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.
EMPIRE—8:20—De Lancey.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
FALY'S—8:15—The Catch of the Season.
GARDEN—8:20—The Bad Samaritan.
GARRICK—8:15—Candida.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Primrose Minstrels.
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.
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—The Duke of Duluth.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Mary and John.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8—The Prodigal Son.
NEW-YORK—8:15—The Ham Tree.
PROCTORS—FIFTH AVENUE—The Climbers—FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Vaudeville—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—Nathan Hale—TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—Strongheart.
WALLACK'S—8:20—Easy Dawson.
WEST END—8:15—Babes in Toyland.

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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.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Conditions in Baku are reported improved, but the revolt is spreading in the country districts; a prince was murdered at Giro. ═══ A general strike began at Warsaw owing to the execution of a Socialist leader; Cossacks and infantry are patrolling the streets. ═══ Following the discovery of a store of arms on an island at the northern end of the Gulf of Bosnia, a steamer loaded with guns and cartridges was blown up off the Finnish coast to escape capture. ═══ Dispatches from Norway indicate that negotiations with Sweden have reached a deadlock. ═══ Advices from Tokio say that the city is quiet, though the opposition papers continue harshly to criticise the government. ═══ General Ovanovski has been appointed by General Linevitch to discuss on September 13 with the Japanese representative the terms of an armistice. ═══ The British Admiralty has decided to provide stores of oil at the principal home ports for use as fuel on warships.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department received news from China that proposed reforms for that empire might be tested first in Manchuria. ═══ It was said at Washington that Congress would be asked at its next session to reduce the duty on Russian sugar in return for the Czar's curtailment of the tariff on American goods.

CITY.—Stocks rallied after early weakness. ═══ A car on a 9th-ave. elevated train fell from the structure on a sharp curve, caused twelve deaths and injuries to about fifty persons. ═══ A convention of Equitable agents began at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. ═══ Commissioner McAdoo issued a statement defending the Police Department, in which he said there was no "graft" among the members of the force. ═══ Theodore P. Shonts emphatically denied the statements of Mr. Holley, of the Frank S. De Ronde Company, that the Panama roofing contracts had been awarded improperly. ═══ Mayor McClellan returned to the city and refused to discuss politics.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lower, 64.

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.

RUSSIA'S TARIFF CONCESSIONS.

The Russian government has undoubtedly chosen the "psychological moment" for announcing its intention to abolish the discriminating duties levied since March 9, 1901, on certain classes of American imports. The revocation of these duties will be pleasantly associated with the signing on American soil of the Russo-Japanese treaty. Russia's concession will naturally be regarded as a thank offering—a grateful recognition of the friendly service done by President Roosevelt in paving the way for the Portsmouth conference. By happily timing the abandonment of an unjust retaliatory policy the Czar manifests at once his good will toward the United States and extricates himself from a position which his advisers think no longer tenable. This is good diplomacy and shrewd business sense. No more favorable opportunity could have been contrived for acknowledging and repairing the error made in subjecting American imports into Russia to discriminating duties; and the tact and good feeling with which reparation has been offered will make a striking appeal to American sentiment. We admire the courage to confess a blunder in policy; and the St. Petersburg government's frank concession will go far toward restoring the concord in our commercial relations with Russia interrupted by the retaliatory tariff edict of 1901.

The United States has always held that that edict was based on a misconstruction of treaty law and facts. The Dingley tariff act provided that, in addition to other duties on sugar, a countervailing duty should be laid to offset any export bounty granted by a foreign government. Russia had in force laws which regulated the production and sale of sugar and stimulated its export. The authorities at St. Petersburg insisted that no bounty was allowed directly, and that Russian sugar coming here was entitled to enter without paying the countervailing duty. Our Treasury experts were disposed to hold that Russian sugar was in reality bounty fed, and therefore subject to the additional tax. In deference to Russia's representations the collection of a countervailing duty was for a time suspended. But other European beet sugar countries protested against what they called discrimination in favor of Russia, and urged that the countervailing duty be reimposed on the ground that Russia, too, paid bounties.

