Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—The Governor's Son.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Faust.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3—8—Pawnee Bill's Wild West Show.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Social Whirl.
CONEY ISLAND—Thompson & Dundy's Greater Luna Park—Dreamland—Bostock's.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF—8—Mamzelle Champagne.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Pain's Fireworks—4—9—George Primrose's Mammoth Minstrels.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:15—His Honor the Mayor.
NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville and Seeing New York.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—M. Sarraut, an under secretary of the French Ministry, was badly wounded in a duel by M. Pugliesi-Conti; the encounter grew out of the Dreyfus case. ═══ The French Senate and Chamber of Deputies passed by overwhelming majorities bills restoring to the army and promoting Alfred Dreyfus and Colonel Picquart. ═══ It was reported that the Russian premiership had been offered to Dmitri Shipoff, who declined the post. ═══ The visit of the British channel fleet to Cronstadt has been postponed, the decision having been made at the request of the Russian government. ═══ A dispatch from Gibraltar said it was reported there that the schoolship St. Mary's was ashore at Spartel. ═══ The steamer Deutschland ran into a pier at Dover and was split from her bow rails to keel; the passengers were sent to Southampton, where they will continue their voyage here on the New York.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Bonaparte at Washington announced that the contract for one-half of the armor for the two new battleships would go to the Midvale Company, and that the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies would each receive a contract for one-fourth of it. ═══ Secretary Taft at Washington said that he had not decided whether or not he would accept the invitation to visit the Philippines next summer. ═══ The Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington began the investigation into the grain and elevator trade called for by a Senate resolution, by sending out from Washington letters to railroad officials. ═══ Forty thousand miners in the bituminous coal district of Pennsylvania agreed to return to work after a compromise agreement had been reached with the operators. ═══ Alfred S. Vanderbilt opened his show ring at Newport, R. I. ═══ Counsel for Hartje in Pittsburg accused the defence of trying to palm off forged letters on them. ═══ The city electrician of Richmond, Va., it was said, had invented an apparatus called the "televue" which enabled a person to see at a distance.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular. ═══ It was learned that a case had been pending in the courts for four years against Harry K. Thaw, in which an actress claimed heavy damages for an alleged assault. ═══ Mrs. Stenton was examined in the Kinnan murder inquest, but she threw little light on the mystery. ═══ Friends of Chairman Parsons of the county committee said they did not fear the rumored candidacy of J. Van Vechten Olcott. ═══ It was learned that the New York Life Insurance Company would probably decide not to withdraw from France. ═══ J. S. Metcalfe, of "Life," announced that he would appeal from the recent decision against him in his suit against the theatre managers. ═══ Wesley M. Oler, speaking of the proposed increase in ice prices, said that the manufacturers of artificial ice were largely to blame for the increase. ═══ Two men were injured, one probably fatally, by the collapse of the floor of a new building.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day, showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest 66.

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.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

The circular of the Federation of Labor addressed to candidates for Legislatures and Congress is in several respects an interesting document. The habit of addressing questions to candidates for office is familiar and unobjectionable, provided the questions themselves are not of such a nature that the answer amounts to a pledge such as no representative of the people has a right to give. It is manifestly improper for a candidate to promise to make certain appointments or to give any pledges of official action which deprive him of reasonable liberty as a representative and make him the mere agent of the will of other men. While some exception might be taken to the attempt of the Federation of Labor to exact pledges to support of specific measures regardless of future conditions, it must still be recognized that the same exception might be taken to the campaign methods of many other organizations unselfishly advocating the most unexceptionable of reforms. The question of exacting pledges is less important than the nature of the pledges exacted.

The primary demand of the Federation is for the passage of an anti-injunction bill which will give to laborers engaged in a strike privileges enjoyed by no other class of citizens. Possibly the laboring man is at such a disadvantage in the struggle of life that he should be permitted to do things which other men may not do. That seems to be the view of the English trade unionists who demand a special immunity for their funds, and of the American trade unionists who ask that it shall be lawful for them to do what it would be a crime for others to do. But before accepting any such doctrine of special privilege it is well to understand exactly what it implies. The bill favored by the Federation forbids any prosecution for or injunction against any act by several persons incident to a labor dispute which would not be criminal if committed by one person. Two railroad presidents may not conspire to obstruct commerce or to raise rates, even though overt acts contributing to either of those ends might be lawful on the part of each separately, but two employes are to be permitted with impunity to conspire for the obstruction of commerce. It is obvious that many acts which are comparatively harmless when undertaken by one person may be extremely dangerous when undertaken by many. That doctrine is applied to almost every relation of life, and it will be an astonishing departure from our traditional rule of the equality of all men before the law when a special exemption is made from the laws governing conspiracy in behalf of any class or occupation.

