Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS — 8:30 — Lifting the Lid and The Whole Damn Family.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3, 8:30—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 THEATRE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3—8:30—Vaudeville Carnivals—8:15—Pain's Port Arthur—Grand Fireworks.
NEW-YORK—8—Little Johnny Jones.
NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE—8:30—Vaudeville.

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Business Notices.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

When advertisers get returns from a newspaper they advertise more largely and more frequently in that paper. This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large and steady growth in advertising space.

In the seven months ending July 31, 1905, The New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune printed

591,478 Lines of Advertising
(excluding Tribune advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in seven months of nearly

1,872 Columns.
(316 lines to a column.)

Send your advertising where others are sending it,

To

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Circulation Books Open.

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg said that a manifesto summoning a national assembly was expected on Saturday; the major points of the scheme have been settled. ═ Twenty thousand Finns met at Helsingfors and demanded sweeping changes in the government; another general strike is threatened at Lodz. ═ Advices from Tokio say that the Russians are sending troops to the Amoor region and that the mouth of the river has been mined; General Linevitch confirmed the rumor that the Japanese had left Port Castries. ═ King Edward entertained Admiral Caillard and other officers of the French fleet at dinner on the Victoria and Albert at Cowes; cordial speeches were exchanged. ═ Major General Corbin gave a dinner in honor of Secretary Taft at Manila; ten thousand men took part in a parade which was held in the morning. ═ King Oscar, on account of poor health, will leave Stockholm for a watering place on Monday, again intrusting the throne to Crown Prince Gustave.

DOMESTIC.—It is reported that Japan will submit two sets of peace terms, one moderate, the other drastic, at the coming conference; M. Witte aarrived at Portsmouth, and the other envoys continued their voyage from Newport. ═ The federal government took charge of the yellow fever fight in New-Orleans; there were eight deaths and thirty-two new cases yesterday. ═ J. P. Morgan had a conference with President Roosevelt concerning the Hankow Railroad in China; Secretary Shaw visited Oyster Bay and discussed the yellow fever situation. ═ Bishop Potter, at Cooperstown, N. J., in discussing the immigration problem, said that the question could only be properly handled if race prejudice was eliminated

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═ A fire broke out on a Delaware, Lackawanna and Western ferryboat, lying at the Jersey City pier; it spread rapidly to the Hamburg-American pier; two blazing steamers were pulled out into the stream. ═ An unknown man, with a revolver, forced the motorman of a trolley car on the Brooklyn Bridge to stop, so that he could leap into the river. ═ The price of bread went up as the result of the strikes and riots which were still spreading. ═ Mock Duck, alleged to have caused the recent war in Chinatown, was held only as a witness. ═ Nineteen police officers, retired by Commissioner McAdoo, have brought suit to compel him to reinstate them.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy, variable winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 70.

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.

WHY NEW-YORK IS SECURE.

The occurrence of two deaths from yellow fever in the vicinity of New-York within the last few weeks—the latest having been reported on Sunday—is unpleasantly suggestive. It is well to remember, though, that they took place outside the city, not inside. In that fact lies a gratifying assurance. Unless the proper means of transmitting the disease from one person to another existed here, no unpleasant consequences could follow, even if an infected person did get ashore; but Dr. Doty is not going to take any risks. He detains everybody whose temperature is suspiciously high. Smith, the last victim, gave only uncertain and feeble indications of his condition at the time when he was removed from the Advance. Only seven days had elapsed since he left Colon, and the symptoms usually appear about five or six days from the inoculation which makes the mischief. When put under observation Smith was apparently no worse off than nine or ten others who were also placed in quarantine, and who, it now appears, were suffering from malaria. Still, Dr. Doty was relentless, and his firmness has averted an alarm such as was excited when the nature of the late Major Waring's illness was discovered.

