Amusements.

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

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 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.—A dispatch from Teheran said that the Shah would issue to-morrow a decree dissolving Parliament, and ordering new elections; a general amnesty has been proclaimed. —— The French Senate, by a vote of 155 to 118, passed the bill to buy and operate the Western Railway. —— Fifteen persons were killed and 270 were injured in a collision of trains on the Bombay & Baroda Railway. —— Sultan Abd-el-Aziz is endeavoring to raise another loan of $600,000 from French bankers. —— The Russo-Chinese Bank has decided to withdraw its branches from the Japanese sphere of influence in Manchuria. —— The Marietta, with Mr. Sleeper and his party on board, will leave Willemstad for Guantanamo to-day. —— The Hamburg won the race for schooners at Kiel, the Meteor, with Emperor William at the helm, being second.

DOMESTIC.—The funeral of ex-President Grover Cleveland was held at Princeton, N. J. —— It was announced in Washington that Mr. Taft and his family will spend the summer at the Virginia Hot Springs. —— Representative James S. Sherman continued to make steady progress toward recovery. —— A young man and a young woman, two of a party of four in a skiff on the St. Lawrence River, at Clayton, N. Y., were drowned, their vessel being cut in two by a fast motor boat. —— A monument costing $20,000, to which thirty thousand persons contributed, was unveiled in Worcester, Mass., in memory of Senator Hoar. —— A stable and a cottage on the estate of E. H. Harriman, near Arden, Orange County, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, endangering Mr. Harriman's house and causing the loss of a horse and a number of articles of value belonging to members of the family. —— Congressman Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, in an address before the Illinois Bar Association, attacked the Sherman anti-trust law as indefinite and inefficient. —— Fire destroyed property of the Consolidated Elevator Company and the Northern Pacific Railway at Duluth valued at over $1,000,000.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. —— The Custom House report for the fiscal year showed an increase in exports at this port. —— This city paid its respects to the memory of Grover Cleveland. —— The Independence party, Hearst's organization, said he expected to poll 1,000,000 votes this fall. —— The Western Union Telegraph Company said it would remove its wires from the Sheepshead Bay racetrack because the Coney Island Jockey Club had asked it to pay rent. —— A betting case to test the new law was argued before Justice Bischoff. —— J. G. Lay, American Consul General at Cape Town, visited some American manufacturers to tell them about trade opportunities there. —— The Board of Estimate tabled the resolution to proceed with work on the Riker's Island penitentiary. —— Ex-Alderman H. C. Peters was rearrested after he had been acquitted on the first perjury charge. —— Republicans in five Assembly districts ratified the nominations of Taft and Sherman. —— A Flushing editor died from stab wounds. —— Dr. Darlington wrote Commissioner Bingham asking co-operation in suppressing unnecessary noise, particularly on the Fourth. —— The City Club asked Mayor McClellan to urge the installation of a new fire alarm system in Manhattan. —— It was learned that two American athletes would stoke their way across to compete in the Olympic games. —— A Mount Vernon delegation protested to Receiver Whitridge against the abolishment of transfers on the Union and Third Avenue railways.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 68.

THE NEGRO AT DENVER.

Colonel Watterson, in his new capacity as an evangelist of Bryanism, has suggested a departure in Democratic policy which will probably interest and astonish the Democratic South. The colonel seems to think that support for the Bryan ticket can be gained in certain Northern states by appealing to that element among the negro voters which has expressed dissatisfaction with the Roosevelt administration's action in dismissing the negro troops concerned in the "shooting up" of Brownsville. A great deal of this dissatisfaction was, in our opinion, carefully worked up for factional purposes. But whether or not it represents a serious grievance, Colonel Watterson favors trying to turn it to the advantage of the Democratic national ticket. He wants the Denver convention to make a declaration of some sort—inviting the aid of the colored voter and promising him some measure of recognition within the Democratic party. As the editor of "The Louisville Courier-Journal" puts it:

> Give us a plank, then, Mr. Platformmaker at Denver, or a Resolution in Convention, opening the doors to the Colored Brother, and no matter what is the issue, good will come of it.

If Colonel Watterson possessed a keener sense of humor he would flinch before the suggestion that the Democratic party, with its record of unbroken hostility to the adoption and enforcement of the Fifteenth Amendment, should "open the doors to the Colored Brother." Such an invitation could only resemble in its sincerity and cordiality the invitation given to the confiding fly by the hospitable spider. The Colored Brother may not be at all times as wise as the serpent, but he has a memory, and his experiences as a voter in states where Democratic rule is established must suggest to him the fate which he will suffer if he ventures within the lair of the Democratic tiger.

