Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Heir to the Hoorah.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8—The Music Master.
CASINO—8:15—The Social Whirl.
CONEY ISLAND—Thompson & Dundy's Greater Luna Park—Dreamland—Steeplechase Park.
CRITERION—8:15—Little Cherub.
DALY'S—8:15—Marrying Mary.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8—His House in Order.
GARRICK—8:20—The Price of Money.
HACKETT—2—8:20—The Little Stranger.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8:15—The College Widow.
HARLEM CASINO—8—Rigo.
HERALD SQUARE—2—8—About Town.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—2—8:10—The Hypocrites.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—2—8:15—The Man on the Box.
MADISON SQUARE—8:30—The Two Mr. Wetherbys.
MAJESTIC—2—8—The Tourists.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8—Pain's Vesuvius and Fireworks—9—Rice's Girl from Paris.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Kreutzer Sonata.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Man from Now.
NEW YORK—2—8:15—Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
SAVOY—8:15—The Chorus Lady.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Judge and the Jury.
WEBER'S—8:30—Lady Jim.
WEST END—2—8:15—Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Apprehension is increasing in Havana, though efforts are still being made to find ground for a compromise; the insurgents, according to a document published, intend to set up a provisional government composed of representatives chosen prior to the last election. ═══ Many arrests were made at Warsaw, where strict martial law prevails, but Russian cities generally are quiet; the agitators are said to be active in the country districts; Russian bonds showed further weakness. ═══ The Russian Empress Dowager, accompanied by Grand Duke Michael, sailed from Cronstadt for Denmark. ═══ Mr. Root left Santiago for Valparaiso; the visit of the American Secretary has strengthened the friendship between the United States and Chili. ═══ French bishops and archbishops met at Paris to determine the attitude of the Church toward the Separation law. ═══ The Hamburg-American Steamship Line intends to issue $5,000,000 new capital to build vessels needed in the New York trade. ═══ Thomas E. Stillman died at Lisieux, France, as the result of injuries sustained in a motor car accident on July 18. ═══ The Trade Union Congress at Liverpool voted in favor of reform of parliamentary procedure, and agreed to raise a fund to aid Russian workmen.

DOMESTIC.—Dispatches received in Washington indicated that the damage to the cruiser Boston had been greatly exaggerated. ═══ It was announced at Oyster Bay that President Roosevelt would leave there for Washington on October 1. ═══ The big fleet of warships left Oyster Bay, the vessels going in various directions to resume regular duty. ═══ Friends of Senator Bailey in Washington believed that he hoped to suggest his fitness for a Presidential nomination through a statement in reply to Mr. Bryan's government ownership ideas. ═══ Fletcher D. Proctor was elected Governor of Vermont; the state Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican. ═══ The anti-Hearst Democrats gathered at Albany for the Jerome conference to-day. ═══ Mr. Bryan addressed two meetings in Chicago flaying Roger C. Sullivan and repudiating Illinois's recent indorsement. ═══ Governor Folk was reported ill with a fever at Jefferson City, Mo.

CITY.—Stocks closed weak. ═══ Herbert Parsons, in two speeches, assailed the men who are fighting him for control of the county organization. ═══ The Caronia, with Charles E. Hughes on board, reached Quarantine, but Mr. Hughes refused to discuss politics. ═══ Arthur Brisbane, in a speech in this city, said Mr. Hearst's Syracuse speech could be taken as the latter's platform in his run for Governor. ═══ A member of the Bar Association came out with a plan to promote, by a fusion ticket, good men in the inferior courts to places in the Supreme Court. ═══ An attempt was made on Staten Island to lynch a Negro who had shot a white man after a dispute over the Gans-Nelson prize-fight. ═══ The appeal of the case of the Rev. Dr. Crapsey, convicted of heresy, came before the court of review of the Protestant Church here. ═══ Chairman Bartholdt of the American delegation to the Peace Conference at London returned to this city.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair and warm. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 72 degrees; lowest, 62.

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.

IRRIGATION POLICY.

President Roosevelt's letter to the National Irrigation Congress reports highly satisfactory progress both in the work of reclamation and in the preservation of our forest areas, and, what is still more important, gives assurance that the administration is following a well digested and statesmanlike policy for the future conservatism of our natural resources and their utilization for the benefit of the people in general. The planning and construction of irrigation works are the least difficult part of the reclamation problem. Great care and forethought are necessary to prevent the government's work being turned merely to the advantage of speculators and failing to accomplish its primary object of supporting a large population and increasing production.

