## Amusements.


ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—'Way Down East.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Pearl and the Pumpkin.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park
CRITERION—8:20—Her Great Match.
DALY'S—8:15—The Catch of the Season.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—De Lancey.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Prince of Pilsen.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—Day and evening—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—8:20—Man and Superman.
JOE WEBER'S—8—Higgledy-Piggledy—The College Widower.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Miss Dolly Dollars.
LEW FIELDS'—8:15—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
LYCEUM—8:20—Beauty and the Barge.
LYRIC—8:15—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE—8:15—The Prince Chap.
MAJESTIC—8:15—York State Folks.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—9:20—Shannon's Band Concerts—8:15—Pain's Port Arthur—Grand Fireworks.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8—The Prodigal Son.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Ham Tree.
SAVOY—8:15—Strongheart.
WALLACK'S—8:20—Easy Dawson.
WEST END—8:15—Bankers and Brokers.


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## Business Notices.


NO LET UP!

THE GROWTH IN TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE STILL CONTINUES.

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

660,087 Lines of Advertising
(excluding Tribune advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in eight months of

nearly 2,089 Columns.
(316 lines to a column.)

IN A NUTSHELL

Advertising that grows is the best evidence that such advertising must bring Results.

To get Results use

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.



# New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905.


### *THE NEWS THIS MORNING.*

FOREIGN.—A mob in Tokio burned and destroyed ten churches, Marquis Ito was stoned, E. H. Harriman's party was attacked while on the way to and from an official dinner and the house of the Home Minister was set on fire. ═══ Reports from Baku, Caucasia, showed that Christian workmen were surrounded by armed Tartars and the Governor sent for aid, saying his troops were in extreme peril. ═══ More cases of cholera in Germany were reported, but the precautions taken in regard to emigrants at Hamburg are believed to prevent any cause for apprehension in this country.

DOMESTIC.—It is thought in Washington that it is the purpose of the great railroad companies to avert rate legislation by sacrificing the private car lines. ═══ President Roosevelt spent the day in a picnic with the members of his family. ═══ The Southern Cotton Growers' Association in session at Asheville, N. C., fixed the minimum price of cotton at 11 cents. ═══ The State assessors' report showed that the wealth of the State had increased more than a quarter of a billion dollars in the last year.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. ═══ The Russian and Japanese peace envoys passed a quiet day; Baron Komura declared there was no possibility of the peace treaty failing now. ═══ The Mutual Life Insurance Company was under fire before the investigating committee. ═══ Colonel Harvey entertained the Russian envoys at dinner. ═══ Police Commissioner McAdoo returned to his desk; he did not think the epidemic of robberies worse than usual, he said. ═══ Two were killed and many injured by the collapse of a house at Mott and Grand sts. ═══ The last of the guests of The Tribune Fresh Air Fund are due home to-day. ═══ The strike of the mail wagon drivers interfered little with delivery of first class mail matter; no violence was reported. ═══ The committee which has been investigating the spread and cure of pneumonia made public its first report.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 59.

*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 MARYLAND CAMPAIGN.*

The Republican party in Maryland has gone on record as absolutely and implacably opposed to the Poe-Gorman suffrage amendment. The state convention, held in Baltimore on Wednesday, adopted a platform denouncing that amendment and making its rejection or approval the sole issue in this year's campaign. The challenge of the Democratic machine leaders has been accepted, and the Republican party will stand or fall on the contention that the scheme of suffrage restrictions submitted by the legislature is oppressive and mischievous, born of a spirit of partisan intolerance, utterly vicious in principle and fraudulent in intent.

A two years' discussion of the constitutional amendment has fortunately brought its repellent features into clear relief. The ostensible purpose of its framers was to disfranchise the illiterate voter. Their real purpose was to disfranchise the negro voter, whether literate or illiterate. To accomplish the first end an educational qualification was imposed. But this test—altogether unobjectionable if rigidly and impartially applied—was found to be too far reaching in its effects. It would disqualify the ignorant white as well as the ignorant negro. So the purifiers of the suffrage added an alternative qualification which would suspend, for a favored section of the electorate, the operation of the educational test. They borrowed from the constitutions of North Carolina and Alabama the so-called "grandfather clause," which creates an exempt voting class. The right to vote, in spite of educational disqualifications, was made hereditary in this class, and the electorate was split arbitrarily into two orders—the privileged and the unprivileged. Moreover, the unprivileged voter was to owe his right to cast a ballot not to any fixed and definite proof of educational attainment, like reading or writing, but to his ability to convince a partisan board of registers that he could "reasonably explain" any given section of the state constitution. Whatever his real qualifications, he might be excluded from the polling lists by a local board of registration partial to an elucidation of the constitution differing from his own.

