

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, May 30.—There was a short session of the Cabinet to-day, preceding the ceremonies at Arlington, but it was said that no business was transacted, the time being spent in discussing the prospects of completing important legislation now pending before the adjournment of Congress.

DR. AUSTIN O'MALLEY ILL. Notre Dame, Ind., May 30.—Dr. Austin O'Malley, head of the department of English in the University of Notre Dame, has been taken to Philadelphia to have an operation performed to cure pharyngeal polypoid growth. Dr. O'Malley was government bacteriologist in Washington during the Cleveland administration.

DR. S. KIMURA IN CHICAGO. Chicago, May 30.—Dr. S. Kimura, of Tokyo, surgeon inspector of the Imperial Japanese navy, is in Chicago to-day on his way to Washington, where he will be the official representative of the Japanese army and navy at the American National Congress of Surgeons next week.

ROCKEFELLERS IN CLEVELAND. Cleveland, May 30.—Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, accompanied by the members of their household, arrived here to-day in a private car attached to the Lake Shore Western express from New York. The party was driven directly to the homes of the Rockefellers, which they will occupy during the summer months.

WILLIAM CLARK SUFFERS FROM GOIT. London, May 30.—William Clark, president of the Clark Thread Company, of Newark, N. J., has been at Bath for some time past, and is suffering from goiter, which followed an attack of influenza. To-night Mr. Clark's condition is reported as slightly improved.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS. Some of those who will sail to-day for Glasgow on the steamer Columbia are Samuel Anderson, Miss Jennie Craig, Miss Florence Crawford, Mrs. Miss James F. Crossland and family, Harry Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander J. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. de Jersey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Fry, William Gillespie, Mrs. Collins R. Hubbard, Mr. and Mrs. George W. H. Edwards, Miss Esther Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Edwards, Miss Esther Jones, the Misses Elizabeth H. and Margaret C. Jones, Miss L. M. Limoges, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Lusk, Horace Maxwell, Mrs. Mary O. Maxwell, the Misses Florence, Edna and Madeline Maxwell, J. P. Hyler, Lawrence Turnbull, Edward Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. E. E. Eleonor and Grace Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Rose Erick Terry, Miss Terry, Roderick Terry, Jr., and Mrs. M. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. White and Miss L. L. White.

Expected to arrive here to-morrow on the steamer Hohenzollern are Dr. and Mrs. E. M. E. Mann, Miss Helen B. Bangs, Dr. and Mrs. B. S. Burton, the Rev. and Mrs. C. F. H. Crafter, Mrs. A. V. Chamberlain, Miss Louise B. Cromwell, Miss Harriet De Puy, Dr. and Mrs. George W. H. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. Galot, P. B. La Roche, Jr., the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. William Prall, Percival C. Smith, Thomas T. Smith and Mrs. Lora M. Waldron.

There will sail to-day on the steamer Potsdam, for Rotterdam, Mrs. J. A. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. George Bogert, Miss Bogert, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bok, Miss E. Carhart, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cramer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Edwards, Miss Esther Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Edwards, Miss Esther Jones, the Misses Elizabeth H. and Margaret C. Jones, Miss L. M. Limoges, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Lusk, Horace Maxwell, Mrs. Mary O. Maxwell, the Misses Florence, Edna and Madeline Maxwell, J. P. Hyler, Lawrence Turnbull, Edward Turnbull, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. E. E. Eleonor and Grace Turnbull, Dr. and Mrs. Rose Erick Terry, Miss Terry, Roderick Terry, Jr., and Mrs. M. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. White and Miss L. L. White.

Whang Ha Province is in the worst condition, and scores of victims, their limbs bloated with edema, are reported that follows starvation, are lying by the roadside. All crops have been poor for several years, and rain light. Even rice has to be imported.

CONDITIONS ON THE ISTHUS. LIBERALS FLEE AT APPROACH OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS. Panama, Colombia, May 30.—General Victor Salazar, the Governor of the Department of Panama, has received news that the revolutionists fled from the approach of government troops, leaving many valuable war munitions at the Punta Pinas camp. The whole of the Chiriqui Grande and Bocas del Toro districts, it is added, are now under the control of the revolutionists. The United States gunboat Machias is still at Bocas del Toro.

