THE KAISER'S ACTIVITY.

His Strenuous Exertions in a Review Near Mainz.

Mainz, August 23.

The Emperor William is now enjoying robust health and has never been more vigorous and active, physically and intellectually, than in the present summer. He seems to be indefatigable, and as so many conflicting rumors regarding the Kaiser are current, it is interesting to describe his movements at the military manœuvres and review of twenty thousand Hessian troops which took place yesterday on the large sandy plain six miles from Mainz, and which, owing to the courtesy of the Emperor's host, the Grand Duke of Hesse, your correspondent, who was present on the ground from 8 o'clock in the morning until noon, was able to witness. The Emperor came from Wilhelmshöhe in a special train, and arrived at Mainz at 7 o'clock. He drove in a carriage from the railway station to the palace of the Grand Duke of Hesse, and, after partaking of a hasty cup of coffee, mounted his charger and, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse and by his staff, including General Count Hülsen-Häseler, rode at a brisk trot to the field where the manœuvres were to be executed. At 8 o'clock the Emperor reached the ground and, mounting a fresh horse, mingled with the troops and followed the evolutions, galloping about from regiment to regiment, scrutinizing the movements of each company or squadron. Nothing seemed to escape his notice. The general idea of the manœuvres was the attack by fifteen thousand troops, comprising infantry, cavalry and artillery, upon a strongly entrenched position held by a fictitious enemy represented by the 80th Infantry Regiment and six batteries of artillery. The Hessian riflemen advanced, firing rapid volleys of blank cartridges, and then rushed rapidly forward in loose formation, to take shelter behind a protecting ridge of sand or knoll of trees. The fighting unit of the German army is the company of 150 men—increased in time of war to 250 men—which, spread out with intervals of three yards between the men, extends over as wide a front as one officer can properly control and keep in hand.

The Emperor fully enjoys these manœuvres, and takes part in them with an energy and enthusiasm that young Americans evince in football, polo, golf or tennis. Attended only by an aide-de-camp, or sometimes followed only by a mounted orderly bearing the small black and yellow flag which indicates the imperial presence, the Kaiser galloped recklessly through the deep soft sand, freely commending or criticising the orders and movements of the regimental and company commanders. He would frequently rein in his horse and watch the operations through his field glass. Now and then he would draw from his belt a small notebook and rapidly jot down observations in pencil. He would speak to generals, colonels, captains and lieutenants in an offhand, friendly way that put them at ease and flattered their vanity. To one company commander who, in the heat of the moment, had led his men forward too rapidly toward the enemy's position, he remarked: "Ah, captain, if you don't take advantage of the shelter afforded by yonder declivity in the sand your company will be annihilated!" But this observation was made in a low voice and not in the hearing of the men, in order to spare the officer's feelings. The Kaiser often disregards the cast iron tradition of never addressing an officer except through the regular channels of military hierarchy from brigadier to colonel or from colonel to captain, etc. He often rode straight up to a subordinate officer, and spoke to him directly, but always in a pleasant, paternal voice, even when the observations were caustic or severe.

From 8 to 11 o'clock the Emperor thus cantered about the field, which extended over an area of four square miles. He inspected almost every company, squadron and battery. He minutely supervised the field telephone and telegraph rapidly arranged by the engineer company. He tired out two horses, keenly scrutinized everything and was covered with dust and sand. At 11 o'clock the Kaiser retired to a tent, ate a slice of ham and some brown bread and mounted a third charger—a fine, dark chestnut gelding, with two white feet and a white star on his forehead. Soon after this the review began. The Emperor sat erect and almost motionless in the saddle, only raising his brown gloved right hand to his helmet as the colors of each regiment—the new colors and also the old tattered, bullet riddled and shell torn standards of the war of 1870-'71—were borne past him. He keenly watched the extraordinary gyrations of the drum majors of the cavalry regiments as they galloped about, guiding their horses with their feet and playing ferociously on their double barrelled drums. As the 116th Regiment, of which the Emperor himself is honorary colonel, approached, the Kaiser sharply wheeled his charger and, riding at a trot to the head of the regiment, took command of it, and led it past the reviewing stand, where his place had been temporarily taken by the Grand Duke of Hesse, who seemed keenly to appreciate the imperial compliment that was so gracefully conferred. The Kaiser, immediately after the march past of his regiment, resumed his original position. Near the Emperor was his sister, the Princess Frederick Carl of Hesse, on a superb brown charger, and wearing the gilt tipped helmet and uniform of the 80th Regiment of infantry, of which she is the honorary colonel. As her regiment drew near the princess rode to meet it, and, placing herself at the head of her men, about ten paces in front of the colonel, conducted the bronzed little Hessians past the Kaiser, who returned the salute of his military sister with rigid Prussian etiquette.

