Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:15—Gilbert and Sullivan Review—9—Lifting the Lid.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3, 8:30—Boer War.
CONEY ISLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's Animal Arena.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Sergeant Brue.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:15—When We Are Forty-one.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:30—Warren Concerts.

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No Relaxation.

The stupendous growth in popularity of
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE
as an advertising medium still continues.

During the first five months of 1905
THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE
Printed
458,475 Lines of Advertising
(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)
more than during the same period of 1904.

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THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Japanese troops continued to drive the Russian advance rapidly northward, and there are signs that Marquis Oyama has begun a general engagement; there were rumors of attempts to arrange an armistice, but they were unconfirmed. ═══ Eighteen persons were killed and 100 wounded at Lodz by Cossacks, who charged a parade of 50,000 workmen. ═══ M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, was appointed one of the peace envoys to Washington. ═══ The Swedish Riksdag accepted the views of King Oscar and the members of the Council of State, who asked authority to treat with the Norwegian Storthing for a dissolution of the union. ═══ The Russian people seem disposed to accept the Emperor's address to the zemstvo delegation as assuring reforms, though they apparently expect a continuance of the struggle against the bureaucracy. ═══ A note, inviting Germany to define the limits of the proposed conference on Morocco, was transmitted from Paris to Berlin; there is some anxiety regarding Chancellor von Bülow's reply. ═══ Mr. Brodrick asked the House of Commons to vote an increase of $12,-200,000 in the charge for military service in India. ═══ The United Opposition of the lower house of the Hungarian Diet passed a motion of want of confidence in the Fejervary Cabinet; there was great disorder, the session being twice suspended.

DOMESTIC.—The letters of President Roosevelt, Attorney General Moody, Secretary Morton and of Messrs. Judson and Harmon, special counsel, in regard to the freight rebates on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad were made public. ═══ President Roosevelt received the degree of LL. D. at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., where he made an address; he also spoke at Holy Cross College, in the same city, and later went to Williamstown, where he will receive a degree to-day.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ═══ The report of Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department severely censured officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, said that Mr. Ryan's trusteeship plan was insufficient and declared that complete removal of stock control was the only remedy for the society's troubles. ═══ A decree of separation from her husband was granted to Mrs. D. Percy Morgan, daughter of John E. Parsons. ═══ The New-York Historical Society's building and Salvation Army headquarters were sold for arrears of taxes.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 66 degrees; lowest, 57 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.

THE PERE MARQUETTE DECISION.

Judge Anglin's decision in the case of the American engineers of the Pere Marquette Railway, who were recently ordered to be deported under Canada's Alien Labor act, is interesting not only in its effect upon the United States and its citizens who may be employed in the Dominion, but also from a purely legal point of view. Judge Anglin decided—and as the writs were not made returnable before a divisional court he says his decision is final—that the American engineers cannot be deported, and that the Alien Labor act, under which the writs were issued, is ultra vires of Parliament. In other words, the decision is based upon the ground that the carrying out of the law involves an act of extraterritorial jurisdiction which Canada does not possess; "a power," as Judge Anglin remarks, "not consistent with the condition of a dependency."

This raises and apparently settles an interesting point as to Canada's status which is likely to give little satisfaction to Canadians, who, while willing and proud to acknowledge their allegiance to Great Britain, have been accustomed in most things to independent action. In confirmation of his decision Judge Anglin says the Privy Council has declared that the Canadian Parliament "has and was intended to "have powers of legislation as large and of the "same nature as the imperial Parliament itself." He adds, however, that the area within which the powers so conferred may be exercised is restricted to the territorial limits of the colony to whose legislature they are granted. This is a restriction arising naturally from the inherent conditions of a dependency, a restriction which, the judge says, he has been unable to avoid without attributing to the colonial legislature "an effort to enlarge their jurisdiction to such "an extent as would be inconsistent with the "powers committed to a colony."

Replying to the argument of counsel that the statute must be deemed satisfied if "the immigrant" to be deported is "put in the course of return" to the country from which he came, the judge declared he could not so construe the words "return to" as used in the statute and gave this novel and seemingly hair splitting illustration of the legal effect of putting the Americans, say, on a Windsor-Detroit ferry: "If "the custody continues until the ferryboat "reaches midstream, apart from the difficulty "of determining the precise moment at which "the boat crosses the imaginary line beyond "which any constraint by Canadian authority is "admittedly unwarrantable, and the danger of "an involuntary violation of United States territory, it is impossible to say that the deported "subject is not under actual restraint imposed "by Canadian authority until the boat reaches "the Detroit docks. He is upon the ferryboat "not of his own volition, but because Canadian "power has placed and kept him there. In "theory his imprisonment may cease at the instant his body is carried over the border; in "fact, he is not carried to the border, but to the "city of Detroit, in United States territory, by "compulsion of Canadian law."

