Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—The Governor's Son.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Dolly Varden.
BELASCO—2—8—The Girl of the Golden West.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3, 5 and 8—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.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF—8—Mamzelle Champagne.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Pain's Fireworks—4—9—George Primrose's Mammoth Minstrels.
NEW YORK—2—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	Marriages and Deaths	7	6
Bankers and Brokers	14	1	Ocean Steamers	9	5
Board and Rooms	9	4	Proposals	8	6
Books and Publications	5	5-6	Public Notices	8	6
Carpet Cleaning	9	4	Railroads	9	6-7
City Hotels	14	1	Real Estate	11	6
Country Board	12	6	Restaurants	16	4
Desks and Office Furniture	9	4	Religious Notices	16	4-6
Dividend Notices	14	1	Savings Banks	15	2
Dom. Sits. Wanted	16	6-7	Special Notices	7	6
Employm't Agencies	16	4	Steamboats	9	4
Excursions	15	6	Storage	16	4
European Advts	13	2-3	Summer Resorts	12	4-6
Financial	14	1	Surrogates' Notices	12	4
Financial Meetings	14	1	Teachers' Agencies	14	1
For Sale	16	4	The Turf	8	6
Foreign Resorts	13	2-6	To Whom It May Concern	15	2
Fur. Rooms to Let	9	4	Tribune Sub. Rates	7	6
Fur. Rooms to Let	11	6	Trust Companies	14	1
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	11	6	Trust Companies	15	3-5
Help Wanted	16	4-5	Typewriting	16	4
Instruction	14	1	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	11	6
Lost	16	4	Work Wanted	16	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Trepoff gave an interview at Peterhof in which he said that he still hoped that the moderates among the people might assert control over the extremists; that he favored a new ministry chosen from the Centre party; that the Jews were to blame for many uprisings, and that mutinies in the army had been exaggerated. ══ The Russian parliament forced the admission that the government was in serious straits for money, and took the ground that measures for famine relief must be met by scaling down the budget, and not by a new loan. ══ Paul Morton and Emory McClintock testified in regard to American insurance methods before the select committee of the House of Lords. ══ M. Thomson, French Minister of Marine, announced that six armored vessels would be begun in the present year. ══ August Rosenberg, an alleged anarchist from Seattle, was arrested at Altona; he is suspected of being concerned in a plot to kill the German Emperor. ══ An invading force of a thousand Turkish troops was driven from Persian territory. ══ Major General Meckel, former professor of military tactics in Japan, died in Berlin. ══ Fifty persons were killed by hail near Valencia, Spain, and great damage was done to crops.

DOMESTIC.—Advices were received in Washington from Commander Southerland, saying that guerilla warfare had begun between government forces and rebels in Santo Domingo. ══ A report of Illinois business men and pathological experts on conditions in the packing houses was made public in Chicago. ══ Further warrants were threatened by District Attorney Robb of Pittsburg in the Hartje case. ══ James K. Allen, a well known aeronaut, was picked up at sea and taken to Boston, having ascended from Providence, on July 4. ══ Alexander Troup, of New Haven, issued a letter asking for contributions for the Bryan reception, and suggesting that it be made national in character. ══ Mrs. Harry K. Thaw's mother issued a statement at Pittsburg, denying published reports about herself. ══ The convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, which has been in session at the Hotel Champlain, came to an end; Elliott C. McDougal, of Buffalo, was elected president; Robert B. Armstrong, of this city, made the principal address. ══ It was learned at Newport that John Nicholas Brown, who has been called "the richest boy in the world," had sustained a fracture of the arm on July 4. ══ A college athlete was shot by a judge in a Tennessee town.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ══ Sir Joseph G. Ward, Premier of New Zealand, praised the President highly after returning from a visit to Oyster Bay. ══ Counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company rendered an opinion in which ex-President McCurdy and others were said to be under no legal liability in the purchase of one thousand shares of the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company. ══ Ex-Governor Odell said that he expected to issue a call for the State Republican Committee to meet early next month. ══ It was said on good authority that Mr. and Mrs. Harry K. Thaw saw the "Evelyn Nesbit affidavit" destroyed after they were married.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 64.

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 LAMENTATIONS OF TOLSTOY.

Count Tolstoy does not approve the doings, or the attempts at doings, of the Douma, and has evidently little or no sympathy with the ordered and logical efforts of the Constitutional Democrats to secure for Russia an enlightened representative government. Such an attitude on his part is not surprising. Indeed, any other attitude might well provoke wonder. For Count Tolstoy, in his idealistic vagaries, does not believe in constitutions or in governments, whether monarchical or democratic, and holds that patriotism is the worst of crimes. He would abolish not only armies and navies, but also parliaments, constitutions, laws and all boundaries and distinctions between nations, and have the whole world live after the manner of the trees of the forest or the grass of the field. It may be that such a system would in certain conditions be the best possible. But the necessary conditions for it have never existed, do not exist, and, so far as human discernment can determine, are not likely ever to exist this side of the millennium, which still stubbornly delays to come, despite Count Tolstoy's exhortations of "Everybody be good!"

