Amusements.

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ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CASINO—8:15—The Mikado.
CONEY ISLAND — Brighton Beach Park, Dreamland, Luna Park.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
GAIETY—8:20—Her Husband's Wife.
GAIETY—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Tillie's Nightmare.
HUDSON—8:15—The Spendthrift.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Folies of 1910.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Arcadians.
LYRIC—8:20—A Matinee Idol.
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New-York Tribune.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1910.

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; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The House postal savings bank bill was accepted by a vote of 44 to 25; the campaign publicity, public buildings and reclamation bond issue bills were passed. House: A bill permitting patentees to sue the government for unauthorized use of inventions was passed.

FOREIGN.—Count Zeppelin's great airship, the Deutschland, made a trip with twenty passengers, from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf in nine hours. Montague Charles Eliot and Miss Helen Post were married in London. Rumania has sent an ultimatum to Greece demanding apologies and compensation for an attack on a Rumanian steamer at the Piræus. The conductors and trainmen's organization on the Grand Trunk and C. P. lines has refused to accept the award of the board of arbitration. The World Missionary Conference in Edinburgh discussed a report on the preparation of missionaries. The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce decided to hold its next meeting at Boston. King George created the Duke of Cornwall Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester; the prince will be sixteen years old to-day. Bills were introduced in the French Parliament designed to increase the birth rate by means of penalties for single men and higher salaries for heads of large families.

DOMESTIC.—President Taft expressed much gratification at the final passage of the postal savings bank bill, which he regards as one of the most beneficial pieces of legislation ever enacted. The Ohio Democratic Convention renominated Judson Harmon for Governor and indorsed him in strong terms for the Presidency of the United States in 1912. In a convention devoid of features Pennsylvania Republicans nominated Congressman John K. Tener for Governor and adopted a platform indorsing the administration of President Taft. The new United States Court of Customs Appeals announced its first decisions in Washington. Judge Harmon, at Salem, Mass., allowed the will of Isaac C. Wyman, who left his millions to Princeton University to found a graduate school. President Schurman, at Ithaca, N. Y., announced that Cornell University would receive the major part of the estate of Goldwin Smith. Alumnæ Day was observed at Wellesley College, hundreds of graduates being in attendance. Williams College, at Williamstown, Mass., conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on Governor Hughes.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. Mr. Roosevelt denied the report that he had spoken in opposition to Governor Hughes's plans regarding the Cobb direct primaries bill. Mr. Roosevelt's talk at a "camp fire" luncheon in his honor pleased Gifford Pinchot and was kept a profound secret. T. F. Ryan, in a statement made as he sailed for Europe, said there was only one J. P. Morgan and would never be another. A warrant for the arrest of Magistrate Higginbotham, of Brooklyn, was issued by Surrogate Ketchum. The Lehigh Valley Railroad increased its capital stock to $80,000,000, of which $20,000,000 will go to stockholders at par. An examination of the diary kept by Paul Hamburger, who was shot to death in the office of Saturi Ellis, showed that Ellis was in extensive mining stock deals. Exercises at City Hall before and after the parade were outlined by a sub-committee of the Independence Day committee. The Sinking Fund Commission took steps to condemn property for a terminal to be used by the Brooklyn and Manhattan Ferry Company.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 88 degrees; lowest, 71.

STILL DREAMING.

These are trying days for Democratic Representatives in Congress who have already carried the next House, elected Champ Clark Speaker and installed themselves in desirable committee chairmanships. They have been talking all spring about the landslide which is to convert a Republican majority of 44 in this house into a Democratic majority of 144 or thereabouts in the next one. That beautiful dream was based on the belief that the Republican party in Congress had been split into two irreconcilable factions, each more intent on injuring the other than in advancing party interests, and that the President's legislative programme could not escape wreckage because of these destructive stalwart-insurgent feuds. Many of the dreamers are still dreaming, if we are to judge from some remarkable outgivings of the Hon. John Gill, a Maryland Representative, recently reported in "The Baltimore Sun." Mr. Gill's interview is described by "The Sun's" Washington correspondent as "striking." It is, indeed, "striking," as an exhibition of retarded cerebration, the output of a statesman who must have dropped off to slumber more than a month ago and who is still talking in his sleep. Said Mr. Gill:

> His [the President's] administration is but fifteen months old, and yet, beginning as it did with everything in its favor, it is confronted with a party in both branches of Congress hopelessly divided, every policy which the President fathered twisted, torn and battered into such shape as to be almost unrecognizable to him, his associates disgruntled and disgusted with each other and discredited before and despised by the country.