Canadian jurists and legislators may struggle as they will against such a division of a legal hair "'twixt south and southwest side," and evidence is already at hand that they are not pleased with the decision and are studying by some means to evade it. The broader argument as to the legislative powers of Canada as a colony probably will possess more interest for both Canadians and Americans. Not only does Judge Anglin decide that the deportation of the Americans would be ultra vires of Parliament, but as the custody of the Americans in the Pere Marquette case is merely a means to an end, and that end—deportation—as shown is beyond the authority of Parliament and the courts, it follows that they have been detained for an illegal purpose, and consequently such detention is unlawful.

This seems to be an exceedingly important application of the comparatively modern doctrine of ultra vires. Should it prove to be, as Judge Anglin holds, final, Canada will be compelled to seek in some other way a counterpoise to the American Alien Labor law, upon which the Canadian statute is based as to form. That the decision will have a much wider effect than its application to a few American railroad engineers is evident. It will have an important bearing upon the policy to be followed by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Officials of that company say that had the law been sustained it would have cost the company from 50 to 100 per cent more to construct its new transcontinental line than without it. The Grand Trunk, at least, will welcome Judge Anglin's decision as no less acceptable to it than it doubtless is to the American engineers of the Pere Marquette.

SOUND SENSE IN SWEDEN.

There will be no occasion for talk of a "war cloud in Scandinavia." That familiar harbinger may remain in the Balkan or elsewhere. Berserker blood is doubtless still as hot as in the days of the great Gustavus, or of Olaf himself. But there is something better than that in the Scandinavian make-up—a cool and controlling common sense. That was what moved the Norwegian Storthing to declare dissolution of the union in temperate and courteous terms, framed to placate rather than to irritate Sweden and the King. The same fine element now shows itself potent in the Swedish Riksdag and in the King himself. Instead of threatening or seeking to coerce Norway, the Swedes are moving to negotiate friendly and equitable conditions of separation, while the venerable sovereign, though feeling deeply what he considers an undeserved loss, accedes to the demands of the accomplished fact, and proves the truth of his protestation that he has worked conscientiously for the welfare of both peoples by frankly avowing that "the union is not worth "the sacrifices which acts of coercion would entail."

That is sound sense, and it is gratifying to know that it will prevail. The union of the two Scandinavian kingdoms has never been worth much. It was in its formation an unwelcome and incongruous thing, Norway being brought into it against her will. For nearly a century it has been a cause of irritation and a handicap to prosperity and progress. It has borne no resemblance whatsoever to the union of these United States. It has not been as natural, legitimate or beneficent as that between Austria and Hungary. Its abolition will rid each nation of artificial and illogical fetters and will enable each to attain its normal development in its own way. We believe, too, that it will inspire a stronger and closer friendship between the two peoples than they have hitherto known.

We may assume that the sound sense Sweden is now displaying will be maintained on both sides, not only in an equitable arrangement of the details of separation, but also in the establishment of treaty relations which will assure to both kingdoms all the advantages which were sought—but not always found—in the union, and will exempt them from the evils which the union has unintentionally but none the less inevitably inflicted upon them. Each nation has need of complete independence, but each has, also, need of an alliance with the other. It was the purpose of Norway, in the act of separation, to seek an alliance, and the attitude of Sweden gives promise that the overtures to that end will be favorably regarded. In that case the dissolution of the union may mark the beginning of not only a new but also a vastly better era for each of the Scandinavian powers.

TUNNELS UNDER THE HUDSON.

The expectation of the Public Service Corporation that it will some day be able to run electric cars from Newark to New-York City in thirty minutes is not unreasonable. Fast steam-trains reach Jersey City in twenty minutes now, and the transfer by ferry requires only about ten minutes more. When facilities exist for crossing the river by tunnel no change from one vehicle to another will be necessary, and that one improvement ought to shorten the time perceptibly. After the Pennsylvania company has begun to use its new station on Manhattan Island its patrons—or at least some of them—should be enabled to make the trip in twenty-five minutes or less. When it has a road built with a view to the development of high speed the Public Service Corporation should do equally well, provided that the number of stops made by its cars is sufficiently small, and provided, further, that it has a tunnel at its disposal when it gets to the Hudson. Several of the essential features of its programme remain to be announced. There is much uncertainty as yet, for instance, regarding its plan for getting under the river. Still, the general proposition which it advances is rational.