But some of Count Tolstoy's specific criticisms of the Douma are worthy of passing note, as typical of much of the unreasonable criticism which is elsewhere, and pretty widely, directed against that body. Its proceedings, he complains, show nothing new, nothing original, but only a slavish imitation of Western methods, all of which is irritating and disgusting to him. But the majority of rational people will, we are convinced, regard these things which he condemns as really the most hopeful and encouraging features of the whole situation. Whatever Count Tolstoy may think, in his blind detestation of civil authority, we must hold that such governmental systems as those of Great Britain, France and the United States—indeed, those of the other European countries—are far preferable to that which has hitherto prevailed in Russia, and that even a "slavish imitation" of them would be a great gain for the latter country. Nor is it reasonable to expect Russia, after so long lagging so far behind other nations in intelligence and in development of civil institutions and in recognition of the rights of man, suddenly to leap to the fore and surpass all others, any more than it would be to expect a child suddenly to manifest more physical and intellectual strength than a mature man. The law of evolution, which rules the world, does not provide for such phenomena. Nations must pass from darkness into light, from tyranny into freedom, through gradual processes, and Russia will do well if in the course of many years she becomes as free, as orderly and as enlightened as some of those nations which, as Count Tolstoy complains, she is "slavishly"—we should say wisely—imitating.

It is a poor service which this distinguished writer and philanthropist does to his country in thus sowing seeds of discontent and distrust. It would have been a thousand times better had he himself entered the Douma and lent the great weight of his name and fame and the power of his commanding intellect to the support and promotion of its work. Nothing could be more disappointing, or, rather, cause for more regret, than that he, of all men, should thus stand aside and lend not even sympathy to so good a cause. But, despite his defection and his railings, and the like attitude of others, the work will go on, and faith in human progress compels the confident expectation that it will succeed. Then the record of Count Tolstoy's relation to the regeneration of Russia will be a bitter application of the half bantering, half reproachful message of Henry of Navarre to the "bravest of the brave"—"We have fought a great fight, my Crillon, and you were not here!"

THE EGYPTIAN MENACE.

It would be injudicious to assume that the peace of the world is endangered by the unrest which undeniably prevails in the Egyptian Delta or that the peace of Europe is threatened. Time was when such might have been the case. That was when the status of Egypt in relation to the European powers was as yet undefined. But now there is no uncertainty on that point. Great Britain has a free hand in Egypt, and her policy and actions there will not be challenged by any other power. The worst that can happen is that Great Britain will be compelled to put forth more of her strength for the control of Egypt. Such a necessity, should it arise, would be regrettable, but it would not be embarrassing. The emergency could be successfully met—much more easily, we imagine, than was that of 1882. With so competent a statesman as Sir Edward Grey in the Foreign Office, and with the veteran Lord Cromer at Cairo, the British mind will probably remain tranquil on that subject, though demanding that there shall be a constant and ample upholding of the hands of those to whom is committed the maintenance of British authority along the Nile.

Nobody who has intelligently watched the drift of affairs in Africa and Asia for the last few years will question for a moment the accuracy of Sir Edward Grey's assertion that the recent attack upon British officers at Tantah, in the Delta, was much more than a sporadic and detached incident, of local origin; that it was a deliberate manifestation of a widespread spirit of fanaticism, which for some time has been growing in extent and intensity. Whether it is a racial or a religious fanaticism there may be some doubt. Perhaps it partakes of both natures. Certainly there has been of late much unrest among the non-European races, all the way from the northern Mongols to the southern Kaffirs, embracing Mongols, Hindoos, Malays, Filipinos, Arabs, Turks, Egyptians, Moors, Hottentots and Zulus. At the same time, there has been specially marked a recrudescence of Moslem antagonism toward Christian nations. It seems probable that this latter spirit was the more direct and potent in the Tantah affair. The natives who without provocation attacked British officers with bludgeons, with deadly intent, were not Coptic fellaheen, but Moslems, and there has been some pretty confident tracing of the influences which led to that outrage back to the Turkish attempt to "rush" Egyptian territory in the Sinaitic Peninsula. It was understood at that time that a Turkish propaganda, appealing to religious prejudices, had been conducted by the Turks among the Moslems of the Delta.

