Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—The Heir to the Hoorah.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8—A Midsummer Night's Dream.
BELASCO—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—8—The Music Master.
CASINO—8:15—My Lady's Maid.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland.
CRITERION—8:15—Little Cherub.
DALY'S—8:15—Marrying Mary.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:15—His House in Order.
GARRICK—8:20—The Price of Money.
HACKETT—8:15—Man and His Angel.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—8:15—Strongheart.
HERALD SQUARE—8—About Town.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—8:15—The Hypocrites.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—8:30—The Dear Unfair Sex.
LYCEUM—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—8:15—The Kreutzer Sonata.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—12 noon to 11 p. m.—National Music Show.
MAJESTIC—8—The Tourists.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Clothes.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Man from Now.
NEW YORK—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
SAVOY—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
WALLACK'S—8:20—His Honor the Mayor.
WEBER'S—8:30—John Hudson's Wife.
WEST END—8:15—Girl and Gambler.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Secretaries Taft and Bacon held further conferences at Marianao with Cuban government and insurgent leaders; Mr. Taft said that while the United States had no desire to control Cuban affairs, it would not shirk its duty. ═══ Conservative estimates placed the loss of life in the typhoon at Hong Kong at five thousand, and the damage to property at $20,000,000; no trace of Bishop Hoare, whose yacht was wrecked, has been found. ═══ New laws are to be promulgated in Russia assuring religious freedom to persons not connected with the Orthodox Greek Church, and removing the restrictions under which they now suffer. ═══ Social Revolutionists in Russia issued a manifesto threatening death to all the leaders of the autocracy. ═══ The Charleston, with Secretary Root on board, arrived at Panama; Governor Magoon and other American officials boarded the cruiser and welcomed the secretary, who will land to-day. ═══ A dispatch from Madrid says that fears are expressed of a serious Carlist rebellion; orders for manœuvres have been countermanded. ═══ The steamer City of Seattle, from Seattle for Alaska, went ashore on Trial Island, near Victoria; the passengers were landed. ═══ Three great vessels, the Mauretania, of the Cunard Line; the Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and the armored cruiser Shannon were launched in Great Britain.

DOMESTIC.—The Bates National Bank, of Butler, Mo., was closed by the board of directors for the purpose of going into liquidation. ═══ Four bids were received by the Isthmian Canal Commission for supplying Chinese labor for the work of canal construction, but no award has yet been made. ═══ General Frederick Funston arrived in Washington and was in consultation with General Bell, chief of staff, and other officers preparatory to departing for Havana to join Secretary Taft's party. ═══ It was said at Buffalo that W. J. Conners was still for Hearst, whose strength in Erie County did not seem to have been changed by Norman E. Mack's action in throwing over Hearst. ═══ A petition signed by about 3,500 physicians was presented to Governor Higgins at Albany, asking for an expert commission to examinate the questions at issue in the Patrick case. ═══ Congressman Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, died at his summer home at Narragansett Pier, R. I. ═══ Mrs. Henry J. Tilford, of Louisville, Ky., while visiting Mayor and Mrs. Johnson, of Cleveland, slipped while in a bathtub and was seriously injured. ═══ Miss Charlotte Schmidlapp, daughter of J. G. Schmidlapp, a Cincinnati financier, was killed in an automobile accident in France.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ The movement for Hearst's nomination by the Democrats came to a standstill. ═══ A committee of Sulzer men prepared an appeal to Charles F. Murphy and Patrick H. McCarren. ═══ The ferry firemen's strike ended, and traffic between Manhattan and Brooklyn became normal. ═══ It was announced that the Republican County Committee would hear numerous complaints of fraud at the primaries. ═══ At the pure food hearing an official of the Department of Agriculture said that New York State was a dumping ground for impure food products. ═══ Justice MacLean, in an opinion handed down in the Supreme Court, criticised adversely the "John Doe" method of obtaining witnesses planned by the Thaw prosecution. ═══ District Attorney Jerome gave out another statement, in which he expressed confidence in the vitality of the Democratic party. ═══ Bold automobile thieves robbed nine different houses in Hempstead, Long Island, in one night.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Scattered thunderstorms. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 79 degrees; lowest, 74.

THE CONTRAST.