The specific demands of the Federation with regard to this and other desired legislation suggest another new departure in the organization of our government. Legislators are requested to pledge themselves not only to vote for certain bills outlined in general terms, but also to accept such changes in detail as may hereafter be approved "by the legislative committees of the American Federation of Labor and "the National Grange." In other words, the Federation of Labor and the National Grange are to be the real legislative body and the constitutional organs of government are to be mere recording machines. Why should not the legislators, instead of making the pledge to accept a few things "on sight and unseen," agree in general terms to abdicate their functions? The Federation may think that as this request applies to only a few measures and to details of bills already outlined it is unimportant, but the principle which it seeks to establish strikes at the very root of representative government. No man can obligate himself to vote as some other man may tell him, whether in regard to details of a single measure or the whole body of legislation, without violating his trust and becoming the servant not of the people but of the little band who hold his pledge.

No one questions the right of the Federation of Labor to go into politics. Its interest in promoting the welfare of laboring men ought to have good results if its policy is directed wisely by men who do not allow class interests to obscure their obligations as citizens. But the Federation, in its new enterprise, should be more on its guard against methods which are utterly out of harmony with the genius of American institutions.

MR. BRYAN'S "CONSERVATISM."

Mr. Bryan's London interview cuts the ground from under the feet of the enthusiasts who have been celebrating his mysterious and opportune return to "safety and sanity." By some miraculous process, it was hinted, the Nebraska statesman had sloughed off his crude and youthful radicalism and had sobered down into a disillusioned, middle aged "conservative." Just a month ago "The New York Times" was telling its readers that Mr. Bryan had outgrown his earlier mistakes and follies and could be counted a convert to reason and moderation in politics. It took great comfort from a fugitive article published in "The Century Magazine" in which the ex-radical leader mildly suggested that it would be safer and better to modify by degrees the scheme of individualism in economics and politics which we have inherited than to try to supplant it outright with a scheme of collectivism or socialism. The article was so phrased that "The Times" could find nothing in it to criticise or dissent from, and our contemporary rated this essay as an omen of vast significance, "one of the most potent of "all the influences that have so marvellously "changed the country's opinion" of its distinguished author.

We expressed some doubt at that time of the thoroughness of Mr. Bryan's "conversion." The miracle reported lacked the support of direct and convincing evidence. From an extended study of Mr. Bryan's character and methods we were satisfied that in any rapprochement between him and the "conservatives" they would yield to him, not he to them, when the time came for surrendering demands and recasting opinions. To quote our words of a month ago:

> If the so-called conservatives think that he has yielded his convictions or will yield his convictions to purchase their support, they are cherishing a delusion. They, not he, will play Mahomet when the tug of war comes between Mahomet and the mountain.

The London interview completely substantiates our prediction. Mr. Bryan talks like a man ready to lay down terms, not to ask for them. He realizes that the conservatives need him more than he needs them, and he is willing to accept their support, provided they come as recruits, with a due sense of obligation and humility, prepared "to work, and not to interfere with the other laborers." If honest, he adds, "they will not assume an attitude of superiority "over those who toiled during the earlier hours," and will not obtrude when "the overseer is to "be selected." There will be harmony in the reorganized and reunited Bryan party, but there will also be a fair measure of authority and discipline.

Mr. Bryan is willing to let the public judge how far he has yielded to the conservatizing process. It must be rather cold cheer to ex-apostles of "safety and sanity" to learn that he considers himself even more radical to-day than he was in 1896. He is still unconvinced that he was wrong in 1896 and 1900 in demanding the free and unlimited coinage of silver and in seeking to force the United States to maintain the double standard in defiance of the monetary usage and practice of the rest of the commercial world. He would meet the problem of 1896, if it should arise again, by insisting on the same remedy. Moreover, he would reaffirm every other plank in the Chicago platform—a platform once vigorously denounced by the "conservatives" as the essence of folly and anarchy. We shall await with interest the comments of Democrats whose opinion of Mr. Bryan has been "so marvellously changed" during his absence abroad on the Democratic leader's latest elucidation of Democratic principles.

COASTWISE CANAL ROUTES.