In view of the fact that the stegomyia is not indigenous to the Atlantic Coast north of the 38th parallel of latitude, the question is sometimes asked, How could yellow fever ever have obtained a foothold in the metropolis, as it certainly did several times prior to the year 1820? Without detailed information it is impossible to answer convincingly; but it is evident that those invasions were exceptional, and that circumstances have since changed sufficiently to preclude a repetition. It can hardly be doubted that a few mosquitoes of the right kind were imported and in some unusual manner were carried ashore. It is said that pools which could have no parallel now existed at that time near what were then the centres of infection. Facilities for breeding existed which have since disappeared. The cases of yellow fever which developed at that ancient stage of history seem to have been discovered in close proximity to the East River or North River; and in those days places of residence came down almost to the water's edge. The northern boundary of the metropolis was then in the vicinity of Canal-st. Still another fact which has a bearing on the present quasi immunity is that the vessels of unproved construction which now ply between tropical ports and New-York seem to be far less favorable to the propagation of mosquitoes on board them than the old wooden ships. Moreover, there is now a rather general system of fumigation at infected ports, which would tend to kill off any of these insects which were taken on before departure.

Aside from the climatic limitations which nature puts on the development of the stegomyia, there is another safeguard which she provides for places outside the tropics. The culex and anopheles are rarely seen more than a few hundred yards from their birthplaces. The mosquito which disseminates the germs of yellow fever is even less of a prowler. It haunts houses, not fields or plantations. This inactivity stands in the way of its voluntarily travelling from shore to ship, and the chances of accidental conveyance are exceedingly small.

RECIPROCITY BY RESOLUTION.

An unfortunate effort has been made in certain quarters to turn the approaching reciprocity conference in Chicago to political uses. Foolish stories have been circulated to the effect that the conference has been boycotted by the national administration on the ground that its promoters are interested not so much in improving our trade relations with Germany as in furthering a demand for the general revision of our tariff schedules. The same rumors were current when the last reciprocity conference met, about four years ago in Washington. But that gathering very wisely put partisan issues and partisan intrigues aside and devoted itself to the questions properly before it. The Chicago conference will do well to imitate this example. To enforce respect for its conclusions, it must deal with the matter in hand sincerely and unequivocally. It must contribute something sensible and helpful to the settlement of a problem beset with many perplexities and difficulties.

The conference must remember, for one thing, that the commercial status quo has been altered not by the action of the United States, but by the action of Germany. This country was satisfied—and had every reason to be satisfied—with trade relations as they existed. In the year 1903-'04 we sold to Germany products valued at $215,000,000, and bought from that country products valued at $109,000,000. There is in force at present between the two nations a limited reciprocity treaty, and in addition we enjoy in the German market the privileges of the "most favored nation." The German government has seen fit, in its own interest, to conclude commercial agreements with seven nations of Central, Southern and Eastern Europe—Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Servia, Rumania, Austria-Hungary and Russia. With these neighbors it has set up a sort of limited zollverein, giving them the benefit of a minimum tariff rate, while enforcing a maximum rate against France, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Holland, Great Britain and the non-European world. Germany has its own reasons—political and economic—for fostering this Central European commercial league. We cannot question their validity and sufficiency. We may regret the altered status quo, but we cannot challenge it. It is open to us only to consider what steps we shall take to protect our own interests and to preserve—if it is possible to preserve—the advantages we have hitherto enjoyed in the German markets.

Germany is logically bound to denounce both the special reciprocity treaty concluded with us under the terms of the Dingley act and the "most favored nation" clause of our treaty of commerce and amity made with Prussia in 1828. It is also logically bound to inform us whether it has anything to offer to replace these agreements. As we have more than once pointed out, our trade with Germany is likely to suffer less from a denunciation of existing treaties than Germany's trade with us. Under the new German tariff the rates on nearly two-thirds of our imports are unchanged. Germany buys from us a vast amount of raw material which it needs for manufacturing purposes and which it cannot afford to exclude. We get from Germany few imports which we could not buy elsewhere. It is therefore to Germany's interest as a manufacturer to hold the market it now has in the United States; and to hold that market the Berlin government is doubtless prepared to offer concessions compensating us in part at least for those we surrender.

But the negotiation of a new commercial treaty is a task for diplomatists and trade experts. A popular convention, knowing nothing in advance of Germany's plans and wishes, is wholly unfitted to draft its text or even to determine its general outlines. The delegates to the Chicago gathering may properly recommend a friendly effort to re-establish commercial relations on a mutually advantageous basis. But they cannot safely go much further. Least of all would they be justified in issuing wholesale ultimatums which would operate to hamper the negotiations already in progress between Washington and Berlin.

