M. NELIDOFF EXPLAINS.

VIEWS ON RIGHTS AT SEA.

No Positive Opinion Expressed—A Protest from Corea.

The Hague, June 29.—Evidently realizing that a bad impression might be produced by his statement yesterday regarding the American proposal on the subject of the principle of the exemption of all private property, except contraband, from capture on the high sea, President Nelidoff to-day issued an official note of explanation. In this he said that he merely questioned whether the principle of the inviolability of private property at sea would be for or against the interests of peace, when the close connection between political and commercial interests was taken into consideration. If the latter were injured by war they would act as a brake against armed conflicts, while if they did not fear any injury they might even profit by war.

M. Nelidoff wishes to have it understood that he did not express any positive opinion on the subject.

A Corean deputation, headed by Prince Tjying Chiyi, has arrived here to make a formal protest against Corea not being invited to send delegates to the peace conference and against the alleged violation of Corean sovereignty by Japan. The deputation applied to President Nelidoff for an audience, which was refused on the ground that he had no authority to interfere in such questions. Moreover, he added, the matter did not come within his province, the government of the Netherlands having issued the invitations. The deputation will now apply to the government here, and also will send a written protest to the conference.

A member of the Corean delegation said to-day:

The Japanese are behaving in Corea like savages. They are committing all kinds of barbarities against property and against the people, especially the women. M. Nelidoff's refusal to receive us was astonishing and painful, as our relations with Russia as well as with America, are so good that we thought they could not refuse to assist us. We intend to go to America to appeal to the generosity of that noble country for help.

In the summer of 1905, before the treaty of Portsmouth, Corea received the first Russian communications about the present conference, called at the instigation of President Roosevelt, and intrusted her minister at St. Petersburg, Prince Yi Tchine Pomm, to represent her at The Hague.

Keiroku Tsuzuki, head of the Japanese delegation, speaking in regard to this matter, said.

The Dutch government officially stated that Corea was not and could not be invited to the conference. Therefore, the Corean delegation, it is asserted, cannot receive any recognition.

The protest was signed by Yi Sang Sul, ex-Premier; Yi Tyoune, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Seoul, and Yi Tjyongoui, ex-secretary of the Corean Legation at St. Petersburg.

The sub-committee on the rights and duties of neutral powers in times of war met this afternoon, M. Asser presiding. The whole session of the sub-committee was devoted to the discussion of a set of six questions on the subject of the opening of hostilities which the delegates must answer at later meetings. The questions follow:

First—Is an international understanding regarding the opening of hostilities desirable?

Second—Must the opening of hostilities be preceded by a declaration of war or some equivalent act?

Third—Must there be a delay between this act and the opening of hostilities?

Fourth—Must the neutral powers be informed of a declaration of war?

Fifth—What would happen if the above regulations were not observed?

Sixth—Where, in diplomatic form, must this understanding be embodied?

Argentina to-day presented the following declaration regarding arbitration:

The second peace conference expresses the desire that the sovereigns, heads of governments, officials and scientific bodies of the countries which adhered to the convention providing for the peaceful adjustment of international conflicts shall not act as arbiters of disputes among the signatory powers unless these powers declare they have been unable to agree on the formation of an arbitration tribunal from among the members of the Permanent Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague.

SEVERAL PLAYS END LONG RUNS.

Miss Held Given Loving Cup at Close of "The Parisian Model."

The curtain dropped last night on several plays that were prolonged beyond the regular season because of their popularity with the theatregoers, namely, "The Rose of the Rancho," at the Belasco; "The Red Mill," at the Knickerbocker; "The Parisian Model," at the Broadway; "The Boys of Company B," at the Lyceum, and "Wine, Woman and Song," at the Circle.

The season of 1906-'07 at the Belasco will be remembered for adding another name to the list of American players, that of Miss Frances Starr. Before her appearance in "The Rose of the Rancho" she was unknown to the larger class of theatregoers. She will open next season with this piece.

At the close of the last act of "The Parisian Model," at the Broadway, Miss Held was given a loving cup by the members of the company, Mr. Durand making the presentation speech. At the Knickerbocker the audience cheered Messrs. Montgomery and Stone again and again; then each of them received a loving cup from Al Hayman. "The Lion and the Mouse," at the Hudson, and the Van den Berg opera company, at the West End, also closed last night for the season.

PINS DOLLAR FOR WIFE TO WILL.

Bronx Man Leaves Small Legacy to Woman Who Deserted Him.

