

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

So many people will be passing through town today on their way from the various seaside and summer resorts to their homes in the vicinity of New York, especially in Westchester County, Long Island and New Jersey, that the avenue and the fashionable restaurants will be sufficiently thronged with well known faces to convey the impression that the winter is at hand. It is, however, only the so-called "petite saison" that is to say, the season when people make their headquarters at the hotels and restaurants, and the most daily into town by means of their automobiles and yachts for the purpose of combining urban with rural pleasures.

Among those who will be in town to-day on their way to Hempstead will be the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Belmont, Mrs. W. V. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mr. Hermann Oelchowsky, while Mr. and Mrs. Twombly will be here for a short time en route to Florida, their place in New Jersey. Mrs. Charles Chase, who has just been placed in mourning by the death of her husband, will also be in town.

Henry White, first secretary of the American Embassy in London, has gone to Newport, where he is staying with Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glynn.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer have left Narragansett Pier for Mohonk Lake, where they will spend the autumn.

Grand Duke Boris of Russia continues to be extensively entertained at Newport. Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry gave a luncheon in his honor yesterday on board the Electra. Mrs. Ogden Mills gives a dinner for him to-night, while Mrs. Ogden Mills has issued invitations for a dinner to meet him to-morrow evening.

That Colonel and Mrs. Edward Morrell have turned their backs upon Newport is shown by the fact that yesterday their villa there was leased for next summer to Edward C. Knight, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kernochan are due at their place on Long Island on September 15.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly will return next week from the White Mountains, and will make a short stay at Atlantic City before opening their house in East Fifty-first-st.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, with their daughter, Miss Mary Harriman, and Miss Edith Clark are expected at their country place at Arden, N. Y., on Tuesday next from the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt left town early yesterday morning by the Empire State express for Sagamore Camp, their place in the Adirondacks, where they propose to remain a fortnight.

October 8 has been set as the date for the wedding of R. Livingston Beekman and Miss Eleanor Thomas, daughter of General and Mrs. Samuel Thomas.

Mrs. Marshall C. Leferts will leave Newport within a day or two for Holywood, her country place at Lawrence, Long Island.

Albert Gallatin will be the best man and Francis K. Stevens, Duncan Harris, Arthur Fowler and Philip Birkhead the ushers at the wedding of Goelet Gallatin and Miss Edith Post on October 1 at Bayport, Long Island. Miss Post will have as her bridesmaids Miss Mildred Stokes, Miss Mary Harriman, Miss Hester Hone, Miss Nathalie Henderson, while Miss Evelyn Blight will be maid of honor.

The wedding of Frederick Ambrose Clark and Miss Florence Lockwood Stokes, daughter of President Henry B. Stokes of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, will take place in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church (Constance Thomas's) at Mamaroneck on Tuesday, September 23, at noon. Mr. Clark and his fiancée went on Wednesday to Cooperstown to visit his mother, who is engaged to Bishop Potter. It is understood that the details of both weddings will be arranged during their visit. Immediately after the wedding will be held at Orienta Point, on the Sound, where her father and her sister, Mrs. A. C. Bostwick, have country seats.

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry entertained a party on the Electra this afternoon with a dinner and a ball, in honor of Grand Duke Boris of Russia. The guests included Count Cassini, Lieutenant Graves, Lieutenant Frederic, Lieutenant Strandmann, Baron Ritter, Baron von Kaphert, Vicomte de Paris, Vicomte de Villeneuve, Count de Laborde, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Mills, the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Pendleton, Mrs. Richard M. Crozier, Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Miss Haven, Miss Goelet, Miss Burden, Miss Whitaker, Miss May Golet, Robert Golet, G. G. Haven and Francis J. O'Leary. As the grand duke and his suite came alongside the Electra the Russian flag was broken out at the fore and the yacht's battery fired a salute. The day to Rocky Point. Mrs. Joseph Stone entertained at luncheon this afternoon, and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs gave a reception at her home, in Purgatory Road.

Dwight Braman gave a luncheon at the Casino to-day for Count Cassini and Herbert H. D. Peirce. This evening Mr. Peirce returned to Washington.

The women's golf championship of Rhode Island, which has been played on the links of the Newport Golf Club, was won to-day by Miss Anna Sands, playing against Miss Maud Wetmore. The score at the eighteenth hole was even, but at the nineteenth Miss Sands was 1 up.

