Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Hamlet.
AERIAL GARDENS—8:30—The Honeymooners.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BROADWAY—8:10—The Parisian Model.
CANARSIE—Golden City.
CASINO—8:15—Fascinating Flora.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland—Steeplechase Park—Bostock's.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
FORT GEORGE—Paradise Park.
GARRICK—8:20—Caught in the Rain.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacca.
HAMMERSTEIN ROOF—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Orchid.
HUDSON—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:30—Vaudeville.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Red Mill.
LYCEUM—8:20—The Boys of Company B.
LYRIC—8:15—The Road to Yesterday.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8—Kaltenborn Concert.
WEST END—8—Cavalleria Rusticana and Pinafore.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices from London say that the Anglo-Franco-Spanish agreement emphasizes the isolation of Germany, and add that the powers interested would have preferred to keep the conventions secret until after the Hague conference. ═══ M. Pichon, the Foreign Minister, communicating to the Chamber of Deputies the text of the Franco-Japanese agreement, said that a similar treaty between Russia and Japan might be expected soon. ═══ America's refusal to introduce the question of disarmament and the dissolution of the Russian parliament caused depression among the delegates at The Hague. ═══ No serious outbreaks were reported from Russia, and some Constitutional Democrats have hopes of returning an opposition majority under the new election laws; the reapportionment has been made in such a way as to place the land owners in control of the provincial elections. ═══ Advices from Odessa said that an outbreak of mutiny in the Black Sea fleet was prevented only by the prompt action of the commander; the plot included the bombardment of Odessa and other coast towns; a torpedo was fired at Admiral Wiren's cutter at Sebastopol.

DOMESTIC.—Senator Foraker issued a statement denying that the evidence taken in the Brownsville inquiry conclusively showed the guilt of the negro troops. ═══ Louis H. Van Riper testified in the "cotton leak" trial in regard to arrangements made with E. S. Holmes for furnishing advance information of crop reports. ═══ The bodies of three of the midshipmen drowned in the sinking of the battleship Minnesota's launch in Hampton Roads on June 11 were recovered. ═══ Federal Judge McPherson, at Kansas City, enjoined the state of Missouri from enforcing the maximum freight law, and in the 2-cent passenger rate case ordered that the law be tried out for three months. ═══ There was no break in the deadlock at Albany, the sub-committee on apportionment considering the Borough of Manhattan. ═══ Governor Hughes at Albany appointed the new commission on prisons. ═══ Ivy day was observed at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and class day at Brown University, Providence, R. I. ═══ Harry Orchard was taken from Boise to Caldwell, Idaho, where his trial for the actual murder of former Governor Steunenberg was formally adjourned until after the trials of Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. ═══ Counsel for the next friends in the Eddy case filed a petition in the Superior Court at Concord, N. H., asking that the question of good faith be determined immediately.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Darwin P. Kingsley was elected president of the New York Life Insurance Company, succeeding Alexander E. Orr. ═══ Eleven more pasteurized milk depots were opened, making seventeen now in operation. ═══ Benjamin Steinhardt, a partner of "Abe" Hummel, indicted with him in the Dodge-Morse divorce case, died; the proceedings against him were not quashed. ═══ Mrs. Pepper-Vanderbilt's lawyer filed a deposition which says that the medium wrote the "Bright Eyes" letters, but was in a trance at the time and did not know their contents. ═══ The converted Mayflower, after a cruise of 13,000 miles, went to Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs and to be refitted for President Roosevelt's use. ═══ Yale prepared to entertain alumni and to hold the commencements of the various departments.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 67.

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.

STANDING TOGETHER.

The Hon. James M. Griggs, who as chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee has three times carried the House of Representatives up to 10:30 o'clock on Election Day evening, is evidently preparing to repeat his past performances in 1908. Under his management Democratic Congress campaigns have been bloodless, decorous and evidently tranquillizing. They have filled Mr. Griggs's leisure hours with congenial and dignified employment, and they have cost the country no shivers of apprehension or worriment. With the Georgia strategist surveying the national field and capturing one Republican district after another by the simple device of labelling it first "doubtful" and then "safely Democratic," the public has gradually trained itself to resist the shocks and surprises of this Napoleonic process and has gone about its business convinced that Chairman Griggs was only amusing himself by applying to politics some abstruse theory of chances or arithmetical mutations. The chairman had his relaxation, and if his computations proved inaccurate the only persons left inconsolable were the Democratic candidates induced to run in districts marked in the Griggs catalogue for redemption from Republican misrepresentation.

