Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS—8:20—The Governor's Son.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—Bathing.
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—Rice's Girl from Paris Company. 8—Pain's Vesuvius and Grand Fireworks.
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.
Amusements	8	6	Meetings	8	6
Auction Sales	12	1	Musical	12	3
Bankers & Brokers	10	1	Notice of Summons	12	3
Board and Rooms	12	5	Ocean Steamers	12	8
Carpet Cleaning	12	3	Proposals	8	6
City Hotels	11	4	Railroads	9	4-5
Country Board	11	6	Real Estate	8	6
Country Property for Sale or to Let	8	6	Real Estate Wanted	8	6
Dividend Notices	10	1	Real Estate Loans	8	6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	12	7-8	Restaurants	12	2
Dressmaking	12	4	Special Notices	7	6
Drygoods	9	6-7	Steamboats	9	4
Employm't Agencies	12	4	Storage Notices	12	5
Excursions	11	5	Summer Resorts	11	6
Financial	10	1	Surrogate's Notices	11	6
Financial Meetings	10	1	Teachers' Agencies	11	4
Furn. Apartments to Let	8	6	The Turf	8	6
Furn. Rooms to Let	12	5	To Whom It May Concern	10	1
Help Wanted	12	5	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
Horses & Carriages	5	6	Trust Companies	11	4-5
Instruction	11	4	Typewriting	12	1
Lost	12	5	Unfurn. Apartments to Let	8	6
Lost	11	5	Work Wanted	12	5-6
Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6			

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—M. Stolypin, the new Russian Premier, announced that the government would carry out a plan of "strong handed reform," and would brook neither anarchy nor disorder. —— The big Russian strike hung fire; a patent argument against it was the fear that famine would follow the tying up of the railroads. —— Russian government securities recovered sharply on all the foreign exchanges. —— Armed revolutionaries looted a train in the outskirts of Warsaw. —— King Edward received William J. Bryan at a private audience. —— It was officially denied that Major Dreyfus had been insulted at the Military Club. —— Prince Eugene Murat was killed at Munich by the overturning of his automobile.

DOMESTIC.—A fierce wind and rainstorm swept St. Louis, blowing down many telegraph wires and frame houses, and causing the death of one man. —— Two persons were seriously hurt in a runaway caused by an automobile at Middletown, N. Y. —— Miss Minsola M. Goodell's body was found in a pond at Belchertown, Mass.; her family thinks she was drowned by accident. —— William Lee, the assailant of two women, paid the penalty of his crime on Smith Island, Maryland, the sheriff, fearing mob violence, put ashore there at an early hour. —— The engineer of a Cape May excursion train disregarded the signals of a construction gang, and the engine and two cars left the track at Mineola, N. J.; no one was injured. —— A young athlete of South Smithfield, Me., rescued six women who were upset in a small lake. —— James Richard De Remar, builder of the swinging bridge of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway in the Royal Gorge, died at Denver. —— Striking street railway men in New Bedford, Mass., rejected a compromise offered by the company.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. —— It was said that the Mutual Life might reconsider its decision to abandon its French business and ask for registration in that country. —— J. Pierpont Morgan returned on the Baltic from a trip abroad. —— Samuel Byerley, the express clerk who received the award of $5,819,580 of the Panama Canal bonds, sold his holding at a good profit. His sole investment was a two cent stamp. —— Counsel in the Thaw case practically abandoned the idea of a commission to inquire into the sanity of the slayer of Stanford White, and it was announced that the case would go to trial. —— Controller Metz announced that he would readvertise the city bonds, for which small bids were received on Wednesday. —— Charles Browne, a former silk inspector in the customs service, was taken to Sing Sing Prison. —— The ironworkers arrested for an alleged assault on Michael Butler, a special policeman, in the new Plaza Hotel, were exonerated by the coroner's jury, which found that death was caused by a fall. Four men were rearrested for an alleged assault on Special Officer O'Toole.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 65.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE *will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at* THE TRIBUNE *Office.*

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE DEMOCRATIC PROGRAMME.

In trying to encourage the notion that the tariff is to be the vital issue in the Congress campaign this year, Democratic leaders and newspapers show a singular blindness to political signs and tendencies. Issues cannot be created out of hand. They must represent some actual clash of opinion and must be the outgrowth of a genuine state of war between the two parties. It can hardly be said that the tariff policy constitutes to-day a distinct line of cleavage between the two political organizations. Fourteen years ago the Democratic party won a great national victory on a low tariff platform. It attempted to translate that platform into legislation, and was driven out of power by a record breaking majority. The South, long committed to free trade, had used the Northern Democracy as an instrument to overthrow the protective system. But the country's eyes were opened by its experience with the tariff tinkers who framed the Wilson-Gorman act, and the unprecedented prosperity in trade and industry which followed the passage of the Dingley law in 1897 has pretty thoroughly convinced the voters that, although mistakes in detail may easily be made and may work injustice and discrimination, the protective system has, on the whole, been vindicated as a sound and helpful feature of national policy.

