Amusements.

CASINO THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways.
CONEY ISLAND—Rostock's Trained Animals.
CRYSTAL GARDENS—8:30—Darling of the Gallery Gods.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
JOHNSTOWN FLOOD, Coney Island.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
LUNA PARK—Thompson & Dundy Shows.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—Duss and His Orchestra—Venice in New-York.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—8—Japan by Night—Otoyo.
MAJESTIC THEATRE—8—The Wizard of Oz.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—The Earl of Pawtucket.
MANHATTAN—3:30—Shannon's Band—8—Pain's Pompeii and Grand Fireworks—9—Lew Dockstader's Minstrels.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—The Bohemian Girl.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The body of the Pope was removed to St. Peter's, where the people will be admitted for three days, beginning to-day; an imposing procession followed the bier in its transfer to the Cathedral authorities; it has been decided to hold the conclave at Rome; no interference by the powers is considered probable. ═ King Edward received sixty-three deputations at the Castle in Dublin, and held a levee. ═ At a session of the Privy Council, in London, the petition of the United States for leave to appeal from the judgment of the Canadian Court in the Gaynor-Green extradition case was granted. ═ The House of Commons passed the third reading of the London Education bill. ═ A general strike which involved forty thousand persons was declared at Baku, Russia. ═ The British steamer Middleham Castle ran down a Swedish brigantine, six of whose crew were drowned, near Oweners' Lightship. ═ The body of James McNeill Whistler was buried at Chiswick; many artists were present at the funeral service at Chelsea. ═ Mr. Conried announced the names of singers whose services he had obtained for the production of "Parsifal" here.

DOMESTIC.—The bookbinders in the Government Printing Office threaten to strike if W. A. Miller, the assistant foreman, whose reinstatement was ordered by President Roosevelt, is allowed to return to work. ═ Charles Hedges, superintendent of city free delivery in the Post-office Department, was dismissed from office on the charge of defrauding the government by falsifying his pay accounts. ═ The United States Circuit Court at Boston appointed receivers for the Norcross Brothers Company, the well known builders. ═ One life was lost in a mill fire at Hartford, Conn. ═ At the annual meeting of the Building Loan Associations of the United States at Boston it was announced that for the first time since 1898 the assets showed an increase. ═ A Connecticut man suspended himself from a mail crane in order to signal a train. ═ General Cassius M. Clay was said by his physicians to be dying at his home, Whitehall, Ky.

CITY.—Stocks were strong at substantial net gains. ═ Three persons were killed and scores injured by a tornado which destroyed many houses in Paterson. ═ The father of a girl killed by a car in the Bowery, crazed with grief, tried to shoot the motorman, beat the car with his bare hands, and so excited a big crowd that there were threats of lynching; the crowd lifted the car from the body. ═ District Attorney Jerome said that the members of the old Dock Board had been charged with a specific crime. ═ The board of governors delivered an ultimatum to the Amalgamated Society of Painters that if they did not accept the arbitration plan by July 22 members of the organization would be discharged. ═ Many well known persons arrived on the Oceanic. ═ Charles H. Trelawney was arrested after a battle in his home at Yonkers, which detectives entered after smashing doors with axes, and locked up here on a charge of forgery.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 68.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that The Tribune will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at The Tribune office. See opposite page for subscription rates.

DO-NOTHING CUSTOM HOUSES.

Nathaniel Hawthorne once pictured—in the preface to "The Scarlet Letter"—the joys of life in a neglected, cobwebbed custom house. No retreat can be more tranquil than the collector's office at some decaying, moss-grown entry port. No labor can be less exacting, no sinecure more comforting, than that which falls to the federal employe who stands guard over some unvisited harbor, burdening his ledgers with only one or two stray invoices each year. What a haven of rest! What a castle of indolence!

Hawthorne's playful description could have excited only a smile of indulgence when it was written, years ago. We are fiercer reformers now. Treasury economists shake their heads to-day at a port of entry whose wharves remain untenanted. They look askance at a collectorship which does not and can not pay its own way. We are not surprised, therefore, to find an Argus-eyed Auditor of the Treasury thundering at the folly of maintaining do-nothing custom houses and demanding the abolition of sinecures even more inviting than those which Salem had to offer in Hawthorne's day.

