Amusements.

BELASCO THEATRE—8—Sweet Kitty Bellairs.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CASINO—8:15—Piff, Paff, Pouf.
CIRCLE—2:15—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park—Johnstown Flood—Bostock's Animal Arena.
CRITERION—8:30—The Dictator.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
LYRIC THEATRE—8:15—Wang.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Venice.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—My Friend from India.
NEW-YORK—8—The Southerners.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street—Vaudeville. Fifty-eighth Street—The Fortune Teller. Fifth Avenue—Needles and Pins. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—The New Magdalen.
SAVOY THEATRE—8:30—Tit for Tat.
VICTORIA—2—8:15—Varieties.
WALLACK'S—8:20—The County Chairman.

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Business Notices.

Ladies' Tailoring in Paris, France.
Fit, style and quality. Note the address.
SADDLER, 5 and 7, Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A mixed force of 14,000 Russians under General Stalkenberg has marched south from Liao-Yang. ═══ The Japanese are said to be landing another army of 50,000 men at Takushan for reinforcements for General Oku. ═══ General Kuropatkin reported quiet in the direction of Feng-Wang-Cheng, and no change in the situation at New-Chwang or Kai-Chow. ═══ A Russian officer escaped from Port Arthur, and made his way to Moukden. ═══ Commenting on the settlement of the Russian and Canadian fishery disputes, the St. Petersburg papers see strong prospects of an Anglo-Russian alliance. ═══ Mahometan chiefs started to make a personal appeal to the bandid chief Raisuli, to release Mr. Perdicaris and his son-in-law, in order to prevent the permanent occupation of Morocco by foreigners. ═══ At a luncheon given by the Pilgrims in London for ex-Mayor Low James Bryce spoke of President Roosevelt as the greatest President since Washington. ═══ After being adrift in the ice two months, four Newfoundland fishermen brought an abandoned American herring schooner to port; a fifth member of the crew, who started to walk across the ice, has not been heard from. ═══ Professor Schron has found a new phthisis microbe, explaining why Dr. Koch's serum aggravated phthisis. ═══ Ambassador Pater will present Governor Odell to President Loubet this morning. ═══ The American golf champion, Walter J. Travis, won his way into the finals of the English golf championship, where he meets E. H. Blackwell to-day.

DOMESTIC.—The teller of a bank in New-Haven, Conn., admitted that he had taken $30,000 for speculation purposes. ═══ The principal speakers at the second day's session of the Conference on International Arbitration, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., were Commissioner Macfarland, of the District of Columbia; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, of Philadelphia; Professor Moore, of Columbia University, and Baron Kaneko, of Japan. ═══ It was said in Albany that friends of Lieutenant Governor Higgins believed he would be persuaded to run again if a New-York man was named for Governor. ═══ Several cotton mills in New-England took action in regard to curtailing their outputs.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and heavy. ═══ Gorman, Guffey and Cram conferred over the Parker boom. ═══ James Shevlin declared himself out of politics. ═══ The city surrendered to the Gas Trust, and agreed to accept its last bid for lights. ═══ Dr. Woodbury said that he would send such of his street cleaners as he found suffering from consumption to the Adirondacks. ═══ Dr. Darlington announced that he would increase the number of milk inspectors, and pay particular attention to hunting for tuberculous cows. ═══ Detectives were unable to serve the order of arrest on Mrs. Elias; a crowd surrounded her house in Central Park West all through the day. ═══ Prince Pu Lun visited the Stock Exchange, the Chamber of Commerce and Chinatown. ═══ A woman, who said she was married to the late William C. Whitney on June 10, 1900, was allowed to read Mr. Whitney's will at the Surrogate's office in Mineola. ═══ The possibilities of a strike by the marine firemen grew less. ═══ The winners at Gravesend were: 1, Astarita; 2, Cock Robin; 3, Wotan; 4, Schulamite; 5, Africander; 6, Voladay.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 64 degrees; lowest, 55.

THE GEORGIA CONVENTION.

Judge Parker scored another victory on Wednesday in the Georgia convention. Resolutions instructing for him were carried by a vote of 166 to 157. Georgia's twenty-six delegates go to St. Louis publicly pledged to second the New-York jurist in his struggle for the Presidential nomination. Georgia's aid at this juncture was vital to the Parker canvass. It is no exaggeration to say that, had Georgia refused to instruct, the Parker boom would have been hopelessly punctured. Coming on the heels of South Carolina's refusal to instruct and Alabama's half hearted and ambiguous indorsement, Georgia's defection would have shattered the last prospect of an Eastern-Southern stampede for Parker at St. Louis. With Georgia held in line, some hope of accomplishing that stampede still lingers.