After the review the Emperor, as he had already done at the close of the manœuvres, summoned all the generals and regimental commanders, who formed a circle about him, and, always seated on his charger, addressed to them his commendations and criticisms. Immediately afterward he spoke in turn to each individual general and colonel, and to a dozen captains and subaltern officers, and conversed for a few moments with each in a low, earnest voice. The Emperor conferred a score of decorations, and then rode on horseback to the grand ducal palace, a distance of over six miles. It was now 1 o'clock, and the Emperor, apparently not at all fatigued, partook of a substantial luncheon with excellent appetite, but drank only two glasses of light Moselle wine.

During the whole day the Kaiser was in excellent humor and spirits. He was visibly pleased at the enthusiasm shown by the inhabitants of Mainz, and smiled pleasantly at the blue-eyed, flaxen-haired damsels who waved their handkerchiefs at him from windows and balconies. At 3 o'clock the Kaiser drove to the railway station and was whisked off by special train in his comfortable travelling car to Kronberg, near Wiesbaden.

During the manœuvres the Emperor wore the close fitting uniform of a general of infantry, and wore reddish brown gloves, now adopted for officers in both German and French armies for field and ordinary usage. A French woman who was present at the review remarked: "What an ideal Emperor of the French the Kaiser William would be. He personifies the 'panache' and martial inspiration so dear to the Gallic heart. What a pity it is he is not a Frenchman!"

C. I. B.

A juror having applied to the judge to be excused from serving on account of deafness, the judge said: "Could you hear my charge to the jury, sir?" "Yes, I heard your honor's charge," said the juror, "but I couldn't make any sense out of it." He was excused.—London Tit-Bits.

MRS. GROSVENOR WINS.

Two Championships and Twenty-five Awards at Newport Show.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 7.—Mrs. James B. M. Grosvenor carried off the honors of the Newport horse show, which closed to-day, with nine first, nine second and seven third awards, in addition to two championships. Her nearest competitor was Eben D. Jordan, of Boston, who won nine first, three second and one third awards and two championships. Reginald C. Vanderbilt took only three first, six second and five third awards and won no championships.

The competition in the championship classes was keen, the most interesting being that for large pairs. Mr. Jordan's Lord Burleigh and Lord Belfast failed to win, the judges finding that Lord Burleigh was slightly under size. The championship in the class finally went to Roxton Farm's Harmony and Portia.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor took the championships among the saddle horses with her Corinne and Petroleum, which have taken all the ribbons in the competitions. Corinne won, but Petroleum was so close a competitor that the judges had to try both horses. The championship for large single harness horses also went to the Grosvenor stable's Rosebery.

The championships for small single harness horses and small pairs went to the Jordan stable's Hildred, which, mated with Plymouth Champion, carried off the honor for pairs. An interesting class of the day was that for women's pairs, women to drive. Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt drove her pair Fad and Fancy, Miss Belle Beach drove Mr. Jordan's Kitty Grey and The Baron, and Miss Gertrude Gibert Mrs. Grosvenor's Fascination and Admiration. The Jordan entry was awarded the blue. Mrs. Vanderbilt drove off with the red, with Mrs. Grosvenor's pair third.

For the best pair for victorias, owned by Newport summer residents, the blue was carried off by Mrs. Grosvenor's Sultan and Khédive, her Corinne and Petroleum taking the blue and red. For single horses to phaetons Mr. Jordan's The Baron defeated Reginald C. Vanderbilt's Herald.

Burlingham took first in the class for heavy gig horses, Mr. Jordan's Radiant failing to get a ribbon.

For dealers' horses the honors went to Roxton Farm, with its large champion pair Harmony and Portia.

OBITUARY.

J. G. HOLMES.

London, Sept. 7.—J. G. Holmes, of Pittsburg, a passenger on the steamer Teutonic, which sailed August 30, from New-York for Liverpool, died at sea, on September 5, from heart disease.

DR. JOHN L. GORMLY.

The funeral of Dr. John L. Gormly, who died at his home, No. 430 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, will be held in the Church of St. Rose of Lima, Parkville, this morning. He was born in that section of Brooklyn, thirty years ago. He was graduated at the Long Island College Hospital and later served on the staff of St. Mary's Hospital. He belonged to the Medical Society of the County of Kings, and the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks. He leaves a widow and three children.

HENRY WATERMAN.