It is almost a pity to wake up the Baltimore sleep-talker. Yet had he been at his post of duty for the last six or seven days he would have found the Republican party in Congress acting with complete unanimity and almost unexampled expedition in putting on the statute book measures advocated by President Taft as a redemption of the pledges of the last Republican national platform. Had he come out of his trance long enough to read a newspaper on Tuesday, the date of his interview, he would have learned that the Republican majority in the two houses had passed the interstate commerce act, the Arizona-New Mexico statehood act and the land withdrawal act, and was on the point of passing the postal savings bank act, the reclamation bond issue act and the national campaign publicity act. He would also have discovered that Congress had granted the President $250,000 to enable the Tariff Board to ascertain the difference in cost of production here and abroad of articles included in the tariff schedules, thus practically completing the Taft legislative programme for the present session.

Mr. Gill could see only rack and ruin for the President's policies and a Republican majority in Congress "disgruntled "and disgusted with each other and discredited before and despised by the "country." But even the Washington correspondent of "The New York Evening Post," whose attitude toward the administration is always critical, to say the least, testified yesterday to the thoroughness with which the united Republican majority in Congress has accomplished the tasks set it by the President, speaking for the great body of Republican voters. "The Post's" correspondent said:

> On practically all administration legislation there has been almost a solid Republican vote in both houses of Congress, and the list of accomplishments speaks for itself. . . . Republicans will have something to boast of on the stump and can offer some legitimate excuse for their re-election.

Baltimore is less than forty miles from Washington. We hope that the good people of that city will be able to correct from other sources the information offered them by their somnambulistic Representative.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

Opinions differ as to whether or not Mayor Gaynor in sending the plainclothes men back to patrol duty has struck a body blow at "the system." It is pointed out that the plainclothes men, although transferred as a part of the plan to break up the confidential relations that have existed between them and the captains and inspectors over them, have not been transferred far from their old haunts, in almost all cases the men being moved only to a nearby precinct. Thus they remain as patrolmen under the same inspector with whom they served as plainclothes men and within easy reach of their old captains. Nor is this all. The authority to detail men temporarily for plainclothes duty is still in the hands of the captains and inspectors, and before attempting to say whether the old system is at an end or not it will be necessary to see how much this authority is used and to what extent the old plainclothes men ordered back into uniforms continue to be detailed for plainclothes duty.

At any rate a beginning has been made again, and the Police Department resumes the attempt that was initiated by General Greene when he was Police Commissioner to put an end to a system which is susceptible of much abuse and which has been much abused. If the relations between plainclothes men and captains and inspectors are not terminated by the present action, it will be possible to send the men just transferred still further from their old posts of duty, and it will be possible by the intelligent exercise of central authority to prevent a virtual preservation of the old system under the guise of temporary details to plainclothes duty.

In all the revelations of graft within the Police Department the plainclothes men have figured. Being without uniform, they were the natural agents of dishonest captains and inspectors in the collection of tribute from protected vice. Captains and inpectors were accustomed to take their favorite plainclothes men whenever they were transferred from precinct to precinct or from district to district. This obviated the necessity on the part of the dishonest of letting many into the secret of graft. A transfer did not compel the finding and trusting of a new collector. So notorious did the plainclothes men become at the time of the Lexow investigation and so obviously were they calculated by the nature of their offices and their relations to superiors to become the instrument of graft that it is a wonder the plainclothes system was not abandoned long ago. It is impossible to say how much Mayor Gaynor has accomplished by this stroke, but only by attacking the police problems with the courage and conviction he has shown in this latest act can he hope to improve conditions within the department.

NEW JERSEY PARTIES AND PLEDGES.

Mayor Wittpenn of Jersey City with characteristic frankness puts himself into the New Jersey political field first of all as an avowed candidate for the Governorship with a detailed and explicit declaration of principles and promises. Unlike most such manifestoes, however, while it "views with alarm" or with severe disapproval the acts of the opposing party, his letter does not to any noticeable degree "point with pride" to the achievements and record of his own party. That is a circumstance which is entirely creditable to both the integrity and the discretion of Mr. Wittpenn, for assuredly in state affairs the Democratic party in New Jersey has little to which it could point with pride, unless with a fondness for infinitesimals. Memories of the old State House ring and of racetrack legislation give warning that if the party is to find salvation it must be through letting the past bury its dead and trusting in the present and future to men like the Mayor of Jersey City.

