### Ensinces Notices.

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S MINERAL WATERS

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Alarming reports came in num bers from China; from Hong Kong it was re-ported that the foreign legations in Peking had been burned, and the German Minister, Baron Von Ketteler, had been killed; Boxers are said to have attacked the legations on June 13 and to have been repulsed with Maxims; five foreign Ministers asked for safe conduct and informed the Tsung-il-Yamen that they could have no further relations with the Chinese Government, but their request for safe conduct was curtly refused; a supply train, owing to the destruction of the railway, was unable to reach the intermetional force under Admiral Seymour, which remains at Lang-Fang midway between Tienremains at Lang-Fang, midway between Tien-Tsin and Peking; outrages by Boxers are re-ported at Tien-Tsin. — Lord Roberts reports ted at Tien-Tsin. — Lord Roberts reports occupation of the town of Rustenburg, in the the occupation of the town of Rustenburg, in the Transvaal, by a force under General Baden-Powell; General Ian Hamilton routed the rear guard of General Botha; other British successes were reported. —— Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, King of the French, died in Paris. —— The municipal elections in Cuba, the first to be held in the island, passed off without disturbance. —— An uprising has occurred in the British Colony of Gambia, West Africa, and two British officials and six police officers were British officials and six police officers were

DOMESTIC .- The arrival of many prominent delegates in Philadelphia gave renewed to the Vice-Presidency discussion, but tive intimation was made in regard to sible nominee; many men were advocated, but sentiment remained uncrystallized. === Sena tor Hanna was the guest at a dinner by the Philadelphia Union League, and Senator Depew paid a high tribute to him as the business man in politics. — The Administration decided to send troops from Manila to China if the alarm-The Navy Department has decided to establish a large coaling station at San Diego, Cal.

Negotiations to settle the St. Louis strike were again declared off, the Gompers proposition not being acceded to by the Transit company.

bones of the prison ship martyrs; he inspected the Navy Yard; he said he thought there were enough ships at Manila for any emergency that might arise. — The War Department is ued orders for the retirement of Major-General Wesey Merritt on account of his reaching the age

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Rain and cooler. The temperature yesterday: est, 75 degrees; lowest, 64; average, 70.

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in response to a regular order.

# MR. PLATT, MR. BLISS AND THE VOTERS.

The opposition of Mr. Platt apparently alone stands in the way of the nomination of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss for Vice-President. It is well understood that Mr. Bliss no more desires this comination than he desired a seat in the Cabinet, but there seems to be a good deal of confidence on the part of politicians that if the way was opened for his harmonious selection he would again unselfishly make himself a sacrifice. Naturally he would be reluctant to become an avowed candidate unless he could be assured of at least the passive support of the delegation from his own State. That Mr. Platt will not give him, as he indicates with a considerable

Of course, the National leaders and the delegates from other States will readily understand the reason for Mr. Platt's opposition and appraise it at its true value. Mr. Platt's chief concern is not the Republican party as a whole, but the preservation of his despotic machine and his corrupt trust for traffic in legislation. He cannot afford to let New-York support men who are on record as attacking him and his methods. It might encourage others to plainspokenness and interfere with the perfection of his organization. He may at rare intervals have to endure an unwelcome Executive appointment as the price of getting the bulk of the Federal patronage, but it is not to be expected that he will let his delegates vote in convention for a man who, like Mr. Bliss, has charged that Mr. Platt "deliberately acts so as "to make it impossible for self-respecting men "to be allied with him even for a good pur-'pose." Mr. Bliss said this in 1896, when Mr. Platt was making his cruelly mocking pretence of support of Governor Morton and calling Mr. McKinley the "mortgaged candidate." It is natural enough that from his point of view Mr. Platt should consider Mr. Bliss unavailable. What is the use of owning a machine if you've got to use it for the elevation of people who say you're not a fit associate for a self-respecting man? No wonder Mr. Platt discovers that the delegates from New-York are not prepared to vote for "Mr. Hanna's candidate," and it would not be surprising if he gave the leaders at Philadelphia to understand that any New-Yorker receiving the nomination over his head must count on lukewarmness and even disaffection on the part of his supporters, who associate too closely with him to accept as entirely impersonal and inoffensive a charge that such association is impossible for self-respecting

The Philadelphia Convention, however, need not be worried over such resentments. The machine will have to support the ticket nominated. What should concern the Convention is the support of the voters who do not take orders from the machine and do not care for Mr. Platt's resentments. They are the voters who gave President McKinley 268,000 plurality in 1896, when he secured a nomination in spite of Mr. Platt, and when Mr. Platt was running the party for his own benefit, a year later, defeated it by 55,000. If Mr. Bliss had never done anything to injure his popularity with the voters but declare that no self-respecting man sould be allied with Mr. Platt even for a good

purpose he might be nominated against the solid vote of Mr. Platt's delegates with the reasonable expectation of adding immensely to the popularity of the ticket. It is hard for any but a Platt man to get a nomination in this State, but the mere suspicion that he is not under Mr. Platt's control is a most valuable asset at the polls, as was seen in the election of Governor Roosevelt.

