the Liberals will naturally regain recruits from a population which is weighed down with the burdens of increased taxation and the anxieties of declining trade. A Liberal reaction will be a normal result of the close of hostilities and the settlement of the race question in South Africa, and it will be promoted and strengthened if the government introduces a Redistribution bill and reduces the voting power of the Irish Nationalists at Westminster. That act of Tory retaliation may not diminish the resources of Irish obstruction, but it will render the Home Rule alliance less important for the Liberals, and thereby strengthen them in England, which, under any scheme of redistribution, will become more powerful as the "predominant partner" of the United Kingdom. Taxation and Commercial Depression may be recruiting sergeants for the Liberal party of extraordinary efficiency in the near future. If the Opposition had a leader of real authority, who had the instinct requisite for forecasting the trend of the forces of public opinion, the outlook for the party after the close of the war would not be hopeless.

One of the most disappointing features of the dull session now ending is the poor display made by the new men. The general elections carried a good deal of fresh blood into the Commons, but little impression has been created by these candidates for the honors of public life. Mr. Henry Norman during the question hours has made effective use of his large stock of accurate knowledge respecting foreign affairs, but has not scored a marked success in debate; and Mr. Gilbert Parker, of whom much was expected, has not fully established his reputation as a Parliamentary hand. No other new man has made his mark except Mr. Winston Churchill, and he is embarrassed by the flatteries lavished upon him. He has audacity, but lacks sobriety of judgment; and while the phrasing is often brilliant he speaks badly, with the wheezing and snorting which would be intolerable if not associated with what is known as the House of Commons style. Some of his friends are infatuated with the idea that he is destined to become Prime Minister, and the Duke of Marlborough has taken him up as the rising hope of the Churchills and made him a prominent figure at the Blenheim Unionist garden party. More cautious observers prefer to suspend judgment until Mr. Churchill has had larger scope for the display of political talent than a stagnant and wearisome session has offered. There has been little change among the older reputations in the Commons. Neither Mr. Brodrick nor Mr. Wyndham has gained additional ground. Mr. Gibson Bowles is perhaps the only member who has made a distinct advance. From an eccentric comedian he has passed into a political satirist with a remarkable talent for effective quotations, and his sturdy independence is a real resource in a jaded and listless House.

I. N. F.

EXCURSION FOR MOTHERS.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND SENDS 3,640 UP THE HUDSON—MANY CHILDREN GO TO THE COUNTRY.

The number of children sent out by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund this summer was increased last week by 716. Beside these beneficiaries of the fund 3,640 mothers and children had a day's outing on the Hudson River. On four days a barge took the mothers and small children to Excelsior Grove, opposite Yonkers.

This week several parties of children will be sent to the country, and four more day excursions for mothers and children will be given.

The people of Utica, N. Y., have taken much interest in the fresh air work this summer. They entertained 173 children, who were sent in three parties. The last party returned home the latter part of last week. The Utica people raised nearly $600 by voluntary subscription for their entertainment, and closed the season's work with a deficit of five cents. The children were boarded in private families eight or ten miles outside of Utica, the board being paid by the people of that city. The people of Utica took a great deal of personal interest in their visitors. The secretary of the Utica committee said: "We are much pleased with the outcome of the summer's work and pleasure. The children behaved well. Success to them." The committee which had charge of the fresh air work was composed of Mrs. C. C. Shaver, president; Mrs. E. D. Mathews, vice-president, and the Rev. Dana W. Bigelow, secretary and treasurer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

J. R. Maxwell	$100 00
I. H. L.	5 00
C. L. U., Brooklyn	3 00
A. R. L.	10 00
Julia L. Atwater, Midland Park, N. J.	5 00
E. L. P. L.	2 00
J. P. L.	1 00
"In memoriam K. G. T."	2 00
Previously acknowledged	20,993 95
Total August 24, 1901	$21,121 95

H. M. FLAGLER REACHES HOME.

TAKES HIS BRIDE TO LAWN BEACH, AT ORIENTA POINT, ON THE SOUND.

Henry M. Flagler and his bride, who was Miss Mary Lily Kenan, of Wilmington, N. C., arrived in Mamaroneck yesterday, where they are to spend their honeymoon. Although Mr. Flagler is one of the largest stockholders in the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, he and his bride travelled from New-York in an ordinary day car. Leaving the train the pair shook hands with a few friends about the station and then were driven to Lawn Beach, the Flagler country home at Orienta Point, on the Sound. Mr. and Mrs. Flagler will have for their neighbors F. H. Constable, E. H. Weatherbee, Peter F. Meyer, Henry Siegel, John R. Hegeman, A. C. Bostwick, John T. Farley, Charles Frohman, A. Hart McKee, Alfred Marshall and several other New-Yorkers.