It is indeed a grotesque showing which the Auditor for the Treasury Department is able to make. He has on his list a dozen custom houses whose cost of maintenance is fabulously disproportionate to the revenues they bring in. At Yaquina, Ore., for instance, it costs $1,034 a year to pay officials whose collections for the last five years have averaged just 40 cents a year. At Cherrystone, Va., $971 is spent each year to insure collections also averaging 40 cents. Receipts at Annapolis, Md., are $6 a year, while expenses are $1,155; and at Teche, La., $3,047 has been expended annually, while only $40 has been taken in.

Mr. Andrews, the Auditor, reports that there are at least thirty-two different methods of computing the pay of the revenue officers stationed at ports of entry, and he suggests that some fixed and uniform rate be established by Congress. In his opinion it might also be well to close some of the minor custom houses whose business could be done at neighboring ports of entry. Congress may or may not show much zeal to abolish the sinecures Mr. Andrews complains of. The amount saved to the Treasury by closing a half dozen moss-grown custom houses would be almost infinitesimal. State pride has had much to do with creating these smaller and little used ports of entry, and it has been the government's settled policy to establish a collectorship—especially in the interior States—wherever a fair claim could be made to entry privileges: Congress will be slow, therefore, to close ports thus created, however unprofitable they may prove for the time being as collection agencies.

Perhaps the best means of ridding the customs service of these fantastic sinecures would be to classify the minor collectorships on some such basis as the smaller Presidential post-offices are now classified—making the salaries proportionate, above a certain point, to the business transacted. It may be that no great waste is entailed under the present system. But certainly, in the name of good administration, some of its more absurd incongruities should be rectified.

AN IDEAL OF SERVICE.

President Dickson of the Cuyahoga Telephone Company, of Cleveland, has just proposed to his employes a profit sharing scheme in a circular which sets forth in a most striking way the services which real interest on the part of workers can be to an employer. He offers to distribute one-fifth of the surplus earnings of the six months from July to January next in proportion to the annual salaries paid, and he predicts that if the employes do their best they can secure from one-half of a month's to a month's extra salary each. He frankly says that he hopes they will increase the company's surplus by more than the sum paid in profit sharing, and that if the experiment fails to secure this result it will not be repeated. In the circular Mr. Dickson outlines some of the things he wants done, and shows how dependent the greatest business is on the alertness and faithfulness of its most humble employe. He says:

Money can be made out of this business if good service is rendered to our customers, but the character of our service will depend upon the character of your work. If your work is good, the service will be good. If you are patient, polite, prompt and skilful you can give very good service with second rate equipment, but if you are petulant, rude, dilatory and careless the service will be poor, even if we have the best equipment in the world. A good woodsman can build a safe and comfortable house in a few hours with no tool but his axe. . . .

Now, I want all of you to feel that each of you has a real interest in the success of this company. I want every one of you to smile when you hear the company praised for the character of its service, and to take to yourselves a part of the credit for making the service good. Remember, if we have careless employes it will reduce our profits. If we have any employes who shirk their full duty it will reduce our profits. If calls are not answered promptly our subscribers will leave us and there will be no profits. If our solicitors are not active we cannot increase our business. If our collectors are negligent or show want of tact we will not get paid even for the service we have rendered. We are bound close together, whether we like it or not, and the failure of one to do his full duty renders worthless the honest labor of others. Whether we make good profits or none at all will depend upon the way your work is done. . . .

Remember, the easiest way to make money is not to spend it. Do you realize that all of you are spending money for us? If you injure any part of our apparatus you have spent the money it costs to repair it. If you cut wire to waste you have spent the difference in value between good copper wire and junk. If you use a good sheet of paper to figure on, where the back of an old envelope would serve as well, you have added to the cost of operating this plant. .

