Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Rip Van Winkle.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:15—King Dodo.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Dolly Varden.
KEITH'S—11 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Wild Rose.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:30—Shannon's 23d Regiment Band.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2—8:20—Divorcons and Little Italy.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Why Smith Left Home.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8:15—Chaperons.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Boccaccio.
THE ST. NICHOLAS—8:15—Duss—Concert.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2—8:20—The Show Girl.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	16	6	Furnished Rooms	13	4
Bankers & Brokers	13	1	Help Wanted	13	5
Bank Reports	13	2	Insurance Statements	13	1
Board and Rooms	13	4	Lost	13	4
Business Chances	13	4	Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6
Carpet Cleaning	13	4	Miscellaenous	16	4-5
City Property for Sale	14	2	Notice of Creditors	15	5
			Notice of Summons	15	5
Country Board	14	6	Ocean Steamers	13	3-6
Country Property for Sale	14	2	Proposals	13	2
			Public Notices	13	2
Country Property to Let	14	2	Railroads	15	5-6
			Real Estate	14	1-2
Dividend Notices	13	1	School Agencies	9	6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	13	6-7	Summer Resorts	14	3-6
Dressmaking	13	4	Sum. Resort Guides	14	6
Excursions	13	3	The Turf	16	6
European Advts.	11	1-2	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	6
Foreign Resorts	11	3-6	Trust Companies	13	1
Financial	13	2-3	Work Wanted	13	5-6
Foreclosure Sales	13	2			

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—A special message was received from President Roosevelt urging the passage of a Cuban reciprocity bill at the present session. ==== Senate: The nomination of General William Crozier to be Chief of Ordnance of the Army was considered in executive session, but no vote was taken. ==== House: The Senate bill providing for irrigation of arid lands in the West was passed, with slight amendments.

FOREIGN.—The fifth and final court of the season was held at Buckingham Palace, London, members of the various special embassies being present; at a special court held to receive addresses from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London the King took occasion to pay a compliment to the Boers. ==== French shipping men expressed anxiety over the menace to the mercantile marine of France involved in the Morgan shipping combination. ==== Lord De Freyne, an Irish landlord, secured writs against a large number of members of the Irish Parliamentary party on the ground of conspiracy in connection with tenant troubles. ==== Famine is spreading throughout Siberia, and the stricken people are flocking to Irkutsk, the capital, for relief; conditions are bad, also, in the Transcaspian territories owing to drouth and locusts. ==== Victorien Sardou, the French dramatist, discussed the Rostand-Gross dispute over the authorship of "Cyrano de Bergerac." ==== Many American tourists are in Denmark. ==== Judge Taft's proposals, stating the terms on which the withdrawal of the friars from the Philippines is sought, were made public in Rome. ==== Boers to the number of twelve thousand have surrendered in South Africa up to date. ==== The condition of the Souffrière volcano continues to alarm the people of the island of St. Vincent.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and dull. ==== Charges were preferred against an official of the Water Department for alleged negligence in connection with the pollution of the Brooklyn supply. ==== Manheim Brown, a Molineux juror, whose health suffered from his service in the case, made a demand for $50,000 damages from the city. ==== W. Bourke Cockran fiercely assailed the Tobacco Trust in court. ==== A Boston stockholder of the United States Steel Corporation began suit to prevent the conversion of the preferred stock of the company into bonds. ==== An automobile containing two men dashed off the Palisades near Edgewater, N. J., and fell twenty-five feet; the occupants were cut and bruised and the vehicle was wrecked. ==== Police Captain Foody was indicted. ==== It was learned that Governor Odell was thinking seriously of appointing William Hepburn Russell a Supreme Court justice, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Andrews. ==== Charles S. Shivler, secretary and treasurer of the American District Telegraph Company, was arrested, charged with embezzlement of the company's funds. ==== The stepdaughter of Henry Siegel was injured in a runaway accident at Mamaroneck.

DOMESTIC.—Anthracite operators are planning to have fewer workmen, more work and more pay when the coal strike shall end; a delegation from Illinois workers is on its way to Wilkesbarre to confer with President Mitchell. ==== Captain S. C. Lemly, judge advocate general of the navy, has applied for retirement, on the ground of disability incurred in the line of duty. ==== The annual convention of naval reserves met in Baltimore. ==== Many persons were injured in a factory fire in Philadelphia, but only one dangerously. ==== Major L. W. T. Weller, who arrived from the Philippines on the transport Warren, said he left Samar a howling wilderness.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers; cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 89 degrees; lowest, 65; average, 77.