Secretary Gage felt compelled to restore the countervailing duty, and his decision was then appealed from in the interest of the Russian importers. The Supreme Court of the United States sustained the Secretary's view; and so far as our own administration was concerned the question was settled. But Russia would not accept the verdict of the Supreme Court, and tried to bring this country to terms by imposing special discriminating duties on certain classes of American imports. An international beet sugar conference, held at Brussels, subsequently decided that Russia did in effect pay bounties. Yet in spite of this vindication of American policy the retaliatory rates on American products were kept in force.

Our government has constantly protested against the Russian embargo. It has striven to prove to the St. Petersburg authorities that the discriminating duties were unjustified. It has, however, refrained from fomenting a general tariff war, preferring to trust to persuasion and to Russia's amenability to reason for a satisfactory solution. The appeal to reason has finally been successful; for the Czar's representative here, M. Witte, now announces that the retaliatory duties were laid "in consequence of a misunderstanding in the interpretation of the most "favored nation clause" of our present commercial treaty, and Russia promises to admit American products at the rates now levied on the products of other countries. This is all the United States asks or has asked. We seek no tariff quarrels with European nations, and are ready to give them in our markets equal and impartial treatment. It is gratifying to find our good faith in that respect now freely conceded by a nation which four years ago challenged our tariff policy as grossly prejudiced and unfair.

"HONEST GRAFT."

Plunkitt has certainly scored. Every age and cause should have its interpreter and poet, and Tammany has at last found one in the sage of the courthouse shoe cleaning stand. What Whittier and Lowell were to the anti-slavery movement Plunkitt is to the embattled braves who rule this city. He interprets to themselves and to the world their thought, reveals their point of view and voices their better aspirations. Some of them, of course, fall below the standard set by his song. Their taste is for rude stealing and dirty blackmail. Their tendency is to "monkey with the Penal Code." But Plunkitt, heaven born seer, tells them of a better way, warns them of the dangers of those who stray from the safe path to prosperity, and in immortal phrases sings the glories of "honest graft."

"Honest graft!" That was a stroke of genius. It is illuminating to the last degree. It carries conviction. It exactly describes the undisguised programme of Tammany Hall. It perfectly characterizes the administration which Mayor McClellan has given us for two years, and hopes to continue. Mr. McClellan is a gentleman. Nobody believes that he ever touched a dishonest penny, or that he would permit any subordinate to touch a dishonest penny if it fell in his way to know it. But Mr. McClellan stands for a theory of government built up especially to serve the purpose of the "grafter." It is a government by, of and for "honest graft," and evidently Mr. McClellan is content that it should be so. We may for the moment dismiss consideration of the more vulgar forms of "graft" which are carried on by "monkeying with the Penal Code"; of the bribery which permits high toned merchants who were so angry because they couldn't do business under Mayor Low to choke the sidewalks in violation of ordinances; of the payments which shut the eyes of building and tenement house inspectors; of the police blackmail, about the distribution of which our neighbor, "The New-York World," makes some interesting statements. Dismissing such "dishonest graft," which even Plunkitt does not defend, and taking Tammany on its own showing, we have a vast machine organized for the production and distribution of graft.

The purpose of government under Tammany is not to serve the people in general and give everybody a fair chance, but to enrich the few. The insiders must have the "graft," and they have learned that it is good policy in the long run to make it "honest graft." Accordingly the powers of administration are used to get the Murphy firm fat contracts. It is all perfectly legal, of course! No bribes are asked. But franchises don't go through till the right contractor for the work is discovered. Corporations which have made suitable terms with the unofficial boss get what they want from the official representatives of the boss. The town is full of opportunities for "honest graft," for special privileges conferred on favorites by city officials to the disadvantage of the public, and still without any violation of the criminal law. And this is considered perfectly honest and proper by Tammany. Evidence of it is passed by without notice by Mayor McClellan, as something which it is no part of his duty to correct. Confront him with unescapable evidence that a subordinate has been "monkeying with the Penal Code" and he would take action. But complain that Tammany officials promote "honest graft," and he would probably be inclined to ask you what you thought Tammany was for. And he would be right. Tammany is for "honest graft." It has been so avowedly, and the people elected it because there was a widespread demand for "honest graft" among the public service corporations, the tenement house owners, the liquor dealers, the contractors and the pious merchants who could not rent room enough behind the building line for their business.

