Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:30—Lifting the Lid and The Whole Damm Family.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3—5—7:30—9—Boer War.
CONEY ISLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's Animal Arena.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HUDSON—2:15—8:30—The Heir to the Hoorah.
LYRIC—2—8:15—Fantana.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3 and 8:30—Vaudeville Carnivals —8:15—Pain's Port Arthur—Grand Fireworks.
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:30—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:30—Warren Concerts.

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Business Notices.

GOING UP.
The Thermometer these days is steadily creeping up.
So is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905
THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE
Printed
526,179 Lines of Advertising
(excluding TRIBUNE advertisements)
more than during the same period of 1904.

This public demand for
TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE
proves that advertisers in
THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS.

CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Black Sea fleet arrived at Novorossisk, a town on the northeast coast; the Kniaz Potemkine sailed from Theodosia, and her destination was not known; the bombardment of Theodosia was denied. ==== St. Petersburg was again filled with conflicting rumors regarding the Kniaz Potemkine, one saying that she had been captured. ==== Thirty mutineers from the Kniaz Potemkine were killed or wounded by troops at Theodosia, according to a report from the Governor at Simferopol; the account is at variance with previous reports. ==== A rumor that the Russians interned at Manila were plotting to murder their officers caused the American officials to place the monitor Monadnock near the Russian warships.

DOMESTIC.—The formal acceptance by Elihu Root of the office of Secretary of State was made public by the President's authority, at Oyster Bay. ==== A Kansas court decided that that State could not establish a rival plant to the Standard Oil Company. ==== A former president of a bank in the State of Washington was arrested in Boston charged with being a fugitive from justice. ==== Extensive plans for beautifying the borough of Loretto, Penn., were announced by Charles M. Schwab, at his summer home.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== President Roosevelt, in his address before the delegates to the National Educational Convention at Ocean Grove, defended the wealthy man as a wealthy man pure and simple. ==== There were two four alarm fires, one at 12th-ave. and 34th-st., and the other at 13th-st. and 9th-ave. ==== Justice Gildersleeve decided that the Board of Estimate could pass on routes recommended by the Rapid Transit Commission, but could not grant railroad franchises pending a decision of the Appellate Division.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy, light southeast wind. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 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.

MORE RAILROAD LAWLESSNESS.

The new era of law enforcement is bearing fruit in more than one direction. The habit of lawlessness seems to have grown upon the American people to such an extent that, wherever the investigator turns, he finds business carried on by reputable men, without apparent realization of wrong, almost regardless of their legal obligations. It is not without significance that at the same moment we see railroad companies prosecuted for illegal rate making, beef packers indicted for violations of the anti-trust laws, a United States Senator convicted of crime in connection with land frauds, former postal officials sent to jail for participation in "grafting" contracts, a judge on trial charged with cheating the government, and a great financial institution in the throes of reorganization after a career of reckless disregard of sacred obligations. It is not a mere fortuitous coincidence in individual wrongdoing. It is symptomatic of a prevailing disease. The persons blamed for these evils are not much, if any, worse in essential character than the average of their fellow citizens, though their specific acts may happen to be more distinctly beyond the line of conventionally regarded law or morals. The individual wrongdoer cannot be permitted to plead as an excuse the bad conduct of others, but the others may appropriately take stock of their own moral furniture and ask themselves how near in their carelessness, insensitiveness and eager search for wealth they have let themselves come to the dividing line.