"What do they [the negroes] owe the Republican party?" asks Colonel Watterson. "In our opinion, nothing," he boldly answers. But the pertinence of the answer depends entirely on the point of view assumed by the respondent. If the right to vote is of no account, Colonel Watterson may be partly justified; for the Republican party gave the negro the suffrage and the Democratic party, whenever it has had the chance, has taken it away from him. Enfranchisement, says the editor of "The Courier-Journal," proved "a curse rather than a blessing" to the negro. So he ought to be more grateful to the Democratic party for lifting the curse of suffrage than to the Republican party for giving him something which only got him into trouble.

We do not believe, however, that this line of argument will appeal very strongly to the negroes in Northern states like New York, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, who are to be invited to vote the Democratic party into power because it has disfranchised the Colored Brother in most of the Southern states and will disfranchise him in the border and Northern states whenever it gets a good opportunity. The Democrats in Maryland are now making a second attempt to impose an ancestry voting qualification, which baldly discriminates against the negro. The same test will be applied in West Virginia, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri whenever the Democratic party gains a safe control in those states. And if the negro is to be disfranchised in states where he constitutes less than a fifth of the electorate, the Democratic party will readily find an excuse for disfranchising him everywhere so soon as it is in a position to do so. The Denver convention may open the door to the Colored Brother. But if he walks in the door thus opened will snap behind him and he will never get through it again except as a disfranchised elector.

THE RECOUNT.

The result of the recount will hardly increase the regret which many of his friends have felt from the first that Mayor McClellan opposed an examination into his title, thereby, almost of necessity, suggesting the thought that he was fearful of losing his office. But Mr. Hearst is badly damaged by the outcome. He misled a great many persons into the belief that he had been robbed of the election. He made bitter personal attacks upon the regularly elected officials. He traded upon the popular love of justice and desire for pure elections. And now, after long efforts to delay the exposure, the emptiness of his pretensions and the shallowness of his claims to popular sympathy are completely disclosed. The Mayor played into the hands of his enemy, and he ought to be thankful that his efforts to prevent the recount were unsuccessful.

The only persons who come out of the recount with credit are the much abused election officers. Their error in counting amounted to only about one-seventh of one per cent, by no means a bad showing. All in all, this going behind the scenes of an election night has emphasized anew the old observation that with a perfect voting machine a larger percentage of the electorate would succeed in registering their intentions, for a considerable element of the voters are apparently too clumsy fingered to make cross marks in a circle. But so far as the counting of the ballots is concerned, it shows that the present laws secure honesty and a high degree of accuracy.

LICENSE TRANSFERS.

Alderman Dowling has raised a question which is neither simple nor trivial. His bill to prevent the owners of licensed newsstands, fruit stands, bootblacking stands, etc., from selling their property probably affects the fortunes of at least ten thousand small dealers. Alderman Levine says there are fourteen hundred soda water stands in the 8th Assembly District alone. It would be a serious blunder, particularly at the present moment, to work even a slight injury to this large commercial class. Before the Board of Aldermen makes an ordinance of Mr. Dowling's proposal, it must convince both itself and the interested parties that the bill will do only what it seeks to accomplish, namely, put an end to speculation and cheating in the transfer of licenses. But this cannot be easily shown.

Mr. Dowling does well to aim a blow at these evils. It is notorious that some enterprising citizens reap fat profits by trafficking in licenses and the stands that go with them. It is usually the license, rather than the stand, which makes this business attractive; for licenses, like kissing, go by favor, and they come in bitter reality, though not in theory, from individual aldermen, not simply from the Commissioner of Licenses. The man who holds an exclusive option upon the favor of a city father in the matter of licenses can sell his privilege at monopoly prices. This means that the poor and the politically friendless can secure no licenses. The injustice should be ended, but can it be by forbidding the transfer of licenses? It is hard to see how. So long as the alderman is a politician, and controls the issue of licenses, speculation continues, whether licenses are transferable or not.

The chief objection to Mr. Dowling's plan, however, is the one raised by the newsdealers' and the bootblacks' associations—an untransferable license robs the holder of the market value of his stand, which is due to his own foresight in choosing its location, his skill in building up a trade and the "good will" which his friendships and his personality have helped create. When circumstances force or tempt the licensee to abandon his stand, all this acquired value reverts, for all practical purposes, to the alderman. Thus the temptation to speculate in licenses will be greatly increased instead of diminished. It is well, therefore, that Mr. Dowling's bill will have a second public hearing next Monday. Some bootblack may, on that occasion, profitably remind the Board of Aldermen that if a public service corporation is allowed to reckon its franchise among its assets and to sell the same, a street corner merchant may logically do the same with his license.

"HIGHER UP" ERRORS.

