Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—The Governor's Son.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—The Merry Pike.
CASINO—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—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN ROOF—8—Mamzelle Champagne.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—Star Vaudeville Company.
NEW YORK—8:15—His Honor the Mayor.
NEW YORK ROOF GARDEN—8:30—Vaudeville and Seeing New York.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Agents Wanted	12	2	Notice of Summons	8	6
Amusements	8	5	Ocean Steamers	12	6-7
Auction Sales	12	1	Proposals	8	5
Bankers & Brokers	10	1	Proposals	11	4-5
Board and Rooms	12	1	Railroads	12	7-8
Board Wanted	12	1	Real Estate	8	6
Carpet Cleaning	12	1	Real Estate Wanted	8	6
City Hotels	2	6	Restaurants	12	2
Country Board	11	6	Remedies	12	2
Dividend Notices	10	1	Special Notices	7	6
Domestic Situations Wanted	12	5-6	Steamboats	12	6
Drygoods	9	4-7	Storage Notices	12	2
Employment Agencies	12	1	Summer Resorts	11	4-8
Excursions	11	4-5	Teachers' Agencies	2	6
Financial	10	1	The Turf	8	5
Financial Meetings	10	1	To Whom It May Concern	10	1
For Sale	12	2	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	12	1	Trust Companies	11	2-3
Help Wanted	12	3	Typewriting	12	2
Instruction	2	6	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	8	6
Lost	12	2	Work Wanted	9	4-5
Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6	Work Wanted	12	3-5
Musical	2	6			

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The conservative element in the Russian parliament was victorious and adopted an address to the people on the agrarian question which was not inclined to incite the country to open rebellion against the government. —— It was reported that Count Witte would return to Russia. —— The town of Syzran, in the Province of Simbirsk, was fired, supposedly, by revolutionists. —— It was denied that Austria would send troops to Russia to assist in quelling a rebellion there. —— That Lieutenant General Stoessel be shot for the surrender of Port Arthur was recommended by a commission. —— A whiskey warehouse burned in Dundee, Scotland, with a loss of $1,250,000. —— The Porte bowed to the demands of the powers regarding the customs duties increase.

DOMESTIC.—The President, at the instance of Secretary Taft, gave directions that officials in charge of public works are to detect and punish violations of the eight hour labor law. —— Secretary Taft issued a temporary permit to certain power companies to take water from the Niagara River and to import electrical current from Canada. —— Louis A. Gourdain met Justice White, of the United States Supreme Court, at Narragansett Pier, R. I., and was dissuaded from his attempt to go to jail. —— The wages of thousands of cotton mill operatives in Maine and New Hampshire were raised. —— The Massachusetts San Francisco relief committee in Boston released $400,000 for the earthquake sufferers which had been held up through lack of confidence in the committee in charge at San Francisco.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and strong. —— It was announced that the international policyholders' committee had a plan for the removal of its members from the Mutual administration ticket. —— Senator Platt said that the recent conference with ex-Governor Odell was solely for the purpose of harmony; Timothy L. Woodruff called on the Senator. —— Walter S. Logan, a lawyer, dropped dead from apoplexy in the Equitable Building. —— Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, former counsel for Harry K. Thaw, handed the papers in the case over to Clifford W. Hartridge. —— Burton W. Gibson was released from the Tombs, and said he would proceed against Coroner McDonald for criminal conspiracy. —— The Savannah Line steamer Kansas City reported the loss overboard of Judge Walter Ormond, of Atlanta. —— The question as to whether the loop connection between the Brooklyn and Williamsburg bridges should be a subway or an elevated structure was referred to the Rapid Transit Commission by the Board of Estimate. —— For alleged furious driving in Kings County and injuring two persons, a chauffeur was sentenced to two months in the penitentiary. —— Seventeen brewing companies closed negotiations for a consolidation into the Brewers' Bond and Securities Company.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 87 degrees; lowest, 72.

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.

MORE RUSSIAN SENTENCES.

It is reported that the Russian imperial commission which was appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the fall of Port Arthur has made some pretty strenuous recommendations of sentences upon the chief officers concerned in that episode—to wit, that General Stoessel be put to death and that General Fock be dismissed from the army and undergo a year's hard labor. Amazing to relate, it is further recommended, in an addendum to the report, that the former Viceroy of the Far East, Admiral Alexieff, who at one time ranked second to only the Czar himself, and who, above all other men, was responsible for the war with Japan, "be reprimanded"! Was it really worth while to drag that sordid mischiefmaker out of oblivion for a mere reprimand?

