COUNTESS NELIDOFF.

She May Come to Washington with the Peace Commission.

Should it turn out to be true that M. de Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, is coming to Washington as one of the peace plenipotentiaries, it would be well for Russia if Mme. de Nelidoff were to accompany the mission. She would be the real chief thereof and assuredly its most brilliant and capable member, and the Japanese plenipotentiaries would have to be prepared for a woman of the most extraordinary ability and of fascination, even though no longer young, who for a number of years, by her influence over great Russian statesmen, swayed as a power behind the throne, so to speak, the destinies of the immense Russian Empire, sometimes, it must be admitted, in a liberal sense. For it was in her boudoir at St. Petersburg that General Loris Melikoff, while dictator, drew up with her that decree endowing Russia with a parliamentary form of government and a constitution, as well as other liberal reforms, which was to have been signed in the evening of that fateful March day when Alexander II was blown to pieces by the bombs of the Nihilists. The decree remained a dead letter. For Alexander III, after hesitating for several days, finally yielded to the solicitations and arguments of Pobiedonostseff and of other reactionary counsellors and declined to sanction the ukase which his father had ordered to be drawn up and which he intended to sign. But the decree in its unsigned condition will be found printed in extenso in the "Memoir" of his father published in England some years ago by Melikoff's son, and it must never be forgotten that the principal sponsor of this still-born constitution of Russia—the Egeria who inspired it—is Mme. de Nelidoff.

DON ALFONSO'S COURTESY.

Although France has from time immemorial prided itself on the courtesy of its people as a pre-eminently national trait, yet every one at Paris seems to have been struck by the exquisite politeness of young King Alfonso, whose bearing seems to have called attention to the fact that this particular quality has become impaired of late years, especially among the younger generation in France. There is a tendency nowadays among young people in France, as elsewhere, to display a lack of consideration for old people, and the natural and unaffected manner in which Don Alfonso on several occasions insisted on helping white haired President Loubet on with his overcoat and the way in which he hastened to take the arm and to support the venerable Cardinal Richard when he tottered descending the chancel steps in the Cathedral of Notre Dame were a lesson in themselves to those young people who are disposed to look upon consideration and deference to old age as "vieux jeu," that is to say, no longer modish.

FATHER CONFESSOR TO THE HIDALGOS.

Father Luis Coloma, who was summoned the other day to administer the last rites of the Catholic Church to ex-Premier Silvela, the high principled and universally respected leader of the Conservative party in Spain, is one of the most remarkable figures of Madrilene life, and assuredly one of the most distinguished members of the Order of Jesuits. Rich and well born, he was educated for a naval career, but found it difficult to conform himself to the discipline and the obedience exacted of him, and so left the naval college without graduating, and threw himself with all the zest of youth into the life of a man of leisure, pleasure and of means at Madrid, becoming an immense favorite in the great world, and dipping deeply into the political intrigues which were so rife in the Spanish capital during the few years immediately preceding the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, in 1875.

One morning—it was in 1874—Don Luis Coloma was found with a revolver bullet in his head, and unconscious. For several weeks he hovered between life and death, and when at length he recovered he vanished, and ere long it became known that he had joined the Order of Jesuits. The mystery of that bullet wound has never been revealed. No one knows to this day whether it was inflicted by a man or a woman, whether it was received in a sort of duel without seconds, or if, indeed, it was inflicted in his house. That it was an attempt at suicide nobody can believe, as the weapon with which it had been inflicted could never be found.

During ten years Coloma went through that course of marvellous training by means of which the Jesuits reduce the members of their order to that absolute and unquestioning obedience, and to that perfection of discipline which are all the more wonderful as they are never allowed to crush the natural talent and gifts of the novice, and then Coloma returned to Madrid, with the fame of great pulpit eloquence. He made his debut as a preacher in the capital during Lent. All the great world flocked to hear the man whom they had known as the wildest, the gayest and the most brilliant of the young bloods of Madrilene life.

His first sermon set all Madrid by the ears. It was a most bitter, virulent attack upon the worldliness, the frivolity and the disregard of the principles of morality of those who were gazing at him with upturned faces. No one better than himself knew their shortcomings. Every word that he uttered struck home. And so intense was the mingled alarm and indignation that an appeal was made to the late King Alfonso to intervene, and through his influence the series of sermons was interrupted, and Don Luis was sent away from the capital to the house of his order in the provinces.

