Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—The Governor's Son.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Cavalleria Rusticana and Pinafore.
BELASCO—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3:30—8:30—Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Social Whirl.
CONEY ISLAND—Thompson & Dundy's Greater Luna Park—Dreamland—Bostock's.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:20—The Man on the Box.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF—8—Mamzelle Champagne.
MANHATTAN BEACH—4—9—Duss and His Band—8—Pain's Fireworks.
NEW YORK—8:15—His Honor the Mayor.
NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville and Seeing New York.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	6	Help Wanted	9	1
Automobiles	5	1	Instruction	13	3
Bankers & Brokers	12	1	Lost	11	5
Board and Rooms	11	5	Marriages & Deaths	7	5–6
Carpet Cleaning	11	5	Ocean Steamers	11	5–6
Citations	12	1	Proposals	8	6
City Hotels	13	5	Railroads	11	6–7
Country Board	10	6	Real Estate	14	6
Country Property for Sale or to Let	14	6	Restaurants	11	4
Dividend Notices	13	4	Savings Banks	13	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	9	3–6	School Agencies	13	3
Domestic Situations Wanted	11	4	Special Notices	7	6
Dressmaking	11	4	Steamboats	11	4
Drygoods	9	5–8	Summer Resorts	10	3–6
Employment Agencies	11	5	Surrogate's Notices	13	6
Excursions	13	6	Teachers' Agencies	13	3
Financial	13	3	The Turf	8	6
For Sale	11	5	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	11	5	Trust Companies	13	5–6
			Typewriting	11	5
			Unfurnished Apartments to Let	14	6
			Work Wanted	9	1–3

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: A deadlock on meat inspection and an agreement on the Pure Food bill were reported; Mr. Bailey replied to attacks; the Naturalization bill was passed. ═══ House: The General Deficiency and Lock Canal bills were passed.

FOREIGN.—The reports of mutiny in the Preobrajensky Regiment, the oldest organization of the Guards, have been confirmed, and the Czar has sharply reprimanded its commander; other troops near the capital are openly defying their officers; national conditions were reflected on the Bourse, where imperial 4s fell two points. ═══ Heavy earthshocks were felt through South Wales and at Ilfracombe and Bristol; many houses were damaged and the people fled from their homes. ═══ The French Ministry of Justice has decided against remitting the sentence of imprisonment imposed on Elliott F. Shepard, though it advises a reduction of the term. ═══ Four Egyptians were sentenced to death and a number to long terms of imprisonment for the murder of Captain S. C. Bull. ═══ Mr. and Mrs. Longworth returned to London, and were guests of honor at a dance given at Dorchester House. ═══ The international cotton congress at Bremen decided that it was necessary to broaden the sources of supply.

DOMESTIC.—Attorney General Moody ordered suits brought against many railroad companies for violation of the safety appliance law. ═══ The trial of R. G. Proctor, Senator Lodge's secretary, was begun in Boston. ═══ Jere Dunn, the horseman who killed Jimmy Elliot in Chicago, died in Elizabeth, N. J. ═══ The Merchants' Association protested against third tracks on the Second and Third avenue elevated lines. ═══ The Clinton County Republican Convention at Plattsburg, N. Y., practically pledged its delegates to Governor Higgins. ═══ The 270th commencement of Harvard University was held at Cambridge, Mass., 917 being graduated; an honorary degree was conferred on Secretary Hitchcock, and Secretary Bonaparte was chosen president of the Alumni Association. ═══ Three servant girls were drowned while in bathing at Star Lake, near Watertown, N. Y.; a Harvard junior lost his life while bathing in Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, Mass. ═══ The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, nominated Lewis Emery, jr., for Governor and commended William J. Bryan.

CITY.—Stocks were weak, Standard Oil shares leading a sharp downward movement. ═══ It was announced that justifiable homicide will be the defence of Harry K. Thaw when tried for the murder of Stanford White; he refused to be examined by alienists, who subsequently declared him sane. ═══ It was announced that the rock bottom of the Hudson was of such a nature that the Catskill water tunnel would have to be driven at a depth of more than five hundred feet. ═══ A commission was appointed to draw an account of the money owed by the local telephone company to the city. ═══ A letter from Richard Croker to Harry W. Walker was made public, in which the former boss backed W. J. Bryan for President; ═══ What is probably the final report of the Truesdale committee was presented to the Mutual board. ═══ A mysterious murder was discovered in Yonkers, N. Y.

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.

