Amusements.

CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways.
CONEY ISLAND—Bostock's Trained Animals.
CRYSTAL GARDENS—8:30—Lifting the Cup.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD, Coney Island.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
LUNA PARK—Thirty-nine Big Shows Daily.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Duss and His Orchestra—Venice in New-York.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8—Japan by Night—Otoyo.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—2—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—Shannon's Band—8—Pain's Pompeii and Fireworks—9—A Chinese Honeymoon.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—Trial by Jury and Cavalleria Rusticana.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The first of the three great requiem masses for Pope Leo XIII was held in the Sistine Chapel; a short conclave is apparently expected by the cardinals; the faction opposed to Cardinal Rampolla was reported to be showing greater hostility to his plans. ═══ A movement for the independence of Hawaii was started at a session of the Home Rule Convention at Honolulu. ═══ General Antonio Ramos, one of the last revolutionary chiefs in the field in Venezuela, surrendered his force of four hundred men, with arms and ammunition, to the government. ═══ King Edward and Queen Alexandra were warmly welcomed at Londonderry, where several addresses were presented to them. ═══ It was reported at Salonica that Bulgarian officers had started for Sofia to renew the dynamite outrages. ═══ John G. Long, United States Consul General at Cairo, was killed at Dunbar, Scotland, by an accidental fall. ═══ Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons that a tariff bill would be introduced.

DOMESTIC.—Without giving any reason for the act, Russia informed the State Department that it had decided to reduce by two-thirds the offices in this country where passports to Russia have been viséd. ═══ An elaborate plan for manœuvres of the combined North Atlantic fleet off the New-England and Long Island coasts was announced for August. ═══ Washington officials expected the grand jury there would indict George W. Beavers. ═══ William Smith, the nurseryman, has broken ground at Geneva, N. Y., for the William Smith College for Women, to which he expects to leave most of his large fortune. ═══ The authorities at Ithaca are ready to supply the city with artesian well water. ═══ Attorney General Cunneen announced a change of venue for the application for a receiver for the New-York Building Loan Banking Company from Albany to New-York, argument to be heard August 10. ═══ Troops and posses are chasing the prisoners who escaped from the California penitentiary; several of the convicts have been shot. ═══ It is said that numerous land frauds have been discovered in Mississippi.

CITY.—Stocks closed weak after early strength. ═══ A. B. Hepburn said that a financial crisis was impossible; other bankers thought the atmosphere cleared by the recent course of affairs in Wall Street. ═══ It was learned that the 'Frisco road had secured control of the Evansville and Terre Haute; E. S. Horley resigned as president of the latter, and B. F. Yoakum was chosen to succeed him. ═══ Justice Mayer held Alderman Gaffney for trial. ═══ District Attorney Jerome announced that grafting labor unions could not be reached by the law. ═══ A soldier shot a policeman who was trying to protect a girl. ═══ The big caisson for the Manhattan end of the new bridge was towed to its moorings with difficulty. ═══ Postmaster General Payne, it was announced, would visit Oyster Bay this week. ═══ The grand jury handed down a presentment on city asphalt pavements; it recommended a municipal repair plant; Borough President Cantor replied to the criticisms.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Warmer, with showers in the afternoon or night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 60.

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.

THE SUPPRESSION OF PEONAGE.

Peonage in Alabama, according to "The Montgomery Advertiser," is now a memory. The convictions secured in Judge Jones's court and the general awakening of local sentiment have dealt the "new slavery" a fatal blow. The most flagrant offenders have been sent to prison, and others, pleading guilty of less serious offences, have been fined or released on parole. Public opinion having acquiesced in the federal court's determination to crush out peonage, the whole odious fabric of impressment and slave driving has fallen with a crash.

To District Judge Thomas G. Jones, of the Northern and Middle District of Alabama, conspicuous credit is due for the prompt collapse of the "forced labor" system. His conduct of the peonage cases was marked from the outset by a high minded sense of duty and by a sincere abhorrence of the injustices practised on virtually kidnapped blacks. But his attitude was unfortunately misrepresented by narrow minded local politicians, who pretended to see in the crusade against the "employers" of "forced labor" only another effort, dictated by Northern enmity, to blacken the fame and honor of the State. It was alleged that federal Secret Service agents were being used to gather testimony against Alabama planters, which testimony, garbled and distorted, was being made the basis of unjust attacks in Northern newspapers on Alabama standards of conduct and life. Local passions and local prejudices were skilfully played on, and a deadlocked jury in one of the clearest of the peonage cases was one of the first results.