The Flagler house stands on a projection in the Sound which J. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, named "The Devil's Toe." The house has just been remodelled by foreign artists. Some of the changes consist of the addition of a large music room for the bride, who is an accomplished vocalist, and a "den" for Mr. Flagler, to be used for a smoking and lounging room. The ceiling of the music room was brought from Europe, where it was obtained from several old castles. It is reported that Mr. Flagler will build a new house at Palm Beach. Mr. Flagler's son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Flagler, are now in Europe.

People who know Mr. Flagler intimately do not doubt the truth of the report that he gave his bride $1,000,000 for a wedding present. Several years ago, on the marriage of his daughter, who has since died, Mr. Flagler settled $7,000,000 on her. He also made his son independently rich when he married, while the second Mrs. Flagler, whom Henry M. Flagler divorced because of her hopeless insanity, owns $3,000,000, all of which she acquired from her former husband. Mr. Flagler is sixty-four years old, and Miss Kenan is his third wife. The new mistress of Lawn Beach is thirty-six years old, of medium height, and has dark hair and a dark complexion. Mr. and Mrs. Flagler did not attend church to-day, as they were tired after their journey from the South. They were kept busy all afternoon reading telegrams of congratulation and examining wedding gifts which have poured into Mamaroneck by the hundred.

WANT FIRE CONVENTION HERE.

Bearing the greetings of the local fire department to the convention of American fire chiefs, a committee of department officials and others left this city for Indianapolis yesterday. The committee goes to place before the convention the invitation of the New-York Fire Department and insurance interests to hold the next gathering of the International Association of Fire Engineers here.

The committee consisted of Thomas E. Crimmins, Dr. Harry Mortimer Archer, of No. 72 West Eighty-second-st.; Chief Mayhew W. Bronson of the Larchmont Fire Department, Chief Edward F. Croker, D. A. Woodhouse and W. M. Schwenker. Accompanying the committee were Chief Ross of the New-Rochelle Fire Department and Frank M. Shepperd.

Each member of the committee and those who saw them off wore a red button with a tiny flag suspended from it. On the button was "New-York, 1902." The committee carried with it hundreds of these buttons, and when it reaches Indianapolis they will be distributed.

"If we don't fetch that convention to New-York it will be because the chiefs are not aware of the splendid plans for their reception and entertainment laid out by the committee of citizens," said Chief Croker as the train started. "But we'll win; New-York has got to win."

VISIONS OF DIRKOVITCH.

SOME SPECULATIONS UPON THE MEANING OF RUSSIAN INTEREST IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There is no more striking feature of the present imbroglio in South America than the Russian interest manifested in it. The Russian press, in both Russia and the United States, is daily devoting as earnest attention to it as though it were in Finland or Manchuria. For that there must be some reason, and that reason will perhaps become apparent if we observe the nature of the interest which Russia is taking in American affairs.

It is to be observed, in the first place, that the Russian press on both sides of the ocean is strenuously and almost feverishly striving to accomplish one of two things, to wit: Either to get the United States to interfere in South American affairs on the monstrous pretext that the Monroe Doctrine constitutes it a peace officer and suzerain over the whole hemisphere; or, failing that, to create the impression among the South American States that such action is well within the possibilities of United States policy, and that they are, therefore, to regard the United States as a potential dictator over them. Now, it is perfectly obvious that the accomplishment of either of these things—happily beyond the power of the Russian propagandists—would be most mischievous in its results. I will not say it would be disastrous to the United States, but it would certainly entail upon it incalculable trouble. For the first, United States interference in South American affairs, would bring upon the United States the intense hostility of every South American State and would involve it in an effort to conquer them all by forcible means. Does the United States wish to undertake gratuitously the subjugation of sixteen independent and friendly republics (for beyond doubt Mexico and Central America would have to be included in this omnibus scheme of aggression), and the military conquest of a territory much larger and more populous than its own? If not, it will do well to distrust the Russian bearers of advice. And even the second of these Russian aims, the creation of an impression that the United States interprets the Monroe Doctrine as empowering it to exercise suzerainty over its neighbors, would arouse violent antagonism throughout South America, and fill every one of those countries with distrust and hatred of the United States.