UNNECESSARY TYPHOID.

There is another outbreak of typhoid fever in the Bay Ridge and Bath Beach region of Brooklyn. We might say the usual summer outbreak has occurred, for, in fact, such a catastrophe has for some years been much like a regular fixture of the season. It is a hundred times more serious than the single case of yellow fever at Quarantine, though we suppose the latter will attract a hundred times more attention and cause to the thoughtless a hundred times more apprehension. Indeed, the lack of attention, and, we might say, of indignation, is one of the disheartening features of many typhoid outbreaks and one of the chief reasons why they so long prevail unchecked. When there is an extraordinary attack of the disease, like that at Ithaca some time ago, people are aroused. But in such cases as the present in Brooklyn there is an amazing and a most discreditable degree of apathy, save, of course, on the part of those directly concerned.

There is really no infectious disease the occurrence of which should be regarded with less tolerance, or which should instantly arouse a more strenuous demand for its suppression, than typhoid fever. It is of all such diseases the most unnecessary. There are some ailments the origin and nature of which are as yet so little understood that it is not possible to prevent their occurrence or summarily to stamp them out. But typhoid is so perfectly understood, and the sources of its origin and the means of its propagation are so readily within control, that its frequent recurrence or long persistence in any place must be regarded as due to gross negligence of the fundamental requirements of sanitation. It is simply inexcusable.

In this present case there seems to be no doubt as to the cause of the trouble. It is in the water. During all the rest of the year that part of the city has an ample water supply from Sheepshead Bay, and has no typhoid. But in summer the great temporary demands of Coney Island take all that water, and so Bay Ridge and Bath Beach are compelled to put up with a scanty supply from Ridgewood, obtained through conduits generally little used and probably in bad repair. The result is typhoid. The evident indication is, therefore, that the disease arises from some foulness or contamination of the water pipes. We cannot well charge it against the original supply in the Ridgewood reservoir, for if that were at fault the disease would prevail in all parts of the city. It is only when the water is turned into the conduits for a certain part of the city that it becomes morbific. The explanation apparently is that during the months of their disuse those pipes become foul, and perhaps receive leakage from some adjacent sewers. A thorough cleansing or relaying of the pipes would probably give immediate relief. The permanent and complete relief must come from a general enlargement and improvement of the Brooklyn water system, so that there will be a constant and abundant supply for all parts of the city.

It ought to be suggestive to the water purveyors of that borough that not only does an admirable supply proceed from Sheepshead Bay, but also that another fine supply from an underground spring has just been discovered at Coney Island. The old notion that coast water was necessarily brackish is seen to be false. We recall a popular summer resort on a narrow strip of beach, some miles at sea, which years ago was supplied with water carried from the mainland. But one day it was decided to make the experiment of driving a pipe down through the salt marsh at one side of the beach to see what would be found. There was soon found an inexhaustible supply of uncommonly pure, fresh and sweet water, in the use of which that populous place has ever since rejoiced. Who knows how many such wells might be established on Coney Island and in the adjacent parts of Brooklyn? It would take only a short time and little expense to drive them, far less expense than a single year's epidemic of typhoid causes, and the result might be a great measure of relief for an intolerable situation.

AN UNGOVERNED GOVERNOR.

It is not for Americans to pass upon the equities of the Vueltas case in Cuba, or to judge the government's right to inspect municipalities without reference to the provincial authorities. Those are matters for the Cubans to settle for themselves, and it is to be expected that they will do so in a satisfactory manner. We have had our little bits of friction here between federal and State authorities too often to be at all surprised at such troubles arising in Cuba.

But Americans cannot help regarding with astonishment and profound regret the attitude of defiance, not only to the national authority but also to the Supreme Court, which is assumed by a provincial Governor who is also a Presidential candidate. He is reported as saying that if the Supreme Court should decide against his contention he would not obey its mandate, because he believes it to be partial to the other side. That is an abominable ground to take. It indicates that this Governor is himself much in need of government, the government of his own selfish passions. The principle which he sets forth is one not of government but of brute anarchy, namely, that nobody is to obey a law unless it suits him to do so.

