Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Prince of Pilsen.
CONEY ISLAND—Bostock's Trained Animals.
CRYSTAL GARDENS—8:30—Darling of the Gallery Gods.
CASINO THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Runaways.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Facing the Music.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Knickerbocker Girl.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Blonde in Black.
LUNA PARK—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals and Thompson and Dundy Shows.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Duss and His Orchestra—Venice in New-York.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—2—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2—Shannon's Band—8—Pain's Pompeii and Grand Fireworks—9—The Sultan of Sulu.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS SUMMER GARDEN—2—8—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Martha.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—At the presentation of an address to Mr. Chamberlain at the Constitutional Club, the Colonial Secretary and the Premier made speeches which showed that they were in entire accord regarding the scheme of fiscal revision. ═══ The German Emperor expressed warm sentiments of friendship for the President and people of the United States at a dinner given by Ambassador Tower at Kiel. ═══ King Edward's birthday was celebrated in Great Britain and the colonies; his majesty attended on horseback the ceremony of the trooping of the colors on the parade. ═══ Socialists in the second German elections increased their representation in the Reichstag by twenty-three seats. ═══ The signing of the Cuban treaties has been postponed until next week; little work is being done by the Congress. ═══ In the races at Kiel the German Emperor's yacht, the Meteor, won the American Cup, presented by J. P. Morgan; the Navahoe was first in her class.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt gave a luncheon at the White House in honor of Sir Thomas Lipton. ═══ It was authoritatively announced that Postmaster General Payne will not resign unless his health breaks down. ═══ Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith replied to the Tulloch charges against his administration of the Postoffice Department. ═══ The temper of the people in Wilmington made the situation there still very serious; the danger of further rioting has not passed. ═══ In the stockholder's suit to prevent the increase in the capitalization and bonded indebtedness of the Cramps, Mr. Stotesbury, who floated the loan, testified that he obtained the money only by an appeal to the civic pride of Philadelphia, as individuals, banks and trust companies all refused to lend the money. ═══ It is understood that the test of the turret of the monitor Arkansas developed a weakness in the foundation. ═══ Three Republican district conventions made nominations for Assemblymen. ═══ The 7th Regiment will break camp at Peekskill early this morning, with the record of one pleasant day in the field.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular. ═══ Bishop Potter replied to the open letter of the Rev. R. C. Fillingham in regard to the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. ═══ It was learned that Jerome and Clarke were devoting themselves chiefly now to an effort to land Charles F. Murphy. ═══ The Interurban Street Railway Company announced that it would give transfers at about fifty more points of intersection. ═══ The police made raids on six poolrooms and captured 592 prisoners. ═══ A great cotton house issued notices of delivery of July cotton to the aggregate of 90,000 bales; the receivers will have to pay about $5,750,000. ═══ Two men were badly hurt in a fight between Irishmen and Italians. ═══ Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Interval, Dekaber, Baseful, Andy Williams, Bon Mot, Valour.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, followed by showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 56.

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.*

UNDER BROADWAY.

The request of Mr. August Belmont, representing the subway construction interests, for authority to build a spur from Forty-second-st. down Broadway to Union Square, raises three questions—namely, whether an addition to the rapid transit system now nearing completion should be undertaken without delay, whether the proposed route is the best, and how much money the city is able to advance for the purpose through the sale of bonds.

Nothing was said, we believe, at the meeting of the commission on Thursday, when Mr. Belmont's proposal was taken into consideration, about the terms which he is willing to make, and some doubt has been expressed as to whether the offer of a year ago holds good; but our supposition is that it does. It will be remembered that the Belmont-McDonald company in July, 1902, proposed to build the Brooklyn extension for $2,000,000, exclusive of the sum fixed for terminals, or for $3,100,000 to build the Brooklyn extension and the Broadway spur. The latter proposition was well received by the public and officially commended, but the commission was advised that it could not legally be accepted, inasmuch as a Broadway extension had not been included in the invitation to bid for the tunnel to Brooklyn. Coming now before the board as a separate proposal, it can, of course, be entertained under the present law, and there seems to be no reason why the Belmont interests should expect more favorable terms than those which they were satisfied with a year ago and which are well within the limit imposed by the city's financial condition.

