Amusements.

ASTOR—8:30—Paid in Full.
BLANEY'S—8:15—Camille.
CIRCLE—8:15—The Merry-Go-Round.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park, Bostock's, Steeplechase, Dreamland.
DALY'S—8:15—Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HACKETT—8:15—The Witching Hour.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Three Twins.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1908.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
LYRIC—8:20—The Wolf.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8:30—Ski-Hi.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Merry Widow.
NEW YORK—8:30—Mary's Lamb.
SAVOY—8:20—The Servant in the House.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Gay Musician.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1908.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Conditions in Teheran were quieter, but the Shah ordered that one house a day be bombarded; officials belonging to the opposition fled in large numbers to the various legations; European residents protested against the disorders. ═══ As a result of the sinking of the steamer Larache on the rocks near Muros, Spain, eighty-five persons were drowned. On the occasion of the official celebration of King Edward's birthday four new peers were created, ten privy councillors, eleven baronets and twenty-five knights. ═══ Bombs were exploded in two Turin churches, but without injury to any one. ═══ Two brothers, leading bankers in Munich, committed suicide. ═══ The plague in Caracas has gained ground slowly, the chief cause of worry being the lack of serum to combat the disease. ═══ Emperor William at Kiel issued a Cabinet order transferring Captain H. G. Hebbinghaus, the German naval attaché at Washington, to command of a cruiser and assigning Lieutenant Commander Retzmann to the Washington post.

DOMESTIC.—Plans were announced for the funeral of ex-President Cleveland at Princeton to-day. ═══ Representative James S. Sherman, Republican candidate for Vice-President, made such rapid progress toward recovery that the attending physician said there was no cause for further anxiety about his condition. ═══ Five persons were burned to death and a score injured as the result of an explosion followed by fire in a building at No. 1781 Huron street, Chicago. ═══ H. W. Tiers, former discount clerk of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, was arrested by a United States deputy marshal, charged with abstracting about $51,000 of the bank's funds. ═══ The new aeroplane June Bug made a successful flight at Hammondsport, N. Y. ═══ Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., conferred the degree of LL. D. on Governor Hughes. ═══ Governor and Mrs Guild of Massachusetts entertained delegates to the convention of women's clubs in Boston. ═══ The day at Pine Camp, N. Y., was one of rest; the last of the New York troops departed and Vermont troops arrived.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and dull. ═══ An anti-betting test was avoided by Assistant District Attorney Elder of Kings when he acquiesced in habeas corpus proceedings to free two prisoners. ═══ It was decided by the Water Board to ask for $47,000,000 to develop the Suffolk supply. ═══ The Museum of Natural History purchased an Hawaiian chief's feather war cape. ═══ A committee of the State Charities Aid Association recommended in a report a large increase in hospital beds throughout the city. ═══ Park Commissioner Smith was indignant over the way Magistrate Herrman handled cases of park ordinance violations. ═══ The Brooklyn ferry lines were auctioned off for $25,000. ═══ Sheriff Foley received an attachment against Abraham White, "postage stamp" bidder, on a draft for $10,000. ═══ Mayor McClellan issued a request to pastors of all churches to have bells tolled during ex-President Cleveland's funeral. ═══ Two patrolmen were severely hurt in trying to stop a runaway in The Bronx. ═══ Ex-Alderman Henry Clay Peters denied on the witness stand influencing votes for Recorder.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 86 degrees; lowest, 69.

BRYAN AND WATSON.

Although "Little Joe" Brown, the new power in Georgia politics, ungratefully turned down the suggestion that another distinguished Georgian, the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, be put in nomination at Denver as Mr. Bryan's running mate, the absolute felicity of the proposed conjunction will undoubtedly appeal to influential Democrats from other states. We are disposed to agree with "The Atlanta Constitution," an ardent advocate of Mr. Watson's nomination, that he is the most fit and logical choice the convention could make for second place. Mr. Bryan is to be nominated for a third time on the theory that candidates improve with experience. Certainly Mr. Watson has had plenty of experience. He was one of the candidates for Vice-President on the Populist-Democratic fusion ticket of 1896. He ran for President on the Populist ticket in 1904 and has been renominated for President this year by the Populists. He is a veteran in the cause of radical or Populistic democracy, and if the Denver convention wants to emphasize to the utmost its break with the milk and water conservatism of the Parker canvass it could do nothing more appropriate than to revive the Populistic alliance and recouple the names of Bryan and Watson.