When the will of Martin Weber, who died suddenly from apoplexy at No. 565 Courtlandt avenue, The Bronx, was opened yesterday, it was found that he had bequeathed $1 of his $15,000 estate to his wife, Anna, and the money was pinned to the will. Weber was sixty years old, and his wife left him a year ago, it is said, for a younger man.

When she told him that she was going away he offered her a dollar bill which she refused, and the same bill was pinned to the will. Among the effects the coroner found a clipping from a newspaper headed "Only Suicide Left for These Old Men."

The will was dated November 22, 1906. The estate is given to the German Hospital, in Manhattan, and the Lebanon Hospital in The Bronx.

WEDS HIS FAVORITE PUPIL.

Dr. Clarke, Sixty-nine Years Old, Music Professor at U. of P., Takes Bride of 21.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, June 29.—Dr. Hugh A. Clarke, sixty-nine years old, for thirty years professor of theoretical music in the University of Pennsylvania, and Miss Edna Stuart Grant, for four years his favorite pupil, were married this morning at Holy Trinity Church by the rector, the Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins. Miss Grant, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Stuart Grant, of No. 169 North 20th street, is only twenty-one years old. Her mother was known to comic opera lovers as Jennie Prince. Her father is a member of the firm of William L. Bear & Co., brokers.

MINE OWNER DIES ON BOSTON TRAIN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Haven, June 29.—Lewis M. Buford, a mining engineer of Mexico, died suddenly this morning on the Bay State limited express as the train was passing through Greenwich. The body was brought to this city. Travelling with him was his sister, Mrs. S. B. Edson, of New York City. The body was sent to Rock Island, Ill., for burial this afternoon. Mr. Buford was connected with the Mexican Central road, of which his son Charles is a director. The dead man was sixty-seven years old. He arrived in New York last evening on the steamer from Galveston, and started for Boston this morning. The dead man was a wealthy coal mine owner and was arranging coal supplies for the Mexican Central.

DANGERS OF HUGGING.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

"There is too much affectionate hugging of children by fond parents," said Dr. George J. Helmer, of New York City, in a clinic at the opening session of the seventh annual convention of the Pennsylvania Osteopathic Association held last evening in the lecture room of the Continental Hotel.

"Dangerous diseases result from the lesions of the ribs caused by these embraces," he continued, "and a mother, without knowing, often ruins her child for life."

COUNT MOLTKE WEDS.

Miss Thayer Bride of Member of Danish Diplomatic Corps.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lancaster, Mass., June 29.—Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Thayer, daughter of Nathaniel Thayer and a leader in Boston society, was married at noon to-day to Count Carl von Moltke, of the Danish legation at Rome. The wedding was at the home of the bride's parents and was performed by Bishop Lawrence, of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts. About two hundred guests were present.

The bride was gowned in white brocaded satin, trimmed with rare lace and embroidered in floral designs. She carried no flowers. She was given away by her father. Her attendants—her sister, Miss Sallie Thayer, and her cousin, Miss Susan Thayer—wore simple gowns of white embroidered muslin and long, streaming sashes, and large white picture hats, trimmed with pink roses. The count was attended by his half brother, Baron Rosenkrantz. The ushers were William S. Patten, of Wellesley, brother-in-law, and E. V. R. Thayer, jr., cousin of the bride.

The ceremony took place in the main drawing room. The fireplace and mantel at one end of the room were banked with pink and white orchids. In front of this the couple stood. The reception was in the library and the wedding breakfast was served on the terrace, which the library overlooks.

The wedding gifts were not on view. Those from friends of the bridegroom on the other side of the Atlantic were not brought to this country, but had been sent direct to Copenhagen. Many had been sent to the bride while she was in Paris early in the year. These, too, are not on this side, and many received here were sent to New York for shipment.

The couple will not sail for Europe till July 10, and before they go will make several short visits in response to invitations by friends of the bride. They will make a six months' trip about Europe.

Among those present at the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer, Colonel and Mrs. John E. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. E. V. R. Thayer, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thayer Robb, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingstone, of New York; F. D. Barrom, of Baltimore; William A. Marston, of Paris; Postmaster General and Mrs. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. "Jack" Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Crosby, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Clark, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears and Miss Eleanora Sears, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard and Harold S. Vanderbilt, of New York; ex-Governor and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, and ex-Mayor and Mrs. Daniel Fearing of Newport.

HOSPITAL FOR SAILORS.

Plan to Prevent the Spread of Infectious Diseases.

Dr. William T. Jenkins, formerly Health Officer of the Port of New York and later Health Commissioner, yesterday announced that a movement was on foot for the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of sailors with infectious diseases, and for which there is no adequate provision.