We cannot for a moment believe that such sentiments are approved by any considerable part of the Cuban people, or that any attempt to put them into practice would be sustained. With the rivalries of Cuban Presidential candidates Americans have nothing to do, but they would certainly see a deplorable menace to the welfare of any country in the success of a candidate whose platform was a defiance of the supreme law of the land.

KINDNESS VS. "BUMPING THE BUMPS."

About a week ago the attention of a suffering public was called to the fact that a genius of Glencoe, one of Chicago's suburbs on the shore of Lake Michigan, had devised a remedy for reckless chauffeurs afflicted with the disease of motormania, the remedy being a series of skilfully constructed "bumps" on the road leading through that charming town. Later news partially confirms the impression that at last a method has been devised by which the wild flight of motormaniacs may be checked without resort to puncturing the tires or the occupants of the motor with revolver bullets. It is gratifying to learn that the "bumps" have not only been constructed, but are actually in operation, and as a result the beautiful suburb on the famed Sheridan Road no longer lacks for entertainment on summer evenings. Each particular "bump" now affords a place for the meeting of those dwelling near it, and as the autoists "take it" they are good naturedly cheered by the assembled suburbanites, while the policemen, after the act, gather in the occupants of the motor car, eleven being trapped and arrested on what might be called the opening night of "bumping the bumps." It is also stated that the joyous villagers collected many automobile caps, goggles and hairpins, these articles taking the place of souvenirs ordinarily distributed by the management at the opening of special summer attractions.

Perhaps incited by a feeling of sympathy for the motormaniacs, Winnetka, a suburb just south of Glencoe, has also written its name on the map, though there are Glencoeans who suggest that it was envy of its neighbor's fame rather than the pure milk of human kindness that induced Winnetkans to try their method of dealing with autoists, most of whom naturally are from the big city to the south. Mayor Jones of Winnetka justifies his democratic name and illustrates the qualities that have made him, temporarily at least, the first citizen of his leafy town by the novelty of his method of dealing with the speeding chauffeur and his crew of speed devotees. Like Uncle Toby, who was sorry to learn that the devil "is cursed and damned already to all eternity," Mayor Jones seems to have a friendly, if not altogether fellow, feeling for the modern charioteers, and he reminds them of the fact that fewer of them have been arrested in his bailiwick than in any other village along the north shore. This is not because the Mayor is averse to enforcing the law, but it arises from a sincere conviction that these chauffeurs, after all, are human beings, and that it is at least worth while to ascertain by experiment what results a treatment of kindness and courtesy may have upon them before resorting to the crude and unpleasant devices of the law. "Hereafter," says the Mayor of Winnetka, "I shall not have the "speeding autoists arrested. I shall place policemen at the entrances of the village and "tell them to warn the drivers of machines that "seem to be going too fast. If," adds the Mayor, "each chauffeur were presented with a "card of welcome as he entered town, I believe "that he would feel kindly toward us and be "inclined to obey our laws."

Such a pronouncement is so radical in its faith in human nature, and especially in that nature exhibited by the average chauffeur, as to give a shock to preconceived notions already crystallizing and hardening into a granitelike conviction in the public mind as to chauffeurs. The pleasing emotions excited by such sublime confidence, however, are somewhat lessened by the thought of the unwelcome jolt of surprise the chauffeur and his companions, still holding their cards of welcome to Winnetka, will experience as they naturally quicken their speed through mere exhilaration over such an exhibition of politeness, only to be awakened to stern realities by "bumping the bumps" when they reach Glencoe. Truly, life is not without variety to chauffeurs and motormaniacs on the shores of Lake Michigan.

TAMMANY WASTE.

The various departments of the city government under the control of Tammany Hall are adopting plans which will increase enormously the public expenditures. There was no need of brushing and scrubbing the walls of the City Hall and the County Courthouse. The ivy which had climbed upward on the courthouse was not out of place, and now it is to be torn away and the walls are to regain the pristine freshness of their early days, serving as a monument to the Tammany of Tweed and his friends.