It has already become a commonplace that the tunnel roads now nearly finished will not meet the transportation requirements of New-York for a single year, or, probably, even for a day. More underground roads must be built in the near future. Mr. Parsons's elaborate and interesting scheme of subway development has not yet been sufficiently examined, and will have to wait for a time; but a line under Broadway, connecting at Forty-second-st. and Union Square with the original lines, and at Thirty-third-st. with the Pennsylvania crosstown tunnel, would certainly be of great advantage, and should be undertaken, we think, with as little delay as possible—unless it can be shown that substantially the same ends would be better served by a line connecting along a different route with the Pennsylvania and the Forty-second-st. tunnels. It has been suggested that a road under Seventh-ave., instead of under Broadway, and continuing to the lower end of the city, would be preferable for two reasons—because it would be nearer to the great retail shops of Sixth-ave. and because Seventh-ave. would admit of four tracks while Broadway would admit of only two. There is force in these arguments, but they do not seem to us conclusive. If Broadway is losing retail trade it does not follow that a railroad under it would suit the convenience of a relatively smaller number of persons now or in the future than would have preferred that route some years ago, and we believe the contrary to be the case. Broadway not only above but below Union Square was the rapid transit route originally chosen, it was not abandoned because another route was deemed intrinsically better, and we are not aware that there has been any change of expert opinion on the subject from that day to this. As to the other consideration which we have mentioned, it seems reasonable to regard a Broadway extension from Forty-second-st. to Union Square not from the point of view of an independent two track road, but as an expansion of the main line by which its usefulness would be greatly increased.

Nevertheless, we agree with "The Evening Post" so far as to admit the wisdom of carefully considering the comparative advantages of Seventh-ave. and Broadway, perhaps with special reference to ease of connection with the Pennsylvania station, and it is to be presumed that the commission will give due attention to the matter.

MR. SMITH'S LETTER.

The frank and manly letter of ex-Postmaster General Smith to Postmaster General Payne concerning the Tulloch charges, which is published in another column of this issue, confirms the belief which we have always held that Mr. Smith was not justly to be blamed for the irregularities which Mr. Tulloch revealed. It was absolutely impossible for the Postmaster General, particularly in the emergency that confronted him in 1898, to keep a check on every detail of administration and know that his confidence was not abused.

He came into office just as war was declared, and, without any experience, even of the routine work of the department, had largely to extend the postoffice along lines for which there were no precedents to guide him. He naturally had to depend largely on his experienced subordinates. If they all had been honest, there would doubtless have been a great many mistakes and technical irregularities. It is only too evident that they were not all honest. Wrongs were committed which the Postmaster General had no way of detecting, or, if he did question them, it was possible for subordinates to make them appear in a favorable light. In some cases, as Mr. Smith says, he "was not convinced "of the necessity or propriety of the transac- "tions," and he gave instructions that they should be stopped. Of course, when inspectors were on the track of irregularities, those who feared exposure warned them not to touch this or that particular abuse, because it was a personal matter of the Postmaster General. That is a favorite trick of culprits. How many thieves try to frighten off policemen by protesting that they have a private understanding with the chief, and that the officers will be "broken" if they interfere with the "system"? Such talk was entitled to no credence, and the thoroughgoing report of the inspectors on the cases which they were warned to leave alone completely disposes of the insinuation.

Mr. Smith seems to have done all that could reasonably have been expected of him, under the circumstances. Hindsight is always better than foresight. After the exposure of a whole system of irregularities, it is easy to see the evil motive underlying acts which before would have appeared perfectly proper and wisely taken to meet an emergency plausibly explained. It is fair to Mr. Smith to say that he makes no attempt to escape responsibility for anything that may justly be charged against him. He does not attempt to shift blame on anybody else. His review of the situation does, however, show clearly the good reasons that he had for the course which he took. His straightforward statement about his own trifling personal patronage and his explanation of his general policy of administration will command general confidence and respect.

THE PETITION TO THE CZAR.

The President's promised forwarding of the Jewish petition to the Czar should result in good. If not, it assuredly should not result in evil. So much may unhesitatingly be said about it. It is to be assumed that the Czar does not approve the persecution of the Jews. Assurances are frequent and earnest that he regards the United States with cordial friendship. If, then, the President of Russia's "traditional friend" deems this petition to be worthy of his attention, and worthy to be forwarded through the diplomatic agencies of this country, it is difficult to see how the Czar can fail to look upon it as also worthy of his consideration; and our knowledge of his lofty and humane principles forbids us to doubt that if he does receive and consider the petition he will be moved to effective action toward remedying the evils of which complaint is made.

It does not seem that reception of the petition by the Czar would violate the principle recently laid down by his government—namely, that it will not be possible for Russia to receive any representations regarding the Kishineff incident from any foreign power, and that Russia must insist upon other powers refraining from interfering in her internal affairs. The President's action will not be interference in Russian affairs. It will not even remotely hint at such a thing. It will not be "a representation from a foreign power." The petition is not a government document. The United States is not protesting against persecution of the Jews nor making petition for religious equality. All the President is doing is to recognize the fact that citizens of the United States cannot enter into direct correspondence with the sovereign of a foreign State, but can communicate with him only through the diplomatic department of the American Government, and to place the agencies of this government at their command.