From his observations as director of the Merchants' Marine Hospital Service, Dr. Jenkins estimates that more than one million sailors come to this port annually, of whom 10 per cent are afflicted with dangerous diseases which require skilled treatment. He said that several wealthy and influential New Yorkers had promised their active support in raising a fund for a hospital within the port, adjacent to the city, and that $250,000 would be required for the building and a similar amount for its endowment. It is hoped to raise the necessary funds by private subscription. Whether or not the institution would be under federal control is not known, although it was thought possible that funds would be contributed to it by the government. Regarding the need of such an institution, Dr. Jenkins said:

"Literally nothing is being done to protect humanity from the importation, development and spread of these diseases, which are declared by medical authorities to be worse than the combined epidemic diseases which the law takes cognizance of. Hospitals exclude these patients, and they are permitted to go among their fellow men distributing foci of disease. The treatment of such cases is made voluntary for American sailors or those in control of them, and the record shows that it is not appreciated where it is free. The foreign sailor is even less considered, because the service which gives him treatment charges $1 for examination and $1 for each day he is in the hospital, which, if the sailor is dependent upon himself, is prohibitive."

FOR BENEFIT OF FRESH AIR FUND.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Ballston, N. Y., June 29.—Several boys and girls gave an Indian show and entertainment this afternoon on the lawn of Mrs. Emma Winne Sherwood's home, for the benefit of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. The following took part: Esther A. and Geraldine Beach, Samuel and William Haighty, George R. Beach, jr., Winne Sherwood and Elliott Brown. Sixteen dollars was realized and will be sent to the fund.

WILLIAM HENRY GOODYEAR HONORED.

Venice, June 29.—The Royal Academy of Fine Arts has elected William Henry Goodyear, curator of fine arts of the museum of the Brooklyn Institute, an honorary member. Mr. Goodyear is thus honored for his illustrations of mediæval tombs, and especially for his work in connection with Venetian tombs. Not long ago he was elected an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Milan.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Oyster Bay, June 29.—President Roosevelt today announced the appointment of Philip M. Brown to be secretary of embassy at Constantinople and Peter Augustus Jay to be secretary of embassy at Tokio. The President signed the application of Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey to be advanced to the rank of medical director. Dr. Rixey is now surgeon general of the navy.

Risher W. Thornberry, of Ohio, was appointed marshal of the Consular Court at Che-Foo, China.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, June 29.—The Southern disturbance has reached the New Jersey coast and increased somewhat in strength. It has caused heavy rains in the Atlantic watershed and light rains in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region and a considerable fall in temperature in the Middle Atlantic States. The weather elsewhere has been mostly fair, but with occasional thunder storms in widely separated localities.

Rain will probably continue Sunday in New England and Eastern New York, with clearing in south portion in the afternoon. Showers are probable in the lake region and upper Mississippi valleys.

The weather Monday will be fair in Atlantic coast districts, but showers are probable in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. It will be warmer Sunday in the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley and colder in the upper Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys.

The winds along the New England coast will be brisk, possibly high easterly; middle Atlantic coast, fresh northwest; south Atlantic coast, fresh southwest; east Gulf coast, light south; west Gulf coast, fresh southeast; on the lower lakes, fresh and variable; upper lakes, fresh southwest.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern New York, rain to-day, followed by fair in the afternoon in southern portion; fair and warmer Monday; brisk northeast winds, shifting to northwest.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, rain in early morning, followed by fair in afternoon, to-day; fair and warmer Monday; fresh and possibly brisk northeast winds, shifting to northwest.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; fair and warmer Monday; fresh west winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, rain to-day; warmer in the afternoon; fair Monday; light variable winds.

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

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	74	70	6 p. m.	89	66
6 a. m.	73	68	9 p. m.	85	64
9 a. m.	68	68	11 p. m.	81	63
12 m.	84	72	12 p. m.	80	—
4 p. m.	90	69			

Highest temperature yesterday, 72 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 66; average for corresponding date of last year, 80; average for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 72.

Local forecast: Rain to-day, followed by fair in the afternoon; fair and warmer to-morrow; brisk northeast winds, shifting to northwest.

AN ANECDOTE OF A WET YEAR.

From The Kennebec Journal.

A Belfast man recalls that this year is the fortieth anniversary of the "wet summer" when Belfast postponed part of its big Fourth of July celebration to August 7. Many places in the state had planned for demonstrations on the Fourth, but rain interfered, and some towns had it on the instalment plan, Belfast among the number. The season was so wet that on low lands on many farms the hay was cut and stacked on the driest place that could be found and hauled off after the ground froze in the winter.