The only tunnels under the Hudson whose construction is at present well assured are those of the Pennsylvania, which are to extend to the great terminal station in 33d-st., and those being built by Mr. McAdoo's company and ending nearly or quite two miles further downtown. Of the lowermost pair one has already been practically completed, but, as each of the twin tubes is intended to accommodate only a single track, it is not likely that practical use will be made of it until its mate is finished. If the Public Service cars were to enter New-York by that route, they would reach the city in the vicinity of Morton-st. For passengers wishing to obtain access to the business part of the metropolis the McAdoo tunnels would probably be more convenient than those of the Pennsylvania. However, the choice of the Public Service Corporation might not be limited to these two systems. Perhaps it can make a better bargain with the owners of still another set of tunnels. It is doubtful whether those just mentioned will prove adequate to the demands soon to be made for rapid transit between Jersey City and New-York. The Erie and the Lackawanna will want to give their suburban patrons facilities as attractive as those offered by the Pennsylvania, and, even if the latter were willing to allow its rivals to make use of its tunnels, perhaps the combined traffic might prove too heavy for them. In like manner the McAdoo tunnels might not be able to handle all of the trolley cars which will eventually pass from one side of the river to the other. The Public Service Corporation might deem it expedient, therefore, to have its own tunnels, and leave the Morton-st. system for the Metropolitan company, which is supposed to have designs on Jersey City.

Whatever may be the business arrangement made by the Public Service Corporation for getting into the metropolis, it is evident that projects like those which it is developing will result beneficially to New-Jersey. When the time required for transportation to this city from the suburbs which lie to the westward of it is shortened sensibly those localities will have an enhanced value as places of residence. Tunnels will do for them what the bridges over the East River are going to do for Brooklyn and a large part of Long Island. It is still necessary during rush hours to change cars in order to reach Manhattan from the eastern suburbs, but before many years it will doubtless be feasible to make an uninterrupted trip from any part of Brooklyn to Park Row at all hours of the day. When that time comes New-Jersey will be at a greater disadvantage relatively than she is now, and will be more in need than ever of the conveniences which the Public Service Corporation, Mr. McAdoo and the Pennsylvania Railroad promise.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.

The stimulus given to our trade with Cuba by the Bliss-Zaldo reciprocity treaty becomes more patent with every fresh compilation of import and export statistics. The reciprocity convention has now been in force long enough to test its working qualities, and both Cuba and the United States have ample reason to be satisfied with the progress made under it. A bulletin just issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows the volume of our trade with Cuba during the ten months ended April 30, 1905, and compares that total with the totals for the ten months ended April 30, 1904, and April 30, 1898. The result of these comparisons is little less than startling.

In the ten month period of 1897-'98 we imported from Cuba articles valued at $13,760,366 and exported to the island articles valued at $9,560,920. For the corresponding period in 1903-'04 the value of our imports had risen to $56,723,440 and the value of our exports to $21,-855,745. But in the ten month period which ended with April 30 last we took from Cuba goods valued at $69,441,259 and sent to the island goods valued at $31,319,520. For the full year ending June 30, 1905, the Bureau of Statistics estimates that our imports will reach a total of $90,000,000 and our exports a total of $38,000,000—the trade both ways being more than five times that of 1897-'98 and more than double that of 1894-'95, the banner year in the flush times before the second Cuban insurrection.

These figures bear witness to the extraordinary revival of commerce which has followed the return of Cuban prosperity and the establishment of closer political and trade relations between Cuba and the United States. They do not indicate, however, the full benefits to this country of the Bliss-Zaldo agreement. Under any conditions we are likely to purchase more from Cuba than we sell her. She produces two great staples—sugar and tobacco—for which the United States offers an almost unlimited market. We should go on purchasing Cuban sugar and tobacco whether we had a special trade arrangement or not. The problem for us has been to extend our own sales in Cuba and to induce the Cubans to take from us what they might take as easily—without trade concessions—from our commercial rivals; and the present treaty has clearly been an effective instrument in helping us to a better status in the Cuban market.