It is reported that the increase of salaries in the many departments of the municipal administration since Mr. McClellan became Mayor reaches a total of $1,000,000. It is plain that the expenditures of the municipal treasury have not been kept within proper bounds. All over the town, from the furthest territory on Long Island to the northern boundaries of The Bronx, numerous tempting schemes for the aiding of speculators and for reaping rich contract harvests have been allowed to flourish by the Mayor for Murphy's sake.

In every branch of municipal operations great activity has been prominent since Tammany obtained control. But the activity has been more for the benefit of Fourteenth Street than of the city.

The Hip Sing Tongs and the On Leong Tongs, of Doyers-st., are both badly in need of the tongs of the law, judging from the theatre battle of Sunday night.

There can be no doubt that the impression made by President Roosevelt upon the envoys of Russia and Japan was extremely favorable. Now, if in the large and liberal air of this great Republic they can in some way unite in a cordial understanding between themselves!

From time to time the residents of the western part of the city submit protests against the running of freight trains from St. John's Park northward. How long a period must pass before this nuisance is cut off? In the early days of New-York it might have been permissible, but there is no reason for its continuance. This is a big town now, and it must be held to the rules which govern big towns in all parts of the globe.

A Sunday wayfarer in a green automobile is reported to have kidnapped a local judge's pet dog. Is this larceny or contempt of court?

Nobody should worry about the fate of the party which landed in Franz Josef Land under Mr. Ziegler's auspices in 1903 until the relief expedition sent to that archipelago this year has been heard from. The failure to obtain any information at Shannon Island, on the coast of Greenland, counts for little. There was only one chance in a thousand that news would be secured in that quarter. Food had been stored on Shannon Island for certain emergencies, and it is evident that these have not arisen. The only conclusion to draw from this fact is that Fiala, who took Baldwin's place as leader of the expedition, has not visited the spot.

The Albany pawnshops are doing a thriving business this summer. As an explanation it may be said that Saratoga is near Albany and has no pawnshops.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Leesville (Mo.) Light" relates this distressing news: "In taking up a goat on the square last evening Constable Balliet was butted more than was pleasant." Just how much butting the constable finds agreeable is not made clear.

Proof.—The Kentuckian—I never saw a man who thinks more of his wife than Majah Blugrass.
The New-Yorker—Loves her some, eh?
The Kentuckian—Simply worships her! You may believe me or not, but I know for a fact that he named his best horse after her!—(Puck.

The automobile is making its way to the ends of the earth. In the upper part of Transkei (Kaffirland) a service of motor cycles has recently been established, ridden by natives, to carry the mails from Mount Frere to the outlying stations, and so on to Kokstadt, a distance of seventy miles.

Nobody.—Nordy—Even optimism may be made a nuisance.
Butts—As to how?
"Who wants to hear a woman singing, 'Let a Little Sunshine In,' with the thermometer standing at 97 in the shade?"—(Louisville Courier-Journal.

They attend to the comfort of the public ear in Belgium. At Verviére organ grinders are by law compelled to appear every morning before the police superintendent and play their instruments. The organs which chance to be out of tune must be set in order before a license to play on the streets will be granted.

One Exception.—"No," declared Mr. Nagget, "there never was a woman on earth who could refrain from turning around to rubber at some other woman's clothes."
"No?" replied his wife, sweetly. "Didn't you ever hear of Eve?"—(Philadelphia Press.

A parrot which can talk in two languages and which has seventeen phrases has been added to the London Zoological Gardens. It is a native of Northern India, and three of its phrases are in an Indian dialect, the rest being English.

A Long Felt Want.—Flannery—What's the matter wid ye, Mike?
Finnegan—'Tis near kilt I was be fallin' down an open coal hole.
"Well, well, 'tis too bad they can't invint a coal hole thot'll stay shut whin it's open."—(Philadelphia Ledger.

Inquiry is made now and then as to where Patrick Henry is buried. The orator lies in a quiet grave on the estate in Charlotte County, Va., where he formerly lived. Red Hill is the name of the estate, which is on the Staunton River, thirty-eight miles from Lynchburg. When Patrick Henry bought the place it comprised about 3,500 acres. One of the nearest neighbors was John Randolph of Roanoke, fifteen miles away. Red Hill is now owned by Henry's grandson, William Wirt Henry.