When our railroads are accused of violating the Interstate Commerce or anti-trust laws they profess the strongest desire to obey all reasonable regulations. Either they have obeyed the law so far as they knew how, and violations have been accidental, or the law has been one impossible to obey and do business, so they have been forced to reluctant lawbreaking for sheer self-preservation. Yet the chances are that these same persons will be found violating other laws with equal readiness, but without any such excuse. Just now the Department of Agriculture has entered upon a campaign to make the great railroads treat cattle humanely. The law is specific, perfectly easy to live up to and has been on the statute book since 1873. There can be no reason for disobeying it, at least habitually, except the saving of a little time, trouble and expense. The law requires railroads transporting cattle from one State to another to unload the animals after they have been in cars twenty-eight hours, feed and water them, and give them at least five hours' rest. This rule is dictated not alone by humanity. The hardships of long journeys without rest or food and water, cooped closely where they cannot lie down, may injure the cattle and even render them unfit for food. Accordingly, the railroads might be expected uniformly to arrange their schedules for cattle trains so as to comply with the law and equip feeding yards within twenty-eight hours of one another. So far have they been from doing this, however, that the Department of Agriculture has, it is reported by "The New-York World," prepared papers in twelve hundred suits against the cattle carrying roads of the West for failure to observe the twenty-eight hour law. For years the railroads systematically violated the law, trusting to the difficulty the government would have in following particular shipments of cattle and bringing witnesses to prove positively that they had nowhere been fed and watered. Agents were sometimes sent out to watch a train every minute of its journey, and a few fines were collected, but they were not enough. Finally, by a systematic campaign, complete evidence was secured of the wholesale and contemptuous defiance of the statute, and it is said that the companies are now anxious to settle. Some of them are establishing additional feeding stations. One road thinks it cheaper to increase its speed, and will endeavor in twenty-seven hours to transport cattle a distance for which they were formerly confined without food or rest for forty-eight hours. Still another road, to avoid unloading, is using stable cars, in which the cattle have room enough to lie down and can be fed and watered.

Now, the railroad managers responsible for this long career of lawbreaking and cruelty doubtless consider themselves good citizens. Probably some of them are members of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals. But so little has their sense of personal responsibility for corporate acts guided them that they have, through their agents, inflicted suffering which they would recoil from inflicting with their own hands. They are doubtless anxious for the enforcement of the laws to prevent murder and theft, and even the ordinances and sanitary regulations which minister to their comfort and safety. Yet their reverence for law as law is so slight that they persist for years in systematic violation of law after law which in any way they find inconvenient.

CRIMES IN THE NAME OF LABOR.

Since Chicago is the hope and the stronghold of the social reformers who pin their faith to the trade union and its plenary power over industry, in Chicago of all places trade unionism might be expected to be clean and to be conducted with an eye single to the welfare of the workers. Nowhere more heartily than in Chicago are the philanthropists of the social settlements identified with the trade union in its extreme pretensions. The tendency of these philanthropists everywhere, in their anxiety to be in sympathy with their adopted neighbors, is to swim with, or even ahead of, the current of their thought on social and industrial questions, instead of bringing to them a new light or a moderating influence. This has been especially true in Chicago, the hotbed of radical labor movements. Yet, if we may trust the findings of the Cook County Grand Jury, some of the most influential of the Chicago labor unions are merely instruments of private "grafting," and should never have had any countenance from the seekers for social betterment. The grand jury has just handed down a long list of indictments. Four of them are for conspiracy between labor unionists and brick manufacturers to injure the business of independent brick concerns. Thirteen union officials were indicted for conspiracy to injure the business of Montgomery, Ward & Co., thirty-two members or friends of the teamsters' union were indicted for violence in the strike, and, in addition, the grand jury made a presentment recounting the methods of union officials in levying blackmail and exploiting their power over honest workers to enrich themselves.

It is always possible to make some allowance for the extravagances and excesses of earnest men honestly seeking the redress of grievances. When a labor union really tries to promote the welfare of laboring men we sympathize with it, even if we feel that it is aiming blindly and are compelled to condemn it for lawless and unjust methods. But who can defend labor unionism which lets itself be exploited by blackmailers within its own ranks, or be made the tool of capital for the oppression of rival employers? This misuse of trade unionism has been growing. The Chicago indictments are a continuation of the story revealed by the prosecution of Sam Parks. It then appeared that both in New-York and Chicago the building trades were a sink of corruption, and that the antagonism of employer and employed was to a great extent merely a blind, covering dishonest combinations of some employes and some employers for the oppression of the general public and the persons in the trade outside their company. Now it appears that trade union "graft" flourishes among the truck drivers, the elevated railroad conductors, the building janitors, the electric workers and the meat packers. Where such things are true unionism has become a common instrument of extortion.

Too much must not be expected of the rank and file of labor unionists. They believe the union exists to protect their legitimate interests, and they follow their officers like sheep. If their officers betray them or exploit them or use them to blackmail employers, they can scarcely be expected to know it. We may properly ask that when the wrongdoing of their leaders is revealed to them they will condemn it, and not, as some of them did with Sam Parks, glory in the crime done against them as well as against the rest of the community. Yet such is the force of ignorance and blind partisanship that failures along this line are not surprising. But certainly the community has a right to demand that the philanthropic leaders of the wage earners, who with special intelligence profess to help them to give expression to their aspirations and interpret them to the rest of society and the rest of society to them, shall stand aggressively for fundamental law and order. They have no moral right in mere sentimental enthusiasm for the welfare of labor and the uplifting of humanity to give support to movements in the name of labor such as the Cook County Grand Jury has brought to light. They are bound to look at the realities and, if they ask the public to give weight to their commendation of a labor movement, to know that it is an honest labor movement, and to be on their guard against and denounce the abuses of labor unionism and the crimes against employers and employed committed in its name.

