Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways.
CIRCLE THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Bostock's Trained Animals.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—Facing the Music.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—The Knickerbocker Girl.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Blonde in Black.
LUNA PARK—Thompson & Dundy Shows.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Duss and His Orchestra—Venice in New-York.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Rivals.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
SOUTH FIELD, Columbia University—8:30—Open Air Performance—As You Like It.
ST. NICHOLAS SUMMER GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Boccaccio.
WEST END THEATRE—8—The Banker's Daughter.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Announcements	14	6	Furnished Houses to Let, Country	6	5
Auction Sales Financial	13	3	Help Wanted	10	5
Bankers & Brokers	13	4	Horses & Carriages	4	6
Bank Reports	13	3	Instruction	13	5-6
Board & Rooms	10	4	Lawyers	10	4
B'ks & Publications	10	3	Lost & Found	10	4
B'klyn Property for Sale	6	6	Marriages & Deaths	9	5
Business Chances	10	4	Miscellaneous	14	3-6
Carpet Cleaning	10	4	Ocean steamers	13	5
City Hotels	6	6	Pawnbrokers' Sales	10	5
City Property for Sale	6	6	Public Notices	13	4
Country Board	5	6	Railroads	11	5-6
Country Property for Sale	6	5	Real Estate	6	5
Country Property for Sale or to Let	6	6	Real Estate for Sale or Exchange	6	6
Dividend Notices	13	3	School Agencies	13	6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	10	6-7	Special Notices	9	5-6
Dressmaking	10	4	Steamboats	13	6
Emp'ment Agencies	10	4	Surrogate's Notices	6	6
Excursions	6	6	Storage Notices	10	5-6
Financial	13	3	Summer Resorts	5	1-6
Foreclosure Sales	13	6	Sum. Resort Guides	5	6
For Sale	10	4	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	6
Fur. Rooms to Let	10	4	Trust Companies	13	4
			To Let for Business Purposes	6	6
			Work Wanted	10	5

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Prince Peter Karageorgevitch was chosen King of Servia at the joint meeting of the Senate and Skuptschina at Belgrade; the election was unanimous; Prince Peter accepted the crown under condition that the murderers of the King and Queen should be exiled. ==== Only the clause relating to the opening of two Manchurian ports remains to be settled in terms of the American commercial treaty with China; all interior trade barriers in taxation of goods in transit have been abolished. ==== The civil war in Wadai, a semi-civilized African State, has ended; Dudmorra has been proclaimed Sultan. ==== In the House of Lords a tariff discussion was brought up by Lord Goschen; Lord Lansdowne followed Mr. Balfour's lead in a noncommittal reply. ==== The United States Minister to Turkey has made representations to the Porte regarding the action of the Turkish authorities at Kharpoot. ==== Despite denials, the sailing of J. P. Morgan from Liverpool tomorrow is said to be connected with the Shipping Trust.

DOMESTIC.—Five hundred persons were drowned by a cloudburst at Heppner, Ore., on Sunday evening. ==== The Rio Grande is at flood stage, and great destruction is threatened; considerable damage was done by cloudbursts in Montana. ==== Heavy rains up the State have damaged the crops of small fruits. ==== The reply of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow to the Tulloch charges will be made public on Thursday; the conduct of H. H. Rand, Postmaster General Payne's confidential clerk, is to be investigated by inspectors. ==== President Roosevelt told a delegation from the B'nai B'rith who called on him in regard to the Kishineff massacre that, while this government deeply sympathized with the persecuted Jews of Russia, it could take no official action at present. ==== The anthracite miners' convention met at Scranton; there was much strike talk; President Mitchell advised careful consideration of the questions at issue. ==== Thousands lined the path of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia as it started on its journey to Boston, accompanied by a military and civil parade.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ==== Replying to criticism by Samuel Untermyer, attorney for United States Shipbuilding bondholders, Charles M. Schwab made a definite offer to surrender bonds and stocks of the company in return for the Bethlehem Steel shares he formerly held. ==== A negro murdered Superintendent Macfarlane of the Anti-Policy Society in a Criminal Court Building corridor; Macfarlane was a witness against the negro in a policy case. ==== A receiver was appointed for Cyrus Field Judson, member of many clubs and formerly a director of the International Power Company. ==== Trial of a suit by Horgan & Slattery for $22,500 for unused 69th Regiment armory plans was begun in the Supreme Court.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 63 degrees; lowest, 55.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office. *See opposite page for subscription rates.*

GERMAN ELECTION PROSPECTS.

