Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Arizona.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Florodora.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE—8:30—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—The Mormon Wife.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Are You a Mason?
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Strollers.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2—Sousa and His Band—4 and 9 p. m—A Royal Rogue—8—Pain's Carnival of Fire.
PARADISE GARDENS—8:15 to 12—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1 to 10:30—Young Mrs. Winthrop and Novelties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—New Idea Triple Comedy Bill and Novelties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—Forbidden Fruit, The Open Gate and Novelties.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—Concerts.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	5	Pan-American Exposition	13	3
Announcements	14	4	Proposals	13	4-5
Bankers & Brokers	13	1	Public Notices	3	6
Board & Rooms	11	4	Railroads	13	5-6
Books & Publications	8	4-6	Real Estate	13	4
City Hotels	13	3	Religious Notices	4	6
Co-partner. Notices	13	1	School Agencies	7	5
Dividend Notices	13	1	Special Notices	7	6
Dom. Sits Wanted	11	7	Steamboats	13	2-3
Dressmaking	11	4	Surrogate's Notices	11	6
Employ. Agencies	11	4	Storage Notices	11	5
Excursions	13	2	Summer Resorts	13	3
European Advts.	9	3-4	Teachers	7	5
Financial Meetings	13	1	Tribune Sub. Rates	7	5
Financial	13	1	Trust Companies	12	6
Foreign Resorts	9	4-6	To Whom It May Concern	8	6
For Sale	11	4	To Let for Business Purposes	13	3
Help Wanted	11	5	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	13	4
Instruction	4	4-5	Work Wanted	11	5-6
Law Schools	4	5			
Lost	11	4			
Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6			
Notice of Summons	4	5			
Ocean Steamers	13	5			

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—The Colombian Government has issued a decree suspending payments and authorizing confiscation of supplies for war purposes and the forced levying of loans. ═══ M. Constans, French Ambassador, informed the Sultan that he would leave Constantinople if the French claims were not settled immediately, the notice being in the nature of an ultimatum. ═══ General Kitchener reports the capture of a Boer convoy of eighty-six wagons and eighteen prisoners. ═══ The yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York on board, left Cape Town for the island of St. Vincent, on her way to Halifax, where she is due on September 15. ═══ Senator Lodge and his family arrived at St. Petersburg after a visit to Moscow and Warsaw; the Senator declined to discuss the sugar or South American troubles. ═══ British postal statistics show a revenue for the year of £15,995,470, and an expenditure of £10,064,903; the public deposited in the savings banks during the year £40,516,434. ═══ King Edward lunched with Emperor William at Wilhelmshohe Castle, Prussia. ═══ The steamer Alene, which sunk the pilot boat James Gordon Bennett in New-York Harbor, arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, leaking, and went into drydock.

DOMESTIC.—A conference of Amalgamated Association officials and labor leaders was held in Pittsburg, at which, it was said by those present, plans for aiding the strikers were considered; there was no important change in the situation at the steel mills. ═══ A number of important retirements and promotions soon to occur in the navy were announced; Rear-Admiral Schley will retire on October 10. ═══ The consensus of opinion gathered from many States is that the Democratic party is ready to repudiate Bryanism and regards free silver as a dead issue, while the idea of forming a new third party receives no hearty support. ═══ It was Virginia Day at the Buffalo Exposition; Governor Tyler made an address. ═══ The Oxford and Cambridge track athletes reached Boston.

CITY—Stocks were strong and higher. ═══ A heavy storm visited the Oranges; one man was killed and another knocked unconscious by lightning. ═══ It was said that the conference of anti-Tammany committees on September 9 would in reality be a nominating convention. ═══ It was learned that the board of experts appointed under the McCarren law had nearly completed a plan for relieving the congestion at the Manhattan end of the bridge. ═══ The Shamrock was towed down to her permanent moorings at Sandy Hook. ═══ The belief was expressed generally that Devery had made Murphy relieve Glennon, Sheils and Dwyer from suspension. ═══ M. C. D. Borden, the Fall River mill owner, ridiculed the theory that a short cotton crop and consequent rise in the price of raw material would cause print cloth manufacturers to reduce wages. ═══ A hardened criminal responded to the plea of his bedridden mother, confessed a robbery and saved two innocent persons from going to prison. ═══ The son of Vice-President Roosevelt, the youngest member of the family, was operated on at Roosevelt Hospital, where his sister, the eldest child, has been recovering from an operation; the Vice-President spent the afternoon at the hospital.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Showers and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 76; average, 80.