It is to be observed that most of the things for which Mr. Wittpenn arraigns the Republican party and demands its repudiation at the polls next fall are sins of omission, in failing to fulfil its ante-election platform promises, while the few things which he does commend in the recent government of the state are those which have been effected through a fulfilment of such promises. In that he confirms the warnings which Governor Fort has repeatedly given to Republican legislators, that repudiation of pledges is dangerous and may be disastrous, and that the strength of a party lies in the popular confidence which it commands through a loyal and ungrudging fulfilment of its pledges. It is also to be noted that Mr. Wittpenn's admirable promises regarding his own policy if he should be elected are in fact little more than a pledge to carry out the unfulfilled or only partly fulfilled platform of the Republicans.

Now, we are inclined to credit Mr. Wittpenn with entire sincerity in making these promises. But so was Mr. Fort equally sincere in urging some of the very reforms which Mr. Wittpenn promises to seek. In spite of strenuous efforts Mr. Fort has not been able to get the Legislature to fulfil all the platform pledges, and that fact forms the gravamen of Mr. Wittpenn's indictment of the Republican state government. But what assurance is there that Mr. Wittpenn would be any more successful in holding a Democratic Legislature up to its promises? What is there in the record of the Democratic party of New Jersey to inspire such a hope? If there had been anything, Mr. Wittpenn should and doubtless would have "pointed with pride" to it. But there is nothing. In that case his enlightened programme and his admirable promises are too sadly like a beautifully written draft upon a bank which contains no funds.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DENIAL.

Mr. Roosevelt's denial of the Albany story of his expressed hostility to direct nominations is emphatic and complete. This story, which was industriously spread by the opponents of the Governor in Albany, will prove a boomerang to them. The tactics which they have used to keep those legislators in line who have been hearing from their constituents reveal their weakness and desperation. There is no Rules Committee with a strangle hold upon legislation now, so the tale about Mr. Roosevelt's quiet support of the opponents of primary reform had to be invented and whispered in the strictest confidence about the capital. Probably before the session is over there will be much more "confidential" information divulged which will be exactly as truthful as this story which Mr. Roosevelt has felt called upon promptly to deny.

The net result of the circulation of the story is that it called forth from Mr. Roosevelt an emphatic rebuke for those who have been using his name against the Governor, and afforded to Collector Loeb, the ex-President's closest political friend and follower in this state, an occasion to make known his personal sympathy with the purposes of the Cobb bill and his desire to see it passed. Doubtful lawmakers will not find in either action any encouragement to join in the anti-Hughes warfare, but rather reason for rejecting persuasions based on falsehoods.

MUCH AT STAKE IN OHIO.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention made Judson Harmon a contingent candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination when it renominated him yesterday for Governor. The platform resolution presenting him in the larger field avoided direct reference to the contingent character of the presentation. But everybody in the convention as well as out of it understood that Mr. Harmon's availability in 1912 will depend upon his carrying Ohio again next fall. If he wins he will become the logical Democratic nominee for President. If he loses he will be dropped from consideration as a candidate unable to carry his own state.

Governor Harmon's strength in state and national politics is not that of a politician with ideas and aggressiveness, but rather that of a cautious opportunist who has profited by the weaknesses and blunders of others. His Democracy is not deeply rooted, and is more a matter of habit and environment than of conviction. He was able to serve in President Cleveland's second Cabinet and yet quickly adjust himself to Mr. Bryan's leadership. He has always been "regular" because he cares little for abstractions and does not consider political differences such as kept Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bryan apart really worth quarrelling about. He has no sympathy with extremists and doctrinaires of any sort. If he become a figure of prominence in the national party he cannot avoid a clash with Mr. Bryan. It will come not only because of a divergence of interests, but also because of a thorough incompatibility of temperaments.