Little would be gained if the reclamation enterprise provided merely a few more acres of public land to be disposed of in the old wasteful fashion. So far as the nation is concerned, it would be foolish to spend money to irrigate 160 acres of land in Idaho or Arizona merely to attract a farmer from another 160 acres in Kansas. Reclamation serves a good purpose only when it at once lays the foundation of thrifty communities and turns our people toward better methods of agriculture. Irrigated land to be worth irrigation must be farmed with a thoroughness quite unknown to the great body of the settlers under the homestead laws, whose ambition has been to own as much land as they could get, regardless of their ability to cultivate it. This country's prodigality with its public land served one useful purpose. It promoted the occupation of the West and the building up of great states with unparalleled rapidity. On the other hand, it was the parent of unparalleled waste and an education in bad farming. It taught farmers to abandon old homes for the quick returns of richer fields, not to make the most of them, but to rob them, so that now much of the richest prairie soil has been rendered little more productive than the stern New England hillsides. If irrigation works were merely to satisfy for a little time longer the craze for new lands they would not be worth while. We really have land enough. The problem is to cultivate our land properly, make it furnish larger returns to the acre and thereby attract and support a larger population.

As the President points out, from ten to forty acres of irrigated land are sufficient for a family, and all that a family can thoroughly work. The administration is wise, therefore, in strictly limiting the amount of such lands which any person may purchase to the area which he can cultivate as irrigated land should be cultivated, and in restricting ownership to those who will go into actual occupation. The great need, not only of the West, but of the East and South as well, is a large development of the class of small holders and thorough cultivators, and the irrigation project gives the government an admirable opportunity actually to establish such communities in some places and encourage their foundation elsewhere and the agricultural methods which produce them. Communities of this character are a strong bulwark of the state. Intensive farming calls for intelligence and brings farmers closer together, promoting a social and enterprising spirit. It also leads to a large increase in production and a growth of the national wealth. The spirit of progress which prompts the reclamation of arid deserts in the West should lead to the reclamation of swamp lands in the East, to the reoccupation of deserted farm lands in New England for the sort of agriculture suited to them and to the development of the "dry irrigation" methods which can keep fertile vast areas of the semi-arid belt. The ideal should be the conservation and thorough civilization of all our resources. We have as yet only scratched the surface of the country and have rather stripped it of the wealth at hand than developed it to make the permanent home of a populous and prosperous nation.

GREATEST CONSERVATIVE FARCE.

There is a fine place vacant for any ambitious young Democrat who thinks he can fill its arduous requirements—we refer to that honorable party position The Greatest Conservative Force. The Democracy needs conserving worse than ever before. Mr. Bryan has thrust aside this distinguished title which his ancient enemies and recent friends forced upon him. Across the water he was a unifying personality; at home he is a revealer of dichotomy. He is no longer The Greatest Conservative Force. Who is? Where is the man to perform this important function? He must be a man of greatness sufficient to be a national character and carry a load of complimentary indorsements for the Presidency without looking overburdened, and of prudence equal to keeping a silent tongue in his head for two long years. Such a man would make a great conservator of his party's face. The situation demands him. The dichotomous Democracy needs him. The editors who have bounced Mr. Bryan from this honorable job are looking for his successor.

There is no more comic episode in politics than the recent emergence of the wolf from sheep's clothing, a raiment not of his own choosing, but elaborately draped about him by the sheep themselves! The wolf was no deceiver, but the sheep liked the security of self-deception! The "conservative" Democratic editors, even as again now, were casting about, sheepskin in hand, for a predatory creature to array in the garb of innocence. He was to be the bell wether of the flock, The Greatest Conservative Force. They wanted just the man to fit the place. He must be radical—1904 decided that—but not too radical—1900 decided that; not radical enough to hurt, but sufficiently so as not to be open to the accusation of being another Parker. He must be a happy medium between a nonentity and a rabid revolutionist. Bryan's celebrated magazine article came just at the psychological moment when they were going about, sheep's clothing in hand. It seemed as moderate an outgiving as might be expected from one sufficiently radical. The editors were ready to forgive and to forget—especially to forget. They forgot that Mr. Bryan had repeatedly in his speeches and in his "Commoner" declared for government ownership of railroads. Mr. Bryan inadvertently, too, had neglected to mention in his magazine article that important section of his creed. Therefore to the editors Mr. Bryan seemed just radical enough, no heedless revolutionist, while still able to prove an alibi to the damaging charge of being another Parker. So on him went the suit of sheep's clothing. Every one admired the fit. It was of European make; no such garments for style and finish could be acquired except by travel. He was The Greatest Conservative Force, and one must be something of a radical in these days to be greatly Conservative, but by no means such a radical as Bryan declared himself to be at the Madison Square Garden! Horrors, no!