These considerations indicate how void of offence to Russia the President's action will be. They also invite expectation of conduct on Russia's part that will be equally void of offence to the United States. The President frankly tells the B'nai B'rith that he can give no assurance concerning the reception of the petition by the Russian Government. No. But it is to be assumed that a respectful and courteous communication, forwarded and presented in a respectful and courteous way, will receive respectful and courteous treatment. It may be or may not be received by the Czar. It may be or may not be acted upon by him. But it would be strange indeed if the presentation of it were made a matter of offence between two friendly countries, or if the attitude of the Czar or his government toward it were such as to impair in any degree the cordial relations existing between Russia and the United States. Such relations would be fragile indeed if they could not endure such an incident as this.

We are aware, in a painful and humiliating degree, that recent occurrences in one of our own States have tended to impair the moral force of an American protest against savagery; so that we should not be able to resent with any grace a retort of "Tu quoque" or a suggestion that the physician should heal himself. But at least it is to be observed that neither the American Ambassador to Russia nor the Secretary of Legation who acts as Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg hails from the State of Delaware, and that the B'nai B'rith is not known to exert any especial influence in the neighborhood either of Price's Corners or of Wilmington.

ANARCHY ENTHRONED.

Wilmington has at last begun to enforce law —against the negroes. A number of colored men who engaged in rioting have been arrested and held for trial, and in some cases sentenced summarily to fines or imprisonment. In the long list of arrests, however, we find the name of just one white man—aside from the alleged leader of the original burning mob whose case was remanded by the authorities to his supposed associates in crime, and who has since been freed in obedience to their will. Nevertheless, as everybody knows, the aggressors in the secondary riots after the original lynching were the whites. They went through the streets of Wilmington threatening negroes, invaded cars and maltreated black women and children. It was only when the negroes, maddened by such wrong and finding the authorities unwilling to protect them, retaliated that the officials gained courage to enforce the law, and then they enforced it only against the blacks.

Of course, they did right to arrest blacks who were disorderly, but why do they not arrest whites also? Whatever excuse they may make to themselves for not punishing the persons who burned the murderer at the stake, they can have no excuse for failing to get evidence and punish the white rowdies who attacked innocent negroes in the mere indulgence of barbarous instincts. The violence on the part of the negroes is what they themselves invited. Unless they show some disposition to punish the whites who goaded the negroes into rioting they become practical partners of the white rioters and pervert their authority into an instrument of race persecution.

Every day the government of Delaware sinks lower in the estimation of civilized men. Lynching is no new thing in this country, humiliating as is the confession. Public officers have frequently failed to do their duty in suppressing disorder. Governors, mayors and police authorities have more than once been slow to assert the supremacy of law. But we think this is the first time that an American State has ever acknowledged the supremacy of the mob and confessed that its judicial machinery operated in obedience to rioters. That is the most significant and ominous feature of the situation. There is a vast gulf between the inefficiency of authorities which permits a lynching or allows lynchers to go unpunished and that recognition of the mob as a legitimate influence in government involved in the fixing of bail and the alteration of a complaint, and the discharge of a prisoner by the courts in obedience to disorderly demands.

Never before have we known of public authority sitting, pen in hand, while rioters stood behind the chair and moved the writing arm to make it record the judgments of anarchy. That is what the courts of Wilmington have done.

THE MACFARLANE FUND.

In response to the appeal of Captain F. Norton Goddard, president of the Anti-Policy Society, contributions amounting to about $2,000 have been received for the family of Superintendent MacFarlane, who lost his life in the performance of his duty; but that should be regarded as only a good beginning. During the persistent struggle of the society to obtain the passage of a law under which the policy gamblers could be convicted and a detestable business broken up The Tribune kept its readers well informed as to the importance of that effort. Since the passage of the law the whole community has been made to realize its value by the conviction of Adams and the general discomfiture of the ring of thieves who had long preyed on ignorance and poverty while stimulating with devilish ingenuity the passion to which they appealed. Policy is not a game, it is an outright swindle of the vilest possible description. If, as we have often said, those from whom a great sum was directly stolen in petty driblets had been the only victims, there would have been far less reason for indignation and little cause for sympathy. The curse and infamy of policy are that it takes from innocent women and children their honest earnings and all the comfort of hard lives, and the meanness of it is unspeakable.