The recommendation of sentence of death upon General Stoessel will be somewhat differently regarded from the suggestion of such a fate for Admiral Rojestvensky, for there has been much difference of statement and of opinion concerning him since the fall of Port Arthur. During the siege of that fortress the world generally looked upon him as a most heroic defender, comparable with Todleben in resolute valor if not in military genius. Some still hold that opinion of him. But others, including not a few Russians, have declared with the utmost positiveness that he was in a blue funk for weeks preceding the surrender, and that he ultimately surrendered against the advice and wishes of the other officers, and when it would have been easy for the garrison to hold out for weeks, and perhaps months, longer. Which version is true and which false we should not venture to decide. If the latter be true, as this commission apparently believes, then General Stoessel was guilty of a monstrous wrong to his government. For, while it might have been impossible for the fleet to relieve that place, and while the ultimate fall of the fortress might have been inevitable, it is quite obvious that a longer resistance might have had an important bearing upon the progress of the war. Oyama might not have been able to sweep Kuropatkin and Linevitch backward through Manchuria as he did had the Japanese army not been reinforced by Nogi's seasoned veterans from Port Arthur, and it might have been far more difficult for Togo to deal with Rojestvensky if he had been compelled at the same time to guard the entrance to Port Arthur. These are the considerations which give its gravity to the conduct of General Stoessel.

If, however, the further defence of Port Arthur was impossible, and the alternative was to surrender or be stormed, it would seem to be a great hardship for General Stoessel to be condemned for capitulation. It is true, a commander is expected to defend a fortress and not to surrender it. But when further defence is impossible? We cannot think that Cornwallis betrayed the British cause at Yorktown, or that Buckner and Pemberton acted like poltroons at Donelson and Vicksburg. When a garrison is depleted in numbers and out of food and ammunition, when its defences are broken down and there is no succor in sight or to be hoped for, and when an irresistible enemy in overwhelming force declares, "I propose to move immediately upon your works," it would seem to be not so much heroic as melodramatic to insist upon "dying in the last ditch." We have, of course, no idea that sentence of death will be executed upon General Stoessel if it is imposed. But the world will think that it should not be imposed, unless some of the worst reports of him, which few have yet been willing to believe, are true.

THE BRYAN MERGER.

This is pre-eminently the era of consolidations. We have seen so many overnight amalgamations of opposing interests and so many mergers of discordant elements that we have acquired an almost limitless faith in the efficacy of the *e pluribus unum* process. That faith was hardly shaken, therefore, when a week or two ago a unification was announced which pushed all other recent unifications into the shadow. By some mysterious *tour de force*, we were informed, the fifty-seven extant varieties of Democracy had been fused and welded into one variety. Every Democrat in the United States had become a Bryan Democrat. Without premonition or ceremony a distinguished statesman seeking relaxation in foreign travel had been suddenly drafted as a Cincinnatus and asked to name the terms on which he would accept the leadership of a devoted and reunited party. By all the fifty-seven factions and sub-factions he was to be recognized as the single and final arbiter. He was to become the sole centre of Democratic desire and the sole pillar of Democratic hope.

From the beginning the success of the merger seemed assured. With a common impulse Democratic leaders East, West and South proclaimed their eagerness to serve the new chieftain, and friends new and old prepared to celebrate his return to the United States and to pave the way for his renomination for the Presidency in 1908. The dissensions of the past were ignored, and ex-radicals and ex-conservatives joined in planning to welcome home the party's only available candidate, its sole surviving asset from the shipwreck of 1904. Governor Folk of Missouri, Senator Joseph W. Bailey, of Texas, and Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, all of them constructive aspirants for national leadership, publicly renounced their ambitions in favor of Mr. Bryan. Colonel Watterson buried his trenchant editorial hatchet and declared that he forgave and would take chances on being forgiven. Ex-Senator Vilas, ex-Secretary David R. Francis and other representatives of the "safe and sane Democracy" scrambled for seats on the Bryan band wagon, and the "safe and sane" newspapers, which had for years vehemently assailed the Nebraska statesman as a dangerous radical in politics, veered around and began to laud him as a potential conservative. Other consolidations and flotations have been heralded as the inspirations of genius. But none ever approached in ingenuousness and simplicity this project of unifying the Democratic vote for Mr. Bryan by tagging him fore as a radical conservative and aft as a conservative radical.