Affording a Slight Hope.—Mrs. Gaswell—I wish I knew of something that would improve my husband's appetite.
Mrs. Upmore—I believe jiu-jitsu would help him.
"That's something I never heard of. How do you cook it?"—(Chicago Tribune.

"A little incident that occurred at a fashionable society wedding last week should serve as a warning to the bargain hunter at the summer sales," says "The London Chronicle." "A woman in a new hat—it was a particularly successful hat—sat serene and self-satisfied in one of the top pews. To her came an agitated lady's maid. A whispered colloquy followed, resulting in the blushing discomfiture of the serene and self-satisfied woman. The maid fumbled in the chiffon, dealing havoc among the spring, summer and autumn flowers that bloom with such amazing spontaneity on hats of this sort, and finally retired with a label, but not before many a feminine eye and one or two masculine ones had read on it the compromising legend, 'Reduced from ——.' This is a true story."

She—You are depressed. I didn't know you cared so much for your uncle.
He—I didn't; but I was the means of keeping him in an insane asylum the last year of his life, and now that he has left me all his money I've got to prove that he was of sound mind.—(Tit Bits.

RESIGNATION.

I.

Be patient and be wise! The eyes of Death
Look on us with a smile: her soft caress,
That stills the anguish and that stops the breath,
Is Nature's ordination, meant to bless
Our mortal woes with peaceful nothingness.
Be not afraid! The Power that made the light
In your kind eyes, and set the stars on high,
And gave us love, meant not that all should die—
Like a brief day-dream, quench'd in sudden night.
Think that to die is but to fall asleep
And wake refresh'd where the new morning breaks,
And golden day her rosy vigour takes
From winds that fan eternity's far height
And the white crests of God's perpetual deep.

II.

"His time is spent, our pilgrimage must be,—"
So the wise poet,—wisest of mankind,—
In admonition that should make us see,—
Though half distraught, and in our misery blind,—
That our sole refuge is the constant mind,
The steadfast purpose, brave, and strong, and free,
To bear affliction, and to be resign'd;—
Knowing that ruthless Time will one day rend
The veil that hides the deep that all must cross,
And that th' eternity to which we tend,
Made precious with the soul of many a friend,—
Is richer, lovelier, holier, for our loss;
Where crown'd with peace, as with a diadem,
Our lov'd ones long for us, even as we long for them.

WILLIAM WINTER.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

New-York society is extensively represented on the Solent this week, where the Cowes regatta, under the auspices of the Royal Yacht Squadron, is now in progress. It is the principal yachting affair of the year in Europe, and marks the close of the London season, being the signal for the departure of the English great world to country houses and foreign health resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who have been yachting on the North Star, in the Baltic, go this week to Marienbad, where Mrs. Ogden Goelet and her sister, Lady Herbert, are already established. King Edward is due there in about ten days for a three weeks' stay.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair have returned from Europe much earlier than they planned, and are at their country place near Bernardsville, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, with their daughter, Miss Dorothy Schieffelin, sail to-morrow for England to stay with their sons-in-law and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay and Mr. and Mrs. C. Bower Ismay.

Sir Patrick and Lady Manson, who arrived on Saturday from Europe, left here yesterday afternoon for San Francisco, where Sir Patrick will deliver a series of lectures on tropical maladies at the Cooper Medical College. He is the principal medical officer of the British Colonial Department, the greatest authority in Europe on tropical diseases and an inveterate foe of the mosquito, which he considers responsible for the propagation of yellow fever, malaria, the sleeping sickness, and, in fact, of most other tropical diseases.

P. F. Collier was more seriously injured, while playing polo at Narragansett Pier last week, than was realized at first, and, according to medical diagnosis, suffered a slight concussion of the brain. The doctors hope to be able to convey the septuagenarian master of the hounds from the hotel at the pier to his cottage at Newport to-day or to-morrow.

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt has been quite ill since her arrival at Bar Harbor from Biltmore, and unable to see any of her friends.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin have arrived at Newport, and are staying at the Malvern.

Among those at Saratoga are Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Gerald and Sydney Paget, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre left Lenox yesterday for Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry have sailed for Europe, and will remain abroad until late in the fall. Their son, Henry Pierrepont Perry, has left town for Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, who are now at Saratoga, will afterward go to Newport for a fortnight.