Mr. Harmon's lack of political imagination makes him a formidable candidate in the present condition of Ohio politics. He has appealed to a large element which in that state cares little for party labels and principles, but applauds a careful and lawyerlike administration of state affairs. Mr. Harmon is not partisan enough to excite political antagonism, and the work which he has done at Columbus enables him to seek re-election on his personal record as Governor, and not on his party's political professions. The Republicans of Ohio should not make the mistake of underrating his strength as a vote getter. There are doubtless many Democrats of the Bryan-Johnson faction who would view Mr. Harmon's re-election as more or less of a misfortune. A few of them may go so far as to vote against him. Yet he owed his election in 1908 to the votes of Republicans dissatisfied with shortcomings in administration at Columbus. His re-election seems to turn on his ability to retain Republican support. The nomination soon to be made by the Republican convention will therefore have a good deal to do with shaping his campaign and determining its result.

GERMANY'S AIR LINE.

Count Zeppelin's overhead transportation line began its operations in a flattering manner, but who will venture to say how long it will continue in business? Many times as much is charged for carrying a passenger by airship from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf as a railway would ask for the same service. Hence only persons who have plenty of money to spend will patronize the new route, and with most of them a single trip, sufficient to satisfy curiosity, will probably be enough.

After a short time, too, the difficulty of making aerial journeys with regularity is likely to be sadly manifest. As might be expected at this season, the weather favored the undertaking. It would be foolish, though, to count on a continuance of the meteorological conditions which prevailed in Western Germany on Wednesday. Sooner or later days will come on which delays at the start and in arrival will be inevitable. One or two such experiences will have a highly discouraging effect on patronage. With the vast majority of those who travel certainty in beginning and ending a trip is of prime importance. Vexatious as a mere detention is sure to prove, Count Zeppelin and those associated with him in the new enterprise may be thankful if nothing more serious occurs to interrupt their service. In the United States many a summer day which is serene at its opening witnesses sudden changes. What guarantee is there that one of the Zeppelin airships will not be involved in a disturbance like that which visited New York City last Saturday? Could the balloon escape without disaster? How many of its passengers could hope to survive? Would not a single shipwreck, costing a dozen lives or more, paralyze popular enthusiasm over the Würtemberger's scheme?

SUMMER QUESTIONS.

Is there no age limit for the compulsory retirement from active service of music records, vocal and instrumental? Cannot a city ordinance be framed to that effect? Leaving aside all consideration of neighborhood comity, is it fair to Caruso and Tetrazzini to create an impression that their voices are not nearly what they used to be, by continuing to reproduce them on records that have grown hoarse and cracked from too much use? And cannot the neighbors be got to appoint programme committees among themselves, so that too much repetition of the same music will be avoided and simultaneous vocal and instrumental competitions eliminated altogether? A Sousa march, the "Miserere," and the cavatina from "Mignon" really do not blend well upon the tympanum; neither is it conducive to mental coolness to hear the same aria three times in the course of an hour or two.

And cannot the landlord or the agent move the apartment house telephone switchboard out on the stoop, which appears to be the hallboy's post of duty during the hot season? In this way will be solved the great problem of sure connection when the tenants call up, or are called, without interference with the comfort and continued health of the uniformed youths from the West Indies who preside over our halls and manipulate the cages of our elevators.

Why does not some enterprising manufacturer put out an alarm clock with a muffled summer bell? Why, for that matter, do the neighbors not spruce up until midnight, and then start animated conversations punctuated with light laughter? Why—we have many more summer questions to ask, but reserve them for another day.

Governor Hughes's enemies in the Legislature are hard put to reconcile their blame of him for letting them send him such big appropriation bills and their anger at him for knocking so much out of those bills.

Thomas F. Grady thinks the title of "Senator" has lost its honors. How about the more exclusive title of "Sen."?

Said "The New York Times" the other day: "Forehanded patriots will be justified in putting two more white stars in "the blue field on the national standard "without delay." Those who follow that advice will certainly be forehanded. The federal government does not use a flag containing a new star until the Fourth of July following the admission of a new state. Arizona and New Mexico may be recognized as members of the federal household on or before March 4, 1911, if the process of organization goes along without mishap. But even in that case the two stars cannot properly be added to the flag until July 4, 1911. They may not get on before July 4, 1912.

With an ex-pitcher as their candidate for Governor, the Republicans of Pennsylvania will be sure of the baseball vote.

Senator Grady is resuming his place as leader of some of the alleged Republican legislators in Albany.