Debarred from saying what he had to say from the pulpit, Father Coloma set to work to pursue, by means of his pen, the mission which he had imposed upon himself, and ere long Madrid society was made aware, through a succession of articles in Spanish reviews, that he was quite as forceful a writer as an orator. The climax came when he published his novel entitled, "Poqueneces," which may be translated as "Mere Trifles," the title being derived from the manner in which the great world at Madrid was accustomed to regard moral shortcomings as mere bagatelles. In this book he gave the most caustic and cruel picture of the Spanish grande monde that has ever been printed. Under the most transparent of pseudonymes, nearly every prominent figure in society was portrayed. No one escaped. All weaknesses and intrigues and ambitions were laid bare, and for months nothing else was spoken of but this book, which was universally denounced as the most abominable libel that had ever found its way into print.

By degrees, however, Madrilene society calmed down, came to reflect that the picture which the priest had drawn of their life was truthful, because based on personal experience, and that if he had printed it, it was with the object of appealing to their consciences. To-day he is the most popular and trusted spiritual adviser of the great world at Madrid, just because its members realize that there is no divine of their acquaintance who knows them so through and through as Father Don Luis Coloma.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

WATSON VICTIM OF PTOMAINES.

Thomas E. Watson, People's Party candidate for President last year, is at his old home in Georgia recovering from ptomaine poisoning, to which he fell a victim in this city a week or two ago. Thomas H. Tibbles, of Nebraska, his running mate last year, says that Mr. Watson is recovering, but that he still is weak, and it will be some time before he is fully restored.

"Mr. Watson ate some ice cream at a New-York hotel and immediately afterward became ill from ptomaine poisoning," said Mr. Tibbles. "He went to Georgia and was getting well when he was attacked with malaria and rheumatism. These complications made him very ill. I understand that he is improving, and that he will soon return to this city."

MAKES QUICK TRIP TO LIZARD.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which sailed on June 22, with one of the largest lists of cabin passengers ever carried from New-York, passed the Lizard yesterday morning at 6:20 a'clock, thus making the voyage to that point in the fast time of 5 days, 13 hours and 50 minutes.

READING COMPANY REPORT.

The Reading Company, including the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, has just issued its report for the month of May. The report shows a net income of $167,574, with a surplus of $1,089,905. From July 1 to May 31 the net income was $1,276,306.

LITERATURE IN THE MAKING.

From The Leesville (Mo.) Light.

Nels Lake, of the butcher shop, is writing a comical song called "The Thoughtless Things We Think," which he will have published in Chillicothe or some other large city.

MR. HENDERSON STRICKEN

Former Speaker of House Suffers Slight Stroke of Paralysis.

Dubuque, Ia., June 28.—D. B. Henderson, formerly Speaker of the National House of Representatives, is confined to hotel apartments, suffering from a slight primary stroke of paralysis. His right side is affected. Hopes are entertained that he will be able to leave his apartments in a few days.

MR. HAY STRONGER.

Favorable Reports of the Secretary's Condition Continue.

Newbury, N. H., June 28.—Secretary Hay continued to rest comfortably to-night. Dr. Scudder, not having returned from Boston, Dr. Murphy, the second physician in attendance, remained for the night. Mr. Hay appears much stronger and is in excellent spirits.

At noon to-day Clarence Hay, son of the Secretary, said:

My father is improving fast. He had a very comfortable night and is doing nicely.

Dr. Murphy said Mr. Hay was steadily gaining strength, and probably would be able to sit up by the end of the week.

WEDDINGS.

Stamford, Conn., June 28 (Special).—Miss Katherine E. Van Nest, of No. 325 West 57th-st., New-York, was married this afternoon at Elmwood, the country home of John T. Williams, her brother, to W. Merritt Post, a New-York artist. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, of the Collegiate Church, New-York, and was a home affair owing to the recent death of Mrs. Williams, mother of Mrs. H. S. Ladew, of New-York, at Asheville, N. C. The bride is a sister of John T. Williams, whose offices are at No. 27 William-st., New-York. The work of Mr. Post in oil and water colors is much in demand. He is prominent in art circles in New-York.

Charles Byron Bostwick and Miss Francesca Stone were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, No. 259 West 92d-st. As the bride has just recovered from a long and severe illness, the wedding was a quiet one, no one except the parents and the bridegroom's brother being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur H. Judge, rector of St. Matthew's Church. Mr. Bostwick is a graduate of Princeton, of the class of '96, and is assistant secretary of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New-York.

