Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Heir to the Hoorah.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2—8—A Midsummer Night's Dream.
BELASCO—2—8:15—The Girl of the Golden West.
BIJOU—2—8—The Music Master.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—My Lady's Maid.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Little Cherub.
DALY'S—2—8:15—Marrying Mary.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—His House in Order.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—The Price of Money.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—Man and His Angel.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM—2:15—8:15—Strongheart.
HERALD SQUARE—2—8—About Town.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Society Circus.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—The Hypocrites.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—Mlle. Modiste.
LIBERTY—2—8:30—The Dear Unfair Sex.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—The Lion and the Mouse.
LYRIC—2—8:15—The Kreutzer Sonata.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—12 noon to 11 p. m.—National Music Show.
MAJESTIC—2—8—The Tourists.
MANHATTAN—2—8:15—Clothes.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2—8:15—The Man from Now.
NEW YORK—2—8:15—Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.
SAVOY—2:20—8:30—The Chorus Lady.
WALLACK'S—2—8:20—His Honor the Mayor.
WEBER'S—2—8:30—John Hudson's Wife.
WEST END—2—8:25—Girl and Gambler.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	8	6	Help Wanted	13	4
Apartment Hotels	16	5	Instruction	15	5-6
Autumn Resorts	13	3	Law Schools	13	6
Bankers & Brokers	14	1	Lost	13	4
Board and Rooms	13	4	Marriages & Deaths	7	6
Books and Pubs	5	5-6	Ocean Steamers	13	7
Business Chances	13	4	Proposals	8	6
Carpet Cleaning	9	4	Railroads	9	4-5
City Hotels	13	3	Real Estate	16	5-6
City Property to Let	16	5	Real Estate Wanted	16	6
Desks and Office Furniture	13	4	Restaurants	13	4
Dividend Notices	14	1	Religious Notices	12	3-4
Dom. Sits. Wanted	13	6-7	School Agencies	15	6
Dressmaking	9	4	Special Notices	7	6
Drygoods	9	6-7	Steamboats	9	4
Employm't Agencies	13	4	Surrogate's Notices	15	6
Excursions	13	2-3	The Turf	8	6
European Advts	12	4	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
Financial	14	1	Trust Companies	14	1
Financial Meetings	14	1	Typewriting	13	4
Foreign Resorts	12	4-6	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	16	6
Fur. Aparts. to Let	16	5	Work Wanted	13	5-6
Fun. Rooms to Let	13	4			

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1906.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Advices from Havana said that Secretaries Taft and Bacon had practically abandoned hope of finding a compromise in Cuba; the dispatch added that it was not denied that intervention might be followed by American sovereignty. == A bomb was exploded near the Narva Gate, in St. Petersburg, but no one was injured; no Jewish massacres were reported in the provinces; field courts martial began work at Odessa and in Poland. == Secretary Root landed from the Charleston at Panama, and was warmly welcomed by the officials and the people. == Six hundred fishing junks were lost in the recent typhoon near Hong Kong, and the total loss of life is now estimated at ten thousand. == The Pacific Mail steamer Mongolia, which went ashore on Midway Island, has been floated. == Dr. Garre, before a medical congress at Stuttgart, told of successful experiments in transplanting blood vessels. == An edict abolishing the use of opium at the end of ten years has been issued at Peking. == Spanish papers say that the situation in Morocco is disquieting, and foreign intervention is predicted. == General Caceres, the Dominican President, has taken the field with a strong force, and has recaptured Dajabon; he hopes to raise the siege of Monte Cristi.

DOMESTIC.—The probability of intervention in Cuba was discussed in Washington; preparations for service conditions were continued by the War and Navy departments. == Secretary Root, it was announced, would go to Carthagena, Colombia, in a day or two, to consult with President Reyes. == Direct communication was established by wire between Oyster Bay and Havana. == Vice-President Fairbanks laid the cornerstone for the Chicago courthouse and was afterwards entertained by the city and county officials. == The receiver of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia, forced a settlement of $158,000 from Joseph Wainwright; the bank held Wainwright's note for $250,000. == Governor Higgins left Albany for his home in Olean, where, it was said, he would decide whether or not he would stand for renomination; his decision is expected on his return to Albany Monday. == The contested delegations from the 1st and 2d Assembly districts of Jefferson County would, it was said, work to oust John N. Carlisle as state committeeman.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular. == Charles F. Murphy began a quiet campaign for Mr. Hearst among his district leaders. == Both Murphy and McCarren were non-committal in their replies to the committee of Sulzer men who waited on them. == A jockey was instantly killed by the falling of his mount in a race at the Gravesend track. == The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst arrived home from Europe. He said he favored Charles E. Hughes for Governor. == Russell Sage's will was probated in the Surrogate's Court. There was no contest. == It was said that the price of milk would probably be raised in this city soon. == An intoxicated man ran off with E. R. Dick's big steam yacht and rammed a ferryboat in the East River. == Samuel P. Colt, president of the United States Rubber Company, announced that negotiations for large concessions in the Congo Free State were in progress.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 72.