Before you leave the city for your summer outing, be sure to subscribe for THE TRIBUNE. *You will feel lost without it. The address will be changed as often as desired.*

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

There will be no Democratic victory by default this year in Virginia. That much is freely conceded by Old Dominion politicians of all shades of opinion. Too often in recent campaigns the Republican organization has confessed itself hopelessly beaten even before it put a ticket in the field. Four years ago, in fact, when a Governor was last elected, the Republican State Committee strove earnestly to prevent the naming of a Republican candidate, and it was only the determined protest of the rank and file of the party against this supine and feeble hearted policy that forced the calling of a State convention and the selection of a Republican nominee. It is evident, however, from the enthusiasm and vigor which marked the work of the convention just held at Roanoke that the Virginia Republicans have entered this year's canvass in an entirely different frame of mind. The discouraged listlessness of other years has given place to a novel spirit of aggression and confidence. The political opportunities offered by Democratic dissensions have been boldly seized, and at Roanoke a platform was framed and a ticket was nominated which promise to force the party in power into a campaign of continued defence and apology.

The Virginia Republicans have seldom had such a chance before the people as has now been presented them by the Democratic party's tortuous and dishonest effort to revise the State constitution. The Democratic State Convention of 1900 gave an explicit pledge to the voters of Virginia that any new instrument drawn by the constitution makers would be submitted for approval at the polls. The Democratic State Convention of 1901 failed either to renew or to recall this pledge. But it is becoming daily more apparent that the constitutional convention now completing its labors will refuse to submit the new draft for ratification by the present electorate. The risk of rejection would be too great; so the convention is preparing to proclaim the new instrument binding by a mere exercise of plenary authority. The Republican party is therefore in a position to condemn not only the abuses contemplated in the new constitution, but also the flagrant violation of faith involved in fastening these abuses on the people of the State without their approval or consent. The new constitution is expected to contain a hodgepodge disfranchisement scheme, compounded of devices already in vogue in other Southern States, for admitting white illiterates to the suffrage and yet disqualifying black illiterates. Against this complicated and burdensome system of privilege the Republican party will urge a retention of the simple and equal tests of manhood suffrage, without discrimination of race or color; and will advocate instead the true election reform for which Virginia opinion has been more and more earnestly clamoring—an honest count of the ballots now cast by duly qualified voters.

The nomination of J. Hampton Hoge for Governor, with two other young and active lawyers as his associates on the State ticket, is a guarantee that the issues of the Roanoke platform will be presented on the stump this fall with abundant energy and courage. It is doubtful whether, under the present partisan administration of the election laws of Virginia, any natural Republican majority would be permitted to show on the books of the Democratic election officials. With a fair count Virginia is probably a Republican State. On the issues raised by the constitutional convention more ballot box falsification than usual will be necessary to insure continued Democratic control. But whether a Republican victory is possible or not next November, under present conditions in Virginia, it is encouraging to find the Republicans of that State beginning their uphill fight with such unusual animation and zeal.

THE ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

Those who shrilly proclaimed war between France and Turkey the moment M. Constans stopped calling upon the Sultan will doubtless discern the wrecks of matter and the crush of worlds in the intimation that M. Constans has warned the Sultan that if he (the Sultan) does not settle that little claim within so many hours he (M. Constans) will shake the dust of Constantinople from his feet and depart thence with all his household and retainers. Indeed, we should not be surprised if they assumed forthwith that, in the words of Hosea Biglow, "the eternal bung wuz loose." Nevertheless, we are inclined to think that the precession of the equinoxes will be continued without interruption and the Golden Horn will remain as well filled as it is its wont to be.

This ultimatum to Turkey makes, in fact, for peace rather than for war. It is distinctly not a threat to use force, but rather to use peaceful means for compelling Turkey to settle the French claims. It is very different from sending, or threatening to send, warships to Smyrna or to the Dardanelles. If M. Constans does withdraw from Constantinople with his whole official retinue there is little doubt but that the French Government will inform Munir Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to France, that he is not to re-enter the territory of the republic until his imperial master comes to terms. (Munir is at present in Switzerland, to which country he is also accredited.) Now, that is of all things what the Sultan does not want. He is fighting the battle of his life against the conspirators, revolutionists and, as he at least thinks, assassins of the "Young Turkey" party. And that party lives, moves and has its being in France. The chief function of Munir Bey at Paris has been to keep watch upon the doings of the Young Turks and to keep his imperial master well informed concerning them. To shut off that invaluable source of information will seem to Abdul Hamid one of the most serious blows that could be aimed against him.

