Amusements.

CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World of Wax.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Brixton Burglary.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—On the Quiet.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—8:30—Shannon's 23d Regiment Band Concerts.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Vaudeville—The King's Carnival—Cherry Blossom Grove.
PARADISE GARDENS—8:15 to 12—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—Lost—Twenty-four Hours and To Oblige Benson and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—All the Comforts of Home and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Lost, Strayed or Stolen, The Violin Maker and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIFTH STREET—Caste, An Engagement and Varieties.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Kaltenborn Orchestral Concerts.
TERRACE GARDEN—8:15—The Chimes of Normandy.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Earl Russell was arrested in London on complaint of the first Countess Russell and arraigned in Bow Street Police Court charged with having contracted a bigamous marriage in the United States; he will probably appeal the case for trial to the House of Lords. ==== An uprising of Albanians occurred in the town of Novi-Bazar against the appointment of an unpopular official; fighting between Servians and Albanians was expected. ==== Severe fighting is reported in Somaliland between a British expedition and the Mad Mullah; the Mullah's forces attacked the British zariba and were driven off with heavy loss; a decisive battle is imminent. ==== Sir H. H. Johnston, British Commissioner to Uganda Protectorate, has arrived in London and says tribal wars have depopulated the Uganda country, which, in consequence, swarms with big game; the commissioner reports the discovery of a race of ape men in Central Africa. ==== The Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, arrived at Wellington, N. Z. ==== A week's cold weather has injured the prospects of the crops in Great Britain. ==== The Russian Government has decided to renew the leases and contracts of the Commander and Tulery Islands in the North Pacific. ==== Ex-Governor Pingree, who is ill in London, was weaker and anxiety for him was increased.

DOMESTIC.—The Chilian Claims Commission completed its work, after deciding the Itata case in favor of the United States. ==== The President expects to take Mrs. McKinley to Canton early in July, and to remain away from Washington until fall. ==== The Porto Rican legislature has been called to meet in special session on July 4, for the purpose of proclaiming free trade between the island and the United States. ==== Minister Loomis was transferred from Venezuela to Portugal, and Minister Bowen from Persia to Venezuela, Lloyd C. Griscom being appointed minister to Persia. ==== John G. Milburn made an argument before the Court of Appeals at Buffalo in favor of the appeal of Roland B. Molineux ==== A sham battle was fought near Peekskill by the men of the 7th Regiment and cadets from West Point ==== A school principal in Alabama was killed by an assistant who had not been reappointed, who then killed himself.

CITY.—The stock market had a strong opening and closing; Missouri Pacific was placed on a 5 per cent dividend basis. ==== The trial of Thomas G. Barker, charged with assault with intent to kill the Rev. John Keller, at Arlington, N. J., on February 3, was begun in the Hudson County Court of Sessions. ==== President Morton announced his gift of $50,000 at the commencement of the Stevens Institute of Technology; many of the students graduated were unable to be present at the exercises. ==== District-Attorney Philbin declined to say what recommendation he would make in the case of Dr. Kennedy; he will decide after consulting Judge Newburger to-day. ==== Senator Platt said he thought Governor Odell would be re-elected and might be elected President. ==== Wardman George E. Bissert, of Captain Diamond's precinct, was indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of receiving protection money from a disorderly house. ==== Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Musketeer, Leona Loring, Seminole, Outlander, Smart Set and Nones.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 66⅝.

Before you leave the city for your summer outing, be sure to subscribe for THE TRIBUNE. *You will feel lost without it. The address will be changed as often as desired.*

TAMMANY AND LABOR.

If oily promises would avail, Tammany would be able to carry off the palm as far as the labor vote is concerned, for Tammany has had long practice and knows how easy it is to make promises and how convenient it is to break them afterward. Tammany, it is understood, is out for the labor vote this year, and it is intimated that the platform will be constructed accordingly. There will be municipal ownership in quantity, unlimited employment of labor directly by the city, ringing declarations in favor of the eight hour law and the prevailing rate of wages law, and anything else which at the moment seems likely to prove attractive. The laboring men will be informed that Tammany is their only true and faithful friend, and they will be solemnly warned to beware of the evil intentions of the "reformers." Tammany also, it is understood, is going to start a labor annex especially to look after the wants of the labor element—before the election.