We shall watch with interest to see in what spirit this offer is taken and how this ideal of faithful service is lived up to. It is so in contrast with the habit of vast numbers of the workers in every business that its enthusiastic adoption may be doubted. The great majority not merely of the daily wage earners but of those who fill higher salaried places do their work in a routine way. The wasted material, the broken apparatus, the disgruntled customer mean nothing to them. There is not a large business concern in the country where the care and interest and pride for which Mr. Dickson pleads on the part of the humblest employe would not be appreciated and in time rewarded; for there is not a large concern which is not always in need of more efficient service in various departments and ready to pay well those who show that they can give it. Yet many a worker prefers to go along wasting his employer's substance, and a spirit has sometimes manifested itself which forbade him to do anything else lest he be considered an enemy to his fellows by showing the possibility of more efficient service than they were giving. It remains to be seen if the direct offer of profits will operate more effectively than the indirect stimulus to ambition which every man has, or ought to have, in his chance to rise in this country by superior efficiency and zeal.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

The fuss that is being made and the antics that are being performed over the "squatters" in the Croton Valley provoke the informed observer partly to hilarity and partly to contempt. We are not sure but that the latter sentiment predominates, as the story of the case would indicate. Some half a dozen years ago the Aqueduct Commission condemned extensive lands in the Croton Valley for reservoir purposes, and made many of the occupants get off instanter without any such trifling formality as getting paid for their property. There was not the slightest need of such a hurry. The city did not need the land then, and it was perfectly evident that it would not and could not need it for some years. As a matter of fact, it has down to the present moment made not the slightest use of the bulk of it. The land lies to this day in exactly the state it was in when its occupants were driven off, or with only the changes which nature has produced. There was really no good reason for driving the people off at that time. They might just as well have been left undisturbed for four or five years longer, or even more, with a saving to the city of 6 per cent interest on the value of the land for that time. But the Aqueduct Commission got for some inscrutable reason into a tremendous sweat over the matter, and hurried it up as though the whole valley was to be under water within thirty days.

At the same time this same Aqueduct Commission, for some other inscrutable reason, let various other occupants of those lands remain undisturbed. Especially was this true of certain occupants of large and profitable farms bordering directly upon the Croton and the Muscoot. While the tradesmen and residents of the village of Katonah were incontinently hustled off and the entire village was wiped out of existence, these farmers, more directly in the heart of the Croton basin, were permitted to remain in full possession and use of their farms. Their land was condemned, of course, and the city was made responsible to them for 6 per cent interest on the assessed value. But the farmers kept on farming, year after year, just as though no such thing as an aqueduct commission had ever been heard of. The Aqueduct Commission knew it, and at least tacitly acquiesced in it, letting the farmers go on occupying the city's land rent free, deriving their usual yearly profits from crops and stock and also drawing 6 per cent interest from the city upon the value of the land. The very same officers who expelled the villagers with such tumultuous haste permitted the farmers thus to tarry year after year.

But now, after many years, the Aqueduct Commission suddenly gets into another sweat. It makes the astounding discovery that these people have all this time been "squatting" upon the city's property, and it makes a mad rush for their expulsion, immediately, if not sooner! The Sheriff and courts of Westchester County are invoked to aid in this most urgent and necessitous undertaking. Just as though the Aqueduct Commission had not known all about it and complacently winked at it for all these years! The farmers, it is to be observed, admit that they are squatters and that the city has a right to expel them from its land. But with a fine sense of humor, which should be duly appreciated by the Aqueduct Commission, they ask to be permitted to remain until all the crops on the farms have ripened and been harvested. There is an unconfirmed, but not incredible, rumor that one man has this year set out a new apple orchard, and wants to remain until the trees come into bearing and yield him a few good crops of fruit. Why not? It bids fair to be a number of years yet before the city has actual need of the land.

But it is a fine demonstration of the way in which our invaluable Aqueduct Commission has performed its arduous duties that it has sat as still as a bump on a log all these years while the "squatters" have been reaping profits from the city's territory, and now, when somebody calls attention to the fact, should begin bouncing around like a hen with its head off over this amazing, startling and utterly unheard of state of affairs!

A JUST DECISION.

Among the candidates who appear before the Board of Medical Examiners for licenses to practise their profession there are probably none who are more ambitious and more eager to possess the document which gives them the valuable privilege than the young East Side physician. He is troubled this year because the next licensing examinations will take place on the most important Jewish holidays, and he will be compelled to choose between the synagogue and the examination hall. The Board of Medical Examiners would probably have arranged the examination programme differently had the facts been known beforehand, but, having fixed the dates, they are justified in adhering to the original arrangement. The secretary of the Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada and other influential members of the orthodox Jewish community have endeavored to convince the medical examiners that the present arrangement imposes a hardship on the Jewish candidates, but this point has been met by a statement from Dr. Maurice J. Lewi, the secretary of the board, who says:

The preparation of medical questions for licensing examinations is a matter of most exacting detail, and involves the co-operation of more than twenty-five persons, many of whom are now on their annual vacations. Arrangements for preparing these questions are completed at least one year in advance of their use, and up to this writing no more sets have been prepared than for the four examinations of the succeeding year. Under the exactions of these rules, now in force since the medical laws of 1890 went into effect, it would be impossible to prepare a new set of questions to meet an exigency such as now exists.