An instructive example of a common and mischievous error was set forth the other day in our New Jersey news columns in an article telling of the apparent failure of the campaign against mosquitoes. In various places, it was said, which were formerly infested by almost intolerable plagues of mosquitoes, but which for the last few years have been freed therefrom through the draining of marshes and other methods employed by the state, the insects have this year appeared in their former numbers, indicating to the superficial observer a failure of the preventive measures. That judgment is, however, erroneous, as examination shows. The trouble is that the individual municipalities are neglecting their part of the work. The state dug the ditches and drained the marshes which were the breeding places of the pests, but it left to the municipalities the task of keeping the drains in effective condition, and that they have failed to do. In some places where due attention has been given to the matter and the work of the state has been faithfully complemented by local efforts immunity from the insect scourge is maintained, and there is no reason to doubt that the same would be true everywhere else if a like course had been pursued.

The trouble is that individuals, municipalities and states are all too prone to look to some power "higher up" to do what needs to be done, like the carter praying to Hercules in the old fable. States look to the nation to do things for them which they ought to do themselves, though they are quick enough to resent what they call "federal interference with state rights" when the national government makes its authority commensurate with its responsibility. Counties and cities expect the state to do things which they ought to do for themselves, and then clamor for "home rule" when the state takes in hand their neglected duties. Individuals neglect matters which properly pertain to them, in hope that the public authorities will perform the work, and then complain of official meddling and oppression when that is done. It is the old story of putting responsibility upon the other man and of doing nothing one's self which another can be made to do.

Such a policy is inimical to the fundamental principles of good government and of efficient administration. Perhaps it is permissible under a despotism or a purely paternal government, but it is contrary to the genius of American institutions, though we are not sure that it is not actually more prevalent here than in other lands. The true principle is that duties should be performed whenever possible by those whom they most directly concern. The man who lets a pool of water stand near his house when a few minutes with a spade would drain it, because he thinks the town or the state ought to drain it for him, deserves to be pestered by mosquitoes. The community which neglects to maintain in efficiency the drainage system which the state created for it deserves to suffer the penalty. There was much wisdom in the old Jewish rule which made every man accountable for the street before his own door, and it might profitably be applied to some of our modern problems.

THE RIGHT OF QUIET.

There is scarcely anything easier than the ridiculing of that which is good and wise, unless, indeed, it be the crackling of thorns under a pot, which is akin to it. Thus there is current at this time a lot of cachinnation over the ordinance adopted by a suburban town making it a misdemeanor to keep a dog which barks and howls at night, to the disturbance of neighbors, and we hear sapient observations about "blue laws against noise" and excruciatingly "cute" comments on forbidding dogs to bark. Indeed, it is intimated that some society for something or other may contest the law on the ground that it is cruel to forbid a dog his right to bark and howl all he pleases. The fact is, of course, that the ordinance in question is a perfectly reasonable and proper one. We might say it is or should be regarded as indispensable in any decently governed community. No doubt men have a right to keep dogs, under certain conditions, and dogs have a right to bark, or, at least, it is their nature to do so. But to say that a man's right to keep a lop-eared hound that howls all night is superior to his neighbor's right to sleep and to health is absurd. So men have a right to keep swine. But we doubt if a man would be permitted to keep half a dozen pigs in a sty in the front yard of his Fifth avenue house.

Nor are barking and howling curs the only, if, indeed, the chief, offenders against the right of quiet. It is a strange thing that while the old-fashioned town criers, announcing items of news with clanging bell and bawling voice, are now obsolete, save in Nantucket, the same rude and primitive method of advertising businesses is still in vogue right here in this supposedly most up to date of cities. We should regard it as absurd to have men go through the streets yelling that John Smith was elected Mayor of Podunk or that Castro had issued his eleven thousandth manifesto, but we seem to think it all right that they should thus proclaim that Smith has strawberries to sell or that Jones pays cash for old clothes. It is an ancient matter, we know. Away back in Elizabeth's reign the Common Council of London adopted an ordinance forbidding hucksters and pedlers to cry their wares in the streets. Again, in 1635, the same authority forbade the noisy cries of "oyster wives, herb wives, tripe wives, pedlers and petty chapmen" under penalty of being flogged. But the fact that an evil is of ancient date is no reason for perpetually tolerating it.

The fact needs to be practically recognized that unnecessary noises are a pernicious nuisance, inimical not only to comfort but also to health and life, which ought to be forbidden and suppressed. The town which treats howling dogs and squalling cats as nuisances and punishes those who maintain them takes a commendable step forward in civilization and humanity. The city which will put a stop to the needless noises of its streets by day and by night will win an enviable distinction.

FIFTH AVENUE USHERS.