It may fairly be considered by the Convention whether or not Mr. Bliss has on other accounts the strength to make his nomination advisable. He has the close friendship of Mr. Hanna to commend him to popular support, and he would doubtless be able through his influential financial connections to raise large sums for the campaign. Some may think, however, that he would be as effective financially if not on the ticket, and that with the prejudice against corporate wealth which the Democrats are trying to stir up it would be better to name a man whose availability was popularity with the people instead of being distinctly his commercial and financial influence. It may also be said that Mr. Bliss has not been entirely consistent with his own views of the impossibility of self-respectful alliance with Mr. Platt, and has thereby weakened himself with the great body of independent voters who determine the election. It was Mr. Bliss's alliance with Mr. Hanna which alone enabled Mr. Platt to accomplish the objects nearest his heart at the beginning of this Administration, and has given him substantially his own way in this State ever since. Moreover, in 1897 Mr. Bliss declared that support of Seth Low for Mayor was as bad as being on the wrong side at Gettysburg. Of the 150,000 people who supported Seth Low in this city, not to mention their sympathizers elsewhere, there might be a good many who would find as much difficulty as Mr. Platt in forgiving bitter sayings out of regard for the public good.

All these are questions to be faced clearly in forming any judgment of the strength or weak ness of Mr. Bliss as a vote getter, and unques tionably a vote getter rather than anything else s needed to secure New-York under the peculiar conditions of this State at present. But if, facing them all, the Convention thinks Mr. Bliss the proper person to assure for the ticket the support of the Gold Democrats, the anti-trust workmen, the independent reformers and all the rest whose votes mean victory or defeat in this State, it need not worry about Mr. Platt. His resentment would be the least of the troubles to be met in carrying New-York. A popular notion that a nomination represented him and his particular interests would present much more difficulty to the campaigner.

## GRAVE NEWS FROM CHINA.

It would be difficult to exaggerate the gravity of the news from China which we publish this morning. The worst fears of the last week have been realized. The Chinese mobs have burned a part of Tien-Tsin and a part of Peking, including the Roman Catholic Cathedral; they have massacred a number of foreigners, and, finally, they have destroyed all the foreign legaions at Peking and have murdered the German Minister. Such are the appalling tidings which have come from Shanghai and Hong Kong, to which is to be added that communication with Tien-Tsin is now entirely broken off. We may hope that the news is exaggerated, especially that relating to the legations and the German Minister; yet there is only too much reason for fearing that it is true. We are, at any rate, confronted with the unquestionable fact that it has been well within the power of the mobs to do such things, perhaps even in spite of anything the Chinese troops might do to prevent them; and it is by no means assured that the troops would do anything to prevent them.

If the news be true we may look for a radical solution, or attempt at solution, of the long pending "Chinese question." It will be remempered that Germany seized Kiao-Chau as indemnity for the murder of a couple of missionaries. We may estimate, by a sort of diplomatic-military rule of three, what indemnity she will demand for a murdered Minister. It is not to be supposed that she would be content with any apologies and cash payments and killing of riot leaders. For some time a considerable German sphere of influence has been marked out in China. As the sequel of such a tragedy as that | Certainly there never should be war, or danger reported in this morning's news we might well Any newsdealer will supply THE TRIBUNE expect to see that entire region annexed to the German Empire. That would be-if indeed the destruction of the legations were not in itself sufficient-the signal for the other partitioning Powers to move in and do likewise. The Chinese would have sown the wind and would have to-reap the whirlwind—a whirlwind before which the whole unstable edifice of the empire would go down in final ruin.

Among the partitioning Powers we may not reckon the United States. This country has never coveted Chinese territory. It asks for no more than equality of rights with all other nations in trade and industry. Yet it is deeply concerned in the present crisis. If the legations are all destroyed the American Legation is gone, too. American property is as much in peril of destruction as that of any other nationality. The lives of Americans are no more safe than those of any other foreigners; and it is necessary, as much for this country as for any other, to take prompt and vigorous steps for the protection of American lives and property so far as they still exist, and for the exaction of full indemnity for all that have fallen or shall fall prey to the fury of the mob. There is no longer any time for arguing over the attitude of the Empress Dowager or of the Imperial troops toward the Boxers. The simple fact is, if the news of to-day be confirmed, that either wilfully or negligently the Chinese Government has permitted these outrages, and the only recourse the aggrieved nations have is to go in themselves with a strong hand and restore order, inflict punishment and exact indemnity.