It cannot be contended, however, that Wednesday's victory at Atlanta was either very decisive or very inspiring. Georgia was the one Southern State conceded absolutely to Judge Parker. A campaign in his interest was begun there early last winter, and three months ago the State seemed earnestly and enthusiastically devoted to his fortunes. His candidacy was supported by the chief newspapers in Georgia—"The Atlanta Constitution," "The Atlanta Journal," "The Savannah News," "The Augusta Chronicle" and "The Macon Telegraph." Both Senators, ten out of eleven Representatives in Congress and all the leading State officials were warmly for Parker. The only public man of prominence not in the Parker "band wagon" was the Hon. James M. Griggs, chairman two years ago of the Democratic Congressional Committee. Yet in the last two or three months so decided a reaction had set in that until the votes were counted in the convention it was doubtful whether a resolution of instructions could carry. Such a resolution did carry by nine votes, and Representative Griggs, the anti-Parker leader, was defeated for delegate-at-large by ten votes, but to get the instructions through they had to be so emasculated as to deprive them of any moral effect or positive meaning. The committee on resolutions proposed that the delegation should be "requested" to support Judge Parker. The convention amended the committee's report and "instructed" the delegates to "cast the vote "of this State for Judge Alton B. Parker, so "long as, in the opinion of a majority of the "delegates, there is a reasonable probability of "his nomination." Under this instruction the delegation has absolutely free play. It can support any candidate it pleases on the first ballot or on any subsequent ballot. It is left the sole judge of the "reasonable probability" in the case. Its action at St. Louis is as clearly determinable by the conditions it may find existing there as is the action of the uninstructed Alabama and South Carolina delegations.

This is a new and curious turn to give to the theory of instructions. It is a new spirit, also, in which to fight political battles. The supporters of other Presidential candidates have not usually been so wary about pledging a "first, last and all the time" support to their chosen favorites. The delegates instructed for Mr. Hearst are instructed for him without conditions. The Massachusetts State Convention directed the Massachusetts delegates to support Mr. Olney until his name should be withdrawn "by proper authority." In Wisconsin the delegates are bound to vote for Mr. Wall until his name shall be withdrawn "by a two-thirds vote" of the delegation. Nothing was said in these States about conditions which might alter radically in five or six weeks, or about "reasonable probabilities" by which the action of their delegations should be determined. This was not the spirit in which the "306" fought for Grant's nomination at Chicago in 1880. It is not the temper in which men ever fight for a cause they have at heart or for a candidate who has awakened their sense of personal loyalty. Milk-and-water indorsements like that voted on Wednesday at Atlanta are a doubtful asset in a political canvass. They create no confidence; they inspire no enthusiasm. They emphasize too unpleasantly the prospect of defeat. A few more such victories as that in Georgia, and Judge Parker will find himself at the head of a column of supporters less bent on overwhelming the enemy than on securing its own line of retreat.

PRESIDENT AHEARN AND OTHERS.

It is easy to imagine the virtuous emotion with which the President of Manhattan Borough on Wednesday addressed to the Rapid Transit Commission an official letter requesting to be informed at its earliest convenience when its work in Elm-st. would be completed and control of the street restored to his department. Nor is it difficult to conceive how his sense of satisfaction on account of the energy he had displayed must have oozed away when the commission told him through its secretary that the subway work in Elm-st. was completed long ago, and that he had better look elsewhere—presumably in his own office—for the causes of the needless chaos which had aroused his indignation.

It is not altogether certain, however, that President Ahearn is without an excuse for his ignorance. Two weeks ago to-day the papers had the pleasure of reporting that at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission the day before it had been voted, on motion of Mr. Claflin, to order the Consolidated Gas Company to connect its mains at once, so that the work of paving might begin. Some doubt as to the commission's power to enforce that order was expressed, but the statement was emphatically made that so far as the subway was concerned the street had been ready for the pavers since early March at the latest. Mr. Ahearn, we fear, is not a diligent reader of the papers, for they all published the facts of which he exposed his ignorance day before yesterday; but it would be interesting to know whether or not the commission ever brought them to his attention officially. As the president of the borough he was unquestionably entitled to a copy of the chief engineer's letter of March 10 announcing that "the responsibility for the paving "of Elm-st. rests, not with the contractor of "the Rapid Transit Board, but with the city." On the face of it the incident looks like another illustration of the way in which public interests have been left to take care of themselves in some parts of the city occupied by the subway builders.

The appearance of Elm-st. has certainly not been such as to lead the city authorities to conclude that the subway contractors were through with it. For example: Mr. Degnon told a Tribune reporter on Tuesday that he was keeping several hundred tons of junk in the lower part of the street because he had not been ordered to carry it away. Yet the commission must have known since March 10, when its chief engineer's letter was received, that there was no reason or excuse for permitting such stuff to be kept there. Again, the proprietor of the Hillebrand Hotel, at Pearl and Elm sts., said to our reporter on Wednesday: "Do you see that pile of timber outside that "window? That was put there three years "ago by the Degnon company, and it has been "there ever since. The timbers are part of the "foundation of the old Tombs. They are of "little value. The Degnon company piled them "up outside my window on a speculation, and "they have been there ever since." There is the highest official authority for saying that the pile of timber referred to ought to have been removed at least as long ago as March 10, and we are amazed that it should have been allowed to remain since May 19, when the commission deliberately reminded itself of its duty with respect to such cases.