With Tuesday's primaries the tide of popular favor has evidently turned strongly toward the Republican party. The contrast between the Republican and Democratic organizations is apparent to all men, and every force making for decent politics and good government is coming to find itself, whether willingly or unwillingly, supporting the Republican candidates in the approaching campaign. The drift of public sentiment is clearly reflected in the newspapers which are opposed to the Republican party and anxious to have placed before them some possible alternative. However reluctantly, they recognize the fact that the Republican party is standing for the better aspirations of its members and the Democratic party for the lower political appetites of its adherents.

"The New York Sun," which has been engineering the Jerome movement and predicting his election not only to the Governorship but to the Presidency, sees as the result of the primaries the prospect of a "Republican party for principle," while the Democracy "that was" is a thing for sale. "The New York Times" finds that the cause of decent politics has been advanced by the vote in the Republican primaries, while of Tammany it says that "the evil forces "that have controlled that organization so long "and so despotically will retain its support." "The Times" does not like Governor Higgins, yet it feels compelled to pay him a tribute as a worker for better politics, and Mr. Parsons, it declares, "deserves well of his party and the community." "The New York World," another stanch Democratic paper, says:

> The issues at Tuesday's primaries were identical in both parties—bossism against independent leadership, decency against indecency, respectability against disreputability, cleanliness against uncleanliness, honest politics against corporation alliances. But how different the results!

"The Evening Post" joins in condemning the Democratic organization as lacking in decency and vitality and commending the Republican party, which has shown "its readiness to respond to clean leadership." Even Hearst's "Journal" unconsciously pays tribute to the party about which all opponents of Hearstism must certainly rally if his raid on the state government is to be foiled. In one of its characteristic cartoons it pictures the victory of the Common People at the Republican primaries and the disastrous defeat of the attempts of the lobbyist and the monopolist to dominate the party.

It is clearly recognized in all quarters that the Republican party is the hope of the honest people of the state. On the one side is a moribund and disgraced party ready to sell itself to Hearst. Even if the belated efforts to prevent that sale are successful, all that can be expected is the rescue of the emblem for future use. The idea of electing a conservative Democrat is abandoned. On the other side stands the Republican party. It offers the only practical refuge from Hearst. Moreover, as even its enemies concede, it offers a refuge which honest men, though they differ with it, may be proud to accept. It has taken an unmistakable stand for clean politics and honest government.

MACK TO THE RESCUE.

After scanning the horizon for many anguished days the Democratic emblem savers have now found encouragement and promise of deliverance in a totally unexpected quarter. In their plans for checking the Hearst raid they counted on assistance, first of all, from the rural Democrats, strong in their primitive Jeffersonianism and untainted with the heresies of municipal ownership and state socialism. They had hopes of succor from the old Hill leaders and workers in up-state centres like Syracuse, Rochester, Troy, Utica and Albany. In New York and Brooklyn they had some expectation of coercing the Democratic bosses or persuading them that their personal interests were to be served better by fighting Hearst than by dickering with him. But one and all they were convinced that no good thing could come out of Buffalo. That city, from their point of view, had suffered a violent attack of dementia. It had been the hotbed of Hearstism, and both its Democratic leaders and voters seemed bent on nominating Hearst no matter at what sacrifice of party dignity, regularity or principle. Buffalo, it appeared, was beyond shame and beyond redemption.

But suddenly, when all was blackest, when the counties forgot their duty, when Syracuse, Rochester and the other towns sulked or turned to false idols, when Murphy won in this city in spite of his openly expressed Hearst sympathies and McCarren was left standing as the only firm and incorruptible pillar of Jeffersonianism, a great light broke from the direction of Buffalo. A new savior of the party appeared in the person of the Hon. Norman E. Mack, Democratic National Committeeman and for many months past one of Hearst's noisiest and most enthusiastic supporters. Mr. Mack, having campaigned busily for Hearst and having helped to carry the Erie County primaries for him, has now discovered that his activities were all a mistake and that Hearst's nomination would be a fatal blunder. Mr. Mack's conscience has been touched by scruples which do honor to his sense of responsibility to the party. He has recalled the fact that as national committeeman he is the official guardian of the organization in this state and accountable for its conduct to the national party. He must be circumspect in walk and thought, therefore, and it ill becomes him in his representative role to approve the nomination of a candidate for Governor who has already had himself inconsiderately nominated for that office by another party. Mr. Mack evidently regards the offer of support made to Mr. Hearst by an outside organization as an indignity put on the Democratic party which must be swiftly and crushingly resented. If Democratic prestige and self-respect are to be maintained, no candidate seeking or accepting outside aid can be tolerated in a Democratic convention.