This evening Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave an elaborate farewell dinner at Friedheim for the Duchess of Marlborough, at which sixty-five guests were seated, were in an improvised dining room on the west side of the villa, adjoining the piazza, which was inclosed. While the coffee was served a vaudeville entertainment was given in a tent on the lawn. The guests included Mrs. Belmont, Grand Duke Boris, Count Cassini, Baron Graves, Lieutenant Graves, Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. May Golet, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. E. H. Harriman, Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll, Henry Walters, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Captain Woodruff Kane, Mr. and Mrs. George E. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nathaniel Tlayer, Edward H. Bullock, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Burke Roche and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Byer, Jr.

Where is your public telephone? haughtily demanded a man who had just stepped into the drug store.

"Over there in the corner," replied the druggist. "Over there in the corner," replied the druggist. "Over there in the corner," replied the druggist.

AT BAR HARBOR. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 5.—Society has turned to the woods and mountains for recreation. Jordan's Pond has become a popular wayside stopping place for walking parties. Judge McMichael entertained at luncheon here today Mrs. Louisa and Miss Edith Hollins, Miss Rhoda Emmon Smith, Mr. Corbin J. Montgomery Sears and Mr. Wolcott. Baron and Baroness Hengemuller also had a party there. Others who entertained at the pond were Prince del Drago and Mr. and Mrs. von Gaertner.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles gave a dinner to-night at Arden to Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Emery, M. Adamowski, Mr. and Mrs. Jewett, Mr. and Mrs. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Robbins and Miss Coles.

Mrs. Sjaous of New-York, gave a luncheon at the Newport to-day. The guests were Mrs. John R. Brooke, Mrs. McCook, Mrs. Rufus E. Shapley, Mrs. H. H. Weller, Mrs. Bispham, Miss Anne and Mrs. Gerritt.

Miss Mary Torrey gave a dinner to-night at which the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Amory, Miss Susie Amory, Mr. and Mrs. Sturgis, Mr. Thordike and Miss Sturgis.

Mr. and Mrs. George P. Draper left here to-night for New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Endicott, of New-York, returned home to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Dale, of New-York, came to-day from the Kebo Valley Club to Newport to-morrow and will be in the city for the remainder of the season. The club will remain open until the middle of October.

Harrison I. Drummond has returned from a cruise to the eastward on the White Heron.

A memorial service for Canon Leffingwell will be held at St. Saviour's Church on Wednesday morning. Bishop Lawrence will preach. Bishop Co-

time be held in universal honor, affection and reverence.

DOCTRINE AND NAVY.

The President's well considered and temperate observation that "the Monroe Doctrine will be respected as long as we have a first class, efficient navy, and not very much longer," appears to have set the wild echoes dying with a vengeance, especially among those who see in every gunboat a bloated armament and in a single regiment the crushing burden of militarism. "Go to!" exclaim the sapient ones. "Has not the Monroe Doctrine always been respected hitherto, when we have had no navy? And is not that convincing and conclusive proof that the best way to keep it always respected is never to have any navy?"

Let us see. The Monroe Doctrine was put forth in 1823. At that time the United States had the second navy of the world. Only a few years before it had started the world with its amazing prowess, not only in inland waters and along our own coast, but in European waters as well. The only power that had a stronger navy was Great Britain, and that was the one great power against which the Monroe Doctrine was not directed; or rather which acquiesced in that doctrine from the beginning. The Monroe Doctrine was directed primarily against Russia, and secondly against Austria, France and other continental powers, and there was certainly not one of these that could have stood against our navy. Therefore, perforce, they tacitly acquiesced in the Monroe Doctrine. But there is little doubt that if Russia and the other members of the Holy Alliance had then had command of the seas against us, they would have intervened to crush the beginnings of republicanism in Central and South America.

After that, after the Holy Alliance was brought to naught and the independence of our Southern neighbors was established, there was for many years no occasion to challenge the authority of the Monroe Doctrine. When it was challenged, forty years later, the United States had little trouble in vindicating it, because it had then again one of the strongest navies in the world. It is not to be supposed that Louis Napoleon would have withdrawn from Mexico as promptly as he did if he had been sure of the control of the sea against the United States. It would not be judicious to say that another crisis has now arisen or is imminent. But it is a most obvious fact that some of the countries of the Old World are now far more than ever before feeling the need of new outlets for their crowded population.