KILLING THE DEAD OVER AGAIN.

That is an interesting but somewhat baffling question which "The New York World" is propounding daily to its readers: "Shall the Democratic party die?" So far no reply has come from any quarter. Nor has "The World" attempted to answer its own conundrum. Theoretically, perhaps, as Mr. Hearst asserts, the Democratic party is as good as dead, and ought to be supplanted by a live organization with some intelligible ideas and unity of purpose. But, practically, having exhausted its constructive vitality, it may be allowed to linger on in default of a better substitute, furnishing a refuge for those who are willing to foregather in the caves of Adullam. We are rather surprised, indeed, to find the question whether the party is already cold and stiff or only moribund raised as if it were really of immediate and pressing importance. It is clear enough that in one sense—the sense emphasized by "The World"—the Democratic party has been dead since 1896. Why, then, agonize over its present predicament to-day, in so far as that predicament involves, or seems to involve, any repudiation of a past which is now only a faded memory? Why disturb the dead with an annoying and altogether superfluous summons to die again?

We gather from "The World" that the Democratic party will really pass across among the shades if it nominates Mr. Hearst for Governor in this state and subscribes to his theories of municipal ownership and partial state socialism. Our neighbor applauds the ultra-individualistic platform adopted last March by Tammany Hall, and intimates that, if that platform is departed from by one jot or tittle, Jeffersonianism will be dishonored and the historic mission of the Democratic party will be ingloriously ended. Yet, if an exact insistence on Jefferson's doctrine of decentralization, of weak government and the least possible restraint on the individual, natural or corporate, in his dealings with other individuals, is the essence of Democratic orthodoxy, then the Democratic party died long ago and we have been waiting overtime for the funeral. The fact is that individualism has been gravely challenged, if it has not been entirely overthrown, as a vital principle in our politics as well as our economics. Government has been becoming stronger, because it has had to gather strength to protect the interests of the community against individual aggression magnified to the nth power by the fiction of incorporation. Jefferson's theories fitted old conditions and have failed utterly to cope with new ones, and Jeffersonianism, in so far as it is a system of individualism, has died a natural death. In the South, where leaders still face toward the past, some pretence is made of respecting the letter as well as the spirit of Jefferson's teaching. But at the North, since Mr. Bryan's rise to power, the Democracy has steadily set its course toward stronger government and the employment of the authority of government all along the line to restrain the dangerously swollen powers of individuals.

"The World" now opposes municipal ownership and operation of public utilities, as it opposed last winter the federal regulation of railroads engaged in interstate commerce. But, if in so doing it feels that it has been, or is, championing true Democracy, it must find itself a good deal in the position of a solitary mourner. Only two Democrats could be found in Congress orthodox enough to vote against the rate regulation bill passed at the last session. And, so far as municipal ownership of public utilities is concerned, even the leader in the fight of the last month to save the Democratic party from Hearst and socialism has just announced his willingness to run for Governor not alone on his "oath of office" but on a declaration in favor of municipal ownership. The party which has accepted Mr. Bryan as its candidate for President in 1908 is about as dead as it can be as an exponent of Jefferson's individualistic theories. The nomination of Mr. Hearst for Governor would not call for another inquest and another requiem.

THE CUBAN PERIL.

It would be worse than idle to attempt to ignore or to disguise the seriousness of the Cuban situation. It would be folly to minimize and it would be difficult to exaggerate the peril in which that republic now stands. And the worst feature of the whole situation, the utmost gravity of the peril, must be perceived in the apparent inability of the Cuban leaders themselves to realize the plight into which they have dragged the island through their factional animosities. The timeworn allusion to Nero's fiddling while Rome burned might aptly be renewed to describe the conduct of politicians who wrangle and bicker over the petty details of partisanship at a time when their whole autonomous national edifice is shaking and threatening to come crashing down upon them in irretrievable ruin. It is lamentable beyond expression that they do not seem to understand the imperative and inevitable truth of President Roosevelt's admonition, that whoever is responsible for the condition of affairs which now prevails in Cuba—for its continuance as well as for its origin—is an enemy of Cuba.

There can be no question of the patience, the forbearance, the generosity and the absolute correctness of the conduct of the United States toward that insular republic. Our government has done its best for the state which it practically created. When this present crisis arose it forbore as long as possible to interfere with even a word, hoping and trusting that the Cubans would settle their own differences decently, without extraneous aid or compulsion. When that hope failed the President sent to the island a friendly message which in sincerity, frankness and benevolence has probably never been surpassed in all the literature of official correspondence. Beyond that, he sent to Cuba two of the foremost members of his administration, to serve, if it might be, as mediators between contending factions and as peacemakers to the distraught island. If these efforts unhappily prove to be in vain, if the Cubans will not accept such an opportunity for the adjustment of their affairs, the alternative is one which is not to be contemplated without profound regret and reluctance, but which seems as inevitable as the rising of the morrow's sun.