This is rather erratic Democratic doctrine, for it conflicts with established Democratic practice. Horace Greeley was nominated for the Presidency in 1872 by a Democratic National Convention after he had been nominated by the Liberal Republicans. In 1900 Mr. Bryan was nominated for President by the Populist National Convention a month or two before the Democratic convention met at Kansas City. But the Democratic delegates did not think their honor impugned or their self-respect challenged because an already mortgaged candidate asked for their support. In fact, the already mortgaged candidate tried to force his Populist running mate, Mr. Towne, on the Democratic ticket, and almost succeeded in securing a duplicate "indorsement." But, however fantastic Mr. Mack's late-born scruples may be, they have put a new face on an almost hopeless situation. With the national committeeman's aid something may yet be saved at Buffalo. Mr. Mack has no quarrel with Mr. Hearst's platform and would not be disposed under other circumstances to question his right to leadership. But etiquette must be observed if the heavens fall, and no Democrat can be recognized as a Democrat who will not promise to wear the Jeffersonian label and forswear all others. With Mr. Mack's assistance the Buffalo convention may at least vindicate the grand old Democratic maxim: "Let me wear the party "emblem, and I care not who gets the necessary votes."

STUDYING MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

If a great public problem involving social and political theories can ever be settled by statistics, certainly the question of government ownership and operation of public utilities ought to be settled by the National Civic Federation, to judge from the circular just issued describing the work of its commission on public ownership and operation, which is making elaborate studies in England and America. There would seem to be a fair prospect that the committees—composed of both believers and opponents of public operation—which are investigating various plants will be able to agree on a common basis of bare fact—what different systems cost and how they compare in respect to the sort of service which they give. It is less to be expected that unanimity will be reached as to the general lessons applicable to our conditions which may be drawn even from uncontroverted facts. If any such report is ever made, it will indeed be remarkable, for there is as little prospect that statistics can ever reconcile differing opinions on this question as that they could really change the opinion of persons convinced against their will regarding the tariff or the money standard.

The commission has prepared for itself an ambitious programme, which it is following industriously. It has examined the public street railways of Glasgow, Manchester, Leicester and Liverpool, the mixed public and private lines of London and the private lines of Dublin and Norwich; the public lighting, whether gas or electric, of Glasgow, Manchester, Leicester, Birmingham and Liverpool, the private systems of Newcastle-on-Tyne and Sheffield and the public and private plants of London. Hearings have been held, all sorts of public and private bodies have been consulted, and now reports are to be prepared on what has been learned about plants, about the legislative history of public utilities and about the political conditions prevailing in British and American cities as affecting the question. At the same time investigations are being made of the municipal lighting plants of Chicago and Philadelphia, and various plants in other cities have been studied.

All this work should place before students material for intelligent examination of the subject. But we doubt if it will settle anything, or, indeed, ought to settle anything. Every problem of municipal ownership contains the immeasurable factor of human nature, and no rules can prescribe the weight to be given to that in any particular place. Mr. Dalrymple's report on municipal ownership in Chicago illustrates the point. Municipal street railways may suit a certain condition and a certain civilization, just as a monarchy or a republic does. There is the vital point of the whole discussion. Is any particular city in this country faced by the question adapted to undertake municipal operation? Is politics so ingrained that a ferry superintendent will suspend service for the sake of a party primary? Is administration so efficient that public work does not cost twice what private work would cost? Are public employes in a position to dominate officials and be public masters instead of public servants? Many questions of this sort arise which can be answered only with the fullest knowledge of a city's government and people, and even then the answer will depend much on the temperament and political philosophy of the student. Nevertheless, the careful work of the Civic Federation must help greatly toward the formation of well reasoned, even if opposing, judgments.

ROBERT R. HITT.