# THE DELAWARE CONTEST.

A misunderstanding of the position taken by the delegates representing the Regular Republicans of Delaware at Philadelphia has been encouraged by some of the dispatches concerning their contest with the Addicks contingent. It is a rule to which extremely few exceptions can be properly made that neither party to ing that their side of the case is the only side

They contend that the contest is between party loyalty and treason, between upright public purposes and detestable private selfishness, between honest political methods and unblushing knavery. They refer to indisputable records which prove that Addicks has been avowedly engaged for ten years in a persistent effort to obtain political mastery in Delaware by purchasing it at whatever price it was necover to the Democrats in case he failed to buy ors of the offending building had in advance of admission to the United States Senate of a Republican admirably qualified for the place by character and capacity. They hold that such a man cannot appear as a Republican at the doors of a Republican National Convention, but must appear there as a convicted traitor,

he is admitted at all. They have been urged | law with all its penalties should not be ento harmonize their differences with the man forced against him in fullest rigor. whom the St. Louis Convention outlawed four do this for the sake of the party in a momentous campaign in order that no chance of gaining an electoral vote may be lost. But they the basis of compromise with Addicks; that they are virtually asked to betray their party and their State into the hands of a man who makes no pretence of serving any interests but his own, and that the inevitable result of such a surrender would be a disgraceful defeat.

If the Convention decides against the Regular Republicans of Delaware it will not escape the charge of putting a premium on treachery and corruption.

### GERMANY ON THE SEA.

The German Emperor has won his point. He some time ago announced his intention of making his navy comparable in strength with his army and of putting his empire into the fore most rank of sea Powers instead of in the seventh place, as at present. With that end in view he directed his Minister of Marine, Admiral Von Tirpitz, to introduce into Parliament a bill for the immediate doubling in size of the Imperial navy. That measure was bitterly and stubbornly opposed, but at last was substantially carried. Last week it became a law, and forthwith the work of increasing the German navy to double its present size and more than double its present strength will begin in a group of shipyards second in efficiency to none

This proceeding is, of course, generally regarded as an extension to the sea of that system of militarism which Germany has so long maintained on land, and which indeed she originally founded. No doubt the Emperor has an eye to those international conflicts which have so long been prophesied, and which, with all our hopes for peace, must always be regarded as possible. He would be recreant to his duty as head of the German State if he did not. In her last great war Germany was splendidly victorious on land, but met with disaster at sea, William II intends that if she shall ever again engage in such a war her sailors shall give as good an account of themselves as her soldiers: and in that he is quite right. But that view of the case, though important, is only partial. A nation is, apart from all menaces of war, naturally entitled to have a military marine proportionate in size to its mercantile marine. Even the peace loving founder of the Manchester School conceded that; and on that principle the present movement for the increase of the German navy is amply justified.

The greatest mercantile Power in the world to-day is Great Britain, and she is also the greatest naval Power; which is fitting. The second mercantile Power is Germany, and sne may well, therefore, demand to be the second naval Power instead of the seventh. We say she is the second mercantile Power because the superiority which the United States enjoys on the face of the returns is due to our enormous lake traffic, on waters specifically excluded and exempted from naval occupation. On the oceans of the world Germany decidedly leads us, and holds a place second only to Great Britain. In twenty-six years the number of Germany's merchant steamships has increased nearly 600 per cent. When her empire was founded Hamburg was a minor port, with less than half the commerce of Liverpool. To-day it outranks Liverpool. In almost every part of the world German ships are gaining an increasing share of the carrying trade and are making inroads upon British commerce. In some regions, where a few years ago only the British flag was seen, the English ships have been purchased by German companies, and vessels under the German flag now have a practical monopoly of the trade And to-day in thirty-nine large first class shipyards more than fifty thousand skilled German artisans are building new ships of the largest size and most efficient type to add to the already enormous German fleet.

With these conditions and movements the United States is inevitably concerned. Supposing that we dismiss all thought of warlike rivalry between this country and Germany. the rivalry of commerce. It is with Germany that we are to contend for the second place among mercantile Powers. It is the rapid growth of Germany's ocean commerce that should stimulate our own efforts, and that should, perhaps, give us instruction in our ways. The salient points of the German commercial system are worthy of most careful study-the elaborate system of commercial and industrial schools, the trained and expert consular service, the inflexible laws of protection to domestic enterprise and industry, the generous encouragement granted to the mercantile marine by the Government. By these and like means Germany has made this marvellous progress on the sea. It would be unworthy of us not to keep pace with her, in both the commercial and the military marine.