This is one of France's trump cards in the game. It may or may not be her strongest, but it will probably prove strong enough to take the trick and to win the game. We need not pay attention to the tale of the "Petit Bleu," of Brussels—one of the most sensational and irresponsible papers in the world—about the movement of the Russian army and navy Turkeyward. There is probably not a word of truth in it. But it is evident that Russia, Germany and all the powers are giving France their moral support in her demands upon Turkey. The chances are that in a short time those demands will be satisfied, and that without a serious thought of war.

NO MEDDLING.

It is not easy to determine whether we should most pity the folly or condemn the wickedness of those who would embroil the United States as a partisan in the petty disturbances now unhappily existing in South America, or who would even create the impression that this country is seriously considering such action, or that its policy, under the Monroe Doctrine or anything else, sanctions such interference in the affairs of its southern neighbors. The fact is that there is no responsible thought of interference, and that such interference would be directly contrary to both the letter and the spirit of our consistent and long established policy.

The basic principle of the Monroe Doctrine—since these marplots will invoke that venerable utterance—is that the South American and Central American republics are independent and sovereign States. They are the neighbors and peers of this country, not its vassals or dependencies. And the United States is as much bound to respect their sovereignty itself as it is to require European countries to respect it. This country deplores the frequent insurrections and revolutions in some of those States, and the wars which have occasionally occurred between them. It is always ready to exercise its good offices, benevolently and impartially, as an umpire or otherwise, for the preservation or restoration of peace. But it is not the common policeman of the continent, and it most certainly is not the ally of any one power against any other.

For some years the United States has been earnestly striving to establish more intimate and beneficent relationships among the various American States, and between itself and them. With this end in view it is now holding a Pan-American exhibition, and is working to make successful the forthcoming Pan-American Congress at the City of Mexico. In such circumstances it would be worse than madness for it to essay a course which would alienate some of the South American States and fill them all with suspicion and distrust. Impartial friendly services to all, but no officious or oppressive meddling. That is the rule of wisdom and of justice.

GRADE CROSSINGS AGAIN.

Another tragedy is announced at one of the numerous places in the suburbs of this city where railroads and wagon roads cross at the same grade. It is not an exceptionally dangerous crossing, not nearly so bad as many others, yet it has at least once before this been the scene of loss of life. There is room for questioning whether it is properly guarded, and also, on the other hand, whether its latest victim observed proper prudence in crossing it. But before and above all such considerations there arises the suggestion that all grade crossings should be abolished. They have pretty generally been, or are being, abolished in large cities, such action being a practical necessity of traffic on both railroad and street. But the need that it should be done is less in degree only, and not at all in kind, in the suburbs, and even in the rural districts. The obligation to do it is indeed no less in the country than in the city. The farmer at the lonely cross roads is just as much entitled to the use of the highway as is the business man on the city street, and he is, too, just as much entitled to protection and to safety in using it.

One of the railroads running out of this city—not that on which this latest tragedy occurred—is said to be in favor of abolishing all grade crossings, and to be doing the work with a fair degree of expedition. It complains, however, that it is hampered in the work by the failure of the State to do its share. The law requires the State to bear one-fourth of the expense of changing the grade at crossings, and sufficient appropriations have not been made for the purpose. If such be the fact, as reported, the matter is a grave reproach to the State which should be removed at the earliest possible date. There may be ground for questioning the propriety of the law. It may be argued that the State should not be required to pay anything, but that the railroads should bear the whole expense. But so long as the law stands it should be fulfilled, and the State should make adequate provision for its fulfilment. It is intolerable that dangerous nuisances should be maintained because of the failure of the State to fulfil the obligations it has assumed.

We have said that all grade crossings, rural as well as urban, should be abolished. The need may seem less in the open country than in the crowded city, but, then, the cost is also less. The grade of the average rural crossing may be changed for a few hundred dollars, while to do so in the city might cost many thousands. It would probably be less expensive to change the grade of all the country than of all the city crossings in the State. One admirable step toward the achievement of such a reform will be to establish the hard and fast rule that wherever a "good road" is built crossing a railroad the grade shall be altered so as to make the road cross either over or under the tracks. Good roads are now being built in all parts of the State, and most of them are near or actually cross railroads. All around the suburban crossing where this latest tragedy occurred are superb macadamized roads, ranking among the finest in the State. It was a shame and a blunder to construct them with the crossing on a level with the railroad tracks. The law should be as unchanging as those of the Medes and Persians, that wherever "good roads" are made grade crossings shall be abolished.

TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

Full of interest, both momentary and permanent, will be the contents of The Sunday Tribune to-morrow. The "Danger!" signs which abound in New-York streets, now more numerously than ever before, form the topic of one timely article. Another is found in Fall River, the city of cotton mills, where the last week has seen a most sensational episode in the relations of labor and capital. The manufacture of steel without hands, by automatic machinery; the profits of suburban market gardeners, the remodelling of the Paris Sorbonne, and the summer resorts of Long Island are widely varied topics, but all alike in the possession of contemporaneous human interest.

George Boughton, R. A., writes an interesting letter on the status of American artists in England. "Ex-Attaché" discusses miscarriages of justice in England and America. A correspondent "'way down in Maine" gives an entertaining new version of the story of "Ben" Butler and the spoons in New-Orleans. And so the pages run—chronicles of sports, literary reviews, special cable letters, humor, art, household matters, and, of course, all the news of the world. It will be a capital paper, worthy of its own repute, and, we venture to hope, not unworthy of its vast constituency.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

The first application of Marconi's invention to systematic work in America a few days ago has hardly received the attention which so important an event deserves. The establishment of a wireless telegraph station at the quaint little village of 'Sconset, on the island of Nantucket, ushers in a new era in communication between passengers on incoming steamships and their friends on shore. It will also give those on board an ocean liner earlier tidings of occurrences since they left the shores of Europe. At least twelve hours are now cut off from the period of enforced silence incident to a transatlantic voyage. For the great practical convenience which will result from these new and improved facilities the public will ungrudgingly accord due credit to our enterprising contemporary "The Herald," under whose auspices the scheme has been put into operation. It may be added that there is a peculiar propriety in such work being undertaken by a journal long noted for its devotion to maritime interests.

Thus far the results of the venture have not been altogether satisfactory. Apparently some of the instruments installed on the steamships or at 'Sconset have not been properly adjusted. Besides, messages are obliged to undergo several repetitions before reaching the wires on the mainland. The first of these difficulties will soon be overcome entirely, if it has not already been dealt with, and the other can easily be minimized. Not the slightest doubt can be entertained as to the feasibility of the system itself. Marconi demonstrated that effectually two or three years ago.

The range of the instruments with which several of the liners are equipped seems to be about forty miles. Hence communication ought to be possible for two hours before coming opposite the 'Sconset Lightship and for two hours thereafter. This is time enough for the transmission of one thousand or twelve hundred words in each direction—general news and private advices for the passengers and greetings from the latter to those who await their arrival. At first, of course, a good many people will try wireless telegraphy just for the novelty of the thing, but its great practical utility for business and social purposes will soon be recognized, and it will prove an institution of enduring value. Whenever an enlarging patronage makes it necessary to use more powerful apparatus, to cover longer distances, the demand can readily be met. Marconi has already sent messages two hundred miles. Nor can even this be regarded as the limit of the possibilities of the invention. It is more rational to think of wireless telegraphy as still in its infancy and certain to attain a wonderful development at the hands of the men who are now studying its problems. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the century will still be young when communication without wires will be held across the Atlantic, and when those who go to sea will be able to converse daily with those they leave behind.

THE DECLINE OF THE PRIZE RING.

How have the pugilists fallen from their former high estate! For generation after generation in Great Britain the battles of the "roped arena" or the "squared circle" stirred the nerves and excited the warmest interest of admirers of so-called sport. Up to the final quarter of the last century these encounters were almost invariably decided without gloves, and the rounds were sometimes kept up for hours. The hands were so hardened in the training for these combats that wooden mallets could scarcely have inflicted worse injuries than those caused by the fists, and when the matches were prolonged for dozens and even scores of rounds before one antagonist or the other succumbed both of the fighters in many instances were beaten out of the semblance of human beings. The baiting of bears with dogs and the scenes of horror in Spanish bullfights were little more revolting than the old-fashioned meetings in the prize rings of England and America in former days. And yet men of gentle birth and breeding and education encouraged and approved prizefights in those early years.

Within a dozen years after the close of the Civil War in the United States the brutality of combats with bare fists had stirred up so violent an opposition to the doings of the pugilists that boxing with gloves was substituted for the old-time conflicts. Exhibitions of skill and endurance in matches of the glove fighters were wonderfully popular for a long time. For at least twenty years the enthusiasm of "sporting men" was marvellous. Prominent pugilists were more talked about, more applauded and more heartily commended than the ablest inventors and the most generous philanthropists of the epoch.