The German general election, which is to take place to-day, is not expected to be at all revolutionary or even startling in its results. There is before the people no proposal to reverse the traditional policy of the empire, such as Mr. Chamberlain means to bring before the British electorate one of these days. There is no issue upon which the integrity of the empire depends, as there was in England in Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule campaign. The existence of the empire is not at stake, as has been that of the French Republic in more than one election in the last thirty years. Nevertheless, there are important issues, and it is probable that the electoral results will show tendencies of prime moment to the empire, and, indeed, to all Europe.

General attention is perhaps most fixed upon the tariff issue. That is what has most vexed German domestic politics for the last year or two. A new tariff law has been formulated, but it has not yet gone into effect. This election will probably determine whether that law is to be put into effect, and, if so, in what spirit. Nor is that a wholly domestic matter. There are the commercial treaties with other European nations to be renewed, if they can be renewed under the new tariff. These affect Germany's relations with most of the world, and they are largely at stake in to-day's election. Without venturing any prediction, it may be said that the Agrarian party, which is the champion of the highest possible tariff, has been gaining ground and influence to a marked degree, and in the present campaign has been particularly active, aggressive and confident, and there is a general expectation that it will show considerable gains at the polls and in the new Reichstag.

There are also the Socialists. Their party, in spite of all repression and in spite of what looks like gross injustice, has been gaining ground more steadily and more rapidly than any other, and in the last election polled considerably more votes than any other party. There is ample reason to expect that its gains will be continued in to-day's election, and that it will rank as by far the most numerous of all parties at the polls and have a materially increased representation in the new Reichstag. That representation will not, however, be anything like proportionate to its popular strength, because of the injustice referred to. The German principle is that electoral districts shall be about equal in population, so that each Deputy shall represent the same number of voters. That was true when the present constitution was adopted. But in these thirty-odd years the urban districts, which are chiefly Socialist, have increased in population far more than the rural ones, so that now the grossest inequalities prevail, a Socialist Deputy from Berlin representing three or four times as many voters as a Conservative from the country. Were there a new and equitable apportionment the Socialist party in the Reichstag would outnumber any other, as it does now at the polls. But the government, on that very account, refuses to grant a reapportionment, and so, with the largest popular vote, the Socialists will have again to be content with only the third or fourth largest delegation in the Reichstag.

It is not to be expected that any party will have anything like a majority in the Reichstag. No party ever has had such a majority, but the government has had to form for its own purposes a composite majority of several parties leagued together on a basis of compromise. France has at times suffered much from a similar state of affairs, but in recent years she has manifested a strong tendency toward consolidation of minor factions into two or three great parties, one of which shall have a clear majority, as in Great Britain and in the United States. No such tendency is, however, perceptible in Germany, and it is probable that to-day's polling will fill the Reichstag with a dozen or more parties, no one of which, and no two together, will have a majority of that body. Such an assemblage is evidently not the most effective for profitable legislation. But it serves pretty well for a mere debating society, which is what Bismarck intended the German Parliament to be.

FAITHFUL TO THE LAST.

The disposition to force a moral from a single occurrence should not be encouraged, but it may at least be said that the murder of the superintendent of the Anti-Policy Society by a man against whom he was about to testify shows what kind of creature policy gambling generates. It should be some consolation to those who were nearest to Mr. MacFarlane to reflect that he died in the performance of an indispensable service to the community, and that he had done his full share in bringing the work in which he was engaged near to completion.

But, though the detestable business was paralyzed when Adams was sent to State prison, it still survives, and yesterday's tragedy ought to remind the public that the society which has done so much deserves and needs a larger measure of practical support than it has yet received. Its financial resources ought to be promptly made equal to its requirements, and its zeal stimulated by a more general manifestation of interest and approval.

A LOCAL DELUGE.

The latest sufferers from eccentricities of the weather are Montana and Oregon, where destructive cloudbursts occurred on Sunday and Monday. By far the most destructive of these storms was the one which visited the little town of Heppner, Ore. The estimates of the number of people drowned there vary from one hundred to five hundred, and the precise truth may not be known for two or three days. Already, though, it is evident that the mortality exceeds that which attended cloudbursts in South Carolina ten days ago, or the tornado which levelled several cotton mills in the vicinity of Gainesville. Heppner had upward of twelve hundred inhabitants, being the largest centre of population in Morrow County. It was situated on a stream which ordinarily was harmless, but which was swelled to unprecedented proportions by a phenomenal downpour.

Cloudbursts are generated under the same general conditions which produce thunder showers and tornadoes, but they occur only in mountainous districts. The manner in which they are formed is not fully known, because their origin is usually removed several miles from human habitations. Unquestionably, however, an encounter between storm cloud and rocky elevation causes a precipitation which has no equal elsewhere. The discharge is almost as copious and abrupt as the bursting of a dam. From the steep slopes of the mountainside the flow is rapid. The most available path is that of some previously existing creek or river, and this is utilized instantaneously. Sometimes the deluge comes down upon a town in a single wave of enormous height. In any case, the whole affair is over in a few hours. Both in development and duration such a flood offers striking contrasts to those which have recently made mischief in Topeka, Kansas City and St. Louis.

