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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.
(816 lines to a column.)

Send your advertising where others are sending it.

To

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Circulation Books Open.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Ambassador Meyer sent word to President Roosevelt that Russia would agree to a division of Saghalien and payment for support of Russian prisoners, but would make no further concessions. ═══ Chancellor von Bülow said that Germany was deeply interested in President Roosevelt's efforts for peace, and Emperor and people wished him success. ═══ The "Paris Matin" made an appeal to John D. Rockefeller to settle the indemnity question and so stop the war. ═══ The American steamer Montara, bound for Petropavlosk, was captured by the Japanese on August 23. ═══ Widespread famine in Spain leads to looting and pillage, which the police regard with indifference. ═══ Morocco refused to admit control by France over French-Algerian citizens in Moroccan territory and to release Bouzian.

DOMESTIC.—The peace conference at Portsmouth adjourned until Monday, when M. Witte said it was thought Japan would have something to submit; the intimation was conveyed that the President regarded Russia's attitude in standing out against Japan's demands as unreasonable. ═══ The submarine boat Plunger went through a series of tests off Oyster Bay and out in the Sound, the beginning of them being watched by the President from the Sylph.

CITY.—Stocks closed strong. ═══ R. Fulton Cutting, for the Citizens Union, advised the Republican City Committee that his organization would be unable to take part in any conference which included the Greater New-York Democracy. ═══ It was announced that counsel for the plaintiff in the suit for receiver for the Equitable Life Assurance Society had gone to Europe to obtain foreign aid in his action. ═══ The District Attorney started an investigation into the methods of Hebrew marriage agents. Detectives uncovered a scheme for smuggling unstamped oleomargarine, which, it is said, has cost the Internal Revenue Bureau many thousand dollars. ═══ A warrant was issued in Brooklyn for John E. Madden for contempt of court. ═══ Justice Cochrane directed the Morton Trust Company to permit the receivers of the Merchants' Trust Company to draw funds to pay depositors a 65 per cent dividend. ═══ Dr. Hunter, president of the Normal College, brought suit to compel a corporation in which he was interested to allow him to investigate its books.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Partly cloudy, fresh east to southeast winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 63.

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.

THE INSURANCE INQUIRY'S SCOPE.

The insurance investigating committee evidently has a right idea of its duty. It means to be conservative and yet thorough. The recent statement of Senator Armstrong clearly differentiates its functions from those of other authorities who have taken up one phase or another of the insurance case. The legislative committee is primarily concerned with conditions in the insurance companies only as they may indicate the need of new laws. It is not charged with the supervision of the companies to secure obedience to existing law. That is the work of Superintendent Hendricks. The exaction of restitution of any diverted funds by civil process is the duty of the Attorney General, in which, so far as the Equitable society is concerned, he will be supported by its present management, as is clearly shown by its remarkable answer to the suit which he instituted. The prosecution of any persons who may have violated the criminal law belongs to the District Attorney. Incidentally, the inquiry may develop facts of interest to these officials, as District Attorney Jerome recently indicated in his suggestion to Justice Davy of the possible need of a special grand jury in September. Mr. Jerome, however, clearly recognized the true function of the committee, which is not to make sensations, but to provide remedies.

The committee will not follow this course without difficulty and misrepresentation. There are certain persons whose appetite for carrion has been whetted. They are not interested in remedies. They want bad smells. The committee which does not turn its energies to the wanton ruining of reputations will be charged with a purpose to shield somebody. Already some observers have in their own minds tried and condemned certain of their enemies, and if the committee does not ratify their verdict there will be trouble. Nevertheless, we believe that the great body of the people will agree that the committee takes the right course and will support it, so long as in following that course it proceeds without fear or favor with every analysis which in the end may show facts of constructive usefulness.