The reaction has now come, and none too early. In every State and every Territory prizefights are forbidden by law, and the fickle multitude no longer concerns itself with its former idols. Not one of the fighters is now a successful "star" in any theatre, and nearly all of them have lost money in the keeping of barrooms. They do not "draw" now. Their day is over. Brutality and rascality in sports have had their boom. Now a higher and better standard in the amusements and recreations of the public is generally recognized.

It is a curious comment on the changed conditions of politics in Virginia to read that of the five living ex-Confederate generals in that State four were present at Roanoke on Wednesday as delegates to the Republican convention.

Among the miserable families who were evicted from their rooms in a filthy East Side tenement house a few days ago because they were in arrears of rent more than one was brought to the lowest depths of distress because the father and husband had become a "policy fiend." Captain Goddard and other intelligent students of tenement life denounced the policy swindlers as robbers of the worst kind, who plunder the poorest of the poor. Yet our Police Department protects these policy thieves for pay.

The Willis-ave. bridge is open at last. Now, how long will it be before some trolley line will want to have a practical monopoly of it?

Professor Charles Eliot Norton's constantly spilled tears over American degeneracy ought to establish him firmly in the political friendship of George Fred Williams, a Massachusetts statesman who first won fame through the responsiveness of his lachrymal glands.

PERSONAL.

Michael Angelo's house in Rome in which the painter died is to be torn down to widen the Corso.

Professor Sylvester Waterhouse, for forty-four years a member of the faculty of Washington University, at St. Louis, has resigned the chair of Greek on account of illness. He was graduated from Harvard in 1853.

The University of Tokio is to get the library of Professor Max Muller. It has been purchased by I. Wasaki for presentation to the institution.

France has two centenarian artists—Le Lourd-Beauregard and Adolph Thiac, both architects. They were born in 1800.

Professor Foxwell's library, said to be the largest private collection of works on political economy in the world, has been purchased by the Goldsmiths' Company, of London, for $50,000. They have not yet decided what to do with it, but it will probably be made accessible to the public in some way.

Domenico Morelli, the Italian painter, died recently. Among his works are "The Temptation of St. Anthony," "The Mother of the Redeemer" and "The Assumption of the Virgin," now in the Royal Palace, in Naples.

E. N. Beckemen, an electrical engineer of Goeteberg, Sweden, is in Pittsburg, looking over the Westinghouse plant. Mr. Beckemen wears the gold ring with oak leaf carving that marks his graduation from the Chalmers Technical College, at Goeteberg. "There is much rivalry in our country between the engineers who wear the two kinds of rings that mark the two technical schools, that at Goeteberg and the one at Stockholm," he says. "The ring of the opposition school is of nickel, with gold edges. No graduate would think of going without his ring, and throughout Europe the knowledge of the distinction has spread so that educated engineers everywhere recognize the insignia at once. It is an old custom, and a very marked one."

"Of the interesting numismatic 'finds' which Dr. Carl Peters has just brought home with him from Central Africa," says "The London Telegraph," "perhaps the chief is a Portuguese gold coin, in a splendid state of preservation, which bears the date of 1588. This would be about the time that Homem, the first Portuguese commander, went to Manicaland, and just after the Portuguese took possession of Inyaga. The figure of the Egyptian goddess Isis, upon which so much store is laid, and which is supposed to date back to 2200 B. C., was discovered by a negro in a garden a little to the west of Fura station. These will be forwarded in due course to the British Museum for identification."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Well, the world is near the end again. Professor Ludwig Morienburger is the latest advance agent of that highly exciting event. He has a novel way of bringing it about. This planet, he says, has jumped its orbit, and is wabbling around in space like a drunken man. This irregularity, the professor explains, causes the summers to become hotter and hotter and the winters to be colder and colder. Before long, he thinks, nobody will be able to make the transit from one extreme to the other, and then the human race will expire.

"I thought you said that girl you introduced me to was from Boston."
"Well, isn't she?"
"No. New-York."
"How do you know?"
"Why, I asked her if she was a follower of Emerson, and she said, 'What team's he playing on?'" —(Chicago Journal.

"A complete skeleton of the hoplophoneus, or sabre toothed tiger," says "The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette," "has been unearthed by the Carnegie Institute field party in the fossil beds of Nebraska, and will be mounted in the Carnegie Museum. It will be the only specimen of the hoplophoneus ever placed on exhibition, and will be an invaluable addition to the local paleontological collection. The hoplophoneus was a prehistoric animal that inhabited the territory now forming the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountain system. It was about the size of the Bengal tiger, and somewhat resembled the existing representatives of the family."