"The Constitution" supported "Joe" Brown in his great fight in Georgia against "Hoke and Hunger." So did Mr. Watson. Speaking, therefore, of a welcome and valuable domestic ally, "The Constitution" calls attention to some of the Thomson statesman's qualifications as a Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate. It holds that he is highly available because he would be a successful vote getter. Said "The Constitution" the other day:

> He [Mr. Watson] has a following reaching into the hundreds of thousands, distributed variously in the straight Populist alignment or as "floaters" and independent voters in the Democratic and Republican parties. To this innumerable host, located from the Atlantic to the Pacific, Watson embodies living, lasting principles, most of them essentially Democratic.
>
> It seems that Bryan's nomination at Denver is a certainty. Now, if Mr. Watson be placed on the Democratic ticket with him, with all the prestige of a rejuvenated, a hopeful Democracy, what would develop? Such a ticket would receive the undivided Populist support; by the thousands upon thousands former Populists in the Republican and independent parties would come back into the Democratic fold.

With Bryan and Watson in the field, only another James K. Jones would be needed to figure out a two-thirds majority for them in the Electoral College.

It appears also that Watson and Bryan are uniquely adapted to work together as candidates. Both are orators with vast lung power and elaborate vocabularies. On this point "The Constitution" testifies:

> The Nebraskan is one of the most forceful orators, one of the most effective vote getters in America. Watson's magnetism is likewise compelling, his energy and enthusiasm contagious and inexhaustible. Both men are born campaigners, born crusaders. The combination would be a unique one.

Nobile par fratrum. If the Democratic party intends to conduct this year a campaign of sound and fury, echoing the stage thunders of 1896, it could not do better than to intrust its case to those two eminent Jovians and born fulminators, William J. Bryan and Thomas E. Watson.

THE NEED OF GOVERNOR HUGHES.

The Republican press of the upper part of the state evidently is not impressed with the indications of Governor Hughes's loss of popularity which the petty bosses and politicians profess to find. Practically all of the leading papers there which are not the organs of these bosses have joined in The Tribune's demand for his renomination. They point out, as we have done, that he is the strongest possible candidate whom the party could nominate, and call attention to the strength which his nomination would give to the national ticket. They agree with us upon the importance to the people of this state of having the services of Governor Hughes for another term. In the general opinion, so much unfinished work remains for him to do that, as "The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle" says, he may "conclude that he cannot conscientiously refuse a public appeal for "his renomination."

It is not unlikely that the extent of this "public appeal for his renomination" may have much to do with determining the Governor's course with regard to accepting one. For the Governor to give two years more to the public means a serious personal sacrifice. He is a man of moderate means, and his present term has taken from them a sum equal to or more than equal to his salary for the two years, not counting, of course, the sacrifice of his probable earnings at his profession. He has to consider in determining whether to give two more years to public life his duty to himself and his family as against his duty to the public. Under such circumstances, then, it is likely that his decision will be very largely affected by the extent of the public demand for his services. If the people seem to be heart and soul for the various reforms which he has suggested and which have not been carried out he may very naturally feel that he has "enlisted for the war" and that his duty to the people who look to him as their indispensable leader is paramount to any other duty. If they are indifferent to the various policies with which his name is identified, then he may well feel that he is not called upon to make a great sacrifice in their interests. If the Governor is waiting to see how much his continued service means to the people and how greatly they desire the success of his policies, the attitude of the upstate press as an evidence of public opinion must possess a lively interest for him.