A new idea has been promulgated which the author may fairly call his own, even after he has given it to the Fifth Avenue Association. Historians are at a loss to cite a case in which merchants have lined a thoroughfare with a corps of uniformed ushers for the protection and enlightenment of passers by. The plan displays quite as much cleverness as originality. Perhaps it was suggested by the "panhandlers" who have lately infested the central stretches of the avenue and made themselves unusually offensive to shoppers. But the scheme, as developed, is much more than a protective one; it aims to create a new "profession" which shall be to the street what the floor walker is to the department store. Fifth avenue is the fashion shop of the United States, and the stretch of asphalt and flagstone running up the middle is only the main aisle therein. Thus does open air floor walking become a twentieth century expediency.

But the Fifth avenue usher will be more than a bargain counter topographer. In him must be blended the local wisdom of a cabby, a dash of the policemen's authority and the polish of a best man at a wedding. The programme makes him competent to tell the Iowa school teacher offhand where she can get a matchbox like the one her cousin got last summer in New York; to pilot the elderly and the nervous through the stream of automobiles; to inform the stout woman with a diamond studded watch on her exterior that the man gazing rapturously at the imitation Rembrandt in the art store window is "Klondike Charley," the supple-wristed; also to discourage roller skating. Can one hundred gentlemen of this calibre be found?

We hope that the usher will be particularly careful as to the scientific accuracy of the information he dispenses. Receiving wages from an association which, as a body, is eager to maintain the reputation of its avenue, he ought to rise above prejudice and favor in advising shoppers. If he knows that old Isokemalli Kan imports his genuine Bokharas from The Bronx, and frankly imparts that warning, will not the usher's employers rise up with a much duped public and call him blessed? Surely, in this direction lie opportunities for honest sellers and buyers alike. If Broadway and Wall Street also had ushers to tell the truth about imitation pleasures and mining stock, the Society for Improving the Breed of Suckers would move its headquarters over to Hoboken and the wave of prosperity would begin to throw spray.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The need of improving discipline in New York public schools is a cold, hard fact, from which the authorities cannot escape, even when aided by the loftiest ideals of government by kindness. New emphasis is given to the situation by the recent report of the committee on elementary schools and the board of superintendents, and a solution of present managerial difficulties is offered which suggests the prevalence of insubordination. The investigators recommend that three more disciplinary schools be established, one in each of the three most populous boroughs, and that corporal punishment be permitted in these institutions at the discretion of the teachers. The present disciplinary school and the three proposed ones being intended solely for genuine incorrigibles, the number of temper trying, sullen, mischievous and stubborn pupils not beyond easy redemption may be guessed at only with the aid of a lively imagination. It is no wonder that the majority of teachers demand the general revival of corporal punishment or that they need a long summer vacation.

It is very doubtful, though, whether discipline among the rank and file can be improved by building more disciplinary schools. However disguised in name, these are really reform schools of a milder sort, and by housing them in special buildings their distinct, *quasi* punitive character is accentuated—at least in children's minds. Thus separated from ordinary schools and ruled by special teachers, they must develop still further peculiarities of instruction and routine, in which discomfort will be a dominant mark. Hence, pupils sentenced to them will feel highly honored by the distinction, and teachers, knowing this and also the dangers attending association of many birds of a feather, will be loath to consign to them anybody who is not hopelessly unmanageable. The chances are good, then, that hundreds of high spirited young scamps will be allowed to continue their capers, greatly to the joy of their classmates. But the correction of these natural boys is the one urgent problem of disciplinarians, and this plainly calls for "local treatment." That is, each large school should have its own disciplinary department, say a room or two whither the obstreperous might be sent without the pomp that attends banishment to a great, awful, distant reformatory. Pupils should be in such a department on probation and for an indeterminate commitment. The genuinely incorrigible would finally be sent to the borough disciplinary school; all the others would return, greatly chastened, to their classes. In comparison with the value of the increased efficiency of teachers thus gained, the cost of such a system would be trifling. And no happier compromise between the evils of universal corporal punishment and the evils of maudlin tenderness has yet been suggested.

If New York is to offer a candidate for Vice-President at Denver, why not take the most conspicuous and representative Democrat now in active politics, the Hon. Charles F. Murphy?

Of course refuse gleaners on tricycles will pick up rubbish much more rapidly than their colleagues afoot can. But will not the Independent Order of Slovens simply bombard the pavement more vigorously with banana skins and lighter artillery? The city does not need a tricycle squad nearly so much as it needs a corps of sharpshooters to wing rubbish throwers.