Any considerable disturbance in Egypt would be doubly deplorable, because of the encouragement which it might give to the spirit of unrest and revolt in other Eastern lands and because of its almost inevitable interference with the superb work of civilization and progress which is being done in Egypt itself. There are few chapters of administrative history so bright as that which records the marvellous work done by England, under the direction of Lord Cromer, for the rehabilitation, enfranchisement, material prosperity and intellectual and moral uplifting of that ancient land. That work will be maintained with unfaltering resolution, and will doubtless triumph over any obstacles which fanaticism and reaction may put into its way, but it would be cause for regret to have any obstacle give it even a momentary check.

AN INSURANCE TICKET.

The election of the "administration ticket" announced on Thursday by the New York Life Insurance Company would enable the trustees taking office next winter to install a new administration if they saw fit, for the board consists of twenty-four members, and there are thirteen new names on the list. Moreover, it includes no present officer of the company except the president, and it is well understood that Mr. Orr, whose appointment was an emergency measure, will not succeed himself. It will be generally acknowledged that the new men deservedly possess the confidence of the communities in which they live, and that their financial affiliations are such as to suggest no approach to a speculative use of the company's resources. The geographical distribution of choices is also judicious, and altogether the opposition will not find it easy to make a stronger appeal to the great body of policyholders.

It is true that most of the proposed new trustees have no special familiarity with the business of life insurance, and perhaps some of them have none at all. But that fact, whatever else may be said of it, reflects in a measure the conditions which have arisen out of the spirit of the times. With "a new deal" urgently demanded and to some extent prescribed by law, institutions which are constrained to reorganize their affairs cannot confine themselves to expert talent.

INTEREST IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The current talk about revolution in Guatemala and war between that republic and its neighbors and the news of some actual disturbances in those regions have attracted a little attention to Central America, the result of which might well be a reminder to this country of the importance of those too much neglected states and the considerable real and very great potential interest of the United States in them.

Panama omitted, the six states of Central America (including British Honduras) have an area much larger than California, the second largest of our states, and a population of more than 4,000,000, or more than any but four of our states. It would be easy to point out an equal number of our states having, state for state or in the aggregate, less area and fewer inhabitants than those which we have too often and most unjustly affected to despise as petty communities unworthy of serious notice. Practically our relations with them are better than they are theoretically, for we do lead the world in trade with all of them save one. In one we are surpassed by Great Britain, and that one is not, as some might suppose, British Honduras, but Salvador, and the reason of that obviously is that Salvador fronts only on the Pacific Ocean, and we have not enough maritime enterprise to compete with our British cousins in those waters. When the Panama Canal is finished we shall be able to get to Salvador more readily, and then may surpass all competitors there, as we now do in all the other states. The United States supplies about 50 per cent of all the imports into Central America, Great Britain standing an easy second and Germany third.

Beyond question, our commerce with those countries ought to be and could easily be much increased. Their principal ports are within easy reach from our Gulf ports, and they produce things which we need and need things which we produce. Our great commerce with Mexico and our commanding position in Panama suggest what we might well do in the countries which lie between those two, and we need not wait, either, for the extension of the United States and Mexico railroad system beyond Tehuantepec, though that will doubtless come in time. All we need is the enterprise which we boast so much of having, a degree of common sense in catering to the needs and tastes and customs of those whose patronage we solicit and a decent degree of forbearance in keeping filibustering hands off those states, no matter how tempting an opportunity some local ruction may seem to afford.

BOYCOTTED THIRSTS.

Terre Haute, Ind., on the Wabash, is a large producer of liquor. More than half the dollars which its manufactures gather in annually are the earnings of distilleries, and, while consumption has never equalled production, the home market has always been a civic joy. No one could ask a more patriotic and devoted fostering of the chief local industry. For the better stimulation of the home market Terre Haute has always been a wide open town. It had, until recently, an open minded, open handed, open hearted, altogether wide open Mayor. It has a council which, the encyclopædia tells us, is unicameral, but which seems to us more than that—positively unique. We are accustomed to the combination of the close Mayor and the wide open council. It is usual. The councilmanic heart always beats in strong sympathy with the counters of the "empties." But in Terre Haute we have that anomaly, the wide open town with a wide open Mayor and a virtuous, lid clamping council.

A little while ago this virtuous, unicameral body impeached and deposed the Mayor from office for not enforcing the laws. By some process of the town charter or other instrument the City Clerk was endued with the authority of chief magistrate. If anybody doubted before that there were laws in Terre Haute, his doubts were quickly dispelled. Injunctions and mandamuses and habeas corpuses and writs even more recondite at once bound hand and foot those two Mayors, deposed and superimposed, so that neither can wink an eye without rending the legal fabric of the state and bringing courts high, higher and highest into contempt. It is a late invocation of law in a city where law has been treated with persistent disrespect. Law seems there to be regarded as a handy weapon in a fight, but a good thing to let alone in peace and the possession of office. The home market has formed a political gang and run the city for pleasure and profit. Political banking of the kind revealed recently in Cincinnati and disastrously disclosed in Chicago has been exposed in Terre Haute, and one man is in the penitentiary for it.