The retirement of Governor Hughes is impossible to contemplate with indifference, for it means a distinct loss to public life and an inevitable setback to the development therein of new and worthier ideas and ideals. The Governor stands pre-eminently for the placing of the common welfare in this state above every other consideration under all circumstances. To this individuals and parties are to be subordinated and special interests must bow. He stands for the ideal of service. The best party is the one that serves the people best. By giving the people full control of the parties he would end the devices through which the parties become to some extent the servants not of the people but of special interests. The best official is the one who serves best, not his party, not his boss, not himself, but the people who elected him. The Governor stands for greater democracy. He would put the people in power in the parties. He would put the people in control in the government by having direct responsibility of the officials through no intermediaries to the people who nominate and elect. If no one else had a hand in the making of officials and no boss could intervene with his manipulations and deliver the support of parties and the service of officials to others than the people who elect them, he believes that his ideal of service in public life would be nearer realization than now. These ideas are not novel, nor are they exclusively the Governor's. Others hold them, but nobody in this state holds them with the uncompromising obstinacy of Mr. Hughes. He is very little of an opportunist, and so he keeps these ideals before the public as few others have kept or can keep them, and makes them the guiding principle of his actions and the constant aim of his policies. It will take a long time and hard fighting to get out of American public life the idea that it is right to serve the people with one hand while you serve some one else with the other, but Mr. Hughes, with his uncompromising temperament, can do it if any one can, and that is why the public needs him.

THE PERSIAN CRISIS.

The situation in Persia daily grows more serious, and there is actually ground for fear of irretrievable disaster to all that is left of what was once the most powerful and splendid empire in the world. There is practically civil war between the Shah and Parliament, with the army on the side of the former and the great mass of the people on that of the latter. For the present the Shah seems to have the advantage, which he is reported to be pursuing with the characteristic fury of a weak Oriental potentate in a panic, and there are tales of massacres almost as savage as any in Russia or in China. Such is the state of affairs in the imperial capital, while at Tabriz and other provincial centres formidable revolutionary uprisings prevail, with proclamations of the deposition of the Shah, and the whole case is complicated by a Turkish invasion at Urumiah.

The whole trouble probably had its origin in the conduct of the Shah. He is, as we have suggested, a weak ruler, often entirely under the influence of those who surround him, and like most weak rulers he is subject to occasional ebullitions of violence, which may take the form either of generous heroism or of despotic savagery. Thus on several occasions he has proclaimed, with the most exalted sentiments, his unqualified adherence to the constitution and his respect for the Parliament. Yet in the intervals he has intrigued against the constitution, and now he has made a furious attack, with cannon and Cossacks, upon Parliament. That there was adequate provocation for the attack does not appear. The probability is that the Shah was the victim of his own fears and, becoming panic-stricken, struck out blindly and madly and with deadly effect.

The danger of the situation is twofold. In the first place, if order is not restored and maintained, foreign intervention may be necessary. We can scarcely suppose that Great Britain and Russia would regard with indifference the transformation of Teheran into a shambles. But in the second place, if order is restored by the Shah's troops, after the fashion of Warsaw, there will be the most serious danger of an intensification of anti-dynastic and revolutionary feeling which will soon manifest itself in violent action. Revolutionary clubs in Teheran itself are to be numbered by hundreds, and in nearly all parts of the empire they are many and active. At Tabriz, at Shiraz, at Kazvin and elsewhere they have openly proclaimed the deposition of the Shah and have telegraphed that action to all parts of the empire. Such a spirit will scarcely subside because of the bombardment of the Parliament House and the slaughter of Parliamentary leaders by the Shah's Cossacks.

There is, therefore, no exaggeration in regarding the throne of Kaiumers as in real peril. It is a throne which has more splendid traditions of remote antiquity than any other now in existence. It was the centre of the world's civilization before Europe emerged from autochthonic barbarism. It was great before Rome became great, and was great after Rome's fall. The names of Jemshid and Zal and Rustem may seem shadowy and unreal, but those of Zerdusht, Gushtasp and Khosrau, or Zoroaster, Hystaspes and Chosroes are vital and real enough. Whether the remnant of that illustrious inheritance shall presently become a mere memory must largely depend upon the spirit of the Shah and his people in this crisis, and it must be said that while in the former the spirit of Kaikhosrau is sorely needed, there appears to prevail instead the baleful spirit of Kaikobad.

COLONELS AT ODDS.