Few politicians, even in the South, talk nowadays about razing Chinese walls and making bonfires of the custom houses. The Southern states are beginning to develop manufacturing enterprises and to feel the stimulus of the tariff. Southern leaders like Mr. Bailey, Mr. Tillman and Mr. Williams echo only half-heartedly and feebly the fiery anti-tariff tirades of Beck, Vest, Breckinridge and Mills. A manufacturing North is not arrayed against an agricultural West and South, and sectional bitterness no longer finds an outlet in tariff agitation. But if the Democracy of the South has in a measure reconciled itself to protection as a system, the Democracy of the North and West is also drifting away from the belief that its sole mission in politics is to shave a certain percentage off duties on imports. As we see it, the Democratic party hereabouts is in the grip of very different ideas and is busying itself about very different objects. Are the Democrats of New York preparing to conduct a campaign this year on the tariff issue? On the contrary, they seem to be getting ready to nominate Mr. Hearst for the Governorship, and Mr. Hearst has many projects in hand which, in his opinion, overshadow tariff revision.

In Massachusetts there has been in recent years a vigorous and persistent demand for tariff changes. The Democratic party made revision its chief issue last fall, after having experimented unsuccessfully for several years with usurpation and imperialism. But to-day the Massachusetts faithful are being stampeded to a new leader with a new programme, and if they nominate Mr. Moran, it will be because they think he can win for them on more spectacular and available issues. In Pennsylvania the Democrats are engrossed with purely local questions, while in Ohio, Indiana and the other states of the Middle West they have cut down their fighting programme to a blind indorsement of Mr. Bryan's leadership and of any policies he may see fit to frame for the party. If the Democratic hosts are lined up this year for a tariff reform campaign, they are battling for a cause they do not recognize.

POLITICAL PHAGOCYTES.

The political pathologist of "The New York Times" has been examining the Democracy, and refuses to recommend it for life insurance. He has felt its pulse, looked at its tongue, microscopically examined specimens of its blood, and reports that it has no white corpuscles, or phagocytes, those policemen of the system which pounce on and destroy disease germs and keep the body from falling a prey to every malady about. Only so can he explain the Democracy's invariable habit of catching every political disease with which it comes in contact. The scientist says:

> Why is it that the Democratic party falls a prey to all infections and offers a helpless hospitality to every germ that wriggles into its neighborhood? Secession seized upon it forty-six years ago, and it was not on its feet again for twenty-four years. While in that debilitated state it fell a victim to greenback inflation and then went and got its system full of free silver bacilli. It is always ailing, and seems really to invite invasion from every malady. And now it is undergoing a virulent attack of Hearst. If it survive that, with the Conners and Murphy complications, why, then, nothing ever can kill it.

The sad state of the patient is rendered all the more distressing by the aggressive robustness of the Republican party. It not only has good red blood, but plenty of white corpuscles also. "There is the Republican party, old, "wrinkled, and, we honestly believe, full of sin, "that never catches anything but the offices." It has been exposed to all kinds of dangers. The free silver germ rioted all about it in such numbers that the Democrats were sure it would have the disease, and were planning to rush it off to the pesthouse, and, they hoped, on to the morgue. But, instead, it proved immune, while the Democracy contracted an almost fatal attack of silver. "The Times" pathologist doesn't quite understand the case. He is sure the Republican party is sinful; he thinks it hypocritical, but admits that it plays its part well. It puts forward its best men, wins the people's confidence, though he believes it does fool them, and "all the while it respects the Democracy's "monopoly of infection, for its own health is "insolently fine."

It does not seem to occur to the pathologist that the Republican party is healthy because it deserves to be. He knows so well that the Democracy, by lack of principle and loose living, has contracted blood poison, and yet keeps pretending to health and morality, that he cannot believe the Republican party is not simply a more discreet sinner or a more successful pretender. Yet when we see a party, as he admits, uniformly putting forward its best men, avowing and trying to live up to good principles, throwing off the infection which prostrates others, correcting the evils in its own household as fast as they are discovered, and, year after year, commanding popular confidence, is it not fair to conclude that there is the inward grace which these outward signs indicate? The health of the Republican party is not due to mere chance; nor is it simply a deceptive coat of tan from the sun of prosperity. The party doubtless has its faults, but when its activity in power for the correction of evils outdoes the noise of the opposition in denouncing them there must be something genuine in its character.

