Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—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.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
GARRICK—2:20—8:30—Caught in the Rain.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—La Traviata; 8—Carmen.
HAMMERSTEIN ROOF—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Orchid.
HUDSON—2:15—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—2:15—8:15—The Road to Yesterday.
SAVOY—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
WEST END—8—Cavalleria Rusticana and Pinafore.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1907.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Grave fears of a serious revolt in the wine growing districts of the South of France are entertained at Paris; Premier Clemenceau's decision to suppress the agitation by force was sustained by the Chamber of Deputies, the vote being 412 to 153. ═══ A battalion of sappers mutinied at Kieff, but other troops suppressed the outbreak; the province of Vologda has been declared in a minor state of siege; a convention of Social Democrats was broken up by the police and the delegates went to Finland to hold their sessions. ═══ The delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague will meet to-day to choose committees and will probably decide the question of publicity. ═══ A gold cup presented by King Edward as a prize at Ascot was stolen at the track; there is no clew to the thief. ═══ Both Mrs. Potter Palmer and the Earl of Munster denied the engagement reported from Chicago. ═══ A dispatch from London said that the British Foreign Office had proposed to the American State Department the extension of the Newfoundland modus vivendi to cover the next season's fisheries.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department summoned to Washington several diplomats from Central American posts with the idea of learning more about the political situation in those countries. ═══ The bodies of two more midshipmen and two more sailors, who perished in the loss of the battleship Minnesota's launch in Hampton Roads on June 11, were recovered. ═══ An official statement was given out at Oyster Bay that the President was interfering in no way in the New York State reapportionment fight. ═══ Harry Orchard was recalled to the stand in the Haywood trial at Boise, and gave important testimony. ═══ A heavy reduction was made in the indemnity which China is paying the United States on account of losses in the Boxer troubles. ═══ The Senate at Albany took the offensive and took a recess until to-morrow; Senator Raines intimated that the upper house would make no compromise. ═══ Seven bills were introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to prevent the merger of the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads. ═══ Governor Hughes at Albany signed the Prentice bill, providing for a recount of the ballots cast in the last municipal election in New York City.

CITY.—Stocks were dull. ═══ The federal grand jury indicted the Central Vermont Railroad for giving rebates on coffee shipments. ═══ A conference of magistrates was called to consider Magistrate Butts's court innovations. ═══ The art expert of the United States general appraisers decided that paintings imported by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., had been undervalued. ═══ Persons interested thought there would be no strike on the Long Island Railway. ═══ District Attorney Jerome's motion to have four indictments growing out of the Dodge-Morse divorce case dismissed was granted. ═══ Controller Metz expressed doubt as to the efficacy of filtering the water in the Jerome Park reservoir. ═══ James Wardell confessed he shot his wife after she was dead, following a suicide agreement between them. ═══ Police Commissioner Bingham unexpectedly transferred a captain for not raiding questionable places in his precinct, and is expected to punish the inspector in charge of the district. ═══ The Tribune Fresh Air Fund sent many slum children to Orange County for an outing. ═══ An inspection of the United States ship Connecticut in Brooklyn drydock disclosed only dents in her bottom plates.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 66.

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 FRANCHISE TAX AMENDMENT.

The New York Tax Reform Association has written to Governor Hughes in opposition to the bill providing for the taxation of special franchises for crossing streets in cities and incorporated villages. This is the bill whose passage the Governor recommended in a special message a fortnight ago. The chief objections urged against the measure appear to be that it will be difficult to assess the valuation of franchises for crossing streets, and that the taxation of such franchises will involve considerable expenditure and be productive of little revenue.

The state did tax these franchises for street crossings under the Ford franchise law as originally passed. That law was too broad, including the numerous crossings of steam and trolley railroads everywhere in the state, and in the rural district these rights were of too little value to be worth the trouble and expense of taxing them. The law was amended so as to relieve from taxation all street crossing franchises. This amendment struck out the most valuable city avenue along with the country crossroads. It relieved from taxation the franchises which it was not worth while to tax, but with them franchises of substantial value. The State Tax Board this year proposed that the tax should be restored upon crossings in populous communities, cities and incorporated villages where such franchises have sufficient value to make their assessment and taxation remunerative to the state.

Street crossing franchises exist in the case of public service companies which have a private right of way, permitting them to operate across, over or under public highways crossing their right of way. The state taxes franchises to operate along public highways; why should it exempt franchises to cross them? Obviously a right to cross a city street has considerable taxable value. A franchise to cross Fifth avenue may well be worth more than a franchise to operate along a hundred miles of public highway in Podunk. Regarding the value of these untaxed franchises the State Board of Taxation reports that they aggregate about $10,000,000. Says the report:

> In many instances they are much more valuable than special franchises which are being assessed by this board on account of their being differently situated in streets and public places. This property right, indisputably of substantial value, is not taxable under the present law, and this board is unable to see why it should not bear its just share of the burdens of government.