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THE SPECTACLE OF TAMMANY.

That Tammany has not yet found a resident leader is not clearer than that it badly needs one. Just how much actual power Croker meant to retain when he went through the motions of abdicating and retired to his English estate is a secret which he communicated to few, possibly none, of his colleagues; but it was significant that he appointed a nominal successor who soon ascertained and demonstrated to the public that he would never be permitted to take Croker's place. There is reason to suppose that Mr. Nixon believed at the outset that a real vacancy had been created and that he meant to fill it. Possibly a man of different calibre might have been able to establish his ascendancy and rule as well as reign. Possibly also that is why a man of different calibre was not chosen by the departing chief, and why in succession to Nixon an advisory committee was invested with the semblance of authority. This at least is certain, that the triumvirate is an absurdity when viewed as anything else than an expedient for making it obvious to all beholders that a despotism is essential to Tammany Hall.

Whether Croker is definitely preparing to resume absolute power or is satisfied for the present with playing a waiting game is a debatable question. It is not improbable that he expressed his real feeling when he said after the last election that he was tired of political strife and labor. He is a good deal more than five years older than he was five years ago, and his enemies are more numerous than they were then. As a result of the Tammany rout in November his sagacity was seriously impeached, and he himself can scarcely have failed to realize that his management of the campaign had been unworthy of his reputation. If he were the man he once was the temptation to return and put his foes to flight would be irresistible. Being what he has become, even inglorious repose may appear to him far more attractive than a fight. Moreover, there are not a few of his former followers who believe that it is too late for a successful repudiation of his avowal that his retirement was final. He performed that trick once without much difficulty, but proof is lacking that he is equal to a repetition under existing conditions.

But, whatever Croker's calculations may be, Tammany is suffering, as we have said, for want of an individual and present boss, and is likely before long to insist on having one. It is a common opinion that the triumvirate will not last through the summer. Shrewd and swift action by the presiding officer and the secretary at the meeting of the general committee on Thursday postponed a vigorous display of contempt for the advisory committee, but at the same time indicated the hollowness of its claims and the frailty of its tenure. There are rumors that Murphy, who can at least point to the fact that his name was mentioned, is considering the feasibility of making himself First Consul and reducing his colleagues to a state of innocuous desuetude. But Murphy is not a Napoleon Bonaparte, and his capacity to perform that role is far from being universally admitted.

Meanwhile it is a satisfaction to see the ancient enemy of good government divided against itself and falling into confusion at just the time when the new administration, contending with inherited difficulties, might reasonably look for fresh trouble from a united opposition. In all its long career Tammany has perhaps never given a more instructive exhibition of its unfitness to govern New-York. Appeals for public confidence come with extraordinary impertinence from an organization whose most conspicuous representatives are daily inviting the community to understand that they have no confidence in one another.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL FOR CUBA.

The President's message on Cuba is timely. There may be those who think it should have been sent in long ago. It is true that the President is constitutionally enjoined to recommend to the consideration of Congress, from time to time, such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, and he may do that as frequently as he sees fit. The natural and proper desire to avoid seeming to try to dictate to the national legislature may, however, well constrain the national executive to exercise that privilege sparingly, and only in cases of urgent need. In his annual message of last December, as he now reminds Congress, Mr. Roosevelt recommended for consideration the measure of reciprocity with Cuba, which he judged both necessary and expedient. Six months have passed without definite action upon his recommendation. Surely that is sufficient time for even the most deliberative assembly. It is well that the President has thus given Congress ample time in which to act without further urging. But now that such time has passed, and there is no more prospect of action than at the beginning, it is fitting that he should renew his words of six months ago in no uncertain tone.

His message is explicit and to the point. He sweeps away all attempts to involve the issue with others more or less irrelevant. "The granting of reciprocity with Cuba," he truly says, "is a proposition which stands entirely 'alone.' It has nothing to do with reciprocity with other countries, for the reason that Cuba's relations with us—at our own insistence—are different from those of any other country. It has nothing to do with general tariff revision or tariff schedules. It is already provided for in the existing tariff law. It is simply a question between the United States and Cuba—whether, having required Cuba to treat us on an exceptional footing politically, we shall not put her in the same exceptional position economically; whether, having deprived her of her old market, we shall not open to her a new one; whether, having successfully freed her from bondage and having kept the faith of our self-denying pledge, we shall not complete our work by giving her commercial freedom and the industrial means of life. Such is the question which the President argues with earnest and, we trust, convincing zeal.