COMMENT ON MR. BRYCE

DIPLOMATS INTERESTED.

Some Question Propriety of Remarks on Oklahoma Constitution.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 29.—Some of the diplomats who still remain in Washington have shown a disposition to question the propriety of the comment which the British Ambassador is quoted as having made recently on the Oklahoma constitution. Whether his comment, if made in the language reported, will be considered improper or not, depends of course entirely on the view taken by the President and the Secretary of State, who are known to feel warm personal friendship for Mr. Bryce.

During his recent visit to the Southwest, Mr. Bryce is quoted as having discussed extensively the constitution framed by the Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma, and, according to the newspaper dispatches, gave it high praise. It is generally understood that there are many features of the instrument which fall far short of meeting with the approval of the President, who may feel compelled to disapprove it as not conforming to the enabling act, and the ambassador's remarks are being made the subject of an investigation by the State Department.

Mr. Bryce is reported to have commended especially the initiative and referendum provisions of the new constitution, and to have pronounced many features of the document in line with the most modern thought in republican forms of government. He is also reported as having declared that a careful examination of the instrument revealed some of the most commendable features of the constitution of Switzerland, which republic enjoys, in his estimation, perhaps the most nearly perfect form of popular government.

The President, it is popularly understood, entertains the opinion that some features of the Oklahoma constitution are decidedly objectionable. Within the last few weeks he has ordered a special census of the prospective state with, presumably, the purpose of demonstrating how inequitable, not to say iniquitous, is the gerrymander proposed by the constitution.

The embarrassment of a situation in which the British Ambassador could be quoted by the political opponents of the President as upholding and commending an instrument which the latter had found it necessary in the performance of his official duty to reject can easily be appreciated. The fact that the present ambassador long ago attained high standing as an analyst and exponent of the American government through his authorship of "The American Commonwealth," would serve not only to strengthen the force of his commendation, but to heighten the embarrassment of the situation. The few diplomats who have learned the facts express surprise that Mr. Bryce should have deemed it judicious to tread on such delicate ground, as it is a cardinal principle of diplomacy that a representative of a foreign government should never voice publicly any opinion on the internal affairs of the country to which he is accredited which might conflict with the views of the administration.

On the other hand, it is noteworthy that Mr. Bryce has generally been exceedingly cautious since he came to Washington as ambassador of his Britannic majesty. While receiving members of the press with the utmost courtesy, he has firmly declined to commit himself on any question of American policy or government, and it is generally believed that if he said of the Oklahoma constitution those things which are credited to him it was because he wholly overlooked the fact that the instrument was in the hands of the President awaiting executive approval, and that he was prompted solely by a desire to compliment the hospitable people who happened to be his hosts.

The suggestion has been made that the ambassador may have been misled by his personal host, Robert L. Owen, who, while he was in the Southwest, was the primary choice of the Democrats of Oklahoma for Senator. It seems unlikely that the latter would have sought deliberately to involve the ambassador in difficulties with the Administration, but it may be true that Mr. Owen's own enthusiasm for the instrument, which is the work of his party, may have proved contagious, and that he may even have sought to convince Mr. Bryce of the beauties of a constitution which appeals to himself.

It is, of course, likely that because of the warm personal friendship which the President entertains for Mr. Bryce he may determine to avoid making of this occurrence a diplomatic incident, despite the fact that if the Ambassador has been correctly reported his words might be used to the embarrassment of the administration. Were it not for this possibility the matter would unquestionably be allowed to pass unnoticed, or would be the occasion only of a personal suggestion from the President to Mr. Bryce that he was on delicate ground. It is also possible, of course, that the Ambassador has been incorrectly quoted, and it is to ascertain whether that is the case that the State Department is making its inquiries. If the matter is susceptible of a satisfactory explanation, doubtless no one will be more pleased than the President and the Secretary of State.

"THE MUSIC MASTER" ENDS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, June 29.—At the Majestic Theatre tonight David Warfield closed his season and at the same time ended the long career of "The Music Master." Three years ago in New York, at the Belasco Theatre, David Belasco produced this little comedy-drama, in which Warfield created a character that brought him fame and something more substantial, for it is said that "The Music Master" has been the most successful piece financially in the history of American drama. Mr. Warfield appeared in the piece 1,007 times, the celebration of the 1,000th performance occurring here at the Majestic Theatre last Monday night. The books of Belasco's representative show the gross receipts for the season, including to-night's performance, were $965,345 50.