Aimed against the negro voter—and the negro voter only—such discriminations have encountered little opposition in the states further South; but in Maryland, with its larger and more influential population of foreign birth and foreign parentage, the attempt to create a native voting aristocracy has aroused antagonism and resentment. Maryland was formerly one of the strongholds of the "Know Nothing" party. Its foreign born population still cherishes memories of the political ostracism sought to be visited on it by the "Know Nothing" fanatics. The German, Irish and Hebrew elements in Baltimore naturally look with repugnance on this new outbreak of anti-foreign prejudice—on this fresh attempt to class them with the negro as second rate electors, whose ballots may be refused at the discretion of ignorant or hostile election officers. They have been warned that such discrimination is inevitable under the Poe-Gorman amendment by no less an authority than the present Governor of the state, himself a Democrat. Said Governor Warfield in one of his messages to the legislature:

> The educational requirement [of the Poe-Gorman amendment] is not conservative or definite, but is vague and uncertain, and is liable to cause grave abuses through the prejudice, the whims and partisan zeal of the registration officers. . . . The fundamental right of a citizen to exercise the privilege of suffrage should not depend upon the opinion of any set of registration officers as to the reasonableness of his interpretation of any clause in the constitution.

It is no wonder that opinion in Maryland is awakening to the injustices and proscriptions of the new suffrage scheme. The Republican party in fighting it is fighting the battle of progress and true Americanism. We feel confident that its campaign for a free, honest and equal ballot will be crowned with success.

### *MR. M'CLELLAN AND THE SCHOOLS.*

As Mayor McClellan approaches a campaign for re-election he must look back with considerable embarrassment and regret at some of his plaints and promises of two years ago. No other piece of claptrap which he then uttered in criticism of Mayor Low has come home to him with quite as complete poetic justice as has his disingenuous talk about the schools. Mr. McClellan went up and down the city in the fall of 1903 erroneously declaring that 87,000 children were "denied the inherent right of an elementary education" because there were something like that number in part time classes—that is, spending three and a half instead of five hours a day in school, owing to the deficiency of sittings. For that lack he blamed the Low administration, and he promised to secure speedily a seat for a full day for every child.

It was then pointed out to Mr. McClellan that he was libelling his opponents, but he never thought fit to make amends. Eighty-seven thousand children were not "denied the inherent right of an elementary education." Not a single child of school age was denied three and a half hours out of a possible five hours in school a day, whereas Mr. McClellan, contrasting Mayor Low's record with Mayor Van Wyck's, in speaking of there being only 52,000 "half timers" under the latter, suppressed the fact that there were 5,296 excluded altogether from educational privileges at the end of the Van Wyck administration for whom Mayor Low had provided. Mr. McClellan's attention being called to his error, instead of correcting it in manly fashion, he repeated the unjust charge, deliberately conveying a false impression to his hearers. He ceased to talk about children being denied elementary education, and dwelt on "half time, as it is called," avoiding by his "as it is called" the admission that only one and a half hours a day was cut off from the time of any child and conveying covertly the impression of greater deprivation. Nor was he ever fair enough to confess that the crowding was due to Mayor Van Wyck's neglect of the schools for four years, and that the great energy displayed by Mayor Low in school building could, in the nature of things, give relief only in the next administration. He probably thought it safe to trust to that energy to keep his promise of a seat for every child if he was elected. He was glad to trust to Mr. Low's virtues, while picturing them to the public as shortcomings.

Two years have elapsed, and Mayor McClellan has a chance to show how he has kept his promise. The figures given out show that with the opening of school for the fall term there will be 75,088 children on part time, or "half time," as Mayor McClellan used to deceive the people by calling it when he no longer dared to represent the "part timers" as totally deprived of educational privileges. And such trifling gain as has been made upon the increase in population is due not to him, but to the extraordinary efforts of Mayor Low, who had not only to provide for the natural increase of his own term, but make up for Mayor Van Wyck's neglect—a work which it was impossible completely to accomplish with the available revenues in two years.

How would Mayor McClellan like to be denounced for depriving seventy-five thousand children of "the inherent right of an elementary education"? How quickly we shall hear his friends protest that they have part time! How careful they will be to show that it is more than "half time"! Mr. McClellan since taking office has wanted to call part time full time by scaling down the school day to get rid of the accusing record and keep his promise to the eye while breaking it in reality. It is of no use for him to say that he could not build new schools in two years. He refused to admit that with regard to Mayor Low. Every excuse which he may want to plead he ignored in his unfair attacks and demagogic promises, and now the record stands against him of seventy-five thousand children on part time. Nearly forty thousand sittings are needed to give every child that "inherent right of an elementary education" which he promised. What has Mr. McClellan to say about his failure?