Now, we do not expect any of these believers in "honest graft" to go back on their own interests. But how do the ordinary citizens who have to pay gas bills swollen by "honest graft," to put up with inadequate transportation facilities in the interests of "honest graft," to take their cases before courts where appointments are "honest graft," to stumble over boxes put on the sidewalk by "honest graft," to put up with thefts because of the absorption of the police in "honest graft," to work hard all their lives while the power of their government is used suddenly to enrich Murphy and his friends enormously by means of "honest graft"—how do they like it? "Honest graft" was the method by which Croker worked "for his own pocket all the time." Mayor McClellan was put in power to furnish this "honest graft" to those behind him. He has done it with great dignity and charm and personal cleanness. He has discountenanced any "monkeying with the Penal Code," for which, as Plunkitt says, there is no excuse with such rich "graft" as is lying round for the enrichment of the man skilled in "honest grafting."

AN INTERESTING JERSEY CONTEST.

Essex County, N. J., will be, this afternoon and evening, the scene of an interesting contest. Under the laws there political primaries are conducted by the regular election officers and much after the fashion of the annual elections. To-day from 1 to 9 o'clock the primaries will be held, Democrats voting in one box for convention delegates, etc., while Republicans use a separate one.

The interest in New-Jersey's premier county is centred wholly on the Republican side, because a David has come forth to give battle to a Goliath. Mr. Everett Colby, thrice Assemblyman, has entered the lists to overthrow Major Carl Lentz, who has been for a dozen years chairman of the Republican County Committee and undoubtedly one of the most forceful personalities in the state. By experience and observation Mr. Colby reached the conclusion that the major's "bossism" was inimical to the public welfare, and consequently hurtful to the Republican party. Furthermore, he became convinced that the major's attitude toward equal taxation, perpetual franchises and other matters affecting corporations did not represent the real sentiment of the Republican voters in Essex County. How far Mr. Colby is right or wrong in the latter contention will be determined to-day. The citizens of that county have no excuse for ignorance or indifference. For several months Mr. Colby has traversed the whole county expounding his views. He has been all about Newark, the Oranges, Bloomfield and Montclair telling the people frankly what he knows and thinks concerning bossism, how unwise he believes it to be to give away forever franchises for public utilities, and insisting that corporate and private property should be taxed alike.

How far Mr. Colby's assertions, arguments and illustrations have moved the voters remains to be seen. Possibly he has sown the seeds for an upheaval such as New-Jersey has not known in many years, but frankness compels the acknowledgment that there is no outward sign of anything of that kind. It remains to be added, however, that the quiet, thinking voters are likely to attend the primaries in larger numbers than ever before, and they are not proclaiming their intentions from the housetops.

No matter what the outcome may be, Mr. Colby will have done a real service to his party. The Republican party is owned by no man, and it is strictly within the right of the most loyal and devoted of its followers to make a fight for the purpose of putting the party right from his point of view on public questions of vital moment. It is for the rank and file of the party to pronounce the verdict and then for loyal disputants to acquiesce.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD DISASTER.

For the first time in the history of the elevated roads in this city a car in operation has been hurled to the street, injuring a large number of passengers and causing thus far twelve deaths. Had such an accident happened twenty or twenty-five years ago it would have caused little surprise. Coming as it did after a long period of immunity, it certainly was unexpected.

The disaster happened at the junction of the 9th-ave. line and the link connecting it with the 6th-ave. road. The train which was wrecked was bound southward and was intended to remain on the main line, but the switch at that point was set so as to divert it into 53d-st., and the motorman disregarded the signal which should have warned him against such a mistake. In consequence he struck the switch at a high rate of speed. The first car went around the curve in safety, but the next two were derailed, one of them falling to the street from the elevated structure. The other came near doing so, and had it fallen also the catalogue of injuries to passengers would doubtless have been twice as long.