COMMANDER POTTS PRESENTED. RECEIVED INFORMALLY BY THE EMPEROR ON THE PARADE GROUND. Berlin, May 30.—Lieutenant Commander Tempila M. Potts, U. S. N., who is to succeed Commander William H. Beecher as naval attaché of the United States here on October 1 next, was presented to Emperor William at noon to-day in the courtyard of the castle. Lieutenant Commander Potts, who is in uniform as a lieutenant, arrived here on his majesty returned from the spring parade at Berlin and Potsdam garrisons on the Tempelhof field, and then, after the ceremony of trooping the colors, Captain von Grumme presented Lieutenant Commander Potts to the Emperor, who was on horseback. With the lieutenant commander standing by the side of his horse, Emperor William and the naval officer conversed for about ten minutes. His majesty questioned the future naval attaché, before where he had served, etc., eliciting almost a complete autobiography of the naval officer. The Emperor finally said he was glad Lieutenant Commander Potts had come to Berlin, and thus closed an informal audience.

REPUBLICAN MEETING TO-DAY. The Republican County Executive Committee will hold a meeting this afternoon at No. 1 Madison-ave., at which will be informally discussed the subject of the nomination of judges next fall. It is expected that no official action will be taken. Robert C. Meigs, chairman of the County Committee, who is not in the best of health, will start soon for a five or six weeks' vacation in New Mexico. He hopes to recuperate under the influence of change of climate. He will be at the meeting this afternoon to confer with his colleagues before departing.

CONGRESS RESPONSIBLE. FAMINE IN COREA. GREAT MISERY AND MANY DEATHS—POOR CROPS THE CAUSE. Honolulu, May 24, via San Francisco, May 30 (Special).—News comes from Corea by steamer that famine in several districts is causing great misery and many deaths. In Kyoha district people were driven to stripping bark from the trees and eating it. Trees around the royal tomb were thus treated, though the keeper warned the starving people that they were committing sacrilege. Under one tree five bodies were found of people who had died of hunger. The Governor of North Chulla Province reports that in eighteen districts 41,338 persons are on the verge of starvation. In one province a family was driven to kill and eat their two youngest children.

MR. DE ABAD SAYS THE CUBAN REPUBLICAN CANNOT EXIST WITHOUT TARIFF CONCESSIONS. Washington, May 30.—L. V. De Abad, commissioner for the commercial organization of Cuba in Washington, has returned to the city after a brief visit to Havana. Mr. De Abad left Washington on May 17, and reached Havana on the 20th in order to witness the inauguration of the Cuban Government and to consult with President Palma, to whom he bore a message of sympathy from President Roosevelt and to advise with his associates in Havana concerning the reciprocity measures awaiting the approval of Congress. Mr. De Abad said to-day: "The celebration was popular, very popular, and the people of Cuba overflowed with joy, and at the same time gave proof that there is no more where in the world more orderly and easily governed people. I have lived in Germany in Europe, but never saw such good order in a political gathering as in Havana, where the people are so orderly and so obedient to the law. I have seen the people of the United States, but never saw such good order in a political gathering as in Havana, where the people are so orderly and so obedient to the law. I have seen the people of the United States, but never saw such good order in a political gathering as in Havana, where the people are so orderly and so obedient to the law."

BROOKLYN HERE AFTER LONG TRIP. SINCE HER LAST OVERHAULING HERE SHE HAS TRAVELLED SIXTY THOUSAND MILES. The cruiser Brooklyn, after bringing General Leonard Wood from Cuba to the United States, returned to this city yesterday. She did not bring General Wood here, as he left the vessel at Jacksonville, going aboard the tug Kanawha and proceeding to the United States by the coast route on Wednesday. Yesterday being a holiday, the Brooklyn did not go to the Navy Yard, but dropped anchor at Fort Jay, where she will be overhauled at the Navy Yard. Since she was last overhauled in the United States she has travelled more than sixty thousand miles, and the performance of her duties in the Philippines.