If such, then, are the aims of Russian policy in the Western Hemisphere, what is the motive which lies back of them? For that we must go far back, even to the foundation of the Russian Empire. One of the chief legacies of Peter the Great to Russia was a sort of will, or testament, in which he adjured his successors to aim unceasingly at universal conquest. In that he established that vague yet most potent thing known as the "Russian system." The one constant factor in Russian affairs is the determination to make Russia the master power of the whole world and the suzerain over every other nation. It is to that end that every measure of Russian policy is framed. In pursuance of it Russia has already put herself at the head of the Slav race, and caused all other Slav peoples to do obeisance to her. She has crushed or subjugated the major part of the Turkish and Persian realms, and has secured a paramount place in the Mongolian world, to which she is so closely akin. She has, moreover, attached to herself, partly as ally, partly as vassal, the most powerful of the surviving Latin nations, and has won commanding influence over at least one other. Not one of these would be able to place any serious obstacle in the way of Russia's assumption of the universal dictatorship which she has so long regarded as her "manifest destiny."

There remains, however, a lion in the way, in the shape of the great Teutonic race, which alone is able to cope with Russia and, indeed, to hold her in check. It is to the overcoming of that obstacle that Russia is now bending her energies. In doing so she has shrewdly adopted the classic rule, "divide and conquer." But it is her antagonist she means to divide, not herself. She realizes that the Teutonic world united is far too strong for her, wherefore she seeks to divide it, and to set its component parts against each other. The three great divisions of the Teutonic world are Germany, Great Britain and the United States. The keynote of Russian policy is, and long has been, to keep them apart, to play one against the other, to arouse distrust and enmity among them, and thus in time to conquer them all. Such was her policy during the Civil War in the United States, when she had only two to deal with, the German Empire not having been formed. At one moment she was ready to join hands with Louis Napoleon in forcible intervention against the Union, provided Great Britain would join in the job. Great Britain, it will be remembered, promptly refused to do so, whereupon Russia's tactics were changed. Instead of backing Great Britain in oppressing the United States, she sent a fleet to aid—in an emergency which, happily, did not occur—the United States in thrashing Great Britain. A few years later, when the German Empire was founded, Russian diplomacy was exerted to its utmost to build a wall of partition between Germany and Great Britain, to which scheme no less a statesman than Otto von Bismarck was made a servitor. The efforts of Russia in China to alienate the United States from Great Britain, though the natural interests and policies of these two were practically identical, are still fresh in mind. Later still came the ingenious effort of Russia to involve the United States in a tariff war with Germany, by demanding that the United States should give to Russian sugar privileges which it denied to German. That effort was thwarted by the vigorous action of the United States Treasury Department, whereupon there quickly appeared in the Russian press persuasive hints in favor of a commercial alliance or "understanding" between Russia and the United States in opposition to the new German tariff. And now, latest, but probably not last, comes this Russian propaganda for setting the United States at swords' points with the Latin race in South America, and also for arousing distrust between the United States on the one hand and on the other Germany and Great Britain, the two powers of Europe most interested in South America.

Thus at almost every point of contact with the members of the Teutonic race in the last forty years Russia has striven to set them at odds among themselves and to divide them, in order that she might conquer them piecemeal. She is not to be railed at for so doing. It is a legitimate policy, as diplomatic policies go. Each nation seeks the advancement of its own interest. And since Russia has never in all her history been able to win a war against a first rate power, or even, for that matter, a second rate one, she has naturally had to resort to diplomatic instead of martial methods. "When the lion's skin was too short, it was eked out with the fox's." But at least it is well that Americans should recognize the circumstances of the case, and should realize what is meant by Russia's eagerness to have the United States attempt the subjugation of South America. It is well, too, that the other members of the Teutonic race, and especially Germany, should understand that the United States has no such mad notion, and that the Monroe Doctrine, "America for Americans," does not mean United States conquest of all the Americas, nor the slightest impairment of Germany's or any other nation's legitimate interests upon these continents.

DIPLOMATICUS.

Washington, Aug. 24, 1901.

WHISTLING TO KEEP UP HIS COURAGE.

FOR SPELLING REFORM.

SUGGESTION THAT SCHOLARS SHOULD BEGIN, WITHOUT WAITING FOR THE MULTITUDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I noticed not long since an editorial in The Tribune commenting somewhat critically on the action of the Philological Association in reference to spelling reform. For my own part, I think it well that the subject continues to be agitated. It is true that we have not as yet seen any important result from the attempts of scholars and philologists in this direction, but that may be because the effort has not been conducted on the right lines, but is rather confined to a process of trimming and hedging on the outside of the subject. Now, it seems to me that the natural way and the easiest way and the most promising way to effect the proposed reform is to begin at the beginning.