The land hunger of the nations is more intense than ever before. In such circumstances it is not rash nor visionary, but altogether discreet and judicious, to consider practical ways and means for supporting a doctrine which, like many another beneficent international principle, will hold good only so long as power to enforce it is maintained.

SAFETY ON THE FERRIES.

Accidents to ferryboats, minor collisions and other mishaps occur at times in the crowded East and North rivers and in the Upper Bay; but there has been no disaster to these craft involving extensive loss of life since the boilers of the Westfield exploded more than thirty years ago.

So far as safety goes, the ferryboats in our waters are reasonably well managed, although some of them are frequently overcrowded. Many of these vessels are, however, slow, antiquated, old fashioned, clumsy and too small.

CHATTEL OR REPTILE.

We should really like to know "where we are at." Are we chattels, bought and sold, or reptiles crawling in the dust? Apparently we must be the one or the other, if not both. For so we are vehemently declared to be by clergymen, who are surely honorable men. We are, of course, resigned to be known as one or the other, but we should really like to know which it is.

A few days ago a superheated pulpiter of the Baptist persuasion, declaring that it "would not take long for this city, if Roman Catholicism became dominant here, to become just as 'much a cesspool as the Philippines.'" Now comes a perfrivole divine of the Roman Catholic denomination, declaring that the United States "public school system is 'ruining Protestantism and increasing the swelling ranks of infidelity,'" and adding that there is no help in the newspapers, for they are "a reptile press." Apparently, like the victims of the old woodman's trap, we are bound to be caught, coming or going.

"Bredder," exclaimed the Senegambian preacher, "we stan' at de forks ob de road. On 'one han' am de strain an' easy path dat leads 'to eternal torment, an' on de oder han' am 'de broad an' narrow path dat leads to eternal life.'" "In dat case," promptly interjected one of his hearers—"in dat case dis nigrah 'll take de woods!"

We should certainly feel like taking to the woods if we had the slightest assurance that these rival hot gospellers were doing anything more than talking for buncombe.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

The consumers of gas in this city may well congratulate themselves that the law forbids the producers to raise the rate above \$1 a thousand feet. A great deal of coal is used in the gasworks, and at the current quotations the temptation to advance the price of gas might prove to be irresistible were it not for the bar of the statute.

It is an interesting feature of the situation that the use of substitutes for anthracite in many ways is stimulated and forced ahead to an extent which would be unknown except for the strike. But alas for New-York, whose skies and air were so clear up to recent months in comparison with those of other large cities! Now this capital is covered with a sooty pall of soft coal smoke and we are all lamenting.

The open season for man potting in the Adirondacks seems to be once more on.

It is the deliberate judgment of the citizens of New-York who have studied local problems carefully and with an unselfish regard for the general welfare that the work on new school buildings ought to be pushed forward with so much energy and speed that there will be room at an early date for every boy and every girl that needs an education at the expense of the taxpayers.

ern elements then in revolt against Colonel Bryan's continued leadership. The Nebraskan's friends forced an issue, however, in the resolutions committee's failure to approve the Kansas City platform, and by a vote of 699 to 507; that omission was rectified and the strategy of the anti-Bryan leaders was exposed and foiled. This year, at a much smaller gathering of delegates, the State managers repeated their manoeuvres of 1901, and after a stubborn contest their programme of striking at Bryanism through refusing to reaffirm the Kansas City platform was carried through by a vote of 354 to 344. The ground Colonel Bryan has gained in Ohio he has therefore lost in Iowa. A balance has been struck in party errancy and instability, and the Democratic organizations in the two great States have given another bewildering exhibition of that unsteadiness and vacillation to which the party at large can trace so many of its past and present ills.

TERMINAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A particularly encouraging feature of President Newman's petition for changes in Park-ave. is the assurance that the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is prepared to proceed with the work of installing electricity in the tunnel just as far as the law permits without waiting for the legislation that will be required before the improvement can be carried to completion. Such a beginning in anticipation of future legislation means a great saving of time, and it is also a guarantee of good faith. The railroad officials have been so long temporizing with the tunnel nuisance and making dilatory excuses that there is nothing surprising in the existence of a popular suspicion that the company would take advantage of every obstacle to the full accomplishment of its plans and profess itself unable to go on because of laws which it was helpless to change. The movement to get the work started at once, trusting that legislation will be obtained before the stage in improvements requiring it is reached, is as grateful as it is surprising.