We regret to see that the candidacy of Mr. Bryan for the Democratic Presidential nomination has caused something of a breach between two eminent Southern colonels and editors, Henry Watterson, of "The Louisville Courier-Journal," and J. C. Hemphill, of "The Charleston News and Courier." Each professes not to be able to understand the course taken by the other. Colonel Hemphill cannot explain to his own satisfaction why Colonel Watterson, after having tried desperately last year to sidetrack Bryan in the interest of Governor John A. Johnson, should recently have gone over completely to Bryan and declared Governor Johnson's candidacy to be hopeless. Colonel Watterson cannot see why "The News and Courier," which will have to support Mr. Bryan after the Democratic National Convention nominates him, should go out of its way daily to attack his policies and to proclaim his weaknesses as a candidate.

Colonel Hemphill ventured a few days ago to intimate that, despite "The Courier-Journal's" support, Mr. Bryan could not carry Kentucky. Here is what he said:

> The Kentuckians will not agree upon Bryan, however they may be manipulated in their party convention, and while the hysterics of Mr. Watterson may control them in the convention his power with the voters of that state will fail at the election in November. If it is the wish of the party to run Bryan just to see how a broken-down political hack can run, why, let him be nominated by all means, but if it is the wish of the party to elect a President the party ought to defeat Mr. Bryan at Denver.

This was, of course, a grave reflection on the capacity and sagacity of the Democrats of Kentucky, who had unanimously decided to send an instructed Bryan delegation to Denver. Colonel Watterson, in return, charges Colonel Hemphill with preferring Taft to Bryan. He published the other day a sizzling editorial with the caption "Under Which King, Bezonian?" The editor of "The News and Courier" may be expected to wilt when he reads this perversion of Ancient Pistol's famous "Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die." May we not hope, at least, that Shakespeare's "parts of speech" will escape unscathed in the further course of this interesting controversy?

BRAZIL'S GOOD OFFICES.

A significant and decidedly gratifying feature of the suspension of American diplomatic relations with Venezuela is to be found in the fact that American interests in that country have been intrusted—of course, without representative capacity or obligations—to the Brazilian Legation. The good offices of Brazil will therefore be exercised in behalf of Americans in Venezuela until such time as direct relations between the two countries are restored, and communications between Caracas and Washington will be transmitted through the Brazilian legations.

It is no uncommon thing for one country thus to serve another. Indeed, it is a usual thing in case of war or serious breach of diplomatic intercourse. The United States has both exercised its good offices for others and had others exercise their good offices for it. On at least two occasions American ministers have undertaken the protection of Venezuelan citizens in a foreign land, and at least once an American minister in Venezuela has been charged with the protection of the interests of another country there. The practice is well recognized in international law and is a commendable exhibition of international comity.

The peculiar interest of the present case resides in the identity of the country to whose diplomatic representative American interests in Venezuela are confided. It certainly has not been a common thing for the United States thus to seek the good offices of a South American republic. Not many years ago to have done so would have been to excite much remark, if not protests. Now, however, the thing is done as though it were as customary as it undoubtedly is proper. It means, of course, both a fine degree of friendship between Brazil and the United States and a recognition of Brazil's equality with the other great powers of the world in stability and integrity.

We may add without offence that it has still further significance than that. It has now and then been intimated that this country has few or no friends among the nations of South America, and that all those countries are inclined to a solidarity among themselves against us. This present incident should be sufficient to dismiss that idea. We have no doubt that Brazil is as willing and as glad thus to exercise her good offices in our behalf toward Venezuela as she would be to enjoy our good offices in case she should have a controversy with a European power, or as we ourselves were to serve Colombia in that way when her relations with Venezuela were severed.

DR. DARLINGTON AND THE DOGS.

It seemed probable early this week that the owners of dogs in New York City would learn that something besides a license was necessary to avert interference with their pets in public places. Neglect to get a license has hitherto exposed these animals to the risk of seizure and imprisonment in the pound. That danger still exists, but an entirely different one was threatened. There was a prospect that dogs appearing in the streets without either muzzle or leash would promptly be shot by a duly authorized person.

The prohibition now under consideration is not new. It has been a feature of the municipal law for years, but up to the present time it has been a dead letter. Upon no one did the duty of enforcement rest. A few days ago the Board of Health assumed the responsibility. Ample authority is given to that branch of the city government to abate anything which it regards detrimental to the public health. In the menace of hydrophobia it perceived such an evil, and was about to exercise its undoubted power to check the development and spread of the disease. However, upon representations made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the board has decided to suspend its order. A stay of proceedings has been granted, and final action is to be deferred for several days.