The funeral of Henry Waterman, who, starting life as a blacksmith, invented the steel strapped pulley block and later the oil process for tempering steel, and made his fortune therefrom, was held at his Brooklyn home, No. 50 South Sixth-st., yesterday. He died in Southold, Long Island, on Saturday. Born in Bath, Me., in 1811, he moved to Williamsburg, since a part of Brooklyn, and established shops there in 1875. For about forty years a peculiar organization of congenial spirits, comprising many of the well known citizens of Williamsburg, met in Mr. Waterman's offices every afternoon at 5 o'clock. He leaves two daughters and a son.

MRS. BALLINGTON BOOTH BACK.

Is Homesick for "Her Boys" in the Prisons, She Declares.

Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, "the Little Mother of the Prisons," returned from England yesterday on the Majestic, homesick, she said, for "her boys" in the prisons. With her was her husband, General Ballington Booth, head of the Volunteers of America, and their son and daughter. Mrs. Booth is anxious to get back to her prison work as soon as possible.

"As soon as the reunion of the Volunteers in October is over," she said, "I will again take up my active prison work. I was sorry to find in the English prisons no work such as that of our Prison League. Women visitors may not see the prisoners, and there is a great opportunity for glorious work if such a league as that of the Volunteers could be formed there."

The Booths went abroad July 1, the first time since they took up their work that the entire family could spend a vacation together. They went to England, Switzerland, France and Germany. While General Ballington Booth was in London, his father, General William Booth, was in the North of England travelling in an automobile. The Booths did no work while away, although Mrs. Booth spoke in the churches of her brothers-in-law, the Rev. Fred. Mann, of Dover, and the Rev. Charles Barclay, at Park-on-Heath.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Republican campaign meetings, Nos. 501 and 596 Broadway, noon.

Annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, Columbia University, 10 a. m.; dinner, Waldorf, evening.

Outing of the Timothy D. Sullivan Association, leaving East Third-st., 9:30 a. m.

Rapid Transit Commission meeting, 3 p. m.

Republican Assembly District conventions to elect delegates to State convention, evening.

Tammany Assembly District conventions, evening.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Sept. 7.—The principal feature of interest to-night is the abnormally high temperature in California. A severe storm has been reported off the South California coast, and the maximum temperature at San Francisco Wednesday was slightly over 100 degrees, the highest temperature ever recorded in that city. In the valleys of the State the maximum temperatures ranged from 100 to 106 degrees.

The slight depression in the north has reached Ohio with little change in intensity, and since Tuesday night has been attended by showers in Ohio and the upper lake region. Showers also continued along the south Atlantic coast in the south portion of the Gulf States and extreme Western Texas. Elsewhere the weather was generally clear. Temperatures have generally risen in the upper Mississippi valley and they are much above the seasonal average from the slope region westward.

Frosts occurred Wednesday morning in northern New-England.

On the New-England and middle Atlantic coasts the winds will be light to fresh south; on the south Atlantic and east Gulf coasts, light to fresh and mostly northeasterly; on the West Gulf coast, light to fresh east to southeast; on the Great Lakes, light to fresh and variable.

There will be showers Thursday in the lower lake region and extreme Western Texas, and on Thursday night or Friday in Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan. Showers will continue Thursday and Friday in the south portion of the Gulf States, and along the south Atlantic coast. Elsewhere the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday. It will be warmer Thursday in the middle slope and upper Mississippi valley, and warmer Friday in the lake region. It will continue warm in the West.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, partly cloudy to-day; Friday fair; light south winds, becoming variable.

For New-Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Friday; light to fresh winds, becoming variable.

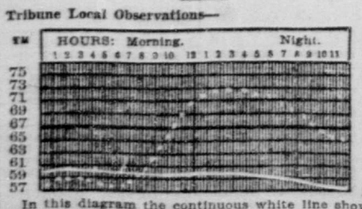
For Eastern New-York, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers in western portion; Friday fair; light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

For New-England, fair to-day, warmer in interior of west portion; Friday, partly cloudy, probable showers in north portion; light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

For Western New-York, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers, Friday, fair, warmer; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers; cooler in north portion; Friday fair, warmer in north portion; variable 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 by the local Weather Bureau.

Local Official Record.—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:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
3 a. m.	59	58	4 p. m.	71	71
6 a. m.	58	58	6 p. m.	69	70
9 a. m.	62	64	9 p. m.	65	66
12 m.	69	69	11 p. m.	64	65
3 p. m.	70	71	12 p. m.	—	64

Average temperature yesterday, 65 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 65; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 69.