It must be understood, and above all the Cubans should understand, that the United States is not trifling in this matter. This nation did not endure all that was thrust upon it from the time of Lopez to the destruction of the Maine and then fight a costly foreign war just to have the same old nuisances continue off its southern coast. When it set Cuba free from Spain and then established it with an autonomous government of its own it did so for the sake of having peace and order in that island. It is inconceivable that any just and thoughtful man can charge this country with desiring to intervene in Cuba to subvert the insular government or to retake possession of that island in any way. But it is also inconceivable that this country should tolerate under Cuban rule the abominations which moved it to expel Spanish rule from the Antilles. What every man of influence in Cuba, of whatever party, needs above all else to do is to remember and to act upon President Roosevelt's words, that "the only way they can preserve the inde-"pendence of the republic is to prevent the "necessity of outside interference." For the necessity of outside interference is now very close at hand.

SOCIALISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

Notwithstanding the general impression left in this country by Sir Joseph Ward, Prime Minister of New Zealand, the socialistic millennium apparently has not yet arrived in that land of advanced economic theories applied in popular government. For years it has been the custom among labor leaders and advocates to cite New Zealand's Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration act as the model for labor legislation everywhere. To such an extent was insistence upon this act maintained that the impression that New Zealand had at last solved the exigent problem of to-day—that of labor and capital—became general. It is now somewhat surprising to learn that even compulsory conciliation and arbitration do not altogether meet the needs of the case, and that the problem of industrial strife is not yet solved, even in that paradise of labor in the South Seas. And, strange to say, both employers and employed unite in condemning the act, though for different reasons. In the South Island, we are told by a New Zealand correspondent of "The Times," of London, things are almost at the breaking point, the unions threatening to ignore the act altogether, while manufacturers and employers affirm that it has been a hindrance rather than a help to improved methods and increase of trade by its increase of the cost of production. So long as the unions by appeal to the act were enabled to secure increased wages for employes the law was acceptable to them, but manifestly there is a limit to such increase, and that limit appears already to have been reached in the case of the Seamen's Union, which failed to get an increase of wages, and which thereupon passed resolutions reflecting upon the integrity of the court which decided the case. That the employers have not been pleased with the constantly mounting cost of production needs no affirmation, and hence the Court of Conciliation and Arbitration pleases neither party to the issues joined in it.

Under these circumstances it is interesting to note the solution now proposed for this situation, which, in brief, may be summed up in two words—more socialism. More businesses and enterprises must be taken over by the state, the extensive programme now insisted on being seen in the resolutions passed at the recent Trades Councils' Conference, which demanded nationalization of land and of mineral wealth; of marine, coastal and intercoastal service; state clothing and boot factories, flour and woollen mills, bakeries, ironworks and shipbuilding yards; nationalization of the gum industry, the establishment of ratings on unimproved values and stoppage of sales of crown lands.

A pretty broad programme that must be admitted to be, and one naturally suggesting the query whether anything had been overlooked. In that land, where labor is king, even the eight-hour day is no longer an ideal, but the six-hour day is the goal of the laborer's ambition, and there are those who expect he will eventually reach it. Under the late Prime Minister Seddon the demands of the unions were kept within reasonable bounds and the industrial millennium was to be reached by the process of evolution rather than of revolution. Under Sir Joseph Ward the socialists evidently are inclined to set a faster pace. They frankly say they have had enough of the present competitive system, and they point to the revelations of the Beef Trust, the New South Wales land swindles, etc., and firmly declare that they want an altered system and will not rest content until they get it. It is plain that even in "God's own country" the labor agitator and the socialist are not yet happy, and, like their official exponent, Mr. Edward Tregear, Secretary of the Department of Labor, they see the advent of social rights "coming up like a thunderstorm against the wind."

Yet even in New Zealand there is evidence that a great deal of this unrest is factitious and the result of earnest cultivation on the part of agitators. Mr. Tregear, for instance, frankly admits that only when he shows the wage-earners how they are being robbed "does the "'pleasant afternoon' feeling give way suffi-"ciently to take them to the ballot box." The wage earner, of course, is always open to an argument of that kind, but when finally, spurred on by the insatiable Mr. Tregear and other agitators of a similar type, he has at last reached the goal the socialists are now aiming at, what will the agitators do? Will their occupation be gone, or will a new type arise to lead them back to the "good old days" when a "pleasant afternoon feeling" was still possible?

THE SAGE SETTLEMENT.

There will be general relief and satisfaction—save for one thing—if the announcement made yesterday means an end to all controversy over the will of the late Russell Sage. Briefly, it amounts to this, that if the heirs will refrain from contesting the will Mrs. Sage will, from her own share, double their legacies. The statement is made by one of the chief counsel for contesting heirs that this will end the matter and there will be no further contest. It is sincerely to be hoped that this is true, and that the public will be spared the scandal which such a contest, if fought out, would surely cause.