The message unmistakably clears the air. There have been some adroitly inspired rumors of late that the President has agreed to the hybrid and spurious bounty or rebate system. They are swept away by this message, which argues and pleads for reciprocity, pure and simple, and nothing else, and which mentions rebates and bounties only to decry such a scheme as of doubtful policy. In brief, Mr. Roosevelt plainly reaffirms his own straightforward recommendations of last December, and those of his lamented predecessor of December, 1898, and December, 1899. He stands by his own policy, by McKinley's policy, by the long established and invariably successful policy of the Republican party. There can be no further doubt or question as to where he stands. We believe there is none as to where the Republican party as a whole stands, or as to what the American people, by an overwhelming majority, desire. The President has pleaded the case so directly and so strongly that he should have the unhesitating support of every member of his party in Congress. If there are those who will still hold out "against the Administration," deeming that a light thing, it will be well for them to take heed lest they find themselves holding out against the will of the American people, which not even they can esteem a slight thing. Nominally the President's message is an appeal for Cuba. In a higher sense it is an appeal for the United States—for the vindication of national honor and the promotion of national welfare. We are not willing to believe that such an appeal can fail to have effect.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM AS AN ISSUE.

It was not just kind of Congressman McClellan to talk at Tammany Hall in defence of the American soldiers in the Philippines and make apology for atrocities on the very day when some Democratic Senators were over here dining with Mr. Edward M. Shepard and planning to make anti-imperialism the leading issue of the next campaign. It would have been more polite to let them indulge the pleasing delusion of at last uniting the Democracy on the Garrison-Atkinson platform, particularly as it was plainly hinted that many sinews of war would on that condition be forthcoming. It is not to be denied that the Democracy needs unity, needs money and needs an issue. If the University Club conference was ready to provide all three it seems like flying in the face of Providence to set the braves of Tammany Hall shouting for the army and the prosecution of the Philippine campaign to a successful issue.

Tammany Hall is an important part of the Democracy, as Mr. Shepard himself testifies. It has been known to make professions which it did not believe for electioneering purposes. Last fall it pretended to love Mr. Shepard and reform, and in 1896 it pretended to love Bryan and free silver, though nobody was deceived in either instance. So next fall it might be induced to support candidates of the anti-imperial contingent, but the heartiness of that support may be judged by the enthusiastic applause which greeted Mr. McClellan when he said:

> No matter what may be the cause of the war in the Philippines, no matter who may have been responsible for existing conditions, both parties are united in believing that the army must be upheld in the work that has been put before it.

There is nothing very startling about that. It is indeed rather a commonplace of loyal sentiment. But it is entirely different in spirit from anything we can imagine coming from the anti-imperialist group, which, however sincere its patriotism, devotes its energies to searching for cause of complaint against American soldiers as a part of the programme to stop the completion of their work and secure an utter change of national policy. Mr. McClellan proceeded:

> There may have been, and I fear there have been, acts of cruelty committed by American soldiers in the Philippines, but let us not prejudge the case, let us not forget the provocation. It is so easy to prefer charges against men seven thousand miles away, so difficult for them to make their defence. I am the son of a regular; hundreds of you who are here to-night wore the blue in the defence of the country; many of you who are here to-night have boys who are wearing the blue in far off Luzon. If any of our men have done wrong you would be first in urging their punishment, but until their guilt is proved let us give them the benefit of doubt. There is no army on earth so near the people as ours. It is recruited from all parts of the country, from the plough and the railroad, from the shop and the factory. It represents the bone and sinew of the people of the United States. It is swayed by the same passions, subject to the same temptations, it has the same virtues, the same vices as have all of us; its merits are our merits, its sins are our sins.

Something like that might have been said by a Roosevelt or a Lodge or a Beveridge and would have been dismissed by their opponents as political buncombe. It is not a Republican who says these things, however. It is a Democratic Congressman, and his views are cheered in Tammany Hall.

Tammany will doubtless support anything and anybody under orders to be "regular," and may in due time be marching in the anti-imperial procession, but the spontaneous expression of the spirit of the rank and file of the organization does not encourage belief in a prospective outbreak of anti-imperial enthusiasm which will fuse the Democracy and sweep the country. Too many Democrats appear to be lost in the abyss of faith in American soldiers.

EXPLOSIVES IN MANHATTAN.