RUMOR AS TO PAINFOTER'S SUCCESSOR. London, May 30.—The Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, who is nominally secretary to the British Embassy at Paris, it is reported here, will probably be the next British Ambassador to the United States, in succession to the late Lord Pauncefote. Before the new ambassador at Washington takes up his duties, the salary of the ambassador there will be put on a par with the highest paid in Great Britain's diplomatic service, namely, that which is paid her ambassador at Paris, \$200,000 a year.

NOTICE. Washington, May 30.—No confirmation can be obtained here of the report that the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert of the late Lord Pauncefote. Mr. Herbert was formerly secretary of the United States Embassy in the British Embassy. He was popular here and was promoted and transferred to Paris.

KAISER EXPERIMENTS WITH A PLOUGH. Berlin, May 30.—Emperor William is experimenting with an alcohol motor plough on his farm at Kadenau.

denice? This inconsiderate woman, whom he had extolled as a helpmeet for him, resents a fortnight of conjugal correction by an appeal to the police! No thought, apparently, of the disgrace of such a proceeding, nor resentment at the prying interference of the neighbors, was sufficient to deter her. Of course, she says now that "she would have submitted to a moderate beating if she had known of the bet"; but any sensible woman must know that as a man of honor her husband was estopped from revealing to her the terms or even the existence of the wager. Poor Mr. Bolinda! Shorn of his confidence in woman, despoiled of the cash he staked upon it, and, as likely as not, mulcted by an unwholesome police justice, under the rigorous laws of New-Jersey, he has not even the poor solace of a prospect of a divorce for cruelty. His state could only be worse if he lived in Delaware, where that barbarous institution the whipping post is invoked in such unfortunate cases as his.

That was a biting political epigram of the Democratic opponents of Tammany, that the Croker organization was dominated either by an ice trust or a vice trust.

It cannot be possible that the leading spirits of the so-called International Immigration and Commercial Association, which has been in session in Chattanooga, and has prepared a petition to the President and to Congress asking for an appropriation of a half million dollars to assist negroes to leave the United States, imagine in their wild visions that funds will be taken from the National Treasury for any such purpose. For better or worse, the colored race is here to stay, and white patriots and black patriots alike should try to make the best of it.

Bronx wants a Supreme Court Justice of Its Own. Bronx was never bashful.

Yellow fever in Cuba was stamped out by American methods. Now it has become virulent in Vera Cruz. Could our Mexican friends do better than to follow implicitly the policy which rid Havana of that scourge? The United States will gladly tell them exactly what they ought to do.

All the beaches on the coast, from Asbury Park to the Long Island Hamptons, will be more attractive and afford more enjoyment this summer than in previous seasons. The head of our Street Cleaning Department gives the welcome assurance that the garbage and refuse gathered in New-York will not be cast upon the waters in the hot months of 1902 as they have been in other summers. A chorus of hearty thanks from bathers and visitors will fill the air with his praises.

Police trials in this city and State bring about a larger percentage of disagreements of juries than any other class of proceedings in the criminal courts. Are the reasons far to seek?

They have been raising some disturbances in the legislature of British Columbia, which is not unprecedented. It was in that body, if our memory serves us right, that De Cosmos made the longest speech on record in the world, amid scenes which certainly did not have that reserve which marks the cast of Vere de Vere.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. The American colony in Constantinople is said to be much perturbed over the conversion of one of its members—Miss Davis—to Mahometanism. Miss Davis was a teacher in the American College for Girls at Saltair, and also gave lessons in a Turkish family, where she met and fell in love with the rosin's pupil. In order to marry him she has renounced her faith and entered the fold of Islam.

Editor:—This article of yours is interesting, but it is written in a slovenly manner. There is no method to it; you skip about here, there and everywhere.

Reporter:—But I supposed that was the way to write a live article. That is what you said you wanted.—(Boston Transcript.)

LOOKING BACK. As down the busy street I walk, Intent on strenuous ways, I seem to hear the robin's song In some of his other days. I seem to see the orchard white, With blossoms bending low, And smell the lilac at the gate I loved so long ago.