Solar eclipses which are partial, like to-morrow's, have little attraction for the professional astronomer. That which he cares most to see, the faintly luminous and widely spreading envelope known as the corona, is visible only when the sun's disk is completely concealed. On the other hand, partial eclipses are not devoid of popular interest. Inasmuch as the one announced for to-morrow occurs at a convenient hour—between 10 o'clock and 1 o'clock—it will probably receive due attention if the weather continues favorable. Persons who stay away from church to observe it can double their contributions a week later.

The announcement "June Bug flies well" relates to an aeronautic experiment. As a statement of fact in entomology it would be correct but superfluous.

A Western inventor proposes to insure smokeless combustion in locomotive furnaces by the injection of heated air, and it is reported that his apparatus is soon to be tested by the Illinois Central, the Rock Island and St. Paul roads. The feasibility of preventing the emission of smoke by careful stoking has been demonstrated repeatedly. If the same object could be attained automatically there would be a better promise of reform. The new plan is apparently worth watching.

Clearing all stray curs from the streets and administering to them the happy dispatch will be a good thing for the animals themselves as well as for humanity. The former will be freed from actual and the latter from the menace of possible suffering.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A philanthropist was kept busy for a little while yesterday buying tickets at a cent apiece for warm and thirsty and not overclean little boys at the Nathan Straus milk booth, in City Hall Park. Presently he saw a little fellow pass his yellow ticket to a companion, who slipped it into his pocket and then resumed his place in front of the window where the tickets are sold. The woman in charge, who sells about seven thousand tickets a day, said that some of the children carry on traffic in these tickets, and that she had been compelled to warn people against a number of the boys who begged for but never drank milk.

"You are something of an inventor, are you not?" asked the caller.
"I have done a few things in the inventing line," answered the man in the repair shop.
"Well," said the other, unwrapping a package he had brought with him, "here's an eight-day clock that has been in the family for sixteen years. What I want you to do is to put an alarm in it that will ring for two hours if somebody doesn't go and wind it on the morning of the eighth day."—Chicago Tribune.

Friends of Judge Samuel R. Artman, of Lebanon, Ind., are booming him for the Prohibition nomination for President. He is a Circuit Court judge of Boone County, Ind., and gave a decision against the constitutionality of licensing saloons on February 13, 1907. According to the decision the State of Indiana had no more right to license liquor selling than to license gambling, being dangerous to public morals and public safety. The decision supported the claims of the Anti-Nuisance League of Indiana and was hailed by Prohibitionists as affording a means of combating liquor selling throughout the nation. Since the decision Judge Artman has been in demand as a lecturer for prohibition.

Reggy—You rude ruffian! I'll knock your brains out.
Dennis—Shure, an' thot's phwhere yez hov an advantage over me.—Illustrated Bits.

Deaths from lockjaw caused by Fourth of July injuries are growing fewer, according to figures in "The Baltimore Sun." In the last five years there have been in the United States 786 cases, 721 resulting in death. Of the latter, 608 were due to blank cartridge wounds. The number of deaths from lockjaw resulting from Fourth of July wounds, however, is decreasing, probably due to less frequent use of blank cartridges as noise producers. In 1903 there were 415 cases, but last year there were only 73. There is a statute in Maryland, which is rigidly enforced by the police, prohibiting the sale of the toy cartridge pistol, to which many cases of lockjaw have been traced.

Friend—Halloa, Pat! I scarcely knew you with your whiskers off.
Pat—The same wid me, me bhoy; I didn't know meself when I looked into the glass, except by me voice.—Tit-Bits.

The remarkable success of the Semi-Teetotal Pledge Association of England was reported at its recent annual meeting in London. The motto of the organization is "No Drinks Between Meals." The association was formed in January, 1903, and in the five years and six months of its existence it has induced 180,000 people to subscribe to its purposes and sign its pledges. Among its backers is the Bishop of London.

"Has my boy been kind to dumb animals to-day?"
"Yes, grandma; I let your canary out of the cage, and when my cat caught it I set Towser on her."—Pick Me Up.

The "Neue Freie Presse," of Vienna, publishes an interview with Dr. Edwin G. Cooley, in which the head of the public schools of Chicago says many laudatory things about the Vienna schools, and praises both the teachers and the pupils. "You give the pupils practical knowledge of foreign languages," he said, "and they conquer the difficulties much better than our boys. One of your pupils conversed with me in English, and his command of words and his pronunciation were remarkably good. I am sure you would have to look long in one of our schools before you could find a scholar of American parentage who would speak German as fluently."

"Club women in Boston," said the head line.
"Dear, dear," commented the nearsighted man, unable to read the context. "I never would have thought it possible. Why, the very worst we do in Philadelphia is to neglect to give 'em a seat."—Philadelphia Ledger.

CLEVELAND AND HUGHES.

From The Utica Press.