The "best sentiment" is said to sustain the impeachers, but it maintains a gentlemanly reserve about its expression, while the friends of the wide open policy the other night howled the council to silence. The lawbreakers have devised a cruel and unusual punishment for the law enforcers out of sympathy with the deposed Mayor who refused to administer the laws. The Bartenders' League has declared a boycott against the councilmen who voted for impeachment! Details are lacking, but to be boycotted by the bartenders of Terre Haute in midsummer——! Legal measures are needed. The constitution of Indiana should be amended to make the purveyor of the liquid necessities of life a common carrier and every man's thirst in the eyes of the law equal to every other man's thirst. Meanwhile, the councilmen may sustain and brace themselves, as copiously as they can, at the bar of public opinion.

COLD STORAGE.

Dr. Wiley's investigation of the system of cold storage of poultry and other articles of food is a timely undertaking, in line with the inspection of meats at the packing houses and with The Tribune's recent suggestion that poultry might be as proper an object of inspection as beef or pork. In two major respects the inquest will be of peculiar interest and will strongly appeal to multitudes of people to whom some features of the food storage business have long seemed doubtful.

It will be of interest, for example, to know, so far as science can ascertain and tell, precisely what is the effect upon articles of food of long storage in the cold. It is well known that cold prevents decomposition of the ordinary kind. Indeed, it has been known to preserve flesh in an apparently fresh condition for a very long time. But it has been an open question in the minds of many whether some other changes may not occur in frozen flesh and other objects which render them undesirable, if not directly noxious. Men who would accept without hesitation as perfectly fresh a fowl which had been in cold storage for many days would look decidedly askant at one which had been thus kept for as many years. It would be interesting and useful to know whether or not frozen food does deteriorate, and, if it does, at about what time.

Again, there is the question of drawn or undrawn poultry, to which Dr. Wiley is to pay special attention. It is an old question. For years it has been mooted. There are marketmen and housewives who insist that the entrails of a fowl should be removed as soon as it is killed, just as are those of a steer or a hog, and that if they are retained for any considerable time the entire carcass is tainted. There are others who insist upon the contrary, declaring that the abdominal cavity of a fowl should remain unopened until just before it is to be cooked. We are inclined to think that the majority of thoughtful people take the former view of the case. But it will be satisfactory to have an expert scientific report upon it. Such authoritative investigation and control of food products will be far more hopeful of good to the public health than a world of academic hairsplitting over gastronomic fads and fancies.

General surprise and much regret will be caused by the decision of the Board of Estimate yesterday to defer action in regard to the bridge loop until September 28. A few days ago it was believed that the members of the board, with a single exception, were in favor of the prompt adoption of a resolution asking the Rapid Transit Commission to approve the measure. Either that understanding was unwarranted or else there has been a singular change of front. In any case, the postponement is to be lamented. So fully has the matter been thrashed out that it is virtually impossible to adduce any new argument on either side of the question. If there is any municipal project which ought not to be subjected to further delay it is one designed to relieve congestion at the bridge. A delay of three months more in taking a decisive vote on the question will not be regarded with patience by long suffering Brooklyn.

The Hon. John Sharp Williams is reported as saying: "We are on the eve of carrying the "House of Representatives, if we only act together, shoulder to shoulder, and show common "tact and common sense." The "one best bet" in this piece of prophecy is the saving conjunction "if."

According to the Hon. Bourke Cockran, what the country needs is fewer courts and more orators.

If New York has any preference among the seventeen "most popular" young women of the South now visiting here it probably would choose the one who exclaimed, the other night: "Boston! Why, honey, I'd rather walk down Broadway from Times Square to 34th street than live a week in Boston!"

Taking note of the law passed by Congress at its recent session in regard to denatured alcohol, the Canadian press is beginning to call upon the government to remove the tax that now keeps out "the power of the future."

Federal authorities seem to think that Carrie Nation's hatchet sometimes cuts down the wrong trees.

The ordinance limiting the number of saloons in Chicago after July 31 has become a law without Mayor Dunne's approval. When the law goes fully into effect the only way to increase the number of saloons will be to increase the population, which looks as though the Three Million Club might be behind it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A dispute has arisen over the estate of $5,000,000 left by an American in Paris. He was known as M. Rubens. The American Consul placed his seals on the apartments of the deceased. As soon as this was done, some forty heirs to M. Rubens's wealth presented themselves. These persons declare that the deceased was a Frenchman, born at Mulhaus, in Alsace, seventy years ago, and that his real name was Charles Voog. According to this story, he left Alsace in 1868 and went to the United States, where he became naturalized under the false name of Rubens. He seems to have been possessed of the mania of cosmopolitanism, for he called himself alternately French, German and American. Having made his fortune, he returned and settled in Paris, and had for some years cut a considerable figure in society and club life. If the forty heirs can prove that M. Rubens's (alias Voog) naturalization as an American was fraudulent, because he was bearing a false name, they, of course, have a right to a part of the estate. Meanwhile, the government has taken charge of the estate, and a complicated international lawsuit is likely to result.