The death of Robert R. Hitt breaks another of the ties which bind the Washington of to-day and the Washington of Lincoln, Grant, Blaine and Garfield. Mr. Hitt, as a young newspaper correspondent, reported the Lincoln-Douglas debates in Illinois; under Grant's first administration entered diplomacy, and under Garfield became an Assistant Secretary of State. Since 1882 he had sat in the House of Representatives, where for many Congresses he served as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. A man of broad experience, cultivated tastes, refinement and intellectual charm, he attracted many friends and exerted a wide influence, though ill health and a certain distaste for the rougher contests of politics kept him from reaching the front rank in the legislative hurly-burly attained by many of his less capable but more forceful contemporaries.

Mr. Hitt's public service was useful, honorable and distinguished, and he was uniformly associated with what was generous and high minded in political life. His death is a distinct loss to the House of Representatives and to the country.

NEW COASTING STEAMSHIPS.

It is likely to appear that the Creole, launched on Wednesday at Quincy, Mass., is different in many particulars from the other vessels of the line to which she belongs. The feature which will probably excite the greatest interest is the steam turbine engine with which she will be propelled. Whether the choice was made by the Southern Pacific Company, for which she is being built, or by Admiral Bowles, the head of the company which is constructing her, does not appear, but the decision discloses a noticeably progressive spirit.

The steam turbine can hardly be regarded as an experiment in marine practice, when the performances of the Virginian, the Victorian and the Carmania are considered. Yet in spite of these precedents, of the accumulating testimony afforded by railway ferryboats in European waters and of the adoption of the turbine for the Lusitania and the Mauretania, a good many shipbuilders remain skeptical concerning its virtues. The prejudice is certainly giving way, and when the Creole is once running between New York and New Orleans she will undoubtedly assist in the work, but conservative sentiment has not yet disappeared.

Another peculiarity in the design of coasting steamers which, if not quite new, is rather uncommon, is to be observed in the vessels of a new line which is to run between Boston and Brunswick, Ga. The first of them was launched at Quincy about a month ago. In these the engine is placed far aft, instead of nearly amidships. The smokestack occupies a corresponding position, and even the pilot house is more than three-quarters of the way back from the stem. Such an arrangement affords a contrast to the distribution of machinery and upper works in most of the steamships now running up and down the Atlantic Coast, but there is a reason for the usage. Experience on the Great Lakes is said to have shown that the plan here described affords increased storage capacity for freight, and averts the necessity of giving a vessel a deep draft. It is specially adapted, therefore, to some of the shallow harbors on the South Atlantic Coast. That builders of ships for ocean service are willing to adopt ideas first developed on the inland seas of the United States evinces a wideawake disposition.

REMEMBER THE NEW MEAT LAW.

If the dealers and manufacturers who supply New York City with dressed meat find themselves unable to carry on business after October 1, it will be their own fault. The Department of Agriculture is evidently doing its best to prepare them for the operation of the new law, but they seem to be inexcusably slow about getting ready to comply with its rules. If they are shut out from their usual market at the beginning of next month, the public will have no sympathy with them, but the consumers will blame them, and not the government, for any inconvenience which may arise from a shortage in the local meat supply.

The butchers and packers operating in this city and in New Jersey and Connecticut have escaped much of the criticism directed against the great Western packing establishments. Indeed, a few of the local abattoirs have been highly commended by inspectors for their cleanliness and sanitary methods. The manufacturers of this neighborhood should not, however, on these accounts let themselves be deluded into the belief that the law is not to be rigidly applied to them. On the contrary, with public interest in the great establishments so thoroughly aroused, it is almost certain that their bad methods will be corrected, and there is special need that attention be given to the smaller establishments, in which abuses might otherwise be overlooked.

It is well known that the worst packing houses in Chicago were those which supplied the local market. We do not believe that there is any such condition of affairs here, but the tendency to overlook the small dealers should not be forgotten. The slaughter houses in the New Jersey and Connecticut environments of the city will doubtless have thorough federal inspection, and the local authorities should be no less rigid in their requirements for slaughter houses situated within the state. The public demand for clean and healthful food products has not evaporated into thin air, and any dealer in meats, whether he is subject to local or national inspection, will make a serious mistake if he acts on the theory that the subject has been forgotten.