In his rebuke to that jury, and in his later address of congratulation to the jury which found a verdict against the Goodwater constable, Robert N. Franklin, Judge Jones firmly and eloquently repelled the insinuation that outside opinion or outside pressure had driven the federal judiciary in Alabama to redress the abuses of the peonage system. To root out the evils of peonage was a duty, he said, to which his oath as a judge bound him. It was a duty also to which a sense of humanity, mercy and justice bound the conscience of the State. No manly man and no manly community could escape the obligation to protect the defenceless and the weak; and it was far more Alabama's concern to rid herself of the shame of tolerating conditions so repugnant to equity and mercy than to grow indignant over the possibility of tracing the peonage prosecutions to some fancied ebullition elsewhere of partisan captiousness or sectional hate.

This sane and wholesome view seems now to have found a general acceptance in Alabama. No jury since the judge's first admonition has failed to do its duty. Prisoners who two weeks ago would have stood trial are now pleading guilty and imploring mercy, and the Montgomery docket has been practically cleared of peonage cases.

Commenting in candid praise on the results accomplished in the federal court, "The Montgomery Advertiser" of last Sunday said:

> We have witnessed the passing of peonage in Alabama. The acts of a few men, for a time, cast a blot on our fair name. The evil, however, has been redressed by Southern men, most of them Democrats, and thoroughly stamped out. It was difficult to understand whence came the tempest of passion invoked to defeat the effort of the court to break up the evil. The press of the State brought public opinion to bear. The wiles of the politicians came to naught. The people sustained the court. Distrust and suspicion ended. Alabama stands to-day without a stain on her escutcheon in this matter.

It is gratifying to know that a labor system so iniquitous has been so soon discredited and uprooted, and that, too, in the face of a cunning appeal to peculiarly sensitive local prejudices. We congratulate Alabama on her speedy suppression of a proven evil; and, above all, we congratulate her on the possession within her borders of so virile and fearless a jurist as Judge Thomas G. Jones.

THE RELIANCE.

The sudden selection of the Reliance to defend the America's Cup is surprising only because it annuls the official programme of further trial races. Since her first appearance under canvas there has been no reason to believe that a different boat would be chosen, and it has been evident for weeks that she deserved and, barring accidents, would win the honor of meeting Shamrock III. The committee's decision is therefore wise. Nobody can possibly feel that it is unfair to the Constitution, though that boat has done far better, on the whole, than she did two years ago; or to the Columbia, whose participation in the trials under Mr. E. D. Morgan's unselfish management has been exceedingly useful, while it has shown that no new distinction awaited the old defender this year. Moreover, if the Reliance were to engage in additional trials she would be exposed to unnecessary risks and might be hopelessly disabled. The first of the Cup races is only three weeks off, and it would be injudicious to take the chance of injuries which could not be repaired within that time.

No doubt remains that the Reliance is the fastest boat under all conditions that American designers have produced. When the Constitution was discarded two years ago, though there was reason to think she had not been thoroughly tried out, many believed that Mr. Herreshoff had reached his limit in the Columbia. But this year's racing has proved that he still had something in reserve; for even though an impression may linger that it would have been a nearly even thing this year between the Constitution and the Columbia if the latter had had a professional skipper at the wheel, the superiority of the Reliance has been conclusively demonstrated.

As for the international contests, cocksure predictions are dangerous. It is known what the Reliance can do with her American competitors, but Shamrock III is still largely an unknown quantity. Nobody doubts that she is a remarkable boat, and probably nobody is disposed to dispute Sir Thomas Lipton's confident assertion that in the long line of challengers the latest is much the best. But comparisons between boats of the same class which have never raced with one another are of little value when the quality of both is so high. It is perfectly reasonable to feel a strong faith in the Reliance's ability to defend the Cup, but the only present certainty is that in the coming races the loser will not be a bad second.

AN "OPEN" GOVERNMENT SHOP.

The bookbinders of the Government Printing Office have announced that they will do nothing in violation of the laws of the United States, which, it must be admitted, is very handsome of them. As a matter of principle, it may be that the laws of the bookbinders' union are more sacred and worthy of obedience than the Constitution and laws of the United States. But when so small a dog as the local union of bookbinders has so large a tail as the United States of America some inconvenience is likely to result from the dog's exercising its undoubted prerogative of wagging, and its self-restraint in this instance is highly to be commended. If it should once get that tail in full swing the momentum might be so great as to sweep the dog off the earth. Therefore all wellwishers of organized labor must feel that diplomacy is better than stern adherence to the principle of labor union sovereignty, and rejoice that the United States is not by the inflexibility of the bookbinders to be under the necessity of submitting to their laws at the expense of its own.