We have said there is one exception to the ground for general satisfaction. That is the consideration that Mrs. Sage was practically driven to take the course announced, in order to escape tedious litigation. It has seemed scarcely credible that the heirs who announced a contest really believed that Russell Sage was under undue influence when he made his will, that he was at that time mentally incompetent, or any such thing. But they have succeeded in securing larger allowances than the will provides, through Mrs. Sage's reluctance to enter upon litigation which would be extremely distasteful and irksome to her, and which might be prolonged—as some will contests have been—to an extent comparable with the expectation of life now remaining to that venerable woman.

It is not pleasant to think of such a settlement. But the evil is probably a less one than that of a prolonged will contest, especially since the payment of the additional bounties will only slightly diminish the residuary fortune which will remain to Mrs. Sage for her enjoyment and for the wise uses to which her benevolence will put it.

BRIDGE LOOP COMPLICATIONS.

Elaborate as has been the discussion of plans for linking the Williamsburg and Brooklyn bridges for transportation purposes, the subject has at least one phase which has escaped general notice. Controller Metz presented it at the last meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission in the form of a question. "Are the people of Brooklyn," he asked, "to be compelled to pay a second fare in getting to New York?" It was evidently the intention of Mr. Metz to suggest, if he did not explicitly say so, that, if the new route would accommodate the trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, the loop service would involve no extra tax on the passengers, whereas the construction of a subway, to be operated by another corporation, would lead to the imposition of an additional charge.

The awkwardness of the dilemma in which the municipal authorities are placed by this inquiry needs no emphasis. The Rapid Transit Commission must be fully awake to the popular sensitiveness about anything suggestive of extortion in the matter of carfares. Quite aside from the legal rate to Coney Island, which is still to be determined by the courts, there has been a general demand for a free transfer from one trolley line in Brooklyn to any other under the same ownership. The same thing is true in Manhattan. In both boroughs, moreover, the public has regarded with manifest impatience the precautions which the transportation companies have proposed to adopt to prevent fraud. Another concession which has been made within a few years is a free ride over the bridge to patrons of either the surface or elevated roads of Brooklyn. Not so very long ago it was necessary to pay an extra fare (two and a half cents) for bridge service. The reduction, we believe, was compulsory by law, and a restoration of the old rate now would be difficult, if not impossible. In fact, the merest hint that such a thing was meditated would excite general indignation.

There would be a similar outburst of resentment if the Rapid Transit Commission adopted a plan which put it in anybody's power to exact further payment for transportation over the proposed loop. In the latter case, however, popular opposition would be futile, for, if an independent corporation controlled the loop, it would, of course, charge the legal fare of five cents. Is the city government willing to bring about such a situation?

The advocates of the subway—or, at least, some of them—have suggested that it might be used by the trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Several objections have been raised to that proposition. One of them is the difficulty of making the requisite connection in Park Row. A more decisive obstacle is the fact that the cars now in use on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit roads could not run in the subway, and the cost of a new equipment is prohibitive. The only alternative to the elevated loop would seem to be a road on which an extra fare can be legitimately demanded.

Mayor McClellan and District Attorney Jerome say they will be lookers-on at Buffalo. We trust they will not find it lonely in the gallery.

In most of its features the story told by Captain Robinson, who, with his wife and crew, was rescued by the steamship Altai off Hatteras, has plenty of precedents. An almost countless number of fine sailing craft have been dismasted in hurricanes, have sprung aleak and have become waterlogged in spite of persistent and discouraging work at the pumps, and with lamentable frequency help has come only when every one on board was in danger of perishing of hunger and thirst. Few of these experiences, however, are brightened by such heroism as was displayed by Captain Robinson's wife. According to his sailors, she cheered them in their desperation, herself took a hand at the pumps when they were helpless with exhaustion, and firmly refused to obey her husband when he insisted on being left alone aboard his disabled ship. Truly a splendid example of fortitude and loyalty!

When it comes to stealing political clothes Mayor Adam of Buffalo ought to have some advantage over the other candidates before the Democratic convention.

Actors and playwrights will receive as additional testimony to the educational and moral influence of the stage the news that the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered a prize of $1,000 for the best dramatization of the story of "Black Beauty," with the idea of popularizing the gospel of kindness to dumb creatures. In these days of the successful staging of Sunday colored comic supplements, all things are possible in play-joinery, and some clever adapter of "best sellers" may win the thousand; but unless Black Beauty can plunge or win the Suburban on a revolving track, we fear his season on Broadway will be a short one; and the automobile is taking the oats out of the mouth of the horse actor nowadays, anyway.

The Hon. David B. Hill evidently thinks this is a good time to stay retired.