THE ENGLISH RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Like the disaster at Salisbury last June, the fatal railway accident at Grantham occurred on a curve where it had been customary to reduce the speed of the train. In the first of these cases the failure to take the necessary precaution is now believed to have been due to the wilful neglect of instructions by the engineer. In the second there is a possibility that the fault was with the brakes. Should that supposition be confirmed by further investigation, the engine driver may be relieved of responsibility, but the question will then arise whether the mechanical defect which led to such lamentable results could not have been detected by efficient inspection.

The loss of life at Grantham was only ten, whereas twenty-seven were killed at Salisbury, but to some victims of the latest English disaster death came in a peculiarly dreadful manner. The cars having been reduced to kindling wood, the wreck promptly took fire, either from the locomotive or the illuminating apparatus. It is asserted, furthermore, that, whereas the accident occurred at about midnight, the flames were not under control until 5 o'clock in the morning. What happened in the mean time is not a pleasant subject for contemplation. Perhaps the most surprising feature of the affair is that so few lives were lost.

Backed by "Big Tim" Sullivan's voucher for his high moral and statesmanlike qualities, Congressman Sulzer has the pleasure of seeing his boom grow to such dimensions that it may soon be visible over the Palisades.

The Mayor of Buffalo seems ready to walk into the Democratic convention. He may find it a bear garden—not an Eden.

With a bountiful harvest safely garnered, the farmer now devotes a portion of his well earned leisure to contemplation of the blooded stock and pedigreed poultry assembled in the show buildings of the annual agricultural society fair. If the agricultural and educational features are sometimes slightly overshadowed by horse racing and other more or less frivolous attractions, there is no occasion for long-faced moralizing. Farming, though a healthful and happy vocation, may prove monotonous after months of hard work. But an institution of growing importance, which exerts a wider and deeper educational influence, is the state fair. That of New York, which recently closed, was a considerable financial success; Iowa's was the most successful in the history of the state, and its livestock exhibit is said to have established its reputation as the great annual show of the world; the Minnesota fair attracted farmers and stock raisers from all parts of the Northwest, and its opening was the occasion of Mr. James J. Hill's address on the wastefulness of American farming methods, perhaps the most widely quoted utterance of the year on agricultural topics. At these great gatherings the farmer has an opportunity to see and study the best achievements in his fruitful calling. The men who attend them are far removed from the old comic paper type of rustic, and the tendency which they represent is one of the most encouraging in our national life.

The Hon. Pat McCarren's devotion to Democratic principle and steadfastness in Democratic practice seem to have been overwhelmingly vindicated.

The general impression that Mr. Murphy is carrying around in his pocket the Democratic nomination for Governor may be correct, but until he recovers from the jolts received in the primaries his friends do not care to press their inquiries on the subject.

The warmest September 19 since 1882 caused "The New York Herald" to project a new and popular issue into the political arena—"The straw hat! Long may it wave!"

Mr. Jerome now appears to be willing to have a plank for municipal ownership added to the oath of the Governor of the state for his platform.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

It had been a strenuous afternoon for the devoted teacher who took six of her pupils through the Museum of Natural History, but her charges had enjoyed every minute of the time.

"Where have you been, boys?" asked the father of two of the party that night, and the answer came back with joyous promptness:

"We've been to a dead circus."

He climbed down from his paycar 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.

In the grounds adjacent to Wentworth Castle, in England, is to be seen a unique sun dial, which is composed of a fine yew tree for the pin and closely cropped box bushes for the Roman figures and borderings. It was planted more than two hundred years ago, and is still in a good state of preservation. Its time-keeping compares favorably with sun dials of more modern construction.

A German paper recently published without any comment the following advertisement: "The lady who travelled on September 15, 1905, from Aix-la-Chapelle to Crefeld in a smoking compartment with a gentleman from Duisberg is asked to accept the latter's apology in case his conduct on that occasion did not seem quite correct. The gentleman was returning from a christening and was slightly drunk." As the offence seems to have occurred about eleven months ago, and the apology has just been made, the gentleman must have been gloriously drunk.—Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

Probably the heaviest man in Europe was the late Hans Fromm, of Willenberg, in Eastern Prussia, a hotelkeeper. He weighed 525 pounds. A showman in Paris once offered him a large sum to exhibit himself, and he was willing to accept it, but he could not enter any passenger car, and refused to travel in a freight car.

THE NOBLE LOVER.

The greatest love is the love that veils
A something from the common sight;
The love that loves and always fails
To bring to pass what others might.

