

About People and Social Incidents.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, N. J., July 9.—Mrs. Hamilton Fish... The morning concert at the Casino began today...

AT SAGAMORE HILL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Oyster Bay, July 9.—President Roosevelt spent a restful day about Sagamore Hill...

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Clarence H. Mackay will sail to-day for Europe... Mrs. Augustus Kuntze and Mrs. Karl W. Neuhoff will start on Saturday next for Rockland, Me.

W. K. Vanderbilt is cruising with his brother Frederick... Count and Countess della Gherardesca are staying with Mrs. E. J. Berwin at Newport.

Mrs. Augustus Kuntze and Mrs. Karl W. Neuhoff will start on Saturday next for Rockland, Me... Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Beckman will leave their place on Long Island to-morrow for Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sargent Cram have sailed for England on board the Lucania... Mrs. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor, who arrived from Europe on Sunday, will go shortly to Isleboro, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, who have been at Southampton, Long Island, have gone to the Adirondacks for the summer... Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin have gone to Tuxedo for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Graeme Scott have sailed from England for New York... Mr. and Mrs. Ernest G. Fabbri will sail from Europe for New York on July 12.

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itself thus to be transformed into a Tom Tiddler's Ground.

The Cannon and Doolittle booms are said to be making headway in Illinois and Iowa, respectively. Their friends claim that either could set the prairie afire.

The fatalities to date of the battle of the Fourth of July number fifty-three, with a prospect that the death roll will be largely increased when full reports are in.

Drafts on Niagara River for the development of power by Americans, at least, are now probable only when the Secretary of War has granted a formal license.

Exceptionally hard wood, imported from Japan, is to be tried for railway ties in Mexico. When the cost of transportation across the Pacific is added to the cost of the material it is doubtful if the ties will prove cheaper than steel ones.

With the resumption of the Presidency by Castro Venezuela will resume her former place as a news center. There is always "something doing" when President Castro is at the helm.

The late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the most famous temperance advocate in England, was the target of the political wit. During his last campaign for Parliament Sir Wilfrid was greeted as a "perigrinating pump handle," "an old cracked teapot," "a consecrated mollycoddle," "a washed out water party," "a pop bottle pump orator," "the apostle of slops," "a maudlin mountebank" and "a buffed-up old fellow."

Ready for a Test.—"Do you think that absence really makes the heart grow fonder?" inquired the young man who was not a particularly welcome caller.

"I have never given the matter much consideration," replied the girl. "Suppose you stay away for five or six years and we'll see."

The socialist citizens of Paris were greatly shocked the other day to see workmen putting up an altar in the Musee Guise. How could the state, after the Separation Law, pay for the erection of an altar? They discovered that the altar was not to be used for religious services, but only as an exhibit of rare seventeenth century carving.

What made Columbus think the world was round, the class declares. "Because in dealings with the world you find it is not square."

Have you ever heroes much in mind? "No, but I have a dear friend who has." "Oh, yes; and that's one reason why we all do Paul Revere."

Pray, how came Washington to be called the Father of his Country? "Because he cut through the very first 'Began to cut things down.'"

Can you tell, when his cake was dough, why traitors would not eat it? "He had good cause to be benighted. He was a married man."

What bird is noted as the first to wing electric light? "The crow." "Into the clouds? Or any case one; Ben Franklin's little kite."

When signers brave defied King George with patriotic calm. "Why did their spirits rise? 'Because they were with their Uncle Sam.'"

And when the siege of New Orleans the British set about. "Why did their spirits sink? 'Because Old Jackson baled them out.'"

What battle of the Civil War? "When that strife had begun. 'When the smoke of battle hid the stars? 'The battle of Bull Run.'"

What present the United States? "To Panama has made? 'When it despaired of a canal. 'Labor is the key.'"

Why does the money of our land Show cause its worth to trust? "Because the image on our coin Is all head—no tail."

Thirteen hours is now the record for waiting in France, and belongs to an Italian. Ten competitors, including several energetic children, started dancing in Paris recently at 1 a. m. At 5 the last child had dropped down from exhaustion and was put, none too soon, to bed.

Old Bus Horse (to his companions after sadly contemplating one of the new automobile buses): "I tell you over and over again that all this wouldn't have happened if we'd only had the sense to form a labor union."

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture tells a story of a Connecticut farmhand's methods of weather prophesy.