The party of Roosevelt and Taft and Root and Higgins and Hughes and Armstrong, which takes hold of postoffice scandals, land frauds, consular abuses, railroad rebates, trust lawlessness, insurance evils and all the rest, and, regardless of threats or "pulls," corrects them, has not merely a pious appearance, but a robust moral force. That is why it is not a prey to every temptation to political irregularity, and why, even when it is afflicted with some slight ill, it easily throws it off and goes on with its work. The people trust it because they know that it gives them faithful service and will not, like the Democracy, contract and threaten to infect the nation with every dangerous and disgusting disease with which it can come in contact. "The Times" is right. The difference between the parties is vital—of blood and constitution. The Democratic body has a natural affinity for disease germs. The Republican body is full of phagocytes.

RUSSIA'S NEW PRIME MINISTER.

The various utterances of Russia's new Prime Minister since his appointment to office have confirmed the opinion and the expectation hitherto held of him—namely, that he will not adopt any strong policy of his own, but will be the loyal executive of the autocracy and the bureaucracy in their renewed rule. Mr. Stolypin, so far as he has been known, has generally been regarded as an honorable and upright man, sincerely desirous of doing his duty, but he has not been regarded as a strong man. Indeed, he has himself confessed that as Minister of the Interior he has been nothing more than a sentinel on guard, and not at all the commander of the situation. Moreover, the fact that the Bialystok massacre and other official outrages have occurred during his occupancy of the Interior office puts him in the awkward dilemma of having either to assume responsibility for those things or to confess that they were done in spite of him by men who were nominally his underlings. Either he would not or could not prevent them.

It will be recalled, also, that while Mr. Stolypin, unlike some of his colleagues, did not refuse to enter the Douma and to respond to interpellations, and while he generally treated that body with respect, he created on several occasions a distinctly bad impression and drew upon himself the most violent expressions of disapproval and wrath. On his first appearance in the Douma, in fact, he practically admitted that officials of the Ministry of the Interior, under his predecessors, had distributed proclamations calling upon the people to massacre the Jews. A few days later he admitted that under his own directions famine relief had been withheld from peasants who had been guilty of agrarian offences, and he sought to defend such discrimination as both proper and necessary. This gave great offence to the Douma, and led to the adoption by that body, by a practically unanimous vote, of resolutions demanding that all further relief funds be controlled by the Douma, and not intrusted to men who would let women and children starve because the men of their families had taken part in political agitation.

The most serious charge against Mr. Stolypin was made a fortnight ago by Mr. Luoff before the Constitutional Democratic Club of St. Petersburg. It was to the effect that Mr. Stolypin was one of the chief assistants of the notorious General Bogdanovitch in the organization of "pogroms," or massacres of the Jews, and that he was one of those referred to by Prince Urusoff in his recent speech in the Douma. This accusation has not been proved, but neither has it been denied. It has, moreover, been corroborated by others, notably by Mr. Tchernoff, a well known Russian writer, who has declared that while Mr. Stolypin has been Minister of the Interior a secret printing office has been maintained in that ministry for the publication of anti-Jewish and other incendiary proclamations of the "Black Hundreds." These are the impressions and estimates of the new Prime Minister which prevail in Russia. They may be just or unjust. But there can be no doubt that they will strongly affect the attitude of the people toward the new government, and not in a favorable manner.

A POPULAR CAMPAIGN FUND.

The Republican Congressional Committee has taken a novel and at the same time a highly commendable step in appealing for financial aid to the rank and file of the party. It asks for dollar subscriptions from Republican voters and from all other persons interested in carrying forward the Republican programme. It has long been the habit in national contests to depend for funds on the corporations and on a few wealthy individuals. The collection of subscriptions from corporate interests subject to federal legislation was wrong in theory and dangerous in practice, and public sentiment will not be satisfied until Congress and the state legislatures unite to suppress contributions from corporations for political purposes. Congress failed at the last session to pass a law prohibiting this misuse of corporation funds, but it will doubtless repair the omission next winter.

Meanwhile the old custom is being practically abandoned, and the Republican Congressional Committee frankly gives notice that it purposes to ask the assistance and co-operation of Republican voters in conducting its canvass this year after the new model. If Republicans are assured that they, not the great corporate interests, are the real power behind the management, they will be drawn into closer relations with that management, and will assume a responsibility for party success which they could not feel when their aid was neither needed nor solicited. The committee's move should therefore prove beneficial in arousing a direct and personal interest in campaign work as well as in cutting the entangling threads which have hitherto tied up the management of the two great parties a little too closely with corporate interests.

REGULAR AND GUARDSMAN.