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM PRINCETON.

Seeing the Parker raft drifting in a dangerous side eddy, Mr. Cleveland gallantly tries to push it out again into the main current. For a second time the ex-President announces his belief that Judge Parker will be nominated at St. Louis, and declares him the "logical" candidate of a "safe and sane Democracy." This second statement from Princeton differs little in form or substance from the first one, made about two months ago. But it throws an interesting light on the motives which prompted the original indorsement of Parker. At first, Mr. Cleveland tells us, he believed that either ex-Secretary Olney or Judge Gray would make "the strongest candidate for the "Democracy to name for the contest with Mr. "Roosevelt." He has not, in fact, altogether surrendered that belief. But the rapid spread of the Hearst movement in the early spring greatly alarmed him. He promptly gave up any thought of nominating Mr. Olney or Judge Gray, and aligned himself with those who were urging Judge Parker's nomination. This change of attitude was determined by Judge Parker's more apparent availability. To the ex-President it seemed, two months or more ago, that Democrats who desired "to purge the party of "that irrationalism with which it has been af-"flicted in the last two Presidential campaigns" must unite at once "to stifle the Hearst movement." It was no time for picking and choosing candidates in their own ranks. Judge Parker had then gained a decided lead over every other candidate acceptable to conservative Democrats. So Mr. Cleveland without hesitation proclaimed him the "logical" choice of the conservative element.

The motive of Mr. Cleveland's second eulogy on Judge Parker is, however, not entirely obvious. Apparently he wants to give the Parker canvass a fresh impetus. He says that there is at present "a lull in the Parker movement." But will the message he sends from Princeton at this juncture prove the surest means of quickening that movement? The ex-President says in his interview that he does not even now yield his "original judgment," which was that either Mr. Olney or Judge Gray would make a better candidate than Judge Parker. Nor does he seem to hold that Judge Parker's success at St. Louis is in itself either inevitable or indispensable to Democratic salvation. "Whether he shall be nominated or not," says the Sage of Princeton, "his candi-"dacy has been a blessing to the party; for "the energetic exploitation of his name during "the last year has made certain Democracy's "return to fundamental principles." The mission of Judge Parker's candidacy was to "stifle" the Hearst boom. That mission having been accomplished, those who read between the lines of Mr. Cleveland's letter may begin to wonder to what extent the cause of "safe and sane Democracy" is still bound up with Judge Parker's personal and political fortunes.

It is clear that the radical Hearst-Bryan element will be in a minority in the Democratic National Convention. The conservative and neutral forces in that body will name the Presidential candidate. But, with the bogie of another radical nomination laid, the conservatives and moderates may feel free to reopen the question of availability, and to make a choice based on judgments and preferences set aside when the Hearst boom seemed most threatening. Mr. Olney, Judge Gray, Mr. Gorman, ex-Governor Pattison or Prosecuting Attorney Folk may be preferred to the one candidate at present most distasteful to the defeated radical faction. Some phrases in Mr. Cleveland's interview leave the impression that he feels Judge Parker may be in need of a residuary legatee. That is an emergency for which he is possibly himself prepared. At any rate, his interview may warn other conservative candidates to stand duly watchful.

DICTATION TO MOROCCO.

Have our Democratic friends given due attention to what is going on at Washington and Tangier? As the Heaven ordained guardians of liberty according to law, and the protectors of our institutions against usurpation, it behooves them to be watchful. Now that they are already aroused to denunciation of President Roosevelt's lawless tendency to meddle with the affairs of weak nations, they will be inexcusable if they pass specific instances of meddling unrebuked. The President's letter to the Cubans the other day, in which he declared the good intentions of this country toward well behaved neighbors, was immediately seized upon as evidence not only of a belligerent attitude, but of a purpose to set up his own will above the laws and play the "big policeman," whether the authority is granted to him or not. Just where in the letter all this was found we do not know, but since the Democrats have discovered the terrible menace to our peace and order they should not fail to nip such lawlessness in the bud. Therefore, we call their attention to the Morocco affair.