After you had, some six months before, described Charles F. Murphy as a leader of the Plunderbund, and had playfully pictured him in a Sing Sing costume, if you were suddenly to discover that he carried in his vest pocket a nomination for Governor that you very much wanted—wouldn't it jar you?

One moral to be drawn from the Democratic primary election in this county is that winning canvasses cannot be directed from vacation resorts on the other side of the Atlantic.

Automobile accidents within the next two weeks which prevent participation in the contest for the Vanderbilt Cup will doubtless be causes of profound sorrow to the owners of the disabled vehicles, but may prove blessings in disguise.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The following instance of ready retort is told by "The Youth's Companion": "You don't seem to understand," blustered the man who was trying to make his point with a university professor. "I tell you, sir, I ought to know. I'm an alumni of this institution myself." "Are you? That's nothing singular," was the rejoinder, uttered so quietly that the blustering man never knew what had happened.

The champion absent-minded man lives at Balham. On one occasion he called upon his old friend, the family physician. After a chat of a couple of hours the doctor saw him to the door and bade him good night, saying, "Come again. Family all well, I suppose?" "My heavens!" exclaimed the absent-minded beggar, "that reminds me of my errand. My wife is in a fit!"—Pick Me Up.

Bishop Mandell Creighton was once asked the difference between a Cambridge and an Oxford man. The professor, as he was at that time, replied: "An Oxford man looks as if the world belonged to him; a Cambridge man, as if he didn't care to whom the world belonged."

No Mistake.—The editor was apologizing over the telephone for an annoying typographical error in his paper.

"In our account of the meeting at which you were chairman last night, colonel," he said, "we tried to say, 'Following is a detailed report of the proceedings,' but it appeared in print, as perhaps you have noticed, 'Following is a derailed report,' and so forth. Mistakes of that kind, you know, will"—

"It may have been an accident," interrupted the man at the other end of the wire, "but it wasn't a mistake. You sidetracked most of the report."—Chicago Tribune.

They were two very despondent stock brokers, and as they stood at the corner of Wall street they were telling each other what they thought of the market. "Stocks," said one. "Stocks! they go up and you're wrong: and they go down and you're wrong again, so what I want to know is"—— But a gleam of consolation lit up his companion's face. "Any way," he said, "they can't go sideways."

SONG OF THE OPAL.

I am a bowl of ruddy fire, where lies a whisper of the moon,
I am the ghost of some pale rose that breaks its perfumed heart too soon:
A rift of blue, a snatch of cloud, a garden full of summer skies,
And, changing like a truant flight of restless pilgrim butterflies,
Upon white arms I lie at rest, upon white fingers burn and glow,
As if some master hand had lit my colored fires amid the snow.
—Archie Sullivan, in Appleton's.

"Crank," in the sense of an eccentric person, is a new word. The very first written instance of "crank" in the modern sense that could be found for Dr. Murray's dictionary was in the reports of the trial of Guiteau, President Garfield's murderer. Guiteau's reference to somebody as a "crank" gave the word a vogue that has gone on spreading. But the adjective "cranky" was known in 1787 as meaning sickly (the German "krank"), and to Dickens in the senses of cross and crochety. In all its meaning, it springs from the root idea of crookedness, as does "crank" in its sixteenth century sense of a deceitful trick, as in "quips and cranks."

Taking Him Down.—"Crittick was pleased to say that my play had few equals as a bit of realism," remarked young De Riter.
"He said even more than that," said Pepprey.
"Indeed?"
"Yes," he added, "and positively no inferiors."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

There is nearing completion in the neighborhood of Cameronbridge, England, the deepest mineral bore in the world. The object of the bore, which has reached the enormous depth of 4,000 feet, was to ascertain whether the lower coal measures existed in the east of Fife as they do in the west of the county. At the depth named a seam of splendid splint coal, eight feet in thickness, has been discovered.

"Yes'm, William dun seen me wif Mr. Jacksing, and he sed he would nevah speak to neida one ob us no mo', tho' I done tol' him Mr. Jacksing was only a 'quaintance."
"That's too bad, Maria. Did he cut your acquaintance with acerbity?"
"No'm; wif a razah."—Baltimore American.

An observant pilgrim has discovered that in High street, Stratford-on-Avon, a restaurant, called the "Shakespeare," is kept by "A. Bacon."

A Liverpool paper tells the pathetic story of one A., who is compelled to grow a beard to ward off pneumonia and other ills. The woman with whom he has fallen in love, however, declines to marry him unless he will shave. "What," asks our contemporary, "should A. do?" The answer seems easy: Keep the beard and cut the woman.

Now that the college football season is about to open, perhaps those massacres over in Russia won't seem quite so gory.—Somerville Journal.

Classes in grammar are invited to consider what sort of a rehearsal was attended by the "sister" of the horse named in the following paragraph from "The Madison (Va.) News": "A new buggy belonging to Fred Hutcherson was right badly broken up in some manner by a horse which was hitched to it one night last week while he was in town waiting for his sister, who was attending a rehearsal."