Referring to the establishment of the camp of instruction at Mount Gretna, Penn., where soldiers of the regular army were about to have members of the National Guard as their camp mates, The Tribune recently called attention to the arguments which had been advanced for and against the joint service, and said that the result of the experiment would be watched with much interest. That the National Guardsmen should be able to carry as heavy burdens and endure as long marches as their comrades of the regular establishment is not to be expected. The professional soldier, seasoned by years of active service, has the advantage for these strenuous duties over the man whose military education was obtained in an armory and whose field service never exceeds one week in a year.

The National Guard officers knew, however, that their men would do what was asked of them without shirking, and that every man who went to camp with the regulars would endeavor so to deport himself as to win their confidence. In return he feels that he is entitled to the respect and the consideration which soldiers engaged in the same cause owe each other. Some officers of the regular army will not recognize this fact. They criticise and patronize the citizen soldier, and when the enlisted men of the 13th United States Infantry refused a few days ago to salute the National Guard officers at Gettysburg the slight should have been charged to the officers whose conduct made the offence possible. The citizen soldiers who took that view of the case felt strengthened in their opinion when a day later a general officer of the regular service refused a polite invitation to visit a National Guard camp.

Occurrences of this kind reflect no credit on the regular service, but do much toward widening a gap which never should have existed and which it was hoped that the encampment of regulars with guardsmen would close.

THE RUSSIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

The arrival of the Russian steamship Smolensk at this port, although effected without any great blowing of trumpets or other demonstration, is an incident of decided interest which may, perhaps, without exaggeration be said to mark the beginning of a new era in at least the commercial relations between Russia and America. It is, at any rate, the beginning of direct steamship communication between the two countries. Hitherto practically all Russo-American commerce and travel have been conducted by way of German, Scandinavian or British—chiefly German—ports, and that circumstance has obviously not been to the advantage of either Russian or American trade. The idea of a direct line of steamships was brought forward long ago, but has never been put into effect until now. Americans shrank from the scheme, of course, as from most shipping enterprises on the high seas. Russians, however, were more enterprising. Besides—and this is, perhaps, more to the purpose—they were able to get a degree of government encouragement which Americans could not have got.

The first plan was to transfer some of the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet from Vladivostok, where they were making no money, to the route between Odessa and New York. Later it was decided to make Libau the Russian port, because it is 1,645 miles nearer to New York than Odessa is, and, although the Baltic harbors are frozen in winter, it has been found quite practicable to keep that of Libau open by means of ice breaking vessels. Libau is the westernmost port of Russia and is directly connected with the whole railroad system of the empire, being not far from Koshedari, on the trunk line from St. Petersburg to Western Europe. It can therefore easily be developed into a great collecting and distributing port for both goods and passengers, and it has the advantage of being near those very regions of Russia in which the greatest industries are seated and from which the greatest numbers of emigrants set out for America.

The essential condition of profitable shipping is that vessels shall have full cargoes in both directions. On their westward trips these ships will bring many passengers, the multitudes of Russian emigrants who now go by way of Hamburg and Bremen; for the passage rates from Libau will be as low as from Hamburg, thus saving the cost of railroad travel across Germany. They will also bring leather, flax and flaxseed, rubber refuse and other goods which America imports from Russia. From America the ships will carry eastward cotton, of which $5,000,000 worth now goes by way of German ports each year, and agricultural and other machinery, of which Russia buys large quantities. The present volume of commerce and travel between the two countries, if it could all be won away from the German and other ports, would be in itself sufficient to make this line profitable. But there can be no doubt that in this as in other cases increased facilities will cause increase of traffic, and that there will be a great growth of intercourse between the two countries.

The Smolensk will be followed by the St. Petersburg, and the St. Petersburg by the Saratoff, and two other vessels, the Grodno and the Kovno, will soon be added to the service, the last two belonging to the East Asiatic Steamship Company, while the Smolensk and the St. Petersburg are really auxiliary cruisers of the Volunteer Fleet of the imperial navy. It may be a cause of some chagrin, not to say humiliation, to Americans to see Russia thus take the initiative in this important enterprise. But, at least, Americans will not fail to offer generous congratulations to Russia upon her ability to do it in spite of the late disastrous war and the existing domestic troubles which vex that country and hamper its industries and commerce. It is to be hoped that the new era in Russo-American commerce thus established will be marked by a steady and rapid expansion of that commerce, to the profit of both nations.

Bon voyage to the French cruisers and their tars and a hearty greeting whenever they may return. French ships won a welcome to our waters long ago, and they have never worn it out.

It is pleasant to be assured that there was no truth in the rumor that Major Dreyfus had been insulted, though the rumor seemed incredible on the face of it. The case is a good deal like that of the country editor who scorned a threat to tar and feather him, because, he said, while there were doubtless men in that town mean enough to steal the feathers for the purpose, there wasn't one who wasn't too stingy to buy the tar. There may be a few men in France base enough to offer an indignity to that brave and much-suffering soldier, but it is incredible that any such would dare to incur his wrath—apparently not even the doughty General and Senator Mercier, the "head devil" of the persecution, who is reported to have betaken himself surreptitiously out of the France which he disgraced and to have sought asylum in the England which he used to hate.