The propriety of tolerating dogs at all in a big city is a question about which there is and always will be a wide difference of opinion. In more senses than one they constitute a nuisance. On the other hand, dogs manifest such intelligence and affection and at times prove so useful that they not only endear themselves to their possessors but frequently excite the admiration of the disinterested. In such a conflict of interest, obviously, a compromise is demanded which shall permit the owners of valuable dogs to keep them, and at the same time protect the public from serious harm.

If the hesitation now shown by the city authorities signifies an intention eventually to abandon the task which they promised to assume the wisdom of their latest action may be doubted. In our judgment, no hardship is involved in the legal requirement that during certain months dogs should be muzzled or restrained by a leash. If, as has been asserted, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has during the last year seized many more stray curs than it did in the previous twelve months it is undoubtedly entitled to some credit. Nevertheless, its increased activity did not prevent the death of Mr. Marsh from rabies. In fact, the officers of the organization frankly scoff at the idea of the existence of such a disorder. Would not the public be better served if the anti-canine crusade were conducted by men who believe that rabies is a reality? Besides, Dr. Darlington's campaign, though dictated primarily by regard for human welfare, would also furnish an additional safeguard to household pets. Dogs as well as men suffer from hydrophobia, and they contract it only through the bite of a rabid animal.

Mr. Murphy is still the hope of the better element at Denver. He seems to be one of the happy few besides "The New York World" who know the answer to "What is a Democrat?"

That was a peculiarly graceful act on the part of British statesmen to suggest that the *entente postale* of penny or 2-cent postage between Great Britain and America be made effective on the Fourth of July, and it will be fully appreciated in this country, even though it was not practicable to adopt the suggestion.

"The Columbia (S. C.) State" thinks that as the Democratic press said very handsome things about Secretary Taft, the Republican newspapers ought to turn about and pay tributes to Mr. Bryan when he is nominated. This is most absurd. Because Mr. Taft deserved praise and got it, must Mr. Bryan receive a lot of unmerited laudation? The Democratic press simply spoke the truth about the Republican candidate; if the Republican press in return speaks the truth about the Democratic nominee the accounts will be squared.

After seven months of close imprisonment Nicholas Tschaikovsky has at last been subjected to a searching examination. But not even yet have the charges against him been drafted. Russia seems to resemble Wonderland in having sentence first and trial afterward.

On and after August 1, it is announced, the coasting trade among Canadian ports on the Pacific will be restricted to vessels under the British flag. That will exclude some American vessels, but there will be no ground for complaint, since it will be merely the application by Canada of the rule which this country has long maintained.

"What," demands Mr. Bryan, "does the President think of being bracketed with Republican "Senators and members of Congress in this in-"discriminate praise?" Doubtless it is gratifying to the President, as it should be to all men, that both the executive and legislative departments of the government are accounted worthy of commendation. Doubtless, too, it would have suited Mr. Bryan better to have had the President and both houses of Congress bethwacking each other in an indiscriminate shindy. But there was no occasion for that, and so it wasn't done, not even to please the Peerless One.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

George Wheeler Hinman, editor and publisher of "The Chicago Inter-Ocean," received the degree of LL. D. from Hamilton College, of which he is an alumnus, at the recent commencement. Mr. Hinman was already a Ph. D., having taken that degree at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, from which he was graduated with second honors. It may be interesting to recall that James Schoolcraft Sherman, candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Republican ticket, and Elihu Root, Secretary of State, are among other well known graduates of Hamilton.

"One-half of the world doesn't know how the other half lives," observed the moralizer.
"How provoking!" exclaimed Mrs. Gossyp.—Lippincott's.

Baltimore is discussing what the government ought to do with historic old Fort McHenry, and fearing what may be done with it. As an army post the fort was abandoned some years ago, and the suggestion is now made that the federal authorities convert the reservation as a place of historic interest into a national park similar to Gettysburg and Chickamauga. "It is argued," says "The Baltimore Sun," "that the government can, without being accused of extravagance, convert the old fort into a park that will stand as a monument to patriotism and freedom on the same plane with Bunker Hill and other similar places. That it would make an ideal base of supplies for the army and navy is the contention of those advocating that idea. It is practically midway on the Atlantic Coast, and is better protected from attack by water than any other on the coast that is both a railroad centre and accessible to big vessels. Baltimore is nearer to the West than any other Atlantic seaport. It is closer to Chicago than New York by more than one hundred miles."