HALEVY SINGING SOCIETY CONCERT.

The Halevy Singing Society, under the direction of Leon M. Kramer, gave a concert at the Educational Alliance building, East Broadway and Jefferson street, last night. One of the features of the evening was a Chopin piano solo by Miss Blanche Rabbino. The Halevy Chorus sang "Hymne à Bacchus," from "Prometheus"; "Braune Gesellen" and "Columbus's Last Night." W. Mamrell, a barytone, sang the prologue from "Il Pagliacci." Miss Anna Potash sang a soprano solo called "A Dream." Richard Burgin, a violinist, played the "Zigeuner Weisen," by Sarasate, and "Mélancholique," by Tschaikowsky.

COMMENT ON THE UTILITIES BOARDS.

A FAIR CHANCE OPEN.

From The New York Evening Post.

A made reputation often means a lazy and indifferent official. Governor Hughes's untried appointees will certainly be given a fair chance to win renown.

FAITH IN THE PROSPECTS.

From The New York Press.

Well, we have the Governor's selections. If they are a surprise to the general public because they wear few or no gold medals, and are not of field marshal rank in the public service, this paper, for one, has faith that from the commission we shall get field marshal results.

GOOD WORK TO BE DONE.

From The New York Globe.

The public for its own good wishes the new commission well; the public service corporations are polite, and have announced their willingness to co-operate; unquestionably there is good work to be done in reconciling the just rights of the public and the equally just rights of the corporations.

"EMINENTLY QUALIFIED."

From The Springfield Republican.

Governor Hughes's personal interest in the success of his public utilities law is so great that he might be expected to make the best possible appointments to the regulating commissions, even were he a less conscientious executive than he is. The ten names announced yesterday appear to be those of men eminently qualified for the work to be done; at least, they are not those of men prominent as political hacks or politicians out of a job.

BROAD-MINDED AND REASONABLE MEN.

From The New York Times.

Certainly Mr. Willcox, Mr. Maltbie, Mr. Osborne and Mr. Keep are broad-minded and reasonable men. The fear that the Governor might vest the powers exercised under the act in men who would have a ferocious joy in mussing up the corporations was never in the least warranted, we think. That is not Governor Hughes's disposition. At any rate, he has appointed business men or lawyers who, if not conspicuous, are at least of good standing in their communities.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Tugs in Waterways About the City Among the Worst Offenders.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The picture of a smoking factory chimney which you print this morning reminds one of a similar nuisance which I noticed last evening while on a Fulton ferryboat. Just before we started from Manhattan a huge tug came slowly up the East River opposite the slip. After we pushed out into the stream the tug passed under the Brooklyn Bridge, and soon afterward disappeared from view around a bend in the river. From the stack of the tug there arose a sooty column of astonishing density. It was visible for at least five minutes after first coming into view from the ferryboat, but for how long a time before that it had existed I cannot say.

Outrages like this were at one time sensibly checked on the East River, but of late they have recurred with disgraceful frequency. They are bad enough at any time of year, but the effects are especially vexatious in summer. In hot weather the windows of dwellings and offices are left open, and in this way thousands of homes and places of business close to the river are invaded. Personal clothing, window curtains, table covers and other articles of use and value indoors are thus soiled, and even greater harm is done to the apparel of passengers on the ferryboats and bridge cars.

Since the authorities have not been able to suppress this evil, public spirited citizens may yet decide to take the matter into their own hands and adopt more energetic measures than have hitherto been deemed advisable. Something has been accomplished by the organization of a society whose function is to watch for violations of the law and to report them. It is easier to keep tab on factories, however, than on steam tugs. Without a suitable vehicle the latter cannot always be identified, and the owners of the tugs seem to take advantage of that fact. I venture to propose, therefore, a more radical step than any taken yet. If a dirigible balloon should be employed to patrol both the East River and the North River they could secure the testimony needed to convict offenders belonging to a reckless class.

Brooklyn, June 26, 1907. PILGRIM.

THE FIRST POSTAL CARS.