THE CASE OF M. JAURES.

Empires as well as republics are ungrateful. So, at least, M. Jaurès, the French socialist leader, must think, in view of his being debarred from speaking in Berlin upon the subject of Morocco; for whatever victory Germany has gained or is gaining or shall gain in that controversy must be credited largely to M. Jaurès. It was he who organized and led the opposition to M. Delcassé, and thus forced that able but decidedly anti-German statesman out of the Foreign Office and compelled the abandonment of his strenuous anti-German policy in Morocco. Surely for such services the German government should delight to honor its French socialist ally. That instead of honoring him it should forbid him to celebrate his—and its—victory in Berlin seems a strange mixture of irony and ingratitude.

That, however, is only a superficial view of the case. A more penetrating vision discerns in M. Jaurès's action a menace as well as a triumph for Germany; for the logical application of his principle by German socialists would cause them to play upon German policy, when occasion arose, precisely the sort of trick he has so effectively played in France. M. Jaurès and his followers hold to the doctrine that the claims of socialistic fraternity are superior to those of patriotism, and that accordingly socialists should stand with their fellows in foreign lands rather than with their own government. Thus, if Germany should go to war with France, the socialists of Germany should refuse to fight against their fellow socialists in France. Academically considered, that may be a humanitarian doctrine. It is obviously repugnant to the very fundamental theory of national government. A government cannot countenance the propaganda of a system that would cause its subjects or citizens to give their allegiance to an alien organization rather than to itself.

In that view of the case it is not surprising that M. Jaurès has been forbidden to speak in Berlin. On the same ground Herr Bebel might be forbidden to speak in Paris. Nevertheless, in these days of publicity it is probably futile, and perhaps worse than futile, for a government to make such a prohibition. M. Jaurès is debarred from Berlin. But that is under nothing but a Prussian municipal law. He may find an open tribune in some other German State. Certainly he will be able to make his speech somewhere, and it will doubtless be published and circulated throughout Germany, and this very fact of his being kept out of Berlin will so advertise him and attract attention to him and to his speech that what he says will be more widely read and will exert a far wider influence than it would have had if he had been permitted to talk in Berlin without interference.

THE RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY.

Current reports of Mr. Bouligan's plan for a Russian assembly are probably correct. They accord pretty well with the hints which have been given from time to time for months past, and especially with the forecast of about four months ago, when Mr. Bouligan was said to have his plans almost ready to lay before the Emperor. The scheme of a legislative assembly would seem quite rudimentary and inadequate in almost any other country, but in Russia it is so "advanced" as to seem revolutionary.

The assembly is to be elected, we are told, by universal suffrage of both sexes. It will be a tremendous experiment to put the ballot into the hands of scores of millions of people to whom the suffrage is as strange and unused as the canals of Mars, and of whom less than one-third of the men and less than one-tenth of the women can read and write. From such an electorate what sort of representative parliament will be sent to the capital? It is probably a wise provision that gives the Emperor an absolute veto over all its doings and power to suspend its sittings at will.

Nevertheless, the educational value of such an assembly will be enormous. It will give the Russian people a public voice such as they have never had before. It will accustom them to participate in public affairs, and will in time enable them to do so intelligently and profitably. In spite of its imperfections and of the blunders it will make, that assembly will mark the greatest step forward in governmental affairs the Russian empire has taken in all its history.

THE NEW TREASURY STATEMENT.

Secretary Shaw has authorized and the Treasury accountants have carried into effect some changes in the form of the daily Treasury statement which should be of interest not only to the expert but to the general public. These changes simplify the Treasury's system of bookkeeping and will tend to show in greater detail and more intelligibly the expenditures demanded by the several branches of the public service. Heretofore the average reader suffered not a little mystification in his efforts to digest the department's daily circular. Even public men have been known to lose their bearings in the mazes of governmental bookkeeping, as the country discovered last fall when the Democratic candidate for President ingenuously confused the preliminary estimates for one fiscal year with the authorized appropriations of another, and capped the climax by accusing the administration of concealing the expenditures it was making from day to day.