"Henrietta," said Mr. Meekton, "do you remember the moonlit evening when I asked you to marry me?"
"I trust, Leonidas, that you are not going to become sentimental and silly."
"Not a bit of it. But I often recall the occasion with interest. I can never quite understand how I managed to talk so familiarly to you without seeming impertinent."—(Washington Star.

Consul-General Osborn reports from Apia, Samoa, that on July 1 the German Government began the issue of German money as the legal tender of the colony. Theretofore American money had been used. The rate of exchange for gold as fixed by government proclamation is 20.42 marks for £1 and 20.95 marks for $5.

A Rural Man of Letters.—Josh—Abner's the greatest reader at the Corners. An' that hain't all; he acts on what he reads.
Lige—Yew bet he does! Now, last week, ter my certain knowledge, he answered two advertisements of matrimonial bureaus, sent for three packages of love powders an' a book on hypnotism, an' he also sent $1 ter a feller in New-York for seventeen ways ter git rich in three months!—(Puck.

There is an interesting story behind the special star charts which the Equipment Bureau of the Navy Department is having printed for use in navigation. Miss Mary Proctor, the astronomer, daughter of the astronomer, took to a publisher in New-York a plan for a child's astronomical calendar, and together they worked over the plan. Finally the publisher suggested: "Why cannot we make a simple star chart for children—not one clustered up with stars invisible almost, but one containing only the more prominent ones? And why cannot we make these charts so that the stars visible at any time during the year may be easily found by a child?" It is this chart, so simple that a child can use it, which the department has chosen.

Sue—She has designs on him.
Belle—Since when?
Sue—Oh, ever since he consented to wear a necktie that she embroidered.—(Philadelphia Record.

War Department reports indicate that there will be a great extension of the telegraph service in Alaska this season. Captain William R. Abercrombie, with a large force of men, is constructing the military road from Valdes, on the southern coast, to Circle City, on the upper Yukon, near the boundary of the British Northwest Territory. At the same time the military telegraph line is being extended along that route, and it is expected that even before the completion of the wagon road the telegraph facilities over the entire distance, from the Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon, will be in operation.

The Captain—Why, yes, we can tell when a storm is approaching. There are weather prophets at sea.
The Passenger—I hope they are not so often at sea as those on land.—(Puck.

ABOUT SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Cary opened their house at Westbury this week, and many of their neighbors are expected there within the next ten days. Indeed, everything points to a gay season at Meadow Brook. Preparations are already being made there for the hunting, and Ralph Ellis, the M. F. H., has recently imported from England several finely bred foxhounds, which are now being whipped into shape preparatory to the opening of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club season.

Glorious weather favored the horse show at Southampton yesterday, and the trains from town were crowded with members of the fashionable set intent upon taking in the show and the gay dinners, luncheons and house parties organized in connection with it. The absence of the professional element contributed in no small measure to the popularity and the success of the affair, and not even grooms or coachmen were allowed in the ring. There are over two hundred entries. The show continues to-day, being brought to a close this evening. Last evening the weekly dance at the Meadow Club took place after a dramatic performance and vaudeville in aid of the Village Improvement Association.

It is seldom that a hat gives rise to so much discussion as did that worn by Mrs. Charles H. Marshall at dinner at Sherry's the night before last. It was built on the lines of those peculiarly shaped umbrella hats worn by Mexican ranchmen. Around its high sugarloaf crown a silver serpent was coiled, and extending from the back half way around the front seven white ostrich tips were arranged on the brim. With this she wore a frock of pale blue satin crêpe de chine, combined with white lace, the bodice being made entirely of the latter, striped up and down with bands of the blue crêpe. Dining with her were Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, jr., Reginald De Koven and the Hon. George Keppel. Mrs. Winthrop's toilet was of flowered pink organdie. The bodice had a deep yoke of white lace, below which a kerchief drapery of the organdie was arranged. Mrs. Winthrop's hat was of yellow straw trimmed with white flowers. The same evening Clarence H. Mackay gave a dinner at Sherry's to a large party of men, his wife being still at Newport.