GERMANY, ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Dr. Barth spoke truly in his address at the Mansion House in London, when he characterized a war between Great Britain and Germany as a crime which would be ruinous to all Europe. We can imagine no war between two European powers which would be more disastrous to both parties and to all their neighbors in that quarter of the globe. Happily, there is ground for regarding such a calamity as so improbable as to be wellnigh impossible. In all the multitudinous wars of Europe in the last thousand years —indeed, in all recorded time—those two have never been arrayed against each other. In recent years the natural rivalry of "two of a trade" has caused some friction between them. But that it could ever come to outright warfare should be only less unthinkable than such a breach between America and one of them.

Influences for the maintenance of peace and for the confirmation and cultivation of friendship are strong and promising. Conspicuous among them is the extraordinary mission of which Dr. Barth is a leading member and of which he was on Tuesday the spokesman. It is no small thing for fifty of the principal newspaper editors of Germany to spend a week or two in London, informing themselves of English affairs and cultivating personal relations with English editors, publicists and statesmen. For just two such mighty foes as the editors of "The London Times" and "The Cologne Gazette" to forget their traditional feuds and hobnob amicably together is a considerable triumph. These fifty men—from Berlin, Frankfort, Cologne, Munich, Leipsic, Dresden, Hamburg, Stuttgart, Carlsrühe, and, indeed, every important German city—will return to their fifty sanctums with a more just appreciation of England, and will each be an active agent for the extension of such appreciation among the German people. Much good must surely come of it.

Dr. Barth also said that such a criminal war would "result in the abdication of Europe in "favor of America, which would thus become the "leader of the world." That is probably quite true. But we are perfectly certain that every right minded man in America would view with horror the paying of such a price for American supremacy. This country has no objection to becoming "the leader of the world." It is, indeed, striving to attain that rank. But it wishes to do so in "peace and honest friendship" with all nations, and in peace between other nations as well as between it and them. Especially would it view with abhorrence a conflict between those two countries from which the overwhelming majority of its own citizens have come or have derived their origin. There are considerations which immeasurably transcend any of the sordid advantages which one nation might secure from a devastating war between two others, and they impel America to regard with cordial sympathy and approbation every step taken for a greater and stronger friendship between the Mother Country and the Fatherland.

LAW AND CAPITAL.

In answer to the protests of an American correspondent, "The London Times" gives assurance that Englishmen do not believe that American business in general is rotten. It thinks that human nature is much the same in England and America, and that both countries have their dishonest men. This assurance is most welcome to Americans, who cannot help being sensitive over the revelations of the last year. Undoubtedly they have hurt business, but they have done much worse than that if they have really shaken confidence in American character abroad, as they certainly have done at home among those who have let themselves become victims of the sensational disposition to charge up every abuse to intentional wickedness of wealthy men and preach an anti-capitalistic crusade on the strength of the assumption. Against this tendency "The London Times" offered a needed antidote in another recent article on the relations of President Roosevelt and the capitalists. Those who are in the turmoil, influenced by personal prejudices or interested to correct particular wrongs, have not the means of truly judging of the significance of movements. The commentator who stands apart may see clearly what is confused near at hand.

"The Times" is able to see that the talk which nearly deafens everybody here about trusts, combinations and vast aggregations of wealth is largely empty noise. Our trouble is not the size of our corporations or the enormous wealth of individuals, but the conditions which have allowed some corporations to operate oppressively and some enormous fortunes to grow unjustly. "The Times" says truly:

> Combination on a large scale is an almost inevitable result of modern industrial conditions, and, in itself, in many respects a beneficial result. The mischief lies not in the formation of trusts themselves, but in those conditions of American life which enable capital to exercise its power for the sake of profit without any effective restrictions to safeguard the interest of the public or even the rights and liberties of the individual.

The desire for wealth is strong in England, and so is the pressure for industrial economy and business organization on a large scale. Yet the corporations there do not seem to create the antagonism which they do here, and we think the true reason is not that their managers are less selfish than ours, but that they are under discipline and have never enjoyed the dangerous license of unfettered power. Comparing the status of capital in the two countries, "The Times" says of capital in England:

> It has, from the first, been subjected to the law and to the executive, and a continuously growing process of legislation has limited its activities in every direction, in the interests either of the workers or of the general public. Successfully as the gospel of laisser faire individualism managed to impose itself upon our foreign commerce, its application to the internal affairs of the nation was strenuously resisted from the first, and never won the adherence of more than a small section of manufacturers and theorists.
>
> In the United States the very reverse has been the case. The doctrines of Cobden and Bright have never been allowed to prevail where the industry of the country as a whole has been concerned. But in the internal affairs of the country, in all that concerns the relations of one man to another, those doctrines have ever been given the fullest play. The meat packers of Chicago to-day are only doing what in Bright's opinion they had every right to do—namely, to sell such stuff as the public could be induced to buy.