We are pained to learn from our neighbor "The World" that, promising as was the prospect of Democratic unification a week ago, Mr. Bryan's recent London interview has sadly dulled the Jeffersonian rainbow. "A week ago," said our neighbor yesterday, "the Democrats of "the country were looking forward with enthu-"siasm to a new order of things. . . . Mr. "Bryan was accepted as the leader of the party "and the inevitable nominee for President in "1908." Now there is "dismay in Democratic circles," and Mr. Bryan is "practically turning the Presidency over to the Republicans again" by not reading the Book of Proverbs and learning therefrom that the first duty of a Democratic candidate for President is silence and still more silence. It is a little difficult to reconcile "The World's" admission that Mr. Bryan is the accepted leader of the Democratic party with its criticism of him for exercising his functions of leadership. If Mr. Bryan's Democracy is to-day the only standard of Democracy, it is advisable to have that standard understood by friends as well as enemies. If the Democratic party has been Bryanized, Mr. Bryan is its proper and authorized spokesman. If it has not been Bryanized, we have only witnessed another futile experiment at tying contraries together and harmonizing differences which are logically irreconcilable.

NEW CANADIAN LAWS.

The legislative result of the four months' session of the Ottawa Parliament is a number of new statutes which notably change the country's attitude toward various important questions. Like the Congress at Washington, the Ottawa Parliament dealt with railway and allied interests. Its most important action of that sort looks to a fulfilment of the plans for a new transcontinental railway. The Grand Trunk Pacific has obtained power to issue stock to the amount of $25,000,000 for equipment, and bills were also passed incorporating the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company with a capital of $50,000,000. The Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Company was also incorporated, and the legislative status of the great transcontinental enterprise is thus assured. By the placing of telephone and express companies under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission through an amendment to the Railway act these important adjuncts of the new railway system are brought under the same general control, and harmony of effort and purpose is thereby assured. Among the other important acts are those designed to secure only suitable immigrants, an anti-usury law, and the change of the fiscal year, making it end March 31 instead of June 30, as at present.

An act of singular audacity from the American point of view is that requiring the Supreme Court to pass judgment on all matters submitted to it by Parliament. This act was plainly intended to have a disciplinary effect on the judiciary department, the motive being the cavalier manner in which some members of the court replied when the government desired the opinion of the court on the question whether the right to enact a Sunday observance law was vested in the provinces. Certain members held that they were not bound to pronounce upon questions in the abstract, and that the opinion of the court could properly be obtained only when a case was formally brought before it in the usual manner.

Most important in many respects of all the laws of the session is the new Sunday Observance statute, or the Lord's Day act, as it is formally styled. The bill was finally passed in the House of Commons at dawn of a July morning, after an all night debate. Its more stringent provisions have already been explained in The Tribune. It is of special interest as being the first Sunday law ever enacted by the Parliament of Canada, legislation on that subject having heretofore been regarded as strictly belonging to the provincial legislatures. The difficulties in the way of the enactment of such a law were many, arising from local differences in habits, traditions and church affiliations. Ably championed, however, by Premier Laurier and skilfully handled by the new Minister of Justice, the Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, the measure passed the House by a strict party vote. Both parties, it may be said, were in favor of Sunday observance, differing only as to the method of obtaining it, and hence Canada's new law may be deemed responsive to the sentiment of the Dominion.

ELECTRICITY ON THE CENTRAL.

Before President Newman sailed for Europe the other day he remarked that electric service on the New York Central would begin on September 1. He did not say that it would be complete at that time, and it is now evident that only a modest beginning will be made on the date specified. The first step will be to substitute electric for steam locomotives in moving heavy expresses on both the Hudson River and Harlem divisions, the new system being tried only for short distances at the outset. It will be put into operation between the Grand Central Station and Highbridge on the one line and Wakefield on the other.

The running of suburban trains made up in the same manner as subway trains, but composed of better cars, will not be undertaken until October 15, when the autumn rush of inbound travel is over. The complete elimination of smoke and cinders from the Park avenue tunnel, therefore, cannot be expected for nearly three months. The full development of the service to Croton, on the Hudson River division, and White Plains, on the Harlem road, may possibly be delayed still longer.

The Central acts wisely in initiating the impending change gradually, instead of suddenly and abruptly. The possibilities of mischance are reduced to a minimum by beginning modestly. Eager as passengers are—and especially commuters—to get the benefit of the long promised improvements, they will perceive the advantages of the policy now pursued. The travelling public is interested equally with the company in measures designed to promote safety.

The undertaking in which a critical stage is now rather close at hand is one of enormous proportions. It involves a general remodelling of the Central's terminal facilities here. The yard is being greatly enlarged, an entirely new station is to be built, and the tracks for express and local trains are to be put on different levels. It has been necessary to solve a host of widely different engineering problems. These have related to big things, like the best type of locomotive to use, and little ones, like the form of third rail least liable to fail in winter. In a pioneer enterprise progress is necessarily slow, but the heaviest part of the work is now done. Two years may be needed to finish it, but most of that time will be needed for the construction of the new station. The use of the new motive power should be carried to the limits originally in view very soon when once a start has been made, unless unforeseen obstacles are put in the railroad company's way.