The objection that it will be difficult to assess the value of a right to cross a street is only the old objection that has always been raised to franchise taxation. The difficulty of assessing intangible property has not prevented this state and other states from taxing franchises. We do not see that the taxation of a street crossing franchise offers any insuperable difficulty. Furthermore, difficulty of assessment is not a good ground for leaving valuable property untaxed, especially when a consistent system of taxation requires that franchises across streets should be taxed so long as franchises along streets are.

BIG SMOKE MAKERS.

That is a welcome announcement of the Anti-Smoke League that it believes the smoke problem in the big power establishments to have been at last satisfactorily solved. It comes as a result of experiments at a station of the New York Edison Company which has hitherto been one of the chief offenders, but which we are assured will offend no more. At the station in question there are eight huge chimneys, which have belched forth black smoke from a hundred furnaces, to the vast discomfort and damage of an extensive neighborhood. The mere cessation of that murky output will be a great gain for cleanliness and comfort and for law.

But, of course, the good work will not end there. It is to be assumed that the other stations of the same company will immediately make the same reform, and if all other big smoke producers do not promptly follow the example we hope and expect the Anti-Smoke League will compel them to. Some very large concerns have been among the most persistent violators of the law, and one or more of them have tried to defend their conduct on the alleged ground that while small establishments might avoid emitting smoke it was impossible for such big ones to do so. The concrete demonstration of the ability of one of the very biggest to abate its smoke nuisance will deprive them of that plea and should compel them to obey the law.

The incident affords an example of the success attendant upon efforts to correct a public wrong which are planned with intelligence and discretion and are pushed with unflagging persistence. We believe the Anti-Smoke League has been fighting for more than a year this one establishment over which it has at last won so signal a victory. In that campaign it has achieved an actual work of great value, for which it is entitled to sincere gratitude, and it has set an example which should be an enduring inspiration to this public. If it is possible to do such work as it has done, it is also possible to do, in the same way, other things which need to be done for making this city more attractive and the conditions of life in it more enjoyable.

BANQUO'S GHOST IN TEXAS.

When Senator Joseph W. Bailey was "vindicated" last winter by the Texas Legislature—that body having wisely taken the precaution to re-elect before it set to work to "vindicate" him—the Senator and his admirers vociferously congratulated themselves that "anarchy and socialism" had been stamped out and that a conspiracy against all that was noble and stainless in Texas politics had been successfully frustrated. Like Othello cashiering Cassio with the dread sentence, "Never more be officer of mine!" Mr. Bailey mounted the rostrum in the Texas Capitol and told the baffled conspirators that they should never again draw salaries from the public treasury so long as he and they both should live. If molten wrath could slay Mr. Bailey's enemies—whom he also classified as "enemies of society"—they might just as well have admitted themselves to be as dead as Banquo. They were excommunicated and proscribed and their political rights and assets were sequestrated as a warning to infidels and scoffers. Lese majesty is still a crime not to be committed with impunity in the imperial commonwealth of Texas.

You can kill the wicked and the heretical, but you cannot always lay their ghosts. The ghosts of the unregenerate Thomases slain by Mr. Bailey's bull of excommunication seem to be still walking at odd hours in Texas and trying to make things uncomfortable for the excommunicator. We judge so, at least, from accounts published in the newspapers of a treasonable gathering the other day at Dallas, where, on the pretence of eating a Jeffersonian dollar dinner, certain obnoxious spirits effected an organization for the purpose of further challenging the decree of ostracism issued against those who failed in or out of the Legislature to subscribe to the doctrine that Texas is represented at Washington in the person of her senior Senator by a pure, flawless, patriotic and absolutely public spirited statesman. This gathering had the hardihood to pass certain resolutions suggesting that Mr. Bailey's "vindication" at Austin last winter was a vindication only in name, and asserting the disturbing doctrine—previously advanced, however, by no less a Democratic authority than Mr. William J. Bryan in dealing with the case of National Committeeman Roger Sullivan, of Illinois—that no legislator or party official elected by the Democratic party shall accept employment "at the hands of monopolies, "trusts or public service corporations, or their "known representatives, while in such employ." These Banquo-like visitants went even further in their defiance of good order and constituted authority, for they passed the following resolution declaring their intention to resist and annul the decree by which they were sent irrevocably into limbo:

> We resent the threats so often made and repeated that no man shall be elected to any office in Texas who denounces the admitted, confessed practices of Senator Bailey in connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and opposed the re-election of Senator Bailey to the United States Senate, and we announce our fixed purpose to continue this opposition until such unpatriotic and corrupting service is discredited and abandoned.