There is much truth in this observation. Even to-day every effort to correct an abuse like that in the meat industry or in the combination of railroads throws the Cobdenites into an ague of fear for the laisser faire theory which they have read into the Constitution. The bogie of governmental despotism always rises to frighten us from keeping our law up to date with our business. The troubles which are now seized upon by demagogues as an excuse for war on capital and on modern business and the men who manage it are due not to special depravity among captains of industry, but simply to the failure of the American people to govern themselves effectively. They left corporations to do as they pleased, without any guide of law in many directions until bad habits were created. Then they passed laws which they did not try to enforce, until the corporations were confirmed in their bad habits and thought trade custom superior to statutes. And now people wonder that the corporations have been lawless. The remedy is to be found, not in attacks on wealth or appeals to passion, but in enforcement of law, and, where necessary, in the enactment of new law to make the power of the government co-extensive with that of its creatures. It is not surprising that the creatures, unbroken to such discipline, should be restless at the threat of the harness. They are like boys of fourteen being taught their first lessons of respect for parental authority. But they must understand that there can no longer be in the United States a field free to business but closed to the effective supervising power of law. And when they learn that lesson we believe that American capital will be found as honest and respectful of individual rights as any in the world.

HURRICANE INSURANCE.

One of the latest instances of the specialization of the business of insurance is the proposition to protect planters in the West Indies against losses from hurricanes. The marine insurance companies, from the very beginning of their existence, have been looking after the interests of ship owners who might suffer through the destructive action of such storms. More than a quarter of a century ago the opportunity was given to farmers in the United States to reimburse themselves when their barns and haystacks were wrecked by a tornado. Up to the present time, however, growers of fruit, sugar cane, cotton, coffee and cocoanuts in the West Indies have had no assurance of systematic pecuniary relief when their property was damaged by gales.

The first effective step toward the adoption of such a scheme was the publication of a letter on the subject in "The London Times." Its author was Mr. Hesketh Bell, formerly administrator of the island of Dominica, whose experience in the Antilles had qualified him to appreciate the needs of the planters there. Subsequently Mr. Bell persuaded a firm of insurance brokers to consider the matter. A circular letter was then prepared with a view to eliciting the opinions of representative men in the West Indies. Finally a provisional plan was formed which is likely to have a trial this year. In one or more particulars it will probably be amended in the course of time, but it is always easier to alter and improve than to originate a project. Imperfect as this one is to-day, the mere launching of it is a cause for congratulation.

One feature of the offer made by the insurance companies is that it will apply only to small losses—those amounting to less than 5 per cent of the value of the estate. This provision is not likely to provoke criticism. It promises to preclude discussion over the question whether a particular storm was a hurricane or not. The extent of the harm done is adopted as a test in disagreements on that point. The rates demanded for insurance will, we suspect, be considered excessive after a few years, if they are not at the outset. The companies ask 1 per cent on buildings and 1½ on crops and orchards. "The Insurance Monitor," an American publication, remarked in 1884 that "a fifth, or perhaps "a tenth, of 1 per cent, under a judicious "policy form, should furnish abundant security "against actual risk in regions most liable to "tornadoes." The hurricane risk is little, if any, larger. A tropical cyclone is much broader than a tornado. The diameter of the one is generally two hundred or three hundred times as great as that of the other. On the other hand, tornadoes are several hundred times as numerous as cyclones. It is rare that more than two or three tropical hurricanes visit the West Indies, or any other quarter of the globe subject to them, in a single season.

In addition to moderating their charges, the insurance companies may eventually see their way clear to make another concession to the planters. Owing, no doubt, to the peculiar susceptibility of banana trees to injury by high winds, these are excluded altogether from the protection given to other crops. So long as there is a uniform rate for such products there may be a plausible excuse for ignoring the banana. Still, the banana grower will hardly be able to reconcile himself to this discrimination. He will probably demand a graduated scale for the different fruits or else a single rate high enough to include his trees, as well as those of the grower of oranges and limes. Ten or fifteen years hence it may be more practicable than it is now to adjust the question equitably, but sooner or later so important a horticultural interest as the raising of bananas will insist on and should receive more favorable treatment.

THE SEASIDE HOSPITAL AT STAKE.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor makes known that the affairs of the proposed Seaside Hospital, to cost $250,000, are just now in a critical condition. In order to secure the establishment of that noble institution the sum of $35,000 must be raised by June 30—the day after to-morrow. If that sum is not forthcoming, the opportunity will pass, and the hope of forty-five hundred crippled children in New York, and, indeed, of sixty thousand throughout the country, will be indefinitely deferred.