In the work of ridding the community of such harpies as Adams and his satellites Mr. MacFarlane bore an indispensable part. His vigilance, his vigor and his courage were in constant requisition. He knew that his enemies were eager to put him out of the way, and if, perhaps, he sometimes cheerfully reflected that threatened men live long, he was fully conscious of the risks he invited. As Captain Goddard has said, he put his heart and conscience, and, as it proved, his life, into the work. He was a martyr in a good cause, and his fellow citizens have not done enough when they have paid a tribute of respect to his memory. They have not done nearly enough when they have raised $2,000 for his widow and his little daughter. A much larger sum, preferably made up of small individual contributions, which would make the givers feel richer, not poorer, ought to be provided to maintain them and to cheer their hearts with a sense of public gratitude for the services of a man who was faithful unto death.

A PATCHWORK REICHSTAG.

The new German Reichstag is now complete save for half a dozen seats, and its party composition may be observed with certainty. The Centre, or Clerical, party will still be the strongest of all, though not so strong as hitherto. It has now 99 members, and should it get all the six yet to be heard from it would only just equal its former number. There is scarcely a possibility that it will do so, however, and so it will doubtless enter the new Reichstag with fewer than its former 105. The Socialists have made the greatest gains of all, having now 79 members against only 57 before. The Conservative parties have now secured 69, and so are not likely to equal their former 74. The National Liberals, contrary to expectation, have gained a little, having thus far 49 against 47 in the old Reichstag. The Richter Radicals have thus far 20 against 27, the Barth Radicals 9 against 14, and the South German Radicals 6 against 7. The Poles have 14, the Alsatians 10, the Anti-Semites 1 and the Danes 1.

The six seats of which account is not taken in these figures cannot change the relative standing of the chief parties nor greatly affect the balance of power. It is evident, therefore, that the new Reichstag will be as much a patchwork affair as was its predecessor. Indeed, it will probably prove more difficult than before to compose from these varied elements a majority coalition upon which the imperial government can depend for support in the important policies it has in contemplation. More than ever before the Socialists are a force that must be reckoned with. It would seem strange for the Emperor to turn to them for aid, and scarcely less strange for the Centre to form an alliance with them. Yet stranger things than either of these have happened in politics.

Among the larger contributions to The Tribune Fresh Air Fund received during the present week has been one of $2,000 from Mr. Henry Phipps. The example thus set by Mr. Phipps is one which we hope to see widely followed in the immediate future by those able to give large amounts as well as by the givers of smaller sums. The weather of the last week has not been such as commonly turns thoughts and desires toward the country. But it must be realized that cool and rainy weather cannot last forever. The blazing heat of midsummer may be upon us at any moment, and when it comes The Tribune Fresh Air Fund must be ready with cash in hand to meet the occasion. It is therefore especially grateful to receive contributions both large and small at the very opening of the season, so that the managers of the Fund may know how largely to plan their campaign and may be ready to begin the campaign on time. Of course, every cent of Mr. Phipps's $2,000, and every cent contributed by any one to the Fund, will be exclusively for the direct and necessary expenses of the little beneficiaries of the Fund. Not one cent ever goes for salaries, or office rent, or board, or any such thing. It is the practice of that salutary principle that enables The Tribune Fresh Air Fund to do so large a work in proportion to the money contributed.

Confessions of "boodling" are now fast and frequent in St. Louis. Don't we need dozens of them right here in New-York?

Mr. Lewis Nixon is no longer a favored candidate for the Tammany nomination for Mayor, and he has decided that nothing can induce him hereafter to accept the chairmanship of Fourteenth Street committees selected by the Sage of Wantage for the extirpation of Red Lights.

The walking delegate may be abroad, but is it certain that he is far enough abroad? Should he take up his abiding place in Terra del Fuego or in the Aleutian Islands, who would miss him here? Does Parks soberly suppose that we can tolerate him and his fellow conspirators indefinitely?

Public sentiment in favor of muzzling dogs which run at large has been steadily gaining ground. No restraints upon canine vagrants should weigh in the balance against the possibility of a single case of hydrophobia among human beings. Thorough regulations in England have there almost entirely extirpated the disease. We can hardly be too thorough in our precautions here.

Long June days full of sweetness and light are precious throughout the temperate zones, but dismal, doleful weeks between May and July, such as we have been afflicted with, thrust into what is usually our most charming summer time, incite to treasons, stratagems and spoils and fail to tame the savage breast.