We take it that Mr. Griggs has decided to manage another Congress campaign, because he has just announced that the Democratic party has at present only one available Presidential candidate—and that candidate the Hon. William J. Bryan. The Georgia Representative dismisses as ridiculous all talk of a new deal in candidates and new experiments in leadership. He holds to the *status quo*—a party with many beliefs but only one leader. Why introduce new elements into the Democratic equation? "All this talk of nominating a Southern man "for the Presidency next year," he exclaims, "is nonsense. There is only one man in sight "to lead the Democracy, and his name is Will- "iam Jennings Bryan." The nomination of a Southern man would, in Mr. Griggs's view, complicate the situation. It might compel a new alignment in the Democratic party and would tend to separate still further the radical Northern and Western wing of the Democracy from the Southern wing, which is radical and conservative by turns and thus avoids the necessity, which it sincerely dreads, of deciding whether at heart it leans more toward conservatism or toward radicalism. The Democratic party, Mr. Griggs seems to think, must "sit tight"; it has more to lose than to gain by new ventures in politics. For what would it profit the South to nominate a Southern Presidential candidate and then find him Parkerized by the discontented Northern and Western "Progressives"?

The Georgia statesman does not go so far as Colonel Alexander Troup, of Connecticut, who said the other day that he advocated Mr. Bryan's renomination even though he believed that if a vote were taken to-day Mr. Bryan could not be elected. Mr. Griggs never believes that a Democratic candidate can fail of election. He prefers to hope and wait; and that optimistic attitude endears him to the party he serves, in which optimism is useful in covering a multitude of errors and failures. Mr. Bryan may be defeated; but that fact would not prove to Mr. Griggs's mind that he did not deserve to win or that the Democratic party deserved a better fate than to lose for a third time under his leadership. Similarly, the fact that Mr. Griggs has lost a few campaigns for Congress does not prove that he is not the one man most eminently fitted to supervise the election of a Democratic minority to the next House of Representatives.

RUSSIAN COUP D'ETAT.

The Russian people and the world at large regard, and will doubtless continue to regard, what has just occurred at St. Petersburg as a *coup d'etat*, as arbitrary and complete as that of Louis Napoleon in 1851. In that they judge severely but not unjustly. The Emperor, or his ministry, has practically abrogated the constitution and has reasserted the fullest measure of oldtime absolutism, declaring, just as Peter the Great or Ivan the Terrible might have declared, that "God has given Us the power of the Czar over Our people." True, we must remember that in the manifesto of August, 1905, decreeing the election of a Douma and granting a rudimentary constitution to the empire, the Emperor specifically reserved for himself unimpaired "the fundamental law regarding autocratic power." Yet two months later, in October, he issued another decree in which he gave it most clearly to be understood that he had renounced autocracy and that the Douma was to be elected and constituted on a basis which only the Douma itself could change. What has now been done accords with the former declaration, but it directly violates the latter. We may leave it to hair splitting logicians to determine whether an autocrat has power to revoke that which he himself has declared to be irrevocable. Such questions are out of the pale of practical politics. With all mere casuistry laid aside, it is difficult to regard the act of last Saturday or Sunday as anything else than arbitrary and unconstitutional.

It was, however, by no means unexpected. Surprise, if felt at all, is chiefly at its having been so long delayed, mingled with a certain admiration of the audacity which made its execution coincident with the opening of the congress at The Hague. For it was fully realized by judicious observers long ago that autocracy and democracy were incompatible, that there was an irrepressible conflict between them, and that soon or late one must yield to the other. Each has been working for the mastery, the democracy by diligently striving to maintain the constitution and to fulfil its benign purposes, and the autocracy by seeking to hamper and baffle the democracy and to convict it of some act which could be regarded as a pretext for a reactionary *coup d'etat* which should abrogate the constitution and revert to the absolute despotism of old. The autocracy, having physical force at its command, has for the time succeeded. In an opportunity of its own creation it has made the constitution waste paper, and has restored a rule more repressive and absolute than any since the days of the first Nicholas. By autocracy is meant not the Emperor himself, who is perhaps its victim rather than its promoter, but that impersonal and indefinite "Russian system" which has for generations been the irresistible power behind the throne, and which seems to be as vital and triumphant now, above the graves of Plehve and Pobiedonostseff, as ever it was when those arch-exponents of it were at the zenith of their careers.