But there is reason to believe that no considerable part of the labor vote can any longer be lured in that way, as possibly some organizations besides Tammany might profitably bear in mind. That the difference between Tammany promises and Tammany performances is not misunderstood was plainly indicated the other day at the meeting of the Central Federated Union, where Tammany politicians were roundly denounced and scant attention was paid to the few delegates who tried to cultivate a contrary sentiment. At that meeting the important point was brought out that under the present system of Tammany control it is practically impossible for a workman not supported by Tammany influence to secure employment upon any of the city's contract work. "Nearly all of the contractors are backed by Tammany men," said one of the delegates, "so what can the workingmen expect?"

The truth of the matter is that all attempts to gain the labor vote in a mass, as such, are usually failures, and they ought to be failures. The man who works with his hands by the day is not thereby rendered any different from his fellow men in respect to his citizenship or in the manner of the exercise of his civic privileges. It is due to him, as a self-respecting voter, that the appeal for his vote be made on the same grounds that are advanced to attract the suffrages of other citizens. It is absurd to suppose that because a man belongs to the class called workingmen he has lost all interest in laws and policies except those which affect him only as a member of that class. Mr. Bryan proceeded upon the theory that the workingmen desired to be considered as a class apart, and he directed his appeals to them upon that theory, with the result that it was impossible after the election to find anywhere a trace of their support of him as a class. Such attempts fail, and they ought to fail. The workingmen of this city are vitally interested in the same phases of the present campaign against Tammany Hall which interest and call forth the activities of all good citizens. The purification of the tenement districts, the enforcement of the building and sanitary laws, the protection of employers from Tammany extortion and coercion are only a few of the elements in the anti-Tammany campaign which are of common interest to laboring men, employers and citizens in all walks of life in this city.

THE CASE OF KENNEDY.

The third prosecution of Kennedy for murder having ended in a disagreement of the jury, the general expectation is that he will not be tried again, though the Assistant District Attorney who conducted the case is said to be desirous of making another attempt. As for the prisoner, his wishes in the matter may be supposed to be governed to a considerable degree by the absolute knowledge which he alone possesses. If he knows himself to be innocent he may be inclined to prefer another trial in the hope of an acquittal. If he knows himself to be guilty he probably wants to run no further risk, though policy might require him to profess the contrary.

The public seems to be quite willing to let the case drop, which is not unnatural, though the fact is suggestive of some disquieting reflections. For its own protection society ought to be as anxious as it ever was to have the murderer convicted and punished. His escape would be an encouragement to criminals, as no doubt the long procedures which have resulted in the present situation have already been to a somewhat less extent. But there is no use in complaining of human nature as it manifests itself in such a case. The three prosecutions have cost the taxpayers a large amount of money—at least $100,000, it is said—and there is no reason to suppose that a fourth would result in a conviction. On the other hand, there is no general impression that Kennedy is innocent, and consequently no general disposition to demand that he should have another chance to win a verdict, while nobody suggests the possibility of bringing any one else to trial for the crime. "Let it drop" expresses, therefore, the prevalent attitude, and a decision to let it drop would excite little or no unfavorable criticism.

It does not appear that this unfortunate issue strengthens the familiar arguments against the jury system. The juries that have tried Kennedy have been considered unusually intelligent. The first found him guilty, and was in no wise responsible for the errors of law which nullified its verdict. The second and third juries disagreed, with a large majority for acquittal; but they had before them additional testimony in the prisoner's favor which most of the members were unwilling to dismiss as worthless in a legal sense. What the case does strikingly reveal once more is the evil consequences which the facilities for delay afforded by our courts continually invite. It is not a sufficient answer to point out the difficulty of finding and applying a remedy, for the evil does not universally exist. If methods of preventing it have been successfully employed elsewhere, as they certainly have been, methods of curing it can be employed here. It seems to us that it is the duty of the legal profession to give this subject all the consideration which its importance demands, to reach a conclusion and then take practical means to introduce a radical reform. That "justice delayed is justice denied" is a proposition which is supported by eminent authority, but which does not need such support. It approves itself to the general intelligence without argument.

GERMANY IN AMERICA.

Current efforts to arouse in this country a feeling of suspicion of, if not antagonism against, Germany, in the supposed interest of some other land, are doubtless predestined to utter failure. Facts and common sense are too strongly arrayed against them. The "wolf" cry of "the German peril" will be unheeded, because there is no German peril, as every one who takes the trouble to inform himself upon the subject must quickly see. Our special Washington correspondence yesterday showed from government reports how shadowy is the danger of the Germanization of Brazil, about which the tomtoms have been so vigorously beaten. The figures given by Mr. Seeger, the United States Consul-General, report that in all Brazil there are only 2,700,000 foreigners. Reckoning the population of Brazil at 17,000,000, that means a foreign element of less than 16 per cent, or only a little larger than that which exists in the United States. If our 15 per cent of foreigners be not regarded as a menace, why should a similar proportion in Brazil be looked upon with alarm? Especially when practically all those foreigners promptly renounce their former allegiance and become Brazilian citizens?