The Sea Breeze experiment in the last two years has demonstrated the vast value of such an institution to cure children already crippled with tubercular ailments and to check the multiplication of such cripples through infection. The establishment of the proposed hospital would put New York at par with European cities in this matter, and would set an inspiring example to the whole United States.

The $215,000 already conditionally subscribed surely should not be lost through failure to get the remaining $35,000. The endowment of a memorial wing would complete the work, or the endowment of a ward, or even a cot, would help toward it. Certainly these three days should afford sufficient time for the wealth and philanthropy of New York to assure the speedy establishment of this much needed institution.

RAILWAY MOTOR CARS.

The precise function of the self-propelled railway car, with which many experiments are now being made in this country, does not seem to be as well understood as it might be. Mr. F. W. Hild points out in "Engineering News" that it is not designed to compete with the steam locomotive or the electric railway. It is meant only for service where traffic is so light that it would not pay to run a train, but where transportation facilities, once created, ought not to be withdrawn. There might not be patronage enough to call for more than two or three trips a day, whereas the interurban trolley is profitable only in localities that justify an hourly or half-hourly schedule. In other words, the motor car is needed in and adapted to lines connecting small places and running through regions of scanty population.

Neither Mr. Hild nor "Engineering News" in its comments on his article regards favorably the use of gasolene engines for the propulsion of motor cars. Emergencies may arise, in their opinion, when it will be impossible to procure a supply of petroleum distillate, whereas wood or coal can be found almost everywhere. For this reason a preference is expressed for steam engines. These, however, have their drawbacks. They continue to enjoy popularity in England, but are not in favor elsewhere. After all, the internal combustion motor is the more simple and economical. Before many years it will probably be found necessary to substitute alcohol for gasolene for fuel in that type of engine, but there should be little more difficulty then in obtaining a few gallons of denaturized spirits than a few pounds of coal. If the Union Pacific's motor car "No. 7," now in operation in the East, demonstrates that it is unnecessary to add electrical machinery to the prime mover under such a coach we believe that alcohol engines will soon come into universal favor for this particular class of work.

POST-GRADUATE LAW SCHOOLS.

The interesting proposal of the dean of the Yale Law School that that institution shall be put upon a post-graduate basis, and be open only to holders of a baccalaureate degree, indicates the working at New Haven of a leaven which has been perceived elsewhere. In the two great university law schools of this city, and in others elsewhere, similar proposals have been made and considered and variously acted upon. Where they have been laid aside as untimely or impracticable they have been merely postponed, and seem sure to be brought forward again.

For the weight of scholarly and professional opinion seems to be in favor of the adoption of such a system, whenever the time shall be opportune. The real question is one of expediency. Few universities can afford to lessen their revenues, and not one wishes to do so. As a rule, law schools are pecuniarily profitable; in some cases they are the only departments of universities which show a yearly surplus. The adoption of the post-graduate rule would doubtless greatly lessen the attendance at them, and would thus so lessen the revenue as to produce a yearly deficit. Thus there is a grave question of finance involved, as well as one of scholarship.

Apart from the loss of revenue, however, it is quite possible to regard with entire equanimity a considerable decrease in attendance at some of our law schools. In this city especially the profession is much overcrowded, and the congestion is yearly being increased by the addition of multitudes of young men, a considerable proportion of whom will be no credit to the profession. Many worthy young men are entering legal practice, but many unworthy ones are doing so, too, and, finding themselves admitted to the bar, are resorting to methods sadly at variance with the high ideals which used to obtain in the profession. It would be well if the number of new lawyers each year could be materially reduced under the law of the survival of the fittest, and that might be the result of Dr. Rogers's proposal, if it were adopted.

It will be said, of course, and not without truth, that some of our best lawyers never received baccalaureate degrees, and that some exceedingly worthy young men could not afford the time and money needed for a four, or even a three, years college course before entering a law school. But those are the comparatively few exceptions, and rules must be made for the large majority of cases. Moreover, to say that a young man must have a college degree before he can enter the law school of this, that or the other university does not by any means debar him from getting into the profession. There are excellent law schools not connected with universities, and these may decline to adopt the post-graduate rule. There is also always the possibility of a young man's preparing for the bar by private study or by study in a lawyer's office. The bar itself, or the state, prescribes the terms and qualifications for admission to practice, and not the universities. But it is eminently fitting that the universities, so far as they do teach law, should do so according to the highest standards, and should exert all their influence toward making and keeping the law in a true and thorough sense a "learned profession."

Notwithstanding current prejudice against Packingtown products, no Congressman is afraid of the "pork barrel."

