Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—A Little of Everything.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—The Yankee Consul.
CASINO—8:20—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.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Venice.
NEW-YORK—8—The Southerners—Roof Garden.
PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—Vaudeville.
PROCTOR'S—Twenty-third Street—Magic Kettle and Vaudeville. Fifty-eighth Street—The Wedding Day. Fifth Avenue—W. H. Thompson and S. Miller Kent. One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth Street—Richelieu.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1904.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

DOMESTIC.—The Republican National Committee at its meeting in Chicago decided a number of contests, and will reach the Wisconsin case to-day, the intention still being to seat the anti-La Follette delegates. ═══ Rear Admiral W. K. Van Reypen was elected president of the Red Cross, and a new board of trustees was chosen at a meeting in Washington. ═══ Major General H. C. Corbin was ordered to command the Division of the Philippines, succeeding Major General J. F. Wade. ═══ The Albany friends of David B. Hill said that Attorney General Cunneen was slated to succeed Chief Judge Parker, if the Judge was nominated for President. ═══ The State Department G. A. R. in convention at Rochester commended the action of President Roosevelt in the readjustment of pension claims. ═══ Charles L. Tucker pleaded not guilty to the indictment of murdering Miss Mabel Page at Weston, Mass., on May 31. ═══ A warrant was issued charging the president of the Western Federation of Miners with aiding and abetting a murder. ═══ The mayors of Chicago and Philadelphia sent telegrams of sympathy to Mayor McClellan. ═══ J. J. Hill gave $50,000 to MacAlaster College. ═══ Wreckage washed up on the Maryland shore told of a fire at sea.

CITY.—Stocks dull and firm. ═══ It was estimated that the dead and missing from the Slocum would be over nine hundred; many inquiries were begun to place the responsibility. ═══ The anti-Parker men, it was said, would likely unite on either ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania or ex-Governor Francis of Missouri. ═══ It became known that a contest was on to elect representatives of the West to Yale Corporation. ═══ Investigation showed that cadets and dissolute women were plying their trade openly in Charles F. Murphy's district. ═══ The Suburban, at Sheepshead Bay, was won by Hermis, with The Picket second, and Irish Lad third; the other winners were: First, Mamie Worth; second, Seymour; third, Song and Wine; fifth, Diamond Flush; sixth, Leader.

FOREIGN.—General Stackelberg was outmaneuvred and defeated with heavy loss by the Japanese at Telisen, and the Russian attempt to relieve Port Arthur has failed. ═══ The Russian Vladivostok squadron returned to that harbor after a successful raid in the Japan Sea, in which it sunk two Japanese transports, the Japanese loss being about one thousand men. ═══ A cyclone worked havoc in Santiago and Guantanamo, Cuba; it was reported that scores of persons were killed and there was great property damage; a steamer also was reported lost. ═══ Four hundred Moorish troops of the worst type have been sent to Tangier; this is considered to endanger Mr. Perdicaris and his stepson, Mr. Varley, as Raisuli is almost sure to consider it a breach of faith on the part of the Sultan. ═══ General Count Bobrikoff, Governor General of Finland, was shot and mortally wounded at the entrance to the Finnish Senate at Helsingfors; his assassin committed suicide.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers in the morning, followed by clearing. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 61 degrees.

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.

A "JOHN DOE" CANDIDATE.

If Mr. Bryan has his way at St. Louis, the Democratic National Convention will not nominate a "John Doe" candidate. It will not ask support for its Presidential nominee on the ground that "he never did anything to anybody." Mr. Bryan is coming all the way from Nebraska to register a protest here next Monday against the foisting on the party of either a "speechless candidate" or a "meaningless platform." "Burglarious methods," he declares, are being used to force the nomination of a statesman whose virtues are all "negative" and whose "opinions are unknown"; and burglary in the interest of such a candidate will not be tolerated so long as Mr. Bryan can cry "Stop thief!"

Some of the ultra-Parker organs hail the Palliser letter as a boomerang certain to work in the long run to Judge Parker's benefit. Whatever Mr. Bryan opposes, they argue, is infallibly sound and right. If he assails Judge Parker, the latter becomes at once a stronger and more eligible candidate. As some of the Chief Judge's enthusiastic supporters put it, "Any medicine that disagrees with Mr. Bryan is the remedy for us." The conservative factionist, whose chief solicitude is the overthrow at St. Louis of Bryan and Bryanism, may perhaps be pardoned for treating Mr. Bryan's criticism as a spur to greater zeal for and loyalty to Judge Parker. But to the impartial observer it must seem an extravagance to argue, as Judge Parker's friends do, that Mr. Bryan's charges are to be dismissed, just because he makes them, as so much rubbish. Can any supporter of the Chief Judge disprove those charges? Can he meet and answer the vital objections to Judge Parker's candidacy raised by Mr. Bryan?