Those to Whom Credit for the Idea Belongs.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the subject of your recent article on rival claims to the establishment of the first postal cars, doubtless a thousand men had the idea, as in later years an equally large number could see the advantages of a sea postoffice long before that service was instituted. But the first man to put the idea into practical operation, to put it on wheels, was Colonel George B. Armstrong. In a year or two, possibly three, the operation of the service grew far beyond Colonel Armstrong and his Eastern representative, Harrison Park, the former being also in poor health. Then came to the front George S. Bangs, of Illinois, likewise a man of sterling character, large ideas, and with the most optimistic views of the future of his country and the capacity of its men it has ever been the good fortune of the writer to meet. To him more than to any other man is due the rapid early development of what is now known as the Railway Mail Service. There has been nothing added to it in the last twenty years; it has been simply natural and scarcely avoidable growth on the plans put into practical operation by George S. Bangs.

The writer was in the Railway Mail Service in those early days and knew the men mentioned well. So far as he knows, there are only two men living who can give details of the early years of the service from the point of view of an advantageous executive official position. Those two are men of large business interests in the city of Boston

New York, June 28, 1907. R. F.

THIRST TORTURED HORSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The sufferings so cruelly imposed upon our city work horses, tortured with thirst during the torrid season, are distressing to witness. With one of the most important humane societies in the world, why is this inexcusable neglect permitted? The steaming, suffering animals that traverse in unremitting toil our sun scorched streets make appeal that should not pass unheeded.

The Boston society has provided not only its own city with this all urgent necessity, but has offered to assist financially smaller towns in the state to follow its humane example.

Summer is upon us in dead earnest and the thirst tortured horses of New York look in vain to the society pledged to their protection for relief and refreshment. Excuse has been offered that the delay is caused by the unwillingness of the Water Commission authorities.

It is a crying shame that July weather should be upon us and that this matter should be overlooked and neglected. The persistent letters published in the daily press last season finally roused the society to action, and now a twelvemonth has elapsed—the society has had twelve months to provide water, either in permanent fountains or in temporary tubs and pails, but the city is as arid and as dry as the

DESERT OF SAHARA.

New York, June 23, 1907.

MAIZE FOR NATIONAL FLORAL EMBLEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In adopting a national floral emblem it would seem most important that selection be made of a plant or flower having no trivial or fantastic attribute or association, and of one which is not only indigenous to our soil but also both useful and decorative, as is the maize, the beautiful, beneficent Indian corn. One would wish that the floral emblem chosen for our country might be one befitting her beauty, breadth and fertility. That distinguished scholar and statesman, the late John Hay, was fully in sympathy with the movement to have the maize made our national floral emblem, and surely no more appropriate and dignified symbol can be found than this plant of natural, luxuriant, widespread and life sustaining growth.

M. FITZHUGH LEDYARD.

Cazenovia, N. Y., June 26, 1907.

CARNATION AS NATIONAL FLOWER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please do help us all that you can to decide upon a pretty flower, a real flower, for our "national flower." Don't let us have one that suggests cooking and eating. England claims the beautiful rose and France the lovely lily. Let us have a flower akin to them in beauty. I would favor McKinley's favorite flower—the carnation, sweet in fragrance, beautiful in its varied colors and symmetrical in form. Let our "national flower" suggest the beauty, the poetry and the prosperity of our country. The carnation prospers wherever earth, water and its seed are mingled. It grows in every state in the Union. Men, women and children love it, and adorn themselves with it, proud of its sweet fragrance, beautiful color and enduring qualities. Can any one propose another flower that combines sweetness, color and form so perfectly blended? L. S. D.

Cazenovia, N. Y., June 21, 1907.

OBJECTS TO THE COLUMBINE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see that the proposal to make the Aquilegia the national flower has been again brought forward after slumbering for a number of years. The best answer is that no Aquilegia will come from seed except the Aquilegia Canadensis, the name of which precludes it from becoming the national flower of the United States.

CHARLES S. PERKINS.

Intervale, N. H., June 24, 1907.

MR. GRISCOM'S SON BAPTIZED.

Rome, June 29.—The infant son of Ambassador Griscom was baptized privately this afternoon at the latter's home. The godfathers were Bronson Winthrop, of New York, a cousin of Mrs. Griscom, and Rodman Griscom, of Philadelphia, brother of the ambassador. The godmother was Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, of New York. The infant was named Bronson Winthrop.

The ambassador will leave Rome to-morrow to arrange summer quarters for his family, who will leave here on July 7.

NAVAL CAPTAINS TO RETIRE.

Washington, June 29.—Captains J. M. Hawley, W. H. Reeder and Perry Garst will be placed on the retired list of the navy June 30, with the rank of rear admiral, under the law permitting retirement after forty years of service.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

ARABIC, FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Catty.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Constable.
Sir J. Gore-Booth.
Lady Gore-Booth.
Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Irwin.
Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Savage.

PENNSYLVANIA, FROM HAMBURG.