The impression prevailed for a time yesterday that the switchman might have been at fault. The Interborough officials, however, declare that the disks on the front of the approaching train led him to believe that it was destined to 6th-ave. It is also denied that he attempted to change the switch after the train had started around the curve. It does not appear, therefore, that the switchman was in any way to blame. For the motorman, on the other hand, it is hard to find any excuse. He seems to have set the wrong signals himself, and then to have overlooked the switch signals, which should have shown him his mistake.

The public is justified in asking whether the Interborough company was altogether blameless in the matter. Shortly after the 3d-ave. elevated road was first put in operation an accident happened at 42d-st. which was more suggestive than serious. Thereupon it was decided not to run any trains through to the Grand Central Station, but to transfer passengers by a shuttle train. Had that plan been adopted, however, at both ends of the 53d-st. link, on the West Side, passengers on the West Side lines would have been subjected to an enormous amount of inconvenience. It is not clear that yesterday's disaster was due to a failure on the part of the management to adopt reasonable precautions.

A TRIP FOR THE ENGINEERS.

Five hundred water supply engineers will gather in this city on Wednesday to discuss typhoid and its prevention. They come at a favorable time for themselves and the city. Besides reading papers, they are going to do a little sightseeing, and no doubt for one of their trips would be glad to inspect that part of the Croton watershed which threatens New-York with typhoid all the time.

If Commissioner Oakley is not yet satisfied that the drainage of the village of Mount Kisco, the character of which we have hitherto described, threatens the health of this city, he can probably get some much needed light by taking a few of these experts up to that village and asking them what they think of outhouses and pigsties hanging over a tributary to Croton Lake, and what they think of the natural drainage of a thriving village as an element of a city's water supply. He does not seem to get any light on the situation from his own unaided intelligence, nor is he able to discover any interest in the accounts of conditions given in different newspapers. But even if it is only as a matter of pride in his skill at purveying fairly safe water with such an unhealthy spot in the watershed, he ought to take the waterworks engineers up to visit the scene of his triumph.

And certainly they would be glad to go. If New-York has found a harmless way to season its water with sewage they ought to know it. For years they have been under the impression that it was necessary to clear away stables and cesspools and other things of that sort from the drainage area of waterworks, at least if there was no filtration plant. If now the New-York authorities can show them watercourses that serve the useful purpose of draining stable yards and likewise contribute without the interposition of filters to quench thirst, they may conclude to revise their sanitary theories. They may decide that their elaborate precautions are unnecessary. Possibly the hamlets and farm buildings which formerly dotted the shores of Croton Lake were recklessly destroyed. Perhaps the money used to clear up other parts of the watershed was wasted, and the conditions allowed to persist at Mount Kisco are all right. If so, every water supply engineer in the country wants to know it, and the convention should visit Mount Kisco in a body and hold an inquest on this important matter of sanitary science.

TURBINES FOR THE NAVY.

A rumor that the prevalent opinion in Washington regarding steam turbines is less favorable now than it was a few months ago has attracted attention on both sides of the Atlantic. "The Iron Age," of this city, recently expressed the conviction that a hasty decision concerning the new type of engine would be "ill advised"; and now "The Shipping World," of London, echoes the sentiment, and declares that the German criticisms, which are held responsible for the alleged change of attitude of the United States Navy Department, "have all been met with more or less completeness."