No one can dispute the fact that Judge Parker is a "speechless" statesman, or that he stands, as a candidate, on an obscure, evasive and utterly meaningless platform. His availability is everywhere acknowledged to hinge on the fact that he holds no ascertainable opinions on public questions, and has no public record that can be used against him. His qualifications are essentially negative. He has been lauded by his supporters as a judicious, judicial, uncommitted and uncommittable candidate. He is cautious, and not magnetic; receptive, and not aggressive; inscrutable, and not expansive. Nobody pretends that he is being pushed for the nomination because he stands for any definite or discoverable principles. His success is desired above all by those elements in the Democracy which have no fixed conception of Democratic doctrine or Democratic duty, and which seek to exploit it—in the days of its forlornness and decadence—as a "conspiracy for spoils." Mr. Bryan's letter, however it may be scoffed at by conservative politicians, brings an indictment against the Parker candidacy which cannot easily be dismissed. The Nebraska leader stands on solid ground when he protests against the issuance by the St. Louis convention of a "John Doe" warrant—the nomination of a candidate whose record, personality and opinions are alike "unknown."

SAFETY ON EXCURSION BOATS.

The true proportions of the recent disaster near Hell Gate were not much more discernible yesterday than the day before. Considerably more than five hundred dead bodies have been recovered, but the fate of nearly four hundred others who are reported "missing" is not yet determined. There is a possibility that the names of a few persons have been enrolled in both groups. A limited number of survivors may have reached their homes without having reported their escape. Nevertheless, the probability grows stronger every hour that the vast majority of the excursionists who are not now accounted for have perished. It is not incredible, therefore, that a thousand or more lives have been lost. A greater destruction has resulted from storms which have wrecked several vessels at one time. To find an equal mortality in consequence of either the burning or the foundering of a single ship is difficult, if not impossible. The case of the General Slocum seems to be almost without a parallel in marine history!

Disparaging statements have been made in regard to the condition of the life preservers and other parts of that steamer's equipment within the last two days. It is to be hoped that these charges will be carefully investigated by the federal authorities. It would also be judicious to make an estimate of the extent to which such deficiencies, if they existed, affected the destiny of any of the passengers. A revelation of the facts will not bring the dead to life, but it will help to place the responsibility for what happened, and in other ways will exercise a wholesome influence. In the mean time public judgment should be suspended. Just conclusions can be reached only when the truth has been fully ascertained.

The most important and practical questions that are raised by this heartrending experience relate to the promotion of safety on other excursion boats. The latter are little more than tinder boxes. Even those whose hulls are of steel have highly combustible decks and upper works. It is a marvel that more of them have not been destroyed by fire. Their immunity is due to good management and good luck, not to ideal construction. A number of radical changes in them are yet needed, especially in the character of the materials employed. With a larger use of metal, asbestos and fire resisting chemical compounds, both for hangings and the small amount of wood that may be retained, the spread of flames through a steamer can be made impossible. The same principles should be applied there as in the construction of "fireproof" office buildings and theatres. Such pressure as the government can bring to bear to compel the adoption of these precautions ought to be exerted—gradually, of course, but steadily and firmly. However, improvement might wisely be undertaken without compulsion, for it will eventually be perceived that genuine safety would be a powerful attraction for intelligent persons. It certainly ought to pay.

MORE FIGHTING.

An important engagement between the Japanese and Russian armies appears to have occurred in the Liao-Yang Peninsula on Wednesday. The Japanese seem to have advanced from Pitsu-Wo upon Wa-Fang-Tien, and to have driven the Russians back to Wa-Fang-Kow, or further. There were considerable losses on both sides, but the Japanese gained compensation for theirs by making a material advance up the peninsula and by cutting off Port Arthur more completely than ever from overland succor. They are now occupying the railroad in force at two points between Liao-Yang and Port Arthur, and there seems to be no ground for expecting the Russians to dislodge them. Indeed, the Russian army at Liao-Yang, instead of taking the aggressive to raise the siege of Port Arthur, may soon be thrown upon the defensive. The Japanese who have been fighting at Wa-Fang-Kow were not General Kuroki's army from Feng-Wang-Cheng, nor yet the army which is investing Port Arthur, but that third army which was landed at Pitsu-Wo or at Taku-Shan, and concerning the destination of which there has been much speculation. It seems now to be moving northward, so as to co-operate with General Kuroki against General Kuropatkin. Where a convergence of the two armies will be effected is an interesting question, the answer to which is not yet apparent.