The magnanimous bookbinders have decided not to strike against Mr. Miller, who is by the Civil Service law protected in his office, notwithstanding the ban of the labor union which has been put upon him. They are seeking to secure his removal by proceedings in accordance with the United States law through charges preferred in the regular way. These charges are, however, so evidently an afterthought, made to accomplish indirectly what was not achieved by the expulsion from the union, that the bookbinders themselves do not seem particularly hopeful of ridding themselves of the foreman who made himself obnoxious by insisting that the government was entitled to as much work for its money as any private employer. According to a high labor official the chief effort of the union will be to induce President Roosevelt to modify the phraseology of his recent order so as not to make the Government Printing Office absolutely an "open shop." For a long time a union card has been a prerequisite to employment in the office, but by their attempt to openly dictate who might and who might not be employed by the government, the bookbinders succeeded in drawing from the President what amounted to a declaration that this practice was wrong and that non-union men must not be discriminated against by the government. Having thus made their own bed, they do not want to lie on it.

We believe that the bookbinders' union is the only one in the organization of the allied printing trades which in its constitution forbids working with non-union men. Its laws, nevertheless, we suppose, ought to be superior to the laws of the United States, which declare the equal rights of all citizens, Methodists or Presbyterians, labor unionists or "scabs." In that case the bookbinders ought, of course, to secure the modification they ask, since otherwise the Government Printing Office will be run illegally—so far as their statutes are concerned. Yet we should not be surprised if they failed. President Roosevelt is just the sort of a man to get it into his head that the laws of the United States are superior to those of any other institution, even a labor union. It would be just like him to stand by the old time American theory of equality, and refuse to see that it has been modified by the rise of trade unionism. Appealed to, he will as likely as not come out with another ringing declaration that the Government Printing Office is not to close the door of opportunity on honest "scabs" who will give a day's work for a day's pay, and who have just as much right to employment by the government as anybody else. If this happens, the last condition of the labor union constitution may be worse than the first. Perhaps the bookbinders, if they want a practical monopoly of the government work, had better be content with the existing declaration and one "scab." They may provoke a stronger ruling and invite a plague of "scabs" to demand and obtain their equal rights at the hands of the Public Printer.

MIDSUMMER SNOWS.

The occurrence of heavy snow in the White Mountains early this week and a drop of temperature there to 16 degrees accent in the popular mind a phrase of the weather elsewhere which was beginning to attract attention. Close observers have noticed of late an unusual prevalence of brisk northwesterly winds, exceptional dryness and a delightful but abnormal coolness. In the metropolis, for instance, the mercury has been down to 60 or lower in the last forty-eight hours. These conditions are rather those of April or May than of the close of July. This is the time of year when the most excessive heat is usually recorded. Maxima above 90 for days in succession are not uncommon at the midsummer period. Moreover, high temperatures are generally rendered not only more trying but more dangerous to health by a corresponding excess of humidity. While the absence of the latter is not so quickly recognized as that of the former, it has contributed materially to the comfort of humanity during the last two weeks.

This happy combination of abnormal coolness and dryness is by no means the first eccentricity of the weather of the current year. In the latitude of New-York meteorological conditions are almost never precisely what they should be. It is safe to say, though, that the departures from the average have been more numerous and more extreme in the last five months than often happens in the same length of time. Over the northeastern part of the country the month of March was hotter than it had been for over thirty years. A fortnight later a remarkable drouth began, to be followed by a rainfall of such duration and abundance that the precipitation account was balanced before the end of June. When settled summer weather finally arrived, it showed a disposition to go to extremes again. Early in July there was for a few days a terrible harvest of death from heat prostration. Fortunately a reaction came soon. If the pendulum has now swung further than was to be expected, the change has caused unspeakable delight.

ONE BALKAN SETTLEMENT.

There are few more pressing problems in Europe than the settlement of Balkan affairs. The condition of things there, not only in Macedonia and Albania, but also in Bulgaria and Servia, is a monstrous scandal to civilization. Law and order are flouted. Life and property are nowhere safe. Of real progress there is practically none. Turks murder Christians and Christians murder Turks. Christian Bulgarians kidnap and menace with death Christian missionaries, and assassinate other fellow Christians, for the sake of the suffering Christians of Macedonia. Servian statesmen and soldiers butcher their King and Queen, and the whole populace goes into ecstasies of delight over the savage work. What is to be done with such communities?