The decision of the Court of Appeals that the subway contractors have had no legal right to keep up such nuisances and offences to public and private rights as they have maintained in Union Square must be accepted as a ruling of much importance in all similar cases. Forty-second-st. is in such a condition that the people of New-York would be amply justified in applying to the courts for relief. In many parts of Broadway the men who are managing operations have been outrageously neglectful of the convenience of the community and defiant of their obligations toward the owners of property and to the general public. The Park-ave. explosion and the undermining of the houses on the east side of that thoroughfare were impressive examples of the lengths to which contractors will often go when not kept in check by inspectors determined to safeguard the public welfare.

Long Acre Square and its neighborhood are now storm centres of the worst kind. Many of the blasts in that part of the city are intolerably violent. The city officials whose duty it is to supervise the use of explosives appear to be apathetic. Local residents may be obliged to appeal to the courts for protection. The blasting is almost volcanic in its violence, and reckless contractors should be held sharply to account.

THE SABBATH IN SCOTLAND.

Scotland is the home of Presbyterianism, and we usually think of that country as one where the most rigid tenets of the faith are maintained in all their ancient strictness. But it seems that public opinion in Presbyterian Scotland has felt the liberalizing tendencies of the time to a considerably greater extent than some of the foremost representatives of the Presbyterian Church in this country. This is especially true in the matter of Sunday observance, to the ancient rules of which the Scots have been traditionally supposed to be inflexibly devoted. But they have got further away from these rules, and are more in sympathy with the needs of the present day than some of their brethren on this side of the water. Edinburgh, for instance, has met the question of running its tramways on Sunday in the only possible way, by running them on that day. "The Scotsman," of Edinburgh, is undoubtedly the most influential and thoroughly representative newspaper of North Britain. It published an editorial article the other day respecting a meeting of the Sabbath Alliance of Scotland in that city, in which it asserts that their lamentations over "the sorrowful declensions of a once Sabbatarian land" in no way represent Scotland or even any considerable section of Scottish opinion. The sense of the country finds no expression in their reports and speeches. They are, it says a collection of well meaning Mrs. Partingtons, vainly and somewhat foolishly striving to arrest and turn backward the tide of time.

The special subject of their lamentations was the running of Sunday cars, as being against God's order. "The Scotsman" and the enlightened Scottish opinion that it represents are not at all advocates of what is generally termed the "Continental Sunday." They believe in the quiet and orderly use of the day as one of worship and of rest, as do the vast majority of Americans who do not adhere to a mistaken conception of it quite out of harmony with the conditions and necessities of the world to-day. Worship and rest do not imply that the day must be entirely given up to churchgoing and to sitting at home. The great mass of the people, as well as the more fortunate few, must have more than this, and they get it. "The Scotsman" reminds the Sabbath Alliance that there is a higher authority than their spokesman for the statement that the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath, and is aware of no divine law by which Sunday cars are prohibited and Sunday cabs and private carriages allowed. "Man" in Scotland, it seems, as elsewhere, means not the few who can keep or hire their carriages, but the many who are glad to get their artificial means of locomotion as cheaply as possible. If it is lawful that a domestic servant should sacrifice the whole or a part of his Sunday rest for the convenience of one man or one family, is it not equally lawful that a few scores of servants of the tramway company should sacrifice their Sunday for the benefit of thousands? They do not make their sacrifice without compensation, as "The Scotsman" points out: the running of Sunday cars has meant an increase of their wages.

Such are the reasons advanced by the chief organ of the best Scottish opinion and representative of the home of orthodox Presbyterianism. They are not strange by any means to the ears of Americans. Would it not be well for the American sticklers for the archaic observance of the Sabbath that allows no liberty to the individual to consider them? Are they not clinging to an idea that is as antiquated and as ill adapted to the needs of the twentieth century as the creed that the Presbyterian Church has just modified; an idea that has been cast aside by their orthodox brethren of Scotland for a more reasonable and more humane conception of a Sabbath made for man? We learn from "The Scotsman" that the real author of the matter in complaint should be considered to be not the tramway company nor the Town Council, who may be supposed to have been influenced by pecuniary considerations, but Lord Balfour of Burleigh. This enlightened elder of the Church of Scotland secured the opening of the Museum in Edinburgh on Sunday. It seems to be laid up against him by the Sabbatarian Alliance; but we can imagine that the more enlightened opinion of Edinburgh is grateful for the boon, as those are grateful for a similar boon who have seen the quiet and orderly throngs on Sunday afternoons in our own museums. Such resources are an enrichment of the day, and their use is most proper to its observance. There is everything to be said in favor of keeping Sunday as a day of rest for the many; but in providing the reasonable and necessary and beneficent means for the enjoyment of that rest it is inevitable that some should have to minister to it. It is, as "The Scotsman" points out, a question not of the divine order but of the rule of three. The path of enlightenment and individual freedom is blocked by the opponents of these things. Here, as in Scotland, those who pose as champions of the Sabbath are the ones who discredit it and render only the more difficult its maintenance as a day really devoted to worship and rest.