I see again the old rail fence, The meadow, green and fair, And hear the bobolink pour out His bubbling carol there. I see the fields all white With daisies starred like snow, And watch the swallows circling round The old barn down below.

I hear the cowbell tinkle clear, And see the lambs at play; While all the air is fragrant sweet With breath of new mown hay. I yearn to the trying times— Bless me! how time does flow! The life is now a grandma, twice, I loved so long ago.

—(Townsend Allen.) "The Deepwater (Mo.) World" asked the following question: "In what year was there no full moon for a month?" It prints the following answer, submitted by George W. Stephenson: "The month of February, 1898, was in one respect the most remarkable in the world's history. It had no full moon, and no moon at all, from the 1st to the 29th of February, 1898. It was a leap year, and the moon was not visible for the entire month."

Mrs. Slangay—Surely, John, you haven't brought any one home to dinner! Mr. Slangay—Sure, I have! Haven't you got any grub for 'em? Mrs. Slangay—Of course, not. You told me you'd bring home a lot of grubbers for dinner. Mr. Slangay—Well, that's them in the parlor.—(Philadelphia Press.)

"The Philadelphia Record" tells of an editor who thus described a fight in a car in which he took part: "We entered into conversation with Mr. C. He made mention of the difficulty between us, and we gave our version of the affair. He then struck us a bar, and we struck him. He struck back at us, and we clinched. In the scramble which followed we got into the aisle, and we got him down and were giving him what he deserved, when the conductor and some of the passengers came up and interfered. Then we were put down."

"They're raising a safe into the tenth story next door." "Yes." "Yes, and there are a lot of people down below who don't seem to realize that the safe side of the street is the side directly opposite."

On the night of the coronation and on the night after two crowns of flame will dominate the region of Westminster from the eminence of the great tower of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in London. The last bricks will be in position by the end of the week, and the ceremony will be the great feat will indirectly be celebrated by the two circles of light lifted on its topmost pinnacle in honor of the crowning of the King and the Queen. The idea is that of the Duke of Norfolk, who is president of the Catholic Union, and who will be his as he just during coronation week the envoy of Pope Leo XIII.

Mr. De Puzo—I can stand a good deal, but I'd just like to know how you sense puts it in this new fashion of eating ice cream with a fork? Mrs. De Puzo—That's a practical woman—Guests can't eat it so fast.—(New York Weekly.)

The following notice appears on a signboard near Port Clinton, Penn.: NOTICE. Take this note to Port Clinton. You can't drive over the Pinte-creak Bridge. She is too poor, and she is festusup. SUPERVISOR.

"Dummit is a queer fellow" observed the man with the incandescent whiskers. "What has he done?" asked the inquisitive friend. "Wanted them to get the Daughters of the Revolution and gave our version of the affair. He then struck us a bar, and we struck him. He struck back at us, and we clinched. In the scramble which followed we got into the aisle, and we got him down and were giving him what he deserved, when the conductor and some of the passengers came up and interfered. Then we were put down."

AN UNFORTUNATE HUSBAND. Mrs. Mary Bolinda, of New-Brunswick, N. J., seems by her conduct to have thrown discredit upon the adage, A woman, a dog and a walnut tree, The more you beat them the better they be.

The facts in the Bolinda case, as furnished by the newspaper dispatches, may have been stated with unnecessary brevity, but the few lines in which they were conveyed to the public are pregnant with pathos. The woman, we are told, reported to the police that her husband had "been" "beating her as the result of a wager that he "could hit and mislead her daily for a month and she would not complain. She says that he beat "her regularly for two weeks, and then, when "neighbors interfered, she complained. The husband lost the bet."

Simply told, but how touching to one who knows how to read between the lines! In our mind's eye we see a forlorn husband, at the end of a day's honest toil—perhaps on Saturday night, when the pittance wrung from a meager employer enables him to even up the score at the corner "poor man's club" and to entertain himself and a few friends before he repairs to his humble home—warm in the praises of the wife who presides over it; and presently, with a view to the confusion of some misogynist scoffer, enforcing those praises of "this flour of wifly patience" by a wager—the wager we have just recorded.