Thus, for instance, there is the mysterious $685,000 loan. Now, if that were merely a case where some illegal transaction was to be uncovered for the sake of "showing up" somebody and subjecting him to scorn or prosecution, we should say it was a matter for the District Attorney, and no concern of the committee. It is, however, a matter of common talk that a considerable part of that money went in the form of political contributions to both parties. There is a matter for legislation, and it is the obvious duty of the committee to probe the rumor to the bottom, without regard to the possibly disagreeable consequences to collectors for either party. If it finds that a great corporation, whose funds are held in trust for policyholders, has handed out money to politicians, either to serve the selfish purposes of its managers or to protect the corporation from political attack, it should recommend new laws to stop such practices. It cannot do this without full knowledge of the facts. Public opinion will never be satisfied until all such mysterious uses of insurance funds are revealed and an appropriate remedy is devised. The committee can safely disregard the jackals whose only object is to disinter scandals, provided that it firmly adheres to its policy of going thoroughly into every transaction which suggests the possible need of a new law.

PEACE WITH REASON.

Another adjournment at Portsmouth gives renewed hope of peace. It has commonly been reckoned from the beginning that delay and deliberation would make for peace, and there are obvious reasons why they should do so. They do not, of course, assure it. But every additional day or hour of calm consideration should strengthen the irenic impulses which are surely present in all the envoys' minds, should increase the desire for cessation of strife which we must believe is felt by the governments which stand behind the envoys, and should give opportunity for more effective operation of that "common sense of most" among the other nations of the earth, which unquestionably is altogether for peace.

The other day, it is told, a prominent member of the Japanese delegation said that Russia wanted peace with honor, and Japan wanted peace with justice; and the two were not incompatible. His descriptions and his judgment were commendably correct. But "honor" and "justice" are too often—and are probably in this case—subjective terms. Russia has her own interpretation of honor, and Japan her own of justice; and the interpretation of the one is not accepted by the other. What is needed is that the two shall come together on a ground of practical reasonableness, and thus make peace with reason.

It may not be amiss to say, with all kindness and impartiality, that the exercise of reason, or of reasonableness, apparently needs especially to be commended to Russia; if not to the Russian envoys, then to the Russian government, under whose direction they are acting. We cannot believe the civilized world would approve or condone a failure of the peace conference on the ground that Russia would not concede the principle of indemnity lest her "honor" be impaired. We do not believe the nations would regard that as a reasonable ground for Russia to maintain at the cost of renewal of the war. The payment of an excessive indemnity might well be objected to. But for Russia, after practically confessing, as she has done, that she was in the wrong in the war, or else that she is hopelessly beaten in it, to choose a renewal and indefinite continuation of the war rather than agree to the principle of indemnity, regardless of the amount, would create a most painful impression throughout the world, and an impression not favorable to the government that took so unreasonable a stand.

The inner history of these peace negotiations is not yet known to the world. Some day, doubtless, it will be. When it is, we have no doubt that it will be seen, in a light convincing to the world, that President Roosevelt has in an exceptional manner made appeal not to passion nor to pride, not to a vague and indefinable abstraction of "honor," and certainly not to sordid cupidity, but directly and forcibly to pure reason—to that reason which should be the dominant spirit of every international conference. If his appeals to reason should unhappily fail, the world, in the approaching time of revelation, would know where to place the awful responsibility. But we are unwilling to believe they will fail. We must believe that when the envoys meet again to-morrow reason will be fully enthroned at Portsmouth, and also at St. Petersburg and Tokio, and that before this new week ends we shall see made a peace that will comply with the requirements of both honor and justice because it is inspired with reason.

PENNSYLVANIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

Public opinion in Pennsylvania is beginning to demand a radical amendment of that state's imperfect and antiquated election laws. The exposure by Mayor Weaver's new Director of Public Safety of the outrageous padding of the Philadelphia poll lists has naturally led to a demand for regulations under which dead men and straw men will not constitute from one-fifth to one-fourth of the voting strength of a community. It has been shown that in Philadelphia alone from 50,000 to 60,000 bogus votes have been cast at recent elections; and doubtless frauds which the Philadelphia ring politicians found it so safe and easy to perpetrate have been imitated in other machine ridden cities. Pennsylvanians who wish to see these dishonest practices made impossible are urging the immediate enactment of modern election laws. The legislature is not in session, and will not convene again in regular course until January, 1907. Pressure is therefore being brought to bear on Governor Pennypacker to induce him to call an extraordinary session this fall or next winter so that the new laws can be made operative by November, 1906. A Governor and Representatives in Congress are to be voted for next year, and it is highly desirable that they should be chosen in accordance with the time honored Republican principle of a free ballot and a fair count.