Now, if in addition to the coal strike there should be an ice strike—in this weather——!

Police Captain Miles O'Reilly, the "Brooklyn Terror," has made a good beginning. May he go on conquering and to conquer in his crusade against lawbreakers.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment a few days ago decided to appropriate more than $400,000 for a new hospital for contagious diseases, more than $100,000 for three new bathhouses, two on the North River and one on the East River, and also $50,000 for the extension of Riverside Drive. Every one of these expenditures was wisely conceived, and the resulting benefits to the city will be evident to all.

Stick to the point. Are we or are we not to do what expediency suggests and duty demands in Cuba? That is the question. It is for Congress to answer it.

Heat and humidity are pretty bad. When, as at present, smut smoke is added, the triple compound is pretty nearly intolerable. But it is scarcely safe to say that anything is absolutely intolerable—in easygoing, happy go lucky New-York.

Sheehan and Devery say they know how and where Croker "got it." We all wait impatiently for Croker's counter thrusts. It is true enough—every politician knows it is true—that Croker made both Sheehan and Devery. Now the two beneficiaries of old conditions think the white-whiskered tiger is toothless, has lost both fangs and claws and can do no harm. Yet there may be some life left in the old maneater, and in a last furious struggle he may hurt somebody.

The Boers cheer for the King, and the King speaks kind words of the Boers. And Paul Krüger's dream of an anti-British South Africa is somewhere "afay in de Ewigkeit."

The Yaqui Indians in Mexico give the government of President Diaz almost as much trouble as the few remaining rebels in the Philippines cause to the administration in Washington. But the Yaquis are losing ground steadily, and so are the insurgents in the Orient. Before many months have passed the two republics north and south of the Rio Grande will welcome peace, prosperity and tranquillity in every part of their domains.

American jockeys are still riding with wonderful success abroad, and are victorious in many important races. In fact, the boys whom we have sent over the water exhibit more energy, skill and ability than those whom we have kept at home.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The golden text for a certain Sunday school was, "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit" (Luke ii. 40). Little "Ted's" hand went up like a flash when the superintendent asked: "Can any of these bright, smiling little boys or girls repeat the golden text for to-day? Ah, how glad it makes my heart to see so many little hands go up! Teddy, my boy, you may repeat it, and speak good and loud, that all may hear." And they all heard this: "And the child grew and waxed strong in spirit like 2:40."

The Panama.—"Wat ye puzzlin' over the paper fer?" inquired Farmer Korntop.

"Here's an advertisement about a sale of 'pajamas,'" replied his wife. "Wat's 'pajamas,' enny how?"

"Oh, thet's them fash'nable straw hats everybody's wearin' in town."—(Philadelphia Press.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of "Le Matin," of Paris, writing of President Loubet's visit to the Czar, says that when the Russian peasants pass before a bust of the French Republic they make the sign of the cross, "thinking that Russia's ally is the Virgin Mary."

New Light on an Old Subject.—Old Mrs. Hubbard, several years after the poem appeared in print describing her fruitless visit to the cupboard in search of a bone for her poor dog, was speaking of the incident to her next door neighbor. "In the first place," she said, "it wasn't worth making a poem about, and, in the next place, the man didn't get it right. I saw the dog was hungry, and I went to the icebox and got a nice piece of raw beef for him. I don't feed my dog bones. And if I did I wouldn't keep them in the cupboard. The cupboard wasn't bare, either. It was just as well filled as anybody's."

"What do you suppose made the fellow say you went to the cupboard?" asked the neighbor.

"He couldn't think of any other rhyme for Hubbard," replied the aged dame, lighting her pipe with a fresh coal of fire. "These (puff) poets (puff, puff) make me tired!"—(Chicago Tribune.

Thomas Barry, a Boston lawyer was recently examining a Celtic witness in the Boston Municipal Court in a suit having to do with an accident on the streetcars. Here is a fragment of the information elicited by Lawyer Barry's advice that the witness tell the story in his own words: "Well, the man fell in th' str-reet as the car-r passed; thin th' car-r stopped, an' we all ran out. The cr-rowd gathered ar-round th' man and shouted, 'He's kilt! He's kilt!' Thin Oi jumped in, pulled a dozen of the spalpeens out uv th' way, and yells at 'em, 'Yez thick heads, yez! If th' man's kilt, why in hivvin's name don't yez stand to wan side an' let him have a breath of air-r!'"