The exposure of ex-Judge Parker's extraordinary misapprehensions may have led to a wider study of the daily bulletin whose existence he had ignored. Certainly in the last eight months an exceptional amount of attention has been given in the newspapers to Treasury operations. Seldom has so much interest been shown in the Treasury's condition or in the size of the deficit with which it was likely to end the fiscal year. In view of this added interest the changes which the daily statement has undergone will prove both timely and helpful. The accountants have hitherto stated the amounts disbursed under six general heads—Civil and Miscellaneous, War, Navy, Indians, Pensions and Interest. The Civil and Miscellaneous account had more or less of a dragnet character. It included salaries and all unclassified expenses, and was stretched year before last to cover the purchase payments made on the Panama Canal.

This year expenditures for public works—including improvements on rivers and harbors, irrigation, public buildings and canal construction—will be classified under the head of Public Works, and a definite idea will thus be given of the amounts spent on these various enterprises. Previously river and harbor improvements were charged to the military establishment—a rather misleading arrangement. Heretofore, too, naval and military salaries have been included in the civil account. They will now be charged—as they should be—to the Navy and Army. The exact cost day by day of each of these services will therefore be ascertainable directly from the Treasury statement. The new order will make comparisons with former years a little difficult. But it insures a more complete and accurate exhibit of the government's expenditures, and in so far will be of decided advantage to students of the Treasury's daily and monthly balance sheet.

SUBWAY DEVELOPMENT.

The most noticeable effect of opening the tunnel under the Harlem as a part of the subway system will be the diversion of a certain amount of traffic from one route which is controlled by the Interborough company to another. A piece of railway built by the city and reaching from 180th-st. to 149th-st. is now used for the operation of a limited number of trains which for several months have been crossing the river by the bridge at 129th-st. and coming downtown on the 2d-ave. elevated road. On Monday that service will be discontinued and passengers will be carried around to the tunnel and brought downtown by way of Lenox-ave. The change does not promise materially to increase the business or revenue of the Interborough company, because that company is now transporting the very people who will take advantage of the new facilities, and at most it can demand only a single fare. For a time residents of The Bronx will patronize the subway in order to gratify their curiosity, but the novelty will soon wear off, and unless means for ventilation are adopted immediately riding underground will prove more uncomfortable than on the elevated road. We should not be surprised to hear a call for a return to the route which has been employed only in a provisional way during the last few months.

A result which might have been foreseen has followed the leasing of the city's elevated road north of the Harlem to the Interborough company. A certain amount of patronage has been taken away from the "Harlem River branch" of the New-Haven road. For many years people who live at West Farms and Hunt's Point have been accustomed to take steam trains to 129th-st. and finish the trip downtown by the 3d-ave. elevated road. Excellent facilities were provided for the transfer at that point by the Interborough company, which, as the successor of the old Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, controls the bridge at 129th-st. For several months, however, it has been pursuing a different policy with the New-Haven road. The transfer is now effected at the Willis-ave. station, north of the river, and not at 129th-st., and is not so conveniently made as formerly. An electric train backs over from the 3d-ave. elevated road to meet the steam train, but it is often five or ten minutes late in starting. This delay, whether it be due to accident or to design, is vexatious, and naturally opens the eyes of the patrons of the Harlem River branch to other possibilities. Upon those persons who have been in the habit of boarding trains at Casanova or Port Morris it will have little influence, because there is no alternative open to them. Up at Pelham Manor the effect is to heighten the popularity of the main line, of which the terminus is at 42d-st. But at West Farms, where the new road which serves as an extension of the subway ends, the chance is afforded of coming downtown without changing cars at all, and the temptation is hard to resist.

Now that only a small part of the subway system originally projected for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx remains uncompleted, it becomes more desirable than ever that the other lines which are needed be put under contract as soon as possible. Ratification of the Rapid Transit Commission's schemes by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has been prevented for three or four months by the necessity for awaiting a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in regard to the law which deprives the aldermen of a voice in such matters. Judge Gildersleeve yesterday so modified an existing order for a stay of proceedings as to permit the Board of Estimate at least to consider plans, but at present that body is not at liberty formally to sanction them or to grant franchises. It is greatly to be hoped that the main question at issue will be passed upon ere long and that progress in designing and constructing new underground lines may be resumed.