Meantime, there is activity at sea. The Vladivostok squadron, or the three of its ships which are in serviceable trim, made a sortie and got as far, we are told, as the neighborhood of the Corean Strait, half way to Port Arthur. There they destroyed two Japanese transports, probably with heavy loss of life to the Japanese, and put others to flight. The scene of this action is stated in one dispatch to have been off the island of Okino, in the Liu-Kiu group, far to the south of Japan, and half way to Formosa. That seems quite incredible, and we must accept as the more correct the report in another dispatch that it was off Oki Island, which is in the Sea of Japan, two hundred miles northeast of the Corean Strait. The Japanese warships are said to be pursuing the Russians with all possible zeal, but with what result is not yet known.

This latter incident is significant, as emphasizing the necessity of getting complete control of the sea before transporting armies across it. By control is meant not merely having the stronger naval force, but the capture or destruction of the enemy's fleet, so that he will no longer have any "fleet in being." The superior strength of the Japanese navy is conceded. But, as we have hitherto pointed out, as long as those powerful Russian cruisers at Vladivostok were in commission there was danger of their getting out and doing precisely what they are now reported to have done. It does not yet appear why the Japanese fleet has not been able to maintain a more effective blockade, however. It is large enough and strong enough, apparently, to have maintained at both Port Arthur and Vladivostok such a blockade as our ships maintained at Santiago. If it had done so, there would have been no sorties of the Russians to play havoc with transports.

BOBRIKOFF.

The murder of General Bobrikoff is not likely to advance the cause of Finland. That he was a cruel tyrant we may concede, and that he gave the Finns much provocation. But not even for the removal of tyrants is assassination to be commended or condoned—unless in cases far more extreme and otherwise hopeless than is that of Finland. Moreover, the crime is a blot upon the Finnish character, which hitherto has been conspicuously free from such blemishes. For Finland's sake it is to be hoped it will prove to have been an individual crime, committed without accomplices, at any rate without any widespread conspiracy, and certainly without commanding the general sympathy of the Finnish people.

This is to be said, in full recognition of the grievances which the Finns have suffered under Bobrikoff's dictatorship. We have hitherto expressed strong sympathy with that people, and surprise and regret that the Russian government should have regarded it as necessary to repudiate the solemn pledges of five Czars, to abrogate arbitrarily the Finnish constitution and to subvert the ancient liberties of that cultivated, peaceful and loyal people. For the adoption of that policy, and for the execution of it with excessive rigor, General Bobrikoff has generally, and probably with justice, been held chiefly responsible. If he was responsible, he has now paid an awful penalty. Nevertheless, even granting that all the Finnish complaints against him are true, we cannot approve of assassination.

It will be well, however, if this deed of desperation shall serve to call the humane and enlightened attention of the Czar to the evil that has been wrought in Finland in his name, for which, it is to be assumed, he is no more responsible than are the Finnish people for this murder. It ought not to be too late, even now, to restore the contentment and loyalty that once prevailed in Finland by restoring the autonomy which all the Czars from Alexander I to Nicholas II promised to maintain. Such pacification of that province would be more profitable, and would be a source of greater strength and security to the empire, than the reduction of Finland to the status of a second Poland.

TRAINING PRIMITIVE PEOPLES.

The change in the administration of the Carlisle Indian School ought to mean the introduction of a new spirit and purpose into that institution. The theory which Colonel Pratt pugnaciously preached and strenuously put in practice meant, in the end, the divorce of the educated Indian from his own people. This was in sharp contrast with the method of Hampton, which sets up the ideal of social service and trains the Indian or negro to help his race. Colonel Pratt himself described his process as "feeding the Indian to civilization," while he held in contempt the contrasting policy of "feeding civilization to the Indian" as a piece of sentimentalism fit only for the hated "archæologist" who wanted to sacrifice the progress of the individual to the preservation of an archaic society. He held, perhaps rightly, that his method made possible a higher civilization for the particular student. Certainly it may be conceded that it made possible for him a more conventional civilization. A great deal of civilization has to be fed to and assimilated by individual Indians before the character of a whole tribe can be changed, while a single Indian can be fed to civilization and transformed by it. Only, in the process of digestion, the Indian dies. He becomes an imitation white man, and is likely to be absorbed into the white community.