Where shall his like be found again, this erstwhile Conservator, now no more. "The Brooklyn Eagle," with all the confidence which the qualification of its long experience as an expert political alienist gives it, cries out, "Governor Folk is sane!" Sane—but is not sanity a poor recommendation, so inauspiciously is it associated with the unfortunate name of Parker? Better a little insanity—not too much, of course, just a conserving soupçon of it! However, Governor Folk is out with something reassuring about the practical workings of government ownership of railways. Missouri is tired of still paying for railroads, once owned, now no longer owned. The Governor and his constituents do not like paying instalments on dead horses. "The Richmond Times" says that Mr. Bryan was asked if he would co-operate with Governor Folk in forming a propaganda of Democratic doctrines in the next two years, and the peerless one replied that he would co-operate with everybody "who held the same view he did." Says "The Times":

> It would be very well for Mr. Bryan to remember, despite the glamour of his great reception, that he is not the Democratic party, and that, if he wishes well to that party, it will be wise for him to co-operate with Governor Folk.

That sounds like a threat. Will Folk do? Is he great enough, is he radical enough to be The Greatest Conservative Force? There are other possibilities. We have read the pronunciamento of the Independence League. It is radical enough in all conscience to satisfy the most exacting "conservative," and yet contains no revolutionary suggestions about government ownership of trunk lines and the like. How about William Randolph Hearst for The Greatest Conservative Force—or Farce? September 25 will tell.

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION AND CODE.

The announcement that China is to have a written constitution, repeatedly made and denied, and now conclusively confirmed in an imperial decree, is of much historic interest, however great or small may be its practical effect. The Chinese government is one of the two or three most ancient now existing in the world, and it has ever been one of the most absolute of personal despotisms. In theory, at least, the Chinese Emperor has unlimited power over the property and lives of his subjects, and from his will there is no appeal. At times, no doubt, that power has been exercised with all the ruthlessness of an oldtime Russian Czar. But such has seldom been the case. There are few countries, even in constitutional Europe, in which the autocracy of the central monarchy is less felt by the average subject than in China. This is because, as Sir Chentung Liang Cheng reminded us the other day, China is and has always been one of the most democratic of countries, or democratic-patriarchal. If the Emperor is the head of the state, the family is its base, and family relationships and authority give tone and form to the whole imperial system. The family is the unit, the village is a collection of families, the district a collection of villages, the province a collection of districts, a viceroyalty a collection of provinces and the empire a collection of viceroyalties. But all hark back to the family unit.

Now, while there is no constitution in China, there are customs. In no land are these more marked and fixed. And these are in some respects more vital and valid than a written constitution would be, for, while the latter is the work of a lawgiver, which may be abrogated or modified by his successor, the former are the deliberate creation of the whole people, and are subject to alteration only as the disposition and genius of the nation itself may change. There is not a mandarin nor a coolie in the empire who has a more reverent regard for custom, or who feels himself more inexorably bound by it, than the Emperor himself, and there is no sovereign in the world who realizes more clearly and convincingly than he that nothing is more provocative of a popular revolution than to attempt to change by arbitrary law an immemorial custom. That is why, as we have suggested, the promulgation of a constitution may have no very marked effect upon the political life of the nation. There is no hint of what the constitution will be and of how much or how little it may restrict the personal authority of the Emperor. But we must expect that it will be largely a confirmation of long prevailing customs, rather than any sensational prescription of new and strange conditions. We are told that it is to be granted largely because of the observations and reports of the commissioners who have been studying the institutions of other lands. That may be the fact, without any slavish copying in China of the institutions of other lands.

Moreover, while China has been without a constitution, she has not been without laws. Her code, which is very elaborate and complete, is probably the oldest now in force in the world. It was formulated two thousand years ago, or some centuries before the foundation of the empire in its present form, and though it has suffered changes in detail it remains in general and in all fundamental respects practically as it was written by Li Kwei. Upon the accession of the Manchu dynasty it was revised, but not materially changed, and was published in the form in which it stands to-day. Thus, while China has no lawyers, she has an abundance of laws, and these are of a character to which the people are accustomed, which they generally regard with satisfaction, and which they do not desire and probably would not be willing to see radically changed. In some cases laws have been outgrowths from constitutions. In this case we may expect to see the constitution an outgrowth of the existing code of laws and a recognition and confirmation of prevailing facts, rather than any attempt abruptly to revolutionize and transform the status of the ancient empire.

A FLAT CONVENTION MARKET.