The local Board of Improvements should at once take up the requests of the New-York Central and authorize the necessary changes of street lines. There is no more doubt that the people of this city want electricity substituted for steam in the Park-ave. tunnel, and are ready to make the necessary concessions to secure it, than that they want the Pennsylvania tunnel built and will not long tolerate senseless obstruction. The Central ought to be enabled to begin its power houses, which require a longer time for building than any other part of the improvement, so that when the law is changed next winter allowing electric traction the work can be pushed to an end in haste. Otherwise relief may be delayed until long after all the changes in the streets and tracks are finished. The requests of the railroad seem perfectly reasonable and consonant with the city's interest. The widening of Park-ave. for terminal facilities has long been foreshadowed. It will take some valuable property and inconvenience a number of persons, but public welfare undoubtedly demands an enlargement of the railroad yards, and the street changes should certainly be authorized. All expense will be borne by the railroad, and all public property occupied will be paid for.

Just what demagogues will come forward at this stage of the proceedings insisting that as a condition of grants which the city can give or withhold the railroad shall guarantee to employ Irishmen instead of Italians, or make some other irrelevant promise, it is, of course, impossible to foresee. The new theory that under cover of its discretion in granting franchises or making contracts the city can regulate the internal affairs of corporations finds great favor as a new style of holdup. But perhaps the growing popular indignation, as voiced in the newspapers of all parties, over the disposition to block the Pennsylvania Improvement may convince the operators of that scheme that it is no longer politic.

RUDOLF VIRCHOW.

News of the death of Rudolf Virchow comes as a strange shock. To those who have thought upon the subject it is not unexpected, but they are few. It is true that a year ago the world was celebrating with international tributes of respect and gratitude the eightieth anniversary of his birth, and when a man has passed his eightieth year his expectation of life is brief and his demise can at no time be regarded as premature. Yet for the very reason of his great age his death is startling. For men had for many years looked upon him as a classic figure, standing apart from all limitations of time and space—one who belonged to all time and to the universal race. That was a just estimate of him, in respect of his character and achievements. But in his mortal personality, which was so largely forgotten by the world or overlooked by the side of his colossal intellect, he was subject to the law of dissolution, just as are all members of Adam's race. The reminder is unweelcome, but it is inexorable, and, after all, it is salutary.

In this event the world is greatly bereaved. It has lost one of the greatest intellects and one of the noblest characters of the age. It has lost one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, of this age and of all ages. Men have called Virchow the founder of modern medical science. That characterization in the singular number may be extreme. At least he was one of its chief founders. He was second to no other, and we may count upon the fingers of the hand the few who are worthy to be ranked with him. It was one of the chief glories of the glorious nineteenth century that it practically created the science of healing. To it belonged the epoch making achievements of vaccination, anaesthesia, bacteriology, cellular pathology and antiseptics. Under those five heads we must place nine-tenths of our pathology, prophylaxis and therapeutics and indeed of all medical and surgical science since Harvey. Of the authors of those five achievements, the inventor of anaesthesia, remains undetermined, or disputed. One, the illustrious apostle of antiseptics, still lives in honored and active age. One, who could claim with Pasteur the distinction of primus inter pares in that distinguished company has just passed away.

The world is the poorer for the removal of so inspiring a personality. It is immeasurably the richer for the results of his works and researches, which cannot be removed from it; and those works were many and varied. We think of him first as the discoverer and demonstrator of cellular pathology, the principle which forms the cornerstone of medical science. That was his chief gift to the whole human race. But it is worthy of remembrance that he was, too, the statesman who organized the financial system of the Prussian Government. He was the municipal sanitarian who gave to Berlin its superb water supply and its unrivaled system of sewage disposal, and thus transformed one of the most unhealthful of European capitals into one of the most healthful. For thirteen years a leader in the Imperial Parliament, for forty years a leader in the Prussian Parliament, and for more than forty-two years a dominant member of the Municipal Council of Berlin, he presented such an example of the man of thought and the man of affairs in one as the world has seldom seen. More nearly, perhaps, than any other man of the age he approximated to the distinction of universal genius. He was for two generations a universal benefactor of the race. His name will in all

time be held in universal honor, affection and reverence.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., Page. Lists various advertisements and their locations.

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Business Notice.

All Wool, a Yard Wide, No Shoddy. Remarkable Gains. Still Growing.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1902.