Stamford, Conn., June 28.—Three hundred invitations were issued for the wedding of Miss Daisy Bladworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Hill Bladworth, of New-York, to Paul Sidney Couldry, of Liverpool, England, junior member of Alexander Hill Stewart & Co., of London. The wedding took place at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon in the Congregational Church, at Sound Beach, Conn. The Rev. De Witt C. Eggleston, pastor, performed the ceremony. Miss Dorothy May Cook was maid of honor, and Miss Grace L. Cook, of Canajoharie, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Shaw, of New-York, bridesmaids. J. Henry Cook, of New-York, a brother-in-law of the bride, was best man.

Corning, N. Y., June 28 (Special).—Henry Goodman Waters, of Buffalo, nephew of Justice Albert Haight, of the Court of Appeals, married to-night Frances Tillotson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David S. Drake, of this city. The ceremony took place at Christ Episcopal Church, the Rev. Walter C. Roberts officiating, and was the most brilliant and fashionable wedding of the season. A series of social events preceded the wedding. The maid of honor was Miss Evadne M. Halloway, of Buffalo, and the best man James M. Brinker, of Buffalo. The bridesmaids were the Misses Grace Gilchrist, of Alpena, Mich.; Rose Tillotson, of Plainfield, N. J.; Margaret and Martha Drake and Ella Kingsguy, of Corning. The ushers were Howard McDowell, of Cohoes; Charles P. Grady, George P. Urban and Dr. Charles W. Balton, of Buffalo; Willis Drake and J. Arthur Gamman, of Corning.

"L'ORACOLO" AT COVENT GARDEN.

London, June 28.—Allowing for a certain incongruity of its subject and its Chinese setting, with the essentially modern Italian character of the music of Leoni, the operatic version of "The Cat and the Cherub," given at Covent Garden Theatre to-night in Italian, under the title of "L'Oracolo," proved an attractive little work. The piece was preceded by Glück's "Orfeo."

"FANTANA" GIRL BREAKS ANKLE.

Catherine Cooper, one of the girls appearing in the second act of "Fantana," at the Lyric Theatre, broke her ankle yesterday afternoon while dancing. Miss Cooper was taken to her home, No. 1869 7th-ave., where it was said that she would be able to return to the cast in about a week, although she might not be able to dance again this season.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Graduating exercises of the Wadleigh High School, 114th-st., west of 7th-ave., 8 p. m.

Class Day, Normal College, 68th-st. and Park-ave., 2:30 p. m.

Graduating exercises, Public School No. 96, Public School No. 20 and Public School No. 93.

Graduating exercises at Girls' Technical High School, Academy of Music, 14th-st. and Irving Place, 8 p. m.

Sale of Central Park lambs, noon.

Rapid Transit Commission meets, 2:30 p. m.

Free day at Museums of Art and Natural History.

Bank concerts in Madison Square, East River and Hamilton Fish parks, 8 p. m.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

HOTEL ASTOR—H. C. Maxwell, Kenmore, Ireland; A. L. Hawley, El Paso, Tex.; H. S. Elias, Buenos Ayres. BELVEDERE—C. Ackerman, Hamburg. FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton; George L. Hardy, San Diego. GRAND—A. Crawford, Glasgow. HOLLAND—Lady Kortwright, London; Dr. Norman MacLeod, Scotland. MANHATTAN—Senator Redfield Proctor, Vermont. PARK AVENUE—C. A. Armstrong, Johannesburg, South Africa. ST. REGIS—Fred Sterry, Hot Springs, Va. VICTORIA—C. J. Carroll, Durango, Mex. WALDORF-ASTORIA—E. J. Chamberlain, Ottawa. WOLCOTT—E. W. Borden, Fall River.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, June 28.—Pressure has fallen generally, except in New-England and the Northwest, with the principal centre of disturbance over Western Kansas. Moderate temperatures have continued over the eastern half of the country, but in the middle slope and the Southwest it has been very warm, Dodge City (Kan.) reporting a maximum temperature of 100 degrees.

In the middle plateau and the central Rocky Mountain region it is somewhat cooler.

There were light local showers in New-England, quite general showers in the Southwest, the Mississippi Missouri and lower Ohio valleys and the Northwest, and light local rains in the North Pacific States.