The examinations have been advertised since 1901. Candidates have made preparations to be present, and it would be an act of injustice to them to disarrange their plans. While we sympathize with the men who because of their religious obligations will be deprived of the examination privileges, we must commend the stand taken by the board. Their failure to have the examination dates changed will compel the young men to wait until January for their licenses, but if they view the matter in the proper light and realize, as Dr. Lewi tells them, that "the Board of Regents has at all "times manifested a disposition to favor all per-"sons of all creeds in their efforts to maintain "their solidarity," they will see that they have not been unjustly dealt with.

THE CHURCH OF THE POPES.

The latest and one of the greatest of the Popes to-day lies in state—or the mortal remains of him—and his bier is the solemn cynosure of the world's regard. But even more than upon the dust of Leo XIII, and more than upon the distinguished and beneficent record of his reign, attention centres upon the organization of which he was at once the ruler and the servant. Popes come and go, but the Church of the Popes goes on without let or hindrance, far more noteworthy among ecclesiastical bodies than Leo XIII was among its Pontiffs. Nearly sixty-three years ago Macaulay declared that "there is not, and there never was on this "earth, a work of human policy so well deserv-"ing of examination as the Roman Catholic "Church." Macaulay was certainly not prejudiced in favor of that Church, but rather to the contrary. Had he, indeed, been partial to it, he would scarcely have described it as "a work of human policy." But he deliberately paid it the highest tribute within the compass of his gifted speech. It is worth while to recall more of his often quoted words:

The history of that Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon and when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian amphitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday when compared with the line of the supreme Pontiffs. . . . The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique, but full of life and useful vigor. . . . Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments and of all the ecclesiastical establishments that now exist in the world, and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. She was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain, before the Frank had passed the Rhine, when Grecian eloquence still flourished in Antioch, when idols were still worshipped in the temple of Mecca. And she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New-Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's.

We need scarcely make any allowance of diminution from that estimate on account of the exuberance of the great essayist's fancy. Nor need we materially modify that estimate of more than threescore years ago because of the changes time has made. There are striking differences between the reign of Gregory XVI and the end of that of Leo XIII, but almost, if not quite, without exception they are such as confirm rather than discredit Macaulay's glowing panegyric. "The members of her communion," he said in 1840, "are certainly not "fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and "it will be difficult to show that all other Chris-"tian sects united amount to a hundred and "twenty millions." To-day the world contains about two hundred and forty million Catholics and scarcely more than one hundred and fifty million Protestants, while if to the latter we add the Greek Church, the Abyssinians and all other Christian sects we shall have a non-Catholic total of not more than two hundred and forty million, or just equal to the numbers of the Church of Rome. Since Macaulay's time, it is true, the Roman Church has lost its territorial dominions and the Pope has been deprived of his temporal sovereignty. But we may well doubt whether that fact has weakened the Church. There are judicious observers who believe, on the contrary, that it has materially strengthened it as a spiritual organization and has promoted its growth and influence.

At any rate, the organization which comprises half of all the Christian world, which is doing, perhaps, more than half of the missionary propagandism, and which, after so long a career, still displays the energy and vital force of youth, is unquestionably a power to be reckoned with, and to be reckoned with largely. The perfection of its discipline in this great crisis commands universal admiration, and the choice of a new head which its ecclesiastical princes shall make will be a matter of no ordinary interest to the whole world. The direction of half the Christian population of the globe is something which no one can afford to ignore.

The match race between the champion four-year-old racehorses of the West and the East was declared off. Disappointment was keen and widespread among turfmen. They had been looking forward to a heart-racking struggle between the two most celebrated four-year-old runners in training in America. But McChesney, the Western banner bearer, suddenly fell lame, and the East still holds the honors. The best laid schemes of mice and men—also of horses—aft gang agley.

Whatever may be said of New-York's weather, it isn't monotonous.