FOREIGN.—A heavy eruption of La Soufriere was reported from St. Chamberlain and London. There is a belief that the visit of labor delegates to the United States will be little affected by the accident. The case against Santiago Iglesias has been dropped in Porto Rico courts. Colonel St. Remy was refused ten days' imprisonment for refusing to obey orders. In a fierce battle the Haytian Provisional Government's troops were beaten near Limbe. It was reported that wireless telegraphy had been successfully used between St. John's and Wales.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt started on a journey to the South. Chattanooga, Tenn., being his destination. The report of Commodore McCrea on the revolutionary disturbances in Haiti, showing that the interests of six European nations were under American protection, was made public by the Navy Department. An interesting report on the coal situation was made to the Navy Department by Lieutenant Winchell, who witnessed tests on the Mariposa. The admiral's command called on the Hudson Valley Railroad for protection, as the company's power houses and car stables were in the possession of striking conductors and motormen. A new coal mine is to be sold into the hands of the Government in Shelbyville, Ky., this being the maximum penalty for vagrancy.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, with more net gains than losses. Senator Platt and Colonel Dunn said that George B. Shepley, who is being nominated for Lieutenant Governor. The President left Oyster Bay and started on his Southern trip in excellent spirits, but still bearing marks of the coal accident. Mayor Smith's body arrived here, and fuller details of the fatal hunting accident became known. Justice Blischoff decided that Fire Commissioner Sturges was not in contempt. Mayor Smith's body arrived here, and fuller details of the fatal hunting accident became known. Justice Blischoff decided that Fire Commissioner Sturges was not in contempt.

THE WEATHER.

Indications for to-day: Fair, with showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 68; lowest, 55.

A WABBLING PARTY.

The Democratic party's readiness to stultify itself on the slightest conceivable provocation has long been an accepted commonplace in national politics. That party's capacity for setting its sails to contrary winds, for fighting under opposing flags and espousing strange and inconsistent causes has certainly been a marvel, even in this world of tangled purposes and ceaseless contradictions. Fresh proofs of Democratic fickleness and frailty have been furnished this week in the absolutely self-reversing reforms adopted by Democratic State conventions in Ohio and in Iowa. By a curious coincidence the Democratic organizations in these two States chose practically the same day and hour to demonstrate their own shifting and unstable views of party policy. As if to give the exhibition of inconsistency an artistic balance, the two conventions adopted platforms directly in conflict with each other in spirit and sentiment. To cap the climax, each State organization openly repudiated the doctrines it had proclaimed and the attitude it had taken only a year ago.

In June, 1901, Ohio took the lead in the reaction then manifesting itself within the Democratic party against Bryan and Bryanism. The Columbus convention repudiated by a vote of 944 to 6 to endorse the Kansas City platform, or to express its continued confidence in the leadership of "the matchless Nebraska Commoner." On Wednesday, at Sandusky, the new Napoleon in Democratic politics, Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, drove the party in Ohio into declaring its absolute submission to the doctrines proclaimed in 1900 at Kansas City, and into recording approval of the leadership for Colonel Bryan "faithful and able" leadership. The defeated Presidential candidate of 1896 and 1900, scorned and flouted at Columbus, was welcomed back with all the fervors of hero worship and reinstated in his honored post of party field marshal and party oracle. Some secret purpose of shunting him on the retired list may have revealed itself at Sandusky. Yet the vindication was one almost worth that suggested sacrifice on the part of the re-glorigified Nebraska statesman.

In Iowa, however, where a year ago Colonel Bryan's political authority was loyally accepted by the Democratic State Convention, there has been this year a capricious and saddening relapse of faith. The leaders of the Democratic party in Iowa have perhaps never been sincerely devoted to Colonel Bryan's personal fortunes. In the 1901 convention they prepared a platform which ignored entirely the declarations made the year before at Kansas City, and by silence at least committed the State organization to an alliance with the East-

feat. The Old Testament says that the net is spread in vain in the sight of any bird. But Bird Coler did not live in those days.

A patrolman in the Police Department who has served the city faithfully for more than forty-five years has been retired at his own request, and every one who knows him says he has never put a dollar in his pocket which did not rightly belong to him, and he goes to his well-earned rest a poor man. What a contrast to some police officers!

While New-York has been rejoicing and fairly reveling in one of the coolest summers within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, some of the Southern States have been sweltering in almost intolerable heat. In Texas the inconsistent thermometer ran up to the blistering height of 104 degrees in the shade. The rolling North, exhilarated by refreshing breezes, extends its sympathy (not the warmest of sympathies, however) and its condolences to the sufferers below Mason and Dixon's line.