# LAWBREAKING ON A MARGIN.

A fine example of the speculative lawbreaking which is becoming all too common is presented at this time in the city of Boston. There is a law limiting the height of buildings facing upon a certain square. Some time ago, but since the enactment of that law, a building was planned and erected upon that square of a height exceeding by several feet the maximum prescribed by the law. It would seem that some objection should have been interposed in advance, or at the time of building, by the officers charged with the supervision of building operations, but for some reason this was not done, or if done was not effective. The building was run up, apparently in conscious and deliberate violation of the law. Then, to avoid possible trouble, an attempt was made to have the illegal act legalized. A bill was introduced into the Legislature for that purpose, making an exception to the law in favor of this one lawbreaking building. In some way or another this extraordinary bill was pushed through both houses of the Legislature and was presented such a controversy should show unwillingness to the Governor for his signature. The Govto accept the decision regularly reached after a ernor most commendably vetoed it. And now careful and dispassionate hearing, but in this Boston is much exercised over the matter, and instance the Delaware Republicans who have some are loudly threatening to have the bill been opposed to Addicks for many years on passed over the Governor's veto, while others principle have unusual justification for believ- are setting afoot an investigation of the methods employed for the passage of the bill.

The sympathy of all lovers of sound government must be with the Governor and with those who are opposed to this bill for the legalization of lawbreaking. It is difficult indeed to imagine a more improper measure. Bills for the relief of those who have accidentally or unintentionally been put in technical violation of the law are sometimes enacted with propriety. In exceptional cases, for exceptional reasons or purposes, exceptions may be made to laws essary to pay; that personal ambition has been with propriety, provided such exception be his only motive first, last and all the time; that sought at the right time and in the proper way. he has repeatedly engaged to turn the State In the case under consideration, if the projector coerce his Republican opponents and has building it applied for permission to exceed more than once succeeded in keeping the base the prescribed height, and had demonstrated engagement, and that he has twice prevented the that the public weal would be served by such excess, a special bill in their behalf might well have been enacted. But when instead of that any one breaks the law for purely selfish purposes, and does so on the chance either of not being found out or of indulgently being pardoned after his lawbreaking has become an acand must be deliberately admitted as such, if complished fact, there seems no reason why the

We have cited this case as an example. It is years ago, when his record of disgrace was an example of a numerous and varied class. much shorter than it has since become, and to Offences similar in nature against the building law are common here. The sanitary laws, the ordinances for the protection and care of public streets, the rules regulating the speed of vereply that there is no possibility of harmony on hicles, the law against black smoke, indeed, practically all laws which are intended to put limits upon private greed for the public welfare, are broken almost daily by people who de liberately take the chances of securing exemption from the penalty. It is speculative lawbreaking-lawbreaking upon a margin. It may be impossible in this much gambling world ever fully to eradicate it. But at least the gambler should abide the turn of chance. When he loses he should pay his "debt of honor." He should not go about whining for a special law to relieve him from the consequences of his speculation. When he breaks laws on a margin and gets caught the penalty should be exacted of him to the uttermost.

## URBAN DEFICIENCIES.

It must be generally acknowledged that whatver may be thought of the moral condition of New-York the outward aspect of the city has much improved during the last decade. Within that period its architecture has been wonderfully diversified, and though not always discreetly by any means, yet on the whole in such a manner as agreeably to relieve the monotony which so long prevailed and seemed insuperable. Nevertheless New-York, which its permanent inhabitants like to call and a multitude of other persons certainly appear to consider the finest summer resort in the country, ought to be and easily might be made far more attractive than it is. The beneficent conquests of the Japanese ivy are suggestive of what nature is ready to do for the city with only a little assistance from man. That generous plant has already clothed miles of hot and uncomely walls in delightful green and trans-

formed the whole appearance of many a street. At little greater cost of money and trouble than the ampelopsis requires to make it flourish the residence parts of the city might be beautified and shaded by trees. The Tree Planting Association, whose activities deserve hearty commendation and support, has been the means of accomplishing something in this direction, and in the aggregate, we suppose, a good deal, both by imparting needed knowledge of what can be most hopefully attempted and by contracting to do the practical work of tree planting in the right way at a reasonable price. But New-York still produces the impression of a treeless city, and we fear that it is destined to do so for a long time to come. To effect a general change in this particular is undoubtedly a task beset with some difficulties and discouragements, thanks in large measure to the delinquencies of the gas companies, but it is assuredly worth undertaking.