In the year 1902-'03, before the reciprocity convention went into force, we bought from Cuba goods valued at $62,942,790 and sold her goods valued at $21,761,638. Our imports were three times as great as our exports. Now, in the second year of reciprocity, we are buying products valued at $90,000,000 and selling products valued at $38,000,000. Cuba's sales to us have increased 33 per cent. Our sales to Cuba have increased 80 per cent. Our imports are now not three times, but only a little more than twice as great as our exports. The Cuban reciprocity treaty was bitterly fought in and out of Congress on the ground that it was a worthless trade investment. Its opponents argued that it proposed to give away something for nothing. The unsoundness of that contention is now being gradually demonstrated. The Bliss-Zaldo convention has already justified itself by its practical fruits.

EQUAL JUSTICE IN MISSISSIPPI.

Southern States are so frequently subjected to criticism for discrimination against the negro in the administration of justice that it is both a duty and a pleasure to give credit to a Southern court when it metes out severe punishment to a white man for crime committed against a negro. The Supreme Court of Mississippi recently affirmed what the local newspapers declare to be the first sentence of a white man to a life term in the penitentiary for assault upon a black girl. The case went up to the court from the black belt of the Yazoo Delta, and the victim was a ten-year-old child. Perhaps more noteworthy than the final affirmation of the conviction was the original verdict of the jury. The picked men of intelligence and character who sit in the higher courts are commonly able to take large views of the questions brought before them. It is a sign of promise when the average men who sit on juries are able to do justice in spite of prejudice, as they did in this case. Judge Cox, who gave the opinion upholding the conviction, declared that while the court would scrutinize evidence in such a case with caution, it would "not be astute to dis-"cover pretexts for reversal where there was "competent evidence before the jury, which, if "believed, would be sufficient to uphold a verdict "of guilty"—a rule worthy of adoption by appellate courts elsewhere than in Mississippi. He added:

> While we desire to protect the citizen accused of crime from unwarranted conviction, we are not less concerned to protect from violence and outrage the womanhood of the State. The safety of all women and the preservation of the sanctity of our homes depends upon the certainty and promptness with which crimes of this character shall be visited with condign punishment, it matters not how humble and friendless the victim nor what the race or color.

A few weeks ago also the Mississippi Supreme Court reversed the conviction of a negro sentenced to death for assassination. The court held that the evidence against him was not conclusive, and he has been released.

Examples of this kind are of the greatest value in giving the negroes a respect for law. A law which always punishes them on a suspicion of guilt, or hands them over to lynchers, while it does not insure them protection against wrong, must become to them mere tyranny which provokes recklessness. Lynching has doubtless done more to provoke assaults than to prevent them. Besides arousing morbid passions and working by the power of suggestion, it has also wakened a feeling of bitterness and a desire to strike back at the whites in the most fiendish way within the resentful and abandoned negro's power. In spite of his general reactionary spirit toward negro advancement, Governor Vardaman has done most effective work against lynching, and it is gratifying to see his State doing its part along other lines to secure for the negro the equal protection of the laws. If the penalty for assault is not severe enough in any Southern State, let it be increased and then legally enforced. The offence is doubtless much rarer on the part of whites than of blacks, but if the community is content with life imprisonment and the leisurely processes of the courts for the white brute, it should be able to avoid burnings for the black.

AGAINST NOISE.

Commissioner McAdoo's order to the police concerning fireworks is to be cordially commended, and it is to be hoped that law abiding and peace loving citizens will co-operate with the police for its enforcement. We have spoken several times of late, as we have periodically for years, against the fireworks orgy which makes the latter part of June and the first four days of July almost intolerable in this city. It is encouraging to see that at last the police authorities are awakened to a realization of the magnitude of the evil and of their responsibility for it and their power to suppress it.

There can be little excuse for the police if they fail to enforce the law, for the reason that the violations are committed so openly and with so much telltale noise. When people are setting off torpedoes or bombs which can be heard for a mile and which make windows rattle for blocks around, the policemen cannot be unaware of the fact. Stone deaf men are not, we believe, eligible to the force. When a policeman sees the sidewalk and roadway in a certain spot daily strewn with the debris of exploded crackers he must know the law is being violated there. We believe that stone blind men are not employed in patrol service. If with such proofs of lawbreaking before them the policemen do not act, they must be deemed remiss.