And what is the result of his generous confidence? It will be well not to regard these protocols as established and perfected facts until they have successfully run the gantlet of the Chilian Congress.

And even then? Well, let us be optimistic. It may be that these two strong, enlightened and progressive powers will establish and maintain a lasting peace between them, and thus also among the other States of that part of the continent. Yet it is difficult to get rid of the idea that the two are rivals for the mastery of Southern South America, and that one of these days there will be a test of strength between them. It may be that under British arbitration the pending boundary dispute will be settled, as it certainly should be, though Chili's persistence in roadmaking in the debatable land is ominous. But there are other points of danger. Chili will not concede Argentina's right to a word in the disposition of affairs on the Pacific Coast. Argentina, on the other hand, will not relinquish her title to a legitimate interest in Bolivia, and through her in Peru. There is the issue over which the real warcloud broods. The stakes in such a contest would be enormous. To Chili defeat would mean the loss of all she took from Bolivia and Peru. To Argentina it would mean the loss of Patagonia. To either it would mean subordination to the other as a minor power. We shall see to what, if any, extent these present protocols will serve toward obviating such a conflict.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. The partial list of features of to-morrow's Tribune is an engaging one, assuring a paper of timely and general interest. Among the topics are the West Point centenary, which is to be celebrated ten days hence; the Beef Trust, which of late has so directly affected men's stomachs, and therefore, according to the old proverb, their hearts; the encampment of Squadron A in Van Cortlandt Park; the movement to erect a Whittier monument at Amersbury; the Chamber of Commerce and its benevolent work and its fine new building; the coming of the "seventeen year locusts"; the Larchmont Yacht Club, which begins its season to-day; Central Park and its menace of death from starvation; the Harvard Club of New-York and its plans for enlargement of its house; the "traitor's house" of Benedict Arnold at New-Haven; the Charleston Exposition; the Cholera-wiecki etchings; the city of Springfield, Mass., and its industries; the Staten Island Driving Club; the Columbia University Law School graduating class, and many others.

There will, of course, be the customary array of literary, domestic, humorous and other features, foreign correspondence, selected miscellany from all parts of the world, social and sporting news, and all the doings of the world chronicled with enterprise and discretion. It will be a paper fully worthy of the high standard which The Sunday Tribune long ago set and steadfastly maintains.

NEW-YORK'S INVITATION. In spite of the terrors of untamed automobiles, of blasts and excavations in various parts of the town, and in the face of the discomforts of so extensive rebuilding and the perils of the crossings, and notwithstanding the sudden and violent changes in the weather, New-York is still a healthful and wholesome metropolis, brimming with attractions for visitors. Nasty it is, but it has abundant offsets for its noises. Its excellent hotels are crowded, and its places of amusement are flourishing. Making every reasonable allowance for drawbacks and annoyances, life in the chief city of the New World is not likely to be irksome or dull in the delicious month of June. Moreover, July and August and the dog days will not prove to be so prolific of vexations but that thousands of people whose homes are in town will be able to endure every experience which they may be called upon to encounter.

The wonderful number and variety of the beaches and other places of recreation within quick reach of our City Hall hold out tempting invitations in the weeks of severest heat. Excursion facilities from Manhattan Island and from every borough of Gotham are developed and expanded season after season. This is not an article on "New-York as a Summer-Resort." That theme may possibly have been dwelt upon too much; but swarms of people will be compelled to live here for the entire summer, even if they pant to travel far away as the hart panteth after the water brooks.

usage of civilized war"; of subjecting women and children to "banishment, imprisonment and death"; of "murder," of "rapine," of "outrages on women," of "lawless cruelty," of "perpetrating atrocious crimes which disgraced the 'savages'; and Abraham Lincoln was singled out for special attack because of his "spirit of barbarous ferocity."