Local Forecast.—Fair Thursday and Friday; light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

LENOX HAS A GYMKHANA.

First of Its Kind in Berkshires Nets More than $1,000 for a Hospital.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 7.—More than five hundred society folk witnessed the gymkhana at Tanglewood this afternoon, the first event of the kind ever held in the Berkshires. It was arranged by the Berkshire Hunt Club and the secretaries of the British Embassy. Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador; his daughter, Miss Josephine Durand; Percy C. Wyndham, first secretary of the British Embassy; Van Ness Phillips, David T. Dana, Joseph W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham, Arthur S. Dixey, Sumner Gerard, Oswald Chew, Walter L. Cutting, the Misses Charlotte Barnes, Cornelia Barnes, Rosamond Dixey, Helen Alexandre, Kate Cary, Evelyn Sloane and Nora Iasigi, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham and Miss Heloise Meyer took part in the programme of ten contests.

They were held at Tanglewood, the country estate of Richard C. Dixey, and more than $1,000 was obtained for a woman's convalescent hospital, which is being conducted by Miss Ethel Folsom, of New-York, in the Berkshires.

In the thread and needle race David T. Dana, on his Texas Chief, assisted by Miss Emily Bacon, won; Oswald Chew, assisted by Miss Struthers, was second, and J. W. Burden third. Young women riders contested in the tilting at rings. Miss C. Parsons was first and Miss Charlotte Barnes second.

An egg and a spoon race was an amusing contest, women riders carrying eggs in large wooden spoons. Miss Heloise Meyer, sister of Ambassador Meyer, won, and her sister, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, was second. Tent pegging with a lance, a daring English army sport, followed. Sir Mortimer Durand rode his favorite horse Workman, but David T. Dana again carried off the ribbon on Texas Chief. Van Ness Phillips, of New-York, was second. In the tent pegging with a sabre, Arthur S. Dixey, of Boston, was first, and Percy Wyndham, of the British Embassy, second. Lemon cutting with a sabre was won by Van Ness Phillips, with Sir Mortimer Durand second.

In scenes from the Wild West, Thomas Shields Clark and F. Saxton, of New-York, gave exhibitions of boomerang throwing. A frontier act was put on by David T. Dana, J. W. Burden, Samuel Frothingham and Joseph W. Burden, in which a horse thief was run down, lassoed and lynched. The riding in this act was exceptionally daring.

The animal race was the most humorous number on the programme. Miss Nora Iasigi and Miss Franks started black pigs, harnessed with pink ribbons; Miss Rosamond Dixey, a tiny white pig; Mrs. S. C. Haight, a pair of pigs, with gingham collarettes and ribbons; Miss Kate Cary drove a white turkey; Miss Julianna Cutting, Miss Helen Alexandre, Miss Averill and Miss Rodman, geese. Others drove roosters and others fowls, and goats and other animals were entered in the amusing competition. Following the start several porkers broke away and escaped, while the geese proved the easiest driven, and Miss Alexandre, Miss Averill and Miss Rodman, driving geese, finished in the order named. The prizes were silver loving cups. Other winners were:

Heads and posts over hurdles—J. W. Burden, won; Van Ness Phillips, second.

Tea and cake race in costumes—J. W. Burden and Miss C. Parsons, won; Percy Wyndham and Miss Kate Cary, second.

Dummy race—D. T. Dana, won; J. W. Burden, second.

THE PASSING THRONG.

WHAT WATTERSON DOES.

Colonel Henry Watterson is passing a part of his vacation at Manhattan Beach. Seen at the Hoffman House, he said, "I quit the activities of politics in 1892, excepting as they are related to my newspaper work, and shall keep within that limitation during the present campaign. I still keep in close touch with affairs of 'The Courier-Journal,' but no longer feel it incumbent on me to see the paper to press. I now have a farm ten miles out from Louisville, on which I live the year round. I have everything on the farm that can contribute to my comfort—a swimming pool, a fishing pond, a truck garden, a vineyard, a water system and electric light plant. The electric car line comes within a mile of my front gate, and that is near enough. I can drive to the office in Louisville in half an hour, but the telephone puts me in instantaneous communication. When I become weary of the quiet of the farm I run away to Europe or come to New-York."

GROWTH OF ATLANTA.