That holds its image in a shrine,
A holy hidden sanctuary;
That makes the thing it loves divine
And loves to all eternity.

That does not touch, but only longs
In loneliness its whole life through
And thinks good thoughts and writes bad songs,
Which lonely lovers always do.

The love that makes like happiness
If only love doth near abide,
And death itself hath no distress
If love die happy by his side.
—Saturday Review.

Says "The Cleveland Leader": "Many a brain-weary man has dug health out of the soil with his garden vegetables." But in most cases his neighbor's chickens have beaten him at it.

OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

When Morning's incense-breathing call,
The cock's shrill clarion, and all
Such invitations come together,
I turn my head and close my eyes,
And Day's approach apostrophize;
For who could think it wise to rise
In this abnormal weather?

And when the wee sma' hours arrive,
And (nearly) everything alive
To rest in lair or den is creeping;
I quarrel with the common lot,
And ask with indignation, "What?
Get into bed? It's far too hot
To-night to dream of sleeping!"

And so with other things of life:
The use of language to a wife
That she with justice says is horrid;
Neglect of business; loss of friends;
The failure to achieve my ends;
Each on the common cause depends—
A climate that is torrid.
—A. W. B., in London Chronicle.

THE RIGHT SPIRIT IN DEFEAT.

From The London Standard.

At the dinner given to the Harvard crew on Saturday evening Mr. Whitelaw Reid remarked that Mr. Roosevelt, as a devout son of Harvard, would be proud of the way in which the Harvard oarsmen of to-day can take defeat. Every Englishman will ask to be allowed to share that pride in a cousinly way. It would be a false compliment to the Harvard crew to pretend that, after having taken the trouble to challenge Cambridge and to come all this way to put the challenge into effect, they are not bitterly disappointed with the race on Saturday. No doubt they are, and certainly they ought to be. But it will be a consolation to them to know that there is but one feeling of admiration among us for their high spirit and of respect for their plucky and sportsmanlike behavior.

THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

From The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

There was also a brief space yesterday when man could understand why this is known as the solar system.

THE CYCLING CLERGY.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Cycling as a means of locomotion has found much favor among the clergy, both as a means of exercise and on account of their work; in fact, a cycle to a country parson in anything of a scattered parish is almost a sine qua non, and is more useful than a horse and cart, besides being decidedly more economical. Several of the bishops are cyclists, and among them the Bishop of Woolwich, who is patronizing the tricycle, finds that he can cover more ground, as well as avoid Sunday travelling and the work that it entails upon others. On a tricycle, too, a fair sized bag, containing all necessary robes, can be easily carried. Last Sunday evening the Bishop of Woolwich, after preaching in Southwark Cathedral, quietly mounted his tricycle and turned up at St. John's, Tooley street, in time to give an address at an open-air service before completing his cycle journey home.

WHILE THE LAMP HOLDS OUT TO BURN.

From The Richmond News-Leader.

"A physician says a man may play golf until he is ninety." Of course he may, if he lives that long and has the strength.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY

Society was present yesterday in force at the Westchester County Fair and Horse Show at White Plains, and many house parties are being given at the various country seats in the district in connection therewith. Oliver Harriman, who is the president of the show, is entertaining a large party of guests at Hill Crest, his place near White Plains.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, who have been in town for a few days, will return to-morrow to Newport, where they have leased the John L. Cadwalader cottage, in Bellevue avenue, for the autumn. They have postponed their departure for Europe until the beginning of the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt have returned to Rowayton, Conn., from the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field are in Canada on a moose hunting trip.

Mr. and Mrs. James Henry Smith have countermanded the orders which had been issued for the preparation of their villa at Tuxedo and of their house in Fifth avenue in view of their expected arrival here next month, and have decided to spend the winter abroad.

Mrs. Henry Clews has postponed her return from Europe until the end of next month. She is still in the South of England, with her son and daughter-in-law, at the country place which they have rented near Eastbourne.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton, who have been abroad during the summer, are booked to sail for New York next Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, jr., and Miss Louise Trowbridge have returned to Noroton, Conn., from the Adirondacks.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 20 (Special).—Mrs. John G. Weaver has rented her cottage, in Berkeley avenue, for the season of 1907 to Miss Marguerite G. Chapin, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw have returned from a trip to Pittsburg. They will remain at their Newport estate until well into October.