The President's policy contemplates the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the use of all lawful means necessary to that end, and the punishment of all abuses, even though the most extreme suffering provoked them. When peace is restored he is prepared to give the Philippines civil government and liberty. "The military power is used to secure peace," and not until that is established will it be possible to reach any just opinion as to the future status of the Philippines. How can it be? Nobody knows the Tagal capacity for self-government. Promises of independence now might mean making a nest of pirates and a new Dahomey in the China Sea. The future can only be decided by events as they may develop. The country does not yet know what will be wise, and the President has no power to do anything but uphold American sovereignty. He exactly meets the situation when he says:

We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands not only how to enjoy but how to make good use of their freedom; and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then, and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by ties of common friendship and interest. Who that day will come it is not in human wisdom now to foretell. All that we can say with certainty is that it would be put back an immeasurable distance if we should yield to the counsels of unnamable weakness and turn loose the islands, to see our victorious foes butcher with revolting cruelty our betrayed friends, and shed the blood of the most humane and the most merciful, the most peaceful, the wisest and the best of their own number—for these are the classes who have already learned to welcome our rule.

We can see this declaration hailed as a concession to the opposition, but it is just what the Republican party has stood for from the beginning. It is just what the anti-imperialists in effect protested against when they demanded American citizenship under the constitution for the Philippines and denounced a policy which held them at arm's length and refused to put them on the road to Statehood. At every stage the Republicans have kept the ultimate disposition of the islands an open question. Ultimate independence may be the solution, but nobody can say that is the wisest solution till peace is established and the capacity for independence tested. It is not a thing to be promised blindly, even to disarm enemies. It is not a thing to be made a party shibboleth and turned to the encouragement of those enemies to persist in war till they can extort the independence which their advocates here tell them they ought to have. First must come peace, bringing to the Philippines civil government and personal freedom according to our Bill of Rights. Then our government and the Bill of Rights can consider how best their happiness can be subserved.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE. Men have so often cried "Peace, peace!" in South Africa when there has been no peace that a large degree of conservatism is pardonable in accepting the present prophecies of a speedy ending of the weary war. The one thing sure enough for full acceptance is that after by far the most important and hopeful negotiations thus far held between Britons and Boers final proposals have been made by the former, to which the latter will make definite reply on or before Monday next, so that on that day Mr. Balfour will be able to declare to Parliament whether it is henceforth to be peace or war. We may add that indications are in favor of peace, though absolute assurance thereof is lacking. There is no doubt that both parties earnestly desire peace, and that they are indeed agreed upon the chief points at issue. The controversial points are really minor ones, though by no means insignificant. That is to say, the Boers, or most of their authoritative leaders, have practically accepted the denial of independence, and the incorporation of their two States into the British Empire, to become in time self-governing colonies, or provinces of a self-governing dominion like Canada or Australia.

But the question arises, When is the preliminary crown colony status to be exchanged for self-government? The Boers want a definite date fixed, while the British insist that it must depend upon circumstances. Again, there is the language question. There is a considerable British feeling in favor of making English the sole official language, while the Boers demand the equal recognition of Dutch, and strengthen their demand by citing the example of Canada, where French is officially recognized. A third point at issue is that of amnesty for Cape rebels, which the Boers, especially those of the Orange River Colony, are inclined to insist upon, while the British sentiment, especially at the Cape and in colonial circles, is strongly against it, or against granting it at all on demand.

These and some others are the topics which have been under discussion at Pretoria and at Vereeniging. A few days more will tell what the result has been. We may earnestly hope the result will make for immediate peace, and for permanent peace. The war has already dragged on far too long. Both sides are weary of it. Neither has more to gain from it. Its ending would be a profound relief to all who are concerned in it. Moreover, we may take it for granted that if these negotiations fail they will not be renewed, but the war will be remorselessly pushed on to an end through sheer exhaustion and elimination. There is no room for doubt as to what the end thus gained would be. But the cost of it would be great, and the bitter effects of it would linger long, to estrange the two races and to make South Africa a scene of unrest and disaffection. From every point of view it will be well if on Monday Mr. Balfour is able to announce the establishment of peace.