There is another obvious opportunity for improvements of the same general character which has been strangely neglected. The exodus from the city, which seems to begin earlier every spring and include more of its residents from year to year, nevertheless leaves some millions to pass the summer more or less contentedly in their own homes, and we suppose that if there is a melancholy and depressing sight on earth it is that which the vast majority of them behold day after day from their back windows. Here and there a yard has been converted into a grass plot, with shrubs and vines and flowers around its borders, and we have heard of a very few cases in which a single bit of such leaven had progressively leavened a whole block. But what a hideous and discreditable rule it is to which these oases are the rare exceptions! Here is a chance for a transformation which, while it would contribute nothing to the sightliness and comfort of our thoroughfares, would greatly increase the pleasure, or at least diminish the misery, of existence in a multitude of homes. The aggregate effect would be really immense, and the cost to the individual would be trifling. Two or three dollars at the outset and a subsequent out lay not worth considering will make and maintain, for a householder who has a little time and sense at his command, a cool, green inclosure behind his house where now his fenshuts in an ugly and too often an unwholesome

Mr. Platt has some reason to surmise that a boss is not necessarily held in much higher honor out of his own State than in it.

Admiral Dewey is to be congratulated on his present clear recognition of three interesting facts-that he doesn't want to be President. that the people don't want him for President and that he possesses the respect and gratitude of the country. He ought to be happy and we rejoice to hear him declare that he is.

Now that both the Yale and Harvard crews have got to work on the Thames we shall doubtless hear of friendly rivalry and courteous attentions, but perhaps also of diligent efforts on the part of each to conceal its own doings and ascertain what the other is accomplishing. It is to be hoped that there will be as little as possible of this practice of concealment and espionage, which in some former years has been carried to discreditable lengths, and so far as anybody has ever been able to discover never did a particle of good.

It is quite time that New-York Republicans appeared at a National Convention under a leadership worthy of the party in the Empire State and of its thirty-six electoral votes.

William Lloyd Garrison arrays himself against them dam litery fellers" with the declaration that nowhere can there be found greater distrust of true democracy than in the colleges. Who, then, shall be saved? Does Mr. Garrison really deem himself the only righteous man alive? Yesterday he declaimed against the ignorant multitude, to-day against the educated few. Truly, he must begin to feel uncommonly lonesome!

One of the most pleasing features of the present unexampled prosperity of the United States is that it is so general. It is not confined to any one part of the country, or to any one class of industries. All are participating in it.

It is agreeable to observe that Argentina reports a prosperous state of affairs, and an increasing confidence in the integrity and stability of the Government. The natural resources and advantages of that country are such that it should be one of the most prosperous and progressive in the world, a sort of United States of South America.

New-Jersey follows New-York in the effort to isolate tuberculosis as a contagious disease, the Trenton Health Board, supported by the State Board, having amended the sanitary code so as to bring consumption into the category with other diseases demanding isolation. The procedure is in the interest of the public health and wellbeing, and there as here the future records of the disease will be studied with interest to see whether isolation diminishes its average mortality or not, a point on which the doctors are not as yet quite agreed.

The greatest event of the coming week in American affairs is the nominating Convention at Philadelphia. The Tribune has made ample, indeed extensive, preparations for serving both its regular and its occasional readers with live, fresh, bright accounts of the great council of the

Republicans of the Nation; and it will employ THE WEEK IN SOCIETY the skill of its artists with good effect to illustrate the reports. The business men of New-York City have been in large measure recruited from the different States of the Union, and each one of them will find in this week's Tribunes a great variety of portraits and pictures, which will show them the men who represent their native States and give them a vivid idea of the doings and personnel of the Convention.

Can it be possible that the "Giants" are actually in danger of losing their place at the bottom of the baseball record?

### PERSONAL.

Bishop Lenihan (Roman Catholic), of Auckland, who has just passed through the United States on his way home, after an official visit to Rome and a tour of Europe, entered the New-Zealand missionary field when twenty-four years old. In 1896, on the death of Bishop Luck, he was consecrated Bishop. This is the first vacation he has had since entering the missionary field.

Louis N. Megargee, whose column, entitled "Seer and Heard," has for many years been one of the features of "The Philadelphia Times," has severed his connection with that journal.

The Rev. Dr. Robert D. Sheppard is being spe of as the probable successor of Henry Wade Rogers as president of the Northwestern University. The doctor was born in Chicago in 1847, and is a graduate of the old Chicago University, and Is a graduate of the old Chicago University, and studied in Europe three years. "Everything that Dr. Sheppard touches turns to gold," said one of the trustees of the university, who is strongly in favor of his selection. Many people interested in the university remember that Dr. Sheppard is the man who on one occasion, about ten years ago, made \$180,000 for the university in three minutes by a real estate transaction.