The man who believed he had a contract "to clean the subway air" is now a patient in Bellevue. The air is still in the subway and still needs cleaning.

Complaint is made by horse owners and drivers of the filthy condition of most of the drinking troughs about town. As many of them are in or near the parks, it would seem to be an easy matter for the Park Department employes to give them the slight attention necessary to keep them clean. But so dirty are they in many cases that not a few business firms having large stables of valuable horses enforce a stringent rule forbidding drivers to let them drink at public troughs except from clean pails filled at the taps.

Another submarine—this time a French one—has plunged to the bottom. Submerged navigation seems to be still far from an exact and established science.

The Hon. John Weaver continues to shock the old fashioned politicians in Philadelphia. He has repudiated the new "leader" of the Republican organization and says he will recognize no political authority but "the people." What is the use of being a political "leader" in a regenerated and de-Tammanyized town?

Europe is still undecided what to do about the Kniaz Potemkine. If worse comes to worst, Russia might send for Togo to put a quietus upon the mutineers.

Among Chicago's 2,272,750 people there are 6,700 Johnsons, 5,900 Smiths and 4,400 Andersons. Those flourishing families will soon be big enough to have directories of their own.

With Mexico and Portugal calling for our wheat and Europe demanding cotton, these are days when the American farmer is a figure in the front rank of the world's useful people.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Paris possesses a curious social organization with an odd purpose. It is a band of prosperous tradesmen, who agree to trade with one another to the utmost extent possible, and when necessary to help one another with loans without interest. The clique calls itself "The Tranquil Fathers."

He Knew His Man.—"You seem depressed."
"Yes; I've got to ask my girl's father to-night for her hand."
"Bosh! Don't be alarmed. The stern father exists only in the comic papers."
"Maybe so; but the borrowing father is a painful reality. He'll land me for a fifty, to a dead moral certainty."—(Louisville Courier-Journal.

An English prisoner, on being put into the dock in a London court, leaned over the front of the box and handed a "dock guinea" to a young member of the bar. "You defended me once before, sir; do you remember? And got me off. It was at Hertford Sessions, sir, for stealin' a watch." "For the alleged stealing of a watch, you mean," corrected the barrister, as he pocketed his fee. "Alleged, be blowed!" replied the prisoner promptly. "I've got the watch at 'ome now!"

A PACIFIC "LID" ON.

(Liquor prohibition being enforced in the Cook Islands, the natives have taken to drinking Florida water at five shillings a bottle).

In the blue and bland Pacific,
Where one's thirst gets quite terrific,
And on liquid all one's money
Must be spent,
Things are in a sad condition
Through a liquor prohibition,
And the nation are reduced to
Drinking scent.

It's "Push about the brilliantine!
Don't let the bay rum stop.
Ho, circulate the eau de nil,
And drain it, every drop.
What matter though twice two-and-six
Goes bang at every pop?"

If a fellow meets a crony,
Then with water from Cologne he
Fills a beaker, aye, and drains it
With a will.
Not a man the local doc. shuns;
They don't care that such concoctions
Must before an hour's flitted
Make them ill.

It's "Fill a stoup of 'Myrtle Juice,'
And let 'Rigg's Balsam' fly
Or shove about the 'Sudden Death,'
And quaff till it is dry.
Sooner or later, after all,
We should have had to die."
—(London Globe.

Here is a Bombay student's essay upon the horse: "The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foots on the stirrup, and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to the trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs; two are in the front side and two are afterwards. These are the weapons on which he runs, and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction toward his foe, but this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His fooding is generally grasses and grains. He is also useful to take on his back a man or woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at night time, and always standing awaken. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse; no sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for fooding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tail, but not so long as the cow and other such like similar animals."

Crawford—How many residences does a rich man have?
Crabshaw—Usually three. A city one when he votes, a country one when he swears off his taxes and a Western one when he sues for a divorce.—(Puck.