It is not improbable that the belief that the American government has reached an adverse decision is merely an extreme interpretation of delay for further observation. Besides, it is quite possible that the objections offered to the steam turbine by Germans, both for their navy and their merchant marine, are in some measure inspired by prejudice against a British invention. Naval officials and shipbuilders in this country occupy a much more disinterested position, and their judgment is likely to be based on well established facts. Already there is at their disposal a considerable sum of information. Nearly a dozen boats propelled by turbines are now in service in the English Channel and the Irish Sea; two are running on the Clyde and one on Lake Ontario; four ply regularly between ports in the Persian Gulf and India; one went out from Scotland to New-Zealand a year ago and is doing good work in the Southern Hemisphere, and two ships, much bigger and similarly equipped, have this year been added to the fleet of the Allan Line. Moreover, there is now in the British navy no end of torpedo boat destroyers having turbine engines; and at least one cruiser provided with them has for a year or more been demonstrating her superiority over sister ships in which the old type of machinery was retained.

Without waiting for more light the British Admiralty a few weeks ago decided to introduce Parsons engines into the biggest two battleships ever authorized by any government in the world. With even less data from which to draw conclusions the Cunard company determined to put them into three vessels, two of which are expected to develop twenty-five knots, a rate of speed unprecedented in the merchant marine. The third, the Carmania, is the mate of the Caronia in all respects but one—her motive machinery—and she is now nearly ready for her trial. The Allan Line ships, the Victorian and the Virginian, have a displacement of about seventeen thousand tons, which is a trifle more than that of the St. Louis and the St. Paul, and a trifle less than that of the Campania and the Lucania. In weight, though not in size, they almost equal the latest battleships ordered by Great Britain. The Carmania, fully loaded, will displace nearly thirty thousand tons, and in bulk will be a match for the monster Oceanic. When a comparison is possible between the qualities of this new liner and those of the Caronia, which has been running for several months, the world will obtain a highly instructive object lesson.

The police seem to be still somewhat derelict in giving protection to the United States mail.

For the information of some of our contemporaries, both in and out of the city, we note that Mr. James McKeen is not the assistant counsel of the Armstrong committee. He and Mr. Hughes are joint counsel of equal rank, and, being the senior in years, his name appears first on the official papers of the committee.

Governor Pennypacker says that reformers in politics are a disturbing element. In Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, there are politicians whose choicest ideal is simply to be let alone.

Judge Aspinall, of Kings County, does well to call the grand jury's attention to the increase of vice and crime among the undisciplined children of the city. While crimes of mature men and women decrease gradually, those of boys and girls just growing up increase.

Tammany finds it hard work to make "goo goo" eyes at Jerome, but if there is anything in it for the organization it may be depended upon to rise to the occasion.

"The Boston Herald" gravely tells us that "the Treasury officials at Washington look for "a deficit for the year of about $50,000,000." Possibly "The Herald" has also discovered some people at the capital looking for green cheese in the moon.

Mayor McClellan and Commissioner McAdoo are both back, and recent events in the annals of the city indicate that they returned not a day too soon—perhaps a few weeks late.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The word "smog" has been added to the language, to describe the combination of smoke and fog which so often darkens London streets.

A New Position.—"Is your son going to play football this year?"

"No; he'll be the left end on the Glee Club."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Balloonists say that birds' flight is limited to 1,315 feet above the surface of the earth.

Th' mon that tells yez not t' worry has eyther just got through wid a hob uv worryin' or is about t' begin ut.—(Baltimore American.

At Strohbeck, Prussian Saxony, chess is a part of the regular school curriculum, and every boy and girl carries a board and men.

HIDDEN POWER.

They said "his weakness was his strength"—
Such mystic words as these
Confused me, till I found, at length,
He loved Limburger cheese
—(Cleveland World-News.

An ingenious electric train bulletin has been installed by the Chicago and Alton Railway Company in a number of its stations, and in some of the principal hotels in cities and towns through which its trains run. The device resembles a clock in appearance, a hand moves on a dial and indicates whether the train is on time, or, if not, how many hours or minutes it is late. All these bulletins in one town act simultaneously and indicate the same fact. The operator at the station controls them all, using a device similar to a telegraph instrument controlled by a telegraph key.

THE SWORD OF YAMATO.

The Land of the Rising Sun
Wields a wonderful sword;
In days distraught its blade was wrought—
Hammers of strife gave it fiery life
While the forge of the centuries roared.