REFORM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The movement for political reform in New Hampshire has now gathered enough impetus to make the old fashioned machine leaders sit up and take notice. Evidently what was needed in the Granite State was a courageous recognition that evils existed, coupled with a frank belief that they existed not with the approval but only through the sufferance and apathy of the voters. The Lincoln Republican Club, which recently asked Mr. Winston Churchill to become a candidate for Governor on a reform platform, has now rudely challenged the existing order and put direct to the voters within and without the Republican party the question whether or not that order shall be allowed to continue. The Republican organization in New Hampshire is thereby forced to decide whether it will approve the reforms proposed and make them effective through legislation or will adopt a "stand pat" policy and measure strength with the progressive leaders and progressive sentiment.

It cannot be said that the Lincoln Club's demands are unreasonable or extravagant. They include proposals which have been indorsed by the voters of many states and which are clearly in the interest of better administration and purer government. The Lincolnites ask that the railroads be forbidden to issue free transportation to state officers or to delegates to political conventions. They want to have the Railroad Commissioner elected by popular vote and instructed to ascertain the true value of railroad and other public service property in the state with a view to equalizing taxation. They favor the enactment of a law regulating lobbyists such as New York has just secured, and a corrupt practices law, which, like our latest enactment, will prohibit corporations from contributing money for political purposes and will require a public accounting of all campaign receipts and expenditures. They also demand the establishment of the primary system of nominating candidates for office, hoping thereby to break down the arbitrary rule in party affairs of the political boss and the political worker. Finally, they declare in favor of a strict enforcement of the laws against gambling and of the laws regulating the sale of liquor.

The platform is in its essential features both rational and salutary. There is no plank in it—except that demanding primary nominations—over which good citizens are likely to disagree. Nor is it apparently the purpose of the Lincolnites to use this programme merely as a means of riding into office, for Mr. Churchill, in accepting the leadership offered to him, expressly says that he will gladly retire as an independent candidate if the next Republican convention approves the reforms outlined and nominates a candidate honestly in sympathy with them. That is not asking a great deal, and we hope that the Republican managers in New Hampshire will read the signs of the times aright and not needlessly invite a collision with the forces making there, as in every other state, for better politics and cleaner government.

SOUVENIRS.

The war against graft goes merrily on. A few years ago it was the universal belief of the solid business man and the well groomed club member, competent to settle all the affairs of the nation in the offhand conversation of the counting room or the café, that the ills of society were chiefly due to the corrupt politician. If only the plain business man or the less plain gentleman of leisure could be put in control of affairs and manage them as he would a corporation or a club, all would be well and grafting would be no more. But while the official representatives of the people remained so far inferior to the people, of course our government must be bad.

Within the last year that old theory in respect to the business man has received some hard knocks. A string of revelations has convinced the community, if not the austere business man himself, that the state of political morals, so far as politics touched business, pretty accurately reflected the state of business morals which the politician had a chance to observe. The lawmaker may not have climbed to a higher plane in public esteem, but the community has been brought to realize that representative institutions are pretty representative, after all, and that Congressmen and state legislators are on the average just about as good as their constituents really want them to be. Now it is the turn of the club member to take his place at the rack and learn that his superior virtue is only skin deep, and that the trail of the grafter is over him, too.

It all comes about through the reforming zeal of the president of the Crescent Athletic Club, of Brooklyn. That is a large and highly respectable organization, owning a handsome country clubhouse at Bay Ridge, and just completing a sumptuous town house over on the Heights. It is one of the last places in the world in which grafters would be sought. The presence of a detective at big parties in private houses, especially wedding receptions, where silver and jewels are on exhibition, is a familiar fact. But, then, no hostess can be sure that some professional thief will not take advantage of the occasion. She does not think it necessary to lock up the spoons from her family and invited guests. The Crescent Club, however, though its portals are open only to members elected in due form after their antecedents have been carefully examined, and to their guests, for whose conduct, as in all clubs, they vouch, finds that its property is disappearing. Table covers vanish from the 'ladies' parlor, pillows from the sofa, silver from the table. Theft? Perish the thought! Only souvenirs! "I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word." How much better it sounds than "graft"! Since the thing has invaded society it is good to have a polite word for it. "Graft" was well enough for Plunkitt, but "souvenirs" is much more agreeable. No up-to-date policeman will hereafter take graft. He will merely accept a souvenir.