Dr. D. D. Campbell.
A. A. Keene.
Mrs. Jennie A. Langtry.
Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Strobel.
Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Smithers.
A. C. Fitzgerald.

NEW YORK, FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

John Hicks, American Minister to Chili.
H. A. Alexander.
Captain E. H. C. Bald.
Center Hitchcock.
George S. Dunbar.
Mrs. Pierre Lorillard.
Charles Amor.
Joseph T. Sullivan.
W. L. Wright.

WIDOWS GET RELIEF.

Tribune Fresh Air Fund Takes Their Children on Outing.

The dampness that was in the air yesterday could not dampen the spirits of the three hundred children who left the city under the auspices of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund. The party completely filled all the Fresh Air Fund homes, and made a total for the week of nearly eight hundred children who will enjoy a two weeks' outing.

The first party to leave yesterday was made up of fifty boys and fifty girls, who went from the Grand Central Station at 9 o'clock bound for the Shepherd Knapp Home, at Milton, Conn. It was peculiarly pathetic in some respects and offered a striking illustration of the benefits that come at both ends of the line when a girl or boy goes away.

The mothers of a large number of children are widows, mostly with large families, and each one making a living for the family. Some are office cleaners; some scrub women; some take in washing; some sewing; all tired with weeks and weeks of daily labor that included the care of several small children. Now the children are going away for two weeks of fresh air and wholesome food, and the tired mothers will have a chance to rest, while the sickly ones will have a chance to get well.

"We call one of the houses that I got children from," said one missionary, "the widows' house, because every child that we have taken from the place to send to the country has no father. The mothers are working hard and are simply played out with earning their living and caring for their children. One woman has five children that she is caring for and supporting. For two weeks now they will be off her hands. You should have heard her glad exclamation when I told her they could go away."

At noon one hundred girls left for Shokan, N. Y., where they will stay at Kromm Farm, a beautiful place in the Catskills. This home has been set apart for girls between the ages of twelve and sixteen, and to it will go girls tired out with work in factory, store or shop who could get an outing in no other way.

The last party was made up of children selected from the public schools, and at 4:30 o'clock left for Ashford Hill, Ardsley, N. Y., 180 strong.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL HENRY HUSS.

Colonel Henry Huss, one of the best known residents of Westchester County, died at his summer home at Shell Island on the Sound, near Port Chester, yesterday, from paralysis. Colonel Huss was one of the pioneer brokers in Sound shore real estate. His office was in East 42d street and he was known from New York to Stamford, Conn. He was the owner of Shell Island and built several fine villas thereon, one of which, the Spray Cottage, is now occupied by W. L. Ward, of the Republican National Committee. Colonel Huss was born in Furst, Bavaria, in 1841, and was descended from John Huss, the famous leader of the Hussites in the Reformation.

Colonel Huss served in the Civil War with the 17th Connecticut Infantry, which was recruited at Bridgeport by Elias Howe, the sewing machine manufacturer, as a drum major. He was badly wounded at Chancellorsville and was carried away prisoner by the Confederates and confined in Libby prison. He afterward became a colonel of the Connecticut National Guard. At the close of the war he settled in Bridgeport, and was for a time employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company. It was through his connection with the company that he obtained the restaurant privileges which he held for many years at the Grand Central Station. He made a large amount of money in this business, which he invested in real estate.

Colonel Huss was prominent in Grand Army of the Republic circles, and was at various times commander of the posts at Stamford, Conn., and Mount Vernon, N. Y. His place of residence for the last twenty years had been in Mount Vernon, where he was postmaster of the city under President Harrison. He also was supervisor of the old town of East Chester before Mount Vernon was incorporated, and had served as president of the Board of Trade.

He leaves a wife and four children—Mrs. Edward Weimar, Mrs. Bang, wife of William H. Bang, former proprietor of the Sturtevant House; William Huss and Max Huss. Colonel Huss was instrumental in the establishment of the Mount Vernon Hospital and in the erection of the soldiers' monument at Mount Vernon.

DR. FRANKLIN J. VOSE.

Dr. Franklin J. Vose, for nearly twenty years one of the best known lung disease specialists in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home, No. 65 Somers street, from stomach trouble. Dr. Vose was born at Spencer, N. Y., fifty-six years ago. He studied medicine at New York University, graduating in 1885. He was a member of many fraternal orders, including the Masons, Royal Arcanum, Foresters, Knights of St. John and Malta, and the Order of Red Men. He leaves a brother and three sisters. The funeral services will be held at his home at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The burial will be in Evergreens Cemetery.