And now they are talking about Brooklyn's dirty streets. It is not so much that there is dirt in the streets as that, according to careful soundings and scientific observations, there are believed to be streets hidden somewhere underneath the dirt.

Louis A. Gourdain seems to have followed The Tribune's advice. At least, he has gone back to Chicago and has re-engaged a suite of apartments in the Auditorium. If that hotel cannot cure him of his fondness for a cell in Joliet, Chicagoans, at least, will have no further doubt as to his mental condition.

Mr. Hearst feels the passion of the collector. He would like to preserve the ballot boxes in which reposes the verdict of New York voters in the last Mayoralty election.

The officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have at last found a retreat for George Rossett, the Syrian leper. The Rossett episode is not one in which the states concerned can take pride. Man's inhumanity to man has found few more striking illustrations than in this case.

Amateur aeronauts are not to be easily discouraged in their efforts to "get off the earth," but neither should they be too much inflated with pride. Something less than four miles is a respectable altitude, no doubt, but it will be necessary to go about twice as high as that before there can be much judicious talk of record breaking.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some women interested in charities recently visited a home for discharged female prisoners. They were shown to a room where two women were sewing. "Dear me!" one of the visitors whispered, "what vicious looking creatures! Pray, who are they?" "This is the sitting room," blandly answered the superintendent, "and these are my wife and my daughter."

AN IDYL IMPROVED.

[A writer in "P. T. O." remarks: "There is nothing more becoming for a fresh young English girl than a white dress, a white hat, a boat and the river. There she appears to supreme advantage."]

Of course, the picture's meant to please,
 The writer has some taste, I note;
A charming combination these:
 A girl in white, a stream, a boat!

And yet the coloring is blurred,
 The picture lacks in details, too;
For instance, there's no hint or word
 The girl in question, Belle, is you!

Some further vagueness one condemns,
 Since to us both it's evident
Only the silvery upper Thames
 Can give your true environment.

Not where their craft the oarsmen steer,
 Not where the penny steamer plies;
I would not have you, Belle, appear,
 The cynosure of vulgar eyes—

But moored beside a thymy bank,
 Or on the lazy tide afloat;
For their great gifts the gods I thank:
 A girl in white, a stream, a boat!
—London Tribune.

William John Roberts went to prison in England the other day for forgery. He was rich, but his doctors told him he had little time to live. He squandered his money, and then, when poor, recovered his health. Poverty led him into crime.

Ignoring Failings.—Mrs. Knicker—How do you write references for your cook?
Mrs. Bocker—Just like epitaphs.—Harper's Bazar.

Five steamboats are being built for a Kiel shipping company which are said to be wholly unsinkable. A recent trial of one of the boats was carried out in the presence of representatives of the imperial navy and many shipping firms. The vessel was fully laden to represent 200 passengers, and it was assumed that, in consequence of a leak caused by a collision, the entire engine room division, into which water was pumped, had filled, while a hole was made in the exterior to admit water freely. The ship accordingly sank, but when it was full of water it had still about a foot of freeboard above the surface, thus satisfying the conditions imposed.

REAL ROMANTIC.

They sat out on the old grain pier talking over their love affairs.
"And he is so poetical and romantic when he speaks of me eyes," sighed Shanty Sue.
"He is?" replied her chum. "And does he say, 'Let me gaze into dem stars,' or 'Let me bask in de light of dem jewels'?"
Shanty Sue elevated her nose.
"Of course not," she snapped, in disdain. "He ain't no amateur Romeo. He's de real thing. He fixes up his necktie, chucks his cigar butt overboard, and says, 'Let me rubber in yer lamps, pal.' My, but he is romantic!"—Chicago News.

A French aeronaut has had an adventure which shows the perils of air trips. He made his ascent from Rueil, and was soon in difficulties. Before Courbevoie was reached all his ballast was exhausted, and his balloon sank so low that it became entangled in the electric wires. This set up a short circuit, and the balloon took fire. This, of course, produced collapse, and M. Lacomte was precipitated to the earth. He fell a distance of thirteen feet, but luckily escaped unhurt.

A SECRET.

I took her hand in mine
 Exactly as do we
In greeting friends or strangers
 When we meet; and she
Took mine in that same way,
 Unthinkingly. Then I
Bethought me what I held,
 So soft it was, and shy,
And pressed it gently;
 Just enough to send
A message to her,
 As from friend to friend.
No more than that;
 And she—ah, well!
If she had squeezed my hand
 I would not tell.
—The Bohemian.