San Domingo has legitimatized another President who came to power through revolution. Thus from the de facto to the de jure stage the unvarying procession of Dominican politics goes on.

Roof garden concerts on Sunday night need careful supervision by the Police Department, and strident rehearsals of incompetent and inharmonious bands which bang away for hours morning, afternoon and evening in the first part of the week should be suppressed by the commanders of the precincts. Such offensive noises are intolerable.

W. Cameron Forbes, the Harvard football coach, was one of the visitors yesterday at Sagamore Hill. The President is not too deep in national politics to keep track of college football news.

It will be well for Congress at its coming session to give Cuba the first place on the calendar, and to regard no second until she is disposed of. Even then there will have been shameful and dishonorable delay in doing the nation's duty.

With governmental expenditures doubling in ten years, and revenues showing a tendency toward decreasing, there seems to be need of prudent financiering in Russia.

There is no occasion to get excited over those islands off the Borneo coast. If they rightly belong to the United States, the United States will hold them. If they rightly belong to Great Britain, Great Britain will have them. In either case there will be no trouble and no fuss.

That's a towering mast of Shamrock III. Will it carry upon its lofty top the broom that sweeps the seas after the series of contests against the American champion? We all remember the Dutch admiral's defiance of the British Navy when rare old Samuel Pepys was writing his diary, and when Charles II was dicing and wining and also taking bribes from Louis the Magnificent to betray the welfare of Great Britain. Wonderful changes since then.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

That President Eliot's force of character is nowhere more fully appreciated than in his native State is illustrated by the following story: When Governor Crane was chief executive of Massachusetts he was approached by a delegation of business men, who asked that President Eliot be appointed one of a commission to report on the proposed construction of a dam across the Charles River. The Governor demurred.

"Would you mind stating your objection to President Eliot?" asked the spokesman.

"Well," replied the Governor, "the law says that the commission shall consist of three men. If I appointed President Eliot there would be only one."

His Idea of Prayer.—Harold, the five-year-old son of the Presbyterian minister of Dayton, Ky., was being prepared for bed. He had spent a very active day at coasting, and was weary and very sleepy.

"Now, Harold, kneel down by mamma and say your little prayer."

"But, mamma"—— half asleep, with his head on her shoulder.

"Be mamma's good boy, now," coaxingly. "Thank God for all His goodness to you."

But Harold was asleep.

His mamma gently aroused him. "Harold, don't be naughty. Be a good boy, now, and thank Jesus for the nice home you have, the warm clothing and fire to keep you warm, and a mamma and papa to love you. Think of the poor little boys who are hungry and cold to-night, no mamma to love them, no warm bed to go to, and"——

"But, mamma," interrupted the sleepy boy, roused to a protest, "I think them's th' fellers that ort to do the prayin'."—(Lippincott's.

Polly's godmother gave her a Bible when she was eight years old, and one day Polly's mother found her reading some passages in the Old Testament which were full of "hell fire" and "the wrath of God" and other appalling things, according to "Harper's Magazine." The child looked up thoughtfully as her mother entered the room, and said, "Mamma, I have always had such a very pleasant impression of God that I think I shall not read the Bible any more, if you don't mind."

HER NEW VOCABULARY.

She possessed a mind discerning
That was stored and crammed with learning,
And her thoughts, forever burning,
  She could suitably express.
All her sentences were rounded,
And her words imposing sounded;
I was really quite astounded
  As I listened, I confess.

It was rather an infliction,
All this verbal unrestriction,
But her elegance of diction,
  Each precise and polished phrase,
And the beautiful selection
Of the words and their connection—
And her most correct inflection—
  They were quite beyond all praise.

But I saw her very lately,
And she did not talk ornately;
All that language suave and stately
  She no longer kept on tap.
She was saying: "Bessums diddums!
Where de bad old pin got hiddums
In his muzzer's p'ecious kiddums!"
  To the baby in her lap.

—(Boston Budget.

The Rev. John Mathews, who was a pioneer Methodist preacher of Alabama, has been remembered for his strict views and many peculiarities, according to "Lippincott's." His wife, who was more liberal in her ideas, was fond of dress, and once sold a bureau, and with the money bought a new hat. The following Sunday Brother Mathews, being disturbed at the beginning of his discourse by several of the congregation turning to see the late arrivals, said: "Brethren and sisters, don't bother to look around any more; I'll tell you who comes in." This he did, calling each one by name, much to the mortification of the tardy members. His wife was among the last, and when she walked down the aisle he said: "Make way there for Sister Mathews. She is coming with a bureau on her head."