KING PETER.

They are getting on at Belgrade. The grim and ghastly comedy moves forward with the brisk expedition which is the fruit of ample preparation. The enactments of yesterday were characteristic and comprehensive. First of all, the Senate and Skuptschina went to church. We are not informed of the nature of the service, but may confidently assume it to have been one of thanksgiving and general jubilation. Next, they adopted a resolution of amnesty, relieving the assassins of the late King and Queen of all anxiety concerning their precious necks. Finally, they unanimously elected Peter Karageorgevitch to be King in place of the murdered Alexander. That worthy has been waiting events at Geneva, and expressing uncertainty as to his election and also as to his acceptance in case of election, but he will now proceed to Belgrade to consult with his loyal subjects there and, if their advice is favorable, to accept the crown so unexpectedly urged upon him. These things have all been done, and are being done, with that preternatural gravity, not to say solemnity, which is proverbially characteristic of a boiled owl, and which is often the most effective air that can be assumed in a screaming farce. It is all done just as though Peter Karageorgevitch did not know in advance that his way to the throne was to be cleared by slaughter, and just as though it was not a foregone conclusion that the Senate and Skuptschina would elect him King.

Peter is reported to have said the other day that the Servian nation ought to punish the assassins of the late King and Queen, and that "a King who could receive a crown from the "hands of assassins would be their accom-"plice." No doubt he did say so. Those were noble sentiments. But it does not appear that the utterance of them barred Peter's acceptance of the Servian crown or put him in jeopardy of inconsistency in so doing. Not at all. Did not the Senate and Skuptschina decree amnesty for the assassins before offering him the crown? Of course, assassins who have received amnesty are no longer assassins. They are honest and loyal subjects of the Servian crown. It would be grossly improper now to tax them with having done murder. It might even be libellous, though we are not sufficiently conversant with the Servian libel laws to determine that point. But certainly nobody could have any compunctions against accepting a crown from men who have just received a clean bill of moral health from the Parliament of their nation, which Parliament itself had just been at church enjoying the pious ministrations of the Archbishop of Belgrade.

Well, there is no use in any one getting hot over it. In other circumstances no fervor of wrath at such blasphemous infamies could be too great. But why grow angry with Servians? They know no better. They have not the slightest conception of the hideousness of their conduct. There is no occasion even to be surprised at their deviltries. They do these things because, as the old hymn writer said of the fighting of beasts, "'tis their nature to." The various powers, although their moral senses may revolt at these abominations, may as well accept them as a matter of course and recognize King Peter as a lawful sovereign, ruling—spare the mark!—"by the grace of God!" That is to say, they may as well do so if they mean to continue recognizing the independence of Servia and the consequent right of the Servians to make a hell on earth in their own peculiar way. There is just one untoward and discordant fact in the situation—that is, that Lieutenant Lazarus Jovanics was successful in his attempt at suicide. An officer capable of killing himself with grief and chagrin at not having had a chance to help butcher a woman really ought to have lived to be Prime Minister of Servia!

UNNECESSARY SMOKE.

Health Commissioner Lederle's firmness in insisting that a local electric light company shall promptly abate the nuisance created by smoke from one of its plants cannot be considered unreasonable. That policy has been enforced in scores of other cases, and it would not be right to suspend it here. If one individual or firm complies with the ordinances no other should be permitted to ignore them for an indefinite period. In the present instance either hard coal should be used, or soft coal should be burned in such a manner as to avoid the emission of smoke.

To the many convincing proofs that this community already has that the latter alternative is practicable a fresh one was added last week by "Engineering News." In the columns of that periodical appears an address recently delivered at the University of Illinois by Professor L. P. Breckenridge on a special study of the art of burning Illinois coal. This, he points out, contains a larger percentage of volatile material than the semi-bituminous coal of Pennsylvania, and consequently presents greater embarrassments. These problems have been solved, however; and it is self-evident that if satisfactory results can be had with Western soft coal, they are equally attainable with any other fuel in which there is not a larger proportion of volatile substances.

Professor Breckenridge considers two contingencies—the designing of new plants and the utilization of existing facilities. For the former he recommends automatic stokers, uniformity in the size of the coal, provision for strong draught, and the introduction of enough boilers and furnaces to permit the occasional laying off of one or more units for repairs. Where no important change is to be made in the installation extra care in firing will quickly reduce the smoke to an almost imperceptible minimum. Again, by means of steam jets completeness of combustion may be promoted. The latter plan involves the consumption of a little more fuel, and sometimes is attended with objectionable noise. For small plants, though, it is deemed the simplest and most effective remedy. "Where there's a will there's a way," the proverb says. According to the Chicago expert there are several ways out of the predicament in which New-York smoke producers find themselves. If the latter adopt none of these it would seem to be their own fault.