We believe, as we said the other day, that under existing laws the police have power to suppress the major part of this nuisance. The Commissioner's order seems to indicate that he means to exercise that power. The public will watch the effort with interest, and be glad to greet its success with praise. If it does not succeed, the public knows where to bestow the blame.

Two years ago Great Britain, Germany and Italy gave the world a lesson in "pacific blockades." Norway has now given it a lesson in "pacific revolutions."

The majority of medical men will probably accept without hesitation the verdict of Coroner Scholer's physician in regard to the strange death of Yetta Green after the administration of a dose of antitoxin. There seems to be no reason for questioning the accuracy of his opinion that weakness of the heart accounted for the girl's death. The wisdom of seeking to immunize her against diphtheria after other members of the family had been attacked by the disease would hardly be challenged; but the girl's death suggested a number of unpleasant possibilities, one of which was that the serum employed was contaminated. The precautions taken by the experts who prepare antitoxins for the Health Department of this city are so strict as to afford a strong assurance of purity; but something might have gone wrong, and it is gratifying to have the bacteriologist who manufactured the antitoxin vindicated. All the same, it is to be regretted that no opportunity was given to the physician who has attended the Green family to take part in the autopsy.

The American queen of the ocean has won another Emperor William cup. If the Kaiser keeps on offering prizes the Atlantic will soon have a varied collection of cups "made in Germany."

A Republican officeholder in Philadelphia has just been discharged from the federal service because of his connection with an election fraud case. Twelve Democrats—some of them officeholders—have just been forced to plead guilty to election frauds in Cambridge, Mass. Whether Republican or Democrat, whether in Philadelphia or in Cambridge, the falsifier of the ballot deserves no quarter. He should be hunted down as one of the worst enemies of popular government.

The suggestion that the automobile may be useful in war will be cordially commended, provided that scorching chauffeurs get the first opportunity of being placed on the firing line.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A countryman registered at a hotel in Kansas City the other day. He did not explain on what "plan" he purposed to become a guest.

"European or American?" asked the clerk.

The guest looked surprised. "American," he said emphatically. "Born and raised up here in Platte County. I don't look like no foreigner, do I?"

We boil our water patiently,
Then boil it once again.
We sidestep fights and stay in nights,
Avoiding hold-up men.
The town would be a healthful place
For people to reside
If we could break the auto of
The trick of homicide.
—(Chicago News.

A native of India, who has lost a large amount of money through the insolvency of an English merchant, explained the English insolvency laws as follows: "In Burma the white man who wants to become insolvent goes into business, and gets lots of goods, and does not pay for them. He then gets all the money he can together, say 30,000 rupees (a rupee is 33 cents), and puts all of it except 100 rupees away where no one can find it. With the 100 rupees he goes to a judge of the court and tells him he wants to become bankrupt. The judge then calls all the lawyers together, likewise all the men to whom the white man owes money, and says: 'This man is insolvent, but he wishes to give you all that he has got, so he has asked me to divide this 100 rupees among you all.' The judge thereupon gives the lawyers 90 rupees, and the remaining 10 rupees to the other men. Then the insolvent goes home to England."

Between Friends.—Singleton—Say, old man, I want you to do me a favor.
Wedderly—What is it?
Singleton—You are married.
Wedderly—Sure.
Singleton—Been married three times, I understand.
Wedderly—That's the way it shows up on the records.
Singleton—Well, I'm thinking seriously of taking unto myself a wife and I want you to dissuade me from my purpose.—(Chicago News.

An instance of the application of a precocious knowledge of the law by a child occurred in a Parisian school last January. In France education is obligatory, but the law cannot compel children to remain at school after the age of thirteen. This law, needless to remark, is usually a dead letter, but on the occasion in question a pupil suddenly got up in the middle of a lesson, gathered up his books, placed them neatly in his desk, took up his hat and moved toward the door. "Where are you going?" asked the teacher, with a certain amount of acerbity. "Sir," replied the boy, with irritating nonchalance, "I was thirteen years of age four minutes ago, and you have no longer any right to keep me at school."

His Terrible Accident.—Admiring Young Listener—And how did you lose your leg?
Old Salt—Well, young man, one night in the dog watch, while I was carryin' the baby jib, I stepped on a starboard tack and blood pisin ensooed.—(Pittsburg Dispatch.