Washington dispatches state that warning has been sent to the Moorish government of our intention to hold the bandit Raisuli personally responsible for the life of Mr. Perdicaris. If Mr. Perdicaris is killed, we shall look to the Sultan for the execution of the bandit. Then, of course, if the Sultan fails or is refractory, we shall have to go in and set things to rights and punish the brigand ourselves. Now, this is a programme to arouse the ire of all true Democrats. As if it was not bad enough to talk about our possible duty under the Monroe Doctrine to prevent outrages against civilization within our own sphere of influence, here the President goes across the sea to meddle in Morocco! Doesn't he know that this violates the Monroe Doctrine just as our entry into the affairs of the Orient did? Doesn't he remember that the Democrats proved that doctrine to forbid our emergence from the Western Hemisphere? Moreover, who is he to give the Moors orders? This is "a government of laws, not of men," and it is a shame for him to "play the big policeman" and "bully" the Sultan! It is insulting to Morocco to assume that it can not or will not enforce its own laws, which, of course, forbid kidnapping! Moreover, who gave the President authority to declare war? This representation is a conditional declaration of war. It puts the United States in a position where in certain contingencies it would be obliged to undertake military operations. The Democrats must know that the President should have consulted Congress before delivering any ultimatum of that kind, and we hope the few remaining Democratic State conventions will not fail to note this invasion of the legislative prerogative.

Of course, poor Mr. Perdicaris might be killed for the lack of a little meddling in Morocco. But what does that matter? This is "a government of laws, not of men." If Americans go abroad, they do so at their own risk. If the President is allowed to protect them in Morocco, he will be encouraged to do the same in San Domingo, and that would be terrible! No doubt this contemptuous attitude toward the Moors and assumption of the right from our high pinnacle of civilization to tell them how they must be governed are an outgrowth of the jingo, imperialistic spirit which looks down on nations everywhere, particularly weak ones. The President would not send such a notice to Great Britain or Germany if an American citizen were in danger of murder within the territories of one of them. Better the murder of a dozen Perdicarises than this assumption of dictatorship over Morocco!

A NECESSARY POWER.

Certain builders and contractors appear to be worried over the new buildings law amendment passed by the aldermen at the instance of The Tribune and the Republican County Committee. This law gives to the borough superintendents of buildings authority to stop unsafe work on structures in process of erection. It would have averted the Darlington disaster.

"It's all right," say these builders, "but sup-"pose an unscrupulous man is superintendent of "buildings. He might use the power to op-"press builders and contractors." That is undoubtedly true, but it is one of the necessary risks of our form of government. All discretionary power is subject to abuse by corrupt and incompetent officials. However, we cannot deny necessary authority to public officers simply because some of them would use it wrongly. Under this principle all the processes of government would have to be suspended.

All persons in a position to know hold that the power granted by the new amendment is necessary to the safeguarding of building workers. It must, of course, be exercised with discretion and an eye single to the public good. If any superintendent abuses it, the aggrieved persons have a remedy with the courts and with his superiors.

FIRE BOATS.

New-York has been exceedingly kind and liberal to New-Jersey in lending aid in the putting out of extensive fires on the other side of the Hudson River. Undoubtedly this generous succor will be granted cheerfully whenever it is needed. Nevertheless, it may be suggested modestly that Jersey City and Hoboken can well afford to buy more engines, to enlarge their fire departments, and to provide themselves with a plentiful equipment of steam tugs for fighting flames, and that they ought not to get into the habit of invariably calling upon Manhattan for help whenever property on the west shore of the Hudson is in danger.

Our Fire Department is always ready and eager to do all it can for the benefit of New-Jersey. Suppose, however, there were big conflagrations on both sides of the Hudson at the same time—and that might happen any day or night—how might Jersey City and Hoboken fare then?

Those aldermen who put themselves in the way of the efficient Commissioner of Street Cleaning were swept aside by the broom of public indignation.

The cool, wet weather which has prevailed since Sunday is hardly in keeping with the close of May and the opening of lovely June. Still, it can be viewed with the greater equanimity when one learns what a record was made by the calendar month just ended. According to the local Weather Bureau, the average temperature was 3.8 degrees above the mean for the thirty-three Mays next preceding it. No positive conclusions about the coming summer can be drawn from the fact, perhaps, but it is hard to suppress a hope that "we may be happy yet."

Captain Hobson says "the time is coming "when the European powers will grab China "and divide it among themselves." This seems like a belated prophecy of four or five years ago. Since recent events in the Far East, even the prophets, with the exception of Hobson, have ceased to talk about grabbing China, and are now trembling at the coming "yellow peril."

It is an interesting incident that promises to link the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries, the British colonies of New-England and the Great Republic, in the laying of the cornerstone for a new Dartmouth Hall at Dartmouth College by the present Earl of Dartmouth. She is a small institution, as Daniel Webster said on a great occasion, but there are those who love her. When some big college can show in a single generation of its graduates three names to surpass those of Daniel Webster, Salmon P. Chase and Rufus Choate, perhaps the big college may then find some warrant for fancying the day of the little college past—but not till then. True to her historic past, Dartmouth continues to deserve well of the Republic, and it cannot be doubted that her sons will make the new occasion this autumn worthy of her future as well as of her past.