There will be showers Thursday in the Missouri, Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, Kansas and the Southern States generally, and showers Friday in the lake region, the Ohio Valley and the South. In New-England, the Middle Atlantic States and the extreme West the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday.

It will be warmer Thursday in the Ohio Valley and the lake region, and warmer Friday in the interior of the Atlantic States. It will be cooler Thursday in the middle slope and the lower Missouri Valley.

The winds along the New-England Coast will be light to fresh west to northwest, becoming variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light northwest to north, becoming variable; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south; on the lower lakes light to fresh and variable, and on the upper lakes fresh southeast to south, becoming variable.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh northwest to north winds, becoming variable, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; Friday partly cloudy and warmer; light north to east winds.

For New-Jersey and Eastern New-York, fair to-day; Friday, partly cloudy; warmer in the interior; light north winds, becoming variable.

For Delaware, fair to-day; Friday partly cloudy; variable winds.

For New-England, fair to-day and Friday; warmer Friday in interior of west portion; light to fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; Friday partly cloudy, probably showers; variable winds.

For Western New-York, fair to-day; warmer in northeast portion; Friday, partly cloudy; variable winds.

Local Official Record.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 a. m.	68	57	6 p. m.	68	76
6 a. m.	66	56	9 p. m.	66	76
9 a. m.	70	64	11 p. m.	66	67
12 m.	72	70	12 p. m.	66	—
4 p. m.	70	75			

Highest temperature yesterday, 76 degrees; lowest, 56; average, 66; average for corresponding date last year, 68; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 72.

Local Forecast.—To-day, fair; to-morrow, partly cloudy; light north winds, becoming variable.

CREW SEIZES BATTLESHIP.

Continued from first page

miral Krüger, was due to arrive at Odessa last night, and a battle with the mutineers may occur at any moment.

The Kniaz Potemkine is a more powerful ship than any in Admiral Krüger's squadron, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the fact that the city is practically in the possession of the strikers, who have been encouraged to open resistance by the mutiny of the sailors, and are erecting barricades and fighting the police and the troops in the streets. The body of the sailor Omiltchuk, lying on the quay, in view of thousands, and the story of his cruel death evidently fired the imaginations of the workmen, who in Odessa are of a particularly turbulent character, especially the dockmen and wharfmen.

Should the sailors of Krüger's ships join the mutineers the government would have to face open revolution, which would spread like wildfire to other towns on the Black Sea shores. The workmen of all these towns, from which sailors are largely recruited, are imbued with the socialist and revolutionary propaganda. At Sebastopol less than a month ago disorders were suppressed with difficulty.

Ever since the war started ugly reports about the crews of the Black Sea fleet have been current. Men have been shot and even officers court martialed for disobedience, and yesterday at Sebastopol twelve sailors were condemned to three years' imprisonment for mutiny.

No better evidence of the spirit of the crews is needed than an official announcement made by the Admiralty yesterday that Admiral Nebogatoff and the other officers who surrendered in the Sea of Japan would have to stand trial by court martial on their return. Practically all of the crews of the vessels which surrendered came from the Black Sea.

The fact that Odessa is not a fortified port explains why the Kniaz Potemkine is able to lie in the harbor unmolested.

The news of the mutiny, coming just at this time, when Poland is in a state of ferment, when agrarian disorders are coming to a head and when the government is attempting mobilization involving about 200,000 men, may easily precipitate a crisis, and the authorities are endeavoring to keep the news from the public. All newspaper dispatches have been stopped, and the newspapers have been forbiddtn to mention the mutiny. Nevertheless the Liberals and agitators have many ways of spreading the tidings through underground channels and, for instance, in St. Petersburg the news was known in all the cafés at midnight.

The Radicals hail the event as the dawn of revolution. "The moment for which we have waited has come," said one in front of a restaurant when he heard the news. "Omiltchuk's name will go down in history as that of a martyr who precipitated a Russian revolution."

News has been received of disorders resulting from the mobilization in the government of Poltava, some reserves refusing to appear and others starting riots. The authorities at Poltava are unwilling to dispatch troops, as the entire force available is needed in that government.

ANXIETY IN ENGLAND.

Many British Residents and Ships at Odessa.