But to return to the Crescent. The souvenir habit has spread to such an extent that the president of the club feels obliged to sound a warning almost as startling to the good clubmen as last year's admonition concerning the impropriety of syndicate participations was to the financiers, or the suggestion that "honest graft" could not be honest was to politicians. Mr. Bull, with that directness which is always unpleasant, calls this souvenir habit petty larceny and says it must be stopped. He talks about such an old fashioned thing as the Mosaic law, and does not hesitate to speak of the "recent disclosures "involving prominent names in high places con-"nected with sundry insurance companies, rail-"roads and industries," and to add:

> The people found guilty of multiform grafting—to use no stronger and more specific terms—were supposed generally to be above suspicion or reproach. As a matter of fact, they were afflicted with a moral sense similar to that which allows a man, a guest or member of the club, to appropriate to himself one of the club library books, or a woman guest to take (as a souvenir, perhaps) a hand mirror or a powder puff or a table cover from the ladies' rooms at the Bay Ridge clubhouse.

It is all rather unsettling to childhood's faith in the picked men so admired when seen behind the club window, but it gives the encouraging suggestion that the wave of reform is going further even than was expected by the most optimistic.

The rubber supply of the future will have to expand greatly in order to meet the demands of the motor vehicles, all of which have to roll on that elastic gum or quit business. "Rubber is king" may be a watchword one of these days, plucking the crown away from cotton, which wore it so proudly and so long.

According to one of the most mossgrown conundrums on record, the difference between a postage stamp and a donkey is that you stick one with a lick while you lick the other with a stick. The former process, according to "The Lancet," involves a lot of lurking perils and ought to be abandoned at once by all prudent people. When it says that the yellow stamps issued by the government have chromate of lead in them it will not fail to find believers. To be sure, it takes fifty of them to use up a grain of the substance, and the yellow side is never licked except by maniacs and medical experimenters. Still, there may be possible danger in it, and the warning should not remain unheeded, nor be considered to be addressed exclusively to the British public. We may as well keep a sharp eye out for the yellow stamp on this side of the water, and, if it appears, ascertain what the base of its pigment is.

A statue of Washington rising out of a spacious Budapest public square will be saluted with acclamation by all Hungarians and be one of the kind not usually toppled over in revolutions. The members of the Conference of the Reformed Hungarian Church, at Phenixville, Penn., who have just appropriated $15,000 for that purpose, have not misjudged the sentiments of their compatriots.

It will be a good thing to relight Liberty's torch and to put the whole island in order, but it is earnestly to be hoped no Smart Aleck will be permitted to give the statue a coat of paint.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

They have a way abroad of abating midnight noises better than anything yet achieved in this country. Venice reports a hailstorm, the stones "so large that they killed many cats on the roofs of the houses."

GOUT AND GREATNESS.

[If we as a nation had not been drinkers of port wine, said Lord Lansdowne the other day, we should very likely have had less gout and fewer great men.]

A captive in my room, I sip
My much attenuated gruel;
Once more gout has me in its grip,
Racking my joints with tortures cruel;
But though at times with pain I groan,
And, like a sick bear, growl at others,
I'm not down-hearted since I've known
That gout and greatness are twin brothers!

My forbears were three-bottle men,
And it has been my life's ambition
To try and follow now and then
Their noble bibulous tradition.
Ah, if their fill they had not drunk,
And if their lead I had not followed,
To what base depths I might have sunk,
And in what mire I might have wallowed!

Instead of penning dainty rhyme,
Replete with most engaging fancies,
And weaving, in my leisure time,
Select (if seldom read) romances—
I might have garnered in a store
Of fame from Bettws-y-Coed to Beccles,
By writing vulgar tales of gore,
And raked in still more vulgar shekels!

I do not say the credit's mine
(My manners savor of sedateness).
Rather in that ancestral wine
I find the secret of my greatness.
Though I'm a genius complete,
No idle braggart I, nor bluffer;
For while I own to swollen feet,
From swollen head I never suffer!
—London Tribune.

Matrimonial tickets are supplied by the Canadian Pacific Railway to settlers in the Northwest Territory who wish to make a journey in order to secure a wife. On presenting the return coupon and the marriage certificate the settler is entitled to free transport for his bride.

A—The decision has gone against me; I've got to pay Miss Weber a thousand pounds for breach of promise of marriage.
B—My dear fellow, I am delighted. (Shakes hands warmly.)
A—What, you are delighted?
B—Yes. Excuse my feelings, but it is impossible for me to hide them; I'm engaged to her, you know.
—Pearson's Weekly.

A large district in the middle of Porto Rico, with a population of 100,000 is afflicted with "the lazy worm," and official efforts are being made to improve the inhabitants' condition. A hospital has been established at Albonito, with an endowment of $15,000, and will do what it can to check the ravages of this minute reptile, of the existence of which the old time native Porto Rican never had not the slightest notion. Last year an American medical officer, Captain Ashford, treated 4,500 cases, and nearly all of them were cured. As a result, the population are aroused to much enthusiasm, and the afflicted are applying in great numbers for treatment. Heretofore the malady has been deemed incurable.