The Michigan Democrats are getting tired of formulating Democratic principles. Like their Ohio brethren, they gladly put that task up this year to the Democratic National Convention.

Chicago has reason to exult over New-York, because in present conditions her death rate, as officially reported, is somewhat less than ours. Health officials in this city say that the vitality of many infants in Chicago may be to some extent better than that of children in the crowded tenement quarters of Manhattan. One cause assigned for the superior Western chances of survival is based on the fact that the milk supply of Cook County is, in the main, drawn from farms within a comparatively short distance of the lake front, while much of the milk used in certain districts of this town is brought a long way and lacks freshness.

The shallows murmur, but the Esopus deeps are still dumb.

Russell Sage, in an article in "The Independent," says: "It's worry, and not work, that makes the hair gray." Then he goes on to argue against vacations, not realizing, apparently, that his argument will help to worry many young men about this time, and give their hair a grayish tint.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas made a phrase in his law office in Houston the other day that ought to be heard often between now and the date of the St. Louis convention. He characterized Judge Parker as "the lockjaw candidate." The ex-Governor has no sympathy with that affliction. As the Texas paper says he "wants a spouter by gatlins!"

MABEL'S OUTFIT.

Now Mabel's packed her trunks and gone to dwell beside the sea;
She took more things than she will need to wear, it seems to me.
She took her dark blue etamine, her pongee and her voile,
Twelve nainsooks, twenty organdies that cost me lots of toil.
Foulards galore, two crêpe de chines, a mousseline de soie,
Two taffetas embroidered mull—Lord, help poor old pa—
Some dotted swiss as fine as mist, ball dresses by the bunch,
With gowns for breakfast, dinner, tea, and other gowns for lunch.
Of snowy muslins she took ten, of shirtwaists ninety-two,
Of yachting suits and white duck skirts enough to please a shrew;
She's also got her bathing suit—it surely is a dream,
Made out of hardly anything worth mentioning, 'twould seem.
She's got a gross of petticoats, eight hundred pairs of hose,
And handkerchiefs enough to blow each blessed human nose;
She's forty-two kimonos and a hundredweight of gloves,
And dressing gowns and picture hats and other things in droves.
She took a dozen mirrors and a peck of powder puffs,
With bottle after bottle of the best complexion stuffs;
With thirty-seven parasols and things I s'pose her ma
Knows quite a little more about than me, for I'm her pa.
We stood around to see her off and shed some tears of fear
She'd miss her catch and make us buy her summer duds next year.
Her ma's last words were: "Mabel, dear, be sure and don't forget
To wear your bathing suit each day—but don't you get it wet!"
—(Baltimore American.

The dairy business in Roanoke, Va., is likely to be hard hit, or at any rate some of the immemorial rights and privileges of the peaceful cow are likely to be abrogated. President L. E. Johnson of the Norfolk and Western Railroad has made the city council a unique proposition, which will probably be accepted.

"I am ready," he said, "to begin at once the construction of a new $100,000 depot here, if the council will agree to pass and enforce an ordinance to keep cows out of the streets of the city."

A Useful System.—The wife of a distinguished Congressman is enduring some good natured chaff over the recent failure of a theory which she has held as to the uses of memory systems. Not long ago, at a large dinner, she was telling of a remarkably gifted man whom she had lately met, but whose name had escaped her.

"I am sure," she said, while the company waited eagerly for the system to work, "I am sure his name began with B, and had three syllables"—a long pause. . . . "Oh, yes, I remember," she announced, finally: "It was Moore."—(Harper's Weekly.

Professor Palmer, of Harvard, says that the masculine habit of rigid, logical reasoning is contracted very early, and in illustration he tells the following story: "A little boy and girl of my acquaintance were tucked up snug in bed when their mother heard them talking. 'I wonder what we're here for?' asked the little boy. The girl remembered the lessons that had been taught her and replied sweetly, 'We are here to help others.' The little boy sniffed. 'Then, what are the others here for?' " he asked."

FIXING THE BLAME.

Who was it raised the price of coal
Until expenses tried the soul?
The echoes loud in answer roll:
"'Twas the consumer."
Who boosted the bituminous
Until it seemed to all of us
A mournful subject to discuss?
'Twas the consumer.

Who was it when the anthracite
Had reached a price clear out of sight,
Said: "Sirs, a higher figure write"?
'Twas the consumer.
Who is it wants to pay for ice
An utterly tremendous price
For what melts ere he sees it twice?
That same consumer.

Who for his sugar, flour, and bread,
And beef, and things on which he's fed
Insists on prices o'er his head?
'Tis the consumer.
Who is it, when the price is low,
Howls discontentedly, "Ah, no!
The prices must much higher go!"
That fool consumer.