"This farmhand believed he could foretell the weather infallibly," said Secretary Wilson. "On a walk with me one afternoon a frog croaked, and he said: 'We will have clear weather for twenty-four hours. When a frog croaks in the afternoon you may be sure of two days of sun.'"

"We walked on, and in twenty minutes or so a heavy shower came up, and we were both drenched to the skin."

"You are a fine weather prophet," said I, as we hurried homeward through the downpour. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself."

"Oh, well," said the farmhand, "the frog lied. It's his business, and he's responsible for the morals of that particular frog."

Easing His Conscience.—The Rev. Mr. Goodman (speaking himself in mirror-Caroline): "I don't really believe I ought to wear this wig. It looks like living a lie."

No trouble you.—Bless your heart, Avery, don't let that trouble you. That wig will never fool anybody for one moment.—Chicago Tribune.

A JAPANESE WIZARD. From The Dundee Advertiser. Japan is the land of jugglers, and fashionable Japanese always have them at any large entertainments.

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stands a little plough, made of finely tempered steel taken from the blades of swords once used in battle in our Civil War. The universal peace of which it is emblematic still belongs to the future, but we cannot doubt that what has been done in the presence of that interesting memorial will contribute materially to such a consummation.

Secretary Taft's speech yesterday before the Republican State Convention in North Carolina deserves attention because it sets forth very candidly the real reasons for Republican impotence in many sections of the South and presents convincingly the grounds on which the South, in its own interest, should sustain and endorse an administration with aims and policies like President Roosevelt's.

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As already suggested, it may turn out that Mount St. Elias has a greater elevation than the peak which the Duke of the Abruzzi reached last month. At any rate, four or five exploring parties have made more brilliant records than he. Sir Martin Conway stood 22,600 feet above the sea (on Pioneer Peak in the Himalayas) in 1892, and nearly equalled that performance by the subsequent ascent of Illimani, in Bolivia. Accompanied by a famous Swiss guide, Zurbriggen, Fitzgerald (who had had much experience as a mountaineer in New Zealand) started to climb Aconcagua, in the Andes, in 1897.

When success was almost within his grasp Fitzgerald succumbed to exhaustion, but his companion pushed on to the very top, and thus attained a height of at least 23,080 feet. Dr. and Mrs. William H. Workman, of Worcester, Mass., were in the Himalayas in 1900, 1902 and 1903. In the last mentioned year Mrs. Workman came within thirty-two feet of matching Sir Martin Conway's achievement, and the doctor himself reached an altitude of 23,394 feet.

It is agreeable to know that the revolution in Guatemala, which was begun with so confident a flourish of triumphal trumpets, is apparently "petting out" and bids fair very soon to be a thing of the past, and that steps are being taken in a practical way to restore the friendly relations between Guatemala and Salvador, which were disturbed by Salvadoran sympathy with the insurgents.

That is to be said not in a partisan way, though we might naturally and properly sympathize with the government rather than with insurgents against it, but because there was perceptible no promise of profit in the success of the revolt. Despite all that has been said against him, the preponderance of evidence is that President Estrada Cabrera is, on the whole, a better chief executive than Central American states have generally had, and it would seem to be for the welfare of that country that he should remain in office until the end of his lawful term.

So far as the restoration of amity and confidence with Salvador is concerned, that should not prove a difficult task. We recall that something less than two years ago there was an international conference of Central American states at Corinto, Nicaragua, at which all the republics save Costa Rica and Panama were represented. At that conference resolutions were adopted declaring that the maintenance of peace was the chief object of the governments represented, that they would strictly comply with all their international compacts, that they would especially discourage insurrections, on the ground that such movements were the work of selfish egotists, of personal enemies of the existing officers of state or of unbalanced minds, and that thus no scheme of discord, subversive attempt or suggestion which should tend to break the loyal friendship existing among them should receive any support from any of them.

To those resolutions the representatives of Guatemala and Salvador subscribed. It is to be assumed they are still held to be binding and valid. If momentarily, under any untoward influence, any state has departed from them to the offense of another, its present duty would seem to be to get back as expeditiously as possible to that safe, sane and eminently salutary basis. "We will put forth our strongest efforts," said Guatemala and Salvador in August, 1904, "to frustrate the schemes of those who seek to sow distrust and jealousy among us, 'impelled as they are by the spirit of ambition or disorder.' If both those states fulfill that promise, there will be peace between them."