Teacher (in Sunday school class)—Who can tell me anything about Abraham?
First Small Boy—Used to know, but can't remember now.
Teacher—Perhaps some one can tell me the name of Abraham's wife.
Second Small Boy (promptly)—Mis' Lincoln.—Life.

Zola never forgot the circumstances through which his plans to see the Pope were shattered, says the "Corriere della Sera" in an article on "The Pantheon." "He came to Rome," says the writer, "to collect material for the novel 'Rome,' on which he was engaged, and made application for an audience in the usual form. His letter, covering two pages, addressed to 'Très Saint Père,' was written in his delicate style, and he described himself as a French workingman who had come to the Eternal City in search of knowledge. Unfortunately the Rome Press Club gave a dinner for him before his application could be acted upon, and unfortunately also the president of the club in his address said, referring to Zola's novel 'Lourdes': 'We have a Lourdes in Italy also—it was discovered by Dom Bartolo Longo.' That finished Zola's Vatican aspirations. 'After President Bonghi's address,' said Galimberti, 'I could not present Zola's letter to the Holy Father. He would not have read it.' And Zola departed from the city without having seen the Pope."

De Tough—I want to return this dog to the gent what owns him. I seen his ad. in the paper.
The Lady—How did you guess it was a "gent" that put the ad. in?
De Tough—'Cause it said, "No questions asked."—Pick-Me-Up.

HUGHES AND A SECOND TERM.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW.

From The Rochester Herald (Dem.).

The people of New York care about as much for the politicians' opinion of Governor Hughes as they did for the revilings which were heaped upon his unbending head by the insurance grafters. New York State would re-elect its Governor for as many terms as he would consent to serve.

STRONG HOLD ON THE PEOPLE.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

It is hardly conceivable that professional politicians could prevent his renomination or re-election if the people thought he would serve them again. He seems to have a very strong hold upon the great mass of voters, no matter what the professional politicians may think about him; and apparently his strength with the people has increased as the opposition of machine politicians has become more clearly apparent.

"IN THE MATTER OF RED BLOOD."

From The Syracuse Herald.

Senator Agnew thinks that Governor Hughes has lost popularity markedly in the last two months. The Senator mistakes the voice of a handful of politicians returning from Chicago and in an exceptionally confidential, not to say convivial, mood about their dislikes, for the voice of the people.—New York Tribune.

A sharp rebuke from an influential source! However, Senator Agnew has since "hedged." He explains that the sentiments expressed in his interview were not his, but those of machine politicians with whom he had conversed. Their charge against the Governor, according to Agnew, is that he is deficient in "red blood." Now, "red blood," in the lexicon of the professional politicians, is a sort of physiological synonyme for "the milk of human kindness." The red blooded Governor—and the same rule applies to all dispensers of political patronage—is he who not only slaps the boys on the back but helps them to feather their nests. In the light of this substantially correct definition, Governor Hughes is politically anæmic; and the people of the state, who, for the most part, want good government, do not want to be "taken care of," and do not care a fig for the "machine," like him all the better for it.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Caroline M. Wilmerding was married at noon yesterday at the house of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, in East 77th street, to John B. Trevor. The drawing room, where the ceremony took place, was decorated with white roses and greens, and an aisle, through which the bridal party passed, was formed by white posts tied with ribbons. At one end of the room a prie-dieu was arranged, and on this the bride and bridegroom knelt during the service. The bride, who was given away by her father, was attired in a gown of white satin, trimmed with appliqué lace, wore a tulle veil fastened with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Her only ornament was a diamond pendant, the bridegroom's gift. Miss Caroline Drayton, daughter of J. Coleman Drayton, and Miss Adele Colgate, daughter of Cora, Countess of Strafford, were the bridesmaids. They were attired in white chiffon trimmed with soft white satin, relieved with blue chiffon sashes. They wore Leghorn hats, decorated with pink roses and foliage, and carried pink roses. Robert W. Goelet was Mr. Trevor's best man and only attendant. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. George A. Strong, of Christ Church, assisted by the Rev. Ralph Brydges, of Islip, Long Island, there were a reception and breakfast. Among those invited were Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Miss Emily Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wharton, Miss Evelyn Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold, Bronson Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Murray, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Murray, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Grenville Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hollins, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Z. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder and Miss Cryder. Mr. Trevor and his bride will spend their honeymoon abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting are at their villa at Tuxedo Park. They will probably spend August at Newport and Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, who are now at Tuxedo, will leave there next month and go to Southampton, Long Island, where they will be the guests of Mrs. Livingston's father, J. Hampden Robb.

Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, their daughter, Miss Ruth Twombly, and their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. M. Burden, will sail for Europe on Thursday next.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard will spend part of next month at Lenox, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane. She will pass the greater part of the summer at Bar Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. John McG. Woodbury have taken the Parrish cottage at Southampton, Long Island, for the summer.

Mrs. Benjamin Brewster will spend the summer at her country home, Scrooby, at Cazenovia, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay have returned from their Western trip and are at their country place at Roslyn, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott have arrived in London from the Continent, and will remain in England until the middle of next month.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., June 25.—The largest social entertainment to-day was a luncheon given by Commander and Mrs. William F. Fullam, U. S. N., of the naval training station. Among the guests were Colonel and Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, J. Thompson Spencer and Dudley Morgan.

Elisha Dyer and Colonel C. L. F. Robinson were among those returning from New York to-day.

Louis L. Lorillard, jr., has returned from an extended visit in Canada.

Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow is expected at her cottage for the season on Saturday.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore will leave Newport to-morrow, preparatory to sailing from New York for Europe on Saturday. They are going to Carlsbad. Senator Wetmore and his son Roger went away to-day.

George I. Scott has joined his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott, at Belmeade for the summer.

Registered at the Newport Casino to-day were George B. De Forest and George I. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg, who had been visiting in Newport, departed to-day for their summer home at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Theodore M. Davis returned this afternoon from a visit in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gordon King, Mrs. William Storrs Wells and Mrs. Harry Peters are expected in Newport before the end of next week.

Robert Sedgwick and Lispenard Stewart returned from New York this evening.

Albert Lewis, of Bear Creek, Penn., is in Newport to inspect his new summer cottage.

William Payne Thompson arrived to-night.

Mrs. Henry Clews has arrived at her cottage.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., June 25.—Lieutenant G. H. Stanton, Royal Navy, of London, is a guest of Mrs. Joshua W. Davis, at the Curtis Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Smith, Mrs. William J. Westcott and Miss Katherine Knapp have arrived for the season.

Major and Mrs. F. C. Grugan, of New York, have opened the Newton Cottage for the summer.

Mrs. William Postlethwaite, of Washington, arrived to-day to spend the summer at the Bishop cottage.

General Alexander S. Webb has arrived at Spring Lawn where he is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre.

Mr. and Mrs. Rowland D. Allen and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, of New York, arrived to-day at Hotel Aspinwall for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Parsons have departed from Stockbridge for Millbrook, N. Y., to attend the wedding of Miss Thorne and Birdseye Blakeman Lewis, of New York.

Mrs. Thomas Denny, sr., Miss Denny, Mrs. Joseph M. Schenck, of New York; Mrs. Alfred Bates, of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Warren McArthur, of Chicago, are at the Maplewood Inn, Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Strawbridge, Miss Stelle, Miss Gillispie, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Dupuy registered at the Hotel Aspinwall to-day.

Miss Emily Biddle arrived to-day at her cottage, Breezy Corners, for the remainder of the season.

Mrs. John Thorndyke and Miss Oliva Thorndyke, of Boston, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, at the Tanglewood.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

Trip to Princeton To-day—Important Conference Saturday.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, June 25.—All arrangements have been made for the trip of the President to Princeton to-morrow to attend the funeral of ex-President Cleveland. A special train of two cars will convey the President to Long Island City. Here a tug will be waiting to take him to Jersey City, where another special train will be taken for Princeton. If schedule time is made the party will reach Princeton at 4:45 and begin the homeward trip at 6 p. m. Oyster Bay will be reached at 9:15.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Loeb will accompany the President to Princeton, and the usual secret service guard will be taken along to protect the Executive.