The Hon. Thomas V. Cooper, a former Representative in Congress and a political leader of the older school, has just published in his newspaper, "The Media American," an appeal for an extra session of the legislature and the passage of a personal registration act. He says that Governor Pennypacker can do the state no greater service than to co-operate promptly and heartily in the movement to recast an outgrown election system. The Governor himself is on record as favoring the passage of a personal registration measure. He strongly recommended legislation of that sort in his message to the legislature last January; but that body, deterred by the influence of the Philadelphia bosses, neglected his counsel. But the Philadelphia machine has been wrecked and its power in state politics has been broken. Beyond any question, the legislature would not now venture to refuse the relief asked by the friends of the reform measures. Only two arguments are being used openly to discredit the extra session project. One is that it would involve an expenditure of $200,000, and the other is that it might delay the completion of the new State Capitol; but these considerations are trivial compared with the public results to be achieved through an extra session, and it is to be hoped that Governor Pennypacker will not be swerved from a clear duty by promptings of personal convenience or pennywise economy.

Pennsylvania has, in fact, neglected too long to throw the necessary safeguards about the ballot box. The state tolerates a parochial electoral system which may have been good enough fifty years ago, but which, with the growth of the larger cities, has now become obsolete. Permanent voting lists, on which a name stands unmolested so long as any one pays the poll tax charged against it, are an absurdity outside the villages and country districts. Annual personal registration is the only cure for the frauds which have been practised on so gigantic a scale in Philadelphia. Pennsylvania lags behind its contemporaries in countenancing lax election methods. It should take the first opportunity to purge its voting lists and put its ballot box stuffers out of business.

WHITE MOUNTAIN FORESTS.

Attention has occasionally been called to the fact that a large part of the White Mountain forests, including practically all on Mount Washington, has passed into the ownership of a commercial corporation, which will presently begin a work of wholesale destruction. Already some areas have been denuded, and, while the company is not hastening with the work of spoliation, but very commendably seems inclined to give a reasonable opportunity for the purchase and preservation of the tract as a forest preserve, it appears certain that unless speedy action is taken the near future will see irreparable harm inflicted upon some of the noblest scenery on the American continent.

No one who has stood upon Mount Willard and looked down the tremendous defile of The Notch to the distant cone of Chocorua, or who has gazed from Red Bench across that seemingly illimitable sea of birch and pine to the serried rampart of the Presidential Range, or who has peered wonderingly from the crest of Mount Washington into the Great Gulf's unfathomable gloom, can without a passionate revolt regard the menace of such vandalism as would sweep those slopes bare of their arboreal covering. From the point of view of the lover of nature it would be a sacrilege; from that of the thousands who yearly repair thither for health or pleasure it would be an unspeakable calamity.

From the practical, pecuniary point of view the destruction of those forests would be monstrously foolish. It would be profitable to those who did the job, but to some immeasurably greater interests it would be ruinous. Millions of dollars are now yearly poured into New-Hampshire by tourists and summer visitors, and the spoliation of the forests would greatly deplete that golden flood. Nor would the damage be only local, among the mountains themselves. There would be a disastrous effect extending far to east and west and south, even beyond the boundaries of the state, along the courses of the rivers which rise in the White Hills; for the Saco, the Ammonoosuc and the Pemigewasset would be transformed from beneficent and constant streams into capricious things, now running dry and now swelled into ungovernable and destructive torrents.

New-York has done much, to her credit and profit, to preserve the North Woods of the Adirondack region. The forests of the White Mountains are no less precious, but in some respects are of even greater interest. It may be problematic whether the comparatively small and poor State of New-Hampshire can do unaided what the Empire State has found no easy task. It would be immeasurably harder for New-Hampshire to rescue and to protect the White Mountains than for New-York to save the Adirondacks. But in some way and by somebody the good work should and must be done.

