Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Salomy Jane.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—8:15—A Yankee Tourist.
BELASCO—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—8:30—Comtesse Coquette.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—3:30—8:30—101 Ranch.
BROADWAY—8:15—Rogers Brothers in Panama.
CASINO—8:15—The Orchid.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—8:15—The Dairymaids.
DALY'S—8:20—The Great Divide.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—My Wife.
GARRICK—8:20—When Knights Were Bold.
HACKETT—8:15—The Movers.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Anna Karenina.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—8:15—Classmates.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:10—The Alaskan.
LIBERTY—8:20—Follies of 1907.
LINCOLN SQUARE—8:20—The Spoilers.
LYCEUM—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—8:15—The Lady from Lane's.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Tobacco Show.
MADISON SQUARE—8:20—The Man on the Case.
MAJESTIC—8:15—The Other House.
MANHATTAN BEACH—8:30—Pain's Fireworks.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—The Round Up.
NEW YORK—2—8:15—Advanced Vaudeville.
SAVOY—8:15—Man of the Hour.
WALLACK'S—8:15—The Ranger.
WEST END—8—Martha.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

This newspaper is owned and published by The Tribune Association, a New York corporation; office and principal place of business, Tribune Building, No. 154 Nassau street, New York; Ogden Mills, president; Nathaniel Tuttle, secretary and treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—"War" was the word used in France to describe the situation in Morocco, which is becoming more serious for that country. ═══ The British Legation at Tangier was reported to be treating with the bandit Raisuli for the release of Caid Sir Harry MacLean. ═══ At the Hague peace conference yesterday the entire American project for a permanent international high court of justice, presented by Joseph H. Choate, was accepted, with the exception of the paragraph referring to the allotment of the judges. ═══ Witnesses at the coroner's inquest in Quebec told of having discovered flaws in the bridge, and the coroner adjourned the hearing until after the government commission has taken its evidence. ═══ The anti-Jewish disorders in Odessa were ended by the action of Governor General Glagolieff, who announced in a proclamation that excesses would not be tolerated. ═══ Fifty people were buried alive by a vast avalanche of snow at Juncal, Chili.

DOMESTIC.—The McKinley monument was dedicated at Buffalo before assembled thousands; Governor Hughes accepted it for the state. ═══ The Navy Department, favoring the concentration of battleships rather than having two fleets, plans to increase the strength of the Atlantic fleet from eighteen to twenty-eight battleships. ═══ Attorney General Jackson announced at Albany that he would soon begin an action against the American Ice Company. ═══ Race feeling in Washington State reached a climax, and a mob drove out all the Hindoos employed in the city; many fled for British Columbia, but some were lodged in jail for safety. ═══ Colonel J. G. Galbraith, acting inspector general of the army, in his annual report, urged that the army enlistment conditions be made more attractive for the private soldier. ═══ Prince Wilhelm of Sweden sailed for Nome on the cruiser Fylgia from Boston. ═══ Mr. and Mrs. Max Fleischmann, of Cincinnati, enjoyed a balloon trip over part of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, in company with Dr. Stevens. ═══ Fire destroyed the Webb Hotel, at Shelton, Wash., and fifteen persons were burned to death.

CITY.—Stocks closed higher. ═══ Watson & Co., a prominent brokerage firm, assigned. ═══ The Interborough-Metropolitan Company directors passed the quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. ═══ At the transit merger hearing before the Public Service Commission Mr. Ivins said he regarded criminal action probable, and read certain sections of the penal code bearing, as he thought, on the evidence so far taken. ═══ Mrs. Carter, on the stand in her trial for complicity in Chester B. Runyan's bank thefts, said she thought Runyan was a "Pittsburg millionaire" when he gave her $5,000. ═══ Justice J. Franklin Fort, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, declared that he would be a candidate for Governor if the Republican nomination came of the party's free will. ═══ It was reported that Mr. Mansfield was treated by Christian Science healers up to within ten days of his death. ═══ Lantry said Murphy was violating the basic principle of Tammany. ═══ The Rev. Dr. William West Kirby, archdeacon and formerly of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church at Rye, died at his home there from typhoid pneumonia. ═══ There was still another delay in the action against the Standard Oil Company and its subsidiary concerns.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 81 degrees; lowest, 70.

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.

TESTS AND THEORIES.

It is disquieting to read in "The Engineering News" the following statements relative to the collapse of the Quebec bridge:

> We step up from the ordinary columns of ordinary construction, tried out in multiplied practice, to enormous, heavy, thick plated pillars of steel, and we apply the same rules. Have we the confirmation of experiment as a warranty? Except in the light of theory, these structures are virtually unknown. We know the material that goes into their make-up, but we do not know the composite, the structure.
>
> It is at exactly this point that the Quebec bridge failure becomes of importance to the whole engineering profession. Until the cause is absolutely determined—if, indeed, it can ever be—or until the profession has actual results of tests of huge columns at its command, a cloud of doubt rests upon us as to the margin of safety in every great bridge structure; at any rate, when the unit stresses are forced up to the point deemed safe by the designers of this bridge.