The pretext of this *coup d'etat* was nominally plausible, but in fact most hollow. It would of course be intolerable to have men, under the screen of parliamentary privilege and immunity, plotting the assassination of the sovereign or the subversion of the government through civil war, as it is charged that members of the Douma have been doing; and the world would unhesitatingly approve whatever measures were necessary for putting an end to such villany. But there has been offered no convincing proof, "no evidence," as Lincoln said, "on which one would hang a yellow dog," that members have been doing such things, while there is ground for suspecting that the charges have chiefly been manufactured by reactionary conspirators. Moreover, if the charges were sincerely made in good faith, no adequate time was given to the Douma in which to investigate and act upon them. The demand was made upon the Douma on Friday. It at once took up the matter and promised to report its answer and its action on Monday. But the government would not wait; it issued the decree of dissolution on Saturday night. The Douma was thus ordered to "stand and deliver" at a moment's notice, taking the gravest possible action affecting its own integrity upon the unproved and unsupported word of its confessed enemies. Every man in his senses must have known that it would be impossible for the Douma to grant so extraordinary a demand. We cannot suppose that those who dictated the demand expected or desired that the Douma would grant it. Again, if the government had positively known all the charges to be true, and if the deputies in question had really been guilty of abominable conspiracies for treason and murder, it would still have been arbitrary and unjust to dismiss the whole Douma and virtually to abrogate the constitution on their account. For it is certain that the Constitutional Democrats and other parties in the Douma were not participators in their iniquity, and that they detest treason and murder and disapprove the revolutionary proclivities of the Socialists as much as the ministers themselves do. Nor can it be disputed that the influence of the Douma as a whole has been strongly against revolutionary violence, and that during its existence the general state of Russia has been growing more orderly and more loyal.

It is no exaggeration to say that in this *coup d'etat* the constitution has been annulled. That fact looms largest and most obvious in the whole situation. There was no constitutional warrant for the demand which was made upon the Douma. There was none for the dismissal of the Douma in such circumstances and for such a cause. There is none for such an alteration of the electoral system as has been ordered for the choice of a new Douma. There is none for the suppression of the newspaper press, which has been decreed with a severity perhaps never surpassed in Russian history. Every one of these things has been done in direct violation of the spirit of the imperial decree granting a constitution and establishing an elective parliament. Hereafter the government may respect the constitution, but what confidence can the people have in its doing so? The constitution having once been arbitrarily set aside, there is no assurance that it will not be thus set aside again and again, whenever it suits the convenience or the ambition of the ruling power so to do. A blow has been struck at the national confidence for which atonement cannot be made. Hereafter popular confidence will require some stronger guarantee, some more substantial basis, than the imperial word or than a constitution granted from an autocratic hand. The people will trust only institutions which are of their own creation, and which are within their own control.

A new Douma may be elected, according to the imperial order, at the appointed time, or it may not be, for there is nothing to prevent the government from decreeing the abolition of the Douma and the revocation of the suffrage. That would be no more arbitrary and unconstitutional than what has already been done. Supposing, however, that the present order is executed, and that elections for a new Douma are held next fall, in what light will that procedure and that body be regarded by the Russian people? Simply as a caprice of the autocracy. If the new Douma proves subservient to the will of the bureaucracy, the tool of the "system," it may be permitted to exist; and it will be quite worthless so far as good to the Russian people is concerned. If it exhibits independence, if it ventures to display a will and a policy not in accord with the desire of the government, it will probably be dismissed on one pretext or another, as its predecessors have been. Thus the Russian people are given to understand that while they may elect a Douma they must elect one which will do as the autocracy bids it, and if they persist in electing representatives of their own choice and not mere puppets of the government the right of suffrage will be withdrawn from them stage by stage, until only those will be permitted to vote who will vote as the government wants them to. We shall see in what spirit they will meet and deal with such a condition, and we shall be surprised if the little taste of constitutional rights which they have enjoyed does not inspire them to an heroic struggle for the preservation and the confirmation of those rights, and their enlargement, until the victory of democracy through legal means is as complete as that of autocracy is to-day through the *coup d'etat*.

"REASONABLE DOUBT."

The bill just signed by Governor Hughes amending the code of criminal procedure in regard to the issuance of certificates of reasonable doubt while appeals are pending will end an often criticised legal abuse. Under the old rule the attorney of a convicted man appealing from his conviction might seek from any judge of competent jurisdiction anywhere in the state a certificate of reasonable doubt. The granting of such a writ kept the prisoner out of jail while the appeal was pending. The new law provides that such an application may be made only to the judge before whom the case was tried, or to a justice of the Supreme Court at a special term thereof in the judicial district where the trial was held.

The certificate of reasonable doubt is an instrument whose intent is to promote justice. If a man has been convicted, and if in the mind of the judge before whom he was tried or any other judge of competent jurisdiction familiar with the facts of the case a "reasonable doubt" exists that on appeal the conviction will be set aside, it is fair and just that the convicted man should have his liberty until a higher court has passed final judgment. If the conviction is an error the defendant ought not to go to jail, and if in the mind of a proper judge there is doubt regarding the conviction the defendant may well be left free until a higher court has cleared up that doubt. The abuse of the certificate has sprung from judges taking the too lenient view that a defendant may just as well remain at liberty during an appeal, for, if his sentence should be affirmed, the serving of his full term would only be temporarily delayed. Our whole criminal procedure is full of excessive regard for the criminal's rights, and this generous view which many judges have apparently taken of the certificate is animated by the same spirit. But postponing the execution of a sentence often lessens greatly a sentence's exemplary effect, and it has provoked public discontent with the law's delays.