The indictment of an ex-Congressman charged with criminality in connection with the postoffice frauds is only one of many proofs that these matters will be searched through and through, and that accused persons against whom sufficient legal evidence has been obtained by thorough and energetic investigation will be brought before trial juries to clear their skirts if they can. This is as it should be.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In a suit relating to brewery property, reported in "Case and Comment," an eminent and very dignified counsellor was one day reading to the court some manuscript affidavits which were not over legible, and by mistake read the word "mash" as "wash." Counsel on the other side, who was small of stature and polite in manner, but keen in intellect and frequently sarcastic, was immediately on his feet, and with a somewhat irritating deference of manner, begging his opponent's pardon, etc., asked liberty to suggest that the word which the eminent counsellor read "wash" was really "mash." Somewhat nettled, the counsellor thus corrected thanked him for the information, and added that he was not himself very familiar with terms used in the brewery business, as he had never spent much of his time in a place of that kind. "Are we to understand, then," said his opponent in his suavest manner, "that the eminent counsellor wishes us to infer that his early days were spent in a laundry?"

SATIATED!

[It has become, says "The Court Journal," an affectation to decline to drink champagne. There must be hundreds of very young men who make it a rule to refuse it, for the sole reason that there is the suggestion of a rumbustious "past" in so doing.]

I fear I cannot say with truth
I loathe the wine I loved in youth.
I still would like to feel, you know,
Its fine exhilarating glow;
But while the youngsters' pulses dance
With nectar from the grapes of France,
I sit with ennui-haunted soul
And play my lone ascetic role.

I watch with knowing glance and grim
The bubbles winking at the brim;
But, when politely asked to drink,
I, like the bubbles, simply wink,
And hint of boisterous days of yore,
When magnums perished by the score;
Of nights of revel, feast and noise,
Such as would kill most modern boys!

Thus, having set all eyes agog
Over so desperate a dog,
Whose lusty youth's the sole defence
For ostentatious abstinence,
I prove how prodigals decline
On simple drinks like cowslip wine,
Until, at twenty-one, they drop
To lemonade and ginger pop!

—(Punch.

Many are the uses of the telephone. Just now it is being used, according to "The London Chronicle," in Berlin as the sole means of communication between the outer world and the only known case of plague in Europe. In experimenting on a rat a young bacteriologist met his death. The "strain" of B. pestis which he used was very weak, and would probably not have proved fatal had he not been already tuberculous. His young male nurse caught the disease, and is now isolated with a young doctor, who is playing the double part of physician and nurse. The precautions taken are typical of modern German science, and the chances of an epidemic are infinitesimal. Rigid disinfection has been employed, and every one who was or might have been near the late or present victim has been subjected to prophylactic inoculation of anti-plague serum. This is also being used as a therapeutic measure in the case of the patient, who will in all probability make an excellent recovery.

"Have you ever been married?" asked the magistrate. "No," replied the prisoner at the bar of justice; "but I've been blown up by dynamite."—(Philadelphia Record.

All things come to Paris—even the mosquitoes, which are now more familiar than agreeable in a city which but lately knew them not, nor desired acquaintance. The many sheets of ornamental but stagnant or sluggish water are believed to have something to do with a situation which is rendering mosquito nets a necessity in many houses. Various remedies are suggested—from filling up the ponds to poisoning the water.

By Their Wives Ye Shall Know Them.—The unknown man walked down the aisle of the smoking car and stopped before a seat where another unknown man sat reading voraciously.
"May I sit by you?" he asked, meekly.
"Certainly," replied the occupant, without looking up. "May as well be sociable. Rice is my name."
"And Freeman is mine. May I ask what you are reading?"
"Certainly."
"Well, what are you reading?"
"'Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.'"
"Pure trash; I have my wife's word for it."
"Who's your wife?" inquired the original occupant, beginning to betray signs of interest.
"My wife is Mrs. Freeman," with some signs of pique.
"Never heard of her. Literary shark, is she? My wife's strong for Mrs. Wiggs. You see—er, why, she wrote it."
"My dear sir," shouted the quondam critic, "there seems to be a fatal misunderstanding somewhere. Let me introduce myself again as Mr. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman."
"And I," grinned the man with the book, "am Mr. Alice Caldwell Hegan Rice, of course. Why didn't we do this before? Happy to know you." —(Princeton Tiger.

In Norway drunkenness is punished by imprisonment. As soon as a man is incarcerated the delinquent has a loaf and wine morning and evening. The bread is served in a wooden bowl full of wine, in which it has been soaking for an hour. The first day the drunkard swallows his allowance willingly enough. The second day it seems less pleasant. At the end of eight or ten days prisoners have been known to abstain altogether from the food thus pitilessly presented. This course of treatment finished, the drunkard, except in rare instances, is radically cured. At least, so it is said.