This is evidently a lamentable attempt to reopen old sores, to revive cruel insinuations and to stir up malice, envy and all uncharitableness. It is the business of the dead to stay dead and not interfere with the peace of mind of a live and "vindicated" United States Senator. We are inclined to agree with the judgment passed on the dollar dinner by "The Houston Post," a stanch defender of Baileyism and orthodoxy. It says with pardonable indignation:

> The people of Texas will appraise the Dallas dinner for just what it is, a revel in political depravity and an orgy of envy, hatred and malice, and all for the purpose of discrediting a Senator of Texas and as far as possible diminishing his influence.

The Texas Banquos should go back to the graveyard. They are an offence to piety and public tranquillity. They jar the brooding calm of a great state and a still greater statesman.

GERMAN POLITICAL INTRIGUES.

A new and marked significance is given by current developments in Germany to a passage in a speech made by the Imperial Chancellor to the Reichstag in November last, just a month before the dissolution of that body. He was speaking of political intrigues, "kitchen cabinets," camarillas and the like. "Camarilla," he said, "signifies a hateful foreign plant, the at-"tempt to introduce which into Germany has "never been made without great injury to the "sovereign and without great injury to the na-"tion." He did not, it will be perceived, deny that a camarilla had existed, or that one existed at that time. On the contrary, we must assume that he was just then particularly conscious of the fact that one did exist and that it was engaged in hostile intrigues against himself. Now, seven months later, the existence and sinister workings of that same camarilla at or near the German capital are disclosed to the world, and it is left to us to wait and see to what extent Prince Bülow's prediction of injury to the sovereign and to the nation is to be fulfilled.

It may be recalled that in October, 1894, the German Emperor was a guest at a hunting party given by Count (now Prince) Philip Eulenberg, at the latter's seat of Liebenberg, at which there was a large gathering of junkers and agrarian noblemen, and that shortly afterward Count Caprivi was constrained, as the result of agrarian machinations, to resign the Chancellorship. It was the belief, and that belief has since grown stronger, that Caprivi was the victim of a camarilla which had been formed at Liebenberg. Again, it is recalled that early in November last, just before Prince Bülow made the speech which we have quoted, the Emperor was a guest at Liebenberg, together with a number of political magnates, and that immediately thereafter, between that visit and the Chancellor's speech, there was much talk about an impending change in the Chancellorship—a change which was soon afterward made practically impossible by the dissolution of the Reichstag and the appeal to the country. It is not, of course, supposable that the Emperor consciously lent himself to the designs of the camarilla. But sometimes the most astute sovereigns have been deceived by friends in whom they trusted too well. If such was the case with William II we may well understand the righteous wrath which he is said now to display.

The supposition is that it was General Helmuth von Moltke, chief of the general staff and nephew of the great Moltke, whom the camarilla intended to make Chancellor in place of Prince Bülow. It is certain, however, that he was not privy to the scheme, and it is to be believed that he would not have approved it if he had known of it. Another Moltke, not related to him, General Kuno von Moltke, who was then Military Commander of Berlin, appears, however, to have been implicated in the plot, and it is said that it was his divorced wife who exposed the whole business, political intrigues and abominable immorality alike, to somebody who reported it to the Crown Prince, who in turn reported it to the Emperor. Thus the political scheme of the camarilla was frustrated, and investigations were ordered by the Emperor which have resulted in the dismissal of Kuno von Moltke from his office and the disgrace and fall from imperial favor of Prince Philip Eulenberg himself—the ambitious nobleman who was the Emperor's collaborator in writing the "Song to Ægir." Whether the Liebenberg camarilla will prove to have worked injury to the sovereign and to the nation remains to be seen. It is probable, however, that it will not, the exposure of the political intrigues having come soon enough to balk them, and the character of the Emperor being far above any suspicion of so much as tolerance for the evil practices of his former friends.

THE NEW YORK LIFE.

The protracted and bitter campaign against the management of the New York Life Insurance Company having ignominiously failed, the policyholders have reason to hope that the administration in which an enormous majority of them have expressed their confidence will be able to carry on the business of the company without further harassing interruptions.

The new president, Mr. Darwin P. Kingsley, is a man of character and capacity commensurate with the labors and responsibilities devolved upon him, and he has been thoroughly trained by long and varied experience for the post. He and his associates are entitled to the fullest opportunity of demonstrating by results the sound judgment of the policyholders in intrusting them with the care of great interests.