By this rule the thing to be done first would be to correct the names of the three leading vowel characters so as to make them sound according to their most prevalent force. It is difficult to see what intelligent objection any one could have to that. The letter "a" in our language sounds "ah" much more frequently than "ay." In fact it almost never sounds "ay" except where it is final in a syllable not final, unless it is artificially assisted. Why not call it "ah," then, as all other peoples do and have done since the invention of the alphabet? The case is the same with the letter "e," and especially with "i," our use, or abuse, of which is perhaps the worst perversion of all. The place to begin, then, is with the schoolmaster and the spelling book, and in no other way probably can any reform be effected worth the trouble involved in the process.

There could be no opposition to this step so far as I can see, except in an unreasoning and perverse adherence to a stupid custom—the force of habit set in a wrong direction. And when this correction is once made, we would before long begin to find out that it is not necessary to bolster up these letters artificially in a great variety of different ways in order to make them take a sound which does not properly belong to them, but would begin to use the right character with the right sound, instead; and thus a true reform would begin gradually to work its own way.

There is much to be said, I think, in favor of a gradual and partial return to phonetic spelling, though I cannot say that I approve of the proposed examples of change in this direction which have come under my observation. Phonetic spelling was undoubtedly the original design in reducing spoken language to alphabetic form, and deviations from it were doubtless originally but mistakes and blunders. They were blunders, however, from which we ought not always to be obliged to suffer. As it is, many of our combinations have simply the force and use of word signs, more awkward and difficult, probably, than any used by the Chinese. "T-h-o-u-g-h-t" does not spell thought, and nobody can ever imagine that it does, and as a word sign it is more inconvenient and awkward than "3" for three or "8" for eight. Scholars and philologists do not need to have the origin and history of a word constantly and forever written into it at the expense of its spelling, and those who are not scholars cannot read the history if it is there.

Nor do I conceive that there is really a difficulty in having the same sound and the same word represent different ideas without difference of spelling to distinguish them. The connection shows the meaning sufficiently, else the spoken language, which is the real thing, and not its representative, could not be properly understood. If we speak or write of the reign of Edward VII, no one will imagine that we mean drops of water falling from the clouds, or one of the lines with which he guides his horse. And there are hundreds of cases in our language and in all others in which the same word, with precisely the same spelling, signifies widely different derivative ideas, to be distinguished only by the connection.

It is true, as The Tribune remarks, that a gradual change and improvement is going on in the written form of the language. But this change is slow, and cannot begin to keep pace with the rapid spread of the language over the earth. It is a matter, therefore, in which we ought not to adopt the laissez faire policy unless we are willing to inflict on other peoples the evil under which the English speaking races are suffering—namely, that of having a language which large majorities of the people can never hope to reduce to correct written form, and under which probably nine-tenths of them all must be content to be or to seem illiterate.

Further, it is not a pleasant thought to me that we should be trying to erect into rules of English scholarship the blunders of an intensely ignorant and stupid peasantry, who in mixing the Saxon, French and Scandinavian elements of the language through a childish inability lost and perverted the proper sounds of the three leading vowels, thus laying the foundation for most of our orthographic troubles.

If I might be permitted to make a further suggestion to those who are so persistent in urging unsuccessful methods of spelling reform, I would say that some correction of pronunciation which would make many words in common use sound more according to the true force of their vowels would be greatly to their advantage. They can make the desired corrections themselves, without any dependence on dictionary, publisher or press. They have only to agree as to how the words in question should be pronounced, and begin at once to pronounce them in that way. There are enough of these men, and their authority as scholars is such that they can hold their ground against all-comers and bring a corrected pronunciation into extensive and gradually prevailing use, in spite of ridicule or any other kind of opposition.

What ground of criticism could there be if we should pronounce "nashon" and "nashonal," "obay" and "obaydient" without any change from the conventional spelling? For my own part, I am convinced that no satisfactory reform in English spelling can ever be effected unless such a measure of corrected pronunciation as would bring it nearer to the line of historic and linguistic continuity and into a truer relation to its parent and kindred tongues shall accompany or precede it.

Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 24. D. G. PORTER.

SPURIOUS TITLES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It was with much interest that I read in The Tribune the several items regarding the Society for the Suppression of Spurious Titles which it is proposed to establish, or which has already been established, in Virginia, and your suggestion that a chapter of this society should be started in every State of the Union is a capital one. For many years we have been the laughing stock of Europe for this worse than childish habit, and the humorous writers on the other side of the Atlantic have a fruitful field for the shafts of their ridicule when writing about America. For instance, Max O'Rell begins his book on "Jonathan and His Continent" with the following sentence: "The United States has a population of about seventy millions—principally colonels."