Yamato's sons with this sword in hand
Grow heedless of wounds or woe.
Through the thick of the fight its blazing light
Burns a flaring path—the warrior's swath—
Hewing their way to the foe.

Those who follow Yamato's sword
With laurels of glory are wreathed.
Their emblem of might is our guerdon of right;
War will not cease—there shall be no peace,
Till Yamato's sword is sheathed.
—(Edwin Emerson, jr., in Sunset.

Many women resent the familiarity practised by streetcar conductors in bolstering them against a jerk of the car, in preventing their alighting from a car or in requesting them to "step lively," etc. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, tells of a woman of this class who was rather morbid on the subject. One day, when the motorman was putting on brakes and slowing up, she arose, and the conductor shouted, "Wait, leddy, until the car stops." "Don't address me, sir, as lady," she indignantly replied. "Beg your pardon, ma'am," replied the conductor, "but all of us is liable to make mistakes."

What Causes Cures.—"Has Bixton much faith in homeopathy?" "I should say so. Last summer when he had an attack of hay fever he married a grass widow."—(Pittsburg Dispatch.

A correspondent reports that everything is cricket in London now. In the cricket season many men cannot take up a stick or an umbrella without putting themselves into a position as though they were standing before the wickets. Men are seen in shops and restaurants seizing sticks and umbrellas, and quite unconsciously have a game of cricket on their own account, until they are reminded that to flourish weapons in the open is a most unsafe proceeding. The domination and the tyranny of cricket is like the tyranny of some all-pervading popular refrain. You cannot get away from it. It buzzes and it hums at every street corner.

GET TO WORK.

If the skies look dull to you,
Get to work;
If the atmosphere is blue,
Get to work.
Fostering your discontent
Will not pay the landlord's rent,
Will not gain for you a cent—
Get to work.

Brooding doesn't help your cause,
Get to work;
Nothing gained by picking flaws,
Get to work.
Weak are trampled by the strong?
You a victim of man's wrong?
"Stand the storm, it won't be long"—
Get to work.

If success shall come you must
Get to work;
There's no other way but just
Get to work.
It may yield not wealth nor fame;
Much or little, just the same,
If you perish you'll die game—
Get to work.
—(Nebraska State Journal.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

A number of well known people were in town yesterday, some to take possession of their houses in the city for the season, and others on their way to their country homes. Among those seen were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who goes to her place at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson for the fall; Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. W. Goadby Loew, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester, of Baltimore; Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Mrs. Charles A. Childs.

Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, who have been in the Adirondacks and Canada since leaving Newport, are booked to sail to-day for England on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. M. Witte and the other members of the Russian peace commission, with the exception of Baron Rosen, take their departure by the same boat.

Among those due here this afternoon on board the Baltic are Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who in his stay abroad has been entertained by the Kaiser, at Wilhelmshohe, and by Prime Minister Arthur J. Balfour in London, has visited President Loubet at the Elysée, at Paris, and has been invested with honorary degrees by several of the old British universities.

William G. Duer, father of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele are also passengers on the Baltic.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Miss Corinne Douglas Robinson, who have been spending the summer at Bar Harbor, will return this week to their country place at Orange.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Duncan Emmett have gone to Hot Springs, Va. Mrs. Emmett was Miss Josephine Drexel.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb and Miss Frederica Webb, whose marriage to Ralph Pulitzer is set for next month, will go to-morrow from their place in the Adirondacks to Shelburne Farms, their country seat in Vermont, where the wedding will take place.

Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes, who arrived on Saturday from Europe, where they have been since their marriage last spring, have left town for Lenox to stay with Mr. and Mrs. George Griswold Haven. Mrs. Wickes was formerly Miss Marion Haven.

Colonel and Mrs. William Jay have likewise arrived from abroad and gone to their country place at Katonah, N. J.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have, by the desire of the King, been included in the house party invited to meet him by Lord and Lady Saville at Rufford Abbey this week for the Doncaster races.