London, June 29.—The ominous news from Odessa has created a tremendous effect in shipping circles both here and at Liverpool, owing to the large British trade with Odessa and to the fact that much British shipping is now in the harbor there. Between four hundred and five hundred British residents are engaged in business at Odessa for British firms, and on their account considerable anxiety is felt lest the town be bombarded.

MOBILIZATION BEGINS.

A General Strike on Railways Probable as Protest.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—It is reported that a general strike on the Russian railways will be declared on July 2 as a protest against the mobilization of troops.

An imperial edict prescribes mobilization for active service of reserves in 124 districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Warsaw and Vilna. These districts include the cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow, where mobilization began at midnight. Many of the reserve men who did not respond were seized in the night at their homes. All day long men have been marched to barracks under escort. The mobilization includes Tsarskoe-Selo, Gatchina, Peterhof and other towns in St. Petersburg Province.

The workmen are grumbling and trouble is expected, but no rioting has thus far occurred. Sixty thousand men have been called to the colors. Of this number, about half will be incorporated into regiments.

Warsaw, June 28.—Mobilization in Russian Poland will be confined to certain country districts of the southern provinces of Poland, exempting Warsaw and Lodz, where orders have been given to take in from the reserves a sufficient number of men to make up the regular complements of regiments which have been reduced in strength by sending men to the Far East, thus keeping up the full strength of the regiments on duty in Russian Poland.

BEZOBRAZOFF ATTACKED.

Peasants Seek to Kill a Leader of the War Party.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—News comes from Tambov Province that M. Bezobrazoff, president of the Yalu Timber Company, who has been living on his fine estate in that province, has been obliged to invoke the aid of the military not only to protect his property, but to save his life. The story of his share in the responsibility for the war spread to the peasants and they threatened dire vengeance.

Ekaterinoslav, June 28.—The peasants have set fire to the buildings of several landowners.

DESCRIPTION OF THE POTEMKINE.

The Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine Tavritchesky is a turret ship of 12,480 tons, 10,600 indicated horsepower, and has a speed of about seventeen knots. She belongs to the Black Sea fleet, was built at Nicolaieff, was launched in 1900 and was completed in 1902. The armament of the battleship consists of four 12-inch guns, sixteen 6-inch guns, fourteen 3-inch guns and over twenty smaller rapid fire guns. Her armament, which is of Krupp steel, ranges in thickness from three to twelve inches, and she carries a crew of 685 men.

A DINNER TO SIR PURDON CLARKE.

London, June 28.—Sir Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New-York, is not making any further purchases for the museum pending the return from Paris of J. Pierpont Morgan, and the arrival of several of the trustees of the museum from New-York, who are expected within a few days.

Sir Purdon was guest of honor at a farewell dinner at the Criterion to-night. Sir John Gorst, M. P., who presided, presented to Sir Purdon a massive silver bowl on an ebony plinth. Each guest received a signed sketch portrait of Sir Purdon, specially drawn by John Seymour Lucas, R. A.

JAPANESE SPREAD NET.

Move Toward Vladivostok—Dysentery at Harbin.

Tokio, June 28.—The following dispatch has been received from Moji:

General Linevitch is following tactics different from those of General Kuropatkin, and is presenting his army with a narrow front instead of with extended flanks.

The reinforcements received from European Russia have been barely sufficient to fill the gap caused by the defeat at Moukden. An outbreak of dysentery at Harbin has made it necessary to send a thousand patients to Tsitsihar, where large hospitals are being built.

Spies from the army of General Linevitch are being arrested daily by the Japanese, those in custody now numbering between thirty and forty. A Chinese officer with headquarters at Pa-Mien-Cheng is alleged to be serving the interests of Russia by sending out spies, whose number is said to be fully 3,000.

The city of Liao-Yang and seven other cities are to be opened for residence to Japanese subjects, who may engage in business.

The War Department has given out the following telegram:

The enemy, some five companies strong, with six guns, attacked our troops in the vicinity of Chang-Hia-Tien, twelve miles northwest of Quang-Ping, and were repulsed on June 24. Our cavalry occupied Ku-Syong, ten miles north of Kyong-Syong, in Northern Corea, June 26.

Hua-Shu Pass, June 28.—The most disquieting feature of the strategic situation of the Russian armies is the persistence of the reports that Japanese cavalry and light infantry, with field and machine guns, are working northward east of Kirin and west of the grand trade route toward Bodune. The Japanese cavalry on the west is under the command of Generals Tamara and Akiama. General Linevitch is not attempting seriously to oppose the Japanese advance along his front, but is drawing in his outpost lines under pressure.