A CONSCIENTIOUS PATIENT.

From Everybody's Magazine.

"Medicine won't help you any," the doctor told his patient. "What you need is a complete change of living. Get away to some quiet country place for a month. Go to bed early, eat more roast beef, drink plenty of good, rich milk, and smoke just one cigar a day."

A month later the patient walked into the doctor's office. He looked like a new man, and the doctor told him so.

"Yes, doctor, your advice certainly did the business. I went to bed early and did all the other things you told me. But, say, doctor, that one cigar a day almost killed me at first. It's no joke starting in to smoke at my time of life."

A WISE LAWYER.

From The Washington Star.

Former Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who was representing the defence in a recent trial in one of the local courts, arose the other day to reply to the argument of counsel for the government on a point of law. In deliberate and impressive manner the attorney began a forceful presentation to the court. Before he had fairly launched his counter attack, however, he was interrupted by the presiding justice, who said that he was about to decide the question in favor of Senator Thurston. "In that case," remarked Mr. Thurston, resuming his seat at once, "I will make no speech to the court, for fear of changing your honor's opinion."

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

The Gaekwar of Baroda and his Maharanee, who have spent several weeks in this country, sail to-day on board the Cedric, bound for England and India. The Gaekwar is the first of the vassal rulers of British India to visit the United States.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Judge and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh and Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Thompson will sail on the same vessel.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are due here to-day from Europe on board the Amerika.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, who arrived from Europe on Tuesday, have left town for their villa at Bar Harbor.

Royal Phelps Carroll, Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Alfonso de Navarro, Whitney Kernochan, with the Misses E. and M. F. Kernochan, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Moore, were among those who sailed yesterday for Havre on La Provence.

Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Annie Kountze, who are now at their place at Morristown, N. J., will spend August at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Clarence Cary is at Southampton, Long Island, where she has rented Mrs. James T. Kilbreth's place for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, who are entertaining a party of guests at their place at Greenwich, Conn., leave next week for the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have gone to Long Branch for the horse show, and are staying with Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hone and Miss Hester Hone have gone to Bar Harbor for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne have a cottage at Northeast Harbor, Me., for July and August.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 26.—To-day dawned cold and gloomy, and toward the middle of the afternoon it began to rain, and, although it was not a downpour, it was sufficient to keep the cottagers within doors. This morning there was a large gathering at the Casino, when it was expected that the women's tennis tournament would begin, but again it was announced that there would be no playing to-day, the management deeming it best not to take any chances with having the courts cut up, in view of the approach of the national tournament. The beginning of the women's tournament, postponed for the third time, is not likely to take place to-morrow, as to-night there is every indication of a hard rain.

The cottagers had to do something at the Casino this morning, and so the women set to work selling tickets for the Venetian fête, which is to be held at the Casino theatre on Saturday afternoon and evening. For some time there was much rivalry, Mrs. J. Fried Pierson, jr., and Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Collins meeting with great success and disposing of a large number. This affair, which is given for the benefit of the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association, the women mean to make a great success. To-morrow morning carpenters will begin the arrangement of the booths and the decorators will begin work. The hop at the theatre to-night made it impossible to begin work before.

During the last few days Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones have had an architect at work on plans for the improvement of Friedheim, which they will not be able to occupy before next season, as Colonel John Jacob Astor has a lease of it this year. It is now stated that the alterations contemplated will cost about $100,000 and that when it is completed it will be one of the show places in Newport. It is proposed to change the style of architecture to colonial and to add on to the villa the largest ballroom in the cottage colony. A large garage is to be built, and by this time next year it is expected that the house will have been so changed that few will know it as the old Havemeyer villa.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt are expected at Sandy Point Farm on Saturday, when arrangements will begin for the lawn fête which is to be held there on the afternoon of August 3 for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphanage, of Providence, and for which women of the colony have been working hard for some time. It is announced this afternoon that a competent committee of women had been put in charge of the ice cream booth. They are Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr. There was another feature which was added this afternoon, and that is a pillow booth, which will be presided over by Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson.

This afternoon luncheons were given by Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. Henry S. Redmond and Mrs. Richard Gambrill. There was a meeting of the Bridge Club at the bungalow on the Ocean Drive.

To-night there were numerous cottage dinners, the most important being that given by Mrs. E. C. Knight, jr., for young people. Afterward she took her guests to the hop at the Casino. This hop was more largely attended than any of the previous ones this season.

Others entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. Nathalie Schenck Collins, Mrs. Philips Clarke and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Mrs. Jesse Tyon, of Baltimore, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter for a few days.

Robin Grey, of London, is spending a few days visiting in the cottage colony.