CHILI OR ARGENTINA? It is reported that the diplomatic representatives of Chili and Argentina have signed three protocols for the settlement of disputes between the two countries and are considering a fourth. The three already signed make the King of England a general arbitrator between the countries, cancel existing orders for warships, arrange for equalization of armaments and establish the principle of non-interference with the boundaries of neighboring republics. The fourth will make Magellan's Strait forever neutral.

Beyond doubt the objects of these protocols are laudable. It would be interesting, however, to know a little more about some of the provisions. Argentina has now in foreign ships yards a number of warships almost completed. They are to be finished and delivered ready for use in six months from to-day. Are they not to be added to the fleet? Chili has been tampering with the boundaries of neighboring republics, and at the present moment is forcibly holding some of the territory of one without legal title. Does she propose to relinquish her hold upon Peruvian and Bolivian lands? Or are the protocols merely prohibitive of future action and not applicable to existing conditions?

There is another point worthy of consideration before we acclaim the dawn of eternal peace in South America. It has to do with Chili's ratification and practical enforcement of the protocols. We have some recollection of another protocol made by the representatives of that government, and signed by them, which failed to receive the ratification of the Chilian Congress, without which, of course, it was not

valid. It will be well not to regard these protocols as established and perfected facts until they have successfully run the gantlet of the Chilian Congress.

And even then? Well, let us be optimistic. It may be that these two strong, enlightened and progressive powers will establish and maintain a lasting peace between them, and thus also among the other States of that part of the continent. Yet it is difficult to get rid of the idea that the two are rivals for the mastery of Southern South America, and that one of these days there will be a test of strength between them. It may be that under British arbitration the pending boundary dispute will be settled, as it certainly should be, though Chili's persistence in roadmaking in the debatable land is ominous. But there are other points of danger. Chili will not concede Argentina's right to a word in the disposition of affairs on the Pacific Coast. Argentina, on the other hand, will not relinquish her title to a legitimate interest in Bolivia, and through her in Peru. There is the issue over which the real warcloud broods. The stakes in such a contest would be enormous. To Chili defeat would mean the loss of all she took from Bolivia and Peru. To Argentina it would mean the loss of Patagonia. To either it would mean subordination to the other as a minor power. We shall see to what, if any, extent these present protocols will serve toward obviating such a conflict.

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NEW-YORK'S INVITATION. In spite of the terrors of untamed automobiles, of blasts and excavations in various parts of the town, and in the face of the discomforts of so extensive rebuilding and the perils of the crossings, and notwithstanding the sudden and violent changes in the weather, New-York is still a healthful and wholesome metropolis, brimming with attractions for visitors. Nasty it is, but it has abundant offsets for its noises. Its excellent hotels are crowded, and its places of amusement are flourishing. Making every reasonable allowance for drawbacks and annoyances, life in the chief city of the New World is not likely to be irksome or dull in the delicious month of June. Moreover, July and August and the dog days will not prove to be so prolific of vexations but that thousands of people whose homes are in town will be able to endure every experience which they may be called upon to encounter.

The wonderful number and variety of the beaches and other places of recreation within quick reach of our City Hall hold out tempting invitations in the weeks of severest heat. Excursion facilities from Manhattan Island and from every borough of Gotham are developed and expanded season after season. This is not an article on "New-York as a Summer-Resort." That theme may possibly have been dwelt upon too much; but swarms of people will be compelled to live here for the entire summer, even if they pant to travel far away as the hart panteth after the water brooks.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. The American colony in Constantinople is said to be much perturbed over the conversion of one of its members—Miss Davis—to Mahometanism. Miss Davis was a teacher in the American College for Girls at Saltair, and also gave lessons in a Turkish family, where she met and fell in love with the rosin's pupil. In order to marry him she has renounced her faith and entered the fold of Islam.

Editor:—This article of yours is interesting, but it is written in a slovenly manner. There is no method to it; you skip about here, there and everywhere.

Reporter:—But I supposed that was the way to write a live article. That is what you said you wanted.—(Boston Transcript.)

LOOKING BACK. As down the busy street I walk, Intent on strenuous ways, I seem to hear the robin's song In some of his other days. I seem to see the orchard white, With blossoms bending low, And smell the lilac at the gate I loved so long ago.