THE CITY'S PEACEMAKERS.

The Bureau of Street Incumbrances seems, according to the testimony of its head, to be a diplomatic bureau. Mr. McEntegart told the Commissioners of Accounts that most complaints against encumbrances arose not because of the encumbrances themselves, but because of some quarrel between the complainant and the man who was violating the law. Thus if Mr. A.'s children had a fight with the children of Mr. B., the contractor, Mr. A. would look about him, and finding some way in which the contractor was violating the law by encumbering the streets he would lodge a complaint with the bureau. Now, it may be natural to suppose that the Bureau of Street Incumbrances would proceed at once to vindicate the majesty of the law and remove the encumbrance. Not at all; that is only the last resort. The bureau strives first to play the blessed role of peacemaker. It seeks out the offended Mr. A. and patches up his quarrel with Mr. B., so that the encumbrance of the street is no longer an eyesore to Mr. A. If necessary it induces Mr. A.'s little "Willie" to kiss and make up with Mr. B.'s little "Tommy," and thus, the root of the trouble being cured, the encumbrance may remain until Mr. B. or some one of his family has the misfortune to get into a row with some one else, and then the city's diplomatic agents have their difficult work to do all over again.

How delicate the work is and how well they earn their money any one will appreciate who stops to think how sore is the ill feeling that springs from children's fights or from a dislike and mistreatment of a neighbor's cat or dog. Any one can understand how deeply aggrieved a man must feel to go so far as to complain of another's violation of the law. Good neighborliness means a perfect acquiescence of each in all the other's trespasses upon the public. What are the streets for except to encumber? The only time a good citizen would complain against their encumbrance to the point of wellnigh impassability is when he wished to drag the city as an ally into his quarrel. But the city refuses this degrading alliance. Its peacemakers come and bind up the wounds and salve the hurt feelings. If they fail, then the city turns with a sigh to enforcing the law, for if men are obdurate and unreasonable there is no escape from enforcing it. But deliver us from people of that unpleasant disposition! If there were many of them how difficult would be the role of the city's peacemakers! It is with great propriety that the common indifference to law enforcement is always called "good natured." Only ill natured people insist on having the laws enforced.

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.

The philosopher who declared that the Beautiful was the True and the True was the Beautiful is just beginning to gain recognition and adherents. Boards of education throughout our progressive land are subscribing to the metaphysical doctrine he enunciated; and, what is more, they are putting the creed into practice by employing visions of loveliness to teach school. Many are the practical philosophers on school boards nowadays who insist that a highly cultured, tactful schoolma'am with visage grim as a mortgage is vastly inferior to a sweet, skittish sprite as ignorant as she is blissful. From Maine to Indian Territory, therefore, complexion doctors are reporting a brisk and growing trade.

The reader who has not followed diligently the pedagogical journals for the last few years may wonder at this alleged superiority of good looking teachers. He will recur to the oft' reiterated demonstration that there is no direct connection, save a purely anatomical one, between a daintily tilted nose and the brain cells in which arithmetic and geography are kept on tap. In many a Socrates Beauty and Truth are divorced without alimony; and this seems to clinch the case for the casual observer. But the modern investigator is not dismayed, for he knows that teachers are not supposed to teach. The teacher's task is to make knowledge attractive, so that the young animals in her charge may be lured into respectability and intelligence. Hence the pink teas, theatre parties, games and sports of recent invention which craftily disguise the Truth under a thick veneer of amusement. Beautiful teachers are simply the incarnation of this modern method, and a very alluring and consistent incarnation at that. Beauty, it is hoped, will soon be captivating Prince School-Boy, whom the wicked fairy, Nature, has turned into a scrappy, adventure-loving Beast, and by accepting him transform him into a citizen.

Unhappily, this delightful theory has its drawbacks, and they are serious ones, too. For instance, out in Bartlesville, I. T., there were not enough native beauties capable of feigning B Fourth intelligence to win the hearts of all the six-year-olds, and the school board was forced to import sixteen pinks of perfection from Missouri, thereby incurring the everlasting enmity of all Bartlesville ladies, fair, fat and foolish alike. Local scribes are ungallant enough to write that the native women couldn't stand the competition caused by these imported producers of heartaches. By way of reprisal, invitation lists for next winter's popcorn festivals and church socials are already being drawn up so as to exclude the imported Venuses from all the doings of Bartlesville's four hundred. We suspect the Bartlesvillian temperature just now to be 400 in the shade. Anyhow, the fatal flaw in the Newer Education is obvious. If the theory were sound the angry dames could be taught the Truth by the beauties themselves. The fact that the visions of loveliness from over the Missouri line make the home guard blind to reason proves that the pedagogues have—well, been going to school to Beauty. For the theory "is soltenly a peach."