Despite his lack of personal popularity with "the boys" who run the machine, Mr. Cleveland was the only Democrat of modern times elected President, and he was successful twice. It would appear that the possession of these traits and characteristics is, after all, no handicap, and that they describe the fashion of man the people like to put in office. Those who say that Governor Hughes is not strong have been making their reckoning and taking their count in the wrong place. They have been talking with the ward heelers, the bosses big and little and the practical politicians. If they will talk to the plain people they will find to the contrary, just as the enemies of Grover Cleveland found in at least two elections. It is always well enough to remember, you know, that the plain people do most of the voting.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Several out-of-town weddings of interest to New York society are set for to-day, among them being that of Miss Charlotte P. Thorne and Birdseye Blakeman Lewis, at Grace Church, Millbrook, N. Y., where the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Oakleigh Thorne, have a country place. Miss Margaret Thorne will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss May Weatherbee, Miss Dorothy Schoonmaker, Miss Margaret French, Miss Edith Rossler and Miss Catherine Burton. Stephen Peabody, jr., will be Mr. Lewis's best man, and the ushers chosen are Thomas Blakeman, Marshall Bartholomew, Kenelm C. Bolton, Harold Jones, John D. Wing, 2d, and Carroll Robertson. A reception at the country home of the bride's parents will follow the ceremony.

Another out-of-town wedding to-day will be that of Miss Rosalie Wardwell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lansing Wardwell, and the Rev. Alleyne Carleton Howell. It will take place in St. Mary's Church, Springfield Centre, near Richfield Springs, N. Y., and after the ceremony there will be a reception at Pinehurst, the country place of the bride's parents, at Springfield Centre.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who spent the spring at their country place at Garrison-on-the-Hudson, will sail to-day for Europe. They will return late in August and go to Garrison for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthus C. Blagden, who were married at St. Thomas's Church on Monday last, will sail from Boston for Europe to-day. Mrs. Blagden was Miss Lydia Mason Jones, daughter of Mrs. Arthur Mason Jones, who sailed for Europe with her son, Arthur Mason Jones, on Thursday last.

Coadjutor Bishop and Mrs. David H. Greer, who sailed for Europe a short time ago to spend part of the summer abroad, will return to this country about the middle of August and go to East Hampton, Long Island, for the remainder of the season. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. McLane, are occupying a cottage at East Hampton for the summer.

Mrs. Frederic Neilson will arrive in town to-day from Wellesley, Mass., where she has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell. She will be at the Gotham until she sails for Europe early next month.

Commander and Mrs. J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N., have gone to Bar Harbor, Me., for the summer. The engagement of their daughter, Miss Jacqueline Kelley, to Joseph Ballister Russell, jr., of Boston, was recently announced.

Mrs. William Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander will sail for Europe to-day, to remain abroad throughout the summer.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore and the Misses Wetmore arrived in town last night from Newport and will sail for Europe to-day.

The Countess Giuseppi Della Gherardesca is the guest for a few days of Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, at Mount Kisco. She will return to town next week and will remain for a few days at the Gotham before going on to Newport to visit her father, Henry A. C. Taylor. Later in the summer she will sail for Europe to join her husband, Count Della Gherardesca, and his mother, who sailed a few days ago for the other side.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne have opened their house at Bernardsville, N. J., for the summer.

Mrs. Frederic B. Jennings and Miss Jennings will sail for Europe on July 15.

SOCIAL NOTES AT NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., June 26.—Seth Barton French has taken possession of the Graves Point Fishing Club, as the owner, J. Pierpont Morgan, is not expected in Newport this summer.

William Payne Thompson was registered at the Newport Casino to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond are expected to return to Newport on their steam yacht Diana before the end of the month.

Colonel Delancey Kane will entertain the members of the Society of the Cincinnati on the evening of July 3.

Cyrus H. K. Curtis, of Philadelphia, was in Newport to-day on his steam yacht Lyndonia.

Mrs. John Nicholas Brown returned from New York this afternoon.

Gibson Fahnestock, jr., and William Murray have returned to Newport from the boat races at New London.

Mrs. Tompkins McIlvane, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Edward T. Potter.

Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, accompanied by the Misses Wetmore, left Newport this afternoon for New York, where they will join Senator Wetmore and Roger Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Gouverneur Morris, of New York, are expected to spend a portion of the summer in Newport.

Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford is the first of the social colony to make her appearance on Bellevue avenue driving a tandem. She was out this afternoon for the first time.

Miss Alice Grosvenor has returned from a Providence visit.

Mrs. Robert Walton Goelet has returned from New York.

Edward J. Berwind arrived from New York last evening.

Major Edmund J. Curley, of New York, arrived for the season this afternoon.