Cedarhurst, bent on emulating the example of Newport, Southampton and Bar Harbor, is resolved to have a horse show. It is scheduled for Labor Day, and will be held on the grounds of the club at Cedarhurst. The prize list has been issued, and entries will close the day after to-morrow with Rene La Montagne at the clubhouse. In all sixteen classes are to take part in the show, including carriage horses, saddle horses, tandem teams, ponies in harness, polo ponies—in fact, every conceivable species of horse and equipage. The show ring at Cedarhurst will be perfect in its appointments, and this, combined with the beauty of the grounds, promises much for the success of the show.

Last night a moonlight golf concert took place on the links of the Babylon Golf Club, at Bay Shore, Long Island. The grounds were lighted by Chinese lanterns.

The pigeon shooting match will take place at Bay Shore this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Myles Standish was somewhat better yesterday, although she is not yet out of danger, and still lies dangerously ill at Breeze Hill, her summer home, near Millbrook. While cantering, her horse stumbled and fell. As she lay unconscious in the road, the animal in plunging to regain his feet planted a hoof squarely on her breast, inflicting serious injury. She is the daughter of J. F. D. Lanier. One brother, Charles Lanier, is on J. Pierpont Morgan's yacht.

A bridge whist tournament will be given on Monday, at Bar Harbor, at the Kebo Valley Golf Club, for the benefit of the links.

James L. Breese, who intended to take part in the automobile races at Newport next week, will be unable to compete, owing to his machines being disabled. He is busy organizing an automobile meet, which is to be held at Southampton in the latter part of next month.

The opposition to the automobile races at Newport on the part of Professor Agassiz and his friends is discouraging many automobile owners from taking part in the races next week, and a number of machine owners have informed the committee in charge of the affair that they will not appear. The principal interest in the race will centre in the contest between the machines owned by William K. Vanderbilt, jr., and Albert C. Bostwick.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt has issued invitations for a large dinner party at Beaulieu on Friday next, after which she will take her guests on to Mrs. E. J. Berwind's, whose housewarming will take the form of the most elaborate ball of the season. The new Berwind house is splendidly adapted for entertaining.

To-night Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will give a large dinner dance at Crossways, her place at Newport. Afterward there will be a vaudeville show, and then a cotillon.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will leave Newport for the season on September 3 and go to Lenox for the autumn.

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 23.—At the Newport Golf Club this evening Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a large dinner party.

J. De Forest Danielson has leased for the season of 1902 the Swift cottage, at the corner of Bellevue and Wheatland aves.

Mrs. Robert Garrett entertained at luncheon at her villa, in Narragansett-ave., this afternoon.

Mrs. Charles A. Childs entertained at dinner to-night. It was served at two large tables on the veranda. One of the tables was devoted to young people and the other to married couples.

Mrs. Alexander S. Clarke entertained at the villa Beech Bound this evening, the Clover Club furnishing the music for the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer will close their Newport season on September 3 and will go to Lenox.

GIFT TO HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

Richland, Ind., Aug. 23.—Trustees of the Margaret Smith Home for Aged Women have received from William B. Leeds, of New-York, a check for $25,000, to be used for the home in the name of Mr. Leeds's mother, who lives here.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers booked to sail on the steamer Maasdam, of the Holland-America Line, for Rotterdam, to-day, are N. Dohr, G. Albert Gorsuch, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Greeley, Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Harpster, Mr. and Mrs. John Lied, J. Loerke, J. Marks, the Rev. George V. McKinny, A. Roder, John L. Rowe, the Rev. L. S. Stafford and Mrs. A. A. Winslow.

Booked for passage on the Hamburg-American steamer Phœnicia, which will sail to-day, are Daniel Bohannan, Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Bieder, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Dorschel, William Fakler, E. Feddersen, Moritz Herzog, Mrs. A. Ivers, August Kahl, Gregor Mages, Tewel Olian, Richard T. Reuter, Edward Williamson and G. Weisflog.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American steamer Fürst Bismarck were G. Arnburg, G. Ayrault, F. W. Benjamin, Stephen Baumann, E. Block, Robert O. Becker, S. V. Barth, the Rev. S. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Barstow, Albert M. Day, H. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Frazer, Dr. William S. Friedman, Jacob Goldman, Louis Grauer, the Baron and the Baroness Hohenwart-Gerlachstein, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Horton, William Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. Magnus Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Hirsch, S. L. Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Keen, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kessler, B. Kern, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Leffingwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred N. Mayo, Richard Merrill, Bruno Miller, Dr. L. von Muralt, Dr. and Mrs. G. D. Murray, A. J. Olney, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph S. Ochs, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob L. Phillips, Dr. J. C. Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. T. Riedermann, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Rosales, F. Ritter, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Scharps, Dr. E. Schultz, Dr. M. Samfield, Dr. and Mrs. W. Steffens, Mr. and Mrs. Harry de Sola, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Tearse, L. E. White and David Weiss.

Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Patricia, of the Hamburg-American Line, yesterday, were M. T. Bawo, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Beggs, J. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Courtney, H. H. Coston, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Fischer, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Gude, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Howells, G. Hardart, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Renwick, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Raub, Mr. and Mrs. George Starke, Mr. and Mrs. Theodor Tiedemann and Bernard Ziegler.

Booked to sail on the steamer Furnessia, of the Anchor Line, to-day, are William P. Burnham, Samuel Gunn, J. Hamilton Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Janeway, the Rev. A. J. Sandford and W. L. Stewart.

MEMORIAL STATUE TO WHITTIER.

Amesbury, Mass., Aug. 23.—A statue as a memorial to John G. Whittier, to cost $10,000, will be put up here, his home, as soon as the funds are in the hands of the committee in charge.

THE PROBLEM OF TO-DAY.

RELATIONS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL—LIBERTY DOES NOT MEAN LIBERTY TO OPPRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In this republic of ours we have inherited from the Old World various problems of politics and government that for ages have puzzled its sages and statesmen. It has been our destiny and duty to solve in the New World questions that the Old World had wellnigh given up in despair.

First, we had the theories of monarchy and aristocracy, of divine right and despotism, in which up to that time all the world had acquiesced. The early years of our national life were devoted to disproving them. We consigned the whole business of crowns, thrones, ranks and titles and privileged classes, with their trappings and gewgaws, to the lumber room of past history, so far as we were concerned, and substituted for them a government by the people, through their representatives, in which every citizen might share and all have equal legal rights. So we disposed of problem No. 1.

Then came the question of land ownership. The usage in the Old World had been for the crown to grant vast tracts of territory to court favorites, with governmental powers, under which great landed estates were parcelled out and handed down through successive generations, to be worked by tenants and dependants incapable of becoming owners. We studied this problem, and gradually reformed the system by abolishing feudal tenures, manorial titles, primogeniture and entailed estates. Instead, we enacted that every man, poor or rich, might become a land owner if he chose—might have and hold all the broad acres he could earn during his lifetime—but prohibited him from tying it up in perpetuity for his descendants. We knew that time and the working of natural laws would redistribute it among the community. So we solved problem No. 2.

Next came the more complex question of dealing with capital and its combinations. Men had already learned that by combining their energies and capital they could accomplish great enterprises otherwise impossible. The Old World practice was to allow court favorites to organize "chartered companies," having the monopoly of trade in specified localities at home and abroad, having also sufficient powers to crush out all competition and reduce to subjection the unfortunate inhabitants who came in contact with them. Even some of our colonies were begun in this way. We studied the problem long and thoroughly during the nineteenth century. The outcome was a system of laws in regard to corporations which sought to retain all their powers for doing good and to deprive them of their powers for doing harm. Its fundamental principle was that men might freely combine and organize under general laws so that all fields of enterprise should be open to competition and none closed by monopoly. A corporation might acquire a hundred miles or a thousand miles of railway, but any rival corporation could do the same. Under the salutary system of State and national laws, our country is advancing by leaps and bounds in the path of commercial progress. So we have solved problem No. 3.

Lastly, we have been confronted with the problem of labor, its relation to capital and their joint relation to the community at large. That problem we are still wrestling with. We began by freeing the laborer from all the Old World tyrannies and mediæval oppression by decreeing that he should no longer be serf, peon or slave. He should be free to chose his occupation, free to make contracts to work where and how he pleased. Furthermore, we have decided that he has the same freedom as the capitalist to combine and organize with his fellow workmen for mutual protection and benefit. Rich and poor in America, we decided, should have equal rights and equal protection in the courts.

It is not strange that when news of this astounding change in the laborer's status reached Europe newcomers flocked over here by the thousand to better their condition and to enjoy the advantages of republican freedom.

But with them latterly have come some ambitious spirits and plausible mischief makers who, under the pretence of revealing new doctrines, are trying to lead men back into Old World notions. Chief among these notions is the idea that "liberty" means liberty to oppress somebody. They play upon the laborer's ignorance, timidity or credulity. They tempt him with the thought that, being no longer oppressed, he may turn oppressor. They teach him methods of tyranny against other workmen against which his better judgment would revolt. They tell him that while other men are held to their contracts he may break his with impunity—that his personal freedom allows him to deny personal freed