PLUNKITT AND NAGLE.

It is rumored among local politicians that if by any mischance Tammany should carry the local election in November Plunkitt, the well known dispenser of Wigwam patronage, whose chief office and headquarters are in the halls of the County Court House, where he has been a squatter for years without the least warrant of law or equity, and where he summons his associates for consultation, will be appointed Street Cleaning Commissioner.

Were there no other reasons for opposing Tammany, that alone would be sufficient. Our street cleaning is admirably done at present. Plunkitt at the head of the department would accomplish no more than the Tammany district leader Nagle accomplished; and everybody knows that Nagle's failure was complete.

THE WORK OF THE GAUSS.

The German Antarctic expedition has returned to civilization sooner than might have been expected, and without being able to report any startling achievement. The Gauss was expected to find winter quarters on the ninetieth parallel of east longitude, or about due south of Calcutta. It was hoped that she might penetrate the ice to latitude 70, near the still hypothetical Termination Island, but she did not come within three and one-half degrees of that region. When the ship was frozen in, the season had advanced to February 22, which corresponds to August 22 in the Northern Hemisphere. Only a month remained before the arrival of the equinox plunged the area inclosed in the Antarctic Circle in darkness. For this and other reasons exploration with sledges was not pushed very far. The winter base of the British expedition, eighty degrees to the eastward, was more than twelve degrees further south; and Captain Scott managed to work his way poleward to a greater distance from his ship than seems to have been covered by the Germans. Inasmuch as Dr. Drygalski, in charge of the latter, had provisions enough for three years, it is somewhat surprising that he should abandon the enterprise so soon. As yet it is uncertain whether he met with unforeseen discouragements or felt that he had accumulated all the information he wanted. In either case, he has departed from the original programme, which included a cruise along the ice barrier of the Antarctic continent westward to a point beyond the meridian of Cape Town.

However, the value of the expedition is by no means limited to the discovery of land not positively known before in the vicinity of Dr. Drygalski's winter quarters. A vast amount of data relative to ocean depths, marine forms of life and auroral and magnetic phenomena, to say nothing of geological and botanical specimens, will have been secured. These will supplement similar facts and material collected by other expeditions, and prove of great importance to a number of sciences. Quite apart from the close approach to the pole, these objects alone have long been thought to afford adequate reason for such undertakings as that of the Gauss. When all of the results of her work are digested there will doubtless be ample cause for congratulation.

Now that the Germans have left the field attention will be directed afresh to the British, who are likely to stay out at least another year; to the Swedish expedition which sailed simultaneously with the other two, and the Scottish party which was dispatched a year later. Further news from Captain Scott can hardly be expected for several months. Captain Bruce was last heard from on January 31 this year, when he left the Falkland Islands, off the coast of Patagonia, to explore Weddell Sea, southeastward of Cape Horn. It is too soon to feel any special solicitude for him. Dr. Otto Nordenskjold is not quite so experienced a navigator as his famous uncle, but really knows more about the kind of work in which he is engaged than the commander of any of the other expeditions here referred to. Much confidence may be felt in his safe return. The Swedes are operating in nearly the same quarter as the Scots. As they have a sub-station in or near the Falklands their ship will probably be reported first from that point. Whether Dr. Charcot, who originally intended to lead a French expedition to the North, but afterward decided to visit the Antarctic regions instead, will be able to start this year is doubtful. If he does, and meets with even a fair amount of success, the world will have at its disposal ere long the fruits of five highly interesting ventures.

Official figures confirm the general impression that this is an era of extravagance in the management of college sports. Plain living and hard work should be the guiding principle for undergraduate gladiators. They ought not expect to be treated like princes or prima donnas.

The more extensive the exposures of the schemes of the swindlers East and West who promise incredible profits on deposits or speculations large or small, the more astonishing it appears that men and women can be so credulous as to risk money with almost any rascal who sends out letters and circulars assuring them of fabulous gains. Millions of dollars have been stolen from hundreds of thousands of the guileless by means of such dishonest assurances, and millions more will be stolen hereafter in similar ways.

It is undoubtedly sound policy to develop and improve the parks we now have as speedily as is compatible with other interests. But it may also be sound policy to look a good way ahead in acquiring land for new parks. If a tract that is not needed now, but evidently will be needed a few years hence, can now be secured for a low price, and is likely to cost a great deal more a few years hence, it would seem to be the part of wisdom to secure it now.