### *DISPOSAL OF GARBAGE.*

Commenting on Commissioner Woodbury's advertisement inviting bids for the removal of garbage in this city, "Engineering News" notes that the short term for which contracts have recently been made (five years) works badly in two ways. It renders the service more expensive than it should be, for a contractor must invest a good deal of money in his plant and naturally feels obliged to reimburse himself as promptly as possible. It will not pay him to have a useless establishment on his hands at the end of five years. The other great drawback to a short term is that it tends to limit competition. When uncertainty about the future makes embarking in the enterprise a "gamble," few cautious business men are willing to make the venture. Obviously, if the city itself conducted the operation of getting rid of its garbage, the labor might be performed at something like the actual cost, and it will seem to many a pity that, because of general distrust of the city's ability to get its work done efficiently and economically, the approaching termination of existing contracts cannot be made the occasion of a radical change of policy.

Another question which deserves discussion at this juncture relates to the best method of disposing of garbage. Much the vilest one is to carry it out to the mouth of the harbor, as used to be done, and dump it where the next incoming tide will bring it half way back. Scarcely less of an abomination is taking it in scows to reduction works in Jamaica Bay and there converting it into fertilizers and grease for commercial purposes. Such a system is remunerative to the contractor, but it is objectionable in more ways than one. Transportation through city streets and down the harbor involves an offence to the nostrils of millions, if, indeed, it does not threaten public health. A few months ago Dr. Alvah H. Doty, whose rank as a sanatarian no one will question, made, in a letter to The Tribune, a powerful plea for cremation. He showed that if garbage were burned at a number of stations in the city the necessity for cartage would be reduced to a minimum, and at the same time the evolution of bad odors from the final disposition of the refuse would be entirely avoided. The ideal scheme, in the opinion of the quarantine officer of the port, would be to have every household destroy its own garbage, but until individual residents have been educated to the point of co-operating with the managers of hotels, restaurants and apartment houses, the work of destruction must be conducted by contractors. As a step toward a more complete reform it is to be hoped that some of the bids evoked by Major Woodbury's invitation will propose cremation.

### *THE JAPANESE OUTBREAKS.*

The ideal treaty is one that pleases both parties. Few treaties, however, at any rate peace treaties, answer to that description. Most of them are compromises, and compromises proverbially please neither party. In the present case, as we have already pointed out, despite its obvious defects, the Russo-Japanese treaty of peace should be regarded with sincere satisfaction in both countries. Yet it is not. In Russia it is reported to be received with indifference by many and with positive aversion by some—though, of course, there are those, among statesmen and in the press, who appreciate its great merits. In Japan also there are popular demonstrations against it of a violent nature, so that the saying attributed to one of the Japanese envoys, that he was going home to encounter stones, if not dynamite, seems not to have been exaggerated. We must regard this dissatisfaction with the treaty of Portsmouth, in both Russia and Japan, as unthinking. Russians fail to realize how gravely their country was in error, how much the war was its fault and how great a concession it was for Japan to let them off without their paying a big indemnity. Japanese, on the other hand, fail to appreciate the beauty of magnanimity, at least of such magnanimity as was shown at Portsmouth.

There are three or four pretty well defined causes of the indignation which a part of the Japanese populace is now showing against the authors of the treaty of Portsmouth. One is a resentment at Japan's being made to pay the costs of a war which was forced upon her and in which she was successful. Another is the memory of the way in which Japan was deprived ten years ago of the legitimate results of war, and an unwillingness to have that process repeated. A third is the instinct of a warrior race for conquest. The tiger in the Japanese blood has been aroused, and it clamors for further victories and spoils. There is such a tiger in the blood of every nation, even of our own, but it is the more easily roused and the more difficult to appease in a nation that for ages has been trained to the profession of arms and that has been distinctively a fighting people. A fourth reason, perhaps of all most worthy of consideration, is the not unnatural apprehension that this treaty, on terms so favorable to Russia, may not prove a finality and may not securely safeguard the results of the war, but that in a few years Japan may have to fight her battles with Russia all over again.

This last is the most important reason of all, or would be if we were assured of its truth, which we are not. Russia has, of course, given no hostages for future good behavior. She may presently seek more or less openly to evade or violate the engagements of this treaty, as, it must be confessed, she has formerly done with other engagements. It would be deplorable for her to do so, and we do not think she will do so. Apart from the consideration of good faith, there are several substantial reasons for her fulfilment of the treaty. Her own material interests, her experience with the military might of Japan, the purport of the new treaty between Japan and Great Britain and the openly manifested sentiments of a large part of the civilized world, all counsel a loyal observance of her obligations. The outbreaks in Japan, therefore, must be regarded as without reasonable provocation, and we expect their speedy subsidence. The Japanese are too intelligent and generally self-restrained a people to indulge in such criminal folly. Their prosecution of the war and the magnanimity and humanity of their government in the peacemaking raised them to a high place in the world's esteem. They ought not now to show themselves even in a small degree unworthy of that place.