This may be well enough, if the government's purpose in spending large sums for education is to benefit a few persons rather than a whole race, and if the highest good of mankind is to be promoted by the extinction of the Indian as an Indian. We think that neither supposition is true. What becomes of any particular person is of little account to society. Its concern is for the community. Ten Indians made into peaceful, moral, industrious farmers, living among their own people, are worth more to it than ten Indian lawyers, doctors or mechanics who settle in Pennsylvania or New-York and make a comfortable living for themselves. The educated Indian should be a missionary to his people, and he does more good so, even though he less completely throws off barbarism, than if he remained by himself. Colonel Pratt might say that his method, carried to its legitimate conclusion, would result in the highest civilization for all and their absorption into the white community; but, even if desirable, that is a slow process, and means the desertion of those who are at any time left in barbarism by those who ought most to help them. It tends to make the Indian ashamed of being an Indian, just as the same method in the South tends to make the negro ashamed of being a negro. It is, moreover, based on the false notion that the backward races have in their primitive civilization no contribution of value to make to society.

Race pride is just as much the duty of the Indian and the negro as of the Anglo-Saxon. It tends to self-respect, to worthy ambition for genuine achievement rather than a mere veneer of white mannerisms, and to the preservation for the whole world of all that is good and beautiful in primitive life. The Indian industries, pottery, basket making and weaving, should be encouraged, and Indian music should be preserved. They are a contribution to the world's store of beautiful motives. From them might develop a characteristic art without which the world would be poorer. At any rate, civilization which is based on the natural traits of a people, develops them in harmony with their own environment and teaches them to honor their fathers and mothers and help their brothers and sisters is worth far more to society, and in the long run to the individual, than any artificial culture which substitutes selfish individualism for the feeling of community interest and missionary responsibility.

We do not want imitations. We want men who are proud of being themselves. An American would not wish to be a Russian, but he would not think much of a Russian who, though he might admit the superiority of American civilization in many things and desire to adopt new methods, was not proud of being a Russian and happy in the thought of the future of his race, strong like Antæus in its still close contact with the soil and powerful with primitive creative impulse. So the negro, in spite of all his burdens, should be proud to be a negro, and strive to bring to perfection his race and scorn to be the parent of either physical or spiritual halfbreeds; and the Indian should find an inspiration in the task of keeping the primitive Americans from extinction, and showing the possibilities of an Indian civilization which the world will respect and admire.

PERILS OF NEXT MONTH.

Independence Day will be here in not much more than a fortnight. It is the undeniable duty of our municipal authorities, and of the local governments everywhere in the United States, to suppress the selling of the mischievous toy pistols which cause so many deaths from lockjaw; also to stop dealings in the pestilent cannon crackers and to regulate more carefully the displays of fireworks.

Lockjaw is one of the most agonizing diseases known. Every year the wretched toy pistol is the cause of a large number of cases. Cannon crackers set numerous fires, and so many reckless men and boys play diabolical tricks with them that the manufacture and sale of these thunderous cylindrical bombs, especially in crowded cities, ought to be sternly suppressed. Not for generations will Americans be persuaded to celebrate the national anniversary with reasonable quiet and moderation and with not too much destruction of property.

Kentucky Democrats now want a "conservative revision of the tariff." Is the "Star Eyed Goddess of Reform" so soon forgotten and deserted? Or has she accepted dispossession and shifted her abode?

Floating mines may possibly be encountered by ex-Senator Hill and Judge Parker in St. Louis waters.

The Democratic platform in Illinois "pointed with alarm" to a "depleted national Treasury." The Treasury's available cash balance stands to-day at $164,885,416. That sort of "depletion" would pass for repletion with most of us. But to the average Democratic statesman in Illinois a balance of that size seems hardly big enough to throw at the birds.

How many more General Slocums are there in New-York's excursion fleet? That is a question to which the public demands explicit answer.

No other country in the world spends so much money on excursions, travel and all forms of amusement as America, and perhaps in no other country is there so much carelessness, incompetence and, in some cases, criminal negligence on the part of those who cater to the liberal public. Nothing short of an appalling disaster like the Iroquois Theatre horror or the General Slocum holocaust seems sufficient to stir the public to demand reasonable precautions for its safety on the part of those who reap the great financial harvest.