Its Source.—"How do you suppose the report ever started that you had an execution in your house?"
"I don't know, unless it started from the fact that we were hanging some wallpaper."—Baltimore American.

The great glacier at Mont Blanc is being utilized. An ice trust has gone into the business on an extensive scale of quarrying the clear, hard ice, at an altitude of 4,000 feet. The ice is blown out in great blocks by means of dynamite, after which it is sawed into regular sizes and sent down the mountain sides on a narrow gauge railway.

THE HUSH.

[Cheese is still quiet.—Extract from a recent newspaper report of the provision market.]

With what unqualified delight
We scan the daily press, and see
In memorable black and white
That cheese, which is inclined to be
A "rowdy" article of diet,
Is still (unnaturally) quiet!

Hushed is the Gorgonzola's voice,
That sometimes is so loud and clear;
No longer do the tones of choice
And fruity Stilton reach our ear.
The Camembert no longer capers—
According to the daily papers.

The riotous Limburger lies
Upon the dish and holds its breath,
While Roquefort wears a strange disguise
Of sternly simulated death;
In fact, the whole of cheese creation
Shows symptoms of inanimation.

How long will this quiescence last?
How soon will the uncanny trance
Which has afflicted cheese be past,
And let the Gorgonzola dance?
For what is cheese that does not frolic
Until dissuaded—with carbolic?

—London Tribune.

An Indian Territory editor says: "It is more fun to see a man read a puff on himself in a newspaper than to see a fat man slip on a banana peel. The narrow minded man reads it over seven or eight times and then goes around and begs all the copies he can. The kind hearted goes home and reads it to his wife and then goes around to the office and pays what he owes. The successful business man who advertises regularly and makes money by it, immediately starts out to find the editor, and then the two walk silently down the street and the business man takes sugar in his'n and they both eat a clove or two and life is sweeter, and peace settles down on their lives for a moment. Such is the experience of a mustard seed that falls on different ground."

Some years ago an Aurora preacher inaugurated the practice of having the children quote Scriptural texts as they dropped their Sunday school pennies in the contribution box. On the first Sunday under the new plan a little shaver came and said: "The Lord loveth a cheerful giver," and in dropped his penny. "Charity shall cover a multitude of sins," and in dropped the next. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," quoted the third and so on. Just then up walked a little fellow with the unmistakable remnants of molasses candy on his chubby face, and, as he dropped his cent, he bawled out: "A fool and his money are soon parted."—Kansas City Star.

A Rio Janiero firm assures its customers regarding its olive oil: "Ours olives oils have garantized of fitts quality. Diligently fabricated add filtrated; the consumer will find with them, the good taste and perfect preservation. For to escape to any conterfeit, is necessary to requiere on any botles this contremarc deposed conformably to the law. The corks and the boxes hare all marked with the fire."

Mistress: "Why have you not swept this morning?
Servant: "For hygienic reasons. Madame raises the dust sufficiently with the train of her skirt. We must give the microbes a little rest."—Paris Annales.

"This town," says "The Washington (Kan.) Republican-Register," "has a young man who pawned his watch to obtain money for a bath. We contend that this is a claim for distinction possessed by no other town on earth."

"Yaas," suddenly declared Cholly Braneliss, "I'm going to work. I've made up my mind."
"You have?" exclaimed Miss Peppery. "My! what a delicate operation!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

THE HEIGHT OF EFFRONTERY.

From The Osceola (Mo.) Democrat.

A letter mentioning a certain man as good material out of which to make a candidate has been received at this office. We consider it as the quintessence of gall, inasmuch as neither the name of the writer nor that of the party boosted appears on the subscription list of "The Democrat." We are ready to do our share, and then some, toward the election of the Democratic ticket, but to ask our assistance in boosting for office a man too stingy to take a county newspaper is carrying things to a point where the line has been drawn and all beyond is dead stuff.

HAD HIS NERVE WITH HIM.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"Maybe we have not worked this last month!" said an employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad repair shops in this city. "We turned out twenty-four engines in June. Our usual monthly average is eighteen. But we had plenty of accidents, too. And that reminds me that I saw a nervy thing not long ago. A big, brawny fellow had suffered the mutilation of the index finger of his left hand in the machinery. The attendants in charge of the bandages and iodine, who always look after a man when he gets hurt, were standing around preparing to bind up the lacerated member, the first joint of which was hanging by threads. The fellow was smiling over his ruined finger. 'I guess I won't get much use of it from now on,' he said. 'No; the joint will have to come off,' said the attendant. 'Well, I'll save the surgeon the trouble,' was the reply, and the engine repairer caught the injured joint between the thumb and forefinger of his sound hand and jerked it off without wincing. He looked at it a minute and then tossed it unconcernedly away."