A rubber film glove, according to "The Indianapolis News," has been devised for surgeons. The gloves are "put on" by immersing the hands in a weak solution of gutta percha in benzine or acetone. The purpose of the film is to seal the surfaces of the hands with an insoluble, impervious and practically imperceptible pellicle, which will not admit blood, pus or secretions. Such a protective measure for surgeons is said to be preferable to working with rubber gloves, inasmuch as the sense of touch or pliability of the skin is not impaired in any way.

Inconsiderate.—A lady who complained to her milkman of the quality of milk he sold her received the following explanation: "You see, mum, they don't get enough grass feed this time o' year. Why, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often see 'em cryin'—regular cryin', mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. Don't you believe it, mum?" "Oh, yes, I believe it," responded the customer; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."—(Harper's Weekly.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who are now at Kiel on board their yacht North Star, will not be at Newport at all this season, and they are endeavoring to sublet to Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh Beaulieu, the villa there which they have rented from William Waldorf Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Chapin, who are now at New-London, Conn., leave there very shortly for England, where they propose to live during the next five years. Their son, Louis L. B. Chapin, is off for the Northwest, where he is to engage in engineering work for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, whose daughter, Miss Alice Hasell, made her debut last winter, are thrown into mourning by the death of their son, Mason, in the Adirondacks. He was a graduate of Columbia, where he had achieved some distinction as an athlete.

Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, who was Miss Marion Haven, is staying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven, at their country place at Lenox.

The Right Rev. Bishop McVickar, of Rhode Island, and his sister, Miss McVickar, sail to-day for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Seeley sail to-day for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew have left for their country place at Monmouth Beach for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane will spend a portion of the summer with Mr. and Mrs. George A. Crocker at Southampton, Long Island.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who is now at her country home, at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson, will take possession of Crossways, her place at Newport, on July 6.

The Duke of Sutherland, William A. Duer, Mrs. George T. Bliss and Miss Bliss and Nicholas Murray Butler have sailed for Europe on board the Baltic.

Gerald Paget, who has arrived from Europe on board the Kronprinz Wilhelm, is a brother of Sydney Paget and of General Arthur Paget, of the English army, and served with considerable distinction in the war in the Transvaal. Mrs. Gerald Paget is a sister of Lady Charles Beresford.

Charles J. Bonaparte, the new Secretary of the Navy, has arrived in town and is staying at the Albemarle.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom are at their country place at Lenox, where they are entertaining their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Voorhees, who have spent the winter abroad and who have just returned from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman, who returned a short time ago from Europe, have left town for Southampton. They are in deep mourning for their young daughter, who met with a fatal accident while travelling in Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor sailed yesterday for Europe, where they will meet their son-in-law and daughter, who are returning from South Africa to England.

Miss Ada Dudley Meade, daughter of Mrs. Philip Nelson Meade, of Yonkers, formerly of Oswego, and of the late Rev. Philip Nelson Meade, rector of Christ Church, Oswego, N. Y., was married to Roswell Roberts Brownson, son of Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U. S. N., superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, last night in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Yonkers. About five hundred guests from Yonkers and out of town, including many naval families, were present. The Rev. William Morris Gilbert, rector of St. Paul's, performed the ceremony. Miss Meade entered the church on the arm of her brother, Charles W. Meade, of this city, who gave her away. She was preceded to the chancel rail by the matron of honor, her sister, Mrs. Henry B. Whipple; the bridesmaids, Miss Caroline R. Brownson, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Mary Frothingham Holland, of Brooklyn, and by the ushers, Edward H. Virgin, of Dedham, Mass.; James Torrey, of Brockton, Mass.; Walter S. Morrill, of Brockton; Henry Nelson Meade, George P. Meade and Clarkson Meade, of Yonkers. The best man was Osborne Bruce, of New-York.

The bride's gown was of Liberty satin, cut princess, with yoke, sleeves and bertha of rose point lace. Her veil was trimmed with old family lace, and she carried white sweetpeas. The bridesmaids wore white silk mull, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and carried pink sweetpeas.

After the ceremony there was a reception for the bridal party and the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom at the home of Mrs. Meade, No. 179 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Mr. and Mrs. Brownson will leave the city in a few days for Oxnard, Cal., where they will spend four months before going to Porto Rico, where they will make their home, Mr. Brownson having large sugar interests in the island.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, June 21.—The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Shaw have returned to Washington from Atlantic City.

The Haytian Minister and Mme. Leger, accompanied by the latter's niece, Miss L. Bourke, left here to-night for Deer Park, where they will spend the summer.

The Chinese Minister and his children left here to-night for their cottage at Amherst, to remain several months.