Miss Dorothea Kane, who attended the boat races at New London, has returned to Newport.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., June 26.—Mrs. John E. Alexandre entertained at bridge whist this afternoon at Spring Lawn for her mother, Mrs. Alexander Webb. The prizes were won by Mrs. Richard S. Dana, Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw and Miss Anna Shaw. Others who played were Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Helen Parish, Mrs. George W. Folsom, Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mrs. William Pollock and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gibb, with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Adams and Mr. and Mrs. Howard W. Maxwell, of Glen Cove, Long Island, came up to-night to the Hotel Aspinwall for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton have Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence, of Groton, Mass., as their guests at The Mount.

John Hall McKay came up to-night for a few days in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George T. Maxwell at Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Clark Voorhees is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom.

Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jaques entertained at dinner to-night at Home Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Peters, of New York, arrived this week at their country place in Great Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Thayer, of Boston, are at the Curtis Hotel.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn is at Pine Croft, his country estate, for the week end.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Morgan have opened Ventfort Hall for the rest of the summer.

Miss Emily Rodgers, of New York, is to sing at an afternoon recital in the tea house in Cold Brook Gardens on the afternoon of July 1. Miss Rodgers is a guest of the Misses Barnes at Cold Brook.

J. W. Robinson and J. Raymond Robinson, of Buffalo; John H. Woodhouse, of Jersey City, and W. R. Beare, of New York, have arrived.

TAFTS GOING TO HOT SPRINGS.

To Spend the Summer at the Virginia Health Resort.

Washington, June 26.—Secretary and Mrs. Taft will close their home in this city within the next two weeks and, accompanied by the younger son, Charles, will go to Hot Springs, Va., for the summer. Miss Helen Taft will make a visit in the South before joining her parents at Hot Springs, while Robert, the elder son, will spend his vacation at Murray Bay, Canada, where the Taft family have gone for many years to spend the summer.

Mrs. Taft and Charles arrived here from New London, Conn., shortly after 6 o'clock to-night, and were driven in the War Department carriage to their home in K street. The household goods are being packed in readiness for leaving the house, which Mr. Taft has occupied since he became Secretary of War in February, 1904. His lease expires in October and he will not return to the K street house. Mrs. Taft said to-night that she will go with the Secretary and Charles to Hot Springs as soon as Mr. Taft's engagements permit, probably in the next ten days.

MR. TAFT TO VISIT MR. ROOT.

Utica, N. Y., June 26.—It is reported from Clinton that in the near future, and following the return of Secretary Root from Muldoon's, Secretary Taft will pay a visit to Mr. Root's summer home, on College Hill, and remain several days. The date has not yet been arranged. Mr. Sherman will also be a guest at the Root home at the same time, and it is expected that the work of the campaign will be mapped out then.

ACTORS TO "ROOT" FOR TAFT.

Theatrical performers believe they owe something to their country, and in numerous cities the players are already voicing their opinion of the Republican nominee for President, but here in New York the women of the profession are to be brought together to "root" for Taft from now until Election Day. The women performers in "The Merry-Go-Round" have organized what they call the "Theatrical Women's Taft Club," and elected Stella Tracey president. Franklin P. Adams presided at the meeting yesterday afternoon, at the New Circle Theatre, where the organization was formed. Raymond Hitchcock read a paper on "Why the Republican Party Should Be Successful in November."

QUEEN AMELIE STARTS FOR BRAZIL.

Lisbon, June 26.—Queen Amélie, widow of King Carlos, who was assassinated last February, left here to-day for Rio de Janeiro. Her majesty is taking with her the gifts which King Carlos had intended to present to President Penna.

The government's proposal to create a commission with full power to decide whether the advances of money to the royal family were legal has aroused intense hostility among the Republicans, who say it is an attempt to smother further investigation and end the debate in Parliament.

AMBASSADOR RIDDLE BETTER.

St. Petersburg, June 26.—John W. Riddle, the American Ambassador to Russia, is making slow but steady progress toward recovery. Mr. Riddle has been threatened with an attack of pneumonia. He entered a hospital here on June 11, and it is believed that he will be able to leave the institution in a fortnight. The doctors probably will recommend that their patient go abroad to recuperate.

STATUE OF LAFAYETTE IN PARIS.

Paris, June 26.—The bronze statue of Lafayette, the gift of American school children to France, was hoisted on its pedestal in the Place du Louvre this afternoon, in the presence of Paul Bartlett, its sculptor; Alexander Revell, acting president of the Lafayette Memorial Commission, and a number of other French sculptors. The ceremony of unveiling will probably be held on July 4. It will be brief and informal.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY GETS $100,000.