Reports are current of renewed vitality, and, indeed, of activity, in the Cape Cod and Buzzard's Bay Canal scheme, which has been in existence, chiefly in a state of suspended animation, but with occasional fits of energy, for many years. It is also announced that a federal commission is about to survey a route for the long-talked-of canal between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. There can be no doubt of the entire practicability of both these schemes, and there is ground for believing that they would prove profitable. The same may be said, with scarcely, if any, less confidence, concerning the vastly larger scheme which has occasionally been suggested and of which these two would form essential and important parts.

We refer to the grandiose but quite practicable proposal to construct a semi-inland coastwise canal route all the way from Massachusetts Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. How easy of construction, comparatively, this would be a glance at the map reveals. There are now scarcely half a dozen miles of sand between Cape Cod Bay and Buzzard's Bay, through which a ship canal should have been cut half a century ago. When such a canal is made there will be a semi-inland water route by way of Long Island Sound, from Boston to New York. There is already a canal route in use across New Jersey from New York Bay to the Delaware River, whence less than twenty miles of cutting through low lands would extend the route to the Chesapeake, and thus to the estuary of the James River. There has, by the way, long been a shallow waterway from the Delaware to the Chesapeake. From some point within the Capes of Virginia passage would be easy—it has already been made on a small scale—to Currituck Sound, whence nature has provided an unbroken route through Albemarle, Pamlico, Core and Bogue sounds to Bogue Inlet. Thence a considerable amount of construction work, though through a very easy country, would be needed to reach Wilmington and the outlet beyond Cape Fear. A more arduous task would be the extension inland to Charleston, though the nature of the country, the existence of the Waccamaw, Santee and Wando rivers and the coastwise canal already existing between Winyaw Bay and the Santee would greatly facilitate it. From Charleston to Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville nature has done most of the needed work, and the great cluster of lakes and network of streams that lie between the St. John's River and the Gulf of Mexico suggest the comparative ease with which the last section of the great waterway might be completed.

As for the use and profit of such a route, they should be evident. Between New York and Boston there would be a vast saving in distance and time, and also, of course, between New York and all further points on the New England coast. The saving between Atlantic ports and Gulf ports would likewise be enormous. Elsewhere the gain would be less, but certainly a route which would avoid the perilous passage around Cape Hatteras would be of great value. If it be said that vessels of large size could not traverse the comparatively shallow inland waters as rapidly as they can the open sea, the answer is that the reduction of distance would more than compensate for the reduction of speed. So much for times of peace. In time of war, for purposes of coast defence and for movements of fleets without the observation of hostile vessels off the coast, such a system of waterways would be invaluable. When we consider how the German and Austrian empires are being covered with networks of canals; how France has long maintained a canal from the Mediterranean Sea to the Bay of Biscay, which she now proposes to make navigable by the largest ships; how Russia is planning a ship canal from the Black Sea to the Baltic, and how other and minor powers are creating and extending waterways, it certainly seems that the United States might well take into consideration such an improvement of the unique opportunities which nature has placed before it.

FRANCE AND JULY 14.

Not for many years has the French Republic had so good a title and so good a cause to celebrate the national anniversary as it has this year. The republic is now on a more secure foundation than ever before. The day of frequently recurring ministerial crises, of unstable governments, of panics and alarms, is past. Thanks to the good work of Waldeck-Rousseau and his disciples, stability and coherence have been secured. Royalist and Imperialist pretenders are quite out of the running. Clericalism is no more the enemy. There is a free Church in a free State. The republic has "found itself," and, with the full courage of its convictions, commands confidence at home and respect abroad.

For the first time in eleven years, too, the anniversary can be celebrated without the guilty knowledge that an innocent man is under condemnation. It was fitting and timely that the Court of Cassation on Thursday should so amply vindicate Captain Dreyfus, and thus vindicate France. It was well, too, that the Chamber, acting with eager promptness, yesterday complemented the court's good work with overwhelming votes rehabilitating Captain Dreyfus and the gallant Colonel Picquart. No men in the French army are more deserving of the promotion which has come to them than are they. The fortitude with which the one has borne unexampled hardships bespeaks his greatness of mind. As for the other, who began an investigation with a strong prepossession against Dreyfus and with full expectation of confirming his condemnation, but became so convinced of his innocence that he imperilled and sacrificed his own standing in his determination to vindicate him, his name is worthy of a place on the roll which bears that of Latour d'Auvergne.