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES AS EXAMPLES.

Those who may have found the doors of some of the older libraries closed, perhaps of necessity, during a part of the summer, may take comfort in the fact that the Carnegie libraries of the city have not yet had to go out of service in order to permit of housecleaning. Any one visiting these libraries will find their doors hospitably open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. in summertime, while some are open later in winter. A visit to them will also reveal the fact that, notwithstanding hot weather and the many attractions the outdoor resorts and the beaches afford, there is always an eager throng of patrons, young and old, who are availing themselves of the fine facilities which have recently been put within their reach. Even Mr. Jerome, were he to visit a Carnegie library these sultry nights hours after the big libraries of New-York are closed, and see the throng of boys and girls, young men and young women, as well as older persons, looking at the volumes on the shelves and making their selections by the aid of personal investigation, or observe them in the admirably lighted reference and reading rooms, where the latest papers and periodicals as well as the newest books are available, would probably be convinced that he spoke rashly at Chautauqua when he affirmed that New-York does not need the Carnegie libraries.

The fact of the matter is that, as regards general culture, and not with reference to the specialist, the Carnegie libraries already seem likely to excel in usefulness the big central libraries. They strike the note of modernity both in building arrangements and in library management, and if one were inclined to prophecy it would be a safe prediction that the methods of the big libraries will eventually be modernized by these new universities of books, each one of which is becoming already a centre of healthful influence to the part of the city in which it is situated. Of course, no one would demand or expect that old, rare and sometimes almost priceless volumes be open to the inspection and handling of every one, but, aside from these and the restrictions necessary in case of certain classes of books, there is no reason why patrons should not be treated as liberally and as intelligently in the older libraries as they are in those which are springing up all over greater New-York.

PROSPECTING FOR DIAMONDS.

Mr. David Draper, a geologist who is familiar with the region in South Africa in which diamonds are found, has come to the United States to search for such stones here. Hitherto very few have been discovered in this country, and none of them were large. Still, the fact that some have been found contains a grain of encouragement. It would be rash to assume that Mr. Draper will fail.

The hunt for diamonds is embarrassed by a lack of definite indications of their normal environment. Many of those obtained in India and South America were hidden in gravel that was obviously at a great distance from the place in which they had originally been deposited. The Transvaal diamonds are imbedded in a peculiar clay, which is disposed in vertical "pipes." There has also been a wide diversity of opinion as to the method by which diamonds are formed. Of late there has been a growing belief in the theory that the material of which they are composed was subjected to intense heat before crystallization was possible. Moissan's experiments a dozen years ago partly confirmed that hypothesis. It was only by employing an electric furnace that the distinguished French chemist could dissolve opaque carbon in molten steel as a preliminary to obtaining a transparent product. Thereupon mineralogists came to think that in the South African diamond fields they perceived evidences of volcanic forces. The few stones which were picked up in Michigan and adjacent states were imbedded in material which is believed to have been transported from Canada by the great ice sheet which once covered the northern part of the country. Such surroundings, however, did not militate strongly against the theory of volcanic origin. It is not unlikely that they were carried by glaciers hundreds, if not thousands, of miles from their birthplace. To determine where that was is a harder task than any geologist or mineralogist is inclined to undertake. Looking for the source of the Michigan stones is at present out of the question.

Diamonds have been found south of the Ohio River and also in North Carolina. These, too, may have been manufactured by volcanic action at some remote period of the earth's history, but it is doubtful whether they ever came from Canada. Mr. Draper thinks that American diamonds have come from several independent sources. Accordingly he will not go to Canada, or even to Michigan, on his prospecting tour. His observations, it is asserted, will begin in Kentucky, and possibly they may be extended to North Carolina. For this search his own wide experience undoubtedly qualifies him to an exceptional degree; but his chance of success has certainly not been impaired by his conference with Dr. George F. Kunz, who is probably the foremost American authority on gems.