HUNGARIAN IMMIGRATION. A few months ago the Hungarian Royal Commissioner of Emigration took pains, with much frankness and wealth of detail, to deny some imputations that the Hungarian government was promoting and inciting emigration to the United States and was particularly shipping criminals, incapable and other undesirable classes hither. He strongly emphasized the statement that, Hungary being a thinly populated country, the Budapest government desired to keep its subjects at home rather than to see them go abroad, that it had proceeded as far as was possible in a free country with legislation in restraint of emigration, and that it did positively prohibit the emigration of criminals, paupers, minors and others who might become a burden or a detriment to the land of their adoption.

We had, of course, no inclination to doubt the sincerity or the accuracy of Baron de Leva's statement concerning the intentions and desires of the Hungarian government, and his summary of the Hungarian emigration law was susceptible of verification from the record. Seeing, however, that since the enactment of that law, in 1903, Hungarian immigration to America has been steadily increasing, until now it is more numerous than that from any other country, we must suppose the authors of that law to be profoundly disappointed with their handiwork, since its effect appears to be just the contrary of that which was intended. Or, if the law is not actually facilitating emigration, at any rate emigration is increasing in spite of it. That must be decidedly unsatisfactory to the King's government, and we should think steps would be taken pretty promptly to amend the law so as to make it effective for the restraint of emigration.

A feature of the case which is of special interest to the United States is that a considerable number of these Hungarian immigrants seem disinclined to become citizens or to become in any way permanently identified with this country. They retain their allegiance to the King, they send back their savings to the old country, and after a time they themselves return thither.

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It is that the circumstances must be regarded as decidedly unsatisfactory and as emphasizing the need of a stringent reworking of our immigration laws. It is not desirable to have myriads of aliens flocking hither, with no thought of becoming Americanized, but meaning to remain aliens, to get all the American money they can and then to return to their old homes. The United States of America should not permit

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Index to Advertisements.

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New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The breach between the Russian lower house of parliament and the government seems to be growing steadily wider; angry speeches containing predictions of revolution were made by several members of the Duma; Cossocks in the Province of the Don have refused to obey mobilization orders; several fresh mutinies were reported; There were a number of deaths in St. Petersburg; a crowd in one of the encounters driving back with stones a force of police and Cossocks; Mr. Root was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by George Cabot Ward at San Juan; Secretary Taft expressed his deep interest in Porto Rico's welfare; President and Mme. Fallieres gave a dinner at the Elysee Palace in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth; A reduction of the exchange rate by the North German Lloyd gave rise to rumor of a rate war between that line and the Hamburg-American; The French Supreme Court is reported to be divided on the question of quashing the Rennes verdict in the Dreyfus case or ordering a new trial; Emperor William will sail northward to-day from Tromsund; King Haakon has been made a German citizen.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary William H. Taft delivered an address on national issues to the Republicans of North Carolina at Greensboro, urging the breaking up of the Solid South; President Roosevelt appointed Charles Earle solicitor for the Department of Commerce and Labor, to succeed Edwin W. Sims, now United States District Attorney at Chicago; A bill has been introduced in the Department of Washington, to make an inquiry into citizenship in this country and the abuses growing out of the practice of persons securing it and returning to their own countries to claim rights as American citizens; Arrangements are being made, according to a Pittsburgh dispatch, for a new railway from that city to New England, by way of the Delaware and Hudson, the Boston & Albany lines; Governor Higgins, it was learned in Albany, had commuted the sentence of Thomas P. Wickes, who was convicted of bigamy in the Lewis and Clark letters; Wickes will go to Alaska, it is said; A bill was learned at Pittsburgh that subpoenas had been issued for Lewis Emery Jr., Democratic Lincoln candidate for Governor, and others in a Standard Oil investigation; The explosion of a tank at Meadville, Penn., caused one death and injured one person fatally and three seriously; Secretary Wilson held a conference with representatives of leading packing houses in Chicago.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular; Counsel for the defense declared that if an affidavit accusing her husband, signed by Mrs. Evelyn Nesbit Tawny existed they would give the signature a forgery; Lemuel E. Quigg made public the substance of the correspondence affecting his charges that Congressman Parsons had threatened to invade federal patronage in the local fight; Mrs. Louise M. Stanton, mother of the woman who was murdered in the Bronx on June 8, brought suit against Burton M. Gibson, her former attorney, claiming she had defrauded her; The committee of the New York County Bar Association announced its judicial ticket; One of two men arrested at New York said that they were Wells of St. Louis was his cousin; Controller Metz announced that he would sell \$12,500,000 4 per cent city bonds on July 25.