Much sympathy is expressed here for the Countess Charles de Galliffet, daughter of Frederick W. Stevens and sister of Mrs. Frederick H. Allen, of Bolton Priory, Pelham Manor, N. Y. For the countess, who has frequently visited America since her marriage, not only lost her husband a fortnight ago through an operation for appendicitis, but all of her children are now suffering from the same malady, and two of them, indeed, are reported by cable to be dying. The Count de Galliffet was a son of General the Marquis de Galliffet, ex-Minister of War in France, and the countess's mother was formerly Miss Adele Sampson, who, after the dissolution of her union to Frederick W. Stevens, married Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, Duc de Dino, from whom she is now divorced.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have left Newport for Hot Springs, Va., and will stay for a few days at East Walliston on the way.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas have arrived in town from Newport. Mrs. Thomas is still far from well and, although convalescent, has not yet recovered from her illness of the summer.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, according to present arrangements, will remain at Newport for some weeks longer, and may keep The Breakers open until the end of October.

Mrs. Frederick Bull will go this week to Hot Springs, Va., and Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are likewise expected there this week.

Miss Alice Babcock, who has been staying in the Adirondacks with Mrs. Henry B. Livingston, has rejoined her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Babcock, at their place at Lawrence, where her marriage to Henry Rogers Winthrop will take place next month.

Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt, with Miss Sarah and Miss Eleanor Hewitt, who arrived in town on Saturday from Europe, has gone to her country place at Ringwood, N. J., where she will spend the fall. Her house in town, the only one provided with a private theatre, will be the scene of a number of entertainments this winter.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 11.—There was little going on in Newport to-day of a social nature, much of the time of the cottagers being occupied with the dog show and the autumn exhibit of the Newport Horticultural Society. Both were held at the Casino and were largely attended. Part of the afternoon was spent in viewing the sights about town, it being the first day of the Old Home Week celebration, and this evening parties were made up to see the various illuminations.

The largest social affair of the day was the dinner given this evening at Bythesea by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. W. Dickins. The admiral is in command of the coast squadron. The table decorations were red, white and blue flowers. A pleasing feature of the affair was the use of the service presented to Commodore M. G. Perry by the citizens of New-York and Boston in appreciation of his services in connection with the treaty between the United States and Japan, the service having been bequeathed to Perry Belmont, a grandson of the commodore. There were about thirty guests at the dinner, including the commanding officers of the ships in the harbor, Mayor Boyle and city officials.

A luncheon was given this afternoon by Mrs. Peter D. Martin at the Pinard cottage.

This evening Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt entertained at dinner at Sandy Point Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman have closed their Newport season and have left here for Hot Springs in their automobile.

Mrs. Victor Sorchan, who has spent the summer in Europe, has returned to Newport and opened her villa for the fall months.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will close their Newport season to-morrow, and will go to their place at Staatsburg for the autumn.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Sept. 11.—As it was a delightful day Sunday, many who came out here on Saturday remained over till to-day. Dinners and luncheons were given by nearly every cottager, and many well known persons were entertained. The rooms at the clubhouse have all been taken for the latter part of September, and Tuxedo promises to be gay.

Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, of England, were entertained at the A. T. French villa over Sunday, where several cottagers were invited to meet them at a dinner last night in their honor. Among the guests were Mrs. F. O. French and others. Lord and Lady Cheylesmore sail for Europe on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard also entertained a large party at Keewaydin last night. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Monoure Robinson, Miss Merriam and others. Dinners were also given by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller and Mr. and Mrs. H. Vogel.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, jr., who are now at Hot Springs, will arrive at the Lord cottage next week for the autumn, and Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Keech will open their new Tuxedo villa. Others who will arrive this week are Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. P. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane.

Madison Grant, who arrived at the club on Saturday, entertained a party at dinner and over Sunday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Campbell, Mrs. Henry J. English and De Forest Grant. A local golf tournament was played to-day which caused much interest. The entry list was a large one, including P. Lorillard, jr., Peter Kent, J. C. Lord, J. G. Douglas, Bertram Cruger and others. The cup was won by Clarence Pell after an evenly contested match.

Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Worden, who passed the summer at Bar Harbor, have arrived at the clubhouse. Other arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Cunningham, of Cincinnati; Miss Tolfree, J. C. Waterbury, J. Fred Tams, R. T. Varnum and Mr. and Mrs. William A. Campbell.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 11.—Rain this afternoon interrupted the social programme in the Berkshires. The annual tennis tournament at the Stockbridge Casino was postponed, and the coon hunt arranged for this evening was called off. A concert at Windyside, the country place of Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, this afternoon, however, brought out a large audience, and Miss Jane Olmstead, of New-York, pianist, and Nikoloff Tokoloff, violinist, gave a recital.

The tennis trophies offered by Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia for women's tennis doubles at Wheatleigh were won by Miss Sloane and Miss Barnes.

David Wolfe Bishop, who has been spending a month at Interlaken, sailed to-day for Paris, where he will live. Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt F. Bishop are expected to arrive at Interlaken soon. They have been on the Continent since last winter.

Miss Goodman has issued invitations for a luncheon at Yokun Cottage on Wednesday.

Ernest A. Thomson won the Maplewood Cup at the Country Club of Pittsfield on Saturday afternoon.

The Berkshire Automobile Club, of Pittsfield, will meet to-morrow to take action on the vote of the Lenox Selectmen, to close certain roads to automobilists. The club intends to protest to the State Highway Commission against the action of the Selectmen.

Miss Lorraine Roosevelt, daughter of J. West Roosevelt, of Oyster Bay, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sedgwick, in Stockbridge.

Colonel William C. Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War, is a guest of Mrs. Henry Sanger at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. J. B. Thomas, J. B. Thomas, jr., and E. M. Lockwood, of New-York, who have been in Lenox for the horse show festivities, started to-day for Simsbury, Conn.

Lewis M. Norwood and Miss Norwood, of New-York, who have been in Lenox for the summer, started to-day for their house in town.

Others who went to New-York to-day were Anson Phelps Stokes, jr., Eric B. Dahlgren and Frank K. Sturgis.

Mr. and Mrs. Walton C. Stokes, of New-York, started to-day for Cooperstown, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart and party, who have been in the White Mountains, will arrive in Lenox to-morrow for the remainder of the week. They are travelling in automobiles.

A memorial service for President McKinley will be held in the Hotel Aspinwall on Thursday evening. Members of the Troy Vocal Society will sing, and it is expected that Secretary Bonaparte and Garret A. Hobart will make addresses.

To-day's arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall include Mr. and Mrs. E. L. De Forest and Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Bowden, New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Pierce, Providence.

At the Maplewood, in Pittsfield, are Mrs. F. Y. Crowell, Mrs. C. E. Crowell, Mrs. J. Crowell and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fitch, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. R. Smith, East Orange, and Mr. and Mrs. Burgoyne Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. George Craigie Foster, Mrs. H. B. Ives and Miss Ives, New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams entertained this evening at a dinner given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, of New-York.

M. LOUBET AT MANOEUVRES.

French President Gives Cordial Welcome to American Officers.

Chateau Brienne, Sept. 11.—President Loubet reached the field of the army manœuvres to-day, and received a notable welcome from the assembled generals and troops. Accompanied by the Minister of War, M. Berteau, and General Brugère, the President went in the theatre of operations. At Ville-Hardouin the President met Lieutenant General Adna R. Chaffee, Brigadier General J. Franklin Bell, Brigadier General William Crozier and their staffs. The Americans were presented to M. Loubet, who said France was glad to receive the mission, and thus acknowledged America's reception of the French military mission which attended the Rochambeau exercises. General Chaffee, in reply, paid a tribute to the splendid organization and equipment of the French army.

M. Loubet bestowed many decorations on the French officers, including the Cross of the Legion of Honor on Captain Fournier, the French military attaché at Washington.

LEAVES $10,500 TO CHARITIES.

The will of Mrs. Eleanor B. Saunders, who