Eugene Schieffelin, of New York, is ill at his summer home, on Hallidon Hill.

Colonel and Mrs. Philip Schuyler, of New York, who have been the guests of Professor Alexander Agassiz, returned to their home to-day.

Mrs. Mae Brady Hall is on a visit to friends in Long Island.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., July 26.—There was almost a touch of autumn in the air in the Berkshires to-day, and at 1 o'clock the thermometer registered 58 degrees.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baty Blake entertained at dinner to-night in honor of Frank B. Blake, who is their guest at Pine Needles.

Miss Helen Parish gave a dinner this evening at Cosey Nook cottage.

Arrivals in Lenox this evening include Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Castle, of Morristown, N. J.; John C. L. Chabeck and C. K. Fox, of Providence, and George A. Denham, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Denny, of Brooklyn, started from Pittsfield this evening for Mr. Denny's camp in the Adirondacks. They will return to the Maplewood in about a fortnight for the autumn.

Mrs. Ellen R. Day, mother of Justice William R. Day, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is expected at Lanesboro on Saturday from Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Percy Moran, of New York, and Miss Crosby and Miss J. B. Crosby, of El Paso, Tex., arrived in Lenox this afternoon.

Charles Butler, who has been a guest of Miss Helen Butler in Stockbridge, has returned to St. James, Long Island.

Mrs. Daniel Chester French, of New York, has issued cards for a reception at Mr. French's studio to-morrow.

Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, of New York, is at Heaton Hall, in Stockbridge, for the summer.

Mrs. Edward Wharton, the novelist, has presented two cups to the Lenox Cricket Club, of which the British Ambassador is president, for the best averages during the season for batting and bowling. The Elm Court team will play the Lenox team on Mr. Sloane's lawn Saturday afternoon.

Senator and Mrs. W. Murray Crane came up to Pittsfield this evening after a few days spent in Boston and New York. They were met at the station by an automobile, and went immediately to Mount Pleasant. Senator and Mrs. Crane expect to sail during the first week in August for Europe, and will be absent about twelve weeks.

John Hall McKay, of New York, was host of a trolley excursion to North Adams to-day, his guests being all of the young people staying at the Hotel Aspinwall. About twenty-five went this morning on the run of fifty miles in the private car Berkshire Hills. Mrs. Charles S. Mellen, of New Haven, wife of the president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, was a guest of Mr. Hall, and Miss Mary Marshall Butler, of New York, was the chaperon. Luncheon was served at the Richmond Hotel, in North Adams, and the party returned late in the afternoon.

Miss I. B. Redfield, of Pittsfield, entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Aspinwall to-day, her guests being Mrs. Samuel S. Colt, Miss Todd and Miss Plunkett.

Mr. and Mrs. John L. E. Pell, of Great Barrington, also entertained at luncheon at the Aspinwall for Mr. and Mrs. George D. Fox and Miss Notman, of New York.

Justice and Mrs. Almet F. Jenks, of New York, who are automobiling in the hills with Mr. and Mrs. H. Ely Adriance, of New York, arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall this afternoon. Other arrivals are Mrs. Ichabod T. Williams, Miss Kate R. Jones and Mrs. G. R. Henderson, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Trasier and Miss Trasier, of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Hoyt, of New York, and Mrs. J. B. Hoyt and Miss Evans, of Stamford, Conn.

HARD ON ART MUSEUMS.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke Talks of Wealthy Collectors.

Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, after a short trip of recreation and business connected with the Museum.

"I have been really on a flying trip abroad," said Sir Caspar. "I have been back and forth between London and Paris, and made a short visit to the museum at Zurich, Switzerland. I have made no purchases to speak of, only a few things that I collected in London and Paris. I had never been to Zurich. I went there chiefly to see how the museum was laid out and get some ideas that will be of benefit in the arrangement of the new buildings for the Metropolitan Museum of Art."

Sir Caspar said he thought the Hainauer collection, recently sold in Germany, was the greatest sale of the year. He said he could not make any announcements regarding the Museum until Mr. Morgan returned to the city.

Regarding the high prices paid for art objects Sir Caspar said:

> The wealthy purchasers certainly are art lovers, or they would not pay such high prices for works of art. For example, take the purchase of the Kahn collection. Wealthy men wanted the collection, and they bid high. Figures do not stop a man of means when he wants anything. This high bidding makes it hard on the museums, but eventually the museums get the collections. The purchasers either give their art collections to the museums before death or provide that the collections be given to the museums by their heirs.

Sir Caspar said that buying pictures is to-day more a question of commerce than art.

JULES CAMBON MAY GO TO BERLIN.

Madrid, July 26.—There are renewed reports that Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador here, will be transferred from Madrid to Berlin in the autumn. M. Rouvier, when he was Premier, consulted with M. Cambon by telegraph during the most delicate periods of the Franco-German controversy.