Northfield, Vt., June 26.—By the will of the late Curtis B. Brainerd, of Cleveland, a bequest of $100,000 is provided for Norwich University, according to announcement made to-day by President Charles H. Spooner, of the university. The money is to be used by the university trustees "in such a manner as the best interests of the university may demand," according to the terms of the will.

A GIFT FROM W. W. ASTOR.

London, June 26.—William Waldorf Astor has given $5,000 to assist the British school at Athens to carry on its excavations in Laconia, Greece.

THE HAMBURG WINS AT KIEL.

Emperor William at Helm of Meteor, Which Finishes Second.

Kiel, June 26.—The race for schooners in the Kiel Regatta to-day was won by the Hamburg, a German yacht. The Meteor, with Emperor William at the helm, finished second, sixteen seconds behind the Hamburg, corrected time. The Germania, owned by Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, the husband of Bertha Krupp, lost her first race by more than five minutes. The corrected times of the schooners were: The Hamburg, 2:55:11; the Meteor, 2:55:27; the Germania, 3:00:50. The race was sailed over a thirty-three-knot course. A fresh northwest breeze was blowing.

The King of Saxony, who was on board the Meteor with Emperor William, occasionally took a hand in sailing the vessel.

REAR ADMIRAL GOODRICH HONORED.

Word reached Brooklyn yesterday that Rear Admiral Casper F. Goodrich, commandant of the Brooklyn navy yard, has been selected to represent the United States navy at the celebration of the founding of the University of Saragossa, Spain, in September. The army will be represented by Major General Leonard Wood, ex-commander in chief of the army in the Philippines. Major General Wood is now in Europe. It is expected that Rear Admiral Goodrich will leave Brooklyn toward the last of August and that he will return early in October. It is understood that the Navy Department will not name his successor until next winter, contrary to reports. The date of his retirement is January 7, 1909.

MR. WU JOINED BY HIS FAMILY.

Washington, June 26.—Happiness reigns at the Chinese Legation to-day, the family circle being made complete by the arrival from China of Mme. Wu, her son and his wife and a granddaughter. The reunited family will remain in the city some time, no summer plans having been made.

NEW LEGAL ADVISER FOR GOVERNOR.

Albany, June 26.—Governor Hughes to-day announced the appointment of Owen L. Potter, of Albany, as counsel to the Governor, to succeed Edward Sandford, resigned. Mr. Potter was born in Ithaca on June 21, 1865, and was graduated from the Cornell Law School in 1889. He has been identified with state work for several years. Since 1905 he has been connected with the executive department.

TO GIVE PARTY FOR WORKING GIRLS.

Mrs. James Speyer will give her annual party to the Working Girls' Club at the Speyer country place, at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson, this afternoon.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Europe are:

THE PHILADELPHIA, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. S. R. Bertron.	Mr. and Mrs. George F. Wetmore.
Mrs. S. P. Breckenridge.	Miss Marion Talbot.
Justice and Mrs. J. W. Gerard.	Charles C. Spaulding.
Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Knight.	

THE KROONLAND, FOR ANTWERP.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Glenn.	Miss G. N. Whipp.
Miss Elizabeth Miller.	Mr. and Mrs. John Allen Boone.
James B. Reynolds.	Mr. and Mrs. George V. Massey.

THE MINNEHAHA, FOR LONDON.

Mrs. J. F. Cowperthwaite.	Herbert F. Gunnison.
Cleveland E. Dodge.	Mr. and Mrs. John A. Rutherfurd.
Mrs. B. F. Dos Passos.	William S. Washburn.
Mrs. Nicholas Fish.	

THE CARMANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mr. and Mrs. George Arents.	Alexander Finn.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce.	Mrs. Daniel Lord.
Stanley Fargo.	Mr. and Mrs. Percival Roberts.

THE PATRICIA, FOR HAMBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Clark.	Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Saunders.
Miss Florence M. Shirt.	Miss Ethel C. Wilson.
Mr. and Mrs. George T. Clarkson.	Mrs. E. Faber.

THE CALEDONIA, FOR GLASGOW.

W. C. H. Brown.	Mr. and Mrs. A. W. H. Jameson.
Dr. Thomas Chalmers.	Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. King.
Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Hastings.	Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Nelson.
Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Hyde.	
William McAdoo.	

THE BRASILE, FOR NAPLES.

Miss Sarah M. Aldrich.	Professor and Mrs. Augustus Trowbridge.
Victor H. Hedden.	Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McVey.
Miss Olive J. Harris.	

Travellers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

THE CELTIC, FROM LIVERPOOL.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Clifton Brown.	Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCreery.
Mrs. Robert Irving Jenks.	Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Oliver.
Mrs. Thomas McKean.	