Moreover, of these 2,700,000 foreigners only 300,000 are Germans, according to Mr. Seeger, an estimate which we must regard as over rather than under the exact figure. The best information obtainable shows that in the ten years 1890-99 only 15,924 emigrants went from Germany directly to Brazil, and of these 4,096 went in 1890, while the number pretty steadily dwindled down to only 877 in 1899. Of course, a good many Germans may have gone to Brazil by way of other countries, but even in that way it is difficult to see how as many as 300,000 have got there. For in those ten years only 11,366 Germans migrated to all the other South and Central American States put together, and of the 524,208 who came to this country and the 13,093 who went to Canada it is certain that few passed on to Brazil. Moreover, notice that in the twenty years 1871-'91 the total emigration from Germany was 1,992,188, of whom 1,896,963 came to the United States, leaving only 95,225 for all the rest of the world. We are therefore inclined to think Mr. Seeger's estimate excessive, though if it were exactly true it would indicate no "German peril" in Brazil.

Still more preposterous is the notion that either in Brazil or elsewhere Germany means to assume an attitude hostile or offensive to the United States. We need not discuss the question whether she would regard it as prudent to do so. Germany is probably no more afraid of the United States, from a militant point of view, than the United States is of Germany. But happily there is no occasion for discussing comparative strengths. What is obvious, and is more to the present purpose, and may be considered without offence to a friendly nation, is that it is to Germany's practical interest to remain on good terms with the United States, as, indeed, it is to the interest of the United States to remain on good terms with Germany. Germany's commerce with this country is larger than with any other country in the world, excepting only Great Britain, and our trade with Germany is larger than with any other, with the same single exception. Indeed, Germany now buys more from us than she does from Great Britain, and the total of her trade with us nearly equals that with Great Britain. Thus in 1899 Germany's trade with Great Britain was $407,200,000; with the United States, $321,200,000; with Austria-Hungary, $299,100,000, and with Russia, $288,300,000. It is simply not conceivable that Germany, with her ardent ambition for commercial greatness, would lightly, or save under the very heaviest provocation, imperil so large a share of her foreign trade. And certainly the United States has no thought of giving her heavy or any provocation to do so.

When we consider that Germans are by far the most numerous of all our foreign born citizens, and form a class second to none and superior to most in loyalty, intelligence, industry and all the elements of valuable citizenship; that Germany has sent far more emigrants to the United States than to all the rest of the world; that Germany is the one great power of Western Europe with which we have never been at war, but with which our relations have been invariably friendly; that there is a peculiarly close sympathy between the two countries in national spirit and in national aim, and that in commerce Germany is our best customer and the United States is one of Germany's best customers—in consideration of these facts, not to mention many others of like purport, the suggestion of enmity between the two countries, especially through the use of the United States as the tool of some other, is at once foolish and wicked to a grotesque degree.

THE PLAN IN CHINA.

The so-called British-American plan of settling the indemnity question is reported to be at the point of adoption in China. It is to be hoped that such is the case, not so much for any pride of nationality or of race as because that plan seems to be decidedly the best of all which have been proposed. There will be, of course, not a little satisfaction in the adoption of the plan which the United States has all along favored. But the best feature of it will be the triumph of the American policy of securing a prompt and equitable settlement without involving this country in any lasting and possibly embarrassing complications with other powers. All plans providing for a joint occupation of China until the indemnity is paid, or for the issuance of bonds by China to all the powers together, have properly been objected to as contrary to American policy. The plan which now seems likely to succeed provides, on the other hand, for the issuance of Chinese bonds to each power separately, so that as soon as the United States has received its share it will be concerned in nothing but the payment of them when due, and will have nothing whatever to do with the bonds issued to the other powers or with any further maintenance of a concert of the powers.