Major General Gillespie, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Gillespie have gone to Atlantic City for a couple of weeks prior to their departure for Europe on July 4.

William S. Shallenberger, Second Assistant Postmaster General, and family left Washington yesterday for a three weeks' visit at Haven, Me.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., June 21.—In spite of the bad weather society people went to the circus this afternoon in Newport, but other than this there was little doing of a social nature, the only entertainments being a luncheon given by Mrs. J. F. Pierson, jr., and a dinner this evening by Mrs. Addison Thomas.

Captain Woodbury Kane has offered a number of cups for competition by the Newport Cricket Club this season. This club is composed of English butlers in the summer colony, and a number of the cottagers play with the men, including Captain Kane.

It is reported here that Thomas F. Walsh, of Washington, is negotiating for the purchase of the villa of the late Gordon McKaye in Marine-ave. Mr. Walsh is looking for a Newport cottage, and it is known that he has been a frequent visitor at the McKaye place, which is in the market.

Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig arrived at their Newport cottage to-day for the season.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock was among the cottage arrivals to-day.

Baron and Baroness De Tuyll have returned from a trip to Washington.

William H. Sands arrived at Newport to-day for the season.

REMOVAL OF PAUL JONES'S BODY.

American Marines to Form Escort from Paris to Cherbourg.

Paris, June 21.—The Ministry of Marine and the American Embassy are arranging the details of the ceremonies which will attend the removal of the body of Paul Jones on July 6 from Paris and on July 8 from Cherbourg. Application has been made to permit the landing of 534 American marines with their arms. These will come to Paris by special train on the morning of July 6 and act as an escort. They will be accompanied by Rear Admiral Sigsbee and his staff. The French naval and military authorities are also arranging an escort.

After simple services in the American Church in the Avenue de l'Alma, the body will be borne with the honors due to an admiral to the St. Lazare railroad station. The plan to transport the body on a torpedo boat down the River Seine has been given up, and it will go by rail with the naval escort. The date July 8 for the embarkation of the body at Cherbourg was chosen so as to precede the festivities on the occasion of the meeting of the British and French squadrons at Cherbourg on July 10.

MAN OF MYSTERY IN TROUBLE.

Arrested Trying to Get Help with Stage Trappings—Of Well Known Family.

Telfair Minton was released from the Queens County jail, in Long Island City, late Tuesday night, bail being furnished by ex-Sheriff Clark D. Rhinehart, of Brooklyn, who refused to give any information.

Minton was arrested in Long Island City on suspicion. He had two suits of boy's clothing, and had given them to Frederick Yeager, of No. 84 9th-st., Long Island City, and requested young Yeager to take the clothing to a vacant lot and soil it up. Minton told the boy he wanted the clothes to use in a theatrical performance, as he was an amateur actor. The boy took the clothes to a policeman, and Minton's arrest followed. He was held for examination.

Minton said he lived on the Naval Militia ship Granite State, at East 24th-st., Manhattan. Inquiry on board the ship showed that Minton did not belong there, but that some of the officers were well acquainted with him. It was said that Minton belonged to a wealthy family well known socially in Manhattan.

CAR CRUSHES LITTLE GIRL.

Rose She Was Taking Home in Her Hand When She Died.

Seven-year-old Edith Prentice, daughter of a wealthy produce dealer of No. 127 Covert-st., Williamsburg, was run over by a car of the Hamburg-ave. line at Hamburg-ave. and Covert-st., yesterday afternoon, and was so badly hurt that she died shortly after reaching the German Hospital. Edith was on her way home from school with several companions. She was carrying a large American Beauty rose, the gift of her teacher. When she died she still had the flower in her hand.

The accident was seen by a large crowd of people, including many school children. The car was in charge of James Howard, who rang his gong for the children crossing the track. All got out of the way except little Edith, who became confused and stood still in the middle of the track. The fender struck her, hurling her under the car, and the wheels passed over both her legs. The car had to be raised by jacks to free her from the tracks. The motorman was arrested.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who sail to-day on the Deutschland are:

J. R. Roosevelt.	Mme. E. Schumann-Heink.
Mr. and Mrs. F. Hopkinson Smith.	Mrs. C. B. Alexander.
Mrs. John Wanamaker.	Count Armand de Gontaut-Biron.
Thomas B. Wanamaker.	A. J. Drexel Paul.
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac H. Clothier, jr.	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Spencer Harde.