There is talk of reprisals. Perhaps it will be best to let it cease. We do not know that anybody but their wretched selves would pity Mercier, Gonse, Paty de Clam and the rest of them if full vengeance were visited upon them for their deviltry. But we are sure that Captain—or Major—Dreyfus and Colonel—or General—Picquart can afford, and we know that France and the world can amply afford, to let them perish, if not in their self-contempt, at any rate in the contempt and loathing of the world. To bracket their names with that of Marie Charles Ferdinand, Count Walsin-Esterhazy—let us give him his fullest name lest he be confounded with some respectable member of the Esterhazy family—is sufficient punishment. There is no deeper depth of infamy.

LEGAL HOUSECLEANING.

The Appellate Division did a good day's work on Thursday when it suspended Abraham H. Hummel from the practice of the law, disbarred Francis J. Nekarda and ordered proceedings which may result in disbarment against seven other lawyers charged with unprofessional conduct. Proceedings of this sort against men who use their membership in an honorable profession dishonestly are far too rare in this community. The honorable lawyers who are at present so deeply and so justly concerned to place the right kind of men upon the bench might with equal propriety give their attention to those members of the bar who misuse their professional privileges.

There are doubtless great difficulties in the way. The great body of lawyers are too busy to give their attention to the doings of other men. It is to be feared, also, that dishonest lawyers even find immunity in the unwillingness of the bar as a whole to abolish conventionally accepted methods of practice which give peculiar opportunity for abuse. When a lawyer is found deliberately stealing his client's money disbarment is comparatively easy, but it is not so easy to proceed against the man who improperly makes use for himself or his client of the instrumentalities for securing delays and mistrials and appeals and preventing the quick determination of the merits of a case which have been so elaborately developed in our jurisprudence.

The long career of Hummel, whose reputation is no worse to-day than it has been for many years, is an impressive reminder of the need of more vigorously upheld standards of professional conduct. It is inconceivable that there could have been any question of allowing him to practise law after his conviction of crime. It is doubtless appropriate to defer the question of disbarment pending his appeal from that conviction, but, however the case may turn in the higher courts respecting his punishment for crime, certainly it is proper for the courts to require more from practitioners than that they shall not be criminals. Therefore, even should the conviction be reversed, the proceedings for final disbarment should still be pushed.

THE ARMOR PLATE CONTRACTS.

The Navy Department was confronted with a perplexing problem this week. When the bids for armor plate were opened it might have felt justified in giving all of the new business to the concern which made the most favorable proposal to the government. However, officers of the two companies which have in the past made most of the armor for the United States put in a plea for a division of the patronage. They alleged that they had invested a large amount of capital in their plants, and that their loss would be serious if these were allowed to stand idle. They were willing to supply the government at the same price as that of the lowest bidder, though they asserted that they would not make any money. Then they pointed out the possibility that by giving all the business to one concern the others would be driven permanently from the field, and that the government might some day be at its mercy.

If representatives of the Midvale company had foreseen the course taken by their rivals they might have put in a rather stiff argument in self-defence. They might have insisted that the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies had made such handsome profits in the past that their plants were already paid for; that these two companies had only themselves to thank for their failure to cut prices sufficiently; that the Midvale company had done a pretty handsome thing in forcing quotations down nearly $100 a ton in the last year or two, and that something was due for that remarkable service to the country. Furthermore, they might have tried to convince the government that a dangerous precedent would be established if manufacturers could count on getting business without making low prices, for all bidders would be encouraged to raise their figures with the expectation of finally meeting the lowest bidder.

Neither of the lines of reasoning here indicated is without force. The first one seems to have impressed the Navy Department most strongly, for it decided to give the Midvale company an order for only one-half of the 7,828 tons needed for the Michigan and the South Carolina and to let the other two companies each supply a quarter. It was a delicate matter to decide, and Mr. Bonaparte has, without doubt, acted in good faith for the best interests of the navy. We certainly hope that he will never find reason to regret the course which he adopted.

Mr. Bryan's open party door policy gives assurance to "safe and sane" Democrats that long as the lamp holds out to burn the sanest and safest may return to radicalism.

The nomination of H. Clay Evans for Governor by the Tennessee Republicans will cause general gratification. Mr. Evans has made an admirable record in the various posts he has filled in the federal service, and deserves success in his second campaign for an office to which he was once fairly elected by the people, only to be counted out by a partisan Democratic majority in the Legislature.

The Pennsylvania National Guard in their coming manœuvres will duplicate the retreat of General Lee from Gettysburg. That will be much pleasanter than to duplicate Pickett's charge, for instance, which marked the high tide of Southern valor on that famous battlefield.

Delaware's announcement of an abundant peach crop is gratifying, but by the time the peaches reach the city home the householder probably will conclude from the price that, after all, the crop must have been a failure.