For the last quarter of a century an impressive object lesson, which might at least give hints at an answer to this question, has been perceptible right here in the Balkans—a lesson which has just been called to mind by the death of Benjamin de Kallay. Thirty years ago the very worst provinces in all that region were Bosnia and Herzegovina. Not even in Albania was brigandage so rampant. It was madness to try to travel even a few miles in those provinces without a strong military guard. Good roads, hotels, schools and the other appurtenances of civilization were unknown. Morals were nil. Murder was a daily pastime. The country was the political and social plague spot of Europe. In 1878 the two provinces were placed by the concerted powers under Austro-Hungarian administration. What has been the result?

Austria-Hungary has had a hard job, no doubt. That fact is notorious. But it has performed it through the genius of Benjamin de Kallay, and Bosnia and Herzegovina have disappeared from the scene of wholesale criminality. Under M. de Kallay's wise and strong administration brigandage has been suppressed. Law and order have been established and maintained. Crime has been punished and made scarce. Morals have been created and developed. Schools have been built and education has been promoted. Roads and bridges have been built and hotels opened, and the country has been made as safe and as delightful to travel in as it was formerly perilous and disagreeable. Instead of being the worst of all the Balkan provinces, those are now the best—the best governed, the most civilized.

We do not know that this has been done with the consent of the governed. We rather suspect not. We do not think the brigands were asked whether they were willing to be suppressed, and we have no doubt that they strongly objected to and resisted the process of suppression. But the process was persevered in, with results creditable to the doers of the work and gratifying and beneficent to the whole world. It might be a little awkward to put Servia and Bulgaria under such administration, since they have been erected into independent States. There would probably be a lot of clamor against thus disposing of Macedonia and Albania. But who can question that it would be greatly for the good of the people of those countries, and of all who have anything to do with them, to have them dealt with as Bosnia and Herzegovina have been? Beyond doubt men have a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But not even a Bulgar or an Arnaut has the right to murder, oppression and the pursuit of pillage.

MORE WATER TROUGHS FOR HORSES.

Millinery designs in straw headgear for horses this summer lack variety and decorative effect. There are no picture hats crowned with clumps of flowers above the nodding foretops of the patient servants of mankind. But the meek and long-suffering creatures are not protesting against the lack of Parisian ornaments. In the worst heats of torrid weather the ugly things do lessen to some extent the miseries of the unfortunate animals. But the horses need more drinking fountains to a far greater extent than they need straw hats.

New-York is scantily provided with water troughs for horses. There's a tempting opportunity for men and women of means to multiply a hundredfold the drinking places for horses in every borough of New-York. There are many thousands of places within our municipal limits where the needs of human beings can be satisfied, but the horses too often are subjected for long hours in succession to excruciating thirst.

The Kearsarge shows herself worthy of her great name. Carry the news of her feat to the storied wreck that lies at the foot of Roncador!

The statement that Mr. Edison is making a fresh test of his storage battery has a familiar sound. On several occasions during the last two years the country has heard substantially the same thing. It has also been informed before, as it is now, that the inventor is reluctant to talk. Well, he is entitled to take all the time needed to perfect the device; and if experience has taught him the value of reticence no one can blame him.

Samson slew a thousand men with the jawbone of an ass. Parks, the walking delegate, is evidently bent upon self-slaughter with the same deadly weapon.

The conviction of the former treasurer of the Journeymen Stonecutters' union after a full and impartial trial will undoubtedly check the predatory operations of unscrupulous walking delegates and their accomplices. Murphy has been found guilty of stealing thousands of dollars of plunder extorted from weak-kneed employers. His punishment ought to be so exemplary as to disconcert the blackmailers and to stiffen the backbones of those who have been yielding to blackmail.

It might not be altogether uninteresting to the public to know, since Mr. Cantor wants $25,000 more to complete the street sign equipment of Manhattan, whether there is still some $10,000 of the original appropriation unexpended, as rumors say. And if so, why so?

Delaware peach growers send out the annual lamentation over the failure of their orchards, and from Georgia comes a responsive jeremiad over the almost infinitesimal production in 1903 of melons and peaches in the Empire State of the South. Alas! alas! Did Delaware, Maryland and Georgia ever admit in any year that their peach trees and melon patches were prolific? Meanwhile California is cheerfully supplying all fruit deficiencies in the East, and is making urgent requisitions upon the transcontinental railroads for large numbers of refrigerator cars.

The Bureau of Incumbrances seems to do more business around the Astor House than in all the rest of the city. Maybe business needs to be done there. But there are other places, too.

"Living chains" for the rescue of men or women struggling in the water would not be needed frequently if every child that had a chance to learn to swim were encouraged even before it was a dozen years old to imitate the fishes. Most animals paddle about instinctively if they are thrown into the water or tumble in. Few of them require training. Why is the human race so backward in swimming?