The State Firemen's Convention which was held recently at Jamestown was made unpleasantly aware of the fact, as it was closing its sessions, that nobody wanted the distinguished honor of entertaining it next year. Once on a time the smaller towns of the state would have been engaged in hot rivalry to secure the meeting of such a body. Several invitations were expected this year, but not an official request was received from any city, and there came only an unofficial suggestion from a few citizens of Elmira that the association meet there next year, which the convention did not feel that it could act on with dignity.

The explanation of this seeming decay of hospitality is the great expense thrown upon the host of such a convention. It is said that the people of Jamestown spent $10,000 on the recent meeting, a large sum for a small city of 16,000 inhabitants, and utterly out of proportion to the benefits received by the city or conferred upon the visiting firemen. This association and others of similar character are victims of popular extravagance and the decay of the old methods of town booming. A few years ago it was thought to be a great thing for a city to celebrate something and draw a crowd. Especially in the West civic enterprise took that form of advertising. The people have come to see that it rarely pays. Great cities have held international expositions and found themselves left with a deflated boom thereafter, and smaller towns have in imitation become the slaves of the American convention habit, only to find that processions and addresses of welcome help nobody but hotelkeepers. Hospitality and hotel promotion were worth while when conventions could be entertained in moderate fashion, but each town has felt itself obliged to outdo some other in the perfection of elaborate programmes, until a convention has come to be a burden beyond the reasonable resources of any town to which it would be attractive.

No doubt conventions of firemen and policemen and insurance agents and knights of various ancient and honorable orders serve a purpose in the world. The worthy conventioners learn some things and have a good time, but if they want to continue to enjoy civic hospitality they should return to the days of simplicity and teach their entertainers that polite and creditable entertainment does not involve after effects as disagreeable as a visitation of seven-year locusts.

JURISDICTION OVER COAST WATERS.

A recent decision of the Court of Justiciary, the highest criminal tribunal of Scotland, promises to raise an interesting controversy in international law, and forms a suggestive addendum to the Bering Sea, Alaska boundary and other disputes of a few years ago, which turned largely upon the distinction between territorial coast waters and the high seas. The old rule is that a country has jurisdiction over the water only three marine miles from the shore, all beyond that distance being the high seas, and that any bay, sound or other inlet the mouth of which is more than six miles wide is a part of the high seas. Germany, and France also, we believe, have claimed sovereign jurisdiction over all inlets ten miles wide, though we are not sure their right to do so has been generally acknowledged, outside, at any rate, of the North Sea Convention of 1882. The United States has regarded Delaware Bay as its own territorial waters, and Chesapeake Bay also, though the entrance to each is much more than ten miles wide. Still, in arbitration proceedings and other negotiations there has been a pretty consistent reference to the three-mile rule as valid.

The British Parliament in 1889 enacted a law forbidding beam or other trawl fishing within the three-mile limit in Moray Firth and along the adjacent coast, and empowered the Fishery Board to extend that prohibition to the whole vast arm of the North Sea which indents the Scotch coast between Banff and Caithness—all the waters "within a line drawn from Duncansby Head to Rattray Point." Now, the two points named are about eighty miles apart, and obviously the great expanse of water between them, all the way in to the firths of Moray and Dornoch, is, under the three-mile rule, a part of the high seas. The law of 1889, therefore, while binding upon British subjects, was not assumed to have effect upon fishermen of other nations, and as a matter of fact it was disregarded by many under the Danish, Norwegian and other flags. But now this Scottish Court of Justiciary has decided that the law is to be enforced against all alike, and that thus the British government is to exercise jurisdiction over a large expanse of open sea which has been universally looked upon as a part of the high seas. It is as if the United States were to assert jurisdiction over all waters within a line drawn from Cape Cod to Cape Ann, or even from Cape Cod to Portland.

The logic of the decision is this, that the law is designed to protect the fisheries from destruction, and that it will fail of its effect if it is not enforced against all. Now, suppose we apply the same principle and the same logic to our seal islands in Bering Sea. According to the old rule we have jurisdiction over the water for only three miles around them. In that zone we can prohibit pelagic sealing by anybody. Beyond that line, to a line sixty miles out, we can and do forbid sealing by American citizens, but the supposition has been that we cannot prevent Japanese or others from sealing in the zone between the three-mile and sixty-mile lines. But if the object of the law is to prevent destruction of the sealing industry, and if it will fail of that object unless it is enforced against all alike, why cannot the United States assert jurisdiction out to the sixty-mile line, just as well as Great Britain can to the line from Duncansby Head to Rattray Point? We expressed the hope some time ago, in discussing the recent tragedy at the Seal Islands, that eventually the title of this country to the seals outside the three-mile limit would be recognized. The decision of the Court of Justiciary certainly seems to make strongly for that end.