Some of the New-England mills are so encouraged by the decline in the prices of cotton that they have decided to abandon, or at least to postpone, the carrying out of their plan for cutting down wages. Meanwhile, the Southern planters are working with redoubled energy for the raising of a crop larger than ever before, and the outlook this month is scintillating.

Politicians of long experience say that the peanut crop in national Democratic conventions does not invariably meet the anticipations of the planters of "goobers." Peanut politics may possibly not be always invincible.

No sensible person believes that Commissioner McAdoo is relaxing his efforts to keep the poolrooms closed, yet the managers of those gambling places are inclined to take unusual risks just now because of the widespread interest of betting men in the Suburban Handicap on Long Island and the American Derby in Washington Park in Chicago. Mayor Harrison of the big Western town declares that not only will the poolrooms be closed in Chicago, but that no bookmakers will be permitted to ply their trade at the most important of Western racetracks. Storm centres of exceptional violence are developing for the professional manipulators of chances.

The Democratic State Convention in Illinois was a field affair for the H's—Harrison, Hearst and Hopkins. It was a case of two H's against one, and Mayor Harrison returned to Chicago a sadder, if not a wiser, man.

Oregon and Rhode Island have done so well for the Republican party this month that Democratic hearts are not beating high with hope just now. The politicians of negation and retrogression are dismayed when they consider the indications of public sentiment on the Pacific Coast and in New-England. They had been looking eagerly for signs of lessened enthusiasm among the voters for Republican policies and purposes, and the ashes of the Dead Sea apples of disappointment are not pleasant to the taste.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Congressman Curtis, of Kansas, has a rival for his seat in "Charlie" Martell, a Pottawatomie Indian, who is making a novel canvass of the district, holding old fashioned Indian war dances and powwows. Mr. Curtis's grandmother was a full blooded Kaw squaw, and the Pottawatomies think it time they were represented in Congress. In physique Martell is a fine specimen of the Indian. Although well educated, he is partial to the open life of his ancestors, and lives in a tepee.

YE ADVERTISING MUSE.

When Jove on high Olympus sate—
He sate there nearly every day—
Some maidens fair approached the gate
And entered in a bashful way.
"We are the Muses nine," said they,
"A tenth has lately paid her dues;
Shake hands with Sister Boomderay,
The gentle advertising Muse!"

"I'm glad to know you, Sis," said Jove.
"What, may I ask, is your long suit?"
(Here, stealthily, he nipped a clove
To kill his breath—the wise galoot.)
Quoth Boomderay, no longer mute,
"I sing of health foods, boots and shoes,
Pickles and soap and can-ned fruit—
I am the advertising Muse!"

Old Clio, Muse of scraps and such,
Remarked, "She's only breaking in,
And though she doesn't count for much
And has her spurs as yet to win,
She gave us such a heap of chin
That we can't very well refuse
To help her—she's so pale and thin—
Poor little advertising Muse!"

Euterpe shed some pitying tears,
Gay Thalia looked exceeding blue,
And Jove exclaimed, "I reckon here's
A chance to please the bunch of you!
We'll have to organize anew,
I have no doubt that we can use
Another first class Muse or two,
So welcome, advertising Muse!"

Long years rolled by, as authors say,
And from a lass of timid mien
The strenuous little Boomderay
Has grown to be the Muses' queen;
And every verse you've ever seen
In praise of breakfast food or booze
Is fashioned in the great machine
Run by the advertising Muse!

—(Milwaukee Sentinel.

The wife of the Editor of "The Elk Point (S. D.) Leader" was away from home recently, and the editor takes his readers into his confidence regarding his experiences: "We have dressed the jackets of evil schoolboys, dressed the shrubbery and trees on our home place, (ad) dressed debating societies in the rural precincts, but until recently we never undertook to dress the baby. Why, bless your chin whiskers, we would as 'leave' try to decipher ancient chronicles on the Babylonish tablets! And that little eye of our eye and chin of our chin looking up at us as if he pitied us, or thought we were getting him ready for hanging. Buttons, hooks, pins! Pins, hooks, buttons! Armholes and bands, and safety pins, gee! Ain't it fun to dress the baby. It's like an ice cream picnic in a cold rainstorm. If we were the high mucky muck who sets the fashions going we would recommend gunny sacks for babies. Cut three holes in the bottom for the head and arms, and have a puckering string at the other end. Presto! What a dream of ease and simplicity!"