Who is it who is most at fault
For costliness of soap and salt
And all the rest, and calls no halt?
It's the consumer.
For whom do all the dealers weep
Because he will not make things cheap,
But calls for prices yet more steep?
That fool consumer.
—(Chicago Tribune.

A series of interesting firing trials recently was undertaken by the Swedish government. The purpose of these experiments was to examine the effect of shooting against pasteboard. The trials were conducted on the wharves of the Swedish navy in Karlskrona, and the target used was a prepared one of millboard, against which fire from revolvers, rifles, carbines and machine guns was directed. The pasteboard, which was three inches thick, resisted completely the bullets fired from the small arms, but was perforated by the projectiles from the machine guns. The experiments may be said to have given very interesting results. Bullets from the carbines used are able to penetrate wooden planks five inches in thickness, but they could not penetrate the pasteboard, which was only three inches thick.

THE DARKEY'S DILEMMA.

If we's am descended from Ham,
As, 'count o' our compleckshun,
De white folks 'pears to think we am,
We offer no objeckshun;
For in dat case 'tis plain to see
(As in dis group we're clustered),
Dat, 'cording to de Scriptures, we
Am also "bred and mustered."
—(Four Track News.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 2.—Mrs. Roosevelt, with Ethel, Archie and Quentin, witnessed the exhibition of a Wild West show this afternoon.

Senators Elkins, of West Virginia, and Heyburn, of Idaho, called at the White House to-day to assure the President that "all is well" politically in their respective "spheres of influence." Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, came with similar good news from his State, as far as the President's candidacy is concerned, but admitted that he has a hot fight on his own hands. Still, he believes he will beat the other fellow.

President Roosevelt received an invitation this morning to attend the inauguration of Professor Charles W. Dabney as president of the University of Cincinnati, which is to take place some time in November. Senator Foraker escorted Professor Dabney to the White House in company with Frank J. Jones and John G. O'Connell, both of the Ohio city. The President said he would "take the matter under consideration"—which is apt to mean that he probably will not be able to attend.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 2.—The marriage of Miss Desdemona Morris to Washington Sherwood Delgado, of New-York, took place this evening at the home of Mrs. Morris, widow of Lieutenant Colonel Louis Thompson Morris, U. S. A., and mother of the bride. Frederick Delgado, brother of the bridegroom, came on from New-York to act as his best man, and the maids in attendance were Miss May Applegarth, Miss Ada Ramsey and Miss Nettie Lowery, of Baltimore; Miss Bessie De Frees, of Indianapolis, and Miss Humphrey, of this city. The ushers were Thomas De Frees, of Indianapolis, and Raymond Dickinson, of New-York. The ceremony was performed in the bay window of the drawing room, which was decorated with pink roses and carnations, the latter blossoms forming a floral bell, under which the couple stood. The wedding gown was of white satin, with a bertha of rose point lace. Orange blossoms held the tulle veil in place, and the bridal flowers, lilies-of-the-valley, were arranged in a shower bouquet. The attending maids were in white mull and lace, and each carried a cluster of long stemmed pink carnations. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. Ernest Smith, rector of St. Thomas's Church. Among the several hundred guests present were Colonel and Mrs. Charles G. Starr, Mrs. C. I. Delgado and Mrs. A. S. Jarvis, of New-York City, and Mrs. C. E. Webster, of White Plains, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. Delgado went north for their wedding trip, before going to their home in New-York.

Secretary Moody will go to Annapolis to-morrow to attend the ceremonies at the laying of the cornerstone of the Chapel Building—a memorial to the officers and men lost on the Maine.

Count Celiere, chargé d'affaires of the Italian Embassy, started to-day for St. Louis to attend the formal opening of the Italian exhibit.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer have left Washington for their summer home, at Tuxedo Park.

Secretary Taft returned to Washington to-day from Topeka, Kan., where he delivered an address on the semi-centennial of the organization of Kansas as a territory. Secretary Taft will go to Cincinnati on Monday to attend a reception given by that city to the visiting Philippines Commissioners, who are touring this country.

Justice Harlan and his family started to-day for their summer home, at Murray Bay, Canada.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

A large number of people belonging to the fashionable world were present yesterday at the fête given on Governor's Island for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, of which a description will be found on page 7.

Mrs. Henry B. Livingston has closed her house in Washington Square for the season and is at her country place, Bay Shore, Long Island, where her daughter, Miss Lilias Livingston, is to be married on June 20 to Henry B. Hollins, jr.

This is the last week of the Pioneer's runs between the Holland House and Ardsley, and the coach is being extensively patronized. Indeed, its season has been exceptionally successful. Yesterday it was driven by Alfred G. Vanderbilt and chartered for the day by Miss Frances Ogden Jones, whose party included Miss E. Gregory, Miss A. Ripley, Mrs. Edward Ripley, Miss N. Lyon, Miss Schwab, Misss Emily Schwab, Miss M. Ogden Jones and Samuel Salvage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Duncan Wood have left town and are established for the summer at their country place at Islip, Long Island, where the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Wood, to Edward Bell is to take place on June 22.