As an example of deep and prayerful consideration of legislation we have the apportionment. No one would accuse the Albany statesmen of acting in regard to this topic without due deliberation or without a thorough weighing of the consequences. In this instance, at least, the Legislature is the "deliberative body" that critics of our institutions say legislatures should be. Men who can deliberate at 90 in the shade are made of the stuff to safeguard our democratic institutions.

The wealthiest man in the world has just been discovered by Patrolman Ferry, of the New York Police Department. The patrolman found a man who had forgotten that he owned an automobile. It being positively proved that the man is not insane, his financial status is definitely fixed.

In spite of the backward season, this year's melon crop may prove to be a record breaker. Among the early varieties the Adams Express melon is remarkably large and succulent, the smallest slices of the fruit being worth $200 in the melon market. A peculiar virtue of the melons now coming in is their medicinal property of curing that scary feeling known to physicians as Wall Street heart. The crop's early and active appearance is therefore very welcome.

Controller Metz having added an expression of his own confidence in the safety of the Battery tunnel to the reassuring statements of the engineers, there is no occasion for further uneasiness on the subject.

Mayor McClellan's veto of the Sunday baseball bill exposes the insincerity and ambiguity of that measure. It is not a rational attempt to encourage bona fide outdoor recreation, but rather a device for permitting semi-professional baseball for gate receipts. That is not the sort of sport which ought to be exempted from the operation of the general Sunday law.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Professor Fritz Knorr, of the Colorado Agricultural College, has found tobacco growing wild in great profusion in the Montezuma Valley of Colorado. Professor Knorr is a native of Kentucky and knows tobacco culture all the way from planting the seed to breaking the necks of the big green worms. While attending the farmers' institute at Cortez, in the Montezuma Valley, Professor Knorr was asked to suggest a method of eradicating a troublesome weed. He took a sample of the weed to examine it, and was amazed to see in it a fine specimen of wild tobacco. It seems that none of the farmers there were familiar with the tobacco plant and did not recognize the obnoxious weed as the ancestor of the cigars they were smoking. It is believed that tobacco was raised extensively in the Montezuma Valley ages ago by the cliff dwellers.

"Don't you think you ought to improve your city by putting up some big public buildings?"
"We're afraid to," answered Three Finger Sam. "You see, we've gone the limit in providin' a punishment for hoss stealin'. We couldn't find nothin' to fit graft."—Washington Star.

The City Council of Vienna has made formal overtures to the authorities of Eisenstadt looking toward the removal of the bones of Josef Haydn to Vienna, "where," the city fathers say, "a fitting resting place will be provided by the city." This will be near the graves of Beethoven and Schubert. Haydn was seventy-seven years old when he died in Vienna, in 1809. He was buried in a little cemetery near the Hundsturm line, and at the head of the grave was placed a small stone, at the expense of his pupil, Sigmund Knight, of Neukomm. The stone bore only the name "Haydn," and the inscription "Non omnis moriar." In 1820 Prince Esterhazy had the body removed to Eisenstadt, where Haydn had been music director from 1760 to 1790, and there an elaborate monument with ample inscription was erected.

Husband—"My dear Emily, why is it I am always in the wrong?"
Wife—"Because I am always in the right."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

One of the strangest ferries in the world is to be found in India. A Hindu chanced to save the life of a prince and as a reward received one of the largest elephants in the royal stables. But this honor caused the recipient much anxiety, as the animal's appetite was too great for his owner to satisfy. The Hindu's house stood near a turn in the river, where many persons crossed, and as the stream was at times a raging flood, boats and men were often carried out of their course. On one occasion when the elephant was bathing in the river it suddenly occurred to the owner to use the animal as a ferryboat. A harness was made for the elephant, with a long rope as a trace, which was fastened to a heavy boat. The latter, loaded with passengers, was successfully towed over the river, and since that time the animal has been a source of profit to his owner.

She—That is a woman whom I envy, and, curious as it may seem, she envies me.
He—How can that be?
She—We were both after the same man—and I married you.—Illustrated Bits.