### *RUM AND THE BENNINGTON.*

A possible explanation of the explosion of boiler "B" on the Bennington, which we have not seen advanced elsewhere, is offered by "The American Machinist." It says: "What took "place seems incompatible with the full posses-"sion and command of their faculties by the "men concerned, and we are compelled to ques-"tion if they were sober." Both directly and indirectly the periodical here quoted confirms the view that the duties, the neglect of which immediately preceded the disaster, were among the most common and elementary duties of the men in the boiler room. According to our contemporary, "any intelligent group of boys from "twelve to fifteen years of age, who had been "around a steam plant and had had an oppor-"tunity of observing the procedure followed in "raising steam in boilers might reasonably have "been expected to have done better than was "done in this case."

Here, certainly, is a suggestion which deserves the most careful consideration. In the coming trials of Commander Young and Mr. Wade evidence should be sought which will tend to show whether or not the oiler, fireman and machinist (who were directly responsible for the explosion) were under the influence of liquor on the day when the gunboat was about to leave San Diego for Panama. If survivors cannot indicate with certainty the condition of the three men in question on that particular morning (or the night before), at least it should be feasible to learn whether they were usually abstemious or were addicted to drink. If it should appear that their habits were not above reproach, the simple fact that they were to lose the chance for shore leave for several weeks would excite a suspicion that they had imprudently improved the opportunity for indulgence and had not fully recovered from it at the time of the disaster.

The men whose carelessness is officially regarded as the immediate cause of the explosion are now beyond the reach of human judgment; but if it were shown that they had been habitually intemperate it would follow that a proper oversight had not been exercised by their superiors. Mr. Bonaparte has not indicated specifically the reasons which led him to direct that the commander of the Bennington should clear himself from an imputation of laxity in discipline. But if the theory which "The American Machinist" feels obliged to entertain should be verified there would be good ground for the Secretary's misgivings.

### *IMPEACHMENT AT BUDAPEST.*

The latest procedure, or proposed procedure, of the Hungarian Nationalists is at any rate logical, law-abiding and dignified. Impeachment of the Ministry is preferable, from all points of view, to banging desk lids, throwing inkpots and making fourteen hour speeches. Indeed, under existing circumstances it is perhaps the best course that could be pursued. That does not mean that the Ministers deserve impeachment, but simply that the question of the constitutionality of their conduct ought to be determined in an orderly and judicial manner, and not remain a mere bone of rhetorical and objurgatory contention. There has been much talk of "ex-lex" officers and functions. It is time the question of legality was determined before a legal tribunal.

The gravamen of the charge against Baron Fejervary and Mr. Lanyi is that they have paid the Hungarian quota of the joint Austro-Hungarian budget, not only without the sanction of the Hungarian Parliament, but also in the face of its positive prohibition of such payment. This was done on July 1 last, whereupon the Nationalists issued a manifesto denouncing the Fejervary Cabinet as unconstitutional, warning citizens and municipal functionaries not to obey it in any way, and promising them indemnity for any penalties which they might incur through their refusal to obey it. In addition, both Houses of Parliament have adopted votes of lack of confidence in the Ministry, which Baron Fejervary has calmly ignored. Without attempting to judge in any way between the two sides of the controversy, then, it is evident that some orderly proceedings, such as those of an impeachment trial, are to be welcomed as affording a decent solution of the vexatious problem.

The extraordinary feature of the case is, however, that this whole controversy really hinges upon the use of fewer than a hundred German words of command in the Hungarian army. If only the Emperor would consent to his officers saying "Halt!" "Present arms!" "Stand at ease!" "Fire!" and other such orders in Hungarian instead of German the dispute would be immediately settled; or if only the Hungarian politicians—the rank and file of the soldiers do not care a rap about it—would only agree to the continued use of the German words for the space of three years more, there would be an end to the controversy which threatens to disrupt the empire. But neither side will yield, and so one of the bravest and most loyal and patriotic statesmen in the empire is impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors!

"Anti-Tammany" is of itself a sufficient platform for all friends of good municipal government to stand on.

From the insurance probing it is demonstrated that policyholders in the past have been among the most serene of all investors. Their serenity, however, has been subjected to a rude shock, and hereafter they are likely to take a livelier interest in their mutual affairs.

And now, even before Mr. Bacon has taken the seat not yet vacated by Mr. Loomis, the busy Washington Cabinet makers promote him to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. This is the dull season at Washington.

Having lost most of his navy, the Czar is now beginning to curtail by court-martial his top-heavy list of captains and admirals.