Carelessness Somewhere.—Gladys—Mamma can't see anybody to-day; she's upstairs with the new baby. You see, they sent her a girl when she'd ordered a boy an' she's so disappointed she's sick.—Puck.

MAXIMS OF A REPORTER.

From Puck.

Hitch your hotel stories to a star; you may get passes.
It's an ill wind that doesn't blow the bricks from somebody's chimney.
Remember that where there is smoke there is "a conflagration that wellnigh proved disastrous," etc.
A weather prophet is without honor in a newspaper office.
It's a wise politician that knows his own interview after the cub reporter gets through with it.
A fake in time saves a good deal of trouble.
A fool and his opinions are soon in type.
Take care of the cigarettes and the stories will take care of themselves.

HE MUST HAVE HAD FAITH.

From Lippincott's Magazine.

The church was packed, even the aisles lined with chairs. Just before the benediction the thoughtful clergyman, who loved order as he did the Gospel, thus admonished his hearers: "In passing out, please remain seated until the ushers have removed the chairs from the aisles."

THE PRIZE PUZZLE.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Political prophets have a chance to distinguish themselves with this little problem: How many state tickets will there be in New York, who will be nominated, and what will be their relative vote?

PERHAPS A FATAL SHOCK.

From The Buffalo Express.

A pack pedler fell dead without warning at Gouverneur. Perhaps some one had offered to buy something without haggling over the price.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, who have been spending the summer abroad, are booked to sail for New York on October 5, and on their arrival will go to their country place, near White Plains, for the fall.

Johnstone Livingston and Count and Countess de Laugier Villars have arrived in town from Bar Harbor, where they passed the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, who have been spending the summer at Bar Harbor, are established at their country place, on the Sound, between New Rochelle and Larchmont, for the fall.

Hunting is now in full swing at Hempstead, and there are several meets of the Meadow Brook hounds each week. Yesterday there was a drag hunt, and among those who took part therein were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, jr., Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldorf Astor were among those who sailed yesterday for Europe on board the Cedric.

Lispenard Stewart will start next week for a shooting expedition in the Maine woods, and will afterward go to Hot Springs, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Wiltsee will remain at Tuxedo throughout the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Varnum, of No. 36 East 52d street, who are now in Paris, will sail for New York early in October.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Osgood Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Manice and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lee Morrell are among those at the Garden City Hotel.

Colonel Oliver H. Payne and his party of guests are expected to return from Scotland, on his yacht Aphrodite, at the beginning of October.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 21.—Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt has so far recovered from her recent illness that she is able to drive to town daily. She is looking well, but it will be some time before she will get around as of old. She has as her guest Mrs. George Law, who has returned from New York.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coogan and family are on an automobile trip through New Hampshire.

Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs Wells have decided to remain at their cottage through the month of October.

Among those entertaining at dinner this evening were Mrs. George S. Scott and Mrs. Reginald de Koven.

Luncheons were given this afternoon by Mrs. Paul D. Mills, Miss Charlotte Pell, Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington and Mrs. J. Thompson Spencer.

F. Rhinelander King has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan closed their villa to-day and started for their Long Island place for the autumn months.

Miss Pauline French has gone to New York for a visit.

Hermann Oelrichs, jr., who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones since Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs started for San Francisco, has gone to Great Neck, Long Island, where he will be the guest of his aunt, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr.

As a result of an automobile collision early in the summer R. Horace Gallatin has brought suit against the New York Transportation Company.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 21.—Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand gave a large out-of-door entertainment at the Lenox Golf Club this afternoon, the Ambassador offering a cup which is annually known as the Ambassador's. Tea was served to guests seated on the lawn near the ninth hole. The weather was genial, and the afternoon was just warm enough for such a lawn party. Almost every one in the cottage circle drove down to the golf course for tea. Miss Josephine Durand assisted Lady Durand at the tables. There were sixteen entries for the Ambassador's Cup, which was won by Samuel Frothingham with a net score of 80. Present during the afternoon were Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Miss Goodman, Miss Clementina Furniss, Lady Augusta Fane, Mrs. La Montagne, Grenville L. Winthrop and Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards.

This morning society attended a concert at the house of Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf, where Miss Betty Booker, of Charlottesville, Va., and Francis Harford of London, gave a programme.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Pratt, of New York, who have been at the Hotel Aspinwall, have gone to Glen Cove, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortland Field Bishop, of New York, sailed to-day from abroad for New York. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will open Interlaken Villa for the late season.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Richardson and Miss Kate Richardson, who have been at the Aspinwall for the summer, returned to New York to-day.

Mrs. Robert Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George I. Hart, of New York, Miss Katherine Bullard, of Boston, and Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Hill, of Delaware, have arrived in Lenox.