Benjamin Franklin Abbott, who has practised law in Atlanta, Ga., for about forty years, is in the city. Seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Mr. Abbott said: "The city of Atlanta is growing in population and industrial importance at a marvellous pace. The census of 1900 credited us with 89,000 souls, while we now have fully 125,000 within the corporate limits, and if the contiguous suburban section be included the poulation is certainly 140,000. Atlanta attracts population because of its exceptional healthfulness, and its schools are unsurpassed. It is the centre of things and the gateway to the South. It is the great insurance centre, and the small manufacturing plants in many lines are being multiplied. The great steel structures in the skyscraper class that have been built recently will compare favorably with those erected in New-York, and just now a great union railway station is in course of construction that will involve an outlay of $1,000,000. It will comport in size and architecture with the other business structures and public buildings that have made Atlanta essentially an up to date city and the equal of any of equal population in the North. The banks have an abundance of money, and Atlanta was never so prosperous as at the present time."

PROGRESS IN ELECTRICAL WORKS.

Arthur Lefften is a native of Stockholm, Sweden, who has just concluded a third visit to America. Mr. Lefften, who is a mechanical engineer, spent the years 1880-'84 in the United States, and again in 1893 came to this country as the commissioner general of Sweden to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago. Seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Mr. Lefften said: "Since my arrival in this country I have visited the World's Fair at St. Louis, and as I have recently built a great electric power plant in Sweden I was much interested in the electrical exhibit. The display far surpasses that shown at Chicago. The progress that has been made in the mean time, both in the application of electricity, the uses to which it is devoted and the methods of transmitting power, has been enormous. The cheap creation of power and its distribution is a matter of great importance in Sweden, where we must import every pound of coal we consume. We have the natural water power, and its conversion into electrical potentiality means much in the industrial development of our country. We are making good progress in the economical development of power."

RANCHING IN ARGENTINA.

Alfred Benitz, of the Province of Santa Fé, in the Argentine Republic, is a guest at the Gilsey House. Mr. Benitz is a Californian, who went to South America thirty years ago, and embarked in ranching, the business in which he is now engaged. "The Province of Santa Fé," said Mr. Benitz, "is directly north of the Province of Buenos Ayres, and I am about two hundred and fifty miles north of the city of Buenos Ayres. Our ranch products are shipped for refrigeration and exportation to the European market. The chief soil product of Santa Fé Province is wheat, and the acreage under cultivation is constantly increasing. The crops for the last two or three years have been very good; the yield varies from ten to thirty bushels to the acre. The value of land in Santa Fé Province employed in either grain growing or grazing is from $12 to $15 an acre, while that nearer to Buenos Ayres is worth an average of $20. The natural growth of the land is clover, which makes good pasturage, but the vast areas are sown to alfalfa, the growth of which is more prolific than in any other part of the world. It is not grown to be harvested, but our cattle are turned in upon it, and require no other feed for fattening. The rancher in Argentina buys his lands outright, and either fences it or herds his cattle upon his own domain. Land areas are measured by the league, which is ten square miles, or six thousand four hundred acres. The average ranch in the interior is about ten leagues, while those in the more settled sections, where alfalfa is grown, are about two and a half leagues in extent. Cotton is now being cultivated north of the country in which I am located. The soil is certainly suitable, and the tropical character of the climate is favorable. If there is any obstacle to be encountered it is the heavy rains that come in March and April, which correspond with October and November in this latitude."

APPROVE GREEN MEMORIAL PLAN.

The executive committee of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Association held a meeting at the office of the chairman, Jacob A. Cantor, yesterday. The plans and sketches for the memorial which are under consideration were exhibited, and the sentiment was practically unanimous in favor of the site and general design believed to be favored by the committee on site and design. A meeting of the latter committee will be held during the month, at which a formal recommendation will be made to the full executive committee. The latter adjourned to October 11, with the expectation of being prepared then to take final action. There was a unanimous feeling that the situation is now favorable for the execution of the project.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

DUTY TO NOMINATE MR. ROOT.

One Who Does Not Believe He Would Decline if Made a Candidate.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is pleasant to notice that the chairman of the State committee announces an open race for the Republican nomination for Governor—that whoever the convention shall consider the strongest man for the office will receive the nomination, so that the friends of the numerous candidates (any one of whom would make an excellent Governor) may be free to name their choice, leaving the majority of delegates to decide among them. But all of the favorite sons of the various counties are ready to stand aside for one who does not want the nomination, but who is confessedly the strongest man who can be named. I refer to Elihu Root, who left the great office of Secretary of War to practise law. He is not a candidate, and does not now desire to re-enter public life. No one doubts Mr. Root's sincerity, whose position is a conspicuous example of the office seeking the man, not the man the office, honorable as it is for deserving men so to do.