A memorandum book in which a boy kept a record of "The Chief Events of the War with the Southern Rebels" was exhibited a few evenings ago by the son of the young historian of the Civil War. Under the date of June 17, 1865, this entry was made: "This was a great day because the first heroes got their reward. A beautiful monument was put up in Boston for the 6th Massachusetts men who got killed in Baltimore, first in the war. And the rebel Vice-President Stevens and the rebel General Lee asked for their pardon from President Johnson. How bad it is that President Lincoln did not live to see it. And Secretary Seward told Secretary Welles that England and France do not help the rebels any more."

Toddling Tommy—Where is Slumberland, mamma?
Wise Willie—I know. It's at the other end of Lapland.—Baltimore American.

The latest British consular report to the Foreign Office from Japan has something respecting trees in that country. Japanese forests have been much spoiled by the reckless cutting which followed the restoration in 1868. In feudal times the law required that a tree should be planted for every one cut down, and the forests, being the property of the daimios, were carefully protected by them. When the daimiates were abolished part of their property was restored to the government, but a great part was parcelled out and passed into private hands. The consequence was that the forests were seriously thinned by reckless cutting, the results of which are being felt now. Of recent years the authorities have encouraged, as far as possible, the planting of trees.

Mr. Winks (solemnly)—A noted physician says that deadly bacteria lurk in banknotes, and many diseases, especially smallpox, are spread that way.
Mrs. Winks—Mercy on us! Give me all you have. I've been vaccinated, you know.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 18.—Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, has again changed the date of her departure from Washington, this time because of the Secretary's absence in the West. She will not leave the capital until next Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Treasury left Washington to-day for Canton, Ohio, to attend to business connected with the settlement of the estate of President and Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. Cortelyou will await the return of the Secretary to Washington, near the end of this week, and it is probable that he will accompany her to Huntington Bay, Long Island, where their children are now settled.

The Postmaster General will return to Washington on Friday from Hamilton, Mass., where he went last Saturday to join his family.

The Secretary of the Navy will give a dinner on Saturday night in honor of the naval officers who accompanied the Norwegian ships to New York. The vessels are expected to arrive in New York to-day, and, as soon as Mr. Skybak, secretary of the Norwegian Legation, hears from the officers in charge, he will arrange a programme for their entertainment at the capital.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf will leave Washington on June 29 for their home in Oakland, Cal. While on the Pacific Coast the Secretary will make a study of the shipyards there, in the hope of finding some method whereby the builders of the Coast may compete with Eastern shipbuilders in the construction of government vessels.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 18.—The Ambassador from Mexico will go to Philadelphia to-morrow, where a degree will be conferred upon him by the University of Pennsylvania. He returned to Washington last night from Cincinnati, having accompanied Mme. de Creel that far on her way to Mexico.

Major Korner, military attaché of the German Embassy, left Washington to-day for New York, and on Thursday will sail for Germany, where he will join Mme. Korner and their family. They will visit relatives for a few weeks before returning to this country.

The Minister from Switzerland has gone for a visit to Cincinnati preparatory to sailing for his native land on June 27.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 18.—The Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Newberry, with their daughter and young sons, will leave Washington on Friday for their summer estate at Watch Hill. Miss Newberry is temporarily indisposed, but will, it is thought, be able to accompany her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh and Miss Walsh have arrived in Washington, and will remain here until the last of the week. They will not open their house in Massachusetts avenue, but will stay at the New Willard.

Mrs. Cary Langhorne, formerly Miss Zaidee Gaff, whose marriage was one of the brilliant events of the winter's end, is ill at her father's home in this city. Her condition, while much improved, is still a matter of deep concern to her friends. Dr. and Mrs. Langhorne will go to the Philippines in the fall, where the former is stationed.

Miss Emma V. Mullan, daughter of Captain John Mullan, U. S. A., retired, was married at the home of her father this afternoon to George Russell Lukens, a member of the state Senate of California. The Rev. Edward Buckey, of St. Matthew's Catholic Church, officiated. Frank Drexel Mullan, of New York, escorted his sister into the drawing room, where the ceremony took place. The bride was given away by her invalid father. Miss May Mullan, a sister, was maid of honor.

Mrs. and Miss Garlington, wife and daughter of General Garlington, have gone to West Point to spend the summer to be near Mr. Garlington, who is a cadet at the academy. General Garlington has gone to Manila.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Marie L. Baldwin, daughter of the late Henry P. Baldwin, who was at one time Governor of Michigan, will be married in St. Bernard's Church at Bernardsville, N. J., to Wyllys Terry, of Brooklyn. Following the wedding there will be a reception at Wendover, the country home of her sister, Mrs. Walter Phelps Bliss.

Sailing for Europe to-day will be Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Noble MacCracken and the latter's aunt, Miss Sara B. Dodd. The MacCrackens, who were married last week, are to spend a year travelling on the other side in connection with his work for the Early English Text Society. He is a son of Chancellor MacCracken of New York University and holds a travelling fellowship from Harvard.