The assignment of commissions for portraits of Massachusetts Governors for the new State House has been completed by Governor Crane. The se lections are as follows: Bowdoin, E. C. Tarbell; Strong, Henry Sandham; Sullivan, E. L. Ipsen Gore, Marie Page; Gerry, Henry Sandham; coln, F. W. Benson; Everett, Philip Hale; Mo coln, F. W. Benson; Everett, Philip Hale; Morton, G. Hardie; Briggs (by purchase); Boutwell, F. P. Vinton; Washburn, William Willard; Banks, D. J. Strain; Claffin, J. H. Young; Washburn, F. W. Benson; Butler (not selected); Robinson, D. J. Strain; Ames, C. A. Whipple (New-York); Brackett, W. G. Page, and Russell, E. C. Tarbell.

Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, one of the best known men in the British navy, who is now on a tour in this country and Canada, was senior naval officer in the Ashantee War in 1873-'74, and was se verely wounded in action. For his services in this campaign he was thanked by both Houses of nis campaign he was thanked by both Houses of Parliament, and was made a Companion of the Bath and of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He also served during the blockade on the east coast of Africa in 1888-89, and in the Vita punitive expedition, 1890. He was Rear Admiral, second in command of the Channel Squadron, 1886-'87; commander in chief in the East Indies, 1888 to 1891; commander in chief on the China station, 1892-'85, and commander in chief at Plymouth, 1896-'99.

At the coming anniversary exercises of Burr and Burton Seminary, Manchester, Vt., on June 27, John Vance Cheney, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago will give the poem. On the same day Edward S. Isham, of Chicago, will give the literary address, and Judge Loveland Munson, of Manchester, the historical address.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some of the Western newspapers are ridiculing the order for a course of agricultural instruction in the public schools on the ground that the average Kansas boy and girl know more about practical farming than the average pedagogue could find out in ten years.

If True to Life.—Scribbleton—Jones has written a new comic opera to be brought out in the fall called "The Flippino." Wright—Is that so? That should be good for a long run.—(Philadelphia Press.

A Kansas paper, finding it impossible to secure enough subscriptions to guarantee weekly wages issued the following valedictory: "As we said a few days ago in our initial number, the daily would only continue till we could get over the town and see if it was wanted. We find, after a thorough canvass of the town, that we could count on about \$12 a month advertising for it. Ta! Ta!

"Has my shirt gone in yet?" he anxiously in-Went in this morning," responded the young "Too bad! Too bad!"

"Why so?"
"Well, you see, I had my master spring poem written across the bosom. Now I cannot remember one line," and the poet moodily retraced his steps.

—(Chicago News.

In the Canadian Northwest provinces, from Manitoba to the Pacific Coast, there are probably more colonies of different nationalities than are to be There are said to be more Dunkards on the plains of Alberta and Assiniboine than in North Dakota Russian colonists are frequent in these districts, but preference has been given by the Russians to the more northern province of Saskatchewan Throughout the districts, scattered in large and small numbers, are colonies of Greeks, Finlanders, French. Dutch and other nationalities, as also a colony of Hebrew farmers and several gatherings

A Difficult Feat.—The Glant—What has become of the strong man that could lift a horse? The Midget—I don't know. The last time I saw him he was trying to raise a dollar.—(Chicago News.

A young man who was hunting recently in the Alleghenies, near Red Oak Knob, Va., shot a large bald eagle. The bird measured 7 feet 2 inches across the wings. When the hunter went to examine the prize he was astonished to find one of the eagle's claws held firmly in a powerful steel trap, to which was attached a steel chain five feet long. Trap and chain had marks of victous blows from the eagle's beak, showing how he had vainly endeavored to free himself from them. They had not interfered with his flight, however.

Pain Producers.—Mr. Talkso—Yes, I am very sensitive about my feet.
Mr. Sourdropp—What do you do? Wear tight shoes or write poetry?—(Baltimore American.

Captain Joseph Comstock, a well known mariner living in Seattle, spent almost the entire summer at Cape Nome fifty years ago. His mission to the far north was not to hunt for gold, and, though he spent two months on the Nome beaches and wandered up and down over the yellow beds that have since been found to be phenomenally rich, not sign of gold did he see, nor did he hear a word uttered by the Indians that would lead him to be ieve it was different in that respect from a country that never produced an ounce of gold.