The Governorship of Porto Rico is an office in which rotation—and rather speedy rotation—seems getting to be the rule.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Artificial silk is now being made in Europe from wood fibre, under an English patent. The American consul at Stettin writes of it: "The sample shown me was very soft and of a cream color. Each thread is made up of eighteen single strands. A single strand is hardly perceptible to the naked eye. As to the relative strength of a real silk thread and this imitation, the real silk is two-thirds stronger. It is said to take coloring or dyeing readily, and when woven into pieces has the appearance of real silk. It is impossible to get samples here, or information as to the process of manufacturing, excepting that no particular kind of wood is required and that the pulp undergoes a chemical process and is pressed through very fine tubes by hydraulic pressure, forming the single strands which go to make up the thread."

THE WALL STREET LODORE.

(With Apologies to the Authors of Some Recent Slumps.)

How did the water
  Come out of the stocks?
How did the brokers
  Get all of their shocks?
With "Ows!" and
A thousand
  Remarks of the kind,
The snoozers
And losers
  Were left far behind.

Commencing with fencing, dispensing
  With morals,
The boomers, with rumors of humors
  And quarrels,
Attacking and backing and cracking the lacking;
And listing and twisting, resisting, assisting,
Combining, entwining, outlining, designing,
And piling, beguiling, outwiling and smiling,
And doubting and shouting and routing and flouting,
  Came down with a flurry
  And scurry and hurry,
  To worry and curry
    Each horse that was short,
    And all of that sort.

Then, buying and crying,
And yelling and selling
And pleasing and squeezing
And easing and teasing
And crashing and smashing
And gnashing and slashing
And cashing and hashing
  And hooting and rooting and tooting and scooting,
  And booting and looting, disputing, computing,
  And putting and calling
  And standing and falling,
  And meeting and greeting, unseating and bleating,
  Repeating and cheating and treating and beating,
And rambling,
And gambling,
  And goring and roaring and scoring,
  And hugging and lugging and chugging,
Stampeding and bleeding and leading,
Compressing, and guessing and blessing (?),
Wheeling and squealing and reeling and pealing
    and stealing,
Fighting and biting and smiting and blighting and
    kiting,
  And bidding and kidding,
  And skinning and winning,
And bumping and slumping and dumping and
    lumping
  And jumping and mumping and rumping
    And humping and pumping
      And thumping
The suckers and muckers,
Beginners and winners
The lambs and the shams,
The old and the bold,
  They stopped
    When stocks
  Had dropped
    Like rocks,
And loud from the wreck and the ruck at the
    bottom
Came jingle of dollars and yells of "We've got
    'em!"
      —(W. D. Nesbit, in The Chicago Tribune.

Many Chinamen frequent Philippine markets and are good patrons, as many have restaurants and need large supplies. A Chinaman usually buys a number of eggs and always carries with him to market a small tin pail full of water to test their usefulness! If the egg falls to the bottom of the pail it is good; if it rises to the top it is bad, and is refused, only to be carefully wiped off by the vendor and put back in stock to catch a customer without the pail.

Belle—Married next week? Why, you told us you were booked for a personally conducted tour with a small, select party.

Marion—Yes, dear. But George is the personal conductor, and I'm the small, select party.—(Chicago Journal.

There is a story which Sir Edward Malet recalls of a situation hardly equalled in fiction. A certain cardinal at an evening party, when pressed by an admiring circle of women to say whether he had ever received any startling confessions, replied that the first person who had come to him after he had taken orders desired absolution for a murder which he confessed to having committed. A gentle shudder ran through the frames of the audience. This was turned to consternation when, ten minutes later, an elderly marquis entered the apartment and eagerly claimed acquaintance with the cardinal. "But I see your eminence does not remember me," he said. "You will do so when I remind you that I was the first person who confessed to you after you entered the service of the Church."

Guest (in cheap lodging house).—Say, there ain't no bell in my room.

Clerk—Dat'll be all right, mister. If youse want anyt'ing wring de towel. See?—(Chicago Daily News.

The following dispatches from the mosquito belt will make the people of New-Jersey glad they stayed home:

"St. Louis, July 20.—Mosquitoes stopped a 700 horsepower engine in the plant of the Pittsburg Reduction Company at Alta Sita, a suburb of East St. Louis. For several days the engine had not run smoothly, but Engineer Robinson could not locate the trouble. Raising steam to an unusual pressure had no apparent effect, and finally the big drive wheel stopped dead. Renewed examination showed that mosquitoes, attracted possibly by the oil on the engine, had been mashed to death on the crossheads and along the piston runs until they formed a gummy mass that even steam pressure could not overcome. The factory now has screens."