SUNGARI BRIDGE SAVED.

Plot of Bandits to Blow Up the Structure Near Harbin.

Harbin, June 28.—A desperate plot to destroy the bridge over the Sungari River has been frustrated. Under orders from the Japanese a number of Chinese bandits had for some time been quietly assembling in the village of Fudiadem to execute the plot. One of the bandits informed the authorities, the village was surrounded, and 450 men, armed with rifles and revolvers and a large quantity of dynamite, were captured. The loss of this bridge might have proved an irreparable disaster in case of General Linevitch's defeat south of the river.

POPULAR PEACE TERMS.

Leading Parties in Japan Demand Indemnity and Territory.

Tokio, June 28.—The committee of the Constitutional party of which Marquis Saionji is president met to-day and passed the following resolution:

Now that the question of concluding peace has been brought up, though it is not necessary to state the terms of peace in detail, yet we deem it necessary and opportune to declare that, for the sake of realizing the aim and purpose of the war, as stated at the declaration of hostilities, and also for the sake of obtaining a guarantee in the interest of our empire, as well as for planting peace in the Far East on a permanent basis, the cession of territory and the payment of the outlays caused by the war be demanded and the Corean and Manchurian questions definitely and clearly settled.

The leaders of the Constitutional party, after taking this action, presented the resolutions to Premier Katsura.

A manifesto published to-day by the Progressive party is practically identical with the resolution adopted by the Constitutionals. It contains, however, the following additional points, which the party desired to have incorporated in the peace agreement:

Forbid Russia to raise works for warlike use in localities where Japan's interests might be menaced.

Compel Russia to relinquish the privileges she has enjoyed in Manchuria, refrain from future interference with the Manchurian question, and pledge herself to undertake no measure deemed to be menacing to peace or to the frontiers of China.

BARON DE ROSEN ON WAY HERE.

New Russian Ambassador Leaves Cherbourg on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Paris, June 28.—Baron and Baroness de Rosen left Paris this morning for Cherbourg, where later they sailed for New-York on the Kaiser Wilhelm II of the North German Lloyd Line. They were accompanied to the station by intimate friends and Russian officials. Many persons on the platform saluted the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, who appeared to be in the best of health.

JAPANESE OFF VLADIVOSTOK.

Vessels Believed To Be Torpedo Boats Sighted from the Town.

Vladivostok, June 27.—Japanese warships, believed to be torpedo boats, were seen on the horizon to-day.

AMERICANS START FOR FRONT.

St. Petersburg, June 28.—Brigadier General Thomas H. Barry, Colonel John Van R. Hoff and Captain Sydney A. Cloman, U. S. A., left here to-night to join the Russian army. A private car on the Siberian Express was placed at the disposal of the officers by the Minister of Railroads.

OBITUARY.

J. SACKETT ALLING.

J. Sackett Alling, who died last Monday, in his eighty-fourth year, was one of the pioneer carpet men of New-York City. He was born on May 17, 1822, in the town of Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y. He was a direct descendant of Roger Alling, one of the first mayors of the New-Haven colony, through one of his grandchildren who settled on the Little Nine Partners Grant, in the eighteenth century.

Mr. Alling came to New-York in 1843 with John Bailey, who had the first carpet store in Brooklyn. Later he was with J. L. Hyatt in the wholesale and retail carpet business at Chatham and Pearl sts. In 1850 he started in business under his own name at 8th-ave. and 8th-st. In 1852 he removed to the southwest corner of 6th-ave. and 12th-st., where he remained under the firm name of Alling & Lacey until 1875, when he retired to his early home in Dutchess County, where he died. The business is still continued in the same locality by one of the best known firms in the city. Mr. Alling married in 1855 Anna Bertine, who survives him. Five of nine children are living.

JAMES HORTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Middletown, N. Y., June 28.—James Horton, an ex-president of the United States Leather Company, died in Middletown, N. Y., at 7 o'clock this morning, from heart trouble, in his fifty-eighth year. He had been sick since last October. Mr. Horton was born on August 1, 1849. He was president of the company for five consecutive terms, from 1897 to 1902, when he resigned on account of ill health. His wife and five children survive him.

CONSIDERATE LIGHTNING.