AS SHE IS SPOKE.

(An educational faddist has given it as his opinion that the quickest way to teach the dead languages is to conform the pronunciation as nearly as possible to that of English.)

Would you a prize in Latin win,
Or would you take a chair in Greek?
Come, learn from us. We'll teach you in
A week.

First we translate for you each gem
You're like to meet with in "unseens"
From Roman Cicero or Dem—
—osthenes.

Next you will learn from us the gist
Of all that Lucy Ann contains;
Then take the dramas of Arist—
—ophanes.

In twenty other works besides,
You must pursue your classic quests;
As, for example, Euripides'
"Orestes."

Be you of white or swarthy skin,
Gentlemen born or sons of yokels,
No stumbling block you'll meet with in
Sophocles.

And fearsome names, which seemed a cough
And sneeze combined, when you were young,
Will evermore trip lightly off
The tongue.

—(London Globe.

Although Mulcahy and Mulhooly were known to be great friends, they were one day observed to pass each other in the street without a greeting. "Why, Mulcahy," a friend asked in astonishment, "have you and Mulhooly quarrelled?" "That we have not!" said Mr. Mulcahy, with earnestness. "There seemed to be a coolness between you when you passed just now." "That's the insurance of our friendship." "I don't understand." "Whoy, thin, it's this way—Mulhooly and I are that devoted to wan another that we can't bear the idea of a quarrel, an' as we are both moighty quick tempered we've resolved not to shpake to wan another at all, for fear we dissolve the friendship!"

Those huge glass bulbs of red and yellow and blue water, which are called show bottles, are gradually ceasing to be a feature of the decoration of druggists' windows. In the past they were as necessary to every drug store as a red and white pole is to a barber shop, but they have not, as the pole has, a well defined history. All that druggists know of them is that they have been always used as window ornaments. The brilliant liquids that they contain are made cheaply and plainly of chemicals and water. Thus, a solution of copper and ammonia makes blue; bichromate of potash makes orange; aniline dyes have of late been used in the chemicals' place, but the liquids fade in a strong sunlight, and have frequently to be renewed. The liquids colored chemically, on the other hand, last well nigh forever. In the drug store at the southwest corner of Broad and Spruce sts. there is a show bottle of a very clear and delicate shade of green. This is a green so fine that many druggists have asked for the recipe that makes it. This, unfortunately, is unknown. A clerk in the shop, twenty-five years ago, colored the water and filled the bottle, and a little later left for unknown parts. Preserved only by a cork of cotton from the air, the liquid has ever since remained as brilliant as it was in 1877. There are, indeed, many show bottles in this city whose contents are from twenty-five to fifty years old.—(Philadelphia Record.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, June 13.—Representative Hepburn, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, having returned from Iowa, where he was renominated, has arranged to call at the White House to-morrow in reference to the course to be taken on the bill for a Department of Commerce, which has been pending for some time in committee. Mr. Hepburn has named Representatives Fletcher, of Minnesota; Adamson, of Georgia, and Richardson, of Alabama, as the subcommittee to act with him in conferring with the President.

Señor de Quesada, the newly arrived Cuban minister to Washington, called at the State Department to-day and paid his respects to Secretary Hay. No arrangement has yet been made for the presentation of the new minister, but he was informed that as soon as the President's convenience served, he would be presented by Secretary Hay at the White House.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

As usual, the Suburban Handicap will attract a large representation of the Meadow Brook and Hempstead set to Sheepshead Bay this afternoon. Indeed, the clubhouse will be thronged with parties from the various country seats on Long Island, who will proceed to the course by means of drags and motor cars. It cannot be said, however, that the races will monopolize the attention of society, for most of the suburban clubs, especially the Tuxedo, the Baltusrol, the Richmond County and the Morris County, as well as the Ardsley and the Westchester Country Club, have arranged an attractive programme of sports for the afternoon, and of dancing, music and other forms of entertainments for the evening.