That water may some time become a substitute for coal as a source of power is the wild suggestion of a press correspondent, in reporting certain experiments recently made in New-Haven. An assistant professor and an instructor in physics at Yale University are credited with the work in question, but, fortunately for their reputations, are not distinctly associated with the conclusion. Professor J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, England, has noticed that a great variety of substances possess to an infinitesimal degree the property of giving off a kind of radiation whose most obvious effect is photographic. Water is one of these. All that the Yale men have done, apparently, is to get somewhat higher results than the English expert did. This is of academic interest, of course, but gives no promise of industrial importance. Gold can be extracted from high grade ore and from sea water. It exists in both. The expense of separation is low enough to make the former a source of profit, but is too high to encourage the utilization of the latter, although the supply is unlimited. If it costs several thousand times as much to derive power from the Becquerel emanations of water as from coal, the latter will continue to enjoy its present popularity.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When the President was in Kansas Secretary Root received a request from the people of Quincy, Ill., that the monitor Arkansas stop at that town on its way down from the Exposition ceremonies. Mr. Root handed the telegram to the President, who repeated it to Secretary Moody in Washington, adding: "Root says he has no monitor named Arkansas, but thinks you have one in your department. If not, he suggests that you try the Postmaster General," and the President added instructions that the monitor visit every city on the Mississippi where it could find navigable water, because he wanted the public to see one of the modern floating fortresses. The monitor went aground through the falling of the waters of the Mississippi. In the mean time Secretary Root left the President's party and returned to Washington, while Secretary Moody joined the President, and on May 12 the President sent a telegram to the Secretary of War, saying: "Moody reports that the monitor Arkansas has run aground in the Mississippi and is likely to be laid up there indefinitely in consequence of your recommendation. He asks that the army of the United States be called out to get her afloat and to tow, pole or carry her to deep water."

Egad! 'Tis True.—Mrs. Knox—Vulgar habit Mr. Neerbye has. He's forever saying "Gad!"
Mr. Knox—And then there's his wife's habit. She's forever doing it.—(Philadelphia Press.

A cow and a young lawyer supplied one of the humorous incidents of the flood at Topeka. The cow succeeded in reaching the big Melan bridge. She wandered back and forth disconsolately, and occasionally gave voice to a mournful bellow. On Saturday the heart of a young lawyer was touched by the spectacle of such distress. He got a boat and a bale of hay and started to the relief of the animal. On striking the current in one of the streets he was promptly upset, and nearly drowned. Not discouraged, he got another bale of hay and another boat and for the second time heroically essayed the passage. This time he succeeded. He carried the bale well up on the bridge, cut the wires, spread out the hay, and drove the cow up to it. She gave one sniff and contemptuously walked away. She had been just twelve hours off grass, and her paunch was still full. Under the circumstances she might have become induced to eat hay in about a week. The young lawyer now knows more about the wants and the habits of cattle.

The New Warfare.—A supply of bubonic bacilli sufficient to spread death and panic in Constantinople, Salonica and many other places has been in readiness for a long time. In the dirt of Constantinople and Salonica plague germs, once set free, would multiply by millions. The Sultan would take flight and his palaces, built with the blood and tears of Bulgarian laborers, would be deserted. The plague would demoralize the Turkish Army and disperse it.—(From the "Sofia Sophiska Vedomosti."

Lay the gleaming sword aside—a ploughshare let it be;
Beat the spear into a hook with which to prune the tree;
Set the cannons upon end, and plant in each a vine;
Make a picket fence of all the muskets placed in line;
War has changed—its implements will go by other terms;
Now we'll have our battles fought with microscopic germs.

"Bring the good old microbe, boys; we'll have another song"—
That will be the chorus as the soldiers march along.
Streptococci, culture tubes, and animalculæ—
They will hurtle o'er the field throughout the bitter fray.
Even now New-Jersey's filled with men who hustle for
Skeeters full of deadly germs, to train them all for war.

Later on the pension rolls will show some wondrous claims
Made by crippled veterans who cannot spell the names
Of the weird bacilli foes who punctured them, and bit
Savagely upon the skin at every point they lit.
Oh, it will be thrilling just to see a regiment
Charging on the frightened foe, on vaccination bent!

What a shout of bravery will come from one and all
When from far off battle lines we hear the toxin call!
How the scientists will leap, and microscopes will clank
When the government demands more serum in the tank!
But the heroes—woe for them! Alas, they'll be despised
And accused of fearlessness—when antisepticized!
—(Chicago Tribune.