But it is said he would not accept if nominated. I do not believe it. I know the man—though I have not seen or spoken with him for more than a year. I know his true patriotism and his love for his party, and I am certain he would feel honored in obeying the unanimous voice of the convention, contrary, as it would be, to his purpose in retiring from the Cabinet at Washington. Is there an instance of refusal of nomination to the high office of Governor of New-York on record, when made by acclamation or fairly decided by a majority of the delegates? When General Dix was sounded as to his nomination for Governor in 1872, he expressed in almost violent terms his objection to the use of his name, but after his enthusiastic nomination he accepted it, and was elected by about fifty-five thousand majority.

There must be some error about the rumor of Mr. Root's having said he "would not accept the nomination if made." Is there any written proof of his having said this, which can be shown to the delegates of the convention, who have a just claim upon its possession as their property? But if the proof of such statement cannot be produced—if the rumor referred to has no foundation in fact—the duty of the convention to nominate Elihu Root for Governor, if it so desires, is perfectly plain. For such a nomination would unite all the candidates, delegates and Republican voters of the State in a solid phalanx at the polls in November next, with a victory for the State ticket which will be worthy of the Republican party of the Empire State.

A few days ago a well known politician said to a fellow Democrat: "If the Republicans nominate Root for Governor we may as well take to the woods on Election Day."

GEORGE W. CLARKE.

New-York, Sept. 6, 1904.

TRUE CHARACTER OF M. DE PLEHVE.

A Relative Writes That He Was All His Life the Object of Slander.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your paper for August 4 contains a letter which treats the memory of the late Russian Minister of the Interior, M. de Plehve, with a certain degree of sympathy, and absolutely condemns his assassination. In an editorial note you reply that M. de Plehve was "ruthless, tyrannical and cruel to a degree seldom approximated in modern times."

Let me draw your attention to the fact that during his lifetime M. de Plehve was the object of numerous slanders, and that the most incredible reports were spread about him. Political hatred, in this respect, did indeed exceed the limits permitted by the ethical ideas of "modern times." Now that he is dead, it is necessary to distinguish the true from the false. Foreign revolutionary journals have stated that M. de Plehve betrayed to the Russian government a Polish magnate, who had brought him up, and that he almost drove his own father out of his house. So far from this being true, M. de Plehve was brought up in his own family, and afterward his father lived with him, surrounded by his care, up to his very death, at the age of eighty-five.

There is just as little truth in the much canvassed reports about M. de Plehve's encouragement of the Jewish massacres at Kishineff, and about other alleged acts of cruelty on his part. The want of energy in quelling the disturbances shown by the local authorities, which had such serious consequences, and led to the dismissal of those guilty of it from their posts, was quite painful enough for the Minister of the Interior, without the disgraceful accusations which were afterward brought against him by people who sought, not the truth, but to attain their ends, even if it were by means of slander.

The late Minister of the Interior, while occupying this lofty post, sought nothing for himself, nor did he gain anything from it. The value of his labors, regarded from the point of view of Russian national principle, will find its appreciation in the history of Russia.

N. W.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 23, 1904.

NO FEDERAL TAXATION IN PORTO RICO.

To The Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: An editorial in "The World" of August 31, 1904, entitled "Porto Rico" contains the following:

"The . . . position that we should hold Porto Rico indefinitely as a 'colony' under the flag, but outside the Constitution, taxed but unrepresented, is unrepublican and preposterous."

Am I right in understanding the Democratic party as charging the Republican administration with holding colonies and taxing them without representation? "Taxed but unrepresented" sounds dangerously like "taxation without representation," and in '76 that meant that the mother country taxed her colonies for revenue for the crown, without allowing them a voice or vote in levying those taxes. Have we so far forgotten those days as to be guilty of the same tyranny ourselves? Would The Tribune kindly advise me through its columns how much revenue the Porto Ricans have paid into Uncle Sam's treasury since the treaty of Paris?

Was Mr. McKinley guilty of a gross fraud when he wrote in his letter of acceptance of September 8, 1900, as follows, referring to the tariff law then in force:

The duties . . . paid and collected in Porto Rico and the United States are paid to the government of Porto Rico, and no part thereof is taken by the national government. All the duties from November 1, 1898, to June 30, 1900, aggregating the sum of $2,250,523 21 paid at the custom houses of the United States upon Porto Rican products . . . have gone into the treasury of Porto Rico to relieve the destitute and for schools and other purposes. In addition to this, we have expended for relief, education and improvement of roads the sum of $1,513,084 95.