Automobile owners with a mania for speed records could do the public a good turn by taking up the airship. There is more room aloft and the risks to the operator are even more extensive and more hazardous.

The Mayor of Atlanta evidently did not know "where he was at" at Toledo, but Atlanta's Council will inform him.

The Hon. Champ Clark comes to the rescue of Democracy with the announcement that, if no one else will take the job of running as Democratic candidate for the Presidency, he will run himself and keep it up indefinitely. It is to be feared the Democracy will not be so much encouraged by this prospect as Mr. Clark feels it should be.

The destruction of an oil ship in consequence of a stroke of lightning raises an interesting question. Why didn't her steel mast serve as a lightning rod, and save her from destruction? Was there a barrier of non-conducting material at the bottom of the mast, which prevented a free escape of the electric charge into the water? If so, a blazing arc would have been formed, and that would have ignited any combustible stuff which was immediately adjacent. Otherwise—in theory, at least—the vessel should have been immune.

The owners of the Park Theatre in Brooklyn have decided to close the house rather than undertake the expense of making the repairs and changes which were required. So many new places of amusement have been opened in recent years that a playhouse must be managed with exceptional skill and judgment to have a reasonable expectation of profit.

The Foresters of America by their unanimous vote in favor of excluding the Japanese have shown beyond a doubt that they are still "in the woods."

Federal officials have taken up the leakage and misuse of cotton figures with admirable energy, and it now seems probable that the manipulators who have made large profits on the information furnished them will find themselves in a sad plight when they are brought to trial.

We are told by "The New York Times" that "George B. McClellan is as sure to be the next Mayor as he is to live until Election Day." Yet Professor Moore was complaining only the other day about the degeneracy of the wishbone school of prophets in weather and politics.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The American habit of irony is perhaps nowhere more conspicuously shown than in the lonely deserts of the West. A correspondent of "The Chicago Record-Herald" reports finding in Death Valley signs reading, "Keep Off the Grass," "Please Do Not Pluck the Flowers." The names of the towns show the same habit of mind in the inhabitants. There are Saratoga Springs, Arctic City, Siberia, Snowline, Ice Cave, Timberline, Pisgah and others. Then again we have Sodom and Gomorrah, Ash Meadows, Infernal Flats, Furnace Creek, Funeral Mountain and so on. There is a large sign in Death Valley, reading as follows:

Saratoga Springs,
Christmas Day, 1900.
Twenty miles from wood.
Twenty miles from water.
Forty feet from hell.
God bless our home.
Please keep off the grass.
Don't waste the water.

"The last line," says the correspondent," is full of satire which is not appreciated by those who do not know the facts. Saratoga Springs is one of the freaks of Death Valley, and has probably caused more profanity than anything else in this region. The waters are clear as crystal and they bubble up from a deep, sandy basin like a wellspring of joy. But they are strongly impregnated with sulphur and other minerals, are tepid in temperature, and act instantly like an emetic upon any one who drinks them."

"Do you know why chickens are the most devout of all fowls?" asked Governor Hoch of a colored preacher who had called upon him for a subscription.

"No, sah, Goveneh; why am it?"

"Because more of them go into the ministry."—(Kansas City Journal.

The hardy Boer voortrekkers had a fine sense of poetry in naming places in South Africa. In the Transvaal there is a place which rejoices in the name of Waachteenbeitjebeideboschfontein. "It is a name," says a Cape Town exchange, "which speaks of leisure; whose gentle invitation to the thirsty traveller to rest a little by the brook beneath the cool shade of the tree calls up at once the thought of a green oasis in a dry and barren land."

Sorrow of It.—"More trouble," sighed McNutty, putting on his coat. "If it ain't one thing it's another."

"What's the matter now?" queried his good wife.

"More labor troubles," answered McNutty.

"Not another lockout, I hope," said the partner of his sorrows.

"No, it's worse than that," answered the alleged head of the house. "The boss has yielded and I've got to go to work again."—(Chicago News.