Dr. Gamewell, the modest but heroic missionary, to whose valor and genius the successful defence of the little foreign colony in Peking last year must chiefly be credited, relates with fine effect the story of a notable piece of artillery which he and his comrades used in those trying days. It was, if we remember the details aright, an English gun, mounted by German mechanics upon an Italian carriage, loaded with Chinese powder and a Russian ball, and trained and fired by American gunners. It was formally called the International Gun, but the men preferred to call it "Betsey" for short. When it was first discharged everybody got as far away from it as possible, for it was by no means certain which end would do the greater execution. And in fact it did as much harm to the defenders as the enemy, since it blew down much of the ramparts behind which it was placed. After that first discharge the gun was used only in the open air, where it could indulge its wayward proclivities without damage to those who sought in it a means of defence.

There has all along been much danger that the combination diplomacy at Peking would turn out as badly as did the combination gun. On more than one occasion there have been friction and menace of an explosion. Happily actual disaster has thus far been averted, and there is reason for hope that it will be averted to the end. Nevertheless, there will be a feeling of profound relief, with good cause, when at last the concert of the powers is harmoniously disbanded and each country—or at any rate this country—is left quite free to pursue its own course in relation to the Celestial Empire.

A NUISANCE AHEAD OF TIME.

It is bad enough that even a single day in the year should be given up, as the Fourth of July is, to a debauch of hideous sounds. The most cynical philosopher could wish no better text for a discourse upon the innate and ineradicable barbarism of even the most civilized peoples than that afforded by that annual orgy of crackers and bombs—implements of torture whose sole recommendation to their users is that they make discordant noises and bad odors and annoy the greatest possible number of people. If a census could be taken of those who leave the city for the day solely to escape the torment, of those who are made ill by the noise, and of those who are made more ill and are actually killed by the same savage practice, the showing would be an appalling one.

That, we say, is bad enough. But it is worse to have the detestable practice begun days or weeks in advance of the allotted day of torment and spread over all the intervening time. Yet this is what is being done more and more each year; more than ever this year. During the last week night has been made hideous in many parts of the city by the exploding of bombs and firecrackers. In one of the choicest and normally quietest residence quarters on Thursday night an almost incessant fusillade was maintained until well on toward midnight with "cannon crackers" of the largest size, each explosion being sufficient to make windows rattle in houses a block away. And that sort of performance will doubtless be continued, daily or nightly, for the next three weeks.

It is commonly supposed to be a violation of law. But law seems to amount to very little in some respects. The policeman on the beat looks on with a grin and passes by on the other side. And the small boys who make the racket take the cue from their elders and say, "Who 'cares for de 'cops'? Dis is a wide open town; 'see?" And so the orgy of disorder and the kindergarten of lawlessness proceed apace. Still, we suppose this is a civilized and enlightened city.

AN OCEAN RACE.

Sir Thomas Lipton's proposal that the two Cup yachts of this year shall race from America to England has the exhilaration of champagne in it. Even in the most important yachting season that has ever been known this may be rightly called the greatest proposal of the year, and it incidentally provides a keen reply to the croakers on both sides of the ocean who have been deploring the alleged tendency of modern yacht designing to produce unseaworthy racing machines. Sir Thomas Lipton's compliment to his designer, Mr. Watson, is none the less eloquent because it comes by implication. He says, in effect: "I have a boat that can do the trick. She is built of steel, and can defy any storm. I will race her across the ocean against anything that is pushed by sails." Mr. Thomas W. Lawson says: "I have a world beater, and I will race anything in existence from Hull to Heligoland."

It must be delightful to be able to talk in this large, Homeric way, and even those who only stand and wait can grow deep chested with the breaths that the large game brings. What a proposal! From shore to shore with the big racing sticks on end! Four hundred mile runs with the spinnaker winged! Balloon jibs to the truck for a thousand miles! Truly, a sport for the princes of the earth and the masters of the sea!

MAY FOREIGN TRADE.

A number of interesting facts are disclosed by the official statement of last month's foreign commerce. Instead of the decrease in exports usually noticed at this season, there appears an increase over the preceding month of $3,833,101, while compared with the corresponding month last year the gain amounts to $11,161,180. It would appear from these figures that there is little reason for the frequent expressions of anxiety regarding our loss of foreign customers. Heavy sales to other countries bring the ability to buy freely, and in recent months there has been a steady increase in the imports of diamonds, jewelry and luxuries of all kinds. Imports in May were valued at $78,739,859, an amount only exceeded in March, 1900, of recent years, with the exception of the three months preceding the operation of the Dingley tariff, when goods were rushed forward to avoid increased duties. The balance in favor of this country in May amounted to $45,849,170 on merchandise account, while adding the specie movement makes the increase in international credits $55,661,062, a phenomenal total for one month.