And now what a multitude of people are finding New York the best of places to return to!

It is earnestly to be hoped, for both practical and sentimental reasons, that the cruiser Boston will be found to have escaped from the rocks with comparatively little injury. She is one of the oldest ships in the navy, dating from 1884, but was still stanch and serviceable, and it will be gratifying to have her remain on duty for years to come, as a reminder of the good work done by the first builders of the White Squadron.

The eleven days from September 3 to 13 inclusive are memorable for having once been entirely omitted from the calendar of the Anglo-Saxon world. The Gregorian calendar was not adopted by the British Empire until 1751, long after most other nations of the civilized world had conformed with it. In that year an act of Parliament prescribed that the next year, 1752, should begin on January 1, instead of on March 25, as had previously been the rule, and that in the following September these eleven days should be dropped from the calendar, the day following September 2 being known as September 14. Stirring times those were, too, in which days were not lightly to be spared from a year, with Clive conquering India and Washington beginning the conquest of the Ohio Valley. But the precession of the equinoxes took no note of trifles like these, which could be accomplished as well under one calendarial style as another. It may be observed that, while Gregory dropped only ten days from 1582, eleven days had to go from 1752, and Russia would have to drop thirteen from 1906 to square her dates with the rest of the world.

Of a two-pointed bullet which has recently been invented the chief merit is alleged to be that it follows a straighter course than the conical bullet, because of the changed position of the centre of gravity. It is not intended to travel in two directions at once, as might be supposed.

The law as to the new spelling in government offices is not like the laws of the Medes and Persians. It may be revised if it does not "take."

Mr. Jerome intimates that he is ready to make an automobile campaign of the state if the Democracy will name him for Governor. All that appears to be left for Mr. Hearst is the airship, which could be conveniently lightened of its ballast whenever he happened to find himself just over Mr. Jerome in his automobile.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

William Wilberforce had a devoted sister. She is credited with having won his election for him during his membership of Parliament from Hull. The story goes that one day at the hustings a number of partisans began a tremendous cheering, crying "Miss Wilberforce forever!" upon which she stepped forward and, with admirable tact, replied: "Gentlemen, I thank you; but, believe me, I do not wish to be 'Miss Wilberforce forever'!" Her brother was returned at the head of the poll.

THE BETTER PART.

[J. X. Merriman said at Cape Town that it was much better to look after a child's poetical education than its health.]

Come, curly headed son of mine,
  Put down that childish pail and spade,
And I will teach thee, line by line,
  How limpid poesy is made.
Cease building castles on the beach,
And learn Olympian heights to reach.

What boots it that thy cheeks be tanned
  To chestnut by Apollo's rays
If thou join not Apollo's band
  With villanelles and virelays?
Feet never were, my little man,
Designed to paddle, but to scan.

Waste not thy time in exercise,
  Which makes thy muscles hard and tense,
But strive thy thoughts to advertise
  In bursts of rhythmic eloquence.
One soulful sonnet's worth far more
Than any century you score.

Then, though it be not thine to make
  Runs at the Oval or at Lord's,
Thou shalt the world with music wake
  And lounge upon Parnassian swards;
For, though thy health may be amiss,
Thou'lt learn to turn out stuff like this!
—London Tribune.

There is near Trauensee, a Thuringian summer resort, a curious floating island which drifts about Hautsee, a charming lake. At present the island is moored alongside the public road. The little island has its own flora, varying from that on the immediately adjacent mainland, among which may be mentioned the "meat consuming" Drosera rotundifolia, while flowers and edible berries grow here in rank profusion and slender birches cast their shade over those who care to land and investigate this restless little patch of earth. Birds are especially partial to this spot, wild ducks and other aquatic birds breeding here in great numbers. But the event of the year is the "Volksfest" held upon the island every Ascension Day, when dancing and "bratwurst eating," washed down by the obligatory beer, is the order of the day.

Too Systematic.—The Maiden—It is easy to see, Mr. Skimmerhorn, in spite of your protestations, that I am not the first girl you have ever proposed to.

The Man—Why do you say that?

The Maiden—You moved as far away as you could from that telephone over there in the corner before you began.—Chicago Tribune.

Some one has found a hint, as some one always does when there is a new invention or discovery, of the automobile in the Bible. It is in the vision of Nahum, the Elkoshite, concerning the burden of Nineveh. In the account given by this seer of the military muster and array of the Medes and Babylonians against the doomed city of Nineveh, the mistress of witchcrafts, when "the people in the midst of her were women," the Elkoshite has this remarkable verse: "The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall jostle one against another in the broad ways, they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings." A variant of the word "jostle," which the original Hebrew will, it is said, equally well or better bear, is "pass swiftly, without particular purpose, to and fro," a rendering which brings the cars of the Hebrew prophet into, perhaps, still closer connection with the motor cars of the present day.