Miss Louise Baldwin has closed her season and returned to New York.

Miss Edith Deacon is visiting in New York for a few days.

Mrs. Emile A. Bruguière will give a small dinner dance on Saturday evening next at Castle Wood. This will be her last entertainment before sailing for Europe early next month.

Miss Charlotte Pell was among those entertaining at luncheon to-day.

Mrs. Mae Brady Hall will entertain at dinner to-morrow and Sunday evening at her cottage, in Clay street.

Miss Pauline Ives, of New York, who has been the guest of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt at Oakdale Farm for some days, has returned to the city.

Harold Sands, who has been visiting in New York, has returned to Newport.

Mrs. E. R. Blossom, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. James Griswold Wentz.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 20.—Several of the largest dinner entertainments of the week were given to-night. Mrs. John E. Alexandre entertained at Spring Lawn, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Elm Court.

One of the most delightful dinner entertainments of the autumn was given to-night at Edgewood, villa, where Miss Clementina Furniss entertained in honor of her guest, Lady Augusta Vane, of London.

Miss Eva Morris, of New York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, at Wynstay cottage.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will shortly arrive in Lenox for the late autumn season.

Mrs. John Sloane and Miss Evelyn Sloane, who have been in Southampton for some time, have returned to Wyndhurst. Mrs. Sloane will keep her country estate open until well into November.

Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse came up from New York to-night, where they have been since Sunday.

Mrs. E. Chapman Smith has returned to Philadelphia after spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Foulke.

Miss Susan Metcalf, of New York, has bought a building site in Stockbridge, where she will erect a country residence. The property adjoins the estate of P. H. F. Kobbe, of New York.

Mrs. Daniel S. Torrence and Mrs. John A. Holden, jr., will go to New York to-morrow after several weeks in Lenox. Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, jr., has joined Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Dickinson at the hotel.

Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman will give a benefit whist entertainment at the Curtis Hotel on Thursday in aid of a New York hospital for crippled children.

Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, of New York, gave a large bridge whist entertainment to-night.

Cecil Higgins, of the British Embassy, has gone to New York.

Mrs. Charles M. Baldwin, who has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams, has returned to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Parmelee Prentice, of New York, are at the Hotel Aspinwall. Mrs. Le Grande C. Cramer and George H. Cramer, of New York, have also arrived there for the autumn.

Mrs. George H. Morgan entertained at bridge at Ventfort Hall to-day, five tables being played. The prize winners were Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Miss Varnum and Mrs. John A. Haddon, jr.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, of New York, has arrived in Lenox, and will preach in Trinity Church on Sunday. Bishop Henry Y. Satterlee, of Washington, is also in Lenox.

A bowling event was held at the Lenox Club this afternoon for a silver cup offered by David T. Dana. Samuel Frothingham made the best score.

ANXIETY OVER MRS. ASTOR'S ILLNESS.

General Impression at Newport That She Is Breaking Down.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 20.—Alarming reports have been sent out of late as to the condition of Mrs. William Astor, who is at Beechwood, her villa here, and, although her relatives do not fear any immediate breakdown, they do not expect her again to take an active part in social life. Since her arrival at Newport from Boston, three weeks ago, she has remained quietly at her villa, driving out on pleasant afternoons, but other than this she has not been seen in public. Little can be learned at the house of her condition, inquirers being told that she is improving daily, but there is nothing to indicate that she has materially improved since her return from Boston three weeks ago. The general impression has gained that Mrs. Astor is breaking down.

When those in attendance on Mrs. Astor are asked in regard to her condition they refer all inquirers to her physician, Dr. Austin Flint, who is still in Newport, something unusual for him at this season of the year. Dr. Flint was to have been one of the party to make the autumn trip to the White Mountains with Mrs. Fish, but he still remains at Newport, ostensibly to attend Mrs. Astor. When asked as to her condition he says that she is slowly improving, but further than this has nothing to say.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Astor's daughter, is expected at any time, and Colonel John Jacob Astor has sailed from England, and should arrive at Newport next week. On their arrival it will probably be decided if Mrs. Astor shall remain here or be taken to her New York house, but the general opinion is that it will be decided that she will go where she can have complete rest.

GRAND DUCAL GOLDEN WEDDING.