I see again the old rail fence, The meadow, green and fair, And hear the bobolink pour out His bubbling carol there. I see the fields all white With daisies starred like snow, And watch the swallows circling round The old barn down below.

I hear the cowbell tinkle clear, And see the lambs at play; While all the air is fragrant sweet With breath of new mown hay. I yearn to the trying times— Bless me! how time does flow! The life is now a grandma, twice, I loved so long ago.

—(Townsend Allen.) "The Deepwater (Mo.) World" asked the following question: "In what year was there no full moon for a month?" It prints the following answer, submitted by George W. Stephenson: "The month of February, 1898, was in one respect the most remarkable in the world's history. It had no full moon, and no moon at all, from the 1st to the 29th of February, 1898. It was a leap year, and the moon was not visible for the entire month."

Mrs. Slangay—Surely, John, you haven't brought any one home to dinner! Mr. Slangay—Sure, I have! Haven't you got any grub for 'em? Mrs. Slangay—Of course, not. You told me you'd bring home a lot of grubbers for dinner. Mr. Slangay—Well, that's them in the parlor.—(Philadelphia Press.)

"The Philadelphia Record" tells of an editor who thus described a fight in a car in which he took part: "We entered into conversation with Mr. C. He made mention of the difficulty between us, and we gave our version of the affair. He then struck us a bar, and we struck him. He struck back at us, and we clinched. In the scramble which followed we got into the aisle, and we got him down and were giving him what he deserved, when the conductor and some of the passengers came up and interfered. Then we were put down."

"They're raising a safe into the tenth story next door." "Yes." "Yes, and there are a lot of people down below who don't seem to realize that the safe side of the street is the side directly opposite."

On the night of the coronation and on the night after two crowns of flame will dominate the region of Westminster from the eminence of the great tower of the new Roman Catholic Cathedral in London. The last bricks will be in position by the end of the week, and the ceremony will be the great feat will indirectly be celebrated by the two circles of light lifted on its topmost pinnacle in honor of the crowning of the King and the Queen. The idea is that of the Duke of Norfolk, who is president of the Catholic Union, and who will be his as he just during coronation week the envoy of Pope Leo XIII.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—2—5—Opera Yada. AMERICAN THEATRE.—2—8—15—City of New York. BROADWAY THEATRE.—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Bean. CHILTON THEATRE.—2—8—Du Barry. DALY'S THEATRE.—2—8—15—King Dodo. EMPIRE THEATRE.—2—8—15—The Importance of Being Earnest. FORTY-SEVENTH STREET THEATRE.—2—8—Foxy Grandpa. HELL SQUARE THEATRE.—2—8—15—Dolly Dolly. KETTER.—31 to 1029—Continental Performance. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE.—2—8—15—The WDA MANIAC. HULL THEATRE.—2—8—15—Divorcement and MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—2—8—Dr. Dill. NEW YORK THEATRE.—2—8—15—The Millionaires of Fortune. OLYMPIA FIELD (Herald-ave., 15th and 19th sts.)—2—8—Continental Performance. PARADISE ROOF GARDENS.—8—Vaudville. THERASE GARDEN.—8—The Black Hussar. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—2—8—15—The Show Girl.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is reported in London that the Hon. Michael Henry Herbert, secretary of the British Embassy in Paris, and formerly connected with the British diplomatic service in this country, will succeed Lord Pauncefote as British Ambassador to the United States.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt spoke at Arlington National Cemetery in answer to the charges of cruelty against the army, which he said, is fighting to bring about peace and freedom in the Philippines.

CITY.—The principal feature of the Memorial Day observances was the unveiling of the soldiers and sailors' memorial monument at Riverside Park and in the City Hall.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Partly cloudy, stationary temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 62 degrees; average, 69 degrees.

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.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE PHILIPPINES. The President's Memorial Day speech at Arlington, after paying due tribute to the heroes who fought to preserve the Union, fittingly dwells upon the work confronting their successors and on the national duty in the present hour.

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