HAD DICKENS HEARD OF IT?

Paris correspondence of The London Globe.

At the last meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres a stone of the ancient wall of Lutetia—found during the excavations at the Quai aux Fleurs for the extension of the Metropolitan Railway—which bore a mutilated inscription was produced, and the legend successfully deciphered. This fact has brought forth an interesting reminiscence, which would seem to be the parent of the famous inscription "Bill Stubbs, his mark." In 1779, while some building work was going on between Bellevue and Montmartre, a stone was found bearing an inscription which excited the interest of the archæologists. The stone was brought to the Academy's premises at considerable expense, and the commission appointed to examine it went through a great scratching of pates over the letters visible, which ran as follows:

"ICIL
ECHE
MIND
ESAN
ES."

What vestige of an unknown tongue could this be? After all the learned discussions, the beadle of Montmartre, hearing of the matter, came to see the stone, and without any difficulty he read the dark inscription. It was this: "Ici le chemin des anes" ("This is the asses' route"). The stone had been a kind of indication to the workmen who went to fetch plaster with donkeys from the Montmartre quarries. One wonders whether Dickens had somewhere come across this incident.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT SAGAMORE HILL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 6.—President Roosevelt received a visit to-day from Sir Joseph G. Ward, Premier of New Zealand. Sir Joseph arrived from New York on the 12:20 p. m. train, was met at the station by a vehicle from the Sagamore Hill stables, partook of luncheon with the President and his family, and returned to New York on the train leaving Oyster Bay at 2:30 p. m. Secretary Loeb visited Sagamore Hill during the forenoon with an assortment of official and social documents. Between the hours devoted to work and his visitor the President found time to indulge in his usual forms of recreation.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Many families are thrown into mourning by the death of Hamilton McK. Twombly, jr., in New Hampshire, on Thursday, and the season at Newport and at Lenox will be seriously affected. The bereavement sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will have the result of closing for all entertainments during the next two months not only their own house at Newport, but the Breakers, Mrs. Vanderbilt's place; Beaulieu, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's house; Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Oakland Farm, where a fête was to have been held at the end of this month for the opening of the new training ring and casino, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Sandy Point Farm. Others who will be debarred from taking any part in the gayeties of the summer will be Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who have just arrived at Newport; Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, at Lenox; Mrs. Elliot F. Shepard and Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, at Bar Harbor; Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer and Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Hammond. It may be remembered that just a year ago the outlook of the Newport season was darkened by the automobile accident which cost Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Walsh the life of their son. While, however, his death excited universal sympathy, it did not affect the plans of the summer colony at Newport to the same degree as the present tragedy, which means the withdrawal of the entire Vanderbilt connection from all active share in the affairs of the season.

Tuxedo is being rapidly deserted by its regular New York colony, which is accustomed to leave there immediately after Independence Day, to spend July and August either in the mountains or at the seashore, leasing its cottages and villas to persons from the South and West. Indeed, the population of Tuxedo in midsummer is composed almost exclusively of strangers, who find it a delightful place for the heated term. Among the departures of the last few days have been those of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who have gone abroad; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, jr., who have gone to their place at Fair Haven, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock, who have gone to Southampton, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, who have gone to Newport.

Edwin A. Stevens Lewis, whose serious illness was mentioned in this column yesterday, is at the home of his father-in-law, General H. H. Walker, at Morristown, N. J.

The Sound, off Glen Cove, will be the scene to-day of the races organized by the New York Yacht Club, and there will be a large concourse of boats to witness the contest, in connection with which the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club will keep open house this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, after spending Independence Day at Shelburne Farms with Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, have returned to their place at Port Washington, Long Island.

Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, who came North to see her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, before their departure for Europe on Thursday, has returned to her country place at Leesburg, Va.

Robert Walton Goelet has gone to Canada, where he is spending a fortnight at the Restigouche Fishing Club, in the Province of Quebec.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, July 6.—At a meeting of the Lenox Library Association, held this morning, this board of managers was elected: John A. Parsons, president; the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, secretary; the Rev. R. De Witt Mallory, treasurer; Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf, Richard Goodman, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Grenville L. Winthrop, assistant managers; Mrs. J. Woodward Haven, Miss Helen Parish, Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Anna Shaw, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Edward Wharton and Mrs. David Lydig.

Mrs. Robert Winthrop is entertaining at Ellerslie Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean and John and Winthrop Kean, of New York.

Alexander Livingston Kean, of New York, is a guest of Mrs. John Kean, of Elizabeth, N. J., at the Smith villa.