A private letter recently received in this city from a Russian woman quotes the following little folk story as an illustration of the present situation and the popular attitude in Russia:

Japan would have consented to peace with Russia some time ago if the Czar had been able to send the Mikado the following persons: Two functionaries who do not steal; two priests who do not drink; one moujik who has never been whipped; one workman who has always had enough to eat. But the Czar was unable to find such persons in his whole country, and offered instead: Admiral Alexieff, Grand Duke Sergius, General Orloff, Admiral Ouchtomsky; and the priest, Jean de Cronstadt. But the Mikado would not accept these substitutes, and that is why the war still goes on.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

James J. Van Alen, who has been at Newport since his return from Canada, will sail to-day for England, and does not expect to return until next year. He will make his headquarters at Rushton Hall, the country seat which he has leased for a long term of years.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, now at Lenox, will leave the day after to-morrow for Bar Harbor, where they will spend the next two months, returning to Lenox in the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell and the Misses Hasell are at Saratoga for the summer.

Announcement has been made in London of the engagement of Mrs. Archibald Marjoribanks, formerly Miss Bessie Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., to Douglas Hogg, a member of the English bar. Mrs. Marjoribanks is the widow of Archibald Marjoribanks, third son of the late Lord Tweedmouth and brother of Lady Aberdeen. Mrs. Marjoribanks has been living with her mother-in-law, the Dowager Lady Tweedmouth.

Mrs. George H. Morgan will leave town to-day for Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who have been in Europe for some time past, sailed for New-York yesterday. The yacht Warrior left for the same destination a few days earlier.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald G. Thacher are entertaining a week-end party at thier villa at Newport. The party includes Mr. and Mrs. Frederic M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Julien Davies and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Martin, of Albany.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer will leave town to-day for Lenox, where she will stay at the Bishop cottage.

Mrs. William Woodward, who was Miss Cryder, is now at Newport, a guest of her husband's uncle, James T. Woodward.

The Countess d'Arschot, formerly Miss Wilhelmina Detmold, of East 10th-st., is at Richfield Springs for the summer.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, sister of Marion Crawford, will leave here next week for Japan, where her late husband was for a number of years British Envoy. As she was instrumental in raising a large sum here in behalf of the Japanese wounded and crippled by the war, she is certain to meet with a welcome in the Land of the Rising Sun.

Justice and Mrs. Francis M. Scott and Miss Scott are booked to sail for Europe to-day. They will visit their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey Tew, at Glasgow, Scotland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will arrive at Newport to-day from their country place at Garrisons, where they have been since the spring. Mrs. Fish will give a dinner at The Crossways this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, who are now at Iroquois Farm, near Cooperstown, N. Y., will probably go to Saratoga during the racing season, in August.

The marriage of Miss Anna Ogden Barker to Nelson Luddington Barnes, of Chicago, brother of Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, of this city, will take place at Harbor Point, Mich., on August 19, at the country home of the bride's uncle, John Barker.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., July 7.—It was reported here to-day that the Duchess of Marlborough is to visit Newport toward the close of the present season and is to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont. It is said that she will arrive the last week in August or the first week in September and will make a stay of two weeks. The duchess was to have visited Newport last season, but was prevented from doing so.

There were few entertainments here to-day, the only important affairs of a social nature being a dinner given by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm this evening, a dinner by Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and a luncheon this afternoon by Mrs. George A. Huhn.

Mrs. William T. Bull, who was to have sailed for Europe to-morrow with Dr. Bull, has been obliged to abandon the trip on account of illness, and will remain at her Newport cottage, in Dudley Place. Dr. Bull left here to-day for New-York.

Mrs. Richard Gambrill arrived at her cottage to-day for the season.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin has sent out invitations for a large dinner to-morrow evening in honor of Miss Deacon, who is her guest.

P. A. B. Widener has arrived at Newport on his steam yacht, the Josephine, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould are here, coming on their steam yacht.

Colonel Schuyler Crosby, of New-York, is the guest of Lloyd Phenix on board his yacht, the Intrepid III.

Mrs. Wirt Robinson, of Washington, is the guest of her father, T. W. Phinney.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly and family arrived at Vineland to-day for the season. They came in their private car.

Moncure Robinson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse at Villa Rosa.

General Charles A. Whittaker is the guest of Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt to-day announced that on Thursday next they would entertain the children of the Sunday school of the Thames Street Methodist Church at a picnic at Southwick's Grove, it being the fourth annual affair of the kind which they have given. The children will be taken first for a trolley ride, after which they will go to the grove for the remainder of the day, to be visited in the afternoon by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt.

AMONG THE BERKSHIRES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., July 7.—The handsome Chapin property, fronting on Laurel Lake, was to-day transferred by Henry Chapin, of Paris, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Chapin, of New-York. The estate is located between the properties of Frank K. Sturgis and Edward R. Wharton.