You, Mr. Editor, speak of colonels and other titular warriors who have "never smelled powder"; not only have they never smelled powder, but they could not explain the difference between a file of men and a platoon, whether dragoons fought on foot or on horse, and they could not probably distinguish between a howitzer and a linstock.

It is amusing to hear these men in a serious argument among themselves addressing one another by the titles to which they have not the least right, in the most grave and impressive manner. And it is not military titles alone that are misused by the average American. The highly honorable title of "professor" is conferred upon dancing masters, leaders of brass bands and conjurors, and as for "doctor," it is bestowed indiscriminately upon druggists, chiropodists and dentists. (The latter do not carry "Dr." in front of their names in Europe.)

In the neighborhood of my country home we have a man who pursues the dual occupation of saloonkeeper and horseshoer. He rejoices in the title of "Dr.," and, in fact, displays it on his sign. We have also a local editor who caters to this appetite for titles by giving every one a handle to his name where it is possible. The leader of the village band is a "professor"; a sexton or undertaker is not so called—perish the thought! He is dubbed "funeral director"; and there are "doctors" and "commissioners" by the dozen, the titles being conferred on the slightest pretext.

Now, all this nonsense only serves to cheapen those to whom the titles belong by right, and it makes us long for the time when there will be no generals or colonels without commissions, doctors without diplomas, professors without degrees. Years ago a mercantile house I was connected with had a large correspondence with persons in one of the far Southern States, and one thing I noticed then was that the letters were never, even by accident, addressed to a "Mr."; they were all sent to generals, colonels, majors, judges, governors, doctors and professors, and from all this we can deduce the conclusion—much as we may try to conceal or ignore it—that the American people, though they affect to condemn and despise them, are the greatest lovers and pursuers of titles in the world. NON-SPURIOUS.

New-York, Aug. 20, 1901.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 25 (Special).—General Robert Williams, U. S. A. (retired), died last night at the Hotel Netherwood, where he and his three daughters had been spending the summer. Death was due to apoplexy. General Williams was born in Culpeper County, Va., in 1829, from which State he was appointed a cadet to West Point on July 1, 1847. He was graduated four years later, when he was made brevet second lieutenant of the First Dragoons. He was promoted to second lieutenant on July 15, 1853, and advanced to first lieutenant on June 7, 1855. On August 3, 1861, he was appointed captain and Assistant Adjutant-General. He served in the Civil War from October, 1861, to October, 1862, as colonel of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry. He took part in the battle of Antietam, and won honor as a brilliant and able cavalry officer. From 1862 to July 5, 1892, he continued as Assistant Adjutant-General, when he was made a brigadier-general and an adjutant-general. On November 5, 1893, he was retired, at the age of sixty-four years. After that he lived in retirement at Washington. When General Williams was a cadet at West Point he courted Miss Addie Cutts, of Washington. He was unsuccessful in winning her, and Stephen A. Douglas became her husband. After the death of Mr. Douglas General Williams continued his courtship, and this time was successful. Mrs. Williams died in 1899. Three sons and three daughters survive General Williams. The sons are First Lieutenant Robert C. Williams, of the 13th Cavalry, now in Montana; Second Lieutenant J. C. Williams, of the 12th Infantry, now stationed at Manila, and Lieutenant Philip Williams, U. S. N., who is also at Manila. The daughters are Mrs. J. B. Patton, wife of Lieutenant Patton, U. S. N.; Miss Addie C. Williams and Miss Mildred Williams, of Washington. The body was sent this afternoon to Washington, where a military funeral will be held.

DR. MARGARETHA B. VON DER LUHE.

Dr. Margaretha B. Von der Luhe, who had been practising medicine in the Eastern District of Brooklyn for twenty years, died at her home, No. 801 Driggs-ave., on Saturday from a complication of ailments after a lingering illness. She was born in Bavaria seventy-three years ago, and came to America with her parents when a young woman. Her father died when she was fifty years of age. She immediately began the study of medicine, and was graduated from the New-York Medical College for Women, being the oldest woman who was ever graduated from that college. She was a member of the King's County Homœopathic Society. Three sons and three daughters survive her. Two of them are physicians—Dr. Amelia D. Von der Luhe, of No. 801 Driggs-ave., and Dr. Augustus Von der Luhe, of No. 245 Hooper-st. The funeral will be held at her home to-morrow evening, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Berry, assistant pastor of the Reformed Baptist Church at Keap-st. and Nostrand-ave., of which she was a member. The burial will be in Evergreen Cemetery on Wednesday.

COLONEL P. T. WOODFIN.