Harry Payne Whitney has left Saratoga and joined Mrs. Whitney and his children at Newport. They sail toward the end of the month for England.

Sir Alfred Wells is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate at Lenox. He is the son of the late Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, the famous surgeon, and inherited his baronetcy. He served for a time as private secretary to Sir William Vernon Harcourt when the latter was Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir Alfred is a member of the Travellers' Club in London.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie have gone to Saratoga for the remainder of the racing season.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 7.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Horse Show to-day it was decided to shorten the programme by cutting off five classes, though adding two jumping contests. The classes eliminated are carriage pairs, pony tandems, ponies over thirteen hands, farm pairs and the driving competition. The remainder of the former programme will be carried out.

R. C. Greenleaf, jr., of Lenox, won the Lenox golf handicap with a net score of 83, against a field of twelve players.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia and Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre will go to Saratoga to-morrow in an automobile for a short stay at the spa.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Miss Helen Parish, of New-York, will go to-morrow to shore resorts on the North Atlantic Coast.

Travelling automobilists arriving in Lenox to-day include Mr. and Mrs. J. Horace Harding, New-York; Miss Emily Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Page, jr., Miss Edith Page, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Mortimer Billings, O. Bruce Whitney and Mrs. O. G. Moffett, New-York, arrived in Lenox to-day.

Secretary and Mrs. Bonaparte went for a drive through Stockbridge this afternoon and called on Joseph H. Choate, at Naumkeag.

Mrs. William Curtiss Kellogg, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. G. D. Greenwood, of New-York, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 7.—Monday is usually a quiet day in the cottage colony of Newport, but to-day was an exception, and there was a number of social gatherings, even the inspection of the troops at Fort Adams by Brigadier General F. D. Grant being made a social affair, as there was a large number of the cottagers who drove to the fort to see the dress parade. It was a hot day, but this did not seem to bother those who gathered in large numbers at the Casino to watch the women's tennis, and later the beaches were crowded with bathers.

A musical was given this afternoon at Gray Craig, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark. There was a recital given by Julian Pascal. The patronesses of the affair were Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, Miss Daily, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Stephen B. Luce, Mrs. Austin Flint, jr., Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Harry S. Lehr and Mrs. G. S. Scott.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. G. A. Hahn, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, jr., and Mrs. Charles P. Nelson, while Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman entertained at bridge.

This evening there was a number of cottage dinners, including those given by Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. S. E. Huntington, Mrs. Oliver Harriman and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Grosvenor took their guests to Freebody Park after dinner.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Newport Casino to-day the following were elected governors to serve until August, 1909: George R. Fearing, Egerton L. Winthrop, John Jacob Astor and Frank K. Sturgis, the latter filling the place left vacant by the resignation of Judge John Clinton Gray.

Mrs. Harold Brown left Newport to-day on a visit to Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse have sent an invitation to M. Witte, Russian peace envoy, to visit them at their Newport villa, Eastborne Lodge. Baroness Ramsay is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, jr., of New-York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, at Linden Gate.

Mrs. L. Townsend and Miss Townsend, of Philadelphia, are the guests of Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Miss Lucia Hull, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, at The Breakers.

Miss Lota Robinson, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

The wedding of Miss Mary Sands and Lorillard Spencer, jr., which is set for September 13, will take place at Trinity Church, and not at the Zabriskie Church, as was at first announced. It will be a large wedding, but the reception to follow will be small, as Mr. Spencer's family is in mourning.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., who have been the guests of Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs at Rosecliff, returned to their Long Island home to-day on the steam yacht Tarantula. While in Newport Mrs. Vanderbilt gave a valuable collie dog, to be sold at the coming lawn fête for the benefit of the tuberculosis society.

Peter F. Collier, who was injured while playing polo at Narragansett Pier some days ago, was brought to his Newport cottage to-day on the steam yacht Haidee. It is expected that Mr. Collier will be able to be around in a few days.

MANY CHILDREN HAPPY.

Seventy-five in Country in Response to Yesterday's Appeal.

The notice is yesterday's paper that the Tribune Fresh Air Fund needed money to send seventy-five children to the country was responded to immediately, and the fund was able to send the children on their fortnight outing without a hitch.