ANDREW J. PERRY.

Andrew J. Perry died at his home, No. 30 First Place, Brooklyn, on Friday. He was born in Wilton, Saratoga County, N. Y., in December, 1824. He was graduated from Union College in 1846. Mr. Perry studied law, and when he was admitted to the bar formed a partnership in this city with the late Judge Bosworth. In 1858 Mr. Perry married Julia L. Olcott, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., and removed to No. 30 First Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Perry became active in Republican politics and in church work, and was at one time president of the Evening School Department of the Board of Education. He first attended Plymouth Church, and, later, the Westminster Presbyterian Church, where he became president of the board of trustees. He was a member of the South Congregational Church at the time of his death. His wife survives him.

AUGUSTA CHAMBER SHOEMAKER.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, June 29.—Mrs. Augusta Chamber Shoemaker, widow of Samuel Shoemaker, died today. She was a sister of the Rev. John R. Eccleston, of New York, and the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, of this city. Her father, the late John D. Eccleston, was a distinguished jurist. Her surviving children include Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt, of New York; Mrs. Charles Barnett, of Vineyard Haven, Mass.; Samuel and Edward Shoemaker, Mrs. John J. Donaldson and Mrs. Edward Murray, of Baltimore.

TO STUDY OLD NORSE ANCHOR.

Relic of Vikings Found in Minnesota To Be Sent to Smithsonian Institution.

Crookston, Minn., June 29.—Photographs have been taken of the ancient Norse anchor found on the state experimental farm, and copies of these, it was announced to-day, will be sent to the Swedish and Norwegian governments, in the hope of ascertaining the true historical value of the discovery.

The anchor itself will be sent either to the Smithsonian Institution or a similar institution, and efforts will be made to connect it with the supposed visit of the Norsemen to the Continent of North America centuries before the discovery by Columbus. According to tradition, Leif Erickson left a party of sixty men when he touched on the North American coast, and it is possible that this anchor is a relic of that little band, of whom nothing was heard afterward.

The anchor is light, weighing not more than thirty pounds. It consists of a rather heavy cylindrical centrepiece, and from sockets on either side prongs project, the prongs swinging on iron pins through the centre of the cylinder.

From the nature of the stratum of clay in which the anchor was found, it is certain that the earth had not been disturbed for centuries, as the clay was not mixed with the least particle of black dirt. The depth at which the anchor was found and the fact that it was imbedded in solid clay probably account for its good state of preservation.

Efforts are being made to discover other evidences of the Norsemen's presence in this part of the country.

FRANCIS MURPHY NEAR DEATH.

Los Angeles, June 29.—The condition of Francis Murphy, the temperance advocate, took a decided change for the worse this morning, and he has been unconscious practically ever since. The physicians believe the end is near.

Married.

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

HOWELLS—WALLER—On Friday June 28, at the home of the bride, No. 27 Fran n st., Morristown, N. J., by the Rev. W. M. Hughes, D. D., Sophia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Waller, to Frank Sidney Howells, of New York.

M'DOUGALL—CALHOUN—June 27, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, Schenectady, N. Y., by Dr. A. R. Stevenson, assisted by Dr. Alexander Rankin, Agnes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Calhoun, to Charles Hall McDougall, of New York.

UNDERHILL—DAY—On Saturday, June 29, 1907, at St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, Conn., by the Rev. Stores O. Seymour, Lillian Willis, daughter of Mrs. Franklin Underhill, to Watson Beach Day.

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

Died.

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

Bostwick, Charlotte E.
Brydon, Lucretia A.
Chamberlain, Jacob A.
Cooke, George W.
Huss, Henry.
Miller, George L.
Perry, Andrew J.
Salomon, Elsie May.
Seeley, Mary E.
Winant, Emily.

BOSTWICK—On Saturday, June 29, Charlotte E., daughter of the late James H. and Maria M. Bostwick, formerly of Auburn, N. Y. Funeral services will be held on Monday, July 1, at 3:30 p. m., at the Church of the Redeemer, 4th ave. and Pacific st., Brooklyn. Auburn (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BRYDON—Suddenly, at her residence, Paris, France, Lucretia A. Brydon, widow of the late William H. Brydon and daughter of the late Austin L. S. and Emily Main, in the 72d year of her age.

CHAMBERLAIN—At his home, at Warwick, N. Y., on Friday, June 28, 1907, Jacob Arlus Chamberlain, son of the late John C. Chamberlain, in the 61st year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his residence, at Warwick, on Sunday, June 30, at 12:30