George W. Folsom and Robb De P. Tytus, of New York, have gone to town for a few days.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, of New York, who has been a guest of Miss Adele Kneeland, will start to-morrow for Saratoga.

Lady Durand, wife of the British Ambassador, gave her first afternoon at home to-day, entertaining at tea.

Giraud Foster, Samuel Frothingham and William B. O. Field will go to the Canadian woods on July 10, for salmon fishing.

Malcolm D. Sloane has gone into Connecticut on an automobile run.

Miss May Rankin, Townsend Pinckney and P. H. Shirley, of New York, are guests of Mrs. A. V. T. Billington, of New York, in Great Barrington.

Dr. and Mrs. Austen F. Riggs, who have been at Cherry Farm, in Stockbridge, guests of Dr. Charles McBurney, started to-day for the Maine Coast.

Senator W. Murray Crane, of Dalton, started to-day for Manchester-by-the-Sea. Senator Crane is to build a country house in Dalton, the plans of which will be selected before he starts in the early autumn for a trip abroad. Invitations to the Senator's marriage to Miss Josephine P. Boardman, of Washington, on June 10, will be limited to the near relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

Mrs. George Nelson, of Katonah, N. Y., Mrs. M. S. Trowbridge, of Detroit, Miss E. A. Chandler and Miss Schmitt, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. James Brown and Miss Dorothy Brown, of Milwaukee, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hall, of New York, and family arrived to-day at Hotel Aspinwall for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maynard, Miss De Forest, J. P. Maynard, E. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Anderson and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Billings, of New York, are at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

J. Lawrence McKeever, of New York, is a guest of Miss Clementine Furniss at Edgecomb Villa.

Samuel Golding, of New York, arrived in Lenox this evening.

Bishop Worthington, of Nebraska, will preach in Trinity Church on Sunday.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 6.—Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Maude Wetmore, the committee which has charge of the ladies' tennis tournaments at Newport this summer, to-day posted on the bulletin board at the Casino the announcements for the month of July. What is known as the Newport Casino tennis tournament will occupy the players' attention. It will include singles, doubles and mixed doubles, all handicap affairs, for which the Casino will offer suitable trophies. The entries are to be made with Thomas Pettitt, the tennis expert at the Casino, and there is every indication that there will be a large entry list. The dates selected are as follows: July 18, handicap doubles; July 23, handicap singles; July 30, handicap mixed doubles.

The social affairs to-day were a luncheon this afternoon by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, a bridge whist party by Mrs. Thomas McKean, and dinners this evening by Mrs. E. C. Post, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Emile Brugière and Miss Charlotte Pell.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., arrived at Newport this afternoon on the turbine yacht Tarantula and are at Marble House.

Joseph E. Widener and family arrived at the Pinard cottage to-day, making the trip from New York on the steam yacht Josephine.

Mrs. James L. Kernochan is the guest of Mrs. James P. Kernochan for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas King, of New York, are also the guests of Mrs. Kernochan.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Blair, of New York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Cromwell, of New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse.

T. Sanford Beatty is visiting Mrs. E. R. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and family arrived at their Newport cottage to-day for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings came to-day for the season on their yacht, the Tuscarora.

E. J. Curley, of New York, has taken the Van Duzen Reed villa, in Bellevue avenue, opposite Marble House, for the summer.

MR. CLEVELAND NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Recurrence of Old Trouble Confines Ex-President to Home, However.

Illness has compelled Grover Cleveland to forego a fishing trip with James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency, in Wisconsin, where Mr. Eckels has a camp. Mr. Cleveland returned to his home at Princeton, N. J., last Wednesday evening in his usual health, after enjoying some fishing at Buzzard's Bay in company with his friend and physician, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, of this city.

He had made arrangements to meet Mr. Eckels at Chicago and spend several weeks fishing in Wisconsin lakes, but on the Fourth he was attacked with indigestion and sent this message to Mr. Eckels:

> Am suddenly taken ill. Impossible to come. Have cancelled my railroad reservation at New York.

Mr. Cleveland was attended in his Princeton home by Dr. John M. Carnochan, who talked with Dr. Bryant over the telephone, and Thursday evening Dr. Bryant went to see Mr. Cleveland, returning to New York yesterday morning. Mr. Cleveland was said to be improving in health yesterday, but still confined to his home.

"Mr. Cleveland is suffering from a recurrence of an old trouble," Dr. Bryant said yesterday, "but I expect he will make a rapid recovery. His present attack is not as severe as others he has had in the past. My visit to Princeton was not because Mr. Cleveland was ill enough to require my presence, but because I wanted to talk with him about his plans for another trip. No attention would have been paid to Mr. Cleveland's present indisposition, probably, if it had not caused him to give up his expected trip with Mr. Eckels."

Mr. Cleveland was sixty-nine years old in March last. Fishing has been his favorite recreation for many years.