Secretary Knox has promptly met the criticism that the Southern States are not adequately represented in the diplomatic and consular service by saying that the fault for that condition lies with the people of those states. Entrance to the diplomatic and consular services is now open to applicants on the basis of merit, and the State Department would be gratified to have more Southern candidates present themselves. Both services are non-partisan, and appointments to the lower grades, protected by Civil Service rules, are made after examination, political faith or influence having nothing to do with the selections. The Southern States can easily enlarge their representation by furnishing more aspirants from whom to choose.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When "Pop" Mendels writes his next history of the New York curb market he will probably include an occurrence of yesterday which caused much comment. A member of the "street board" was arrested, taken to the John street station house, then to the Tombs, where Magistrate Appleton fined him $5 for skylarking. "The crime for which our friend was put to all this trouble," said a member at an impromptu indignation meeting after it was all over, "was throwing a bag filled with water out of a window, striking the popular bootblack. The man who got the welcome bath would never have made a complaint, but the ambitious police officer arose in his dignity and 'pinched' the broker." In a recent talk on the curb one of its old members said: "The way to keep young is to be a curb broker. No matter how white a man's hair is, he'll be a boy while his work is there," aid the law's victim of yesterday attributed his plight to his inability properly to curb his youthful tendencies.

"He prides himself on being a confirmed cynic."
"Indeed! Is he as young and inexperienced as all that?"—Life.

The Swiss, so a Paris paper reports, invent all kinds of cures to attract visitors to their country. Just now it is the asparagus cure in Valais. Thanks to alluvium, there is an abundance of asparagus in the land of the Rhone Valley, and tons are exported to various countries of Europe. The cures begin about the end of May, and the patients make asparagus their principal diet. Meat is rigorously banished. It is widely heralded that this vegetarian diet is a most effective cleanser of the system, and moreover the cure has cheapness to recommend it.

Newrich (who has just bought a fine country place)—A great many people come in to admire my property.
Subbubs—How do you manage it?
Newrich—I put up a sign reading "Private Property. No Trespassing."—Philadelphia Record.

A native of Bucksport, Me., who is in the banana business in Central America had an experience recently at Port Limon, Costa Rica, that came near depriving him of his vacation trip to his old home. He stopped at Bluefields, where there is a revolution in progress. He collected a lot of cartridges, used and unusued, to take to his New England friends as souvenirs of the war. Leaving Nicaragua, the banana grower stopped in Costa Rica on his way. The alert officials there confiscated his supply of souvenirs as contraband of war. The American was indeed fortunate that he was not detained on suspicion of being a revolutionist. But the people at Bucksport were not deprived of their "mementos of the Nicaraguan revolution." On his arrival in New York the banana grower headed directly for a shop in South street where cartridges and such things are dealt in and bought a new supply. That little store does a thriving business with returning travellers who must have "real" Central and South American "ballots" for the folks at home. They do just as well as the genuine articles.

"We wish to arrange for an exchange of prisoners," announced the South American dictator.
"On what basis?" inquired the leader of the other side.
"The usual basis—eight generals for a good, husky private."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE WEATHER.

Oh, say,
Don't you love the weather this way?
The keen, crisp air of the bright, sharp days,
The crinkling crack of the bedded snow,
The white, cold touch of the sun's short rays,
The fresh, clean breath of the winds that blow?
And hear the merry sleigh bells,
Jingling far and near,
Each its cheery story tells,
Ringing sweet and clear.
Ain't it all fine?
Ain't it the goods,
From the town's white streets
To the cold, brown woods?
Shiver and shake and blow on your fingers,
Bundle up warm and face the breeze,
Bright blue skies
And dancing eyes—
Don't have much show in days like these,
Do they?

W. J. LAMPTON.

The Man—Did you notice that woman we just passed?
The Woman—The one with blond puffs and a fur hat and a military cape, who was dreadfully made up and had awfully soiled gloves on?
The Man—Yes, that one.
The Woman—No, I didn't notice her. Why?—Illustrated Bits.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ANTI-HUGHES ANANIAS CLUB.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I must congratulate The Tribune for being the only paper with the enterprise or the honesty to run down and authoritatively deny the rumor, published without inquiry by others, that Collector Loeb, speaking for ex-President Roosevelt, had declared against direct nominations. I see by the afternoon papers that Mr. Roosevelt himself has now denied any expression in opposition to Governor Hughes's measures. The conscienceless activity of the Governor's opponents in such mendacity is a most illuminating spectacle to the plain people. The bosses seem anxious to nauseate the public with themselves.