Although it is the season when shipments of staples are usually restricted, the preliminary statement of exports in May shows a loss of only $1,088,718 in value compared with the preceding month, while there appears a gain of $10,441,669 over the same month last year. The increase over May, 1899, is still heavier, amounting to $18,579,532, but owing to the exceptional prices secured for wheat by the Leiter manipulation these exports in May, 1898, were $4,123,998 larger than last month's. Aside from this remarkable occasion, when foreign needs were so great that even inflated prices were readily paid and exports of breadstuffs alone were valued at $38,280,997, the outward movement in May, 1901, makes a most encouraging comparison with the corresponding months of earlier years.

Breadstuffs exports were valued at $25,723,185, an increase of $2,339,162 over the movement last year. This is the more remarkable because shipments of corn were very light this year, owing to the excessive prices caused by manipulation at Chicago. In quantity, exports of this cereal declined from 18,620,916 bushels to 10,590,531, nearly 45 per cent, but on account of the advanced price the loss in value was from $8,176,303 to $5,267,672, or only about 35 per cent. This decrease was more than balanced, however, by an increase from 9,275,922 bushels to 15,857,058 bushels of wheat, on which the difference in value was $5,412,383, or over 80 per cent.

It is necessary to go back to December, 1897, to find a month when exports of cattle and hogs exceeded the $3,503,253 worth shipped in May, which was about 30 per cent more than the same month last year. Practically all of the movement was in cattle, as exports of hogs were valued at only $15,439. Of provisions the increase over May, 1900, was 16 per cent, but last month's figures were slightly exceeded in March of this year and twice in 1900. Hog products accounted for the bulk of the $16,168,064 in this division, and cheese alone of the dairy products exhibited any considerable loss compared with the same month last year.

In view of the known depression in the manufacture abroad, exports of raw cotton reached a remarkable total. At this season shipments are customarily light, but in May 411,446 bales went out, valued at $17,139,836, an increase of 64 per cent over the corresponding month last year as to quantity, but the decline from 9.4 to 8.2 cents in price made the gain in value only $5,308,905, or 45 per cent. The United Kingdom was our best customer, taking 158,468 bales, and Germany next, with purchases of 108,390 bales. Although there are still three months of the crop year to be added, exports of cotton have already surpassed in value the best preceding full year, 1891, but in quantity the final total will probably fall slightly behind both 1898 and 1899. Despite an increase of over 13,000,000 gallons in quantity, exports of oil were somewhat smaller in value than in the same month last year, owing to the heavy fall in price.

The oil wells of Texas are pouring out floods of petroleum, and now asphalt has been discovered in that favored State. Asphalt will be in brisk demand for generations. It is needed all over the world for pavements. Lucky Texas!

After the feasibility of sending a photograph or drawing over a telegraph wire had once been demonstrated it was natural that some one should try to do the same thing by wireless telegraphy. And a fair degree of success has attended the experiment. Of course, it would not be possible to transmit as far by this means as with a metallic conductor. Yet the system has its advantages. Occasions are likely to arise when it will be desirable to send from a yacht, merchant steamer or naval vessel, rather than a land station. Even though the demand for such service is likely to be limited, it is interesting to know that it is possible.

The earth shaking, peace destroying blasts are now so frequent along the rapid transit subway that sleep is murdered and sick people seriously annoyed in various parts of the town. But it is not easy to see how these afflictions can be avoided. Every great public improvement brings trouble and suffering to many persons, while it may be of inestimable benefit to the community at large.

In the seventies of the last century, before the elevated roads were built, in a period when cable cars and trolleys were unknown, and horses furnished the motive power for all the local lines in the streets of Gotham, small, swift steamboats were run in the East River from the downtown piers to Harlem. In hot summer days these trim, neat vessels, moving at high speed, provided a pleasant and attractive route of travel from one end of the island of Manhattan to the other. Many a New-Yorker who was fond of the cool and breezy trips on the craft of thirty years ago regrets that the little fleet of Harlem boats is no longer in existence.

Chicago sets the example of taking children away from their parents when the parents persist in treating the children, when ill, in "Christian Science" fashion. The example commends itself to the world on the ground of common humanity as well as of common sense.