An Inch or So Below.—"It's funny," began the long-winded bore, "but nobody ever seems glad to see me."

"Well, and have you never found out the cause of your unpopularity?"

"No, I can't discover it."

"That's strange, because it's right under your very nose."—Philadelphia Press.

Ambulance dogs of the St. Bernard type are being trained by European armies for use in war. Those employed by the Russians in Manchuria proved useful in finding the wounded, many of whom probably are never found. In the Franco-Prussian War, out of 129,000 casualties, there were as many as 13,000 returned as missing, a very great number of whom, it is believed, would, with the aid of trained dogs, have been located and recovered.

He climbed down from the pay car with his month's wages still in his hand.

"Sure, ye must be feelin' rich, Pat, with all ye have there," said a bystander.

"And what does this signify to me?" answered Pat. "Just two looks, wan whin I get it, and wan whin I give it to the ould woman."—Life.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Many old friends will attend the funeral of Hermann Oelrichs this morning at the family home at 57th street and Fifth avenue. His death places in mourning a large number of relatives, including Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Arthur Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Charles de L. Oelrichs and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who has just arrived with her husband from San Francisco. The leading clubs, notably the Union Club and the New York Yacht Club, will be extensively represented at the funeral.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Misses Harriman have returned from their yachting cruise along the coast of Maine, and are at their country place, Arden, N. Y., for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. René L. La Montagne have returned from Saratoga and are at their country place at Far Rockaway, Long Island.

Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden is entertaining at her place at Hempstead, Long Island, her sister, Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, who arrived last Saturday from Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin have arrived in town from Newport for the fall.

Prince and Princess Cantacuzene-Speranski have gone to Bar Harbor, where they are staying at the Louisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman have left their country place at White Plains for the White Mountains, where they are staying at the Maplewood.

Mrs. Astor, who arrived from Europe on Friday, has left town for Newport, where she will remain for the next six weeks.

A concert for the benefit of the Southampton Fresh Air Home will be given at the Orchard, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese, at Southampton, on Friday. Among the artists who will take part will be Gustave Borne, of Paris, and Bruno Huhn, of this city. The committee in charge of the affair includes Mrs. Breese, Mrs. Charles E. Miller and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb.

Bishop David H. Greer has gone to Lenox, where he is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren, who recently returned from Europe, and are now at their house in Park avenue, will leave town to-morrow for their place in Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 4.—Newport society had a busy time to-day, largely due to the Horse Show, which always means a number of social affairs of more than ordinary interest. The chief one to-day was a dinner given this evening at Crossways by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The dinner was served in the veranda of the villa overlooking the ocean. The piazza was decorated with oak leaves and ivy and a sprinkling of electric lights, and the effect was pleasing. Mrs. Fish's guests, who numbered forty-five, were seated at several small tables.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont closed their Newport season to-day and left for New York. They will remain in New York long enough to attend the funeral of Hermann Oelrichs, after which they will go to Hot Springs. Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs also went to New York to-day to attend the funeral of Mr. Oelrichs, joining her husband in that city.

One of the pleasing entertainments of the day was the luncheon given this afternoon by R. I. Gammell. He took his guests to Gooseberry Island, which is a popular place for afternoon outings with the cottagers. After the luncheon Mr. Gammell took his guests to the Horse Show.

Mrs. William Astor came to Newport to-day for a stay of several weeks, having arrived recently from Europe. She was besieged with cards and flowers at Beechwood this afternoon, and her coming will add life to the late season, as she is to give a series of dinners during her stay.

Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. William B. Leeds, Mrs. Thompson Spencer and Mrs. Paul Andrews. They all took their guests to the Horse Show after luncheon.

Dinners were given in Newport this evening by Mrs. Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. George Mairs, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, the last at Oakland Farm, where a large house party is being entertained.

Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who has been spending a few weeks here, closed her Newport stay to-day and went to Tuxedo.

Miss Wilmerding, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg for the Horse Show week.

Mrs. William T. Bull, who has been spending the summer in Europe, has arrived at Newport.

Mrs. George L. Rives has gone to New York for a short visit.

Mrs. A. L. Mason, who has been the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. T. Wilson, jr., has returned to her home, in Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, who have been visiting in Newport for the last two weeks, left here to-day for New Rochelle.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, who have been the guests of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, at Crossways for some days, will end their Newport visit to-morrow.