Military uniforms lent a touch of color and brilliancy to the marriage yesterday afternoon of Miss Nina Quintard to Lieutenant Rigby D. Valliant, U. S. A., at the Church of the Transfiguration. The bridegroom had been graduated from the Military Academy at West Point only the day before, and his best man and ushers consisted of members of his class. They were Lieutenants John Gilbert, John E. Herr, William McCain, Wade Hampton Carpenter, Mark Brooke, G. W. Stewart, Warren T. Hannum and Edward Rehoph, all of whom were, like the bridegroom, in full uniform. The bride, who was given away by her brother, was dressed in ivory satin trimmed with chiffon, the bodice being adorned with a circular yoke of point lace, while her veil was of tulle, and she carried a large bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Grace Parker, the maid of honor, wore a frock of white silk batiste, trimmed with lace, and a sash of yellow chiffon, her large straw hat being trimmed with black tulle and velvet. The bridesmaids—Misses Marion and Catherine Lymah, of New-York, and Misses Frances Grover and Janet Buchanan, of Washington, were arrayed in dainty white silk muslin dresses, relieved with yellow sashes and rosettes, and wore large straw hats, trimmed with black tulle and velvet. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Bradford, of Stamford, Conn., there was a reception at the West Fifty-eighth-st. house of Dr. Edward Quintard, the brother of the bride, at which a large gathering of the relatives and friends of the young couple were present.

Mrs. Andrew Varick Stout will act as matron of honor at the marriage of her sister, Miss Helen Dominick, to Alexander Smith, which takes place at Monmouth Beach, N. J., on Saturday, June 21. The bridesmaids will be Miss Anita Dominick, Miss Carpenter, Miss Curtis, Miss Alice Clark and Miss Maud Knowlton. Schuyler Smith will be best man, and after the ceremony a large reception will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Dominick, the parents of the bride, at their summer home at Monmouth Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr will remain in town at their house, in West Fifty-sixth-st. They go next week to Hempstead to stay with Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, and will take up their residence at Newport early next month.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, who are entertaining a week end party at Florham, their country place near Madison, N. J., will give a large dinner to-night, afterward taking their guests to the club, where there will be a dance.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Trowbridge have left town and gone to Noroton, Conn., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan remain at Garden City, Long Island, until the end of the month, when they go to Newport and open their house there for the season.

Mrs. D. Willis James will give a large reception this afternoon at her place near Morristown, N. J., and Mrs. Arthur Curtis James will assist her in receiving her guests.

Mrs. Henry Whitehouse is expected back from Europe on June 25. She will spend the summer at West Chester, where her husband has taken a cottage for the season.

The Country Club, at Monmouth, N. J., will open to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Olyphant have left town and are established for the season at Valcour, their country place on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg. Their yacht Meada has been put in commission on the lake.

CHANCELLOR ANDREWS WILL REMAIN.

Lincoln, Neb., June 13.—The Board of Regents of Nebraska University has granted an increase of about $1,000 in salary to Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews. His annual compensation is $8,000.

Chancellor Andrews has issued a public statement denying the rumor that he had under consideration an offer of the presidency of Wisconsin University. He says he expects to remain with Nebraska.

O. L. SPAULDING HERE.

O. L. Spaulding, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Mrs. Spaulding came down from West Point yesterday morning on the United States Revenue cutter Gresham, which anchored off Liberty Island. They were taken to the Barge Office landing at the Battery, going thence to the Murray Hill Hotel. Mr. Spaulding said they would spend a few days in the city before going to Washington.

WEDDINGS.

Miss Georgie Seymour Taylor, eldest daughter of the Rev. Francis M. S. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, will be married to George Benson Skinner, of Yonkers, on next Thursday at 7:30 p. m., at the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop George S. Seymour, of Springfield, Ill., and the bride's father will assist in the ceremony. Miss Sadie Adele Taylor, the bride's sister, will be the maid of honor, and Charles F. Skinner, the bridegroom's brother, will act as best man. The ushers will be Edwin Austin Oliver, associate editor of "The Yonkers Daily Statesman"; Lewis N. Newman, William J. Clark, of Yonkers, and Alfred T. Bowles, of Brooklyn. A reception will follow the church service at the rectory, No. 104 Park-ave., Mount Vernon.

Miss Fannie Hull Burnett was married to Wesley Middleton Skillman, of Washington, on Wednesday evening at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Thomas E. Warman, No. 159 West Seventy-eighth-st. The bride was accompanied by her sister, Miss Grace Northal Burnett, as maid of honor. Among those at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. William Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Firth, the Misses Skillman, Maury Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. Serre and the Misses Serre.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who will sail to-day for Genoa and Naples on the steamer Lahn are:

Professor and Mrs. R. L. Cumnock.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Crome and family.
Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Gamble and family.
Miss Augusta J. Chapin.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Loughead.
The Misses Adelaide and Gertrude Loughead.