What will be the future of Union Square, as the Manhattan movement uptown continues irresistibly? It is too far from Wall Street, from the great exchanges, from the courts, the City Hall and the Postoffice to become a centre of enormous office buildings, and it seems to be unlikely at present that it will be encircled hereafter by huge department stores, big hotels or tall apartment houses. What will become of it in real estate development?

Our British kinsfolk at various times have had ample reason to bemoan scanty harvests, but America has always been eager to supply deficiencies. Now it is reported that the crop of English curates is falling short. If our Old World cousins really need any help from this productive country in filling their pulpits, the United States is ready to ship large cargoes of curates at short notice.

It is admitted on all sides that when the ferryboats Northfield and Mauch Chunk came in collision many cowardly and brutal men thrust women and children aside in a wild rush to secure their own safety. The conditions of local travel, with the atrocious pushing and jamming at the bridge, at several of the stations of the elevated lines, and in the revolting incidents of open car squeezing, tend to increase the number of callous and violent ruffians who in any crisis of peril will crush and trample on the weak and helpless in their frantic craze to gain a refuge for their own worthless carcasses.

PERSONAL.

The fifth summer assembly of the Jewish Chautauqua will take place at Atlantic City on July 7, and will continue in session until July 28. A varied programme has been arranged by the managers, and many subjects of interest to Jews will be discussed. The exercises on the opening day include addresses by Dr. Mark Blumenthal, of this city; the Rev. Dr. Henry Berkowitz, of Philadelphia, and Isaac Hessler, of the same city, and an oration on "Idealism vs. Materialism," by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, of New-York.

When the recent Austrian census was taken the Emperor Francis Joseph filled in the usual form in his own hand and answered every question with great care. Among other things he had to state how many windows his residence contained, and whether or not he could read or write.

The Rev. Richard D. Harlan, of Rochester, who has accepted the presidency of Lake Forest University, of Chicago, says: "I expect to look into the matter most thoroughly before I start for the West, and hope to be fitted for the important work before me when I take up the position next fall. While it may be necessary for me to make several trips to Chicago between now and next fall, I shall not move my family until just before the September term begins. I fully realize the importance of being well prepared for the work ahead, and my time from now on will be largely taken up in making such preparations as will properly fit me for my duties of president of so important an institution."

Charles W. Raymond, of Watseka, Ill., who has been appointed a Federal judge in the Indian Territory, has been prominent in Illinois politics as a lawyer and a judge for a number of years. He has lived in Iroquois County, Ill., since 1873, when he went to Illinois from Iowa. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and has served as Deputy Circuit Clerk, Master in Chancery and Circuit Judge.

Otis Eddy, of Rockford, Ill., celebrated yesterday the seventy-fifth anniversary of his initiation as a Master Mason. He was initiated into Friendship Lodge, F. and A. M., at Chepachet, R. I., on May 29, 1826. He passed the degree of fellowcraft on June 17, and was raised to the degree of Master Mason on the same date.

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Hay has returned to Washington from Buffalo and resumed his duties at the State Department.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers booked to sail to-day on the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, for Bremen, via Southampton, are the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. De Pinna, Mrs. E. P. C. Lewis, Arthur B. Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and Miss Mary L. Pearson, F. Ritschl, the Imperial German Consul; Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, John Stevens and Bayard Stevens, the Rev. Joseph Soentegerath and William Stein.

Among the passengers who arrived last evening by the steamer Vaderland, from Antwerp, were E. W. Buck, Professor Hiram C. Hadyn, G. N. Jeffey, Richard L. E. Bert, United States Consul at Ghent; F. H. Marvin and Jacques Van Bellingen.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Honduras correspondent of "The Boston Herald" writes: "Having occasion to use some money in the interior, I went to the local banker, and, taking a single United States bill from my vest pocket to purchase the same, was asked, 'Is your mule at the door?' My reply was, 'He is ready.' And for the single bill, weighing less than one-quarter of an ounce, I was obliged to load the mule with one hundred and fifty pounds of silver money and transport it some ninety miles into the interior. Surely, the 16 to 1 doctrine is soon knocked out of even the most rabid silver man after a short experience in this country, and you can't get rid of the burden, as the entire business is carried on with this silver currency."

Circumstantial Evidence.—Papa—Where's my umbrella? I'm sure I put it in the hall stand with the others last evening.

Willie—I guess Mabel's beau took it when he went home last night.

Mabel—Why, Willie! The idea!

Willie—Well, when he was sayin' goodnight to you I heard him say, "I'm going to steal just one."—(Philadelphia Press.