His Candid Admission.—"I suppose your constituents will be prepared to kill the fatted calf when you get home?" said the amiable friend.
"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "my constituents aren't violent people. Besides, they haven't got anything against the fatted calf. I'm the one they're after."—(Washington Star.

A Philadelphia dealer in jewels says pearls are in good health this summer. "Pearls are particularly liable to disease," he caid, "Commercially, the health of a pearl refers to its lustre, and when it becomes dull you may know that it is sick. Salt water is the only tonic that is known to be efficaclous in such cases, and after being immersed in brine for several days the gems will be found to be restored to their usual health. The summer months are usually hard on pearls, but this year, for some reason, there is very little illness among them.

Must Be Pure.—But, kind sir, have you no use for the milk of human kindness?" asked the Unfortunate Person.
"Not unless it is clarified," answered the Health Food Consumer.—(Baltimore American.

Cupid's Bunker .- "The Tiffington-Smith wedding is off."
"How dreadful. What's the reason?"
"Oh. Miss Tiffington wanted her name in three sizes larger type than his on the announcement cards, and he wouldn't have it."—(Indianapolis Journal.

M. Leuret, the French manufacturer of artificial pearls from fish scales, says that he will come to the United States and erect works as soon as he hears of a locality where the right kind of scales can be had in large quantities. It is suggested that a suitable place might be found on the St. Lawrence River, among the Thousand Islands. The scales should be small and have a silver sheen. The brighter they are the higher price they will command. The scales should be removed while the fish are alive if possible. Twenty-five thousand pounds of these scales can be used a year.

A Business Head.—Lady—I wish to get a birth-day present for my husband. Clerk—How long married? Lady—Ten years. Clerk—Bargain counter to the right.—(New-York Weekly.

is anticipated that twice that quantity may be

The last week was not one of much social ac. tivity in town. There are still a few persons who linger, and whose summer plans have not been fully arranged, and there are others who the city for a day or so. But the majority of the houses in the fashionable districts are closed, and it is officially given out that society is not in town. But the greater number of the modish world are not far away. In Westchester, along the Sound and on the Hudson; on Long Island in the neighborhood of the Meadow Brook and Cedarhurst clubs; on the South Side at Islip, Babylon and in the Hamptons; on the Jersey coast and in the interior of that State, and again as far north as Tuxedo and Cazenovia, society has practically settled for the early summer. The cottages are slowly filling at Newport, the Casino and many of the hotels will open on June 30 at Narragansett Pier, and it will be about the middle of July before the season properly begins at Bar Harbor. town. But the greater number of the modian

The suburbs are in all their glory. At Westbury the week has been extremely gay and not devoid of excitement. On Thursday, for the third time within two years, virtually the entire colony was called out to act as a fire brigade. This time it was the barn of Theodore Havemeyer, which had been struck by lightning, and the flames threat. Clarence H. Mackay house caught fire while a diner was in progress, and this year by a singular oincidence Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer were giving a dinner when the flames started. were giving a dinner when the flames started. The Meadow Brook colony railled quickly from this exciting experience. On Friday there was a spirited polo match at the club, and yesterday many of the colony were at the Suburban. To-day there are a number of house parties. A few have left the colony, including Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who have gone to Europe, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, ir., and Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who are now at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. Cushing, are occupying their houses and entertaining.

able gathering at the different hotels and restanrants. On Wednesday the White Star pier presented an animated appearance. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay had a large number of friends Clarence H. Mackay had a large number of triends to bid them bon voyage as they sailed on the Oceanic, and they received many floral tributes. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt sailed on the same ship for a short trip in Europe, and with them were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and the Misses Twombly. Henry T. Sloane and the Misses Sloane and Dr. T. G. Thomas. On the St. Louis were Justice Ingraham, who goes for his annual visit to Paris, and Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Nicoll.

The Princess Aribert, granddaughter of Queen Victoria, after spending a week at Washington as the guest of the British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, went immediately to Niagara Falls on Monday morning last. The short time she spen there was obviously used to the best advantage and under good guidance. She drove around Gost Island, getting her first view of the falls there and from the Three Sister Islands. Afterward she took the private car of the Niagara Gorge Rallcompany, and went around the Belt Line, going first to the Dufferin Islands, down on the Canadian side, and thence up the Gorge back to her hotel. Later in the afternoon she saw the power house of the Niagara Falis Electric Company, visiting the pit and seeing the machinery. In the evening, there being beautiful moonlight, she was escorted under authority from the Reservation to see the lunar bow from Luna Island, and then on a short moonlight drive around the islands. On Tuesday she was taken by Mr. Morgan, the general managed of the Gorge Railway, on a trip on the Maid of the Mist, and that afternoon she started for Ottawa as the guest of the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Minto. Before starting the Princess repeatedly expressed her great interest in what she had seen and the pleasure the visit to Niagara had given her. company, and went around the Belt Line, going