THE GADDS ARE GADDING.

Walter Gadd spent Sunday under the paternal roof.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Gadd Sundayed in our midst.

Elsie Gadd went to Laurel last week and had several aching molars removed.

Herman Gadd and wife were welcome visitors in our burg last week.

W. C. Gadd left yesterday for Spring Brook, where he will work on the farm of H. O. Osterman.

Cora Gadd is thinking of attending Normal school at Stevens Point next fall.

William Gadd has returned from Grand Forks. —(Brookville correspondence, in Jamestown (Wis.) Alert.

In describing the fight at Illig, a petty officer, according to "The King," may be thanked for an interesting snapshot of Rear Admiral Atkinson-Willes. "He was not seriously wounded, but when the shot hit him he said, 'You bounder!' and rolled the Somali over with a revolver shot, dead as a door nail." An interesting parallel case is given by Lord Wolseley, who says that, when the late Major General Sir John M'Neill, V. C., was badly wounded at Essaman, in the Ashantee war, he emerged from the bush exclaiming, "in angry and indignant tones," as if some one had deeply insulted him, "An infernal scoundrel out there has shot me through the arm!"

A Different Thing.—"I didn't suppose that Cupid could mave a stony hearted man like Jones."

"Cupid has nothing to do with it. Cupidity is what moved him."—(Detroit Free Press.

Some of the citizens of London are beginning to realize the fact that New-York is far ahead of that city in its abundant supply of ice. Dog days would be almost intolerable here but for the distribution of the crystal blocks. London does not have so prolonged terms of scorching heat as those of Gotham, but even on the banks of the Thames life would be better worth living were ice carts making daily rounds in every quarter of the big town.

"But, my dear, will you not take along some summer fiction?" he asked, as she boarded the train for the beach. "Oh, no," she responded sweetly; "I shall depend on your letters from home."—(Philadelphia Record.

A convict in a New-England prison who had been sentenced to a life term for murder in the second degree, having served a considerable number of years, was told that he would be released were he to pledge himself to go back to Italy, his native country, and never, never return to America. He declined the offer of freedom, on the ground that he could earn so little money in the land of the ancient Romans that he would be hungry all the time at home, while in a Yankee prison he would get enough to eat at worst. This is a story with a moral.

"A woman can't keep a secret," declares the mere man.

"Oh, I don't know," retorts the fluttery woman. "I've kept my age a secret since I was twenty-four."

"Yes; but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

"Well, I think that when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it."—(Judge.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 16.—President and Mrs. Roosevelt expect to attend the wedding of Miss Helen Roosevelt and Douglas Robinson, jr., at Hyde Park, N. Y., on Saturday, and will surely do so if executive duties will allow the President to leave here to-morrow.

Among the President's guests at luncheon to-day were Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California; Frank C. Travers, of Oyster Bay, and Judge Edward J. Garvan, of Hartford, Conn. Mr. Travers is one of the President's neighbors at Oyster Bay, and makes frequent trips to Washington. Judge Garvan told the President that Connecticut would give him a majority of at least thirty thousand.

Miss Carow, sister of Mrs. Roosevelt, who has been a guest at the White House since she returned from Europe several months ago, is now on a visit to the Berkshires.

THE CABINET.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 16.—At the request of the President, Secretary Moody has cut short his stay in Massachusetts, and is returning immediately to Washington to confer with the President about his successor as Secretary of the Navy, when he succeeds Mr. Knox as Attorney General. The Secretary is expected here to-morrow morning, and a conference at the White House will follow shortly.

Secretary Cortelyou, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, left here to-day for New-York on his way to Westfield, Mass., where he will address the Board of Trade to-morrow evening. On Saturday he will preside at the triennial exercises of the Massachusetts State Normal School. Mr. Cortelyou had a brief talk with the President before he left the city, but it is said that nothing of great importance was considered.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 16.—The Russian Ambassador and Countess Marguerite Cassini did not start for Bar Harbor to-day, as they had partly decided, but will remain in Washington until Monday or Tuesday.

Phya Akharaj Varadhara, minister from Siam, who, with his secretary, Edward H. Loftus, sailed for Europe in the early spring, is now visiting his son in Berlin. He will return to England before July, in time to meet Mom Luang Kruaval, student attaché of the legation, now acting chargé d'affaires, and Nai Cheun, also a student attaché of the legation, who is in St. Louis in charge of the Siamese exhibit. They will assemble at Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, in July, and remain until September.