"Vancouver, B. C., July 20.—One of the worst plagues of mosquitoes ever suffered by ranches in the Fraser River Valley now infests that district. This summer the river flooded the lowlands, leaving pools from which were bred millions of big, fierce mosquitoes that have attacked and killed hens. At Mount Lehman a large district protected by a dike, the plague of mosquitoes is so bad that life is a burden to those compelled to labor in the open air."

About People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 28.—The Attorney General and Mrs. Knox are pleased with their summer experience at Beverly Farms, but Mrs. Knox fancies that the east winds of Massachusetts are responsible for the trying attacks of neuralgia that she has had at intervals ever since going to their Northern cottage.

The Attorney General has just purchased a stock farm at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia, and with Mrs. Knox is on a visit there. There is a comfortable house on the place, which the Attorney General means to modernize and furnish into a future summer home for the family. Reed Knox is to be in charge of the farm. Miss Knox, sister of the Attorney General, is presiding for the present over the home at Beverly Farms, and Miss Rebekah Knox is with Miss Mohler at Atlantic City.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 28.—The Chinese Minister is so pleased with the mountain country of Virginia that he makes frequent short visits to his children, who are spending the summer near Purcellsville. Last Sunday the men of the staff accompanied him, returning on Monday morning. The minister and several secretaries will go to Henderson Harbor some time in August, and stay until September, when the minister will return to Virginia for an autumn visit before bringing his family home.

Fernand du Martheray, the Minister from Switzerland, who returned recently from his vacation visit to Canada, has now gone to Atlantic City. He was accompanied by Mr. Stroehlin, attaché of the legation.

Chung Mun Yew, who has been secretary interpreter of the Chinese Legation for the last ten years, is about to sail on the Kroonland for Paris, en route to his new post in Spain. His transfer is considered a promotion, as he will act as chargé d'affaires of the Chinese Legation at Madrid.

Count Mutsu, first secretary of the Japanese Legation, is at Buena Vista, in the Blue Ridge Mountains. He is an expert photographer, and spends the greater part of his time in exploring the picturesque country with his camera. He does not depend upon professional photographers to develop his pictures, but attends to every detail with the dainty skill characteristic of his people.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 28.—Mrs. C. C. Glover and Miss Elizabeth Glover, who went abroad several weeks ago, will be joined shortly by Mr. Glover, who will sail August 4 on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, who have been since early spring at their suburban place on the Tenallytown Road, will start soon for Saratoga, where they have engaged apartments at the United States Hotel.

Adjutant General Corbin returned to his duties at the War Department this morning, after an absence of ten days, spent in New-York and on the New-England coast.

Rear Admiral Harmony has returned from the West Virginia Springs, and after a few days here will go to Newport for the remainder of the season.

Thomas F. Walsh, who came to Washington a day or two ago on a business trip, has returned to Manchester, to remain with his family until autumn. His mansion here is practically completed, and his immense white office building is also under roof. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, with their schoolgirl daughter, Evalyn and their son Vinson, are enjoying life quietly with automobiling and sailing, and have announced that they do not intend to entertain on the elaborate scale mapped out for them by rumor. Miss Walsh will enter the Dobbs Ferry School at the opening of the scholastic year. Miss Grace Jarvis, granddaughter of Mrs. McMillan, who gave a luncheon for Miss Walsh at Manchester a few days ago, and who is her special chum, will also be a student at Dobbs Ferry.

Professor Hannis Taylor, ex-Minister to Spain, and at present head of the department of international law at Columbia University, is detained in town by his duties as counsellor of the Hay commission on the Alaskan boundary question, but expects to start in a few days to join Mrs. Taylor at Capon Springs, W. Va.

Ex-Senator Henderson has closed his Washington home and joined Mrs. Henderson at their picturesque cottage on the Corniche Drive, at Bar Harbor.

The Misses Patten, sisters of Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, are spending the season at the Malvern, Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Richard Townsend is spending the summer quietly at Stonyacre, Newport, and even her daughter, Miss Mathilde Townsend, takes part in none of the gayeties of the season there. Her principal diversion is horseback riding, which occupies the early morning hours. Miss Townsend is one of Washington's coterie of accomplished equestriennes, and was riding with her father when he was stricken with the illness that resulted in his death.