Some one once remarked to Edward D. Sohier, the Boston lawyer, that he had read in a paper that a dead whale driven ashore at Nantucket contained in its stomach a pair of boots marked "J." Mr. Sohier instantly replied: "They probably belonged to Jonah, and he must have left them when he stepped out."

RECIPE FOR A SERIAL.

(See the machine made fiction running in certain dailies.)

A maid—or wife—or widow—with red hair,
And a cool cheek and pale;
Bright, mocking wit (not set down anywhere)—
Great, glinting eyes, soft laces, jewels rare,
And Doucet gowns, that trail.

A man of mark, who's in the Cabinet,
And has the nation's ear;
His hands are clenched, his face is white and set,
The red haired siren he cannot forget,
But has a wife—dear, dear!

The wife's a miracle of womankind,
All wrongs—and gracious curves,
Tho' suffering such agonies of mind
That secretly she weeps herself half blind,
Her beauty she preserves.

A close lipped, strong jawed Monarch of Finance,
Cynical, ruthless, tall;
All gold, save iron will and steely glance,
He winks—the markets rise—and then, perchance,
He yawns—and down they fall.

Add now some dukes and marquises, to taste,
And "extra" ladies, please,
A wicked foreign prince—dark eyes, small waist—
A lot of love and commas, too, misplaced,
And not a few of these! ! !

Then let your puppets give their show, where'er
It's really smart to be:
Harlingham, Ascot, Simla, and Mayfair,
Yacht, motor car, balloon—sea, earth, and air,
Sahara and Paree.

Sort 'em and dust 'em, when their task is o'er;
Fresh names, of course, they'll need,
A coat of paint, maybe—and then, once more,
In "Daily Thrills" they'll figure, as before,
And he that runs (to catch his train) may read.
—(Punch.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Society is at the present moment busily engaged discussing the changes in the plans with regard to the visit of the English cruiser squadron under the command of Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg. All preparations had been made to welcome the fleet here in New-York, and the announcement that it is to call instead at Newport some time in October has created a good deal of dismay, for the Newport season will then be at an end. Most of the villas there will be closed and the fall racing at Belmont Park will have brought people back to their country houses on Long Island and elsewhere near New-York. True, there are some of the fashionable set who will return to Newport in October and reopen their villas there for the ten days which the visit of the fleet is to last. But it will be at the cost of no little inconvenience and trouble. It is just possible, however, that the visit of Prince Louis and his ships to New-York may merely be deferred, and that it may, after all, take place, but at a much later date than originally intended—perhaps in the latter part of November.

Meanwhile Newport's season is drawing to a close, although the next ten days will be gay and crowded with entertainments, beginning with Mrs. Vanderbilt's ball at The Breakers to-morrow night. It will be like the final flare-up of the candle before it goes out. Several well known people, indeed, have already left Newport. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Haven have gone to Lenox for the fall. Mr. and Mrs. William Starr Miller will close their villa on Wednesday and go to their place at Staatsburg-on-the-Hudson, while Harold Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. William R. Leeds are on George C. Boldt's houseboat on the Bay of Quinte. Others up in Canada, and particularly on the St. Lawrence, are Mr. and Mrs. Columbus O'D. Iselin, Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, of the New-York Yacht Club, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who are entertaining a house party to-day at the Julien T. Davies place at Cedar Island.

Saratoga's season is likewise nearing its end, and most of the contingent of New-York society who had gone there for the races have returned. Mrs. Mackay, who has been there since the beginning of the month with her children, occupying the Henry Hilton place, will leave there to-morrow for Harbor Hill, her home at Roslyn, where she will remain throughout the fall, and within the next fortnight or so most of her neighbors there will have opened their country houses for the autumn. Indeed, the New-York suburban season is beginning early this year, and bids fair to be both long and brilliant.

A large number of weddings are scheduled for the next four weeks. On Wednesday next the marriage of Miss Ethel Jacquelin to Joseph F. Stout will take place at Mendham, N. J. Andrew Stout will be his brother's best man, and the bride will be attended by Mrs. Robert B. Barry, jr., and Miss Aline Jacquelin. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by Mrs. John H. Jacquelin at the Somerset Inn, at Bernardsville, where she is spending the summer with her daughters.