Celebration at Carlsruhe—Sovereigns Present—Another Anniversary.

Carlsruhe, Sept. 20.—The Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden celebrated their golden wedding to-day. They were awakened at an early hour by the ringing of all the city bells and the firing of a salute of 101 guns. The grand duke and the grand duchess have given $25,000 to the poor. Emperor William and the Empress, King Leopold of Belgium and a number of minor German sovereigns came here to-day and congratulated the grand duke and the grand duchess.

Simultaneously with the golden wedding celebration, there was celebrated the silver wedding of Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden and Princess Victoria, who is the daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 20.—Miss Dorothy Miller, daughter of Commander Jacob W. Miller, and James Otis Post, son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, sr., of Bernardsville, were married at the Chapel of St. Peter's Church this afternoon. The wedding was quiet, owing to the recent death of an aunt of the bride. The ceremony was performed by Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Irving Reese, of Milton, Mass. Miss Miller was led to the altar by her father, who gave her away. The bridegroom was attended by William F. Beekman, of New York. After the ceremony a reception was given at the bride's home, Miller Hall, formerly the homestead of the bride's grandfather, the late United States Senator Jacob W. Miller.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lennox Huggins announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Arden Huggins, to Thomas Fogarty. Mr. Fogarty is an illustrator for "McClure's Magazine," "The Century" and other magazines. He also drew the illustrations for Stewart Edward White's novels.

STOLEN GEMS VALUED AT $150 TO $9,000

Varying Bulletins on Robbery at Hotel Cecil Keep Police Guessing.

Conflicting stories were told the police yesterday about the loss of a chamois bag containing several diamonds owned by Mrs. Emanuel Krulewitch, who lives at the Hotel Cecil, St. Nicholas avenue and 117th street. The Krulewitches were visiting Mrs. Krulewitch's father, Simon Weinstein, at No. 146 West 129th street, on Wednesday night, they say, and the bag containing the diamonds was taken from a dresser in a rear room of the second floor of the Weinstein home. At first the diamonds were said to be valued at $9,000, but later Krulewitch said they were only worth $150. Captain Herlihy, of the West 125th street station, says he learned that the gems were valued at about $4,750.

Krulewitch still later yesterday told the police that he had been robbed of at least $9,000 worth of diamonds. He said he and his father-in-law kept jewels valued at about $20,000 in the safe of the Hotel Cecil, and that he took out between $8,000 and $9,000 worth on Wednesday afternoon, some belonging to his father-in-law and some to his wife. The detectives are still working on the case. They suspect that it was an "inside job."

DECORATION FOR PRESIDENT DIAZ.

Mexico City, Sept. 20.—The House of Deputies has accorded permission to President Diaz to accept the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, conferred on him by King Edward.

LLOYD CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS.

Milan, Sept. 20.—The chief feature up to the present time of the Fifteenth Universal Peace Congress, which opened here on September 16, has been the address of ex-Senator Lloyd Chamberlain, of Massachusetts, advocating the neutralization of all the great transatlantic trade routes. Mr. Chamberlain's address was indorsed by a large majority of the delegates.

ONE CHANGE IN A. P. DIRECTORS.

General C. H. Taylor, of "The Boston Globe," Succeeds A. P. Langtry.

The retiring members of the board of directors of The Associated Press were re-elected at the annual meeting yesterday, with the exception of A. P. Langtry, of "The Springfield Union," who announced that he could not stand for re-election because of new private interests. The vacancy was filled by General Charles H. Taylor, of "The Boston Globe."

The directors who were elected for a term of three years were: Victor F. Lawson, of "The Chicago Daily News;" Herman Ridder, of the "New Yorker Staats-Zeitung"; Thomas G. Rapier, of "The New Orleans Picayune;" Harvey W. Scott, of "The Portland Oregonian," and General Charles H. Taylor, of "The Boston Globe." The new board of directors organized by electing Frank B. Noyes, of "The Chicago Record-Herald," president; Charles Hopkins Clark, of "The Hartford Courant," vice-president; Rufus N. Rhodes, of "The Birmingham News," second vice-president; Melville E. Stone, secretary, and Charles S. Diehl, assistant secretary.

COLONEL PARTRIDGE MARRIED.

Ex-Police Commissioner's Son and Grandchildren