It is to be hoped there is no foundation for the story which has been told by a Dominican insurgent about the mission of the Dominican Minister of Finance to this country, to the effect that he is trying to get, for war purposes, half of the $1,300,000 which is on deposit here for the creditors of that republic. We should greatly regret to know that the Dominican government, no matter what its straits, would seek thus to break faith with its creditors.

The Senate is not sure that it can endure a man who believes in but does not practise polygamy, but it is sure that the country can.

After you had denounced all of Murphy's enemies and treated him with marked tenderness in expectation of his support, if he should suddenly turn and invite your bitterest enemy to speak in Tammany Hall on the Fourth of July, wouldn't it jar you?

Congress seems to believe in the "open door" policy in immigration, though the turnstile will still be used for the Chinese.

As shown by the street cleaning investigation, contractors are paid by the cubic yard for all the snow that falls. Investigation, however, fails to show that the sun and the rain, which removed 75 per cent of this total fall, were paid anything for their services.

Speaker Cannon gives another proof of his practical statesmanship in saying that Congress must stick to its post until its work is finished.

"Great cry and little wool" will probably be the general comment upon the work of the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals. Senator Morgan has made a monumental display of resolution and pertinacity as an inquisitor, and has afforded Mr. William Nelson Cromwell opportunity for an equal display of his ability to surpass the proverbial bivalve in taciturnity. But was all that really worth while? Would it not have been better to "let the dead past bury its dead," so far as the French Panama Canal Company was concerned, and to give a few minutes' attention to the living present? It does not expedite our great enterprise at the isthmus, nor increase confidence in its conduct, to have the men who are most directly charged with it denied that confirmation of their appointment which is so generally conceded to be their due.

More and more does it appear that reckless law breaking with automobiles is not a profitable pastime.

Fuchan, China, for centuries boasted of the Wan-sue-chiao, or "bridge of ten thousand years." The Manhattan Bridge, in the length of time required for its construction, seems to be qualifying for the Wan-sue-chiao class.

Now is the time for good citizens to demand a "safe and sane" Fourth of July.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An English cook dreamed of a lottery and despite her master's advice invested her savings in a ticket. A few days later the employer was astonished to see that the ticket had won $100,000. He was a bachelor and she was an old servant. It was impossible to think of parting. He proposed and was accepted, and they were married by special license next morning. As they drove away from the church, he said to her: "Well, Molly, two happy events in one day. You have married, I trust, a good husband. You have something else—first let me ask about the lottery prize." Thinking her husband meant to scold, she replied, with a sigh of relief: "Don't say no more about it. I thought how it would be, and that I should never hear the last of it, so I sold the ticket to the baker for a guinea profit!"

Cold Blooded Opinion.—"When a man loses his money," remarked the cynic, "he finds out who his friends are."

"Yes," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "it is a wise compensation. When a man loses his fortune he saves the time he used to spend shaking hands and listening to hard luck stories, and gets a chance to make another."—Washington Star.

The following notice was recently to be seen outside a church door in a Surrey village: "The Rev. E. T—— will preach his farewell sermon on Sunday next. The choir will render an anthem of joy and thanksgiving, specially composed for the occasion."

Will Strike a Popular Chord.—Prodmore (rising young statesman)—One or two crusades I have suggested along the lines of food reform have made decided hits. Give me an idea for another one, Muggins.

Confidential Adviser—Well, you might have the spinach investigated. There is always too much grit in it.—Chicago Tribune.

The following is an old Scotch epitaph on a tombstone in the yard of Elgin Cathedral:

16 IMCK 87
Heir is the burial place
Apointed for John Geddes
Glover Burges in Elgin
and Isobel M'Kean His Spous
and her relations.
This world is a cite
Full of streets &
Death is the mercat
That all men meets.
If lyfe were a thing
That monie could buy
The poor could not live
And the rich would not die.

Economic.—"Madam," said the wanderer, respectfully, "to my request for a trifle of cold lunch I beg to add that you may regard me as wholly unshaken by the popular clamor against meat as a diet."

"But the canned is bad, isn't it?" she asked, as she prepared a sandwich.

"No-o," replied the guest, "but such use of a can to me represents painful and manifest waste. A can, madam, is designed for beer."—Philadelphia Ledger.

DR. GUILLOTIN AND HIS MACHINE.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

The nickname "guillotine," commonly applied to such closure schemes as that which was proposed in the House of Commons last night, might have been "louisette"—and would have been, if Dr. Guillotin's own wishes had been consulted. He neither died by the guillotine nor invented it, in spite of popular legend on both points. What he did was to carry in the Constituent Assembly of 1789 his proposal that decapitation should be the form of capital punishment for all classes, and no longer the privilege of the aristocracy, and to propose, on the ground of humanity, that a machine should be substituted for the axe or sword. Unfortunately, his remark, "With my machine I have your head off in the twinkling of an eye, and without your feeling the least pain," extinguished his motion in laughter. But afterward Dr. Louis, secretary of the Academy of Surgeons, to whom the question was referred, recommended such a machine, rough forms of which had been used in Scotland, England and other countries. So at first the "national razor" was called a "louisette." But Guillotin's remark was remembered, with "guillotine" as the result—to his deep horror and disgust.