"Restorative regeneration" is a phrase used to designate the revival of an animal or a plant which is apparently dead. Recent experiments by Professor Setchell, of the botanical department of the University of California, have led him to think that resuscitation is possible with extinct seaweed. An achievement of that kind does not seem to be a brilliant or useful one, because the world has no reason to wish that the life of so low an order of vegetation as that to which kelp belongs should be abnormally extended. It is only because the work is suggestive of other possibilities that it is entitled to notice. If new expedients, chemical or mechanical, can be discovered which will aid in the resuscitation of a human being they will be hailed with joy. Nevertheless stories about them should be received with caution, for nature has an amazing way of asserting herself without assistance. A recovery when animation is merely suspended proves little.

Perhaps the Tokio mob leaders only want to keep the Czar's rioting subjects a little in countenance.

The war on bureaucratic incompetency goes on at Washington, the President leading the fight. Officeholding, fortunately, is not a sinecure under the present administration.

### *THE TALK OF THE DAY.*

The English army faces a crisis in its light artillery. The service is unpopular. The old men refuse to re-enlist, and new recruits are scarce. At the end of another year it is said there will not be enough men for half the ninety-three batteries.

An Ideal Woman.—"She manages her husband without letting him see she does it."
"Oh, more than that. She doesn't even try to let other people see she does it."—(Brooklyn Life.

The following advertisement appears in "The Portland (Me.) Eastern Argus," and no confidence is violated in saying that the advertiser is the Rev. Silliman Blagden, whose rule of life is a stern and unbending compliance with the word of God:

> WANTED.—All common sense and Orthodox Christian Citizens of the good old State of Maine to awake to a lively consciousness of their present state of slavery under the existing Prohibition Law, and arise in their Righteous Might, insist upon a Resubmission; then vote it down, kill and bury it so deep that it can never be resurrected. Wanted, all Maine Citizens to resist being longer governed by religious cranks and so-called temperance fanatics and crazy false religionists and zealous humbugs. Wanted, Maine men, and all Citizens of our whole Country, to oppose and resist being ruled and governed by People who think they know more and better than "The Word of God," which is diametrically opposed to Prohibition, and because Prohibition is also against "The Word of God," wherein "It is written" "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for the stomach's sake and thine other infirmities."—I Tim., v, 23. Prohibition drives clean money and God fearing Capitalists out of Maine, and prevents the same from investing in Maine! Wanted, Maine men, and every one, to vote for Gospel Temperance and High License; and that they Obey the Mind and Spirit of Christ Almighty, Our Saviour and Our God, who both authorizes, sanctions and commands Gospel Temperance and High License. Address ANTI-PROHIBITION, Argus Office, Portland, Me.

A visitor to the West Cemetery at Litchfield, Conn., found the following interesting inscriptions on tombstones there: "Here lies the body of Mary, wife of Dr. John Buel., Esq. She died Nov. 4th, 1768, æt. 94, having had 13 children, 101 grandchildren, 274 great-grandchildren, 22 great-great-grandchildren—total 410; 336 survive her." Another: "Sacred to the memory of Inestimable worth of Unrivalled Excellence & Virtue, Mrs. Rachel, wife of Jerome B. Woodruff, & daughter of Norman & Lois Barber, whose etherial parts became a seraph May 24, 1835, in the 22 y'r of her age."

Between Those Girls.—Miss Ascum—When Mr. Richley saw my photograph yesterday he said it was very pretty, didn't he? Come, now, honest?
Miss Cheilus—No; quite the reverse. He said it was a good likeness.—(Philadelphia Press.

The tourists to Switzerland prove a veritable gold mine to that country. They bring in annually $40,000,000. Switzerland has various important industries, her watch trade, cottons, silks and condensed milk. They amount to $135,000,000 in exports. But it is doubtful if any single item of imports or exports equals the tourists as wealth producers.

ASKED AND ANSWERED.

> "Dessert," said he, "I hope, is pie,"
> His manner made her smart.
> She was not cross, but her reply
> Was "just a little tart."
> —(Philadelphia Press.

"Robert," said a teacher of one of the lower classes during a reading lesson, according to "Lippincott's Magazine," "please read the first sentence." A diminutive lad arose to his feet, and, amid a series of labored gasps breathed forth the following: "See the horse runnin'!" "Don't forget the 'g,' Robert," admonished the teacher. "Gee! See the horse runnin'," said Robert patiently.

One Ahead.—Patience—See what airs she puts on.
Patrice—Yes; you know, a member of her family has written an historic novel.
"That's nothing; a member of our family has just finished a prehistoric novel."—(Yonkers Statesman.

A wild grape vine on the shores of Mobile Bay, about a mile north of Daphne, Ala., is known as "General Jackson's vine." During the war against the Seminole Indians Andrew Jackson twice pitched his tent under the vine. It has a circumference of over six feet at the base, and is estimated to be over a century old.