Start and Finish.—"All men are created free," declared the flamboyant citizen.
"That's right," assented the sour citizen. "Marriage ain't forced on to nobody. When a feller gets spliced he does it on his own responsibility."—Pittsburg Post.

Protestant missionaries among the Filipinos report favorable progress in religious instruction among the natives, and this is confirmed by the recent annual report of the work of the American Bible Society in those islands. It sets forth that the commercial, social and religious life of the people there is receiving new and powerful influences from the missionary work and Bible distribution going on, the last year having been the most prosperous in these respects since our occupation there began.

His Altered Tastes.—"Do you remember the fishing hole of your boyhood days?"
"I sure do. And if I could equip it with a sofa and an electric fan, and have a buffet handy, I wouldn't object to passing an afternoon back among the old familiar scenes."—Houston Chronicle.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT SAGAMORE HILL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 19.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt spent the day in the woods at Lloyd's Neck. They left Sagamore Hill early in the morning, and embarked in a rowboat from the J. West Roosevelt pier. The President rowed the five miles to the picnic grounds in good time. After they had taken luncheon from the hamper, which was taken along as cargo, and explored several miles of the nearby primeval forest, he rowed back to the landing.

Secretary Loeb made his daily trip to Sagamore Hill this evening, instead of in the forenoon, as is his usual custom, and did not return to the village until nearly midnight.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

From Paris comes the announcement of the engagement of Miss Margaret Knower, youngest daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Knower, to the Vicomte Alan de Suzannet. The marriage will take place in Paris in September. Miss Knower, although she has not made her formal debut in society here, figured as bridesmaid at several weddings last winter. Her elder sister is married to J. Coleman Drayton. The vicomte is the son of the Comte de Suzannet, who married Miss French in New York, and is, therefore, half American. He spent some time in New York last winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, who have been at Tuxedo until now, left yesterday for York Harbor, Me., where Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, jr., have likewise taken up their residence for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, jr., have abandoned their plan of spending the season at Newport, and instead will leave their home in Paris at the end of the month for a place in the south of England, which they have taken for the summer. They will have Mrs. Henry Clews, sr., with them as their guest.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hone have gone to Bar Harbor for the summer.

J. Inslee Blair has rented the John Seely Ward camp in the Adirondacks for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Bliss, jr., have gone to Phœnixville, Penn., where they are staying with Miss May Reeves.

August 25 has been set as the date of the wedding of Montgomery Schuyler, jr., and Miss Edith Lawyer, daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Lawyer, of Washington. Immediately after the marriage Montgomery Schuyler and his bride will sail for Europe en route for Bucharest to take up his duties there as consul-general and secretary of legation of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe are on their way home from England, and on their arrival here on Saturday will go at once to their villa at Newport for the remainder of the summer.

Mrs. Charles A. Gardiner, of No. 581 Fifth avenue, sailed yesterday on the Auguste Victoria to spend the summer abroad. She will reopen her country place, Gardiner Park, Tarrytown, in October.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 19.—Another hot day in Newport, with the thermometer registering as high as 87 in the shade during the early afternoon, had a tendency to keep the cottage colony quiet. It was so warm that the cottagers did not bring out their horses. This is the third warm day in succession here. There was little relief with the approach of evening, when, as a rule, there is generally a refreshing breeze. To-night a thick fog swept in from the ocean, and this added to the discomfort.

With such warm weather, the resorts patronized by the cottagers are suffering, with the exception of Bailey's Beach, which is these days the most sought place in Newport. Even the Casino, which is usually crowded with the cottagers every morning, has a sort of deserted appearance.

Lady Herbert, with her children, is expected to arrive next Sunday, and will spend the season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lady Herbert's sister, is arranging for a series of entertainments in her sister's honor, and has selected as dates for the affairs, which will take the form of large dinners, the evenings of August 6, 11 and 13. Mrs. Vanderbilt has not been in the best of health this summer, and she is little seen in society.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish returned from New York this evening, accompanied by her son, Stuyvesant Fish, jr., and her daughter, Miss Marion Fish. Mrs. Fish will give a dinner dance on the evening of August 11 for young people, to the number of eighty. She intends this year to have her entertainments for young and old on separate evenings.

To-night the second hop of the season at the Casino took place. Several of the cottagers entertained at dinner early in the evening, later taking their guests to the hop. Among those entertaining were Mrs. Harry S. Lehr, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Mae Brady Hall, Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer and Mrs. William Watts Sherman.