Poor Child.—"I hear Jack Kandor was here to see the baby," said Mr. Hoamley.
"Yes," his wife replied.
"I suppose the first thing he said was: 'He looks just like his father'?"
"No; the first thing he said was, 'Good heavens!' Then he said that."—(Philadelphia Press.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 26.—The President entertained Sir Thomas Lipton at luncheon to-day. The other guests were Secretary Moody, Andrew D. White, formerly ambassador to Germany; William Fife, the designer of Shamrock III; R. A. C. Smith, vice-commodore of the New-York Yacht Club; Assistant Secretary Sanger, Adjutant General Corbin, George W. Perkins, of New-York, and Senator Hanna. The state dining room was used, and the table was decorated with flowers and ferns. Sir Thomas arrived at 1 o'clock, and was cordially received by the President, whom he met on his last visit to this country. The members of the party discussed the coming yacht races, the President exhibiting keen interest in them. After the luncheon Sir Thomas started for New-York, travelling in the private car of President Loree of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Ex-Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith took breakfast with the President this morning.

President Roosevelt and a party of friends enjoyed an old fashioned dinner last evening at the log cabin of the Dickey family on the Virginia side of the Potomac at Great Falls. The party, which included, besides President Roosevelt, Civil Service Commissioner Proctor, James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations; Gifford Pinchot, of the Agricultural Department; Mr. Coolidge, of New-York; Surgeon General Rixey, of the navy, and G. G. Boteler, of this city, met at the home of Dr. Rixey, in Alexandria County, Va., at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the trip to the Dickey home was made on horseback, the President riding Wyoming, the gift of the cowboys and citizens of Douglas, Wyo.

President Roosevelt dined with Secretary Hay at the latter's house to-night.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 26.—General and Mrs. Corbin this morning drove to the Willard, where Sir Thomas Lipton and Mr. Fife were registered, and Mrs. Corbin took them for a visit to the Corcoran Art Gallery, thence for a drive through the Mall, passing the Smithsonian Institution, and then to the Library of Congress. Last evening a longer drive was planned, by which some of the suburban beauties of the District were to be shown to the visitors, but the rain this morning caused a change of programme.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Many yachting parties have been organized to witness the trial spins of the Shamrocks, which are to take place to-day off the Hook. The Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club regatta will likewise attract a large number of pleasure craft to Oyster Bay, and owing to the fine weather the exodus from town to country houses and country clubs for the week end has been unusually large. Indeed, town will be relatively deserted both to-day and to-morrow from a social point of view.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, who arrived on Wednesday from Europe, have left town for Elmcourt, their country place at Lenox, where they will spend the rest of the summer.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss C. Helen Parish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James C. Parish, to Archibald M. Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Brown. The wedding is expected to take place in the fall at Southampton, where the parents of both the young people have country places.

Sir Michael and Lady Herbert sailed yesterday for England on board the Celtic.

Mr. and Mrs. William Massena Benjamin, who were married about a fortnight ago at Grace Church, are at present at the Delaware Water Gap.

The Misses Cameron, daughters of the late Sir Roderick Cameron, have organized a fête champêtre, to be given on July 11 on the lawn of Clifton Burley, their place on Staten Island, in behalf of St. John's Episcopal Church at Clifton, Staten Island. The military band from Fort Wadsworth will furnish the music.

Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott are booked to sail for Europe on July 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mercer Pell will spend the summer on their farm at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

Mrs. James Hude Beekman is still in town. She starts next week for Southampton, where she will make her headquarters at the Meadow Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus M. Lawrence celebrate their silver wedding this evening by a dinner and reception at Bonnie Brae, their place at Flushing, Long Island.

Mrs. Henry D. Knowlton and Miss Knowlton left town yesterday for Bar Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Orson Hoyt has sailed for France in the Kaiser Wilhelm II to join Mrs. Hoyt, who sailed two weeks ago, and who is at Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt will be the guests of the Count and Countess de Castellane during July and August. Mrs. Hoyt, who is the daughter of A. Frank Richardson, of New-York, was one of the bridesmaids at Madame de Castellane's wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Brown, of No. 36 East Sixty-ninth-st., have a lease of Camp Lou, near Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, for the season, and took possession of it this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who have been abroad for two years, will sail for home on July 17, and will go directly to Eastbourne Lodge, their place at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehouse have been at Newport for a month or more at the Muenchinger King cottage, and on the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse will join them at Eastbourne Lodge.

Lord and Lady Dunmore and their daughters, the Ladies Mildred and Victoria Murray, have arrived at Boston from England on board the Saxonia.