THE CHAMPION BLOCKER.

From The Lancaster Post.

Sir F. Banbury's predecessor in the title of "champion blocker" was Mr. Wharton, member for Bridport, upon whom it was conferred by Sir Wilfrid Lawson. Sir Wilfrid was speaking of the happy days when a private member had a chance of doing something legislative. "But," he added, "that was before the advent of the honorable member for Bridport, who is the greatest blocker in the House." A Conservative member, who had evidently misheard, exclaimed: "What, blockhead?" "No," replied Sir Wilfrid, "I did not say blockhead, but the House knows what I mean." As, indeed, the House did, and roared. It was Thorold Rogers who, having sat on his own hat, picked up the damaged headgear, took it across the House to Mr. Wharton, and asked him to be good enough to "block that."

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 27.—President Roosevelt is busy clearing his desk before making his journey to Oyster Bay for the summer, and has announced that he will receive only the most urgent callers from now until the adjournment of Congress. So pressed is he for time that he has even discontinued his daily exercise after office hours, and has shortened his luncheon hour to a considerable extent.

Tulio Larrinaga, the resident commissioner from Porto Rico, called at the White House to-day to say goodby before starting for Rio Janeiro as a delegate to the Pan-American Congress.

Speaker Cannon, after making his daily call at the White House this morning, expressed the hope that adjournment might be reached by Saturday night. "In spite of all the talk about our being tied up in a tangle," said the Speaker, "we may get away before Sunday."

Senator Flint headed a delegation from Los Angeles that came to thank the President for the interest he has taken in a bill granting their city certain water rights; Senator Allee and Representative Burton, of Delaware, called to present the name of Major C. A. F. Flagler for appointment on the Chesapeake and Delaware Bay Canal Commission. Other callers included Attorney General Moody, Postmaster General Cortelyou, Senators Fulton, Penrose and La Follette, and Representatives Parsons, Morrell, Watson and Denby.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 27.—Señor Calvo, the Minister from Costa Rica, who has been in New York for the last few days, will return to the legation here to-morrow. As soon as Mme. Calvo is better arrangements will be made for leaving Washington for the summer.

The Persian Minister has applied to his government for leave of absence in Europe, and if it is granted will sail the last of July. Should he have to remain in this country through the summer, it is his intention to take a trip to Canada in August.

Mrs. Taft, accompanied by her two sons, Charles and Henry, and her daughter, Helen Taft, has gone to Worcester, Mass., to visit Mrs. Taft, the mother of the Secretary. She will go from there to Murray Bay, Canada, for the summer.

Miss Margaret D. Hitchcock has left Washington for Dublin, N. H., where the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock have their summer home, and will be joined there the first of next week by her parents.

Mrs. de Mexia, who has been the guest of her brother-in-law and sister, General and Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey, at their quarters at Fort Myer, has gone North. Late in July she will sail for Europe and spend the remainder of the summer in visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis have closed their country home near Leesburg, Va., and will join Mrs. Eustis's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, at their place on the Hudson.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

New York society will be as usual extensively represented to-day at the interuniversity boat races on the Thames, at New London. Most of those who are alumni of Yale or Harvard, or who have sons or brothers at either of the colleges, will be on hand, while the harbor will be crowded with pleasure craft of all sorts, each yacht having a gay party on board to witness the races. Many are taking in this popular rowing contest en route to their summer homes, and after it is over will go on to Newport, to Bar Harbor and to other Maine and New England resorts for the summer.

Miss Anne Rhoades Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. William Warren Gilbert, was married yesterday afternoon at Christ Church, Broadway and 71st st., to Frederick Williston Wright. The bride entered the church with her brother, William Warren Gilbert, and was given away by her mother. She was dressed in white satin trimmed with point lace, and wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms. Her bouquet consisted of lilies-of-the-valley and white sweetpeas. Her maid of honor was Miss Helen Meeker, who was dressed in white embroidered chiffon trimmed with princess lace and wore a white Neapolitan straw hat. The bridesmaids were Miss Olive Kennedy, Miss Elsie Totten, Miss Maria Entz, Miss Marion Baggs and Miss Hosford, all dressed alike in white silk grenadine trimmed with princess lace with white Neapolitan straw hats. They carried pink sweetpeas and maidenhair ferns. Horace Poor was the best man, and the ushers included Clinton Gilbert, Mark Selser, Guy Ellis, Harry Hosford, Allen K. Bradley and Ten Eyke Elmendorf. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander Strong, there was a small reception at the home of the bride's mother, No. 425 West End avenue.