THE LONGWORTHS AT ELYSEE PALACE.

Paris, July 6.—President and Mme. Fallières at the Elysée Palace to-day received Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth, who were accompanied by Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick. The visit, which was informal, lasted half an hour. The President and Mme. Fallières will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at dinner on Monday night.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO NORWAY.

Christiania, July 6.—Emperor William will leave Bergen for Trondhjem on the Hamburg at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, arriving there at 5 p. m. on Sunday. King Haakon will immediately board the Hamburg to welcome his majesty, and subsequently the King and Queen will receive the Emperor at the palace, where a dinner will be given, at which eighty guests will be present.

MR. BRYAN PROLONGS VISIT.

London, July 6.—William J. Bryan was the guest at luncheon to-day of Major John H. Beacom, the United States military attaché, to meet R. B. Haldane, the Secretary for War. No other guests were present. Mr. Bryan has decided not to leave London on Monday, as he had intended, but will remain until Thursday, principally to hear Mr. Haldane, at the Secretary's invitation, deliver a speech on army retrenchment in the House of Commons. Mr. Bryan will then start on his trip in the Rhine region, Switzerland and Italy. He has also accepted invitations for next week from Winston Spencer Churchill and others in public life, when he will meet many prominent persons. He will go to Wrest Park to-morrow with Ambassador and Mrs. Reid.

AMERICAN OFFICERS ENTERTAINED.

Melbourne, July 6.—The Ministry of Victoria entertained the officers of the United States cruiser Baltimore at dinner this evening.

MRS. CARTER'S GUEST INJURED.

Hand Badly Burned by Explosion of Roman Candle on the Fourth.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Shelter Island, Long Island, July 6.—By the explosion of a Roman candle which she held in her hand, Mrs. Thomas Crownsfield Pierce, of Boston, who was the guest of Mrs. Leslie Carter at her cottage here, was severely burned about the right hand and wrist on Wednesday night. Nearly all the skin was burned off the palm of her hand.

Mrs. Carter's cottage adjoins the Manhanset House, where Dr. George Fowler, of New York, is staying. He attended Mrs. Pierce. Mrs. Carter entertained a house party over the Fourth. Among her guests were Mrs. Pierce, Miss Norma L. Monroe and Mr. and Mrs. T. Dean. The hostess had supplied a large display of fireworks, and Mrs. Pierce was assisting Beverly Carter in settting off some of the pieces when the accident occurred. After receiving temporary treatment from Dr. Fowler Mrs. Pierce hurried to New York, accompanied by Mrs. Carter, in an automobile. She will receive further treatment at Dr. Bull's sanatorium.

GOVERNOR HAS NO VACATION PLANS.

Albany, July 6.—Governor Higgins said to-day that he had not as yet made any plans for his summer vacation. He will go to his home in Olean to-morrow night, and it is supposed he will not return to Albany until the latter part of next week.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Southampton on the Philadelphia are:

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Avery.	Philip S. Henery.
Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Bellman.	R. Walton Moore.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Miles Day.	Mme. de Raynal.
	Mrs. David Seaton.
	Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wheeler.

Among those who will sail to-day for Antwerp on the Kroonland are:

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baer.	Charles W. Gould.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Barclay.	George C. Holt.
Justice and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis.	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parsons.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. de Forest.	William Moore Dongan de Peyster.
Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farnam.	Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pope.
	Henry B. Stoddard.

The cabin list of the Minnetonka, which will sail to-day for London, includes:

Miss M. C. Cramer.	J. J. Lawrence.
Dr. Elizabeth Jarrett.	Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Howard Pancoast.	William Ives Washburn.
Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Van Sinderen.	Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Wiles.

Passengers who will embark to-day for Liverpool on the Lucania are:

R. W. Austin.	Mrs. Charles Le Boutillier.
Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Ditmars.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. A. Nix.
Charles E. Hughes.	General James Grant Wilson.
Mr. and Mrs. James Hay.	

The König Albert will sail to-day for Naples with the following passengers:

Edgar M. Cullen.	Miss M. A. Taft.
Mr. and Mrs. John E. Eustice.	Miss E. V. R. Waddington.
William F. Englis.	Louis de Milhau.
Dr. and Mrs. Robert Taylor Wheeler.	Mr. and Mrs. D. A. O. Gorman.

Among those who have booked passage on the Astoria, which will sail to-day for Glasgow, are:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Craig.	Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. MacGregor.
Miss Elizabeth Adair Cowan.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. McCanna.
The Rev. and Mrs. George McPherson Hunter.	Dennis McDevitt.

Travellers who arrived yesterday from Hamburg on the Pennsylvania were:

The Rev. and Mrs. B. J. Burrell.	Mrs. P. R. Manice.
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Gould.	Miss Lucy Taggart.
	Dr. and Mrs. Martin Tuggle.