Although the Boer women have always been more bitter against the English than the men, kind treatment has so affected the Boer widows who are refugees in the British camps that many of them are marrying British non-commissioned officers.

A Testimonial.—Sirs: We fed our baby on modified cow's milk the first six months, but the milkman did not understand how to modify his cows properly, and in consequence the child lost flesh till he weighed but one pound.

I now procured some of your celebrated Infant's Food. This the baby managed to trade off to the dog for some dog biscuit, which he ate, and is now well and hearty.

The dog died, but dogs are cheap.

We are grateful to you, indeed. You may use my name if you like. JOHN JONES.
—(Detroit Journal.

The palmetto trees of Jacksonville, Fla., stood the conflagration better than any other kind. While nearly all other trees in the wide sweep of the fire perished from the heat, the palmettos are putting out green shoots, showing that they have life and vigor left.

PERVERSITY.

Sometimes the more you tell a boy
It's wrong to swim on Sunday,
The more he finds aquatic joy
Most potent on that one day.

The more you tell of crooked games,
Some tragic and some funny,
The more the bunco steerer claims
Your Uncle Reuben's money.

And boy and man are never rid
Of grief—let none deny it,
The more some fool scheme is forbid
The more you want to try it.
—(Washington Star.

That champion of orthodoxy, "The Congregationalist," goes so far as to say that "it is even a question whether, if a candidate for the ministry should refuse to avow a belief that the body of Jesus came forth from the grave alive, he would be refused ordination."

Too Liberal.—Wife—Here's an advertisement in the paper that you'd better look into. It says a man is wanted, and he won't be worked to death, and he'll get paid enough to live on.

Husband—Says he won't be worked to death, eh? eh?

"Yes; and they promise pay enough to live on."

"Huh! Some catch about that!"—(New-York Weekly.

"Every night," says "The Philadelphia Record," "some six or seven sunburned men come uptown from the waterfront laden with hats. They have hats of straw and of felt, silk hats, caps, bonnets—everything, in short, that is worn upon the head in this city. How they get their strange burdens is a strange story. They are, by trade, hat finders, and business begins and ends with them with the beginning and ending of the river excursion season. It is the hats of river excursionists that they find—the hats which the strong river winds blow off into the water, much to the owners' anger and mortification. The finders lie in wait in boats off shore, and when they see a hat it is theirs. These hats are usually in pretty good condition, and sell readily to the dealers in second hand clothing."

"Did you hear the terrible storm last night, Emil?"

"No, not a sound. Did it thunder?"

"Terribly."

"Why didn't you wake me? You know I can't sleep when it thunders."—(Fliegende Blätter.

BERESFORD-MILLER WEDDING.

Providence, R. I., June 17 (Special).—The Honorable William Arthur De la Poer Horsley Beresford, of England, and Miss Florence Miller, of this city, were married at St. Stephen's Church at 11 o'clock this morning, an hour before the time announced, so that the sightseers who assembled to witness the wedding at noon found that it was all over. It was a simple ceremony, performed by the Rev. George McClellan Fiske, pastor of St. Steph n's, and only a few friends were present. The bride was given away by her father, Dr. Gardiner L. Miller. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at the residence of Dr. Miller. Mr. and Mrs. Beresford left here on the 3:18 train this afternoon for Boston. To-morrow they will start for Montreal, beginning a tour of Canada.

MINISTER CONGER IN THIS CITY.

Edward H. Conger, United States Minister to China, and his brother, E. L. Conger, were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The brothers spent yesterday calling on friends in the city. This morning they will start for Pittsfield, Mass., to spend several days. Major Conger said he was intent on having a good time, and was letting his friends talk politics for him.

ABOUT SOCIETY.

Commodore and Mrs. Gerry have arrived in town from Newport on board the Electra for a few days' stay, and will return at the end of the week.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson and her daughter Kathleen are now at Lenox, and will go to Newport for the season on Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have already arrived there, and are staying at Chastellux.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has returned to town from Hot Springs with her daughter Marion, and will start on Wednesday for Newport, where she will open her villa, the Crossways.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore have delayed their departure from town until next week, when they will close their house, in East Fifty-fourth-st., and go to Newport for the season.

Cornelius N. Bliss and his daughter, Miss Bliss, who arrived from England on Saturday, have joined Mrs. Bliss at their country place, at Oceanic, N. J., where they will spend the summer.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew and his niece, Miss Anna Paulding, will sail for Europe on the St. Louis on June 26.