Mrs. Paul A. Andrews is to give a large picnic to-morrow at Lawton's Valley, the party to go to the valley in automobiles.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., has issued invitations for a dinner to be given at Wayside on the evening of the 24th.

Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer arrived at their cottage, Lawnfield, to-day, for the season.

D. G. Gautier is the guest of Mr. Lispenard Stewart for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Otis, of New York, are visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bradly N. Hamilton have arrived for the season and are the guests of Colonel and Mrs. Howard Stevenson.

Lloyd Phenix arrived to-day with a party of friends on the yacht Intrepid.

Henri Des Ports, chargé d'affaires of the French Embassy, has taken the Dring cottage in Catherine street for the season.

Ogden Mills has arrived at his Newport cottage for the season. Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills are expected in a day or two.

Miss Louise Baldwin entertained at dinner this evening in honor of her birthday.

Mrs. Leroy King and Mrs. E. J. Knight, jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

J. H. Kidder, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Reginald De Koven for a few days.

Colonel Schuyler Crosby, of New York, is visiting here.

Augustus Jay has arrived at his cottage for the season.

James DeWolfe Cutting is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden at Fairlawn.

Mrs. J. A. Raynor, of New York, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Storrs Wells.

Robert W. Goelet has returned from a visit to New York.

There was an interesting match this morning on the courts of the Newport Casino in the women's doubles at tennis, and in spite of the heat a large gallery of fashionable people watched the play. It was one of the most closely contested matches ever seen on the courts, and, although the match was won in straight sets, every point was hotly contested. The match was between Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk and Miss Deacon and Miss Rotch. Miss Wetmore and Miss Busk won, 7-5, 8-6.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., July 19.—A new boat club house on Laurel Lake was opened this morning, the entire hotel colony going down in coaches and automobiles for boating and aquatic sports. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Griggs and family, Judge and Mrs. Ernest Hall and family, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Butler and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Gibson and family, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Nichols, Mrs. S. J. Clark and Miss Elizabeth Clark, Mrs. J. Montfort Schley, Miss Margaret Schley, Colonel and Mrs. Hunt, John Hall McGay and many others were among the spectators. Weekly sports will be held at the clubhouse throughout the summer.

Mrs. Daniel P. Griswold is writing a French play, in which she will appear, to be given at the entertainment in aid of Mountain View Farm on July 28. Marshall Kernochan, of New York, is to arrange the music for the play and for the national dances, which will be the leading feature of the programme.

John A. Spoor, who has been in the West, returned to his house on Oneonta Lake, in Pittsfield, to-day.

The Country Club tennis team will go to Albany on July 28 to play the Albany Tennis Club. Marshall Kernochan will captain the Country Club team and Ledyard Coggswell the Albany team.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur L. Fuller, of New York; Mrs. George E. Weed, of Greenwich, Conn., and Mrs. Thomas E. O'Shea, of Summit, N. J., are guests at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

Miss G. Stevenson, of St. Louis, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hagar, jr., at their cottage, in Pittsfield.

Mrs. Francis Andrews, of New York, has joined her mother, Mrs. L. Gilmore, at the Hagyard cottage.

Mrs. Richard Esler, who has been in Lenox for the early summer, has returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Pope, of Farmington, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Borden, of Fall River, Mass.; Miss Florence Borden and Miss Ada Brooks, of Andover, who are on their way to Manchester, Vt., arrived in Lenox to-day.

Congressman Frederick Gillett, of Westfield; Mrs. O. Shorne, the Misses Margaret and Charlotte Shorne and Miss Pingey, of New York, who are on an automobile tour, arrived at the Red Lion Inn to-day.

Dr. John B. Tolley, Miss Helen Neibuhr, Miss N. N. Neibuhr, Mrs. M. E. Cameron, H. A. Stickney, E. P. Call and D. M. Call, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Jarvis, of Brooklyn, are at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge.

Dr. Walter Dannreuther, of New York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Dannreuther at their cottage in Lee.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Bray, of St. Louis, have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Miss Louise Gilmore arrived from New York to-night and joined her mother, Mrs. Alfred Gilmore, at the Hagyard cottage.

Mrs. S. Parkman Shaw entertained at luncheon at Redwood this afternoon.

Misses Louise L. and Georgette Schuyler, who are at the Tanner cottage for the summer, started to-day for Newport for a fortnight.

MANY MOURN LADY CURZON.

King Edward and President Roosevelt Send Messages of Condolence.

London, July 19.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston was the recipient to-day of a continuous stream of messages of condolence on the death of his wife from India, America and Great Britain, including expressions of sympathy from King Edward and other members of the royal family.