Oliver J. Wells, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bookstaver for a few days.

Henry Walters and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones returned from Oyster Bay to-day, where they went in the steam yacht Narada to witness the review of the fleet by President Roosevelt.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 4.—Under bright skies and in crisp air the first run of the Berkshire hunt of the season of 1906 was held this morning, starting at the kennels of the club at noon. There was a dozen riders, among them Miss Josephine Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador, and Lady Durand. The scent took the dogs and riders around the east end of the Laurel Lake, crossing the estates of John Sloane, Robert W. Paterson and George Westinghouse, to William D. Sloane's Highlawn Farm. The run this morning was for a trial of the dogs and the hunters, and was mostly over good bottom.

On Saturday the first of the hunt breakfasts will be served at Meadow Farm, the home of Colonel and Mrs. Walter Cutting, in Pittsfield. Those who rode to-day included David T. Dana, master of the hounds; Robert F. Perkins, J. P. Bowditch, Charles Astor Bristed, William B. O. Field, C. F. Bird, jr., Langdon Valentine, George Turnere and R. J. Flick.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Rodman and Electus D. Litchfield, of New York, will take place in St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, October 6, and will be a notable fall event in the Berkshires.

Mrs. H. B. Flayback, of New York, has won the trophy offered by Mrs. I. C. B. Dana for the women's golf match at Wyantenuck course, defeating Miss Gladys Tefft in the finals.

Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab, Miss Cranford and G. H. Schwab, jr., of New York, have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Joseph W. Burden is entertaining J. Watson Webb, C. S. Bird, jr., and John P. Bowditch at Under Ledge.

Robert F. Perkins is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Henry P. Jacques at Home Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Card, of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sidway, of Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris are in Ridgefield, Conn., where they were called by the sudden death of Mr. Morris's father.

Among the New York arrivals in Lenox to-day were: Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Mrs. Frederick G. Swan, Mrs. Thomas Garner, Mrs. T. Clay Dugan, Chandler Robbins and F. B. Hoffman.

Mrs. W. P. Collins, of Hempstead, Long Island, Mrs. C. A. Macy, jr., and Coggeshall Macy, of New York, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield. Miss Clementina Furness, of New York, entertained at luncheon this afternoon, at Edgcomb Cottage.

The Right Rev. David H. Greer, of New York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloan, at Elm Court. A. R. Shattuck, of New York, arrived here to-night.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

He Will Leave Oyster Bay for Washington October 1.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—President Roosevelt will leave Sagamore Hill for Washington on October 1. Three days later he will make a flying trip to Harrisburg and York, Penn., where he will deliver speeches. The date of his departure from Oyster Bay was announced to-day.

MRS. MACKAY AGREES TO SPANKING.

Abandons Fight to Prohibit Corporal Punishment in Schools.

School children in Roslyn, Long Island, will continue to be spanked in the future as in the past, in spite of the fight made by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay to have corporal punishment abandoned since she has been one of the school trustees of the village.

At a recent meeting of the trustees the matter was discussed, and, though Mrs. Mackay stood practically alone, she succeeded in having settlement of the question postponed until yesterday, when the teachers of the school met. Their opinion was sufficient to convince Mrs. Mackay of the necessity of the judicious use of the cane, and she gave in.

MR. ROOT LEAVES SANTIAGO.

Friendship Between United States and Chili Strengthened by Visit.

Santiago de Chili, Sept. 4.—Secretary Root and his party, accompanied by the Foreign Minister, Señor Huneus; the American Minister, Mr. Hicks, and the reception committee, left Santiago this morning for Valparaiso, to inspect the ruin caused by the earthquake, previous to embarking on the United States cruiser Charleston for Callao.

The feeling of friendship for the United States here has been strongly increased by Mr. Root's visit. A reception was given in honor of Mr. Root at the American Legation last night by Mr. Hicks. It was attended by President Riesco and the diplomatic corps, in addition to representatives of the American and British colonies. Many distinguished Chilians showed great cordiality to the distinguished visitor.

BISHOPS MEET AT PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 4.—A meeting of French bishops and archbishops was held here to-day to decide the attitude of the Church toward the Separation law. Eighty bishops are said to be present, under the presidency of Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris. The deliberations, which are strictly secret, are held in the hall of the archbishopric. The discussion is expected to last four days.

After the preliminary session the bishops addressed a long telegram to the Pope, informing him that they had assembled in order to consider every means recognized by the law for the proper organization of religion in France.