The wedding of Miss Florence Fargo to Frederick Wheeler will take place next Saturday at the Fargo camp on Loon Lake, in the Adirondacks, while here in town, Miss Gwendolen Hawthorne, daughter of Julian Hawthorne, the novelist, will be married to Michael A. Mikkelsen, at the Church of the New Jerusalem, in East 35th-st.

Next week St. George's, Stuyvesant Square, will be the scene of the wedding of Charles B. Howland, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, of West 9th-st., to Miss Virginia Lazarus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lazarus, of East 64th-st., and on the Thursday following Lawrence F. Abbott, son of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, will marry Miss Winifred Buck, daughter of Dr. Albert Buck, at her father's country place at Bayport, Long Island.

Miss Mildred Barclay's wedding to S. Oakley Vander Poel, is set for September 14, at St. Andrew's Dune Church, at Southampton, Long Island. Miss Barclay, who was one of the debutantes of last winter, and a daughter of Henry A. Barclay, who died so suddenly at his house, in Washington Square last spring, will have as her bridesmaids Miss Nannie Brown, Miss Beatrice Morgan, Miss Frances Dickinson and Miss Louise Kobbe, while Miss Clara Barclay will be her sister's maid of honor.

Miss Mary Sand's wedding to Lorillard Spencer, jr., will take place at Newport on September 19. The bridegroom comes of old Colonial stock, and among his ancestors is Ambrose Spencer, who was Chief Justice of New-York in the early part of the last century; Captain William Spencer, U. S. N., to whom Congress presented a sword of honor for his gallantry in the naval engagement with the British on Lake Champlain, and Stephen Whitney, one of the most celebrated of the old New-York merchants. His aunt, Princess Vicovaro, of the historic Roman house of Cenci, was the first American woman to receive the appointment of Dame du Palais to Queen Margherita of Italy.

Then, on September 23, Mrs. Oliver Harriman's brother, Francis C. Carley, of the New-York Stock Exchange, will be married to Miss Irene King, at Ridgefield, Conn., where the mother of the bride has a country place. No date has as yet been set for the weddings of Reginald Ronalds to Miss Thorn Strong, and of William Brock Shoemaker to Miss Ella De Peyster, although it is understood that they will take place some time in September. But that of Miss Frederica Webb to Ralph Pulitzer will occur at Shelburne, Vt., in October.

Mrs. Helen Morton, after visiting her sister, Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, at Ellerslie-on-the-Hudson, and her other sister, Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd, at her country place at Tranquillity, N. J., has gone to the Adirondacks, to stay with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, at their camp there.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery have returned from Europe, and are at Cedarhurst for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Earle Stevens have rented their house, No. 48 West 38th-st., to Dr. William Kyle, and will occupy Mrs. William Henry McVickar's house next winter.

The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay is at Blue Hill, Me.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Susue Hall, daughter of Mrs. John T. Hall, to Boyce Metcalf. Mrs. Hall, who is a sister of Dr. Francis Delafield, spends the winters at her house in 36th-st. and the summers at Bernardsville. She was one of the organizers and for several years managed the Tuesday Evening Dancing classes, which subsequently developed into the Friday dances.

Lord and Lady Cheylesmore's visit to America has been very brief, for they sailed yesterday for England. Throughout their entire visit they have been the guests of Lady Cheylesmore's mother, Mrs. Francis Ormond French, at Newport, and several luncheons and dinners were given in their honor by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt.

Lord Falconer, son of the Earl of Kintore, is at Newport, staying with the Dutch Charge d'Affaires and the Baroness de Tuyll, at the summer quarters of the Legation of the Netherlands.

Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew have left town for the Briar Cliff, at Scarboro-on-the-Hudson.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell at Sandy Point Farm, their place near Newport, during the Newport Horse Show. On the opening day of the latter Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt will give a large dinner dance for her sister.