Count Somischy, of the Austrian Embassy, arrived to-day at Shadow Brook Inn. The members of the Embassy, led by Baron Giskra and Baron Rubido-Zichy, enjoyed bass fishing at the lake this afternoon and dined at the inn. Mr. and Mrs. Mulford Martin and family, of New-York, and A. W. Clapp and party arrived in automobiles at Shadow Brook to-day.

Mrs. Thomas Garner and Mrs. Thomas Clay Dugan, of New-York, who have been in Lenox since early in May, started to-day for Bar Harbor.

There were twenty entries in the Clock golf tournament at Shadow Brook to-day. It was won by Mrs. Frederick S. Williams, of New-York, by a score of 23.

Mrs. Arthur A. Cumnock, of Rye, N. Y., and Dr. and Mrs. Russell A. Hibbs, of New-York, are guests of Colonel and Mrs. Walter Cutting at Meadow Farm, in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ludlow, of New-York, who have been spending a part of their honeymoon at Mrs. Ludlow's cottage, started to-day for the Adirondacks.

H. K. Bloodgood, of New-York, has bought two hundred head of Western cattle for his mountain pasture in Great Barrington. Cars containing the cattle were unloaded in Great Barrington to-day.

Mrs. George Westinghouse to-day issued invitations for a tea at Erskine Park to-morrow afternoon to meet Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw, of Pittsburg, who are spending the summer at Eden Hill, in Stockbridge.

The Hotel Aspinwall has been selected as the official stopping place for the contestants for the Glidden Cup, and arrangements are being made to accommodate them on July 21.

PERSONAL NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, July 7.—The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, accompanied by their youngest daughter, Miss Margaret Hitchcock, left Washington this afternoon for their home at Dublin, N. H., where they will join Miss Hitchcock, who left Washington earlier in the season. The Secretary will remain at Dublin for one month, and will then return to this city, but his wife and daughters will spend the entire summer in New-England.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, who is just resigning his post here to Baron Rosen, is preparing to leave Washington on Sunday morning. The new Ambassador arrived unexpectedly in Washington this morning and had a long chat with Count Cassini.

Commander Luis A. Lan, naval attaché of the legation of the Argentine Republic, and Mrs. Lan are established in their new home in Connecticut-ave., between Cleveland Park and Chevy Chase.

MR. SCHWAB TO BEAUTIFY LORETTO.

Extensive Plans Announced at His Summer Home.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Johnstown, Penn., July 7.—Charles M. Schwab is at his summer home, Loretto, and entertained a house party this week. Among other things that were brought up were the plans Mr. Schwab has for beautifying the town. He announced that he would not only pave the streets of the little borough, providing the people laid sidewalks, but he has also planned a complete waterworks system for the place, and would install it if the Borough Council would accept his offer. A complete fire-fighting equipment will also be purchased, a building erected for housing it, and, for the use of the municipality and public, fountains will be installed.

MARRIES SISTER OF FIRST WIFE.

Wedding of Edgar J. Levey and Mrs. Amelia H. Speed Surprises Friends.

Edgar J. Levey, head of the New-York Title Insurance Company, yesterday married Mrs. Amelia Harrison Speed. Mrs. Speed is the widow of Thomas Speed and is the sister of Mr. Levey's first wife, who died several years ago.

The friends of the couple were much surprised to hear of the marriage. Mrs. Speed's husband died several years ago, at Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Speed came to New-York with her two daughters, and made her home at the Levey house, No. 562 West End-ave.

SPELLED WITH A "V."

From The Christian Register

Frank Millet's baby was christened in London when Hutton and Lawrence Barrett were present. The child was to be named Lawrence, and Barrett spelled it out "Lawrence," as his name was spelled. Hutton immediately corrected him with "Laurence," as his own name is spelled. And they shouted this at each other, to the amazement of the parish clerk, till Mr. Millet stopped them with the remark that the father ought to have something to say, and, turning to the clerk, said: "Spell him with a 'v.'" And Lavrence Millet he is by law.

UP THE JUNGFRAU BY RAIL.

From The London Globe.