Senator and Mrs. W. Murray Crane will arrive to-morrow from abroad. They have taken the I. B. Crane place, in Dalton, for the early winter.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will give a series of large dinner entertainments at Elm Court next week.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and an automobile party who are making a tour to the White Mountains, will arrive to-morrow at the Hotel Aspinwall, where they will remain some time. In the automobile party are Mrs. Glen Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Edgerton, of New York and Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Littlefield and party, of Providence, have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. George W. Folsom entertained at dinner to-night at Sunny Ridge in honor of her guests, Bishop and Mrs. Henry Y. Satterlee, of Washington.

JUDGE BUFFINGTON PROMOTED.

Will Go on Bench of Third United States Circuit Court.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 21.—Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, on leaving Sagamore Hill to-day, announced that President Roosevelt had decided to appoint Judge Joseph Buffington as a judge of the 3d United States Circuit Court, which includes the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. Judge Buffington is now United States District Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania. He will be succeeded in that place by Judge Nathaniel Ewing, formerly of the Court of Common Pleas, of Fayette County. Judge Buffington will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Marcus W. Acheson. The other members of the court are Judge George Gray, of Delaware, and Judge George M. Dallas, of Philadelphia.

TRACHOMA IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A Priest Resents the Statement of Dr. Lester as to Its Cause.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of to-day, under the title, "Hospitals Needed for Trachoma," Dr. John C. Lester, assistant surgeon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, declared that "the cases of trachoma in the public schools were so numerous that the hospitals were unable to handle them. By reason of the filthy condition of the tenement house regions on the East Side, one-third of the school children there were afflicted with trachoma, and the disease had spread to one-quarter of the school children of Brooklyn." He furthermore said "that many children in the public schools, of well-to-do parents, had caught the disease from the children of the tenement houses." There is a great deal of rank rot published, preached and thrown out on all sides to the public concerning the tenement house, and the above is just one sample.

The statement as to the number cannot, I really believe, be supported, for it would mean that one-third of our children here are so diseased, and I think—I am certain—that the appearance of the children will fail to confirm the good physician's statement. He may be versed in trachoma and in every other kind of coma, but I fear that his knowledge of the tenement house and its people is just a little bit limited. I live right here in the midst of a teeming population, and I am in a position to know just what I am talking about. I see our little ones on their way to school every day, and I defy New York to produce a cleaner, neater, healthier or happier lot. The boys are as sturdy, the girls as charming in their snow white aprons and ribbons as elsewhere, and it cannot be possible that these healthy, happy throngs are nurtured in conditions that are as filthy as the good doctor would have the general public believe.

Look into the homes, not the filthy ones, but the thousands of clean ones that exist here, in the neighborhood of the East Side, wherein these little ones live, wherein their parents live; then say, if you can with truth, that they are filthy. It is up to Woodbury to clean our streets, to exert just a little energy here, and possibly you may get rid of one of the causes of trachoma, and, possibly, too, if you put the responsibility of this and a good many other diseases among the poor upon his inert department you would place the responsibility just where it belongs. Bathing from our docks and in public baths near the sewers of our streets would readily cause the disease.

As for the children of the well-to-do parents who have contracted this disease from the children of the tenement houses, the remedy is evident. Take them away. It is too bad to have them elbow with the children of the poor when the means of their parents can easily provide other schools and other companions, and in the event of their being taken away I would scarcely know whom to congratulate. Could you, dear Tribune, tell me?

JAMES B. CURRY.

St. James's Rectory, No. 23 Oliver street, New York City, Sept. 21, 1906.

DR. LAPPONI SERIOUSLY ILL.

Rome, Sept. 21.—After a vacation of two months Dr. Lapponi, physician to the Pope, has returned to Rome seriously ill. Dr. Mazzoni diagnoses the illness as cancer of the stomach. He will decide on Saturday whether an operation is necessary. The Pope is deeply concerned over his physician's illness.

In the course of the day Dr. Lapponi grew worse, complaining of acute pains in the stomach. In spite of his condition, however, he insisted on writing to the Pope, thanking him for his inquiries and blessing. Speaking about his condition, Dr. Lapponi said he had never felt well since he underwent the operation for appendicitis.

NEW YORKER BUYS CRINKLE LODGE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Suffern, N. Y., Sept. 21.—J. W. Harriman, of New York City, has purchased the Nym Crinkle lodge, at Monsey, Rockland County. The property was owned by the late Mr. Wheeler, a novelist and philologist, of New York, who died at Monsey several years ago. Mr. Harriman has established a fresh air home for the poor children of New York. The property consists of several acres of land and plenty of fruit of all kinds.

LIEUT. COL. WISSER GOES TO BERLIN.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Lieutenant Colonel John P. Wisser, of the coast artillery, at the Presidio, has been appointed military attaché at Berlin. Colonel Wisser has been informed by General Bell, chief of staff, of his selection for this post, and will start in a few days for Washington.

"OBSERVER" ADOPTS SIMPLE SPELLING.