THE GOD OF THE UNAFRAID.

[Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil.—Psalm xxiii, 4.]

Now there are new religions. Many the codes and creeds;
Many the quibbling changes to fit with our fancied needs;
All of them waxing milder; waning in strength and tone;
None of them stern and sturdy; none of them stand alone—
None like the old religions, those that the fathers made—
Built on the fearless basis—the God of the Unafraid.

Mind you the old time people? Questioning naught, and stern;
Knowing the lifelong lesson ere they were set to learn;
Seeing the line was rigid, marking for ill or good—
Holding to step beyond it led where the sinners stood.
Mind you the old time people? They who the law obeyed,
Fearing and finding and praying the God of the Unafraid.
Life was a constant battle into which they were flung;
Thoughts were of old time sinful ere they were given tongue.
Aye, if a hand offended, straightway it must be cut,
Else would the gates of heaven be to them ever shut.
That was an oldtime picture, yet it will never fade—
Thus did the people worship the God of the Unafraid.

Now there are new religions; fragile and flimsy things;
Soothing and soft and subtle in all of their fashionings.
Mind you the old time people? Never their fears could cease,
But they were not as we are—theirs were the hearts at peace;
Theirs were the souls complacent, knowing and undismayed;
Theirs was the living master—the God of the Unafraid.

—(W. D. N., in The Chicago Tribune.

"The Kansas City Star" has begun successfully the operation of its paper mill, built at Kansas City, Kan., within the last nine months. The capacity of the mill is forty tons of white paper daily, all of which will be consumed by "The Star" and its morning paper, "The Times." The paper is made from pulp shipped from Canada.

Too Previous.—The Anxious Mother—Are you sure my son has appendicitis?

The Eminent Specialist—We can tell you better, madam, after the operation.—(Life.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor, who arrived for the season at Beechwood, her Newport villa, last week, has selected August 10 as the date of her ball there. It will be the first of the large private dances of the season in Newport, and will be one of the most notable affairs of the summer. Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will give one the following week, on August 18, at Vineland, her place on Ochre Point, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet will probably give hers a few days earlier, probably on August 14, at Ochre Court.

Miss Constance Livermore, Miss Anita Sands and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will be among the attendants at the marriage of Miss Gladys Brooks to Eugene V. R. Fair, jr., which will take place in Trinity Church, Newport, on September 10. The wedding will be one of the largest affairs of the season, and will be followed by a reception at Rockhurst, the summer home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Morgan Grinnell and the Misses Grinnell are passing the summer at Quogue, Long Island.

Mayor and Mrs. Seth Low are, as usual, at Rye, N. Y., for the summer. The Misses Curtis, nieces of Mrs. Low, are visiting them.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney have left Roslyn, Long Island, where they spent the early part of the summer, and have gone to Southampton for the rest of the season. They will return to Roslyn in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., will visit Mrs. Rockefeller's parents, Senator and Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich, at Warwick Neck, R. I., next month. During their stay in Rhode Island Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller will probably go to Newport for a brief visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris and Miss Eva Morris are at their country home at Ridgefield, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed will return from Europe on August 1, and go to Lenox on their arrival. They have been abroad for several months.

Mrs. Henry Sedgwick is at Bar Harbor, where she is spending the summer with her family.

Mrs. Austin Corbin has returned from Newport, N. H., and gone to Manhattan Beach for the rest of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., and a number of others have taken cottages for August at Saratoga. Among those who will be there during the season are Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, William C. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks and Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, of the Church of the Incarnation, is passing the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hadden are at Seabright, N. J., where they are spending the summer and giving a series of house parties for their daughter, Miss May Hadden.