The Princess of Wales sent her secretary to express to Lord Curzon her personal grief on the death of his wife.

The funeral will occur at Kedleston on July 23. Only members of the family will be present. A memorial service will be held in London simultaneously.

President Roosevelt and Ambassador Reid also sent Lord Curzon messages of condolence.

Queen Alexandra sent an equerry to convey to Lord Curzon an expression of her deep sympathy and personal sorrow.

Simla, Punjab, British India, July 19.—The news of the death of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the ex-Viceroy of India, caused a great shock here, and from all parts of India come expressions of keen sorrow. Her splendid work in behalf of the natives, especially the women, endeared her to all India.

CHARLES RUBENS'S WILL FILED.

The will of Charles Rubens, who died in Paris last June, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday for probate by the law firm of Coudert Brothers. The petition says the testator left personal property valued at over $10,000, but his estate is estimated to be more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Rubens leaves $5,000 to the Mount Sinai Hospital and a similar sum to the Hebrew Benevolent Orphan Society. A painting of Christ, by Henner, he leaves to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. To a number of relatives he makes bequests of from $2,000 to upward of $100,000.

To Julie Heidelbach and Henry R. Ickelheimer Mr. Rubens leaves his residuary estate, an equal share to each, and, besides, makes them individual bequests of $100,000 each. Henry R. Ickelheimer is a member of the firm of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., of No. 37 William street, and lives at Fifth avenue and 44th street.

SENATOR CLARK'S DAUGHTER TO WED.

Cheyenne, Wyo., July 19.—Announcement is made that Miss Laura Clark, eldest daughter of United States Senator Clark, will wed Charles F. Blythe at Evanston, Wyo., on August 6. Mr. Blythe is a wholesale grocer of Salt Lake City.

CARDINAL AT SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

Southampton, Long Island, July 19.—Cardinal Gibbons arrived here last night, accompanied by Bishop Foley, of Detroit, and Father Duffy, of Brooklyn. He may preach in St. Andrew's Dune Church on Sunday. Cardinal Gibbons expressed himself as enjoying excellent health. He will remain here only a few days.

MR. ROOT WARMLY WELCOMED.

Brazilian Authorities and Populace Enthusiastic—Thanks Baron Rio Branco.

Washington, July 19.—Official dispatches received to-day by the chargé of the Brazilian Embassy state that Secretary Root was enthusiastically received at Para, Brazil, by the authorities and by the people.

Answering the telegram of Baron Rio Branco sent to Secretary Root upon his touching Brazilian soil, the Secretary said:

> I thank you for your kind message of greetings received at the moment of first setting my foot on the soil of Brazil. I take it as a happy omen of the good results which will inevitably flow from more perfect understanding and friendship between our two countries, and these I hope we may both live long to promote.

The cruiser Charleston, in which Secretary Root is travelling, after calling at Pernambuco and Bahia, is expected to arrive at Rio de Janeiro on the morning of July 26.

VANDERBILT YACHT AT LEGHORN.

Leghorn, July 19.—The American schooner yacht Warrior, with her owner, F. W. Vanderbilt, and a party of seven on board, has arrived here from Villefranche.

DREYFUS SUPPORTERS AT ZOLA TOMB.

Paris, July 19.—There was a demonstration to-day at the tomb of Emile Zola, commemorative of the acquittal of Alfred Dreyfus. The latter sent a wreath of roses and orchids bearing his card. A large crowd and many policemen were present, but there was no disorder.

FUNERAL OF MAGISTRATE MEADE.

The funeral of Magistrate Clarence W. Meade was held last night in the family home, No. 348 West 23d street, and was attended by a throng that taxed the capacity of the house. Judges, ex-judges, politicians, court clerks and policemen by the score sat with bowed heads while the last tributes to the dead magistrate and political leader were said.

The Rev. Dr. George Clarke Houghton, of the Church of the Transfiguration, read the Episcopal ritual for the dead. A member of the church choir sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and then friends of the former magistrate passed before the coffin. There were no pallbearers.

Conspicuous among the floral pieces was a huge wreath of white roses on a pedestal of white lilies from the Board of City Magistrates. Another smaller wreath and column was sent by the clerks of Yorkville court.

LITTLETON TO LIVE IN THIS BOROUGH.

Martin W. Littleton, formerly President of the Borough of Brooklyn, has decided to take up his residence in Manhattan.

Mr. Littleton said yesterday that he had decided on the change for business reasons. His law offices are at No. 60 Wall street, Manhattan. Last spring Mr. Littleton gave up his home at No. 278 Henry street, Brooklyn, and went to his summer home at Garden City, Long Island, where he is at present.