Newport News, Va., Aug. 25 (Special).—Colonel P. T. Woodfin, governor of the National Soldiers' Home at Hampton, the largest in the country, with four thousand veteran inmates, died yesterday from Bright's disease. He had been ill for two years, and for the last year had been confined almost continually to his bed. The body will be taken to-morrow evening on the Washington steamer for burial in the Arlington National Cemetery, with military honors. Colonel Woodfin was born in Marblehead, Mass., April 26, 1840, and served with distinction in the Civil War. His widow and two children survive him. Colonel Woodfin had been governor at the Hampton home since 1873, having served as secretary of the home at Tagus, Me., before that. He was the first man to enlist in the army from Massachusetts at the outbreak of the Civil War.

FRANCIS S. RUNYON.

Plainfield, N. J., Aug. 25 (Special).—Francis S. Runyon, of No. 506 West Front-st., died this morning at Muhlenberg Hospital, where he underwent an operation last week for stomach trouble. He was for thirty-four years employed in the First National Bank, this city, and during the last ten years he was cashier. He served in the Civil War as a corporal in Company H, Thirtieth New-Jersey Volunteers.

D. J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Elgin, Ill., Aug. 25 (Special).—D. J. Chamberlain, of this city, died at Ellsworth, Me., last night. He was a thirty-third degree Mason, a prominent citizen of the State and the leading merchant here. His body will be brought back for burial.

MRS. STEPHEN J. FIELD.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—The death of Mrs. Stephen J. Field, which was announced yesterday, was due to heart trouble. She was nearly seventy years old, and a native of Louisville. Shortly after the death of her husband, two years ago, Mrs. Field came to this coast to live with her sister, Mrs. Whitney. Mrs. Field had been ill for some time, but her condition was not considered serious until a few days ago, when telegrams were sent to relatives to prepare for the worst. Mrs. Condit-Smith, of Washington, a sister, is now on her way to this city. Another sister, Mrs. Andrew McCreery, is in Europe.

CARDINAL GIBBONS CELEBRATES MASS.

HE WILL NOT TALK FOR PUBLICATION, BUT WILL START FOR BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Cardinal Gibbons spent yesterday at the home of Major John A. Kelley, No. 213 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn. In the morning he celebrated mass in the private chapel of Major Kelley's house, and in the afternoon went for a drive through Prospect Park. He returned to the house greatly refreshed, and early in the evening received a number of the clergy of the local diocese.

He refused to see the newspaper men, and would say nothing for publication concerning the attitude of the Church toward the steel strike or its probable action respecting the friars in the Philippines. He will start for Baltimore at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

THE ROOSEVELT CHILDREN DOING WELL.

It was said at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday that Quentin Roosevelt was getting along nicely, and would probably leave the hospital in a few days. The Vice-President's daughter has been reported as out of danger.

A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Shykes—You are still devoted to vegetarianism, I suppose?

Glizzard—I'm still preaching it, but I'm not practising it just now. Meat is cheaper.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"You ask if an international copper combination is likely or possible?" said a man who is acquainted with the affairs of many mining companies yesterday.

DOES NOT EXPECT A COPPER TRUST.

"I answer that a world wide copper trust is almost out of the question now. It is extremely improbable that this generation will see one. Nor is it likely that there will be a national copper trust. I have been amused at the ingenuity of Western dispatch writers, who have so often presaged these combinations with all the assurance and positiveness of one who was close to the great copper kings of the country. I may say, from my knowledge of the temperament of these leaders that they will never agree to combine their interests. Their interests are so large that the magnates would gain nothing by consolidation. I doubt if any of them would profit to the extent of $10,000 a year by such a move. The operation of copper companies and railroads differs in that we have no long line of managers, agents, assistant agents, district heads and so on. We have our managers and our men. Consolidation in our case would, therefore, not mean a noticeable curtailment of operating expenses. Nor would a trust be beneficial for the regulation of supply and demand. Although new companies are springing up everywhere in the West the mines cannot be worked fast enough to furnish the world with the much needed metal. The United States is not only supplying its own market, but it is sending large shipments abroad.

"In spite of the fact that more and more capital is going into copper mining in the West, the monthly production has been decreasing slightly for some time. In Arizona, for instance, not long ago there was a period of continued dryness, and one cannot mine without water. Then came plenty of snow and rain, and we believed our mines would again be worked to their full capacity, but they were not. There are many things to be considered, such as a shortage of coal supply, a possible strike, a necessary overhauling of machinery, etc. Those setbacks will all be overcome in time, though occasional shutdowns seem to be almost certain to occur. A trust is not needed for the proper disposition of the product. Copper almost sells itself. I wanted half a million pounds the other day, and found only one firm in town with that amount on hand."