Dr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Janeway have closed their house in West Fortieth-st., and are occupying the country place of Supreme Court Judge Martin J. Keogh, near New-Rochelle, which they have leased for the summer. Judge and Mrs. Keogh are in Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives and Miss Rives, who are now at Tuxedo, will start Thursday for Newport for the season.

Many people belonging to the smart set here are going to Boston at the end of the week in order to attend the class day ceremonies at Harvard, where an unusually large number of scions of New-York families are being graduated this year. Indeed, it is predicted that New-York fashion will be more extensively represented at Cambridge on this occasion than ever before.

Mrs. Addison Cammack proposes to spend the summer at Newport, and has leased John L. Cadwalader's cottage, in Bellevue-ave., for the season.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay has restored the William Cullen Bryant library at Roslyn, Long Island, which was founded by the poet when he lived there, but which had fallen into decay. Mrs. Mackay has not only made a large contribution herself, but has raised a fund of some $1,500 among her friends and acquaintances, so that the institution may be regarded as now established on a solid basis.

Golf will take many to Glen Cove this week, where the qualifying round for the women's metropolitan championship begins to-day on the Nassau County links. The competition is expected to last five days, and Miss Hecker is the favorite.

Miss Margery Bucklin, daughter of Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice, will be married to-day at noon in Grace Church chantry, to Marshall Hill Clyde. Miss Mary L. Prentice, half sister of the bride, will be maid of honor, while B. F. Clyde, of Philadelphia, will be best man, David H. Lanman and William P. Clyde acting as ushers. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the house of the bride's mother, No. 337 Lexington-ave. Mr. and Mrs. N. Sartell Prentice will go immediately after the wedding to their cottage in Connecticut. Their daughter, Miss Mary L. Prentice, is to make her debut next winter.

To-morrow the marriage of Miss Ida Morrell and of George Pepper Morris will take place at Newport, at the summer home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John G. Johnson. Colonel Edward DeV. Morrell will give his sister away.

The marriage of the Hon. William Beresford, son of Lord Decies, to Miss Florence Miller, daughter of Gardiner L. Miller, of Providence, took place in St. Stephen's Church, at Providence, yesterday. Mr. Beresford served with Strathcona's Horse in the Boer war, and proposes to take his bride out to British Columbia, where he owns some property.

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON.

Newport, R. I., June 17 (Special).—Mrs. Frederick Neilson will close her house in Lenox next Saturday and come to Newport for the season. She will be accompanied by her daughter, Miss Kathleen Neilson.

Mrs. Reginald Norman, who has been ill in Paris with pneumonia, will come to Newport for the season as soon as she is again able to travel. She was taken ill while on her wedding tour.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have arrived at Chastellux for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. Russell Bellamy, of New-York, have taken apartments at the Cliffs for the summer.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons, of New-York, has arrived at the Carey cottage for the season.

Mrs. F. O. French has returned from a trip to Boston to meet her daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, on her arrival here.

Mrs. Hugh K. Norman left here to-night for an extended trip through Europe.

Mrs. Addison Cammack, of New-York, has rented for the season the Cadwalader cottage, in Bellevue-ave.

The Newport Clambake Club will formally open its bungalow for the season with a clambake on July 4.

To-morrow morning the auxiliary schooner yacht of A. V. Armour, of New-York, will leave this port for Southampton, England. The yacht's canvas has been cut down to cruising trim, and she has been provisioned for sixty days. Mr. Armour has as his guests Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott and C. Sheldon, of New-York. The cruise will last until early in November, when the party expect to return to this country. The owner has not yet decided what the cruise of the yacht will consist of beyond a run along the coast of Scotland.

The dates of the Newport horse show have been announced, and will be September 2, 3 and 4. The secretary announces that all the private boxes have been sold at this early date, and that the entries exceed those of any former exhibition.

James T. Woodward will open the Cloisters for the season next Saturday.

On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will come to Crossways, their villa here, for the season.

Commander Cowles, of the Bureau of Navigation, is the guest of Captain Hunter at the training station.

Mrs. L. K. Wilmerding, of New-York, is in Newport cottage hunting.

Mr. and Mrs. James Harriman, of New-York, have arrived at the Warren cottage, in Gibbs-ave., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives are expected at Swanhurst on Saturday from Europe.

Mrs. A. Cass Canfield entertained at tea at the Newport Golf Club this afternoon.

Clarence W. Dolan arrived from New-