A stout couple was about to enter a London omnibus. The man got in first, but his wife was so large that she couldn't get through the door. "Come in sidewise," admonished her husband. "Lor' bless you, John!" said she, "I ain't got no sidewise."—(Christian Register.

# *About People and Social Incidents.*

## NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Much satisfaction was created in society yesterday by the announcement from Washington that the English cruiser squadron will after all visit New-York instead of Newport, and that Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg and his ships will be here toward the middle of November, instead of next month. The change will make it unnecessary for those members of New-York society who wish to entertain the British naval visitors to return to Newport and reopen villas there.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, jr., will sail at the end of next week for their home in France with their children. They have spent the summer at Newport with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, sr., at the latter's villa there. Mrs. Clews, jr., was formerly Miss Louise Morris, of Baltimore, and afterward Mrs. Frederick Gebhard.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons will return from the Philippines and Japan next week, having left Secretary Taft's party at Manila. Mrs. Parsons is a sister of Henry Clews, jr.

William Bayard Cutting, jr., and Lady Sybil Cutting are staying with Mr. and Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, sr., at the latter's camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins, jr., will be at No. 14 East 11th-st. throughout the winter. Mrs. Hollins was Miss Lilias Livingston, and has been spending the summer with her husband's parents at their place at Islip, Long Island.

Miss Coppell has renewed her lease of No. 5 West 46th-st. She is at her country place at Tenafly, N. J., and will remain there until late in the fall.

Count Armand de Gontaut-Biron, who only arrived a fortnight ago from Europe, sailed yesterday again for France.

William R. Travers has closed his bungalow, at Newport, for the season, and has gone to Hot Springs, Va., for a stay of several weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French are already there.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman have opened their place at White Plains for the autumn. They arrived there yesterday from Newport, where they have been spending the summer.

Lewis Cass Ledyard arrived in town yesterday from Europe on board his yacht Rambler, for the first time since his operation for appendicitis at Newport a few weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Luqueer Lane, who arrived from abroad the other day, are at their house in West 49th-st.

Sir Charles Euan Smith, K. C. B., former British Minister in Morocco and also in Bogota, is in town and staying at the Waldorf-Astoria. He is one of the veterans of the Abyssinian War, and served under Lord Roberts in the Afghan campaign of a quarter of a century ago.

Mrs. Astor arrived in town last evening from Newport, and is at her house, No. 842 5th-ave., where she will remain for the season, only occasionally making short country house visits.

Miss Winifred Buck, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Albert H. Buck, of East 19th-st., this city, was quietly married yesterday morning to Lawrence Abbott, at Bayport, the country home of the bride's parents. No guests had been invited, and only relatives of the two families were present to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the father of the bridegroom. There were no attendants at the wedding.

Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador to Germany, is at Bad Kissingen, at the Hotel de Russie. Mrs. Tower is in this country, having brought her two sons over a few weeks ago to put them in school here.

Among the members of the fashionable set seen in town yesterday were Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and her daughters, Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester, of Baltimore, and Miss Constance Pratt; Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Edwin Gould. Mrs. Gould and her family will remain at their country home, at Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, until late in the fall.

Mrs. Paul Morton and Miss Pauline Morton are due here to-day from Europe on board the Cedric.

## SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 7.—A luncheon was given this afternoon at Bellevue Lodge by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor in celebration of her winnings at the Newport Horse Show. The guests were seated at one large table, and included Mrs. R. C. Vanderbilt, Mrs. R. Sedgwick, Mrs. A. C. Dulles, Mrs. W. A. Flagg, Mrs. G. A. Huhn, Mrs. R. C. Derby, Mrs. H. D. Auchincloss, Miss R. Grosvenor, Miss Florence Lyman, Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, Miss Edgar, Mrs. G. Kane, Mrs. W. R. Hunter, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman, Mrs. Edwards Spencer, Mrs. F. Sheldon, Miss C. Pell, Mrs. J. J. Mason, Mrs. Bonsal, Mrs. W. Eldridge, Miss G. Gilbert, Miss Fanny Johnson, Mrs. David King, Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mrs. A. T. French and Miss K. Redmond.

Senator George Peabody Wetmore, who has just recovered from an operation, returned to Newport this evening from New-York. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wetmore.

The Newport Horse Show Association this afternoon voted to hold its exhibition next year on September 5, 6 and 7 at the Newport Casino.

Cottage luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. Peter D. Martin and Mrs. Thomas McKean.

A dinner was given this evening by Mrs. Joseph Widener at Pinard Cottage No. 5.

F. J. Otis has taken the cottage Clover Patch, on Narragansett-ave., for the season of 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kip closed their Newport season to-day and returned to New-York.

The last Casino hop of the season took place this evening, and was largely attended by young people, the older ones being at the Jones surprise party.

Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig left here for New-York to-day, closing their Newport season.