After two years of ceaseless labor, carried on winter and summer, the last blow of the pick has been made in the excavation of the permanent way for the Jungfrau Railway. The altitude of the terminus is 9,500 feet. Even the stolid navvies, as they emerged from the tunnel boring as the last dynamite charge shattered the last wall of earth, were dazzled by the contrast between the subterranean gloom from which they had just emerged and the vast expanse of dazzling whiteness of the sea of ice. In a few weeks now the railway will be in full working order.

TELEPHONE FOR DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.

United States Consular Reports.

An English paper reports that a Norwegian has invented a telephone by which the noise made by fish in the depths of the sea can be heard. The instrument consists of a microphone in a hermetically sealed steel box. It is connected with a telephone on shipboard by electric wires, each sound in the water being intensified by the microphone. The inventor asserts that with its aid the presence of fish, and approximately their number and kind, can be recognized. When herrings or smaller fish are encountered in large numbers they make a whistling noise, and the sound made by codfish is more like howling. If they come near the submarine telephone their motion can be distinguished. The flow of water through the gills produces a noise similar to the labored breathing of a quadruped, and the motion of the fins produces a dull rolling sound.

A VICTORIOUS WOODPECKER.

From The Iowa City Republican.

A woodpecker caused a heap of disturbance at the John Tantlinger home in the west part of town the other day. He got down in the galvanized iron smokestack, in the early morning, and, being unable to fly out, pecked a hole in the heavy metal large enough to get out, but he woke up the residents in that part of the town while he had his bill in action, as the noise resembled that of a tinner putting a bottom on an old wash boiler.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Brigadier General Henry W. Closson, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.	$15 00
Mary Noel Simons	5 00
E. H. S.	5 00
M. E. S.	3 00
Mrs. D. W. Seaver, Saugatuck, Conn.	25 00
William D. Barbour	50 00
No name, Charlottesville, Va.	1 00
W. P. Willis & Co.	50 00
"Sympathy"	50 00
J. M. Van Winkle, Bloomfield, N. J.	10 00
M. A. Ruland	25 00
Miss A. J. McCoy, East Orange, N. J.	1 00
Mrs. John M. Miller, Deal, N. J.	5 00
H. C. McK.	5 00
Previously acknowledged	4,970 57
Total, July 7, 1905	$5,220 57

Remittances, preferably by check, express order or postoffice money order, should be drawn to the order of and addressed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New-York City.

[The Tribune Fresh Air Fund was the first movement of the kind in the country. Every other one, here or elsewhere, has been started in imitation of this pioneer. The Tribune cordially welcomes all co-laborers in the field, but, without wishing to depreciate in the least the work of others, thinks it its duty to remind readers that the Tribune Fresh Air Fund is, so far as known, the only one in which absolutely every dollar contributed by the public goes directly to the work of sending a poor child to the country, keeping him there for two weeks and bringing him back again. Every $3 insures such a vacation to at least one child. There have been years in which, owing to the magnitude of the operations of the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, such a result was insured by every $2 50. No collectors are ever employed, and all collections made for it are purely voluntary. All expenses for organization, agents and the general machinery of the charity are privately defrayed by The Tribune itself and by the trustees of the fund. There are no percentages to collectors to come out of the contributions of the public and no payments to agents, managers, secretary or others. Every dollar goes straight to the benefit of a child.]

M. CAMBON ENTERTAINS MR. REID.

London, July 7.—Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, gave a dinner to-night in honor of Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador. The guests included the Russian Ambassador, Count Benckendorff; the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich; the Austrian Ambassador, Count Mensdorff; the Italian Ambassador, Signor Panza; the Duke and Duches of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess of Craven, and a few well known Americans.

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London, July 7.—A state ball was given at Buckingham Palace to-night in honor of Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan. Crown Prince and Princess Constantine of Greece and all those in the royal circle were present, with the exception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are at Sandringham. Among the Americans present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Landon, of New-York, and Miss Catlin, of St. Louis. The American Embassy was not represented, owing to the death of Secretary Hay.

BONAPARTE ASSUMES DUTIES.

Washington, July 7.—Secretary Bonaparte arrived in Washington to-day, and took up his duties at the Navy Department.

R. C. CLOWRY BUYS M'CLELLAN HOME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Trenton, N. J., July 7.—Robert C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has purchased for his niece, Mrs. Karl G. Roebling, of this city, a fine old residence on West State-st., which will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Roebling in the fall. The house was built by the late Jacob R. Freese, and was the home of General McClellan, father of the Mayor of New-York, while he was Governor of New-Jersey.