MAGISTRATE MEADE'S WILL FILED.

The will of Clarence W. Meade, the late magistrate, was filed in the Surrogate's office for probate yesterday. The value of the estate is not stated. Mrs. Daisy V. Jacobson, the daughter of the testator, is left all his property, in trust for her children. Mrs. Jacobson is appointed executrix of the will. The will was filed by Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson, attorneys for Mrs. Jacobson.

MAJOR WOODWARD IMPROVING.

New Haven, July 26 (Special).—Major James O. Woodward, commander of the Albany Burgess Corps, who was thrown out of a trolley car here last Sunday, is at the home of an aunt in Fair Haven, recovering from serious internal bruises and dislocation of the shoulder. Miss Tobin and Miss Hoskins, two nurses, who were also injured in the accident, are recovering. Major Woodward is well known in New York State, and is a brother of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, of New York.

POPE RECEIVES MONSIGNOR AVERSA.

Rome, July 26.—Monsignor Aversa, papal delegate to Cuba and Porto Rico, was received in audience to-day by Pope Pius X and reported the ecclesiastical condition of affairs in those islands, especially regarding the financial status of the Church there.

MR. LEISHMAN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS.

Constantinople, July 26.—J. G. A. Leishman, the American Ambassador to Turkey, to-day called on Tewfik Pacha, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and presented his new credentials.

MUSICAL BATTLE ON.

Charlton and Wolfsohn Have Rival Galaxies of Stars.

Loudon G. Charlton, who returned from Europe on the Baltic yesterday, and Henry Wolfsohn, two of the leading concert managers of New York, announced yesterday many of their plans for the coming season. Their announcements remind one of the rivalry between the Herren Conried and Hammerstein. Mr. Wolfsohn leads off his attack with Eames and Schumann-Heink, but Mr. Charlton, nothing daunted, replies with Sembrich and Gadski. All four of these artists will be heard in recitals next winter.

Mr. Wolfsohn makes an announcement which will interest many when he promises that Alois Burgstaller will appear in concert before the regular opera season begins. Heinrich Knote will not appear here next winter, and his absence is likely to leave Burgstaller the leading Wagnerian tenor.

Mme. Eames will appear in concert in December and March, and Mme. Schumann-Heink will make a tour extending to the Pacific Coast before she appears at the Metropolitan Opera House. Mme. Homer will also sing under Mr. Wolfsohn before the regular opera season begins. She has not appeared in public since her terrible experience in the San Francisco earthquake.

Mr. Charlton has arranged with the New York Symphony Orchestra for three tours, to take place in October, January and the spring, at the close of the organization's subscription season. Mme. Sembrich will sing thirty-five times for Mr. Charlton, five more appearances than Mme. Gadski will have in the fall. Among the other artists engaged by Mr. Wolfsohn are Moritz Rosenthal, the famous pianist; Joseph Holman, the 'cellist; Alexander Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, and his wife, said to be a fine pianist; Hugo Heerman, of Chicago; Signor Campanari, of the Metropolitan, and several others less widely known.

Mr. Charlton will have in addition to the musicians mentioned Cesar Thomson, the Belgian violinist, who has not appeared here for eleven years; Elsa Rustger, a Swiss 'cellist, and Francis McMillan, a violinist of the infant phenomena class.

M. H. CARDOZO'S WILL FILED.

The will of Michael H. Cardozo, one of the candidates named on the lawyers' judiciary ticket for the office of Supreme Court judge, who died a week ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mr. Cardozo leaves all his property to his sons, Ernest and Michael H. Cardozo. His personal estate is valued at over $10,000, as is his real property.

ST. JOHN'S WELCOMES EARL GREY.

St. John's, N. F., July 26.—Earl Grey and Countess Grey, with their suite, arrived here this afternoon after an enjoyable trip across the island, and were enthusiastically welcomed. A half holiday was observed, and the shipping in the harbor was elaborately decorated. To-night the city is extensively illuminated. Earl Grey expressed himself as highly pleased with the reception. Lord and Lady Howick and Lady Evelyn Grey spent to-day fishing along the west coast and secured a fine catch of salmon.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Liverpool on the Cedric are:

Justice and Mrs. Martin J. Keogh.	Mrs. W. J. Reid.
The Very Rev. T. J. O'Mahony.	Maharaja Gaekwar.
	Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dayton.
	Dr. I. N. Van de Water.

Travellers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Baltic were:

Mr. and Mrs. George S. Brewster.	Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke.
Mr. and Mrs. David Forbes.	Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Kane.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan Frick.	J. Pierpont Morgan.
	C. H. Read.
	Mr. and Mrs. William Beebe.