There will be no mixed doubles tennis tournament at the Casino this week, it having been given up, as the entry list did not fill.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor was the largest winner at the Newport Horse Show, which closed yesterday. She took eighteen blue ribbons, money prizes to the value of $1,265 and two cups, one offered by Harry Payne Whitney. Her nearest competitor was the Westchester Farms, with $500; C. W. Watson, with $485; G. Watson, with $365, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, with $270.

## IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 7.—Every preparation for the annual Lenox Horse Show at William D. Sloane's Highlawn Farm to-morrow has been completed, and with good weather there will be a great crowd on the field. The show will open at 10 o'clock, and at 12:45 o'clock there will be an hour and three-quarters for luncheon. Nearly every Lenox cottager is entertaining guests for the show.

A dance at Stoneover to-night, given by Miss Constance Parsons, daughter of John E. Parsons, of New-York, was attended by a large company, and was one of the gayest of the season. The dance was informal, no cards being issued, and those present were asked by Miss Parsons and her intimate friends. While there were no special decorations, the interior of Stoneover was brilliant in garden flowers massed in the music and reception rooms. The presence of so many young people in Lenox made the dance especially lively and enjoyable.

This was the first dance that has been held in Lenox this season. There was a cotillon, the favors being suggestive of the horse show to-morrow. Those present included Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, David Wolfe Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, Miss Josephine Durand, the Misses Bacon, the Misses Folsom, Miss Cornelia Postlethwaite, Eustace Jaques, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Ludlow, Miss Emily Grugan, Miss Juliana Cutting, Miss Leila Mayo, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. R. De P. Tytus, Count von Verdy du Vernois, Count Bressler, Mayor Otto von Etzel, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field, Hugh Gurney, Ernest Rennie, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Miss Mildred Barnes, Miss Nellie Laight, Walter L. Cutting and David T. Dana.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald Byrd, of London, at Erskine Park.

Count Friedrich von Verdy du Vernois, third secretary of the German Embassy, has received three months' leave of absence and will go to New-York on Saturday, from where he will sail for Germany to attend the golden wedding of his parents in Baden-Baden this month.

Count Josef Wenckheim, of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, has returned from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams have as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, of New-York, and Count Wittan, of Rome.

Henry B. Sands, of New-York, who has just arrived from a European trip, is a guest of his mother, Mrs. Anna B. Sands, at Tanglewood.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson entertained at dinner to-night for Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hodenpyl and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fahys, of New-York, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Patterson at Blantyre for horse show week. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson will also entertain to-morrow and Saturday evenings in honor of their guests.

Arrivals in Lenox to-night include Mr. and Mrs. George P. Norris, of Philadelphia; T. Chesley Richardson, jr., Mrs. John B. Thomas and W. H. S. Chapin, of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, jr., of Middletown, Conn.

The Misses Gretchen and Elizabeth Hoyt, of New-York, are guests of the Misses Gladys and Vera Bloodgood in New-Marlborough.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, of New-York, will entertain at luncheon on Saturday Mrs. Charles Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Leupp, of Washington; Ion Perdicaris, the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence and others who will attend the annual meeting of the Laurel Hill Association.

To-day's arrivals at Hotel Aspinwall include Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Cook and E. B. Cook, of Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Fisk, of New-Haven; Mrs. George B. McCollough, Miss McCollough and Mrs. F. H. H. Hipple, of Bryn Mawr, Penn.; Mrs. J. G. McIlvain, of Brooklyn, and Mrs. P. B. Burnham and Mrs. L. M. Palmer, jr., of New-York.

At the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, are J. A. W. Platt, Miss Platt, Miss Miller, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hill and William N. Hill, of Philadelphia; Mrs. F. S. Dennis, J. P. K. Cahart and Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lewis, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Pell, Miss Marion R. Pell and Walker Pell, of Brooklyn, and Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Irvin, Mrs. T. W. Wadsworth and Miss Wadsworth, of Chicago.

# *LETTER FROM PERDICARIS*

## *American Warships at Tangier Were Effectual.*

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I see in to-day's Tribune a telegram, dated Paris, September 6, alleging that "the ineffectual result of the American squadron at Tangier to get the release of Ion Perdicaris inclines the authorities here (at Paris) to favor a military movement striking into the interior."

It is not my purpose to discuss the policy advocated at Paris in order to bring the Sultan of Morocco to terms, or, possibly, to create a pretext for the French mission to withdraw from Fez, where the object of this special mission cannot at present be realized.

I ought not, however, to allow so misleading a statement regarding the result of the presence of the American squadron at Tangier in May and June of last year in order to secure my release to pass unnoticed.