NEWPORT NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., July 22.—The first run of the season for the Monmouth County Hounds took place this afternoon from Oakland Farm, Portsmouth. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, from whose estate the start was made, entertained a large party at luncheon, many of the guests remaining for the hunt. The lead was made by P. F. Collier, as master of hounds, and he was ably assisted by Miss Greta Pomeroy. At the time of the start Oakland Farm and the roads leading thereto were crowded with carriages, automobiles, bicycles and traps of every description, as there were many besides those who were mounted who followed the hounds. Mrs. John R. Drexel, in her light victoria, and Mrs. William H. Sands, in her basket phaeton, each with a party of guests, followed along the roads. Miss Cynthia Roche, Austin Gray, Miss Elsie Whelen, Arthur S. Burden, Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Anita Sands and Mrs. Gambrill all followed in carriages.

The hunt was a thoroughly successful one, particularly as it was the first of the season. Starting at Oakland Farm, Mr. Collier and Miss Pomeroy led through lanes and byways, roads and meadows, bringing in some pretty high jumps. The course was through Ogden farm, Fork Road and Reservoir-ave. to the Clambake Club, where there were so many in at the kill that it was impossible to decide to whom the brush should be given.

Those who followed the hounds were Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Marion Fish, Miss Nathalie Wells, Robert Goelet, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Miss Edith Hall, Miss Edith Colford, Miss Edith Clapp, Percy Windham and Ralph N. Ellis.

To-night at the Coats villa Mr. and Mrs. Collier gave a dinner to the hunting party.

Mrs. Estelle Reel, of Washington, is the guest of Mrs. James Griswold Wentz.

Miss Eleanora Sears, of Boston, is the guest of Miss Anita Sands, at Tower Top.

Lawrence and Russell Perkins are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, at Oakland Farm.

Registered at the Casino to-day were G. S. Hoyt, Russell Perkins, Lawrence Perkins, Miss Eleanora Sears, A. H. Allen and Stanley Mortimer.

The dispatch boat Dolphin arrived here this morning with a party of Congressmen on board, who are making a tour of inspection of the naval stations.

Miss A. R. Webb, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. William B. Coster, in Ayrault-st.

Miss C. M. Frith, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Frederick Pime Garretson, at Touro Manor.

Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor entertained at dinner at her cottage, in Annandale Road, this evening, for the first time since her marriage.

Miss J. R. Soley, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. David King, at Kingscote.

General and Mrs. Corbin were among the day's arrivals.

Miss Charlotte Pell entertained at dinner to-night at the new palm room at the Casino. The guests were seated at one large round table, decorated with American Beauty roses. The Hungarian orchestra furnished the music.

Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry entertained at dinner to-night at Seaverge.

Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting gave her first dinner of the season to-night at Lechalet.

Mrs. George S. Scott entertained at Belmead with a dinner to-night.

Mrs. Joseph Harriman has issued cards for a large dinner at the Clambake Club on Saturday evening.

Miss Fowler, of Brooklyn, arrived this evening and is the guest of Miss Alice Pfizer at Linden Gate.

Mrs. B. Knower and Miss Knower were among this evening's arrivals, and are guests of Mrs. William M. Kingsland at Pinard Cottage No. 3.

NOTES OF THE LENOX SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., July 22.—An inventory of the Berkshire estate of Ponsonby Ogle, of New-York and London, was filed to-day in the Probate Court here. The property is valued at $30,000.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi and Miss Nora Iasigi have closed their cottage, Clovercroft, and are at the seashore for several weeks.

Arthur Swann, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. John Swann, in Stockbridge, has gone to the Adirondacks for the remainder of July.

Miss Katherine Hall, daughter of Mrs. J. T. Ham, left here to-day for Bar Harbor. She will return to Lenox in September.

The Rev. and Mrs. Theodore Sedgwick, of St. Paul, are guests of Henry D. Sedgwick in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, who lately arrived in New-York from abroad, are expected at Lakeside, their Lenox house, to-morrow.

Mrs. James R. Jesup and Mrs. C. A. Lamont, who are spending the summer here, have gone to New-York for several days.

Alexander W. Griswold, who has been on a three weeks' yachting trip on the Sound, has returned to Curtis Hotel.

James Cutting, of New-York, who has been a guest of his sister, Mrs. J. Egmont Schermerhorn, has gone to Newport.

Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, of New-York, arrived to-day, and will spend several days at her country place, Shadowbrook, which has been placed on the market. It is reported that an offer has been made for the property by a Western millionaire.

John E. Alexandre has returned from Newport. Mr. Alexandre will spend the entire season here superintending the construction of his house.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Jenks and Miss Murray, of Brooklyn, arrived at Curtis Hotel this evening.

Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, of New-York, is to arrive later in the season at Ambassador Choate's place in Stockbridge, which is being put in order for her.

THE SINGERS IN "PARSIFAL" HERE.

Burgstaller, Van Rooy and Ternina Engaged—Mottl to Conduct Opera.

Vienna, July 22.—Herr Conried, director of the Metropolitan Opera House of New-York, announces that he has engaged for the New-York production of "Parsifal," Burgstaller, Van Rooy and Ternina. He has also obtained the services of Felix Mottl as conductor. He declares that his ambition is to make New-York the American Bayreuth.

L. BARRYMORE IN PERIL.

John Drew's Nephew Has Narrow Escape in Easthampton Surf.

Easthampton, Long Island, July 22.—Lionel Barrymore, the actor, who has been spending a few days here as the guest of his uncle, John Drew, had a narrow escape from drowning in the surf here this morning. There was a big surf and the life-savers cautioned bathers not to venture too far out. In many cases they persuaded them not to go into the water at all.

Barrymore is a powerful swimmer, and the roughness of the sea made him feel even more like having a swim. He swam around for a while near the shore. He was caught in a sea puss and was being carried out to sea when he shouted to the life-savers. They jumped into a rowboat and started after him. They were not overtaking him rapidly, and as he seemed to be getting exhausted they took a life line and threw it to him. He caught hold of it, and was dragged to shore. There was a big crowd at the beach at the time, and Mr. Drew did what he could to aid in the rescue of his nephew.

WAYNE MACVEAGH SAILS.

To Represent the United States in Venezuelan Case at The Hague.

Wayne MacVeagh, who is to represent the United States in the presentation of the Venezuelan claims before The Hague Arbitration Tribunal, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed yesterday for Europe on the steamer St. Paul. Mr. MacVeagh said that his mission was a semi-diplomatic one, and therefore it would not be proper for him to discuss the questions which he had been delegated to lay before the tribunal. Incidentally he said that he understood the Venezuelan Government had abandoned Fort Libertador after the German bombardment, leaving arms and ammunition exposed to the weather while awaiting a settlement of its claim. This may play an important part in the settlement.

John Castree Williams, deputy collector of the port, with his wife, also sailed on the St. Paul for a two months' vacation. Mr. Williams will combine pleasure with business, and study the methods used by England and France in handling customs.

THE BURIAL OF J. M'N. WHISTLER.

Body Lies at Chiswick—Many Artists Present at the Funeral Services.

London, July 22.—The body of James McNeill Whistler, the American artist, who died on July 17, was buried this morning in the family plot in the old church at Chiswick. The funeral services were held at the old Chelsea church where he often went with his mother when she was alive. There were no services at the house. The coffin, which was covered with a purple pall, was carried to the church, followed by the honorary pallbearers and relatives on foot. The pallbearers were Sir James Guthrie, president of the Royal Scottish Academy; Charles Freer, George W. Vanderbilt, Edwin A. Abbey, John Lavery, of the Royal Scottish Academy, and Theodore Duret, all personal friends of the dead artist. The relatives present included the Misses Bernine Philip, K. Philip and P. L. Philip, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whibley and Edwin Goodwin.

In spite of the fact that no announcement of the funeral was made in the London papers, many friends of Mr. Whistler were at the church. There were numerous gifts of flowers. Among those present in the church were Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Alma Tadema, Joseph Pennell, the Rev. H. C. Meserve, of Boston; Johnson Sturges, of New-York; M. Dumont, of the International Society of Painters; Marcus Bourne Huish, Editor of "The Art Journal"; R. F. Knoedler, of New-York; Thomas Armstrong, Alfred East, A. R. A., and I. M. B. MacNary, of New-York.

EXPECT SCHWAB AT WAUKESHA.

Waukesha, Wis., July 22.—Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, is expected here by to-morrow for a long stay for the benefit of his health. It is reported that he has engaged rooms at one of the hotels here and is on his way from Denver.

TO BURY WILLIAM SULZER'S BROTHER.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 22.—The body of First Lieutenant Thomas E. Sulzer, a brother of Congressman William Sulzer, of New-York, was brought to his mother's home here to-day from the Philippines, where he died in February, 1902. Another brother, Captain Raymond Sulzer, died while on his way home on a transport about a year ago. His body also was br