Among those booked on the steamer Rotterdam to-day for Rotterdam are:

General Thomas H. Barber.
Miss Katheryn Barber.
Henry P. Beekman.
Mrs. P. W. Bedford.
Colonel and Mrs. John Bogart.
Arthur Brentano.
Dr. and Mrs. Arthur R. Elliott.
Miss Kathe Forsythe.
Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Gallatin and family.
Professor and Mrs. F. H. Giddings.
Mrs. G. S. Mackenzie.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Berkeley Smith.

On the steamship Ethiopia for Glasgow to-day will be:

Miss Mabel Fahnestock.
Miss Agnes V. Gibson.
Alexander L. James.
William W. Lawson.
Mrs. Thomas W. Olcott.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Robertson and family.
Mr. and Mrs. George D. Soule.
Charles W. Young.

Some of those who are to sail to-day for London on the steamer Mesaba are:

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon Battle.
Professor and Mrs. Robert W. Deering.
Mrs. John Duer and family.
Professor and Mrs. W. Woolsey Johnson.
The Misses Major.
Louis L. Seaman.
Peter Richards.

There will sail for Naples and Genoa to-day on the steamer Citta di Genova:

Mr. and Mrs. A. D'Ambrosio.
Emilio Cortese.
Mrs. Assunta Cortese.
Mrs. M. E. Martin.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mrs. Cook, of Auburndale, Mass., the widow of Joseph Cook, has presented to Oberlin College, in her husband's name, a marble bust of Scipio Africanus, the conqueror of Hannibal, grandfather of the Gracchi. Mr. Cook's attention was called to this bust by the British archæologist Alexander Forbes, in 1881, when Mr. Cook was in Rome. Its extreme antiquity was vouched for by the American sculptors Story and Powers. The nose and a part of the neck are modern. She has also presented an oil portrait of Wendell Phillips and one of Joseph Cook to Howard University.

Carl Faber, of Munich, son of the famous pencil manufacturer, has given $50,000 to the Germanic Museum at Nuremberg and to the Bavarian National Museum at Munich.

Ambassador Andrew D. White's book, "A History of the Warfare of Science with Theology," has been translated into Italian. The Ambassador will speak at the Fourth of July celebration at Leipsic.

Cady Staley, president of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, has resigned. He will go abroad for a year.

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

"ADAM AND EVOLUTION" AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After the handsome treatment accorded to my former letter both by The Tribune and by Professor H. Goodwin Smith, I regret to be obliged to correct a serious misinterpretation of my paper on "Theistic Evolution" which appears in the professor's rejoinder. That paper of mine did not set to itself the task of readjusting our Scriptural notions so as to harmonize with scientific theories about the origin of man. Its aim was to present some speculations tending to show that nobody has, in the present state of our knowledge, a right to declare Scripture and science irreconcilable. Such speculations ought not, however, in the absence of independent verification, to be indorsed as having any further significancy.

In order to guard against such misunderstanding, the article said: "None of these speculations are presented as solutions of problems which are probably inscrutable, but they do show that there are no insurmountable obstacles raised by scientific evolution against our belief in what Scripture teaches."

G. MACLOSKIE.

Princeton University, June 11, 1902.

THE TYRANNY OF LABOR UNIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: What is the injury caused by the combinations of capital, called trusts, compared with the losses to the public caused by the tyranny of the labor trust, called the Miners' Union, an irresponsible body, headed by shrewd and unscrupulous leaders, who exist only by spreading discontent and fomenting trouble?

Leaving aside the question as to which side is right in the matter of wages, we read daily of intimidation and violence to men and insults to women, but not a paper in the land raises its voice in protest. We have a constitution in the United States, and, while the government is spending thousands in legal fees to find the status of railroad combinations, it sits idly by and sees the great principle of the free right to work shamelessly violated in the States of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia. We have a Sherman Anti-Trust law to protect us from restraint in trade; the union boldly rides over it and stops the output of coal. We have a Common Carrier law and read that laborers and coal and iron police are prevented from going to their destination by railroad; Mitchell and other leaders ride where and when they please. Our legislature spends months in haggling about imperialism and cruelties committed upon treacherous natives in the Philippines, but right at the doors of the Capitol labor unionism is dictator and daily committing cruelties upon American citizens who wish to work. Our Navy Department issues instructions to commanders of war vessels to curtail their consumption of coal to the utmost; will the government also ask Mr. Mitchell, in case there is no coal for locomotives to transport the mails, kindly to allow a few miners to work for as many hours, and for what wages he may dictate, on other people's property?