Mr. J. G. Phelps Stokes apparently, like young Mr. Patterson, has tired of socialism of the "skin deep" variety and now wants the real thing.

Brooklyn is not content to wait indefinitely for a subway loop to relieve the present disgraceful congestion of traffic at the Brooklyn Bridge. The elevated loop can soon be built and put in operation, while it would be years before the subway loop could be made, even were work to begin immediately. Even were the loop to relieve the traffic situation for only six months, that alone, in the interests of humanity and decency, would justify its building.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The taste for horseflesh is growing in Paris. In 1904 22,000 horses, asses and mules were slaughtered there for food, and last year the number was 42,000. A little over a year ago a "hippophagic" slaughter house was opened by the Municipal Council in the Rue des Morillons, and now the horse butchers are petitioning the authorities to allow them to extend the space available—at their own expense. All the town has to do is to supply the territory.

An officer of a certain regiment was one morning inspecting his company on parade when he came to an Irishman who had evidently not shaved for some days. Halting in front of the man, he said: "Doyle, how is it you have not shaved this morning?"

"Oi have, sorr," was the reply.

"How dare you tell me that!" said the officer, "with a beard on you like that?"

"Well, sorr," said Paddy, "it's loike this. There's only one shaving glass in our room, and there was nine of us shaving at the same time, and maybe Oi shaved some other chap's face."—Pearson's Weekly.

The superintendent of a Sunday school near Boston was away, and a young woman experienced in kindergarten work took his place. When the youngsters had assembled the meeting was to be opened with singing. "Now, children," said the acting superintendent, who was not conversant with the songs that the little ones had learned, "what shall we sing for our opening piece?" Immediately a tiny little hand was raised. "Well, Esther, what shall we sing?" And immediately came out in childish treble, with an arch of the head showing the charming artlessness of the infantile mind: "Please sing, 'Everybody Works but Father.'"

Heavy Father (violently)—Now, see here, Molly, don't let me catch you and young Dovecot flirting together in the conservatory again.

Guileless Daughter (demurely)—No, father, you sha'n't.—Bystander.

Tests made in London show that the electric traction lines of that city set in motion earth currents of electricity which can be distinctly recorded by delicate instruments in the Kew Observatory, six miles distant from the lines of the electric railroads. The marks made upon a sensitive surface are so plain that they form a virtual time table of the electric traction lines.

THE KID SPEAKS.

My father's headpiece isn't cracked,
Though you might think it, for a fact.
He talks the strangest sort of rot,
And jabbers like an idiot.
I can't tell half the time what he
Is trying to convey to me,
But mother can, and not half try—
She's lived with him more years than I.

For instance, he says "nen" for "then";
"And then" he changes to "an' 'en";
With "ist" for "just" and "'at" for "that,"
He keeps me guessing where he's at.
He twists and tortures every word
Or so. It seems to me absurd.
And mother says he won't outgrow it,
Because by trade he is a poet.

She says he fills the family purse
By writing yards and yards of verse,
Like this:
"Las' night, ist after tea,
My pa he taked me on his knee;
Nen ma she laffed ist fit to kill,
An' 'en she said to Uncle Bill:
'Now, Wil-yum, don't you think that he
Is ist as cute as he can be?'
An' 'en my uncle laffed, 'Ha! ha!
Hee! hee! Ho! ho! Ist like his pa.'"

They sound to me like awful drool,
These poems of the "An' 'en" school.

—Puck.

The origin of the term "flat" as applied to an apartment is obscure. In recent years owners have objected to the word. A short while ago a tenant was threatened with a suit for libel because he persisted in saying that he lived in such-and-such a flathouse. The landlord declared that the structure was neither a flathouse nor a tenement, but an apartment hotel. The repeated use of "flathouse" as a designation tended to lower the reputation of the place, and drove away would-be occupants.

Where He Was.—"To what do you attribute your good health and remarkably robust condition?"

"To regular habits and early retiring."

"Then you have been so situated that you could carry out these excellent rules for the preservation of the health?"

"Oh, yes. I was in the Illinois Penitentiary for twenty-three years."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A HUMOROUS PATIENT.

From The London Mail.

Surgery has much to gain from spinal cocainization, says Robert Jones, a Liverpool surgeon, in "The Medical Press." He advocates this process in cases where patients cannot or will not take other anæsthetics. The resulting insensibility to pain lasts more than an hour, but the patient often develops abnormal loquacity.