One party of thirty-one went to Kortright, N. Y., and the other to Lyons Falls, N. Y., and places in that vicinity. The Rev. W. C. Spicer, of Lyons Falls, was instrumental in getting entertainment for the forty-four children who left the Grand Central Station at 9:30 o'clock last night. Although considerable more money is required to send the remaining parties booked to go this week the management believes the children will be sent on schedule.

The hosts at Lyons Falls, N. Y., are Mrs. Fred Swartz, Mrs. E. P. Owens, Mrs. Webster Martin, Mrs. Charles Edwards, Mrs. George Zimmer, Mrs. O. E. Davis, Mrs. G. H. P. Gould, Roy Steinbrenner, Fred Shover and Mrs. H. Beals.

At Port Leyden, N. Y., Mrs. A. Cooney, Mrs. William Miller and Mrs. S. A. Mumford entertain the children.

At Tourin, N. Y., Mrs. Grace Sheppard, Mrs. William Dickinson and Mrs. Harvey Gaylord are the hosts.

Those at Glenfield, N. Y., are Mrs. McLaughlin, Harrison Higbee, Mrs. Wallace Fisher, Mrs. E. H. Stiles, Mrs. N. J. Corwin and Mrs. George W. Burdick. Other hosts are: At Lowville, N. Y., Mrs. William Kier, John Ossont and George Lomber; at Constableville, N. Y., Mrs. S. A. Freeman; at Antwerp, N. Y., Mrs. W. Shampaine; at Great Bend, N. Y., Mrs. E. A. Shew; at Depauville, N. Y., Mrs. Nellie Schultz.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Proceeds of a sale held at the Holbrook Cottage, Grove Beach, Conn.	$68 27
"C. M."	7 00
"E. A. J."	5 00
M. M. Sutton, Port Chester	6 00
Annie Fitzgerald, Port Chester	3 00
"H. A. H."	25 00
"January-August"	10 00
Normaff Barbour	50 00
D. O. Wickham	300 00
"S.," Lake Mohonk, N. Y.	5 00
"A. H., Jr."	6 00
Mary F. Jube	9 00
"C. F. O."	2 00
"K. N. S."	6 00
Church of the Holy Communion (special)	267 72
Proceeds of a cake and lemonade sale at Bedford Village, Westchester County, by these three little girls: Margaret Lounsberry, eleven years old; Beatrice Lounsberry, eight years old, and Irene Derickson, nine years old	39 07
Siegel-Cooper Company, percentage of sales of last week devoted to certain charities	158 31
Mrs. Henry D. Brewster, Point Breeze Camp, Wolfboro, N. H.	75 00
F. M. F.	10 00
"In memory of loved ones"	25 00
Catherine R. Kelly	3 00
Primary Class of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of Metuchen, N. J., through Mrs. C. D. Elgar	5 00
Hannah M. Moody, Northampton, Mass.	6 00
Miss E. Hilton	10 00
Mrs. A. N. Brown	10 00
"In loving memory of little James"	3 00
"In memory of C. B. B."	5 00
G. Allen	5 00
Mrs. M. E. Meeker, Rahway, N. J.	25 00
Mrs. Abraham Gosman, Princeton, N. J.	3 00
C. E. B.	2 00
William Lawrence McLane	10 00
Mrs. William P. Libby	10 00
J. R., Cornwall	2 00
A. K.	2 00
Proceeds of a garden party given at Summit, N. J., under the patronage of Mrs. William E. Badeau, assisted by the following children: Lois and Alfreda Fowler, Marion Wilson, Winifred Ogden; Nancy, Elizabeth and Mary Gifford, Helmuth Gadebusch and Leonard Badeau	33 20
Dorothy N. Stellis, Plainfield, N. J.	3 00
Mrs. Edwin Parsons	20 00
Mrs. G. P. Slade, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.	25 00
"In loving memory of Edward Woodhull Ketchham, from his daughter, A. K. F."	5 00
Previously acknowledged	14,683 21
Total, August 7, 1905	$15,948 38

Every dollar of above total receipts has been expended, and a number of parties of children booked for early departures have of necessity been countermanded, and must so remain until sufficient funds are received to continue the work. An early and generous response is earnestly and