Justice and Mrs. Peckham have gone to Watch Hill, R. I.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

It is to-day that the marriage of Miss Lucy Gurnee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, to Henry H. Thorndyke, of Boston, takes place, at St. Saviour's Church, at Bar Harbor, and several of the intimate friends and near relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Gurnee have gone up to Bar Harbor in order to be present at the ceremony, which will be followed by a reception at the country place of the bride's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., start for the Adirondacks next week, where they will spend a fortnight before going on to Saratoga and Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Reynal's new country place, in Westchester County, near White Plains, is approaching completion, and is expected to be ready for occupancy in September.

Miss Melza Riggs Wood, daughter of Mrs. John D. Wood, whose engagement to Beekman Winthrop was announced the other day, is staying with her fiancé's mother, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, at Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster have left Lenox for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the month of August, returning to Lenox for the fall.

Among those who are in town and who have been seen taking luncheon and dining at the fashionable restaurants are Elisha Dyer, jr., Miss G. Iselin, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., Miss Kernochan, Frederick Beach and Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Auchincloss, who were married last spring, are at Watch Hill, R. I., for the summer.

Mrs. Stephen Olin is having extensive alterations and additions made to her house in East Thirty-fifth-st.

Lady Sweltenham, who arrived on Monday on board the Cymric, to witness the yacht races, is the wife of Sir Frank Sweltenham, Governor of the Straits Settlements. Sir Frank has entertained many American tourists most hospitably at Government House, Singapore. He must not be confounded with his brother, Sir Alexander Sweltenham, Governor of British Guiana.

William C. Whitney has abandoned his projected trip abroad in August, and will remain in this country. His son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, will, however, sail, as arranged, on August 14, for England. W. C. Whitney is at present at Saratoga, where he has leased several of the United States cottages.

Miss Alice Roosevelt is expected at Newport on Monday next, to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting.

MISS ROOSEVELT AT YORK HARBOR.

York Harbor, Me., July 28.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President, will be here about a week. Miss Roosevelt is now with her friend, Miss Field, at Rock Ledge, the summer cottage of Thomas Nelson Page. Miss Roosevelt will also be the guest of Justice McKenna, of the United States Supreme Court, and his daughter.

GENERAL HERNANDEZ TO MAKE CALL.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 28.—General José Manuel Hernandez, who was recently appointed Venezuelan Minister to the United States, and who arrived in Washington yesterday, is staying at the New Willard. Mr. Pulido, who has been in charge of the legation, called at the State Department to-day to arrange an appointment for General Hernandez to call there to-morrow.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., July 28 (Special).—It is generally understood that Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have bought Crossways. Since Mrs. Fish announced that Croswayys was for sale, Mr. and Mrs. Jones have been anxious to secure it. For some time they have been looking for a Newport residence. It is said that $160,000 was offered for the place, but Mrs. Fish refused to sell until the price was raised to $200,000.

Mrs. P. F. Collier entertained at dinner to-night at the Coats villa, in Wickham Road. Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. F. Collier, who have taken a cottage on Long Island for the summer, are expected here shortly, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Collier.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has issued cards for a women's luncheon on Thursday afternoon.

Eliot Gregory, of New-York, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, at Snug Harbor.

Mrs. Burke Roche entertained a large party at dinner at Elm Court on Sunday evening. The Hungarian Band played. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, P. F. Collier, Robert Goelet, William P. Burden and Miss E. Whelen.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Lewis B. Preston and Edward Maitland Armstrong.

Louis S. Bruguiere entertained to-night at dinner at the Deerham cottage, in Bellevue-ave.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones is making preparations for a dinner dance on August 8 on the steam yacht Narada. Scores of electric lights will outline the yacht. Dinner will be served in the saloon and dancing will follow on deck, to the music of the Hungarian Band.

Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn has cards out for a dinner at her cottage on Friday evening. Informal dancing and music will follow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, who have recently returned from abroad, are at their new house, Gray Craig, in Middletown.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr will become permanent summer residents. They are looking for a cottage, as they wish to own a Newport home. If Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin do not purchase Malbone, Mr. and Mrs. Lehr may do so.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer and Miss Pauline Thayer, of Boston, are at their cottage in Bellevue-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven and Miss Marian Haven are at their cottage in Narragansett-ave.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown has taken formal possession of her new house, Riviera, in Haddon-ave. Mrs. Brown, with her little son, is now occupying Lyndenhurst, in Bellevue-ave., and will remain at that place until her lease expires in the fall. Riviera will be greatly improved and altered, and Mrs. Brown will not live there until next spring, on her return from Europe.

Mrs. George B. De Forest entertained at luncheon at the Train villa this afternoon.

Mrs. Slater, who has been seriously ill at Hopedene, has so far recovered as to be able to sit up, and it is hoped that in a few days she will be well enough to take a short drive.