The marriage of Miss Martha Elliott King, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William F. King, of No. 871 Madison avenue, to Edward H. Blanc will take place to-day at St. James Church, Madison avenue and 71st st.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Aspinwall have gone to Cedarhurst for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Landon and Miss Lucy Landon have closed their house in East 51st st., and have gone to their place at Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, with the Misses de Peyster and her son Ashton de Peyster, who had gone abroad for the summer, have cut short their stay in Europe in consequence of the death of William Brock Shoemaker, who was killed last week in an elevator accident. They are on their way home and are due here the day after to-morrow, in order to be with young Mrs. Shoemaker, who was Miss Ella de Peyster.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntington Norton, who were married at Oyster Bay about ten days ago, are spending their honeymoon on Shelter Island, at the Manhanset House.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Sheldon have gone to Manchester-by-the-Sea for the summer.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, with a party of men, is staying at the Restigouche Fishing Club, in the Province of Quebec. The club owns some of the finest fishing preserves in North America.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Donald Sage Mackay sailed yesterday for Europe.

Mrs. William H. Payne has taken a place at Saranac, in the Adirondacks, for the summer.

Sailing to-day for Europe are the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Viscount de Faramond, who was naval attaché of the French Embassy, and Mme. de Faramond, who is a sister of Baroness von Sternburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minott, who were married last Saturday in Newport.

Dr. and Mrs. Louis Faugeres Bishop have taken possession of their cottage at York Harbor, Me., where they will spend the summer.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., June 27.—John G. A. Dingwall, of Mexico, has bought through John Hutton, of New York, administrator of the estate of the late Robert E. Rudd, of New York, Fernside, the Rudd country place, in Tyringham. This estate of nearly 1,000 acres was formerly the property of the South Family of Shakers, which sold the property in 1876 to Dr. Joseph Jones, of Honesdale, Penn. After passing through several ownerships the place was bought by Mr. Rudd in 1898. Mr. and Mrs. John Hutton have made Fernside their summer home for several seasons. The property is valued at $40,000.

The executive committee of the Lenox Horse Show Association will meet next week to decide on holding a show this year. It is generally believed that no show will be held owing to many of the largest previous exhibitors being in mourning. These exhibitors include Carlos de Heredia, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Emily Biddle, Miss Kate Cary, Richard C. Dixey and Captain John S. Barnes. There is some talk of judging the hunter classes at the annual farmers' breakfast in October.

Lively tennis was played at the Lenox Club courts this morning. Miss Josephine Durand, Miss Elizabeth Crafts, Miss Emily Grugan, Miss Eloise Davis, P. Erskine Wood, Lemist Esler, Herbert Shaw and others engaged in interesting doubles.

Mrs. E. H. Eames, of New York, who has been a guest of Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, returned to town to-day. Mrs. Frothingham gave several entertainments for her guest during her stay at Overlee.

Clinton C. Gilmore has occupied his cottage on Lanier Hill.

William Bliss and Mrs. McBrier and Miss McBrier, who have been motoring in the Berkshires, started from Hotel Aspinwall to-day for Erie, Penn. Among those registered at the Aspinwall are Mrs. George Whelan, Sidney Whelan, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Charles F. Faile, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunn and Miss Emiline Roach, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Miss Maria Tappen and Miss Rosamond Dixey, of Boston, are at Tanglewood for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. West, of Chicago; Andrew Robin and the Misses Robin, of Scotland, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley T. Procter have their daughter, Mrs. Fritz W. Hoeninghaus, as their guest at the Bishop cottage.

Mrs. George C. Haven and Miss Kate Cary were among those who entertained at luncheon to-day.

Miss Nellie Cuyler is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, at Belvoir Terrace.

Mrs. David Lydig has issued cards for an at home at Thistlewood on Friday.

Richard C. Greenleaf, jr., who lately returned from abroad, is preparing to return to Paris, where he will enter the studio of a well known artist.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus Eddy, of New York, have occupied their villa in Pittsfield.

George Winthrop Folsom presented the diplomas to the graduating class of the Lenox High School this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis are to spend July in Newport.

Mrs. E. B. Andrews, of New York, who has been at her country place in Tyringham, has just returned to town.

Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis, daughter of Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes, has arrived at the Barlow cottage.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., June 27.—This was circus day in Newport, and nearly all the cottage colony were in attendance. It was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer registering 85 at noon, and after the circus there was little going on in the summer colony until night, when there were a few cottage dinners, among those entertaining in this way being Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Mrs. George S. Scott.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party arrived in Newport this afternoon from New York in the private car Wayfarer, and were driven to Oakland farm, where a large dinner was given this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells and their daughter, Mrs. Harry Peters, arrived at Newport this evening for the season.

Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Casimir De Rham at the latter's villa.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Gammell, of Providence, have arrived at their Newport villa for the season.

The Countess de Faramond, of Washington, who has been the guest of Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, left this city to-day.

Philip A. Clarke and H. H. Ward registered at the Casino to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, jr., arrived at Newport this evening for the season.

LONGWORTHS AGAIN IN LONDON.

Guests of Honor at a Dance Given at Dorchester House.

London, June 27.—Congressman and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth returned to London from Kiel this evening, and were the guests of honor at another notable entertainment at Dorchester House tonight. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave what they termed a "small dance," but it assumed the proportions of a ball, several hundred guests being present. Dorchester House was again beautifully decked with flowers. Palms and roses, which were largely used, were banked on the massive mantels and along the staircase. The dancing began at 11 o'clock. Supper was served in a marquee which had been erected in the north garden.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, many notable persons were present, including Princess Christian, Princess Victoria, the ambassadors and ministers of foreign countries, members of the British nobility, many Anglo-Americans, the Right Hon. James William Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, and Mrs. Lowther; the Right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mrs. Asquith, and the Right Hon. Herbert John Gladstone, the Home Secretary, and Mrs. Gladstone. Among the Americans present were the Misses Brice, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Whitridge and Miss Eleanor Whitridge.

KING EDWARD ATTENDS CONCERT.

London, June 27.—King Edward, with Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, attended the British-Canadian festival concert at Queen's Hall, this evening, which was directed by Dr. Charles Harris, the Canadian composer.

THE PEARL NECKLACE CASE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 27.—M. Citreon, the Paris jeweller who imported a collection of thirty-seven pearls for Mrs. W. B. Leeds, on which the government demands $100,000 duty, after collecting $22,000, has made an appeal to the Treasury Department to be allowed to take the jewels out of the country. He also wants to get his $22,000 back. M. Citreon made another trip to Washington for the purpose of changing the mind of Assistant Secretary Reynolds, who has charge of the customs division of the Treasury Department, but was not successful in his mission. Mr. Reynolds told M. Citreon that he had no objection to his taking the pearls to Paris or any other place outside this country that happoned to suit him, but he could not return the $22,000 duty paid, and was determined to press the suit already begun for the additional $100,000. M. Citreon left the Treasury Department with tears in his eyes.

AMERICANS LORD MAYOR'S GUESTS.

Luncheon to Public Ownership Commission —Plans of Members.

London, June 27.—Lord Mayor Walter Vaughan Morgan to-day entertained the public ownership commission of the National Civic Federation of the United States at luncheon at the Mansion House. Besides the visitors, Ambassador Reid and several Londoners interested in municipal undertakings were present. After luncheon the Lord Mayor welcomed the delegates in a few words, expressing the hope that they had enjoyed their visit. Melville E. Ingalls, president of the commission, replied.

The commissioners will hold a meeting on June 28, and June 29 they will visit the London United Electric Tramways and Hampton Court, where they will be entertained by Sir J. Clifton Robinson, managing director and engineer of the United Tramways and director of the Metropolitan District Underground Electric Railways of London. In the afternoon the commissioners will go to the generating station of the Metropolitan Electric Light Company, at Willesden. They will remain in England about a month longer, gathering material for their report which will be submitted to a meeting to be held at New York in August.

GUESTS OF SIR GILBERT PARKER.

London, June 27.—Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker entertained Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid at dinner this evening. The large party included the Duchess of Somerset, Lord and Lady Darnley and Princess Hatzfeldt.

GENERAL BRUGERE RETIRED.

Paris, June 27.—General Henry Joseph Brugère, commander in chief of the army, having attained the age limit, was to-day placed on the reserve list. His successor is General Hagron.

A NEW RED CROSS CONVENTION.

Geneva, June 27.—At to-day's plenary session of the International Red Cross conference, over which M. Odier presided, a grand committee was selected, composed of diplomatic representatives of the powers, and charged to arrange the terms and the text of a new convention.

BARON'S DAUGHTER DEAD IN HUT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, June 27.—Ernestine von Shulz Bruss, daughter of Baron Heinrich von Shulz, of Berlin, recently decorated by the Kaiser for distinguished services, was found dead in a hut on the plains near here. She came here eighteen months ago, married a poor farmer and since had been working in the field with him like a man.