Mr. Jones tells of an operation in which he cocainized the spine. It was that of a big man, who as soon as he had taken two or three whiffs of chloroform jumped off the operating table and scampered away. This happened twice, and Mr. Jones tried cocainization, injecting cocaine into the cerebro-spinal fluid. By this means a troublesome operation of cutting out bones in the leg was safely carried out. The man, an old poacher, meantime regaled the doctors with stories of his art, only once interrupting, when the surgeon was chiselling a bone, to ask, "What is that knocking?"

WHY HE DID NOT RESIGN.

From The Dundee Advertiser.

Sir William Wightman held office in the old Court of Queen's Bench far beyond the prescribed time, and at last, on the eve of the "long vacation," he took a sort of farewell of his brother judges. However, when "the morrow of All Souls'" came around he turned up smiling at Westminster Hall. "Why, Brother Wightman," said Sir Alexander Cockburn, "you told us that you intended to send in your resignation to the Lord Chancellor before the end of August." "So I did," said Sir William, "but when I went home and told my wife she said: 'Why, William, what on earth do you think that we can do with you messing about the house all day?' So, you see, I was obliged to come down to court again."

About People and Social Incidents

AT SAGAMORE HILL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 13.—President Roosevelt and his family spent most of the day picnicking at Eaton's Neck, on the Sound. They left Sagamore Hill shortly before 10 a. m. and boarded the Sylph, which conveyed them to the grounds selected for the outing. Camp was made on the beach, and before and after luncheon the Roosevelt boys played games, fished and engaged in target practice. The party returned to Sagamore Hill before dark.

Secretary Loeb deferred his daily visit to Sagamore Hill until evening on account of the picnic. When he made the journey, after dinner, he carried with him a portfolio filled with official documents for the President's inspection.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Oyster Bay will be the rendezvous to-day of all those who are taking part in the joint cruise of the squadrons of the Seawanhaka, the Atlantic Yacht Club, of New York, and the Corinthian Yacht Club, of Philadelphia, and many yachting parties are being given in connection with the affair. The yachts will assemble to-day, and the cruise will begin on Monday. This evening the clubhouse at Oyster Bay will be the scene of much gayety and of hospitality to the visiting yachtsmen and their friends.

The marriage of Montgomery Schuyler, jr., secretary of legation and consul general at Bucharest, to Miss Edith Lawyer, daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Lawyer, of Washington, will take place on September 1.

Mr. and Mrs. William Gray Park are at the Tiffany place at Hempstead, which they purchased some time ago. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rogers Neilson, are staying with them.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, who spent the spring in California, is now at Wanakawin, her country place at Weatogue, Conn.

E. H. Ellsworth has left town for Newport, where he is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly are staying at Geneva, in Switzerland, and will remain abroad until November.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin will return from Europe next month, and on their arrival here will go to Elberon, N. J., for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Theodore Dwight Bradford, of No. 15 West 48th street, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Clara Richmond Bradford, to Dwight Huntington Day.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt will leave town to-day for Atlantic City to attend the horse show there next week, and while it lasts he will run his road coach Venture between the Windsor Hotel and the exhibition grounds, at Inlet Park.

Randolph Morris, son of the late Gouverneur Morris, and Miss Louise Hughes, daughter of Andrew S. Hughes, of Denver, will be married to-day at that city.

Mrs. Augustus Kountze and Mrs. Karl W. Newhoff will leave town to-day for Rockland, Me., where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are booked to sail to-day for Europe.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 13.—There were several social affairs here to-day, including luncheons, a tea and numerous dinner parties this evening, making this the busiest day that Newport has experienced this season.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, at Belcourt, gave her first dinner of the season, which was served in the round gold dining room, the table decorations being American Beauty roses. At the dinner was Phenix Ingraham, who is a guest at Belcourt.

This afternoon Mrs. William H. Sands took a party to Narragansett Pier in the launch Twentieth Century, and this evening entertained at dinner at her cottage in Bellevue avenue.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, jr., Miss Charlotte Pell, Mrs. J. G. Wentz and Mrs. Harold Brown.

This evening, besides the Belmont dinner, similar affairs were given by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Whitney Warren and Mrs. James B. Haggin. This afternoon a tea was given by Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss.

Henry Bedlow, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer, left here to-day for Saratoga.

Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson started to-day to visit relatives in Hartford.

Miss E. C. Frost, who has been the guest of Mrs. Charles S. Baldwin, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Mills, of Philadelphia, have taken Pinard Cottage No. 2 for the season, subrenting it from Mr. and Mrs. E. Moore Robinson, who have decided to spend the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. George Widener have arrived at the Fearing cottage for the season, coming from New York on the steam yacht Josephine.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Marion Wright, E. Hale, jr., and Prescott Lawrence.