There are too many motormen of the type of the reckless driver who ran his car at so murderous a pace that he narrowly escaped killing President Roosevelt. Justice should not be softened to such men.

Apparently the Pacific Coast is in advance of Manhattan in the use of the telephone. In San Francisco it is said that one in every dozen of the residents has a sounder on his command. Many a year will pass before the calls to the switchboards in this capital will equal or approach the total of the Golden Gate in proportion to population.

The railroads East and West and North and South are so busy that managers predict a shortage of cars in the near future, and they are looking ahead to such an extent that they have placed large orders with the manufacturers of rolling stock. The makers of locomotives, of everything on wheels which runs on rails, and the manufacturers of rails also will be doing as much as they possibly can do for many a month to come, with fair margins of profit for the entire production they can turn out. No one will be able to put his hands to really productive tasks needs to remain idle under the Stars and Stripes in this era of prosperity.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

To-day is the first anniversary of the shooting of President McKinley by Czolgosz at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo. The President died on September 14.

"I hate a man who thinks he knows everything," said a philosopher. "The Neapolitan, taking such a pleasure in refraining from trying to tell it to everybody."—Chicago Post.

"Which is the largest potato in the world?" inquires "The London Mail." "A few days ago particulars were given of the supposed largest, recently acquired by some Neapolitan nobleman as a gift for the Pope, but that potato now has to be buried in the Neapolitan tomb, weighing over two pounds, but Messrs J. Thompson & Sons, jewelers of 31 Clerkenwell Road, E. C., possess a stone weighing three pounds four ounces, and as big as a prize potato. It is of good color, almost flawless, and its owners say that it is the largest stone of its kind. Like most topazes, it came from Brazil, and was purchased a couple of years ago in a small German town noted for topaz cuts, where it was purchased by the Neapolitan nobleman. Since then it has had an adventurous existence, having gone on tour to various places in the United Kingdom. It has made brilliant appearances in the shop windows of various jewelers, who have borrowed its golden glory from its owners in order to attract custom. At present it is delighting natives and visitors in the Isle of Man. It is highly valued. On one occasion a London shopkeeper introduced it to window gazers in these terms: 'Now on view, the largest topaz in the world. Formerly owned by the Shah of Persia. Price £1000. Shall we mount it for you as a ring?' The alleged ownership by the Shah was a ring-keeper's own joke. The suggestion as to a ring was clearly facetious.

"So large was the stone in its rough state—it weighed 115 pounds—that it took several months to cut."

HE GOT BETTOR.

A very recalcitrant debtor. Received a colored letter. "I was from his physician. You'd pay me for curing your debtor."—Baltimore American.

A writer in "The London Post" views with horror the possibility of a deluge of lectures by Boer generals in England. He says: "No sooner have we succeeded in driving the Boers from our national straits (costing us millions in money and thousands of valuable lives) than we are to be called on to rehabilitate our most bitter foes in the possessions and property which they staked against us when they declared war. Can nothing be done to prevent this suicidal proceeding? We do not want to have our own divisions embittered against the Boers. We want our own divisions to be as happy and contented as the Boers. It is high time that strong common sense should override sickly sentiment."

"And so they have made up their quarrel!" "Oh, yes! As soon as she saw that she was wrong, she concluded to accept his apology."—Washington Times.

"It was, I think, at the Haymarket that one of the strangest cases of unrehearsed incidents occurred," says a writer in "M. A. P." "The play was 'Romeo and Juliet.' Mrs. Scott Siddons was the Juliet of the occasion. All went well until the final scene. Paris was duly slain and Juliet lay stretched upon his bier. Just then some one from behind soon extinguished the light, with commotion. Mrs. Siddons did not move an eyelid, but the corpse of Paris was nervous. He raised himself to a sitting posture, then got upon his feet and fled from the stage. The danger being removed, his courage returned, and the audience was afforded the pleasing spectacle of a corpse crawling along the stage from the wings to take up the proper position for the final curtain. It was to tremble, and an hour's climax to the tragedy of the play, and the house was simply convulsed."

"Where is your public telephone?" haughtily demanded a man who had just stepped into the drug store. "Over there in the corner," replied the druggist. "Over there in the corner," replied the druggist. "Over there in the corner," replied the druggist.