We have had in this city many instances of the certificate of reasonable doubt issued in some other part of the state to stay the execution of sentence against important local criminals. Hummel kept out of jail for nearly two years on a certificate issued in Brooklyn. In some of the cases against police corruptionists upstate judges issued similar certificates. A judge as far away as Buffalo was likely to be called upon to keep a New York criminal out of jail. Frequently certificates were issued in mere *ex parte* proceedings. No notice had to be given to the District Attorney, and the counsel for the defence was free to make a strong case for a reasonable doubt before a judge totally unfamiliar with the facts. Ease in obtaining certificates of reasonable doubt promoted appeals, for if an appeal held out a fair prospect of two years' postponement of prison bars it was worth making on that account alone. As appeals are expensive, only convicts of some means can make them, so that generally poor men have not escaped imprisonment on a certificate of doubt, and thus the generous issue of certificates has contributed to the popular notion that rich men can keep out of jail. Anything that seems to indicate the law's impotence as regards a class makes for disrespect of the law. If the law is a respecter of persons nobody is a respecter of the law.

MILK IN TWO FOREIGN CITIES.

"The New York Medical Record" follows up the recent discussion of means for securing pure milk for this city by publishing two letters from foreign cities showing how that object is attained in those places. By a happy coincidence this correspondence appears simultaneously with the extension of the beneficent work which for fifteen years Mr. Nathan Straus has conducted in New York.

A comparison of the two letters here referred to reveals an interesting diversity of practice. Copenhagen is not convinced of the efficacy of pasteurization and employs it on only a limited scale. Vienna does not permit the sale of a drop of milk which has not been treated with heat to kill any germs the fluid may contain, though making use of two different standards. A small part of the supply, intended for infants, is sterilized at a temperature of 216 degrees Fahrenheit, while the rest is pasteurized at a temperature of 158 degrees. The dealers in Copenhagen awoke to the necessity of initiating reforms in the interest of public health thirty years ago. They demanded of the dairy farmers a number of improvements which would insure greater cleanliness both in respect to the cattle and to the dairymen's employes. They insisted that the cows should have better food and more light and air than formerly. To insure the observance of these and other precautions the dealers sent their own inspectors to the farms. All of these measures were adopted, too, without legislative compulsion. The expediency of pasteurization was considered, but after an animated argument a negative decision was reached. The farmers who furnish the milk consumed in Vienna take the same steps previous to shipping it that are taken in Denmark, but these, like the subsequent heat treatment, are required by an enactment of the provincial Diet of Austria.

Any one who was studying this subject for the first time would doubtless be puzzled by the difference in usage here exhibited. It can hardly be accounted for on the theory that Copenhagen is less enlightened or more enlightened than Vienna. Denmark has long been famous for its development of the essentials of ideal dairying, but it does not seem probable that these guarantee to Copenhagen a milk supply so far superior to Vienna's that a precaution necessary in the latter city can be safely ignored in the former. Light on the relative wisdom of the two policies might be shed by mortality statistics. Without such guidance, however, the most natural conclusion to draw is that equally experienced and equally honest men disagree in regard to the expediency of pasteurization.

This diversity of opinion, which exists in America as well as Europe, should serve as a warning against radical or drastic legislation, perhaps, but it also indicates that the matter is deserving of further consideration. What looks like a rational basis of compromise is afforded by the programme of the local board of health in Washington. That body believes that the chief reliance should be on a system of inspection which will prevent unwholesome conditions on the farm, but it holds that time and patience are required for the education of the producer. Meanwhile an additional safeguard is deemed necessary. Pasteurization is recommended as a temporary expedient, though one which cannot yet be judiciously dispensed with.

Inquirer: We don't know what Mr. Roosevelt thinks about it, but in our opinion manufacturers of Teddy bears can justly be designated "nature fakers."

By ordering the removal of that remarkable aggregation of bootblack stands from City Hall Park Commissioner Herrman has conferred a double boon on the community. The appearance of the park is much improved, and a formidable obstacle to pedestrian traffic between Park Row and Broadway has been abolished.

Pittsburg has a project in hand for planting 2,000,000,000 trees in the basins of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers and thus checking the disastrous freshets which annually destroy property to the value of millions. If this task is accomplished Pittsburg will be entitled to high credit as a creator and conservator of natural resources invaluable to a large and important section of country stretching from Western New York through Pennsylvania and Maryland into West Virginia.