Minturn Post Collins, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Collins, was married the night before last to Miss Flora Isham, daughter of William B. Isham, at the latter's house at Kingsbridge. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Richards.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., June 26 (Special).—Mrs. William H. Sands entertained at dinner to-night at Tower Top. Mrs. Sands's daughter, Miss Anita L. Sands, left to-day for Boston, where she will visit friends. Mrs. Sands will go to Hartford to-morrow for a few days.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer entertained a small dinner party at Wayside to-night. The decorations were simple and there was no music.

Mrs. Payne Whitney entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Edgerston.

Miss Jacqueline Noel arrived this afternoon and is the guest of Lieutenant Commander Noel at the Naval War College.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kip arrived to-day and are at the Muenching, or King, cottage.

Miss Prime, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Frederick Prime Garrettson, at Touro Manor.

Mrs. Charles Daniels, of Buffalo, will arrive in a few days at Oak View Villa. Mrs. Harry Hamlin and Chauncey J. Hamlin will accompany Mrs. Daniels.

Miss Florence Lyman, of Boston, arrived this afternoon at her cottage in Webster-st.

J. De Forest Danielson and Hollis H. Hunnewell returned this afternoon.

Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull and Mrs. A. T. Getze, of Philadelphia, are at the Thorndike, Jamestown.

T. Chester Walbridge, Mrs. M. M. G. Clifft, of Pittsburg; Edward Mallinckrodt, jr., of St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Taylor, Frank C. Taylor, Roger W. and Norman H. Taylor are registered at the Gardner House, Jamestown.

C. N. Beach and family, of Providence, are at their cottage in Conanicut Park for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, of Riverton, N. J., are at their cottage at the Dumplings, Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, of Philadelphia, are at their Jamestown cottage, Harbor Entrance, for the summer.

Mrs. Baird, of Philadelphia, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Henry S. Jeans, at Jamestown.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. P. Sailer and family arrived this morning and are at their cottage, Red Top, for the summer.

Mrs. Francis Smith, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Tunstall Smith cottage, Jamestown.

Miss M. E. Wardwell, of Boston, is visiting Mrs. Frank W. Andrews at Sunset Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt and family, of Providence, are at the Breakwater, Ledge road, for the summer.

F. W. Aymar, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lincoln and Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Cody, of Cleveland, Ohio, are registered at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore entertained at dinner to-night at Chateau-sur-Mer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitz Hugh Whitehouse, who have been abroad for two years, will sail for home on July 17, and will come directly to their house here, Eastbourne Lodge.

The Newport Country Club and the Newport Golf Club, recently reorganized under the direction of the Newport Country Club, had their formal opening yesterday. There were no visitors, owing to the unpleasant weather. The sunshine to-day brought many to the clubhouse, which has undergone but slight alteration since last summer, the principal change being in the management. At the recent meeting in New-York the directors concluded that the fees and dues were not large enough, and now $40 entitles members to the privileges of both clubs, and $10 is the fee for women for the golf club only. For the club privileges only the men will be taxed $15 and women $10.

There has been talk of having an automobile racetrack on the Country Club property, but it is not likely to be carried out this season. James A. Stillman, Theodore K. Gibbs and Henry A. C. Taylor have been re-elected to take care of the interests of the association.

Mrs. W. Thompson, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Julien T. Davies at Pine Croft, in Purgatory road.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman have returned from New-York.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany is the guest of Mrs. William Payne Thompson at Bruen Villino, in Bellevue-ave.

William Storrs Wells and James T. Woodward were among the evening's arrivals.

KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

His Majesty on Horseback at the Trooping of the Colors—The Queen Present.

London, June 26.—King Edward's birthday was officially celebrated to-day in London and at all the home naval and military stations. All the government buildings were decorated with flags, salutes were fired, the warships at all the ports dressed ship, and the troops were reviewed.

The main ceremony was the trooping of the colors on the Horse Guards Parade here, which the King attended on horseback. This was the first time he had ridden since his last illness. The parade ground presented a highly picturesque scene. Queen Alexandra, the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of Albany, the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Henry of Battenberg and her children and the Khedive of Egypt occupied seats in the central window of the Horse Guards' building, while all the other vantage points were occupied by smartly gowned women, Cabinet Ministers, members of the House of Lords and House of Commons and others. Many Americans were present, including the staff of the United States Embassy and the American rifle team, which was under the guidance of Major General Lord Cheylesmore.

The King, who wore the uniform of colonel of the Grenadier Guards, rode on the ground surrounded by a brilliant staff, including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, Field Marshal Lord Roberts and others of the Headquarters Staff and an unusually large gathering of foreign military attachés. As his majesty halted at the saluting base the massed bands played the national anthem. After an inspection of the troops the ceremony of trooping the colors was carried out.

Their majesties returned to Buckingham Palace heartily cheered by the crowds along the route.