Worthington Whitehouse, who is staying with Mrs. Vanderbilt at the Breakers, will lead the cotillion at the ball which she gives to-morrow night for Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. General Horace Porter and Mrs. John von L. Meyer, wife of the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, are likewise members of the house party at the Breakers.

Horse and dog shows will, as usual, occupy a good deal of the attention of New-York society during the coming month. That at Newport next week will constitute the finale of the summer season there, and among the others will be those of Lenox, Southampton, Goshen, Morristown, Bernardsville, and, of course, those of Mineola and White Plains, which will, from the point of view of the smart set, be, perhaps, the most popular and brilliant of the entire lot. Nor must the Horse Show at Cedarhurst, on the grounds of the Rockaway Hunt Club, be omitted. It takes place next week, and will be followed by a dog show, which promises to be a great success.

Bruce Falconer and Miss Louise Falconer sailed yesterday from Cherbourg for New-York, and on their arrival here at the end of the week will join their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Falconer, at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., for the autumn season.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 26.—After yesterday's storm Newport was to-day blessed with one of the best days of the season, and as a result there was a large attendance at tennis at the Casino this morning, and this afternoon all society gathered at the Polo Club to witness the match.

As the cottagers were fatigued from the ball of the night before, there was little activity of a social nature in the cottage colony until this evening, when there were a number of dinners given, after which the guests attended the performance of "A School Girl" at the Opera House.

Mrs. William Astor, at Beechwood, to-night gave the second of her series of dinners. As usual, the decorations were of American Beauty roses. Mrs. Astor's guests were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Craig Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. George B. de Forest, Mr. and Mrs. James W. A. Lawrence, Center Hitchcock, Stanley Mortimer, Worthington Whitehouse and E. Suffern Tailer. Following the dinner there was a musical, for which a number of other guests came in, the soloist being the French barytone, M. Gustave Borde, and the accompanists Alfred G. Langley, on the piano, and Miss Jessamine Chase, on the violin. The musical was held in the ballroom.

A dance was given this evening by Mrs. E. Rollins Morse at Villa Rosa, which was largely attended by the cottagers.

Mrs. Philip Lydig gave a dinner, which was followed by music and dancing. The affair was given in honor of Miss Acosta, Mrs. Lydig's sister.

Cottage dinners were also given this evening by Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mrs. Richard E. Wilson, jr., Mrs. George S. Scott, Mrs. F. O. French and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

This afternoon Vicomte Perigny entertained at luncheon at Bellevue Lodge, and Mrs. Sumner Gerard gave a picnic out in the country to a number of guests.

Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Beach are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman.

Kenneth B. Budd and Newton Rae, of New-York, are the guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers. She entertained at dinner this evening for young people.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Delightfully cool weather, with fresh northwest breezes, to-day favored the Tuxedo cottagers for their week's end entertainments, and in consequence a good crowd came out to spend Sunday. The warm weather of the early part of the week prevented many from returning to their cottages, but by the second week in September almost all will be back.

Several house parties were given to-day, followed by dinners. Among the hosts were Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Layng, jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, and Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, who returned from Newport on Thursday and entertained a large party at dinner to-night at Keewaydin.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and family, who returned last week from abroad, have gone to California for several weeks. They will open their Tuxedo villa for the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable have arrived at their Tuxedo villa, on Weewah Lake, and Miss Eloise L. Breese has opened Nuando.

Among other cottage arrivals are Mrs. A. D. Henry and Miss Henry, Charles E. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen and the Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kent and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell are spending several weeks at Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds are in the White Mountains until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Halsey, who have been abroad during the summer, will open their Tuxedo house early in September, and Mrs. George E. Dodge and Miss Dodge will occupy their new cottage, on Tuxedo Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kelly Prentice have returned to the McKim cottage.

Other arrivals include O. J. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Conant, of Havana; Lamar Lyndon, John R. Dunlap, John C. Breckenridge, J. C. Lee, J. H. Kernochan, G. M. Wynkop and Mrs. Wynkop, Mrs. Stephen P. P. Pell, Mrs. Lawrence B. Elkman, Miss Lemoyne, Philip O. Mills, Miss E. L. Bre