Making pies with fruit to which benzoate of soda has been added for its preservative qualities is a practice that the government has been requested to sanction under the terms of the pure food law. How would it do to consent only on condition that the baker should label suitably all pastry in which such materials were used?

John H. Bankhead, who was yesterday appointed Senator from Alabama to succeed John T. Morgan, owes his advancement indirectly to his failure to retain the seat which he long occupied in the House of Representatives. He was defeated for Congress in 1906 by Captain R. P. Hobson. That defeat allowed him to stand for alternate in the Senatorial state primary, in which he led all competitors. Misfortunes have their uses in politics as well as elsewhere.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Fifteenth National Irrigation Congress will be held in Sacramento, Cal., September 2 to 7 next. It will be a forestry congress also, and the discussions will include questions of national forest reserve extension and administration, as well as national irrigation. The irrigation congress is chiefly notable as having been the centre of an agitation that has resulted in the national government undertaking to build irrigation systems in the Western States with moneys received from the sale of public lands in those states, under provisions that require ultimate repayment to the National Treasury by the lands so benefited. The funds available for this work under the provisions of the act are rapidly approaching the $40,000,000 mark.

Church—Do you suppose they will ever get that awful smell out of the subway?
Gotham—I don't know. I know I take a lot of it out with me every day!—Yonkers Statesman.

"Don't look in the guide book for all things worth seeing," writes a young woman from Germany. "The best thing we have seen since we left home we shall bring with us, and shall do so without fear of the government's taking preventive measures. It is not an altar piece nor a statue, but an extract from a German paper of this day. Here it is: 'Richard Croker, who won the English Derby yesterday, is a strange character. As a poor boy he went to America from Ireland and made a fortune in the mines. Then he organized a political party to overthrow the corrupt leader, Tweed, to whom he was related. After holding many political offices, he incurred the ill will of the Democrats, who feared that he would become a dictator, and he was overthrown by a younger set, of whom Roosevelt was one. This destroyed his chances for the Presidency, and induced him to sell most of his property and to return to his active land, where he devotes his time to breeding horses. His former home in America, Tammany, in the State of New York, is occupied by his sons, under whose leadership the party which he organized is still conducted, in the hope that the founder may be induced some day to return.' Now, that is nothing but prosy biography, but we got more fun out of it than we did out of all the be-e-e-eutiful scenery for which the guide book says this part of the country is famous."

"See here," said the lady, "you told me that work would only cost me $13, and here you've sent in a bill for $14."
"Yes'm," replied the carpenter; "you see, when I came to think the thing over afterward I was afraid maybe you'd be superstitious about that 13."
—Catholic Standard and Times.

The feat of shipping a steel mast 138 feet long was recently accomplished by the Great Western Railroad of England. The mast was three feet in diameter and weighed fourteen tons. The transportation was accomplished by loading the mast on seven cars, the great column being supported by bolsters on the second and fifth cars. The bolsters were eighty-five feet apart, and the mast was successfully transported in this manner from Liverpool to Plymouth. Considerable difficulty was experienced in turning some of the sharper curves of the line and traffic was interrupted for a while at one or two points.

Gerald—Weren't we engaged last year?
Geraldine—I presume so, if you were here when I was.—Judge.

A lake of quicksilver, covering an area of more than three acres and having a depth ranging from ten feet to fifty feet, has been discovered in the mountains of the state of Vera Cruz, Mexico. The value of the product is estimated at millions. This lake has been known to the Indians for many generations. It is situated far up in the mountains in an almost inaccessible position. Its surface is partly covered by stones. It is believed that volcanic action in the mountains above smelted the quicksilver out of the cinnabar ore and that it ran down and filled this depression. A tunnel will be driven through the base of the mountain and the quicksilver will be brought down by means of gravity.

"It's remarkable how often a woman changes her mind."
"Oh, not always. There's one idea every woman gets that she never changes."
"What's that?"
"The idea that she's pretty."—Catholic Standard and Times.

In a little book, called "Waifs of a Great City," Miss Kate Cording relates her experiences in collecting from the highways and byways of London the cats that are lost, neglected, ill treated and disowned. Securing these unfortunates, furtively but finally, Miss Cording and her fellow workers carry them to the Fellowship Cottage Lost Cats' Shelter at Islington. There a few are kept as pets, and the rest, if unclaimed, are, after a short interval, dismissed from their troubles in the lethal chamber. Last year 7,753 cats were rescued, and in the seven years that she has carried on this work Miss Cording has rescued and received 21,486 "waifs and strays." Cat hunting for this kindly purpose is carried on mainly in Slumland. A fishing net, a lantern and a big basket are part of the equipment of the rescue party. Secrecy is usually necessary, as the work is not looked on with favor in lowly streets. "I have been assaulted by roughs in Red Lion Square, Holborn," writes Miss Cording, "my hat torn from my head and my body banged about, and all because I was carrying a cat home in a basket."