R. I. Gammell is confined to his villa with an attack of sciatica, but expects soon to be about.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman is to give a large dinner for young people next Thursday evening in honor of her daughters, the Misses Sherman, who were introduced to society last winter in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, of New Rochelle, are the guests of Colonel and Mrs. De Lancey Kane.

William Gammell has arrived at his villa on the Cliffs for the season.

Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury came from New York to-day to visit in the cottage colony.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier has arrived at her cottage for the summer.

Robert Loundsberry is the guest of his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

William P. Burden is the guest of Willing Spencer for a few days.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., July 13.—John Hall McKay, of New York, entertained the children at the Hotel Aspinwall by a coaching party to the Lebanon Shakers to-day. A four-in-hand coach conveyed the young people to the community, which is twelve miles from Lenox.

E. M. Groat, of New York, will arrive to-morrow at the Hotel Aspinwall. Secretary and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte are also expected to-morrow evening.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. De Charme and family, of Detroit, who are making a tour in the Berkshires, arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall to-night.

Miss Dorothy Edwards, of New York, who has been visiting Miss Emily Grugan, will go to Bar Harbor to-morrow.

Mrs. MacDoughall, of Auburn, N. Y., is being entertained by her sister, Mrs. Carlos de Heredia.

Mr. and Mrs. Gardner F. Williams and family start to-morrow for town.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Davis and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Baumert, of New York, have arrived at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. A. W. Pond, of New York, with Mrs. Kehoe and Miss Lee, arrived by motor to-night at the Hotel Aspinwall. Other arrivals were B. O. Draper, of Hopedale, and Mrs. Bryant Glenney, Mrs. Edward Kidder and Miss Sophia Curtiss, of New York.

Dr. Thomas Biddle, of Philadelphia, is a guest of Miss Emily Biddle, at the Corners.

The Misses Mary and Alice Scott, of Washington, who have been guests of Mrs. George H. Morgan at Ventfort Hall, have gone to the White Mountains.

Mrs. Oscar Iasigi, who has been automobiling with Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield, as her guest, returned to Stockbridge this evening. Miss Cary, of Boston, is a guest of Miss Nora Iasigi at Clovercroft.

Mrs. George E. Turnure is entertaining Miss Evelyn Leonard, of Mount Kisco.

Miss Edith K. Oliver, of Lakewood, N. J., is a guest of Miss Etalka Evans at Terrace Lodge, in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Daniel Chester French, of New York, gave an afternoon reception at her country home in Glendale yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Teall, of Chicago, are expected to arrive in Stockbridge, where they have a country place, the last of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Seth E. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ellis, jr., of New York, have arrived at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield. Other arrivals there are Mrs. J. S. Crosby and the Misses Crosby, of El Paso, Tex.; Mrs. J. S. Curtis, of Hartford, and E. E. Perley, of San Francisco.

Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Ellingwood and Miss White, of Utica, and F. F. Brandt, of New York, who are making a tour, arrived in Lenox this afternoon.

Mrs. Thomas W. Luling, of New York, is entertaining her sister, Miss Dunham, of Boston.

LAST COURT OF SEASON.

Americans Presented to Sovereigns at Buckingham Palace.

London, July 13.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra this evening held at Buckingham Palace the fourth court, marking the close of the London season. Although the attendance was not so large as at former courts, there were eight hundred guests, and the ceremony lacked nothing in brilliance. In addition to the members of the royal family resident at the palace, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, who have been absent from recent courts, were present. The reception rooms were decked with white and mauve flowers and the scheme of floral coloring of the dining room was mauve. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and the members of the American Embassy were present. The Americans presented in the diplomatic circle were Oscar S. Straus and Mrs. Straus, of New York, and Henry White, American Ambassador at Rome, and in the general circle Mrs. William Clark and Miss Clark, of New Jersey; Mrs. Mure Steel, of California; Miss Muriel Robbins, of New York, and Miss Edith Levis, an American resident in London.

King Edward has a few engagements in England, and is expected to go to Marienbad early in August.

MIDSUMMER ASTRONOMY.

What a Glance at the Heavens Will Reveal Just Now.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The stars of summer may not present as brilliant and spectacular an ensemble as those of February, yet Vega, Arcturus, Altair, Spica and Antares are individually objects of no ordinary appearance. Vega is the brightest near the zenith at 9 or 10 p. m., and scintillates with a delicate, bluish light. Arcturus and Altair are easily recognized on Vega's right and left—that is, to the west and east—Altair being the nearer and Arcturus the more conspicuous.