REPUBLICAN VOTER.

New York, June 22, 1910.

FOURTH OF JULY PARADE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Mayor's desire for a sane Fourth to prevent accidents among the children is to be commended. But, after all is said and done, the children have no one dependent upon them. A parade in the streets of New York on July 4, with ordinary weather for that time of the year, would be a physical hardship upon the men, and might seriously affect their health, and these men have people dependent upon them. The last great parade on that day was held in Philadelphia, July 4, 1876, and resulted in some deaths and the prostration from heat ran into the hundreds, all of which can easily be verified.

Almost all the troops in the city have a ten days' tour of field duty this summer, and in the fall will be ordered to Blauvelt for rifle practice. They have already paraded on one holiday—May 30—to do honor to veterans of the late war, whom they are always glad to honor. In addition to all this, to give up another day and holiday seems rather hard.

The army, police, street cleaners, Fire Department, national guard, etc., who are called upon to parade, all lose a holiday, and not only themselves but their families. It would seem that every effort should be made to keep the mothers and children off the hot streets of the city and to get them in the country, or, at least, into the parks or on the piers, and to supply them there with music and fireworks.

VETERAN GUARDSMAN.

New York, June 21, 1910.

CONTESTING WILLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: When Mr. Wyman left his millions to Princeton University we soon saw the announcement that certain cousins would contest the will.

If a man is in sound mind when he makes his bequests, what have cousins to do with his estate? Perhaps in life there was no intercourse, no affection between them and the testator. Many people would not know some of their cousins if they met them on the street. It makes one's blood boil to see the frequent attempts made by parties with the aid of hired attorneys to get property to which they have no right, or, at least, manœuvring so as to be bought off for a goodly sum.

I am writing this on general principles and to touch a real evil often recognized. If the Wyman cousins have a just claim they can present it, but I do say, all honor to Mrs. Mary Cutler, who withdraws from a contest, as The Tribune states to-day, on the ground that she has no right to contest Mr. Wyman's will.

It should always bring social odium upon any one to strive to break a will with no ground therefor but covetousness.

N. J. M. BOGERT.

Metuchen, N. J., June 21, 1910.

HUGHES AND SOME "IFS".

From The Buffalo Express.

If Governor Hughes had been a politician he would have held back the supply bill for use as a club against the enemies of direct nominations. But if Governor Hughes had been a politician the politicians wouldn't care what he thought about direct nominations.

SIAMESE TWIN CATS.

From The Kennebec Journal.

Exhibited in the window of an Auburn store is a mounting of a freak cat, the property of Mr. Boyd, of Sabattus. It can neither be called a cat nor a kitten properly, as "it" is plural. There is but one head, while there are three distinct pairs of hind legs. One branches directly upward from the middle of the back, while the two others are at the proper place on two separate bodies, merging into one near the neck. The animal is not very large, attaining only a five days' growth before its death.

GAYNOR, THE INTREPID.

From The Providence News.

Mayor Gaynor is certainly taking all chances. He is to be dined by cooking school graduates.

NEVADA'S USES.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Nevada is the haven of the prizefighter, the chosen home of the divorce hunter, the habitat of the jackrabbit and its name may be utilized for an imposing battleship.

EQUALLY DANGEROUS.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Throwing pebbles at a mad dog," says an exchange, would be as effective as the fines thrown at automobile scorchers by our complacent American police magistrates. One fancies that the pebbles would be even more effective, inasmuch as the fines are not effective at all. The comparison of the speed maniac with a mad dog, however, may be allowed to stand.

KISSING IN TEXAS.

From The Houston Post.

A Baltimore man is being sued for $5,000 because he asked a girl for a kiss. In Texas the custom is to take it and then feel that if you are killed for it you have got the best of the trade. It's something for a state to have girls with such divine kissabilities as the Texas girls possess. P. S.—You are not often killed for it.

ABOUT AS SATISFYING.

From The Cincinnati Times-Star.

New York fireworks dealers have invented a noiseless and harmless firecracker. Which to the average youngster will be about as appealing as a doughnut that is all hole

People and Social Incidents

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 22.—President Taft is finding the remaining days of the present session of Congress rather strenuous, and, except for an hour's horseback riding, he is getting little exercise. His mornings have been and will be devoted to legislative conferences, and his afternoons to the study of the various measures which are ready for his signature and a general clearing up of his work in Washington, preparatory to departure for Beverly about the middle of next week.