Some of those sailing yesterday on the Baltic were:

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Bliss.	Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Grant.
Nicholas Murray Butler.	Cyrus H. McCormick.
Mrs. L. St. John Butler.	Mr. and Mrs. William H. Nichols.
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Chisholm.	Mme. Nordica.
Mrs. Charles F. Clark.	The Duke of Sutherland.
Mrs. J. H. Clews.	Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer.
Michael Cudahy.	Mr. and Mrs. John D. Waterbury.
Mrs. William Disston.	The Rev. and Mrs. D. Parker Morgan.
W. A. Duer.	
Colonel William Hester.	

Travellers sailing to-day on La Bretagne are:

Adolph Klauber.	Victor M. Osborne.
Mrs. K. A. Mooney.	Mr. and Mrs. Dominie L. Murphy.
Vance Thompson.	
L. Wilmerding, jr.	

TEACHERS FIGHT PENSION LAW.

May Go to Court Against Compulsory Payment of 1 Per Cent of Salary.

Protests are coming to the Department of Education from teachers who do not wish 1 per cent of their salaries turned into the Teachers' Pension Fund, in accordance with the revised law. Many of the protestants have flatly refused to permit the deductions, and trouble in the courts is now expected by the officials, since the committee on bylaws and legislation of the Board of Education has decided that the protests are invalid. The deductions will be made.

The same committee has decided that the new law, which has a clause putting its provisions into effect on May 1, will not take effect before June 1. The Governor held it after May 1 before he signed it. There was a decided division among the teachers over the question as to whether the law could be rightfully made retroactive, causing 1 per cent deductions to be made from May 1.

Auditor Cook of the department believes that the 1 per cent provision of the law is unconstitutional, and that any who proposed to test it in the courts would have a strong case. The constitutionality of such a form of forced contribution has been denied in the courts of Minnesota and Ohio. The police have contributed a percentage of their salary toward a department retirement fund for years. The ground for declaring the law unconstitutional is that it was not unanimously approved by the teachers who must now contribute.

A NAVAL BUDGET VOTED DOWN.

Italian Deputies Refuse a Proposed Increase of $56,000,000.

Rome, June 21.—The Chamber of Deputies, voting secretly, to-day rejected the proposed increase in the naval budget by a vote of 190 against 48.

Admiral Mirabello, the Minister of Marine, asked for an increase of $56,000,000 for the speedy construction of battleships, cruisers and submarine vessels, and for the defence of the coast, especially at Genoa, Venice, Ancona and Bari.

HARVARD HOUSE SOLD FOR $4,700.

London, June 21.—Harvard House, at Stratford-on-Avon, was sold to-day for $4,700 to a resident of the town. The house changed hands a few years ago for $2,500.

Harvard House was the early home of the mother of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Mrs. Robert Stobo	$3 00
G. W. L.	6 00
M. S. T.	5 00
Miss Hetty Smith, New-Castle, Del.	10 00
L. Poel	25 00
Robert Ferguson	5 00
Mrs. M. S. Munsill, Hartford, Conn.	100 00
O. G. Walbridge	25 00
Presbyterian Sunday school Parsippany, N. J., through Elizabeth C. Cobb, treasurer	14 28
Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of New-York City, through Miss Katharine M. Miller	68 61
S. C. A.	100 00
Franklin Lindley Couch, Dalton, Mass.	25 00
"In memory of three dear ones"	15 00
G. L. B.	10 00
E. A. Rollins	25 00
Mrs. Zophar Mills	5 00
Previously acknowledged	3,236 78
Total June 21, 1905	$3,678 67

A WARRIOR'S PASTIME.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

One of the many interesting features in the issue of "Printer's Pie," just published, is a symposium on the "Pastimes of Popular People." Major General R. S. Baden-Powell writes as follows:

"Apart from playing the bassoon—which I look upon as giving, par excellence, the best exercise for the intelligence and temper as well as for the minor physical organs, both inside and out—the pastime which appeals to me more than any other is that of modelling in clay. It is a nice and messy pursuit, and yet very clean. It is fascinating, and at the same time restful. For a busy man it is accommodating, because he can take it up or leave it at any moment—in his room or office, or even, as I have done, in the train. It beats golf in the number of iron or wooden tools which can be used in it, but which are none the more necessary to success.

"Personally," adds the major general, "I like it because the results of my efforts far transcend and surpass those of anybody else—in their total absence of merit."