Spica and Antares lie further down toward the southern horizon. They can be identified by their colors, Spica being white, while Antares has a ruddy hue and is, moreover, more noticeable. As Vega is in the constellation Lyra (the Harp), Arcturus in Boötes (the Herdsman) and Altair in Aquila (the Eagle), so Spica is in Virgo (the Virgin) and Antares is in Scorpio (the Scorpion). Even a beginner, with a little study and less imagination, can discern the outlines of the Scorpion and the kite shaped figure of Boötes.

It sems odd, when we spend so many hours out of doors these warm July evenings, that most of us do not take time or opportunity for a glance at the map of the heavens. There are so few first magnitude stars, such as we have been considering, that it is easy to fix them permanently in one's memory. We know our way all over the city in which we dwell, we have studied about our own country and the countries of others, and we ought not to remain in deep ignorance regarding the greatest and grandest of those suns which nightly shine from such dim distances upon us.

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.

Boston, July 11, 1906.

[As there will be no moon to diminish the brilliancy of the stars until after midnight for several evenings now, there will be a particularly fine opportunity to act on the happy suggestions of Mr. Holmes.]

EDISON'S TOBACCO TASTE.

From The Boston Post.

Mr. Edison is a great smoker, but becomes so absorbed in his work that he often forgets he has a cigar in his mouth. He complained to his tobacconist of the rapidity with which his cigars disappeared, and could not believe he smoked them all himself. The dealer agreed to make some "faked cigars." "I'll fix 'em with horse hair and hard rubber," said he. "Then you'll find that there will not be so many missing." Several weeks later Mr. Edison saw the tobacconist again, and said:

"Look here! I thought you were going to fix me some faked cigars!"

"Why, I did!" exclaimed the other, in hurt surprise. "Don't you remember the box with a green label—cigars tied with yellow ribbon?"

Edison smiled reflectively. "I smoked those cigars myself," he said.

MR. TAFT CONSIDERING.

Has Not Decided About Philippine Trip or Supreme Court.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 13.—Secretary Taft has not definitely decided to accept the invitation of the Philippine commission and numerous prominent Filipinos to attend the opening of the first session of the new Philippine Assembly next summer, he said to-day. If he should do so it would not interfere with his duties as a member of the Supreme Court, were he to become a member of it, because the opening will come during the summer recess of the court. With this explanation he dissipated the insistent rumor that he had definitely decided to go to the Philippines next summer and must, therefore, have equally definitely decided not to accept an appointment to the Supreme Court.

The story was that Secretary Taft had accepted an invitation to go to the Philippines to be present at the opening of the Assembly or lower house, for which he contended when Governor of the islands, and in which he has been greatly interested, as it constitutes the first step of the Filipinos toward self-government. Therefore, it was argued, Mr. Taft must have decided to decline the nomination to the Supreme bench, and, therefore he must have determined to become a candidate for the Presidency.

The Secretary said this afternoon that he was considering the invitation. He had made no decision regarding the Supreme bench, and had not decided to run for the Presidency, in so far as he was aware.

RUMOR THAT PRESIDENT WILL HUNT.

Reported Western Trip Not Contemplated in Last Announcement of Plans.

Minneapolis, July 13.—It was learned to-day that the President had made a conditional promise to go deer hunting next November in Minnesota with John A. Greenway, range superintendent of the United States Steel Corporation mines on the Mesaba. Headquarters, it was said, would be made at Bovey, Minn., which is in a country abounding in big game. Mr. Greenway is a friend of the President, having served in the Rough Riders. Before that he was a Yale football star.

Oyster Bay, July 13.—The most recent announcement of the President's plans for the coming fall contains nothing of the proposed deer hunting trip in Minnesota during November. According to present arrangements President Roosevelt will remain at Sagamore Hill until late in September, when he will return to Washington. He will not leave there until after the votes are counted in the November elections, and will then proceed immediately to the Isthmus of Panama, returning to Washington just in time for the opening of Congress. Secretary Loeb is contemplating a bear hunting trip in Colorado during the time the President is in Washington in October.

THE GARDENER'S VICTIM.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

William James Conners, the Buffalo newspaper proprietor and freight contractor, has a beautiful home out on the edge of the city. His house is surrounded by many acres of lawn. A year or so ago his gardener planted foliage plants on a slope of the lawn in great letters that spelled "William James Conners." "Dear me!" said one of the social leaders of the town as she was driving by, peering through her lorgnette, "the poor man must think he is a railroad station."