Mrs. James W. Gerard, jr., will spend the summer at Bar Harbor, where she has taken Corners Meet, one of the Malvern cottages, for the season. Her niece, Miss Edwards, will be with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will leave Garrison's next week on Thursday for Newport. They will make the journey there by automobile with Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. Mrs. Fish will begin her season of entertaining at Newport on July 4, when she will give a dinner, with about a hundred guests, at Crossways, her villa in the Ocean Drive.

J. Hampden Robb is expected to arrive from Europe on Wednesday next, when he will go to his country place at Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Miss Ruth Twombly are going abroad the middle of next month. They are now occupying Florham, their country home at Convent Station, N. J.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson will leave town to-day for the summer. She goes to her cottage at Bay Shore, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., will take possession of their new home in Fifth avenue, near 52d street, early in the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell have left Tuxedo and gone to Canada on a short fishing trip.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting expect to depart in a few days for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Amsinck, who sailed for Europe a few weeks ago, and who have been in Paris since their arrival on the other side, have now gone to Lake Como, where they have a villa.

ROYALTY AT ASCOT.

State Procession from Windsor—Many Americans Present.

Ascot, England, June 18.—Despite an overcast sky, the gathering at Ascot Heath to-day for the opening of the great four days' meeting was the most brilliant of recent years. From the neighboring houses, for which exceedingly high rents are paid for a few days' use, hundreds of persons prominent in society went to the famous heath, while thousands of others arrived in motor cars from London. King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with their guests, including the Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince and Princess Andrew of Greece, drove in state from Windsor, where their majesties are entertaining a house party for the meeting. There were ten carriages in the royal procession, which was preceded by an escort of cavalry and accompanied by outriders.

On account of the crush of recent years the strictest rules were enforced to prevent those not invited from entering the royal inclosure. There was a large gathering of Americans, those receiving invitations to view the races from the royal inclosure being Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid, all the members of the United States Embassy and their wives, Miss Carter, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. and Miss Chapin and Gerald Hoyt. There were, of course, many Anglo-Americans present.

Among those Americans who are entertaining house parties for the week are Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, who have Ambassador and Mrs. Reid as guests; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. Chauncey, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. McCreery, Mrs. Marshall Field and Mr. Beattie.

VANDERBILT GIFT TO UNIVERSITY.

Nashville, Tenn., June 18.—At the annual alumni dinner of Vanderbilt University last night Chancellor Kirkland announced a gift of $100,000 from W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York, grandson of the founder of the university.

Mr. Vanderbilt and E. C. Buffington, of Chicago, were elected members of the university board of trustees to-day.

MARK TWAIN AND G. B. SHAW MEET.

London, June 18.—A number of friends and admirers met Mark Twain on his arrival here this morning from New York. Among those introduced to the American humorist was George Bernard Shaw, with whom Mr. Clemens talked for some time.

NATIONAL ARTS CLUB CELEBRATIONS.

Preparations are being made by the National Arts Club, of which Spencer Trask is president, for a series of summer festivals. There will be berry, watermelon, pumpkin, corn and foliage festivals, and the clubrooms in Gramercy Park will be appropriately decorated. At the dinner closing the ceremonies of each day addresses will be made by members, whose toasts will be related to the work of the club.

C. M. SCHWAB'S BROTHER MARRIED.

Cleveland, June 18.—The wedding of Miss Edith McGorray, of this city, to Professor Edward H. Schwab, of Notre Dame University, a brother of Charles M. Schwab, took place this morning at St. John's Cathedral in the presence of only the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by Father Cavanaugh, president of Notre Dame University. Among those attending the wedding were the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Schwab, of Loretto, Penn.; his brother, Charles M. Schwab; Mr. and Mrs. David M. Barry, of Johnstown, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Schwab, of New York City, and the bride's aunt, Miss Ella M. Tordt, of Toledo. The bride is a niece of County Sheriff J. V. McGorray.

SECRETARY CORTELYOU IN CANTON.

Canton, Ohio, June 18.—Secretary Cortelyou arrived here to-day, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Barber at the McKinley home. He came to look after some business matters pertaining to the McKinley estate, of which he is one of the administrators, and to attend the meeting of the McKinley National Memorial Association, to assemble here to-morrow. Vice-President Fairbanks and other members of the memorial association will arrive to-morrow morning.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN IMPROVING.

London, June 19.—Joseph Chamberlain, accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Endicott, arrived here last evening from Birmingham. He said that his health was improving and that he wished to be in touch with his son Austen. The members of the family deny rumors that Mr. Chamberlain intends to resign his seat in Parliament.