He also stated therein as follows:

Congress has given to this island a government in which the inhabitants participata, elect their own legislature, enact their own local laws, provide their own system of taxation, and in these respects have the same power and privilges enjoyed by other territories belonging to the United States, and a much larger measure of self-government than was given to Louisiana under Jefferson.

H. W. VOORHIS.

Brooklyn, Sept. 3, 1904.

The United States collects no taxes for its own use from Porto Rico. The federal government does not levy any internal revenue taxes, and the duties on foreign goods entering Porto Rico go into the Insular Treasury.

"SILENT AND SENILE."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Since the last Democratic convention the slogan of that party should be changed to read "silent and senile," instead of "safe and sane."

The "silent" refers both to the platform adopted by that convention and to whatever utterances have, up to date, been extracted from the nominee for the Presidency.

The "senile" refers both to the party which has outgrown its usefulness and to the octogenarian whose doughty exploits are recounted at length in the Democratic papers in their effort to convince themselves that he still has a gait.

The force brought to bear upon a man of his age by the Democratic Committee to make him do tricks, "lie down, roll over and play alive," brings the case within the statute, and the "cruelty" will certainly take a hand later.

CASSIUS B. BARNES,
Lieutenant U. S. N.

Sept. 6, 1904.

C. H. MACKAY HAS NARROW ESCAPE.

His Automobile Is Wrecked in Collision with Farm Wagon, but He Is Unhurt.

Mineola, Long Island, Sept. 7.—Clarence H. Mackay had a narrow escape from a serious accident while on his way to New-York in an automobile last night. Accompanied by two drivers, he was speeding across Edison's Corners, at East Williston, when his machine came in collision with a wagon driven by Richard Reilly, a farmer of East Williston. The wagon was demolished and the machine toppled over on its side. Mr. Mackay was sitting in front with one of the drivers, while the other driver sat in the rear seat.

They were all pitched out, but Mr. Mackay escaped with a scratch on the right knee, while one of the drivers received contusions of the legs and arms and an abrasion of one foot. Reilly, who is fifty years old, was thrown violently to the ground and injured severely about the legs and arms. The automobile was laid up for repairs at a farmhouse and Mr. Mackay continued his trip in a wagon.

MISS SHELDON A BRIDE.

Her Parents Not at Her Wedding to William Fuller.

Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 7 (Special).—Miss Mary Seney Sheldon, the elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George R. Sheldon, well known residents of Manhattan, who have a magnificent summer residence here, was to have been taken abroad next week by her parents. This morning she was married to William Fuller, also of Manhattan, in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, this village, the Rev. J. W. Gammack officiating. Her parents were not present at the ceremony, nor was her younger sister on hand. Mrs. Sheldon, the bride's mother, was seen driving in the village a short time before the wedding ceremony took place. There were only four witnesses of the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sands Willard and Mr. and Mrs. E. M. F. Miller.

While he has made public no statement to that effect, it is no secret in this place that Mr. Sheldon looked with disfavor on Fuller's suit for his daughter's hand. The bride has yet to celebrate her twenty-first birthday, while the bridegroom is said to have passed the twoscore mark. All efforts to obtain from the bride's parents a statement of any kind regarding their daughter's marriage were futile. They refused themselves at the house to newspaper men.

The Rev. Mr. Gammack declined to see any one who called at his home to obtain facts regarding the wedding. All who were either present, or, as in the case of the bride's parents, knew the facts, refused to add anything whatever to the information already at hand.

The Sheldons live at No. 24 East Thirty-eighth-st., Manhattan. Their country place, Pembroke, one of the largest estates of Glen Cove, lies three miles from the railroad station and overlooks Long Island Sound from a beautiful situation. Mr. Sheldon and his wife, who was a daughter of the late George I. Seney, have taken pleasure in humoring the wishes of their daughter. She had a string of beautiful saddle and harness horses, with which she captured numerous blue ribbons at various horse shows.

On Saturday Mr. Fuller, who had been abroad, returned to this country. It is reported that Miss Sheldon met him on the dock on the arrival of the steamer, but none of the family would confirm or deny the report. It is said that the bride's parents knew of her intention of marriage at least one day before it took place, and that Mrs. Sheldon joined with her daughter in issuing the invitations.

The family and friends made every effort to prevent the marriage from appearing in any way sensational. Even the names of the guests at the wedding breakfast, held not in the Sheldon house, but in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Guthrie, were withheld. The Guthries are in Europe. The bride and bridegroom went on an early afternoon train to New-York. The marriage of Miss Sheldon, which under ordinary circumstances would have been a large and brilliant affair, has created a profound sensation among the summer residents here, with whom she has been popular.