On Saturday the President will hold an important conference with Secretary Taft and several members of the Republican National Committee. It is expected that the selection of the chairman will be announced after the conference. General Luke E. Wright, who is to succeed Secretary Taft in the War Department, will meet the Secretary in New York and accompany him to Oyster Bay.

GERMAN PRINCES IN YACHT RACE.

Emperor Greets American Boat with "Hail, Columbia'—Hebbinghaus Transferred.

Kiel, June 25.—Emperor William, who is here to attend the yacht races, issued a cabinet order yesterday transferring Captain H. G. Hebbinghaus, the German naval attaché at Washington, to be commandant of the armored cruiser Yorck. Lieutenant Commander Retzmann, who has been the navigating officer of the battleship Braunschweig, has been assigned to the post of naval attaché at Washington.

The Emperor to-day received Lieutenant Commander Reginald R. Belknap, the American naval attaché at Berlin, and the naval attachés of Great Britain, France and Russia on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

American yachtsmen are represented here by Allison V. Armour's auxiliary schooner yacht Utowana, with Jordan Mott on board. As she passed the Hohenzollern when she came into the harbor last evening the Emperor directed the band on his yacht to play "Hail Columbia." Mr. Armour, who came here from Paris by automobile, arrived to-day.

Prince Henry, sailing Tilly XI; the Crown Prince, sailing Angela IV, and Prince Eitel, on board the Elizabeth, took part in the special class race here to-day. There were twenty starters and a fine eleven-knot northwest breeze was blowing over the fifteen-mile course. The Carmen, owned by J. P. Widener, finished first, with the Hevella, owned by O. Protzen, second, and the Odin, owned by A. Luessmann, third. The Crown Prince sailed skilfully and finished sixth.

The King of Saxony has arrived and is the guest of the Emperor on the Hohenzollern.

RECEPTION TO SENATOR WARREN.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 25.—United States Senator Francis E. Warren returned from Chicago and Washington to-day and received the greatest non-partisan reception ever given to a Wyoming man. An immense parade escorted the Senator through the city. His carriage was drawn by two white horses for a block, when pioneers unhitched the team and hauled the carriage by hand. Features of the parade were eight hundred school children, pioneer women in forty-one automobiles and aged pioneers and citizens in carriages.

M'GRANN'S PAIR WIN ANOTHER BLUE.

London, June 25.—R. P. McGrann, of Lancaster, Penn., gathered in some more prizes at the international horse show to-day. In Class 86, pair of horses, any age, not exceeding fifteen hands, his Newsboy and Shopgirl took the first prize, defeating seven British pairs.

MRS. SAGE BUYS OLD RACETRACK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Sag Harbor, Long Island, June 25.—Mrs. Russell Sage has paid, it is estimated, $10,000 for the old Driving Park Association grounds, which she purposes to convert into a public park for the benefit of the village. The property was formerly used as a trotting racetrack and for fairs.

BIRTHDAY HONORS GIVEN.

King Creates Four Peers—Other Elevations Announced.

London, June 25.—The list of honors accorded on the occasion of the official celebration of King Edward's birthday was issued to-day. Four new peers have been created, and there are ten new privy councillors, eleven baronets and twenty-five knights.

The peers include Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose resignation from this post coincides with his elevation, and George Whiteley Whiteley, Member of Parliament for the West Riding of Yorks, who has just resigned the post of Liberal whip. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, and Thomas Wallace Russell, Liberal Member of Parliament for the South Division of Tyrone, are made privy councillors.

Among the baronets are Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton, the well known physician, and Robert William Perks, Liberal Member of Parliament for the South Division of Lincolnshire, who was so closely associated with the late Charles T. Yerkes in his projects for the improvement of the traction system of London. The list of knights includes J. J. Duveen, the art connoisseur, principally on account of his gift to the nation of the Turner Gallery, which is now being built at a cost of $200,000, to hold the works that Turner bequeathed to the nation; James A. H. Murray, of dictionary fame; R. A. Hadfield, president of the Iron and Steel Institute, who married a daughter of Colonel S. M. Wickersham, of Allegheny, Penn.; W. J. Falconbridge,