The Teutonic, which arrived on Thursday, brough in a number of well known New-Yorkers who had been abroad, many of them since last winter, Colonel and Mrs. William Jay and Miss Jay sailed in November and passed the winter in Rome. Mrs. Adrian Iselin, jr., and her daughters were in the Engadine all winter, and afterward at the Italian Lakes and in Paris. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer had been on the Riviera, in Paris and in England. them. The family will pass the summer at their country home, near Richfield Springs. Colonel and Mrs. Delancey A. Kane returned after about a two years' sojourn abroad. Both Colonel and Mrs. Kane have, however, been in this country for short visits in that time. With them was their son, Delancey Iselin Kane, who has been studying at the Jesuit College at Stonyhurst, in England. Ernest Iselin, the son of Adrian Iselin, jr., was also on the Teutonic. He had sailed nearly a year ago from Vancouver with Alfred G. Vanderbilt on the trip around the world which was so sadly interrupted by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The Kaltenborn Classical and Symphony Evenpatronized by those in society who have not yet parronized by those in society who have he left town. At the Kaltenborn concert on Tue Miss Louise Ward McAllister had a large p Miss Eloise Breese had another. Mr. and Thomas Hitchcock, Alexander M. Hadden other well known people were in the audience

of Miss Sara Ely and William H. Parsons, which took place at the home of the bride's mother, Riverside Drive and Eighty-fifth-st. It was a family wedding, and there were less than a hundred in-vitations sent out. Mr. and Mrs. Parsons will sail this week for England and will pass the summer in a driving tour through the different shires. They will return in September.

A wedding of much interest in the week was that

A church wedding took place Tuesday evening at All Angels' Church, West End-ave. and Eighty first-st. Miss Ethel Culbert Harding and Charles Stewart Mott were married in the presence of & fashionable gathering. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Harding of West Seventy-seventh-st. The bridegroom is the only son of the late John C. Mott, of this city, and served in the Spanish-American war. A full ac-count of the wedding was published in The Tribune.

Yesterday was a field day for the suburbs. The final contest in the championship golf games at the Morris County Club attracted many lovers of the game, and the country houses in the neighborhood had large house parties. There were also interesting matches at Knollwood, where there was a Stock Exchange tournament; at Apawamis, near Rye, and at Baltusrol. The festivities at Tuxedo have been planned on a large scale. Tuxedo is still crowded, and Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, ir., Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pierson, jr., are among the young couples who do much to promote gayety in this suburb. The season there will continue until late in July. On Saturday evening there is usually an informal dance at the clubhouse. ing matches at Knollwood, where there was a

gether a large gathering of persons interested in lius Vanderbilt's the Rainbow, August Belmont's the Mineola and craft owned by Reginald Brooks, George Lord Day, Ralph N. Ellis, H. O. Have-meyer, Jr., A. B. McCreery and Johnston De Forest. The clubhouse was the scene of a brilliant assemblage, and in the evening it was illuminated.

There will be one wedding in town this week Miss Maud Fortescue, the daughter of Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, will be married to Ernest Sutton-Pickhardt, at Grace Church, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Helen Clifford Mc-Cormick will be mald of honor, and Kenyon Fortescue, a brother of the bride, the best man. Among the usbers are Robert Raymond, Arthur M. Jones and Charles Warren Shope, who married Miss Pickhardt, a sister of the bridegroom. There will be a small reception afterward at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, No. 57 Fifth-

The expected arrival of Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss May Goelet, who were booked to sail from Cherbourg yesterday, at Newport has given to the prospective season there additional interest. Mrs. Goelet and her daughter come over to be with Robert Goelet, who was so painfully injured a with Robert Goelet, who was so painfully injured a fortnight ago in a steeplechase near Boston. The young man at present is at Newport, and is staying with his aunt. Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt, in Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, who went abroad about a month ago with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, will return with Mrs. Goelet. Robert Goelet is doing well and is practically out of danger. His cousin, son of Mrs. Robert Goelet has just completed a long truise in the Mediterranean. The Nahma, her yacht, arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will remain at Westbury until July, when they will go to Newport. Mrs. Whitney was in town on Tuesday and Wednesday, Mr. and Mrs. Almeric H. Paget are still in town, and are the guests of Oliver H. Payne, at his house, No. 852 Fifth-ave. Mrs. Paget's little eight months old daughter is settingly ill from fever, and there have been two trained nurses in attendance.

Miss Angelica Gerry and Robert Livingston Gerry, who recently had the measles, sailed be-