From The Kansas City Star.

"Lightning struck the house of Peter Crabbs last night," says a North Missouri exchange. "Seeing he had insurance, the loss was considerable."

ALL FEARS OF WAR PAST.

FRANCO-GERMAN TERMS.

Agreement on Morocco Said To Be Practically Concluded.

Paris, June 28.—The Franco-German complications have been so far overcome that a complete agreement is considered to be only a matter of time. The improvement in the situation was manifested in official and diplomatic quarters to-day, and the Bourse again showed a marked advance in rentes and general firmness. The nervous public sentiment has entirely disappeared, and there is no further talk of the possibility of a rupture with Germany.

The officials say that the negotiations now are largely a question of formalities and the framing of an understanding within the limits of the two notes and of the attendant conversations. Therefore, it is not likely that France will send another note, as her position was fully defined in the first communication, to which Germany has fully replied. The tone of these notes clearly indicates that the final understanding will be on the basis of holding a conference. The officials call attention to the fact that Premier Rouvier's note did not decline a conference, but on the contrary accepted it in principle, seeking only to have its limits defined. While Germany has not been disposed to define the limits, verbal exchanges have entirely removed the apprehensions which officials previously entertained concerning ulterior designs behind the conference. Thus the sharp diplomatic controversy has had the effect of producing a much better general state of feeling between France and Germany, as the preceding relations had been more or less matters of suspicion on both sides for the last two years.

It is considered to be a notable gain for France that in the negotiations Germany has been fully advised concerning the Anglo-French and Anglo-Spanish understandings affecting Morocco, and has not directly dissented therefrom, although contending that they do not affect her position. While not acquiescing in them she has not openly brought them into question. This is regarded as materially strengthening the French position. The German officials say an accord has practically been completed, as there only remains to decide the wording and to go through the formalities relating to a protocol.

Berlin, June 28.—The Moroccan question has entered a quiescent phase so far as Berlin is concerned. The Foreign Office feels that the acute stage of the controversy with France has passed, and contemplates calmly further developments. The officials are without confirmation of the press dispatches from Paris, asserting that France has already agreed to a conference, but they expect an announcement to this effect soon. The calm tone which the French press has assumed since the reception of Chancellor von Bülow's answer has made an excellent impression on the German press, since it coincides with the view maintained here that Morocco is not important enough to furnish occasion for warlike designs on the part of two great powers which otherwise are peaceably disposed.

CANNIBALS IN HUNGARY.

Gypsies Charged with Stealing and Eating Children.

Vienna, June 28.—Under the charge of having killed and eaten many children whom they had stolen, twenty gypsies have been arrested near Jaszbereny, Hungary. The leader of the band alone is alleged to have eaten eighteen children.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES IN AFRICA.

Morenga's Men Reported to Have Inflicted a Severe Defeat.

Cape Town, June 28.—Confirmation has been received here of Chief Morenga's reported victory over the Germans at Karasberg on June 22. It is said that 100 Germans were killed.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

VAN NEST—POST—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. John Townsend Williams, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, June 28, 1905, by the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, Katharine Elizabeth Van Nest to William Merritt Post.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Alling, J. Sackett.
Cleveland, Emily P.
Connett, Eugene V.
Horton, James.
Ostrum, Jacob H.
Woolley, Allen W.

ALLING—On June 26, at his home, Stanford, N. Y., J. Sackett Alling, in his 84th year, father of the late Asa Alling Alling, of New-York City. Funeral from late residence Thursday, June 29, at 2 p. m.

CLEVELAND—At her home, No. 113 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 28, Emily P. Cleveland, in the 91st year of her age. Funeral private, on Saturday. Interment at St. John's Cemetery, Yonkers.

CONNETT—At his late residence, South Orange, N. J., June 28, 1905, Eugene V. Connett, aged 69 years. Funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, Saturday afternoon, July 1, on the arrival of the D., L. and W. train leaving Barclay and Christopher sts. ferries at 1:30 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

HORTON—At Middletown, N. Y., June 28, James Horton, in his 56th year. Funeral Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at residence, No. 120 Highland-ave.

OSTRUM—On Tuesday, June 27, Jacob Henry Ostrum, suddenly, at his late residence. Funeral private.

WOOLLEY—At Pasadena, California, June 25th, 1905, Mr. Allen W. Woolley, of New-York.

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