"Prices take care of themselves, or, rather, the demand sustains them," he continued.

PRICES TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

"Copper is so essential to modern industry, and the world's supply is so comparatively limited, that there is no necessity of a combination either to curtail its production or sustain prices. As I said, it is amusing to think over the vast consolidation schemes which have been conjured up by searchers for romance within the last few years. There was the gigantic trust of 1899. The Rothschilds, who were credited with having Anaconda holdings, were to furnish $200,000,000, the Standard Oil group $100,000,000 and the Morgan interests another $100,000,000. How did that plan come out? I have never heard. Even that fine array of gold, had the scheme even been considered, would not have accomplished much in the way of a national copper trust, for it did not include two of the greatest copper mines in the country—the United Verde, of Arizona, the property of Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, and the Calumet and Hecla. It is certain that the Amalgamated company will never bring under its control the Clark properties or the Heinze holdings in Butte. It already has the Boston and Montana and the Butte and Boston companies. It is highly improbable that such a vast concern would ever enter a trust. There are other concerns as large as the Amalgamated. They are sufficient unto themselves, and would not consider the idea of entering into any compact whereby they would lose their individuality."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers on the Atlantic Transport liner Mesaba, which arrived yesterday from London, were the Rev. Dr. John H. Eafer, Dr. John Forbes, Professor W. Woolsey Johnson, George Baker, Colonel H. B. Wilcox and the Rev. Dr. John A. Wirt.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Aug. 25.—Showers have continued in the Atlantic Coast States, except in the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair, except in the Upper Mississippi Valley and central Rocky Mountain regions, where there were light local showers. Temperatures have generally risen, except in New-England, and a warm wave covers the Missouri Valley and slope region, with maximum temperatures of 100 degrees or more in Oklahoma, Kansas and Northwestern Missouri. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has continued fair, with slight changes in temperature. The West Indian storm is now apparently central near the Windward Passage, but is still without any decided increase in intensity. There will be showers Monday in the South Atlantic States, the upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, Kansas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and the central Rocky Mountain region, and showers Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, the lower lake and eastern upper lake region, and the extreme Northwest. On the New-England and Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light and variable on the South Atlantic Coast light easterly; on the Gulf Coast light southerly; on the upper lakes light and variable, and on the lower lakes light and mostly easterly. Steamers which depart Monday for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

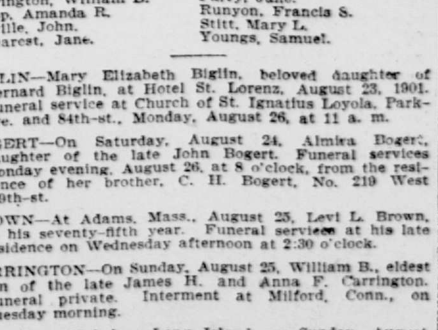
For New-England, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light north to northeast winds.

For New-Jersey and Virginia, generally fair to-day and Tuesday; light variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; probably showers and cooler at night or Tuesday; light easterly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at the local Weather Bureau, 286 feet above the sidewalk.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
3 a. m.	69	73	6 p. m.	78	83
6 a. m.	69	72	9 p. m.	78	81
9 a. m.	71	74	11 p. m.	—	81
12 m.	75	85	12 p. m.	—	80
4 p. m.	77	86			

Average temperature yesterday, 74; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 79; average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 70.

Local Forecast: Generally fair to-day and Tuesday; stationary temperature; light north to northeast winds.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract

is the best, and the best is none too good for food and drink. Insist on having Burnett's. Don't be cheated.

MARRIED.

ANTONISEN—DODGE—On Tuesday, August 20, at All Saints' Church, Leipzig, Germany, Mr. Joachim Antonisen, of Bergen, Norway, to Miss Margaretta Cumming, daughter of Francis E. Dodge and the late Matilda B. Cumming.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Biglin, Mary E.	Hanabergh, Alfred.
Bogert, Almira.	Lyall, James.
Brown, Levi L.	Merrington, Richard W. C.
Carrington, William B.	Parry, Jane.
Clapp, Amanda R.	Runyon, Francis S.
Colville, John.	Stitt, Mary L.
Demarest, Jane.	Youngs, Samuel.

BIGLIN—Mary Elizabeth Biglin, beloved daughter of Bernard Biglin, at Hotel St. Lorenz, August 23, 1901. Funeral service at Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Park-ave. and 84th-st., Monday, August 26, at 11 a. m.

BOGERT—On Saturday, August 24, Almira Bogert, daughter of the late John Bogert. Funeral services Monday evening, August 26, at 8 o'clock, from the residence of her brother, C. H. Bogert, No. 219 West 129th-st.