The polo game this afternoon did not differ from the other games played thus far this season, although the presence of August Belmont and his playing with much of his oldtime skill added a little enthusiasm to the sport. George McFadden also played a good game, but toward the close of the last period had a bad fall from his pony. His injuries were not serious, and he remounted and finished the game.

The attendance was not so large as usual, as the cold winds came from the point. Among those present were Nelson Buckley, Austin Gray, Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Evelyn Blight, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Miss Helen Cutting, Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Miss Natica Rives, Miss Evelyn Burden, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. William E. Carter, Miss Edna Barger and Miss Constance Livermore.

The players to-day were the Reds and the Blues, and included P. F. Collier, Arthur S. Burden, Reginald Brooks, Lawrence Waterbury, Ogden Mills, jr., Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Peter D. Martin, F. C. Havemeyer, August Belmont, George McFadden and Lawrence McCreery.

LENOX NOTES.

Lenox, Mass., July 28 (Special).—Mrs. Arthur G. Sedgwick, of New-York, who has the Nunnery in Stockbridge this season, gave a tea this afternoon in honor of her guest, Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, of St. Paul.

Mrs. William C. Wharton, of Boston, gave a dinner at Pineacre last evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, who arrived in New-York on Monday on the Cymric, are expected to-morrow at their country place, Tanglewood, on Lake Mahkeenac.

A dinner dance was given at the Hotel Aspinwall this evening by Miss Frances Bruce for her guest, Miss Marion McCutcheon, of Plainfield, N. J.

Miss Ellen King, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jube, of East Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Bernard McCabe and Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Storm are at the Curtis Hotel.

Mrs. C. A. Lamont and Mrs. James R. Jesup have returned to the Curtis Hotel from New-York.

Edward S. Harkness, of New-York, is visiting his mother, Mrs. S. V. Harkness, at the Curtis Hotel.

An automobile party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Chapman, of Glen Ridge, N. J.; Mrs. W. B. Nelson and Mrs. S. T. Ingraham, of New-York, has arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

To-day's registrations at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, include Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Taylor, of Westport, Conn.; Robert J. Keller, jr., of Larchmont, N. Y., and Miss Leila Gifford, of Havana.

At the Wendell, in Pittsfield, are Mrs. B. S. Van Buren, Miss Esther Smith, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Blum, of Galveston, Tex.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Merriam, of Kansas City, and Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Phelps, of Newark.

M. PELETAN'S ENGAGEMENT.

Paris, July 28.—The engagement of the Minister of Marine, M. Pelletan, to Mlle. de Niese, a teacher in a Paris school, is announced. It is said that the marriage will occur at the end of August.

WOULD CUT OFF HAWAII.

Agitation for Independence Begun at Honolulu.

Honolulu, July 28.—At to-day's session of the Home Rule Convention ex-Delegate Wilcox urged that Congress be memorialized to grant Hawaiian independence. He also strongly favored the establishment of a government for the islands similar to that of Cuba. His remarks were received with much applause. It is probable that a petition embodying the views expressed by Mr. Wilcox will be prepared for presentation to Congress by Delegate Kalanianole. Such an appeal would doubtless receive the signatures of many natives.

THE TAIL OF A CAT.

How Psyche Disposed of an Appendage Shorter Than Owner's Name.

When the Mexico was off Hatteras on her way to New-York the ship's mascot, a tame crocodile, called Psyche, and the purser's cat, Juan Maria Perez Villagarcia Palma, had a fight, which drove the passengers from their cabins in alarm.

Juan etc. Palma met Psyche on the stairs of the grand companionway, and attempted to pass. Psyche disapproved his lack of gallantry in attempting to pass first, and opened her jaws to such an extent that Juan could not go around. Juan whipped his paw out suddenly, and then drew it back, with his claws blunted beyond repair. Then Psyche closed her jaw with a vicious snap, imprisoning Juan's tail, which is somewhat shorter than his name. Juan pulled with all his might, while Psyche tried hard to draw him nearer. Juan attracted the attention of the purser by his wild cries.

"Juan Maria Perez Villagarcia Palma, come here at once!" he cried.

Juan made an heroic effort to go, but Psyche, with a "You-can't-lose-me-Charlie" expression in her little eyes, held on. Then Terry and a bevy of alarmed passengers tried to pull them apart. They succeeded after a while, but Psyche won about six inches of Juan's tail in the contest, which she presently swallowed. Juan jumped to the table as soon as he was freed, overturned nearly all the dishes, spattered soup impartially around, and fled below with a wild howl of distress and anger. The next day Terry found Juan the long named in the engine room, whither he had fled for peace and quiet.