A joint committee of the recent session of the Louisiana Legislature visited the penal farms at Angola and, according to a story in "The New Orleans Picayune," for the purpose of reporting on the work done by the board of control. The members of the committee spent some time talking with the negro convicts, and presently one of the negroes recognized a member of the committee. He said: "You know Mr. B?" "Yes, well. He's de one done sent me heah," replied the dandy, with a grin spread all over his face. The man had not heard of Mr. B.—officially as a prosecuting attorney, and wanted to know how he came to send the convict there. "He wuz mah lawyer, sah."

Girl with the Gibson girl neck—That young Thibault goes out in suits. He's de one done sent me heah, replied the dandy, with a grin spread all over his face. The man had not heard of Mr. B.—officially as a prosecuting attorney, and wanted to know how he came to send the convict there. "He wuz mah lawyer, sah."

A noteworthy instance of combined courage and ready wit has just occurred in the high command of the Newcastle Watch Committee. "The Newcastle Chronicle" says that a policeman was being brutally mistreated by a gang of hooligans, and was in danger of his life, while nobody dared to interfere, until a young woman dived among the assailants, rapidly blew the policeman's whistle and darted away again. He at once brought prompt rescue to the officer. She herself was a policeman's daughter.

Attorney—If you leave all your property to your children, your children will certainly try to break your will. Rich Client—Of course. That's what I want the attorney to do. I want them to have their full share of my money.

"Then why bequeath it all to your wife?" "To break my will that it is for me to break hers."—Chicago Tribune.

man will have charge of the services. All the clergy of the diocese of Maine will attend. Edgar C. Abbott will give a Shakespearean recital. Mrs. W. M. Flittman will give a musical. The Rev. Edward Everett Hale is visiting at Winter Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will leave here for South Sea this month. Mr. and Mrs. Hall McCormack gave a dinner at Mizzen-top to-night. One of the last dances of the season will be that given by Mrs. Haskett Derby on Tuesday.

PASSENGERS ON THE PHILADELPHIA.

London, Sept. 5.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, which sails from Southampton for New-York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young, General Joseph Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Stilwell, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Patterson and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day.

MAY SUCCEED DR. VON HOLLENBERG.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Count Mumm von Schwarzenstein, German Minister to China, and formerly Chargé d'Affaires and Minister here, has arrived in this city on his way from Peking to Germany. He called to-day on Acting Secretary Adde to pay his respects and renew an old friendship. He is to sail for Germany from New-York in a day or two. His stay in Berlin will be short. He intends to return to Peking by way of Siberia. This making the complete circuit of the globe from Peking. It is expected that when Dr. Von Hollenberg retires from his post Count Mumm will succeed him here as German Ambassador.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Booked to sail on the Friesland for Antwerp to-day: Miss Elwell. Miss Anna Gamewell. Miss Nancy. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Terry.

On the Auguste Victoria, which arrived here from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg yesterday, were: William G. Baker. Miss Helena Hutchinson. Miss Helen D. Baker. Miss Helen D. Baker. Miss Helen D. Baker.

Some of those who sailed on the Celtic yesterday for Liverpool were: Miss M. Cramer. Miss M. Cramer. Miss M. Cramer. Miss M. Cramer.

Booked to sail on the Trave for Italy to-day are the following: Edward Sanford. Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Reed. Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Mow. Frank R. Stevenson.

On the Potsdam, which is due here to-day from Rotterdam, are: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Beck. Mrs. Thomas Freese. Mr. and Mrs. E. Peabody. Mr. and Mrs. E. Peabody.

There will sail for Southampton and Bremen on the Koening Luis to-day: D. Cordes. A. Werner. Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Forcs.

Some of those who have booked to sail for London to-day on the Mesaba are: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Brawne. Miss Hope Dillon. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bates. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bates.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday from London on the Menominee were: Charles H. Baker. Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Ramsey. Mrs. H. H. Ramsey. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ramsey.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University have elected Dr. John Wesley Rice to the chair of New Testament Greek at that university to succeed Dr. William H. Furness, who died last January, after filling the chair for fifty-three consecutive years.

George Thornton Beck, whom the Wyoming Democrats have nominated for Governor, is a business associate and friend of "Radio Bill," a son of the late Senator Beck of Kentucky, and a great-grandnephew of George Washington.

The only wound ever sustained by Lord Kitchener during his long term of military service was received in the Sudan, where a bullet from an Arab's gun struck him in the cheek. The bullet, which remained in the flesh for some time, fell into his plate at a London restaurant.