BROWN—At Adams, Mass., August 25, Levi L. Brown, in his seventy-fifth year. Funeral services at his late residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

CARRINGTON—On Sunday, August 25, William B., eldest son of the late James H. and Anna F. Carrington. Funeral private. Interment at Milford, Conn., on Tuesday morning.

CLAPP—At Babylon, Long Island, on Sunday, August 25, Amanda Robinson, widow of Charles A. Clapp, aged 58 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLVILLE—Suddenly, at his estate of Cleland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, John Colville, M. P., aged 49 years.

DEMAREST—At Hackensack, N. J., August 22, Mrs. Jane Demarest, widow of the late Peter S. Demarest, aged 82 years 8 months 20 days. Funeral services at her late residence, corner of Essex-st. and Polifly Road, on Monday, the 26th, at half-past two o'clock.

HANABERGH—On August 24, 1901, Alfred Hanabergh. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 48 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday evening, August 26, 1901, at 8 o'clock. Friends and also members of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

LYALL—On Thursday, August 22, 1901, suddenly, of cerebral apoplexy, James Lyall. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 317 West 88th-st., on Monday, August 26, 1901, at 11 a. m.

MERRINGTON—On Saturday, August 24, 1901, at his home, No. 312 Pleasant-ave., Richard W. C. Merrington, son of the late Richard W. and Margaret Hamilton Merrington, of London, England. Funeral service 11 a. m., Tuesday, August 27, at St. Luke's Church, 141st-st. and Convent-ave. London papers please copy.

PARRY—On August 25, Mrs. Jane Parry. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 133 West 16th-st., at 12:30 p. m., and at the Welsh Presbyterian Church, East 13th-st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

RUNYON—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, August 25, 1901, Francis S. Runyon, in his 66th year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 506 West Front-st., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, August 28, at 3:30 p. m.

STITT—At Nyack, August 23, Mary Louisa, wife of Charles H. Stitt, and daughter of the late James Van Benschoten. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 496 West End-ave., New-York, Tuesday, August 27, at 11:30 a. m.

YOUNGS—Suddenly, at Point Tupper, Nova Scotia, on Thursday, August 22, 1901, Samuel, eldest son of the late David J. and Cornelia Townsend Youngs. Funeral in St. George's Church, New-York City, on Monday, August 26, at 11 o'clock a. m. Interment at Oyster Bay, Long Island.

Special Notices.

De Vallette Institute, 101 W. 40th-st.: luxurious baths; oil and hot air treatments for rheumatism.

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BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending August 31, 1901, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice, as follows: Parcels post mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

Regular and supplementary mails close at foreign branch half hour later than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *K. Wm. der Grosse, via Cherbourg, Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Southampton (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. St. Paul"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Teutonic, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Friesland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Friesland").

THURSDAY—At 4 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. F. Bismarck, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (mail for France must be directed "per s. s. F. Bismarck"); at 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. L'Aquitaine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. L'Aquitaine").

SATURDAY—At 3:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Etruria, via Queenstown; at 7 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Trave, via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Trave"); at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Rotterdam"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Ethiopia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopia").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

TUESDAY—At 6 a. m. for Barbados and Northern Brazil, per s. s. Cearense; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Orizaba, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Orizaba"); at 12 m. for Yucatan, per s. s. Daggry (mail must be directed "per s. s. Daggry"); at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Dewey, from Boston; at 11 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Urania, from Philadelphia.

WEDNESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Belvernon; at 12 m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Seguranca (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Seguranca").

THURSDAY—At 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Santiago; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Roraima (mail for Grenada and Trinidad must be directed "per s. s. Roraima"); at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Boston.

FRIDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Syracusa (mail for Northern Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Syracusa"); at 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. City of Washington, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. City of Washington"); at 12 m. for Santiago, per s. s. Ydun.

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Ponce, via San Juan; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alleghany (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alleghany"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †6 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 p. m. and 11 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †1:30 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †26, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to August †30, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Hong Kong Maru.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †3, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mail, except merchandise which cannot be forwarded via Canada, for the U. S. Postal Agent at Shanghai, closes at 6:30 p. m. previous day.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †6, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after August †18 and up to September †7, inclusive, or on arrival of s. s. Umbria, due at New-York September †7, for dispatch per s. s. Ventura.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †7, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. China.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †8, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Tacoma.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to September †11, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Tosa Maru (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle").

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after September †7 and up to September †14, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Miowera (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria), close at 6:30 p. m. September †15.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., August 23, 1901.