"I came here to call the attention of the President to the 'dam bill,' said Representative Mann, who left the White House offices in a particularly happy frame of mind. He hastened to explain, on observing the surprise on the faces of his hearers, that the "dam" bill is a general law controlling the construction of dams in navigable streams.

President Taft approved thirty-seven acts and one resolution, among them an act providing for agricultural entries on coal lands, four acts granting pensions and increases of pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, and two pension acts for the benefit of soldiers and sailors of the regular army and navy other than those who served in the Civil War.

Among the President's callers were the Postmaster General, Senators Burrows, Frazier, Bradley, Kean, Elkins, who introduced Judge Ira Robinson, of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, and Brandegee; Representatives Reeder, Hinshaw, Crow, Taylor, Padgett, Burleson, Adair, Sterling, Madden, Johnson, Plumley, Pickett, Good, Smith, of Iowa; Fowler, Gardner, of New Jersey; Sherley, Davidson, Keifer, Gardner, of Massachusetts; Pray, Byrns, Gallagher and McDermott.

The President and Captain Butt went horseback riding this afternoon.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

In old St. Mark's Church in the Bouwerie, to-day, Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens, will be married to John de Koven Bowen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, of Chicago. The bride is a granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. Octavius White and her fiancé has just graduated with honors from Yale. The ceremony, which will not take place until 5 o'clock, will be followed by a reception at Delmonico's. Miss Stevens will be attended by her cousin, Mrs. Gilliat G. Schroeder; Miss Helen and Miss Louise Bowen, Miss Antoinette Heckscher, Miss Hilda Hiss, Miss Gladys Mumford, Miss Dorothy Sanborn Wilde, Miss Susan Fish Dresser and Miss Ruth Schultz. Joseph T. Bowen, jr., will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will include his Yale classmates, David Blodgett, Mortimer Treadway, Oscar Egerton Stevens, Hildreth Benner and George Bleistein, jr.

Hugh J. Chisholm, jr., whose marriage to Miss Sara C. Hardenbergh takes place on Saturday at Bernardsville, N. J., gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at Delmonico's. His guests included his best man, Leonard Sullivan, and R. Thornton Wilson, Courtlandt P. Dixon, 2d, David Dows and Perry Beadleston, who will serve as ushers.

General and Mrs. J. Fred Pierson will leave town to-day for Newport, where they will spend the summer.

Among those due to arrive to-day from Europe on board the Adriatic are J. Pierpont Morgan, Ambassador and Mrs. Robert Bacon, whose son, Gaspar Griswold Bacon, is to marry Miss Priscilla Toland on July 16, and the Duke of Sutherland.

The Misses Hendricks and their sister, Mrs. J. S. Brush, have closed their house in East 44th street and have gone to their summer home at Soho, N. J., for the summer.

Mrs. Henry Millington-Drake and her daughter, Miss Millington Drake, who was one of the bridesmaids at the Roosevelt-Alexander wedding on Monday, sailed for Europe yesterday. Others on the same steamer were Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Duncan, who spent the spring at Tuxedo, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Rathbone Bacon.

The Count and Countess Rene du Temple de Rougemont are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son a few days ago at their home in Paris. The countess was Miss Edith Devereaux Clapp, daughter of Mrs. Devereaux Clapp, of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Howland, who have just returned from Europe, will be at the Plaza for a few days before going to the country.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill will return from Europe early in July.

Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge will spend part of the summer at Dark Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Griswold, jr., will pass the summer at Southampton, Long Island.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, June 22.—A circus in Pittsfield attracted the attention of the cottage colony, and many motored over for the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick and family and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham and family were among those who went over for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Pearson have joined F. S. Pearson at Edgewood farm, in Great Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Macy Willetts have started by motor for Deer Harbor, Me.

Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom and Mrs. Churchill Satterlee have gone to New York.

Dr. E. M. Culver, who has been abroad for several months, arrived to-day at Brookmede, his country place in New Marlboro.

Mrs. James R. Jesup and Mrs. C. A. Lamont have returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bloodgood, who have been touring in the Hills, have returned to New York.