GEN. BROOKE CHOSEN PRESIDENT.

Annual Meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

Boston, June 26.—The public meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac was held in Faneuil Hall to-day, with Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A., in the chair. Lieutenant Governor Curtis Guild, jr., welcomed the society in the name of the State, and Mayor Patrick A. Collins welcomed the veterans to the city. General Brooke, in a brief speech, thanked the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor. After a poem by Henry Franklin King, of Cambridge, the oration of the day was delivered by the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, of Hartford.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Major General John R. Brooke, U. S. A.; recording secretary, Brevet Colonel Horatio C. King, Brooklyn; corresponding secretary, Colonel William F. Fox, Albany; treasurer, Lieutenant Frank S. Halliday, Brooklyn.

The various corps connected with the society also elected officers.

NEGRO WINS CORNELL SCHOLARSHIP.

The Mount Vernon High School, less than ten years old, was credited at the State assembly of principals a year ago as second to none in the State, and it has given proof of this for several years in the competition for scholarships at Cornell University, by getting two of the three allotted to Westchester County. It made the same record this year, the awards having been announced on Thursday, and one of the scholarships went to a negro lad, W. Frank Lyle, who stood highest in the percentages. Lyle was a graduate of the school this year. He was the first colored boy to be graduated, and he was vigorously cheered when he obtained his diploma. Professor A. B. Davis, a brother of Captain Davis, of the army, has been the principal of the high school since its beginning.

LIPTON RETURNS FROM WASHINGTON.

Sir Thomas Lipton, with William Fife, and Secretary John Westwood, returned from Washington last night, arriving soon after 10 p. m. The party went across the Cortland-st. ferry, and boarded the tug Cruizer, which had permission to land at Pier No. 8. The tug took them to the steam yacht Erin, lying at anchor off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The Erin then went down to the Horseshoe at Sandy Hook and anchored for the night.

RESIGNATION OF CAPTAIN M'BEE.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Seaboard Air Line Railway Captain V. E. McBee, fourth vice-president, offered his resignation, to take effect on July 1. The duties of the fourth vice-president will be divided among the other officers of the company, and the office of fourth vice-president will not be filled at the present time.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail to-day for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg are:

Mrs. B. E. Bensinger.	Thompson Newberry.
W. S. Larned.	Colonel and Mrs. A. L. Varney.
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. Goldsmith.	

Among those who expect to sail to-day for Glasgow on the steamer Columbia are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Althouse.	George Lawson.
Judge and Mrs. J. Arthur.	Dr. and Mrs. Warren A. James.
Miss Nellie Burnett.	Miss Anna Rogers.
Mr. and Mrs. William G. Kay.	Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Young and family.

Some of those who will sail to-day for Liverpool on the steamer Campania are:

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Allison.	Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Bennett.
Charles C. Auchincloss.	Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Platt.
Charles R. Auchincloss.	Mr. and Mrs. Carl Stoeckel.
Mr. and Mrs. James T. Barry.	Mrs. Galt Smith.
The Very Rev. M. J. Geraghty.	Mrs. H. L. Cammann.
Mr. and Mrs. E. Francis Hyde.	Mrs. E. H. Carstairs.
C. Carl Prytz, Spanish Consul in Cuba.	Miss C. Furniss.
	Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Westcott.
	Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Tree.
	F. W. Whitridge.

Booked to sail to-day for Antwerp on the steamer Vaderland are:

Mrs. A. H. Batchelder.	Mrs. William E. Russell.
Mrs. Virginie Bertrand.	Professor and Mrs. W. A. Wyckoff.
Mrs. Harold Brown.	Judge and Mrs. David Leventritt.
The Rev. E. S. Lines.	Miss Leventritt.
Edwin Lines.	Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Ford.
Professor and Mrs. John V. Van Pelt.	

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

Professor and Mrs. Herman Babson.	Mr. and Mrs. Theron G. Strong.
Miss Augusta J. Chapin, D. D.	Miss Martha Prentice Strong.
Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Pearce.	Theron R. Strong.
	John B. Stanchfield.

On the Minnetonka will sail to-day for London the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goodman.	J. Wilson Leakin.
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hubbard.	General Benjamin Le Fevre.
Mrs. Betsey L. Hubbard.	H. Snowden Marshall.
	Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ord.
	George S. Rockwood.

ADMIRAL SANDS'S SQUADRON SAILS.

Boston, June 25.—The squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Sands, which came here to participate in the dedication of the Hooker statue, sailed to-night for Orienta Point, Long Island, where it will participate in manœuvres and gun drill the coming week. The squadron is expected to return here on July 10 to take part in the semi-centennial celebration of the town of Nahant.