A German paper, the "Frankish Courier," in giving an account of the wedding of Herr Joseph Pfeffer to Fraulein Josepha Haushofer, says that about 260 persons sat down to dinner after the ceremony. The guests were served with 5,500 pounds of meat, 250 puddings and 770 gallons of beer. That is about twenty-five pounds of meat, one pudding and two and a half gallons of beer a head—a very fair allowance even for people with such good appetites as the Germans.

"SHERIFF, LEAVE MY GUN."
(Kentucky Mountaineer's Version.)

Sheriff, leave my gun;
With it I killed a cow
To start the feud my son
And I have going now.
'Twas my forefather who,
With that old rifle, shot
His foeman through and through.
Oh, Sheriff, take it not!

That old familiar lock
My father's hand has pressed;
The ramrod and the stock
I prize o'er all the rest.
Sheriff, it must not go!
Without it in my care
How could I shoot my foe
From back behind somewhere.
—(Chicago Record-Herald.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, June 15 (Special).—Sir Chen Tung Liang Chen, the new Chinese Minister, was formally received by the President at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. The presentation was made by Secretary Hay. The exchanges between the President and the minister were cordial and felicitous. The minister was accompanied by the official staff of the Chinese Legation.

Soon afterward Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, called on the President and presented to him a personal gift from the King of Italy, consisting of twenty volumes of war reports of Prince Eugene of Savoy and a copy of Dante's "Divine Comedy." The President expressed his appreciation of the gift, and desired the ambassador to return his thanks and cordial wishes to the King.

Later in the afternoon M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, presented to the President a gift from President Loubet of France. It was a handsomely printed and bound volume containing the records of all the Frenchmen who came to America to fight in Washington's army.

President Roosevelt went to Baltimore to-night to attend the Sängerfest. He travelled in a special car attached to the regular train, arriving in Baltimore at 8:20 o'clock. He spent an hour and a half in that city, and returned before 11 o'clock. Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German envoy, accompanied him. The President will leave Washington to-morrow morning at 8:30 o'clock in a special train for Charlottesville, to attend the commencement exercises of the University of Virginia, returning to-morrow night. He has definitely decided to go to Oyster Bay on June 27, and will make no other trips out of Washington before his departure for his home. He hopes to have two months of rest before resuming his duties at the White House.

Baron von Sternburg, Baron von Rheinbaden, the Prussian Minister of Finance, and General Frederick D. Grant were the President's guests at luncheon.

THE CABINET.

Washington, June 15 (Special).—Secretary Root returned from a visit to West Point and Oswego, N. Y., to-day, and resumed his duties at the War Department.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, June 15 (Special).—The Italian Ambassador will not make his contemplated trip to the Pacific Coast, but will sail, with Signora Mayor des Planches, for Italy about July 1.

The Belgian Minister is about to sail for Europe, where he will be joined by Baroness Moncheur, who is now in Mexico with her father, Ambassador Clayton.

Herbert Dering, of the British Embassy, will sail on Wednesday for a six weeks' vacation, which he will spend in England and Sweden.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 15 (Special).—Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, who have planned to spend the greater part of the summer at Beauvoir, their country place near Washington, where they have been since May, will go later in the season to Long Island, where Mrs. Dewey's brother-in-law and sister, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Ludlow, have a country home. The Admiral called on the President to-day.

The marriage of Miss Anita Veronica Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Phillips, to Lieutenant Gilbert C. Smith, 2d Cavalry, was celebrated quietly this evening at the Phillips home, No. 1,919 K-st. Only a small company was present at the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Mr. Pierce, chaplain at Fort Myer.

Ex-Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards and their children will bid goodby to Washington next week, when they start for Narragansett Pier. Owing to the promotion of Mr. Richards to a Federal judgeship in Ohio he will make his home in Cincinnati.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

A number of well known people are booked to sail for Europe to-day on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, among the number being Joseph H. Choate, jr., and his bride, who was Miss Oliver, of Albany; Mrs. E. H. Harriman and Miss Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, with their son and daughter; Henry G. Barbey, William O'D. Iselin, P. Lawrence Aspinwall and Charles Baring. Charles Lanier is booked to sail for Europe to-morrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore left town yesterday for their camp, on Moosehead Lake, in Maine, where they will remain until they sail for Europe early next month. They expect to return to this country from abroad in time for the latter part of the Newport season.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have arranged to go this week to their camp in the Adirondacks, where they propose to remain until the end of the month.

Mrs. William Elliott Zborowski, who arrived on Sunday from Europe, will make a brief stay at her place in Westchester before going to Newport for the summer.

Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin leaves town next Monday for Saratoga, with her mother, Mrs. George P. Andrews, and will make a brief stay there before proceeding to her country place at New-London for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. McVickar will likewise spend the summer at New-London, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable are at Tuxedo, occupying their cottage on Wee Wah Lake.