BLIGHT-SANDS WEDDING PLANS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 4.—Miss Evelyn Blight, youngest daughter of Atherton Blight, has arranged all details for her wedding to Mahlon Alonson Sands, of London, which is to take place in Newport on Thursday, October 11, in Emmanuel Church. The bride's sister, Mrs. Gerald Lowther, formerly Miss Alice Blight, is the wife of the British Minister to Morocco, and, with her husband, will come to the United States for the wedding. Mr. Sands will also arrive the latter part of the month, when he will select the ushers for the wedding. His best man, Murray Graham, of London, will accompany him. Miss Blight has selected as her bridesmaids Miss Margaret Winthrop, daughter of Mrs. Robert C. Winthrop, jr., of Boston; Miss Natica Rives, daughter of Mrs. George L. Rives, of Newport; Miss Muriel Delane Robbins, daughter of Mrs. H. Price Collier, and Miss Greenough, a cousin of the bride. Mr. Sands is the son of the late Mahlon A. Sands, formerly a summer resident of Newport, who has lived abroad now for several years. Miss Blight is the granddaughter of the late Richard Saltonstall Greenough, the American sculptor, who died a few years ago in Rome. Her home is in Philadelphia.

BIG FLEET BREAKS UP.

Warships Leave Oyster Bay to Resume Regular Duty.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4.—The United States Atlantic fleet, under command of Rear Admiral Evans, which was reviewed yesterday by President Roosevelt, got under way to-day to resume regular duty. The fleet was divided into squadrons and proceeded in various directions.

All but the twelve battleships weighed anchor and got underway at 6 o'clock this morning. The battleships steamed away by noon, the necessity of coaling the Maine causing the delay in their departure.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson's armored cruiser squadron, the West Virginia, the Pennsylvania, the Maryland and the Colorado, steamed direct to Newport, where they arrived in the afternoon. They are to lie there until September 8, and then they will proceed, by way of the Suez Canal, to the Asiatic station. Admiral Brownson expects to arrive at Gibraltar on September 20. After four days at Gibraltar the ships will sail for Suez, stopping at Palermo, Naples, Piræus and Port Said, reaching Suez on October 14.

The battleships and protected cruisers and some of the torpedo boat destroyers sailed for the New England coast, where they are to complete their target practice. After this they will be sent to the various navy yards to be docked and prepared for the winter tour of duty in Southern waters.

BUSINESS IS BOOMING.

Correspondence of The Lebanon (Ind.) Pioneer.

George Ferba cut wood for J. S. Wright this week.

There is quite a lot of straw being baled in this locality this season.

Len Guillion run a lunch stand at the fair last week.

Joe Hatfield dug a well for F. C. Phillips last week.

E. E. Rader is building a fence for M. Waddle and will put up some more for M. M. Hardin and Rin Robinson.

Raymond Edwards traded horses again last week.

Miles Ottinger is remodelling his barn.

Charles Swope and John Bextell traded horses last Saturday.

Jesse Roark sold the personal of the late John S. Shelly last Saturday, consisting mostly of whetstones. Sam Denny bought the entire lot.

James Sutton sold his hogs and cattle last week.

THE YOUNGEST VETERAN.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

The officials of the pension office think they have discovered in Lyston D. Howe, of Streator, Ill., the youngest volunteer of the Civil War. He enlisted in 1861, when only ten years and nine months old, and served for four months, when he was discharged on account of his youth. He enlisted again in 1862, when eleven years and five months old, and served until the end of the war. The record was brought out in connection with an application for increased pension, which was granted. The first service was in the 15th and the second in the 55th Illinois Volunteers.

EAST INDIAN REMEDIES.

From The Madras Mail.

Great virtues are ascribed in India to the claws and horns of certain animals. Tigers' claws are in great demand with the common people. One or two claws may be worn near the loins, but should one possess a larger number the fortunate owner makes a garland of them and wears them around his neck. Deer's horn ground into fine paste is an excellent balm for pains and swellings. A more curious use is found for the same substance; it is sometimes made into a powder which is supposed to aid the growth of stunted women. The joints taken from the long and slender tail of the black scorpion are supposed to keep illness at arm's distance when children wear them on their waist thread.

A red or swollen eye is cured by having it touched with the bolt or chain of a door. A remedy which I have seen applied with considerable effect is, more than one epileptic fit is to place a bunch of keys in the palm of the sufferer. I have heard it said that the fit passes away as readily if the keys are placed on the head. A rather quaint remedy in the case of a sprained neck is to use an iron measure for a pillow.

Sore throat is cured by spitting on red hot iron—quite the simplest and least expensive cure known to the native doctor. Peacock's flesh is a good medicine for acute rheumatism.