Miss Helen Dauer, Miss Lillian West and Miss Florence Day. Mr. Riker's best man was his brother, Herbert Riker. The ushers were F. M. Strong, Bradley A. Allen, H. F. Badger, H. B. Boese, Robert W. Reeves and H. D. Hitchcock.

Miss Anita Van Buren, a niece of Alfred J. Cammeyer, was married to Oswald L. Simpson on Thursday afternoon in St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, West Sixty-ninth-st. and Broadway. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Cammeyer, wore a gown of white satin, draped with duchess lace. Mrs. Edward Thaw was the matron of honor, and Miss Julia Anderson, Miss Irene Van Buren, Miss Caroline James and Miss Elizabeth Berry were the bridesmaids. Their gowns were of pale blue silk, covered with white silk mull. They wore large white Leghorn hats, ornamented with light blue plumes. Jerome H. Koehler was Mr. Simpson's best man. The ushers were H. Langdon Butler, Matthew C. Baird, James McDonald, William Anderson, J. H. North and L. Engelhardt. The wedding reception was held at The Dakota.

The wedding of Miss Cecilia Helen Herriman, daughter of Mrs. John Herriman, of No. 65 East Fifty-fourth-st., to Frank L. Stott, of Stottville, N. Y., was solemnized on Thursday in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Tenth-st. and Second-ave. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Brown-Sermon, of Stottville, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Loring H. Bitten, the rector of St. Mark's. Charles H. Stott, jr., attended the bridegroom as best man, and George F. Herriman, Samuel C. Herriman, Robert Rhoads, Frank S. Stott, W. De Haynes and Howard M. Durant served as ushers. A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother.

There will be a number of weddings this week. To-morrow afternoon, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and Tenth-st., will take place the marriage of Miss Myrtle Willmot Barton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Barton, of No. 3 Washington Square North, to Stephen Lathrop Butler, of Northampton, Mass. Only the relatives will be present at the ceremony, which will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, and which will not be followed by a reception. Miss Barton's father is the second vice-president of the American National Red Cross. She is a near relative of Miss Clara Barton.

Miss Nettie Louise Smith will be married on Tuesday to Edgar Fowler Simpson at the home of her mother, Mrs. Theodore Smith, No. 19 West One-hundred-and-thirty-second-st. It will be a small wedding.

In St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Miss Kate Sheldon Harrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, will be married to John Hill Prentice, of this city. Miss Mildred Harrison will be the maid of honor, and Miss Laura Whelen, Miss Henrietta Armitt Brown, Miss Eliza Foster Cassatt and Miss Marion Harding Curtin will be the bridesmaids. After the ceremony there will be a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, at Chestnut Hill.

The marriage of Miss Mary Patterson Redington, daughter of ex-Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington, to Charles Thurber Arrighi will take place at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon in the apartments of the bride's cousin, Charles H. Sheldon, in Carnegie Hall. As the bride's family is in mourning for Mrs. Redington, who died five months ago, only relatives will be present at the ceremony, which will be performed by the bridegroom's father, the Rev. Antonio Arrighi. Miss Redington's only attendant will be Mr. Arrighi's niece, Miss Helen Oswald. Garry Arrighi will be best man. Mr. Arrighi and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Florida, and on their return North will spend the rest of the summer at Bradley Beach, N. J.

The wedding of Miss Margaret Baird, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Henry M. Baird, to Marshall Stewart Brown will take place on Tuesday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers.

An interesting wedding on Wednesday will be that of Miss Mary Llewellyn P. Cowdrey, of Wyndhurst, Edgewater-on-the-Hudson, to Walter Campbell Gibson, of Utica, which will be celebrated at the home of the bride. Miss Cowdrey, who is a daughter of the late Nathaniel Ackley Cowdrey and a niece of Marcellus Hartley, of this city, will have as maid of honor Miss Virginia Washington Swayne, daughter of General Wager Swayne, of this city. Miss Edith Patterson and Miss Hunt will attend the bride as bridesmaids. Dr. Gibson, who recently returned from a graduate course in Berlin, will have John D. Gibson as best man.

The wedding of Miss Isabel Sturges, daughter of Mrs. Augustus W. Sturges, of No. 162 West Eighty-fourth-st., to R. William Rathbone, jr., will take place at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-third-st. The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, the rector, will officiate at the ceremony. Miss Sturges's maid of honor will be the bridegroom's sister, Miss Rathbone, and the bridesmaids Miss Charlotte Machold and Miss Mabel Rees. The bridegroom's best man will be his brother, C. F. L. Rathbone. The ushers will be another brother of the bridegroom, W. L. Rathbone; Dr. W. E. Lambert, George F. McCullagh, A. T. McCullagh, G. F. T. Brittan and J. W. Cushman. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at Sherry's.

In Christ Church, East Orange, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, Miss Mabel Goodsell will be married to Joseph C. Jackson, jr., of this city. The officiating clergymen will be the Rev. Mr. Caskey, of the American Church of Dresden, and the Rev. William Whiting Davis, the rector of Christ Church parish. Miss Goodsell will be given away