Mr. Fuller, who belongs to several clubs, is a brother of Mrs. Guthrie, and has been much at Glen Cove, but few of his friends had the least inkling that he was attached deeply to Miss Sheldon. Mr. Sheldon is one of the members of the banking firm of G. R. Sheldon & Co., of No. 2 Wall-st.

MAMARONECK FAIR FOR CHARITY.

The women of Mamaroneck will give, on Thursday afternoon, September 15, at the Scotch Beach House, Orienta Point, a fair for the benefit of the Mamaroneck Free Kindergarten, a charity founded by Mrs. Ambrose M. McGregor, who gave for its foundation a most liberal endowment, and whose husband was a business associate of Henry M. Flagler. The Scotch Beach House has been placed at the disposal of the women of the association for the fair by its owner, Alfred Marshall. Mrs. Marshall will have charge of a table of fancy work, Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, assisted by her daughters, Miss Weatherbee and Miss May Weatherbee, will preside at the children's table. Mrs. Henry Eaton will have the supervision of the flower garden.

Insist upon having Burnett's Vanilla.

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

WESTCOTE—RODMAN—At Water Witch Highlands, N. J., September 7, Helen Virginia, daughter of Isaac Peace Rodman, to William Timpson Westcote.

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

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Barker, Charity.	Hawley, Isabella M.
Boyd, Manette L.	Hyde, Edith G.
Bryant, Mary W. P.	Lloyd, Grate M. H.
Cowdrey, William T.	Mason, Sophia F. H.
Crane, Josephine La T.	Roberts, Sophia E.
Doane, Caroline G.	Skidmore, Harriet B.
Gillespie, Catherine J.	Zick, Florence M.

BARKER—At Ludlow, Yonkers, on Wednesday, September 7, 1904, Charity Barker, aged 91 years, 3 months, 22 days. Funeral services at the residence of her son, William H. Barker, No. 5 Fairfield Place, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BOYD—At Ballston Spa, N. Y., September 3, Manetta Lansing, widow of the late Bayard Boyd, in the 87th year of her age. Interment at Middletown, N. Y.

BRYANT—Tuesday, September 6, 1904, at Marble Dale, Conn., in her 37th year, Mary Whiting Peters, wife of William C. Bryant. Funeral services at No. 83 Lee-ave., Thursday, September 8, at 8 p. m. Interment Friday morning at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

COWDREY—Suddenly, at New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, September 5, 1904, William Thorne Cowdrey, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral service at his late residence, at Beauchamp Place, New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Thursday, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 2:15 train from Grand Central Station.

CROSBY—On September 6, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, Oscar T. Sewall, Small Point Beach, Me., Josephine La Tourette, wife of Arthur Crosby.

DOANE—At Summit, N. J., on Tuesday, September 6, Caroline Grimstead, wife of George W. Doane. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 15 Euclid-ave., on Friday, 9th inst., on the arrival of the train leaving New-York at 2 p. m.

GILLESPIE—On Tuesday, September 6, 1904, Catherine J., wife of Samuel W. Gillespie, in the 79th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, No. 39 Downing-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, September 8, at 2:30 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

HAWLEY—On Wednesday, September 7, 1904, Isabella Merritt Hawley, daughter of the late George Merritt, and widow of Peter Radcliffe Hawley. The funeral services will be at her residence, No. 22 East 76th-st., on Saturday, September the tenth, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

HYDE—On July 24, at Vitznau, Switzerland, Edith Godfrey Hyde, wife of Charles Livingston Hyde, of Tuxedo Park, N. Y., and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Godfrey, of New-York. Funeral services will be held at St. Thomas's Church, 5th-ave and 53d-st., on Thursday, September 8, at 12 o'clock. Interment private.

LLOYD—At Ridgefield, Conn., September 7, Grate M. Hinckley, wife of Dr. T. Mortimer Lloyd, of No. 123 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, N. Y. Funeral services at 2:30 p. m., Friday, at Ridgefield. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MASON—At Wildungen, Germany, on August 17, 1904, Sophia F. Hurry Mason, widow of Alexander Macomb Mason, Bey, of Egypt, and only daughter of the late Edmund Hurry. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th-ave. and 45th-st., on Thursday, September 8, 1904, at 2:30 o'clock.

ROBERTS—On September 6, 1904, Sophia E. Roberts, wife of the late George W. Roberts, in her 87th year. Funeral service in the Chapel of the Home, No. 891 Amsterdam-ave., on Thursday, September 8, at 11 a. m.

SKIDMORE—At Morristown, N. J., September 4, 1