"Poor fellow!" said a benevolent woman, kindly, "what has brought you to this destitute condition?"
"My wife, mum."
"Your wife! How is that?"
"Well, you see, mum, I've found her three good jobs, and blessed if she ain't lost every one of 'em!"—Tit-Bits.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 17.—Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor will leave Washington the first week in July for an official trip which will require some weeks to complete. The new immigration laws and other business connected with his department call for a closer study than the Secretary has yet been able to give them, and it is to gain personal knowledge that the trip will be taken. Mrs. Straus, Roger Straus and the Secretary's private secretary, Mr. Weed, will make up the party. They will go from Washington to Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Seattle, San Francisco and Hawaii. At all his stopping places the Secretary will add to his other duties a study of the question of child labor.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 17.—The counsellor of the British Embassy and Lady Isabella Howard, with their children, left the city to-day for Intervale, N. J., to stay until October.

Signor Montagna, Signor Centaro and Professor Ravioli, of the Italian Embassy staff, left Washington to-day for New York to bid goodby to the Italian Ambassador, who left the capital on Saturday and will sail for Europe to-morrow. The ambassador will be absent from this country until late in the fall, and will be accompanied by Baroness Mayor des Planches on his return to Washington. Signor Montagna will serve as chargé d'affaires in the absence of the ambassador, and will establish embassy headquarters at Magnolia, Mass., for the summer. He will go to Boston from New York immediately, and will be entertained by the Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer and Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, who have a number of entertainments planned for the Duke of the Abruzzi. Signor Montagna will return to Washington on Thursday to remain for a short time before going to Magnolia.

Baron Ambrozy, chargé d'affaires of the Austrian Embassy, left Washington to-day for New York, and to-morrow will see the Austrian Ambassador sail for Europe to spend the summer. From New York Baron Ambrozy will go to Bar Harbor for the season.

Commander Nebolsine, naval attaché of the Russian Embassy, and Mme. Nebolsine will go to New York to-morrow and will spend the summer there. They will take their three children with them.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 17.—People in Washington society have no doubt of the engagement and early marriage of Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, and Miss Katherine Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus N. Eddy, sister of Spencer F. Eddy, secretary of the United States Embassy at Berlin, and niece of Mrs. Marshall Field. It is well understood here that the marriage of Senator Beveridge and Miss Eddy would have taken place in Germany on June 20 had not an unforeseen amount of business kept Senator Beveridge in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Eddy are building a large house near Sheridan Circle, and will make the capital their winter home.

Miss Emma V. Mullan, daughter of Captain John Mullan, U. S. A., will be married to George Russell Lukens, a State Senator of California, to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Henry May, jr., and the Misses May have closed their house in K street and gone to Beverly Farms, Mass., for the summer. Later in the season Miss Isabel May will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt at Newport.

Mrs. John R. Williams and Miss Juliette Williams will leave the capital to-morrow morning for Fort Hamilton, where Colonel Williams is stationed.

Mrs. Morgan-Hill and Miss Diane Morgan-Hill will close their house, in Connecticut avenue, to-morrow and go to Lake Placid for the season.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane have arrived from Europe, after having been abroad since the end of March. They have gone to their place at Lenox for the summer. Among their fellow passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston and Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Wallingford, the latter a sister of Nicholas Longworth.

Mrs. James Gallatin left New York yesterday for her country place at Easthampton, Long Island, for the summer. She will be joined there later by her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newbold Welsh, who were married the other day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler are booked to sail to-morrow for Europe, and will spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, who have recently returned from Europe, where they have been spending their honeymoon, are staying with Mrs. Douglas's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, at the latter's country place at Morristown, N. J., until their own summer home near by is ready for occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry I. Nicholas will spend the greater part of the summer at Southampton, Long Island, with Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Snow, the parents of Mrs. Nicholas, who was married at Tuxedo last spring.

The Misses Coppell have gone to The Towers, their place at Tenafly, N. J., for the summer. One of their sisters, Mrs. Edgar H. Booth, is at her country place in the immediate vicinity, and another sister, Mrs. Louis Haight, has opened her summer home at Highwood, N. J., for the season.

Mrs. George Bliss, with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Willis Reese, are at Bernardsville, N. J., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston have left town for Bar Harbor. They have rented their place at Morristown for the summer.