News has been received by cable of the marriage on Wednesday at Florence of Miss Marietta Thompson, a niece of Bishop Henry C. Potter, to Lawrence Heyworth Mills, jr., the ceremony taking place at the Church of St. Mark. The newly married couple will arrive here in August, and will make their home at Morristown, N. J. Miss Thompson is a daughter of the late Launt Thompson, who made his home in Florence, and who was well known as a sculptor.

Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Van Roijen, who have been spending their honeymoon at Lenox, have arrived in town, and are staying with Mrs. Van Roijen's mother, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, until next week, when they sail for Constantinople, to which M. Van Roijen has been transferred from the Netherlands Legation at Washington.

Among those who were booked to sail yesterday for Europe were Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant and the Comte L. de Montesquiou, who, during his stay in this country, has been frequently confounded with his kinsman Count Robert de Montesquiou Fezensac.

Henry W. Shoemaker, who has just been appointed Third Secretary to the United States Embassy at Berlin, is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Shoemaker, and a graduate of Columbia, class of '01.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding of Miss Grace Louise Merritt, of Kingston, N. Y., and George Dunn Cornish, of this city, took place on Wednesday night at the home of the bride's parents, No. 123 Fair-st., Kingston. The Rev. Frank B. Seeley, pastor of the Fair Street Reformed Church, officiated. The bride was given away by her father, George B. Merritt. Henry D. W. Tremper, a classmate of the bridegroom at Rutgers, was best man. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cornish, parents of the bridegroom, and A. H. Cornish, of Gillette, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. G. Van Cleve, of Passaic, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. England, of Brooklyn; Louis Ayers, Mulford Enright and H. S. Hampton, of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Cornish, of Newark, N. J.

Miss Maude S. Speirs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James G. Speirs, of Mount Vernon, was married last night to Dr. Clifford Walter Ellison, of New-York. The service was performed at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Charles S. Lane, of the First Presbyterian Church of Mount Vernon. The matron of honor was Mrs. A. Raymond Travis, a sister of the bride. Frederick Abbott, of New-York, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man.

New-Haven, Conn., June 2.—Miss Mary Edith Pamlee, daughter of Mrs. Henry S. Pamlee, was married at noon to-day to Lieutenant William Whittemore Low, U. S. M. C. The ceremony was performed at the Pamlee home, in Hill House-ave., by the Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth, in the presence of 150 guests from this city and New-York.

Miss Georgena Eliza Mills was married to Frederick F. Proctor, the theatrical manager, in this city yesterday. The Rev. Richard Cobden, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of Larchmont, performed the ceremony. The bride is a recent graduate of the Misses Ely's School.

Bethlehem, Penn., June 2 (Special).—William J. Liebert, assistant secretary of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, and Miss Jennie Luckenbach, only daughter of the late Captain O. A. Luckenbach, were married this evening at the bride's home here. The Rev. Charles Nagle, of Castleton Corners, officiated, assisted by the Rev. George J. Crist.

WAR VIEWS OF EXPERTS.

The Defence of Port Arthur—Russian Strength in Manchuria.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 2.—Reduced to scientific campaigning, the Russian scheme of defence of Port Arthur is conceived by the military experts here to include at least one, and possibly two, series of fortifications before the invaders are permitted to reach the principal works. Military view is divided on the facility with which the Japanese should take the Russian base; hardly any one, however, accepts seriously the announcement that the Japanese intend to accomplish their purpose on June 10, as stated in some of the dispatches. The Japanese are destined to encounter several obstacles on their way to Port Arthur, such as that met at Kin Chow, which some officers regard as merely intended to delay the progress of the Japanese and deplete their force, if possible. This was achieved at least in the latter respect, say these officers. The land attack on Port Arthur is believed to be planned in conjunction with an engagement between the Japanese ships and the Russian forts at the same place, with, perhaps, another attempt to bottle up the Russian fleet, thereby compelling the destruction of the vessels by the Russians.

The army officers here, who for the most part have been of the opinion that the Japanese would not have as much success as they have had, now entertain the theory that Kuropatkin must betray his plans within the next week, if he has any which can be put into operation. The view is gradually gaining ground that the Russians were not prepared at certain vital points as well as they should have been, but it is felt that they must certainly be in readiness at Port Arthur, and ought to be able, under all the usual conditions, to withstand the attack of five times the strength of the garrison. This makes the incident of investment a serious problem for the Japanese. Of course, all this reckoning is based on the supposition that the Russians have a reasonably adequate and well equipped force at Port Arthur.