"The New York Observer," one of the oldest religious newspapers in this country, is one of the first of its class to join the ranks of the simpler spellers. In the youths' department all of the changes suggested by the Simplified Spelling Board have been adopted. In the rest of the paper a more conservative policy will be followed, two hundred of the three hundred words recommended being used in the new form.

BACK FROM POLAR CONGRESS.

Herbert L. Bridgman Tells of Meeting of Explorers in Brussels.

Herbert L. Bridgman, who represented the United States at the International Polar Congress, held at Brussels from September 7 to 11, returned yesterday to his home in Brooklyn. Mr. Bridgman also acted as delegate of the Peary Arctic Club and the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The congress, Mr. Bridgman said, was remarkable for the number of distinguished explorers who were present. The nations represented at the congress were Germany, Chili, Denmark, United States, Spain, Congo Free State, France, Italy, Portugal, Argentina, Rumania, Russia and Sweden. The total number of delegates, scientists and officials was two hundred.

The proposed constitution of the International Polar Congress was adopted, and an important international body organized. During the sessions of the congress a number of scientific papers were read. Ex-Prime Minister Beernaert, of Belgium, acted as permanent chairman. The delegates to the congress were entertained at several social affairs, the only strictly public one being the reception at the Flemish Theatre on Monday of last week. This reception was under the auspices of the Royal Belgian Geographical Society.

Mr. Bridgman read a paper describing the work of Commander Robert E. Peary in the Arctic.

SIR CHENTUNG GOES TO WASHINGTON.

Amherst, Mass., Sept. 21.—Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, the Chinese Minister, who has been spending the summer here, started to-day for Washington. He was accompanied by his secretary and family, with the exception of one son, who remains at a preparatory school here.

SIR W. H. PERKIN WILL ATTEND DINNER.

Sir William Henry Perkin has informed the committee that he will attend the dinner at Delmonico's on October 6, commemorating the Perkin jubilee of the coal tar industry. Sir William will sail on September 29. He will receive a silver tea service at the dinner.

ENGLISH SCHOOL TEACHERS COMING.

Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, arrived here yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic, after a vacation of three months abroad. He spent most of his time in Germany. In the few days' stop-over in England Dr. Butler conferred with Alfred Mosely on the plans for bringing to the United States five hundred British school teachers who wish to study American educational methods. He said the plan had won great favor throughout Great Britain, and that members of Parliament and many prominent Englishmen had volunteered to pay the expenses. Ireland has requested 150 permits, and Wales asked for much more than her allotment. President Butler said that he and Superintendent Maxwell will arrange for the reception of the teachers in New York.

PRESIDENT CABRERA NOT WELL.

Mexico City, Sept. 21.—Advices from Guatemala report President Cabrera in poor health, as a result of hard work. Guatemala is said to be recovering from the effects of the recent war.

MR. MORGAN MEETS HIS NIECES.

J. P. Morgan was at the White Star pier yesterday when the steamer Baltic docked, to meet his two nieces, Miss Caroline L. Morgan and Miss Ruth Morgan, who were passengers. Miss Caroline Morgan was ill throughout the voyage, and her customs declaration was made out, "Miss A. Y. Irvine, a friend."

Mr. Morgan's partner, Charles Steele, was also a passenger. His valet, Henry Smith, who was stricken with appendicitis on the voyage, was removed from the pier in Mrs. Steele's coach and taken to a private hospital.

EX-GOVERNOR BLISS'S WILL.

Saginaw, Mich., Sept. 21.—The will of ex-Governor Aaron T. Bliss, of this city, which was made public to-day, makes a number of bequests to educational and other institutions, including the following: Albion College, $30,000; Alma College, $30,000; Old Ladies' Home, of Oneida, N. Y., $5,000, and the city of Saginaw, $20,000 for the beautification of Bliss Park. Mrs. Bliss, the widow, is made the preferred legatee under the will, with $100,000, and Dr. L. W. Bliss, a brother, is to receive $50,000. It is said by attorneys connected with the estate that there are a number of heavy obligations outstanding against it, and that it is doubtful if enough will be realized to provide for all of the bequests. The life insurance carried by Mr. Bliss is said to be the principal asset.

MRS. ASTOR'S IMPROVEMENT SLOW.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 21.—Dr. Austin Flint, jr., who is Mrs. William Astor's family physician, when asked to-night as to the condition of his patient would talk but little. He did say, however, that the improvement in Mrs. Astor's condition was more slow than he had hoped for. He added that Mrs. Astor was driving out daily and that he allowed her to read a letter from her daughter to-day. Her plans for the future have not been decided on, as she is awaiting the arrival of her son, Colonel John Jacob Astor, who is now on his way to this country. Mrs. Astor drove out to-day as usual.

KING ALFONSO HOPES FOR HEIR.

San Sebastian, Sept. 21.—It is semi-officially announced that a child is expected to be born to the King and Queen of Spain. They were married on May 31.