GOVERNOR GOES TO EASTON, PENN.

Albany, June 18.—Governor Hughes left Albany this afternoon for Easton, Penn., to attend the commencement exercises of Lafayette College to-morrow, where he will receive another degree of Doctor of Laws. Lieutenant Governor Chanler will be Acting Governor while Governor Hughes is out of the state.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Heads of Committees To Be Chosen To-day—Publicity Question.

The Hague, June 18.—To-morrow's session of the peace conference will be secret, and the question of publicity of the future plenary sessions probably will be decided. It is practically certain that M. Bourgeois and M. Martens will be chosen presidents of two of the four general committees, and Count Tornielli and M. Beernaert, if the latter's health will permit, probably will be the other two. General Horace Porter will be named honorary president of one of the committees, and it is likely that similar honors will be bestowed on all the envoys having the rank of ambassador.

Since the Drago Doctrine, as presented by the United States, will introduce the principle of arbitration in international disputes arising out of the refusal or inability of states to meet their pecuniary obligations, the American delegation has renounced the idea of asking for a separate committee, on condition that it be referred to a sub-committee of the Committee of Arbitration.

Costa Rica and Honduras are the only states having accepted invitations to the conference whose delegates have not yet appeared.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Special Committee Named to Examine Forms of Contracts Used by Government.

Oyster Bay, June 18.—The President to-day announced the following appointments:

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary—Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, to Greece and Montenegro; S. Percival Dodge, of Massachusetts, to Honduras and Salvador; John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, to Persia. Secretary of legation at Guatemala, William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia; second secretary of embassy at St. Petersburg, Irwin B. Laughlin, of Pennsylvania; interpreter to United States Consulate at Nagasaki, Japan, Carleton Miller, of Iowa.

The President has appointed the following special committee of five to investigate and examine into the forms of contracts used by the various departments, bureaus and officers of the government:

James A. Wetmore, chairman, supervising architect's office, Treasury Department; Commander J. S. Carpenter, U. S. N., bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department; John Mason Brown, office Controller of the Treasury, Treasury Department; Morris Bien, supervising engineer, reclamation service; W. W. Warwick, office Controller of the Treasury, Treasury Department.

ITALIAN DUKE HAS BUSY DAY.

Boston, June 18.—The Duke of the Abruzzi, Italy's well known Arctic explorer and cousin to the King, who is a visitor in this city, made a formal call on Mayor John F. Fitzgerald to-day, accompanied by Baron Tosti, the Italian Consul in Boston. From the City Hall the duke went to Charlestown to pay his respects to Admiral Snow, commandant of the navy yard. He then boarded his flagship, the Varese, and received the return visit of Mayor Fitzgerald and later that of Admiral Snow. The duke then went to Cambridge, where a luncheon had been prepared for him at the rooms of one of the prominent Harvard societies. This evening the duke was a guest at a private dinner given in his honor by the Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer.

KING'S BIBLE FOR BRUTON CHURCH.

London, June 18.—The Bible which the King is to present to Bruton Church, at Williamsburg, Va., on the occasion of its consecration on October 10 next, was to-day sent to Ambassador Bryce, at Washington, who will forward it to the church officials.

KING OF SIAM AT PARIS.

Paris, June 18.—The King of Siam, who has been taking the waters at Baden-Baden, arrived here to-day on a visit.

KAISER MAY NOT VISIT ENGLAND.

Berlin, June 18.—The report circulated in Vienna that King Edward had invited the German Emperor to visit him this summer cannot be verified officially here.

JAMES M. TRIMBLE SERIOUSLY SICK.

Montclair, N. J., June 18 (Special).—James M. Trimble, the lawyer, is ill from heart disease at his home, No. 16 Cedar street. Mr. Trimble was the counsel for Anna Valentina, the Italian woman who murdered her common law husband at Hackensack, and finally succeeded in saving her from the gallows. He was also the special representative of the Italian government in the inquiry to determine whether an Italian anarchistic colony in Paterson had laid the plans for the assassination of King Humbert. Mr. Trimble was born in Milan, Italy, where his father was United States Consul.

PANAMAN CONSUL GENERAL IN OFFICE.

Manuel E. Amador, son of President Amador of Panama, assumed his duties yesterday as consul general of the republic in this city. Señor Amador was consul general at Hamburg at the time of his appointment to New York, which is the highest post in the Panaman consular service. The new incumbent of the office succeeds his brother, Dr. Raoul A. Amador, who resigned to accept a place on the medical staff of the canal zone.