Mrs. William T. Bull sails to-day for Europe, and will be joined next month in Switzerland by Dr. Bull and by her son, James G. Blaine, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie and the Misses Norrie are at New London, Conn., for the summer.

Almeric Paget, who arrived here from Europe a fortnight ago on board the steam yacht North Star as the guest of Cornelius Vanderbilt, is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, at Tuxedo. Mrs. Paget, who is a sister of Harry Payne Whitney, remains in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies have given up their house in West 36th street, which has been their home for more than two decades.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have arranged to open their villa at Newport on July 10. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who is still in Europe, sails with her children for New York at the end of the month.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are booked to sail to-morrow for Europe, and will remain abroad until the end of August.

Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley and Miss Annah Ripley, instead of going abroad this summer, will spend the season at Bar Harbor, for which place they will take their departure from their place at Hempstead at the end of the month.

UNEARTH INDIAN RELICS.

Remains of Dog Burial Found at Inwood Hill.

The remains of the things used by the Indians at dog burials were discovered Saturday afternoon in the northern part of Manhattan Island by three men who have been digging there for several years for traces of the old inhabitants. The find was made near the bottom of Inwood Hill, on the east side of Seaman avenue, by W. L. Calver, Reginald P. Bolton and Edward Hagaman Hall, who is secretary of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society.

Mr. Hall said yesterday afternoon that he and his friends had been in the habit of spending their holidays during the summer in digging in that part of the island, setting out in old clothes, with spades, pickaxes, coal sieves, brushes and microscopes, and had unearthed a great many interesting relics. He said he found the field where the find was made Saturday was not only full of Indian remains, but that during the Revolution a regiment of British troops, the 17th, camped there, and many relics of the soldiers, buttons, seals, rings, bullets and various other things, had been dug up there.

"It is probable, too," said Mr. Hall, "that the Indians who lived here made the attack on Henry Hudson just off Spuyten Duyvil Creek, of which we have records. The remains dug up Saturday were complete in every respect, and we had to be very careful in taking them out of the earth, as the bones were very soft and would crumble up under very slight pressure. These dogs, which were killed by the Indians to bear messages to the great spirit, were buried in pockets made of shells, so that wherever my companions and I noticed in the earth quantities of these we explored deep down in the ground. So far we have discovered four complete remains of this old ceremony. It is hard to estimate exactly how old the remains are, but I should judge they have been in the ground about three hundred years."

Mr. Hall also said he believed a great deal of information, both historical and archæological, could be gained by extensive research around Inwood Hill, and that the society of which he is secretary and the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission and other organized bodies were urging the city to create a park at Inwood to preserve these remains and the interest connected with the place.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE'S ITINERARY.

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 17.—James Bryce, the British Ambassador, and party are visiting the western part of Oklahoma to-day. They will pass through Snyder, Hobart and other towns along the western division of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, returning to-morrow through Enid and Guthrie. At Guthrie Mr. Bryce will be entertained by Governor and Mrs. Frantz.

W. H. BUCKLER SECRETARY AT MADRID.

Baltimore, June 17.—It became known here to-day that William H. Buckler, of this city, has been offered and will accept the place of secretary of the American Legation at Madrid. Mr. Buckler is a half brother of Henry White, Ambassador to France. He was secretary of the American embassy which represented the United States at the wedding of King Alfonso and Queen Victoria of Spain. Mr. Buckler had previously declined the appointment of secretary of legation at La Paz, Bolivia.

MR. BEVERIDGE WON'T DISCUSS REPORT.

Oyster Bay, June 17.—Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, who made a personal call on President Roosevelt last evening, left Oyster Bay for New York on an early train to-day. Mr. Beveridge would neither affirm nor deny the report that he is to marry Miss Katharine Eddy, remarking that the reports were matters which no gentleman could deny. He said, however, that no one had any knowledge or right to justify the publication of the report.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who will sail to-day for Europe are:

THE KRONPRINZ WILHELM, FOR BREMEN.

The Rev. Hugh Black.	Mrs. J. M. Rosencrans.
The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay.	J. R. Roosevelt.
The Rev. M. C. McEnroe.	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer.
Baron Mayor Des Planches.	The Rev. W. M. Smith.
Miss Ethel Ryan.	

THE CARMANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Baron von Hengelmüller.	Mr. and Mrs. Edward Litchfield.
Alexander Finn.	Mrs. P. F. Collier.
Mrs. Hugh McBirney.	
Bernard Benziger.	

NEW FORM OF BULLET.

From The Youth's Companion.