J. Dunbar Wright has left town with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright, and his sisters, Mrs. J. Parker Mason and Mrs. J. Edgar Carlies, for a trip through the West, which is to take in the Yellowstone Park, California and Washington. On his return by way of the Great Lakes he will sail for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierrepont Edwards have left town for the season and are at Eastcote, their country place at Bar Harbor, for the summer.

Henry T. Sloane, who is cruising with his daughters on board his yacht, the Idler, has arrived at Newport, where he proposes to make a short stay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. K. Duer, who are still at their house, in East Fifty-third-st., will spend the summer at their cottage at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. James Russell Soley and their daughters will likewise spend the season at Southampton, Long Island, as will Mrs. Chester Griswold, who has taken a cottage there for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence B. Elliman have left town for the season, and are at their country place, at Tenafly, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Warren leave here this week by automobile for Chatham, Cape Cod, Mass.

James J. Van Alen has arrived at Newport, where he will make only a few days' stay before proceeding to Canada for a fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Waddington, of Paris, are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander at Tuxedo. Francis Waddington is the son of the French statesman of that name who, after being Minister of Foreign Affairs, represented his country for many years in London, and whose widow, a daughter of President King of Columbia University, has recently published a volume of memoirs.

Monsignor Seton, who has just been appointed by the Pope Archbishop of Heliopolis, in partibus in fidelium, that is to say, advanced to the titular dignity of an archbishop without being intrusted with the administration of an archdiocese, is the best known Roman Catholic prelate in New-York society, and the only one of American birth who has ever been admitted to and graduated from the Academia Ecclesiastica at Rome, which is restricted exclusively to theological students of noble birth. He belongs to the American branch of the historic Scotch house of Seton, and among his many relatives in this city are Alfred Seton, who married Miss Mary Barbey; Alfred Seton Post and Louis Sands.

Dr. and Mrs. John M. Beekman leave town at the end of the week for their country place at Westhampton Beach, where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger has abandoned her projected trip abroad, and will spend the greater part of the summer at Newport, where she will be the guest of Mrs. J. P. Kernochan.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., June 15 (Special).—Egerton L. Winthrop is expected at his cottage, in Bellevue-ave., to-morrow.

Ex-United States Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who will pass the season at Pinard Cottage No. 5, is registered at the Casino.

Late arrivals at the Hotel Aquidneck are Frank H. Clark and Mrs. E. Stewart, of New-York, and G. W. Wynor and A. Lindsey, of East Orange, N. J.

Henry Lasker, of Springfield, Mass.; M. E. Blatherberger, of Philadelphia; H. C. Bassman, of New-York; J. L. Aronson and W. A. Tarbell, of Boston, and S. H. Fuller, P. S. Mattox and M. Kennedy, of New-York, are at the Perry House.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Smith and Miss Natalie Smith, of Philadelphia, are at the Bayview, Jamestown.

Mrs. Selfridge, wife of Rear Admiral T. O. Selfridge, of Washington, has arrived at their cottage, the Barnacles, Jamestown, for the season.

Mrs. Crawford Wheatley, of Americus, Ga.; Major H. C. Potter, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Donaldson, Miss Maud Donaldson and Francis Donaldson, of Philadelphia; John Wing, of New-Bedford, and Captain Lloyd England are at the Gardner House, Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendrickson, of Providence, have arrived at the Lippitt cottage, Connecticut Park.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson is entertaining Mrs. Wichener, of New-York, at the Nutshell, in Catherine-st.

Mrs. Arnold Hague, of Washington, is occupying her cottage, on Beacon Hill.

Miss Satterlee, of New-York, is visiting Miss Gibbs at her cottage, in Gibbs-ave.

Alexander Morton, of New-York, who is occupying quarters at the Berkeley; George A. Huhn, Harry S. Lehr, Captain H. C. Schumm and Colonel William Innis are registered at the Casino.

Countess Zborowski, whose husband was killed recently in an automobile accident in France, will arrive in a day or two at the Pumpelly cottage, in Gibbs-ave., which she has taken for the season. The countess arrived in New-York on Saturday.

Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmett, sister of Miss Josephine Johnson, whose marriage to Henry A. C. Taylor takes place here on June 24, arrived this evening, and is the guest of her mother. Mrs. Emmett will remain until after the wedding.

Mrs. F. Ormond French is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Oakland Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane, who have been visiting friends, left to-day for Lenox, where they will pass the summer.

Late arrivals this evening are Sidney J. Smith, E. M. Tailer, Mrs. H. L. Burnett, Lloyd Mayer, Robert Walton Goelet, Stuyvesant Leroy, Mrs. C. C. Pell and Miss Charlotte Pell.