Teh Moo Sin, chargé d'affaires of the Corean Legation, will spend the summer in Washington.

Don Luis F. Corea, the minister from Nicaragua, who has been in Monticello, Va., for the last few weeks, will go to the St. Louis Exposition previous to sailing for Europe.

Señor Calderon, the new minister from Bolivia, has leased the house at No. 1,300 Seventeenth-st., once occupied by General Hernandez, the former minister from Venezuela. The minister will take his family to the Jersey coast in July.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 16.—Mrs. Taft has gone to Cincinnati for a short visit. Secretary Taft will give a luncheon on Monday in honor of Cardinal Satolli.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Bell have moved to Twin Oaks, Woodley Lane, for the summer.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Not since the parade of the Coaching Club in May has there been such an array of four-in-hands and drags as started from the Holland House for the Suburban yesterday at noon. Alfred G. Vanderbilt had a stag party on the Viking and Robert L. Gerry another stag party on the Venture. W. Goadby Loew had a large party on his coach, with Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt occupying the box seat. Another party was on the coach tooled by John R. Townsend. Two drags, driven by Morris Howlett and R. Fownes, took a number of people to the races. These and other coaches were drawn up in line before the Holland House, and started promptly at midday.

Society was extensively represented at the Sheepshead Bay racecourse, as the Suburban is always a popular attraction for the fashionable set. Conspicuous among those present were, of course, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mr. Thomas being one of the owners of Hermis. They were overwhelmed with congratulations on the victory of the horse. Mrs. Thomas wore a white embroidered muslin dress, trimmed with cream colored lace, and a large red straw hat. Among others were Mrs. Thomas Hastings, in a tailor frock of gray and white checked cloth, and a hat of white straw, trimmed with black velvet; Miss Anna Sands, in gray chiffon volle and a large black chip hat, with white feathers, and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, in dark blue foulard, figured with white discs and trimmed with white lace, the hat being of black lace.

Mrs. Alfred Seton, who was with Mrs. Richard Mortimer, wore a black cloth frock, with a black hat, trimmed with red, while Mrs. Mortimer was blue foulard, figured with white disks and trimmed black lace.

Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, Mrs. Charles Childs and Mrs. J. H. Bradford sat together in one of the boxes during most of the afternoon. Mrs. Childs wore a gun metal taffeta frock and a large black and white chip hat, draped with a violet chiffon veil; Mrs. Ledyard was in navy blue taffeta and a black chip hat, wreathed with bluets, and Mrs. Bradford was in sage green canvas cloth, with a large black straw hat, trimmed with green silk roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Edey occupied a box, and the latter wore a tailor frock of silver gray mohair and a hat of white lace, trimmed with pink roses.

Mrs. W. Goadby Loew was in gray embroidered chiffon, trimmed with cream lace, and a picture hat of gray satin straw. Mrs. Newbold Edgar, who was with Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse was in black, and wore a black straw hat covered with a black chiffon veil, while Mrs. Whitehouse wore light blue etamine, embroidered in the same color, her large hat being trimmed with black feathers. Miss Evelyn Burden's dress was of white etamine, and she wore a large blue chip hat, turned up on one side and trimmed with pink roses. She was with Mrs. Moses Taylor, who was in white voile, and wore a white chiffon hat trimmed with black velvet.

Mrs. Frederick H. Allen was in light brown crêpe de chine, trimmed with cream colored lace, and wore a yellow straw hat with fruit garniture. Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene wore black crêpe de chine and lace, with a large black hat trimmed with magenta flowers. Mrs. J. Harry Alexandre was also in black crêpe de chine. Her bodice had revers of white satin, embroidered with black. She wore a black hat. Mrs. E. C. Potter was in biscuit colored broadcloth, trimmed with eyelet embroidery, and a toque of white hyacinths. Miss Evelyn Parsons wore a black and white shepherd's plaid skirt and jacket, trimmed with black braid, and a hat of black straw.

With Mrs. James E. Martin were Mr. and Mrs. Vatable, the latter in black moiré and taffeta, trimmed with black lace, and a toque of black straw. Mrs. Martin's gown was of tan satin, and with it she wore a white chip hat, almost concealed by a white chiffon veil dotted with black chenille.