It was stated to-day at the War Department that information in possession of the Washington authorities was to the effect that the Russians last September had only 50,000 men in Manchuria, exclusive of the garrisons at Port Arthur and Vladivostok, the strength of which was not known, but which was then stated by the Russians to be 18,000 at the former and 12,000 at the latter. Since then it is all a question as to what extent the Russians have placed soldiers in Manchuria. The estimates of the capacity of the railroad vary from four to twenty-two trains a day. The latter figures are given to the department by an American railroad expert, who was here this week and who was believed to be in a position to know, because he represented the French interests in the trans-Siberian road, and made a thorough examination of the property three years ago. The conditions, he says, must have improved in the mean time. While it is a single track road, the sidings are sufficient to accommodate two long trains and facilitate the movements of the through freights.

START ON A WESTERN TRIP.

Horace M. Kilborn, of the National City Bank, and Mrs. Kilborn, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Ash and Richard C. Vest, of the Standard Oil Company, and Mrs. Vest, left this city yesterday on an extensive trip, on which they will visit the St. Louis Fair and places of special interest in Kansas, California and the Yellowstone Park. The extreme point in the itinerary will be Seattle.

LUNCHEON FOR EX-MAYOR LOW.

James Bryce's High Praise for Roosevelt at Pilgrims' Entertainment in London.

London, June 2.—The Pilgrims entertained ex-Mayor Low of New-York at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel this afternoon. James Bryce presided. Among those present were Ambassador Choate, Consul General Evans, Major Beacom, Lord Eustace Cecil, Louis Dyer, General Hutchinson, W. D. Howells, Robert P. Porter, W. J. Pierrie, G. T. Wilson, Rudolph Spreckles and James D. Phelan, of San Francisco. More than a hundred in all were present.

The only speeches were by Mr. Bryce and ex-Mayor Low. Mr. Bryce, after proposing the health of King Edward and eulogizing what his majesty had accomplished between the European Powers, proposed the health of President Roosevelt, as the greatest man who had occupied the Presidential chair since Washington. Mr. Low dwelt on the importance of the two countries knowing each other better, the good results which followed the Pilgrims' labors in this direction and the importance of both countries cherishing and cementing the relations which now existed.

ELM-ST. ONCE MORE.

A WAVE OF REFORM.

From The Globe.

The movement to have uprooted, neglected portions of our streets restored to public usefulness is spreading, and now includes Elm-st. It is even promised that before many moons Elm-st. will be thrown open to traffic and travel.

What a wonder! Several years ago, longer than memory easily goes back to, Elm-st. was laid out and was designed ostensibly to be used for public traffic. Before it was paved it was "ripped up" for tunnel construction. After that period of disembowelling had come to a reluctant end, the street fell back to where it had been before—unpaved, full of hillocks and holes, and looking like a section of a New-England cow pasture or a deserted section of a mining town, dropped down into the heart of a great city. It was a dust heap in dry weather and a mud hole in wet. There it has remained.

Now a "racket" is being raised by The Tribune and other papers, and the public officials and some rapid transit authorities and contractors are stirring themselves. We are a tremendous community when we get our blood up.

THIS STREET WAS FORGOTTEN.

From The Evening Mail.

How gratuitous are the discomforts New-Yorkers have suffered from uptorn streets was shown this week when a little vigorous agitation culminated in an official decision to end the long nightmare of Forty-second-st. It is shown again, and more acutely, in the case of Elm-st. The story of that chaotic thoroughfare, as told in two official communications, is enough to exasperate a saint. For nearly three months a potentially important thoroughfare within three blocks of the City Hall has been lying neglected—ungraded, unpaved, heaped up with rubbish—because one set of officials did not know what the other was doing and did not ask.

The incident gives plausible color to the suspicion that other streets have been allowed to lie waste for weeks or months after repairs had been completed, through sheer official negligence and ignorance. To the residents of every block where excavations have taken a leisurely course, it suggests the wisdom of self-assertion and concerted clamor.

BUILDINGS LAW COMMENDED.

From The New-York Times.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in approving a resolution conferring upon the superintendents of buildings, with the authority of the Borough Presidents, the power summarily to stop work upon buildings deemed unsafe is proper and commendable.

From The New-York American.

The passage of an ordinance giving the Buildings Department power to act was a wise move, strangely tardy, but otherwise wholly to be commended. In the past this department has in some important respects been helpless. It could observe faulty work in progress and enter futile objection. The construction proceeded just the same, and when calamity ensued the officials could make plea that they had done all they could, which was practically nothing. By the terms of the ordinance the Buildings Department can stop any work that it deems to be a threat to safety; can close streets when walls show a tendency to fall, and may call upon the police to enforce any needed regulation. Thus there will be an end to the present system permitting officials to disclaim responsibility in case of so-called accident.