Miss Therese Scott is the guest of her brother, George S. Scott, at Belmead, in Bellevue-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Tompkins, of Lakewood, N. J., arrived this evening at their cottage, Ashurst Villa, Old Beach Road.

LENOX NOTES.

Lenox, Mass., June 15 (Special).—Trinity Episcopal Parish voted to-day to allow the heirs of Richard Goodman to erect a tablet to his memory in Trinity Church, of which he was a warden and vestryman for thirty-four years.

Mr. and Mrs. William Allen, of New-York, have leased the Field cottage, on Field Hill, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ashwell and Dr. R. B. Kimball are at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

The Rev. Roselle J. Phillips, of Syracuse, has been appointed assistant rector of St. Stephen's Church, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Goodkind and Miss Lily Goodkind, of New-York, are at the New American House, in Pittsfield.

Daniel Gregg, jr., of Brooklyn, has bought the Gilbert estate, on the State Road, in Great Barrington.

Dr. E. M. Culver, of New-York, has been entertaining T. S. Veasto, of New-York, at Great Barrington.

Count and Countess Doninic, of Rome, Italy, are being entertained by Mrs. Mark T. Robbins, in Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Perkins, jr., of New-York, and son, are guests of Mrs. George E. Perkins, at Brookside.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Rice, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. F. Fitzgerald, Miss Power and J. W. Bennett, of New-York, are at Greenock Inn.

The Misses Goodrich, of Hampton, Ga., have opened their country place on the South Lee Road.

Mrs. Hubert Judd, of Brooklyn, has arrived in Lee for the summer.

The Rev. Dr. Lindsey, of the Boston University, who was pastor of the Lenox Methodist Church fifty years ago, is registered at Curtis Hotel.

A WEDDING.

Miss Margaret Chalmers Holbrook, daughter of Justice William C. Holbrook, was married last night at her home, No. 16 West One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., to John Kirkland Clark. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles J. Young. Owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father, the wedding was quiet and there was no formal reception.

MRS. SAGE ORDERS A MAUSOLEUM.

Troy, N. Y., June 15.—During her recent visit to this city, Mrs. Russell Sage placed an order for a mausoleum to be erected on the Sage lot in Oakwood Cemetery. It will be similar to the tomb built for Jay Gould, being modelled after the Parthenon. The mausoleum will be twenty feet wide and proportionately long. The exterior will be of granite and the interior of marble.

JUSTICE PARKHURST STRICKEN.

Bath, N. Y., June 15.—Supreme Court Justice John F. Parkhurst, of this place, was stricken with apoplexy to-day, and was unconscious for fifteen minutes. Physicians say he will recover.

MRS. ROOSEVELT JOINS BOOK CLUB.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, June 15.—The Oyster Bay Book Club has just been organized for this year, and among the members is Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt. She has taken much interest in the club, and has done much toward promoting its interests. Many other prominent residents of the town are members of the club.

ADMIRAL RIVET CALLS ON MAYOR.

Admiral Count Rivet, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron of the French Navy, called to pay his respects to Mayor Low yesterday. The Admiral is now in port with his flagship, the Tage, which is lying off West Thirty-fourth-st. With Admiral Rivet was his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Jean Aubry, and the French Consul, Gaston Velten. All three spoke in English. They were in citizens' dress, all wearing frock coats and top hats. The Admiral joked with the Mayor, compared the high buildings of this city with the symmetrical buildings of Paris, commented on the weather, and invited the Mayor to visit his flagship. The Mayor will return the call in person or send James B. Reynolds, his secretary.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are:

P. Lawrence Aspinwall.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. De Costa.
Miss Rafaela Acosta.	Mr. and Mrs. John F. Carroll.
Mrs. E. H. Harriman.	Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Cromwell.
Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Pratt.	Miss Gladys L. H. Cromwell.
The Misses Pratt.	Miss Dorothea K. Cromwell.
Dr. and Mrs. Louis McLane Tiffany.	
Octavio A. Zayas.	

On the Finland, which arrived here yesterday from Antwerp, were:

Dr. and Mrs. M. P. Ravenal.	Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Thayer.
Dr. J. F. Thompson.	

Among those booked to sail to-day for Italian ports on the steamer Umbria are:

E. E. Beeson.	Miss Lillian A. Merritt.
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bush.	Mrs. John S. Nicholas.
Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lane.	

FUNERAL OF GENERAL M'COOK.

Buried with Military Honors at Cincinnati.

Dayton, Ohio, June 15.—Simplicity marked the funeral of General Alexander McDowell McCook this afternoon. There were present only members of the family, close friends and members of the Loyal Legion. The Rev. Maurice E. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated.

Cincinnati, June 15.—General McCook was buried here to-day, a battalion of the 3d Infantry doing military honors.