German army officers have recently experimented, with satisfactory results, with a new form of rifle ball invented by an Italian, Signor Cei-Rigotti. The projectile terminates at its front end in a screw shaped projection, the purpose of which is to impart a more continuous revolution to the projectile during its flight. The effect is said to be to give a much longer range and a flatter trajectory, with the same original velocity as that of projectiles of the usual form. For some reason the invention was not accepted in Italy, but it is said that this fact is regretted by the Italian authorities since the successful experiments in Germany.

ANOTHER SMITH STORY.

Report That James Henry Married in Texas at Age of Twelve.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Orleans, June 17.—Mrs. Simon Dufreche, of New Orleans, who claims to be a daughter of "Silent" Smith, announces that she has employed attorneys here and in New York to prosecute her claim to a finish. She will produce two letters, alleged to be written by Smith to his wife while Smith was in England. The first letter, dated near Manchester, England, April 12, 1867, and addressed to his "dear wife," says: "Send me word where you are stopping at and let me know how the baby is. I shall come back as soon as I get my share of what's coming to us. But there is a great deal of trouble about it, for they have had it in law about two years."

The second letter, dated Manchester, June 15, 1867, says: "Our money is in the courts of chancery, and we can't tell when it will be settled, as my father got some papers with him in America. Your truly husband, James H. Smith."

Mrs. Dufreche, whose mother, Mrs. Ellen Cargan Smith, died in 1883, has a marriage certificate purporting to show that her mother was married to Smith at Galveston on August 25, 1866.

Herman S. Le Roy, who was Mr. Smith's lawyer and is counsel for his estate, laughed a bit yesterday when the story of Mr. Smith's early marriage was retold to him. Mr. Le Roy thought that Mr. Smith ought to know when he was born, and Mr. Smith had sworn in his presence that 1854 was the date. Furthermore, said Mr. Le Roy, Mr. Smith was yet a bachelor when he landed for the first time in America. That was in 1876.

ART TREASURES FOR DENVER.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, June 17.—Mrs. E. G. Stoiber will give Denver a house, with its contents, valued at $300,000. Her husband, who made millions in Colorado mines, died in Paris recently, and Mrs. Stoiber will fill a costly home they had just built here with rare pictures and art curios and give it to the city.

SECRETARY TAFT AT HOT SPRINGS.

Hot Springs, S. D., June 17.—Secretary of War William H. Taft and party to-day spent an hour at Hot Springs inspecting the national sanatorium. The Secretary in a brief address said that he had fully recovered in health, except for a cold. He was accompanied by Senators Kittredge and Gamble, Governor Crawford and ex-Congressman Martin.

TAFT'S SON YALE PRIZE WINNER.

New Haven, Conn., June 17.—Robert Alphonso Taft, son of William H. Taft, to-day won the fifth and sixth prizes he has taken in his freshman year at Yale. For three days he has won a prize daily, but this is the first day he has taken two. He was tied for first prize in the annual awards of the Woolsey and Hurlburt scholarships with Samuel Michael Cohen, of Hartford. This is the only prize awarded in which young Mr. Taft has failed to distance all competitors for first place. His worry over his father's health is said to be the reason for his slight reversal of form.

HUGHES GOING TO LAFAYETTE TO-DAY.

Albany, June 17.—Governor Hughes expects to leave here at noon to-morrow for a trip to Easton, Penn., where he is to attend on Wednesday the commencement exercises of Lafayette College. It is understood here that the college expects to follow the action taken last week by Columbia University in conferring on the Governor the degree of doctor of laws. The Governor expects to return Thursday.

ATHLETES AND DRINKING WATER.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

The fact that Coach Ten Eyck has taken 300 gallons of Madison water to Poughkeepsie with his two crews has no relationship to the belief that Wisconsin could win if her oarsmen could meet their opponents on "home water." There isn't enough in the supply to insure a course for racing, but there is sufficient to protect the crews from the dangers incident to the drinking of water to which their systems have not been accustomed. Many an athlete has been undone by a change in drinking water, which has undoubtedly caused the loss of many races to visiting oarsmen. In view of Coach Ten Eyck's care in taking both food and water with his crews and their boats, there will be increased interest in Wisconsin's showing in the approaching intercollegiate race on the Hudson.

INDIAN BONES UNEARTHED.

From The Philadelphia Record.

While digging on the Updegraff farm, above Newberry, Lycoming County, recently, several workmen turned up an old Indian skull and some body bones. The ground in which they were digging is back of the schoolhouse, and it is supposed to be the site of an old Indian camping ground. The skeleton is probably over two hundred years old, as the land has been held by the Updegraffs for that length of time. The skull is that of an unusually large man, as it measures ten inches across the jaw and is extremely large in all parts. An almost full set of teeth remained in the mouth, and all were in perfect condition. The bones which were found were also large in proportion and well developed. The body appeared to have been buried in a blanket, and was placed in the ground head down.