Miss Nora Iasigi motored to Pittsfield for the circus to-day from Stockbridge, with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Vesey, Miss Stuart and Edward Crowninshield.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, June 22.—Mrs. Henry Clews, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, George L. Rives and T. Shaw Safe have returned from New York. Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Olmstead are back from New London and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson has returned from Hartford.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin arrived this evening from New York. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock has also arrived.

Miss Kendall, of New York, and Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins are the guests of Mrs. William T. Bull.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Paymaster F. P. Williams, U. S. N.; Ridgeley Simpson, of Baltimore, and M. E. Read, of Pawtucket.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, of Philadelphia, will arrive on July 5. They will be accompanied to Newport on their yacht by P. A. B. Widener and Mr. and Mrs. George Widener.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan is expecting Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, of New York, as her guest.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lathrop Ames, of North Easton, Mass., will arrive for the summer on July 10.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind is expected back from abroad this week.

Lispenard Stewart and John R. Drexel have gone to New York for a short visit.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman is ill at her summer home from ptomaine poisoning.

James V. Parker will arrive early next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan and Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, have arrived for the summer.

Lawrence W. Gillespie, of New York, will be a week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Watts Sherman.

THE KAISER AT HAMBURG

Greatly Interested in Plans for World's Largest Steamship.

Hamburg, June 22.—Arriving here from Potsdam to-day, Emperor William took luncheon with Albert Ballin, director-general of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, and Herr Mewes, marine constructor, who explained to the Emperor the plans of the new steamer which the company has decided to build immediately. This will be the largest steamship in the world, having a length between perpendiculars of 876 feet and a breadth of 85½ feet. From keel to upper deck she will measure 64 feet. She will nave a speed of twenty-two knots, and will be twice the tonnage of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.

The Emperor showed great interest in the detailed plans of the vessel, which were shown in views by the stereopticon. Later he presented to Herr Ballin a bronze bust of himself.

Potsdam, June 22.—Emperor William left here at 8 o'clock this morning by train for Hamburg on his way to attend the yachting regatta at Kiel. He will board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Altona. At Hamburg he will dine with Albert Ballin, director general of the Hamburg-American Line.

As his majesty stepped out of the New Palace he appeared pale, but walked without limping. It is understood that the inflammation of his right knee joint is nearly healed.

JUDGE ALLOWS WYMAN WILL

Holds That Contestants Have No Standing in Case.

Salem, Mass., June 22.—Judge Harmon, in the Probate Court here to-day, allowed the will of Isaac C. Wyman, who left his millions to Princeton University for the founding of a graduate school. Judge Harmon ruled that the relationship between certain contestants in Lynn and the testator was so distant that even had no will been made by him they would have been unable to share in the distribution of the estate.

SERVICES OVER DEAD CREW

President Fallières Speaks at Funeral of the Pluviose Victims.

Calais, June 22.—An impressive funeral service was held to-day for the crew of the French submarine Pluviose, who lost their lives when their vessel was sunk by a Channel steamer off this port on May 26. President Fallières, the members of the Cabinet, deputations from Parliament and the foreign naval attachés, including Lieutenant Commander F. L. Chapin, U. S. N., followed the procession of twenty-seven gun carriages and its escort of sailors and soldiers to Notre Dame. Following the religious ceremony, which was conducted by the Archbishop, the procession returned to the mortuary chapel, where addresses were made by the President, Premier Briand and the Mayor of Calais.

DR. WASHINGTON SEES MAYOR.

Dr. Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, accompanied by Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, called upon Mayor Gaynor yesterday afternoon. Dr. Washington asked the Mayor to address the convention of negro business men, which will be held in this city the second week in August. The Mayor said he would do so if he were in town at that time.

FRANCE HEEDS ROOSEVELT

Bills to Increase Birth Rate—Penalties for Single Men.

Paris, June 22.—A series of measures designed to increase the birth rate in France was introduced in Parliament to-day. The bills include the imposition of additional military service on bachelors over twenty-nine years of age; making obligatory the marriage of state employes who have reached the age of twenty-five years, with supplementary salaries and pensions; allowances for those with more than three children, and the repeal of the law requiring the equal distribution of estates among the children. The dislike of Frenchmen to divide their property is a frequent cause of restricted families, according to those who have made a study of the subject.

The proposed legislation follows the recent publication of vital statistics