So far from proving ineffectual, the result of the measures taken at Washington was singularly effective. The best proof of the fact is that I was released on June 24. The arrival of the two squadrons at Tangier was indeed scarcely known at Fez before the Sultan ordered his officials to accede to all of Raisuli's terms. No less than four couriers were hurriedly sent to Tangier bearing duplicates, or replicas, of the Sultan's commands, and the delays which occurred after these dispatches reached Tangier were merely due to difficulties regarding the mode of execution of the Sultan's urgent orders.

Both the Sultan himself and his officials showed the utmost desire to secure my immediate release and that of my stepson, who shared my captivity.

The telegraphic statement from Paris may have intended to assert merely that the presence of the United States cruisers alone at Tangier could not have compelled our release by Raisuli unless that chieftain's conditions had been granted, or unless an armed force could have been sent up into the hills, in which case our lives would probably have been sacrificed.

As this telegram is worded, however, it constitutes a serious injustice to the effective procedure of the departments of State and of the Navy, acting under the energetic instructions of our much to be admired President, nor does it do justice to the good will displayed by the Sultan of Morocco and by his officials.

It would therefore ill become me to allow the statement as it stands to remain uncontradicted, since but for the prompt intervention of the United States authorities, I might still be a hostage among the Beni Arroze Mountains, near Tangier, instead of a sojourner, as I am at present, among the Berkshire Hills, of Massachusetts. Faithfully yours,

ION PERDICARIS.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 7, 1905.

## FIND WILL OF F. P. RINDGE.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—A dispatch to "The Tribune" from Los Angeles, Cal., says the will of Frederick P. Rindge was found yesterday among his private papers at his home. It leaves the entire estate, valued at $20,000,000, to his widow and three children, and appoints Mrs. Rindge as executrix, without bonds. The testament, which is short, was written on an ordinary sheet of note paper by Rindge himself.

## TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Patricia from Hamburg were:

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| Professor W. Krebs. | Mrs. Robert A. Palmer. |
| Dr. J. P. Morton. | Miss A. E. MacNutt. |
| Charles P. Norcross. | Miss Hester Orr. |

# *PRESIDENT ON A PICNIC.*

## *No Official Reports of Rioting at Tokio Received at Oyster Bay.*

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 7.—President Roosevelt and his family spent most of the day on a picnic at Lloyd's Neck. No visitors were received at Sagamore Hill, and Secretary Loeb did not take the official correspondence to the President's home until late in the evening. No word has been received here from the American representatives at Tokio, a fact which leads the officials to believe that the reports of rioting there have been somewhat exaggerated.

## DINNER FOR CAPTAIN M'LEAN.

Members of the Pennsylvania Society, taking advantage of the presence of the armored cruiser Pennsylvania in New-York Harbor, will give a dinner to Captain T. C. McLean, its commander, at the Waldorf-Astoria, next Thursday evening. In addition to Captain McLean, the guests on this occasion will be Lieutenant Commander T. C. Marsh, Lieutenant Commander F. M. Russell, Surgeon J. H. Urie, Paymaster Samuel Bryan and Rear Admiral J. T. Coghlan, commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

## POST FOR O'DONOVAN ROSSA IN CORK.

Cork, Sept. 7.—The County Council to-day unanimously elected O'Donovan Rossa to a clerical position at a salary of $500 a year, and decided to cable immediately asking him to return to Ireland and take up his duties.

## EDITORIAL REPARTEE.

From The Illustrated London News.

A friend of mine, a London editor, controls two daily papers and a farm in Warwickshire. There is a legend that the members of his staff who seek his special graces buy the editor's eggs. "Do you know," one of them, greatly daring, is reported to have said to him, "two of your eggs I had yesterday were not what you might call truly rural!" "Indeed!" said the editor, grimly. "And that article of yours in yesterday's issue didn't seem to me quite new laid!"

## AN AUDACIOUS SCHOOLBOY.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

The audacity of Warren Hastings as a Westminster schoolboy in carving his name beneath the clock on the western tower of the Abbey pales before the audacity of another Westminster schoolboy, who secreted himself in the Abbey in fulfilment of a wager that he would sleep in the Abbey, notwithstanding the report that the ghost of Bradshaw, the president of the court at the trial of Charles I, who, in the time of the commonwealth, occupied the deanery, haunted the building. He spent the night in the Abbey, and occupied his time in carving his name on the coronation chair, which bears to this day the following rudely cut inscription: "I, Peter Abbott, slept in this chair."

## SLIGHTLY SUPERFLUOUS.

From The Boston Herald.

The man of this story is a very light sleeper, one who is easily wakened, and who is a long time getting to sleep. In a Vermont hotel he had at last got sound asleep when a loud rap, repeated, woke him.

"What's wanted?"

"Package downstairs for you."

"Well, it can wait till morning, I suppose?"

The boy departed, and after a long time the man was sound asleep again, when there came another resounding knock at the door.

"Well, what is it now?" he inquired.

"'Taint for you, that package!"