Others present included Colonel and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Eleanor Jay, Mrs. Harry Morton Benkard, Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Cornelius Fellowes, Brayton Ives, Marion Story, H. De Courcey Forbes, Hamilton W. Cary, William H. Sands, Bradish Johnson, Stanley Mortimer, Bronson Winthrop, J. G. Follansbee, Pierre Lorillard, Sydney Smith, F. O. Beach, M. Orme Wilson, J. Stevens Ulman, E. M. Post, W. S. Fanshawe, R. M. Bull, J. E. Widener, Thomas Hitchcock, jr., W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., H. C. Pell, S. H. P. Pell, August Belmont, H. K. Vingut, W. A. Chanler and E. C. La Montagne.

Miss Anne Thayer's marriage yesterday to William Patten, at Lancaster, Mass., was the occasion of a number of house parties in the vicinity, which included many New-York guests. Miss Thayer is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and a sister of Miss Cornelia Thayer, who was one of the bridesmaids of the Duchess of Roxburghe. The bridegroom is a nephew of Mrs. Arthur S. Hunnewell.

Captain and Mrs. Glen Collins have left town for Newport, where they are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander leave town for the White Mountains next week.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice arrive from Europe next week, and will go to the White Mountains for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows have left town for Magnolia, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb will remain at Tuxedo until the end of next month, when they will go to Southampton for the rest of the summer.

Prince Pu Lun, a member of the imperial family of China, who has been extensively entertained while in this country in connection with the St. Louis Exposition, sailed yesterday for Havre on board La Gascogne. A number of people, including Frederick Satterlee, General Whittier, the Chinese Minister and others were on the pier to bid him farewell.

J. Roosevelt Roosevelt entertains to-night at dinner at his country place at Hyde Park-on-the-Hudson the bridesmaids and ushers who are to take part in the wedding to-morrow of his daughter, Miss Helen Roosevelt, and Theodore Douglas Robinson.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

Hot Springs, Va., June 16.—Anna T. Snyder, of Chicago, and John C. McKeon, of New-York, were married at the Homestead Hotel by the Rev. John G. Scott this evening. Only immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. McKeon will make New-York City their home. Mr. McKeon, who is vice-president of the National Park Bank, was formerly of Chicago.

Miss Lily M. Seymour, first vice-president of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, New-York, and a mission worker in Hedding M. E. Church, Seventeenth-st., was married by the Rev. S. T. Graham, of Mount Vernon, Wednesday at noon to Charles A. Miller, an architect of Chicago, connected with Milliken Brothers of this city. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. G. M. Seymour, No. 128 East Sixteenth-st.

"BIG FOUR" START TO-DAY.

Plans of Delegates to Chicago—Many Departures To-morrow.

The floodtide of Republicans toward Chicago to attend the Republican National Convention will set in to-day. The "Big Four" start at 1 o'clock over the New-York Central. Senator Platt will travel in a private car attached to the 1 o'clock train. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Platt, her daughter, Miss Janeway, and Mr. and Mrs. Ide. Senator Depew's car will also be attached to this train, and he will have as his guest Governor Odell. Ex-Governor Black was invited by Senator Depew to go in his car, but Mr. Black had made arrangements to go with the delegates from his district and he could not change his plans.

Cornelius N. Bliss, Wilbur F. Wakeman and others prominent in the Protective Tariff League started yesterday.

The majority of the delegates will go to-morrow. A special train leaves the Grand Central Station at 1 o'clock on Saturday and will pick up delegates at various points along the route. There will be many others, aside from delegates, on this train. The headquarters of the New-York delegation will be at the Auditorium, in Chicago. A delegation from the Republican Club will go on Sunday. About six hundred will be in the party, and headquarters of this delegation will be at the Hotel Stratford.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY IN THE AZORES

Salute Fired from Fort with the Battleship Iowa on Memorial Day.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: By telegraph you all know of the arrival here of the Atlantic fleet, under Admiral Barker, followed by the European fleet, under Admiral Jewell. The battleships remained here from May 27 to 29, sailing for Lisbon on the latter date, while the European fleet received orders to direct its course to Northern Africa.

Admiral Barker, by reason of the illness of one of the marines of the Iowa, kept this battleship two days longer, so that it was in port on Memorial Day, when a handsome expression of friendly sympathy for the great American Republic was shown by order of the Governor of the district, the Viscount of Leito Perry. Knowing that the Iowa would, at noon, give a national minute salute, with fl