In other words, the usual method of computing the stresses and strains in bridge structures by laboratory tests of sample pieces of steel and the observation of results obtained on a comparatively small scale may possibly be faulty. Wholly new factors may enter in as soon as a steel beam exceeds a certain size; for instance, the interior molecular structure may be radically changed, or, again, pulls and compressions theretofore unsuspected may set in when such enormous masses of metal are riveted together. It is a commonplace among physicists that, with great increases of mass, wholly new molecular conditions suddenly appear, making fatuous every attempt to generalize about very large bodies on the basis of knowledge about small ones. Apparently the only infallible rule is to make a direct and sufficiently prolonged test of the particular mass and the particular distribution of mass about whose properties the engineer is concerned.

The trouble with that rule is the necessity it places upon construction companies of experimenting on the public. No corporation is rich enough to erect Quebec bridges for testing purposes only, and even if some benevolent billionaire were willing to foot the bills for such cautious research, it is hardly likely that the public would wait patiently a decade or two for the final demonstration. The only practicable method seems, therefore, to be that of greatly increasing the margin of safety over and above what is usually called for. And yet possibly that is not a perfect protection; for increasing the margin of safety means increasing the weight of the structure, and thus increasing at an unknown rate the importance of the undetermined factors.

THE VICE OF "WAITING TO BE TOLD."

The testimony of Mr. D. C. Moorehead, secretary of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, gives point to the oft emphasized assertion about the value of the right man to big corporations. We are told that the companies are on a constant lookout for first class men. Capacity is highly rewarded and there is not enough of it to go around. Too much cannot be paid to the "invaluable man."

We see now what unusual capacity, what insight, what promptness of decision are necessary to equip a man for handling the affairs of millions. Take the case of Mr. Moorehead. The ordinary man who might never hope for more than a poor job at a desk, or haply to grace the gangways of a department store with his humbly immaculate presence, would in Mr. Moorehead's responsible post have lacked the initiative and the prompt, resolute decision to destroy the books of a great corporation containing the records of transactions in millions. He would have been palsied with irresolution. The ordinary man waits to be told. How often have we been assured of that by writers on success, and what a splendid contrast is drawn between the paltering fellow who may never hope to rise in life and his resolute anti-type who always knows what to do and does it! How gloriously is now exemplified this great cardinal principle of success, "Don't wait to be told," and how clearly we now see the contrast between the "invaluable man" and that paltry figure, the half failure in life, the man who does wait to be told!

The ordinary man of cheap abilities would have hesitated long before committing to the fire or selling to a junk dealer what would have struck his dull mind as the precious records of huge transactions. Even when so instructed his petty intellect would have been stupefied by such—to him—incomprehensible orders. Not so with your invaluable man. A junk dealer sends him a circular offering to buy old records and books. He bethinks himself instantly of the vast archives of his company. Does he wait to be told? Does he bother any of his busy superiors by asking them what to do, as would the irresolute, unsuccessful one? Not he. He sells the archives at once for $117 odd. And if anybody doubts that this proves him to have really been an "invaluable man," we add that he wasn't "fired" for doing it. Waiting to be told is the vice of small minds. Your invaluable man does the right thing by instinct. Unfortunately, instinct cannot be taught in articles like this on "success." It can only be illustrated.

THE M'KINLEY MONUMENT.

A number of monuments have been erected to President McKinley within the last year or two in various states, and the one dedicated at Buffalo yesterday is much more than a mere commemoration of his lamentable death in that city. His memory is held in honor everywhere throughout the country, and it was under the impulse of this common sentiment that the erection of the New York State monument was planned. In intellect and personal force McKinley may not rank with the greatest of our Presidents, but he had to an extraordinary degree those qualities of heart that endear a private man to his associates and establish a public man permanently in the affections of the people. He was one of the most lovable of men. As Governor Hughes feelingly said in his address: "Fidelity to "friendship, the exquisite grace of a husband's "devotion, the honor of manhood, the beauty of "the forbearance of unwearied patience, en-"deared William McKinley to the hearts of his "fellow citizens and in their memory eclipse "the glories of an administration flattering to "American pride." The late President touched the national heart rather by what he was than by what he did, and there is no room for partisanship there. Men may quarrel over a President's acts or his policies, but the people rarely make a mistake or disagree about his quality as a man, and in their regard for McKinley as a man political friend and foe are at one.

In war, in Congress, as the chief executive of his own state and finally as head of the nation McKinley devoted practically his whole life to the public service, and his name is associated with many of the most memorable events in our history. As President it was his good fortune to lead the nation in a period of great commercial, industrial and territorial growth. The war which his administration conducted was a war in the cause of humanity. The most striking proof of his breadth and foresight as a statesman is the fact that, though always associated with a high tariff policy, he was one of the first of his party's leaders to point to moderation as the programme of the future.

Governor Hughes suggests that the vitality of a democracy may be measured by its erection of such memorials as this at Buffalo—"its "appreciation of honorable motive and public "spirit." "An ungrateful republic," he says, finely reversing the ancient cynicism about the ingratitude of republics, "cannot endure." If the public favorites among the Presidents of the past are to furnish the public standards for the selection of the Presidents of the future the nation is securely based upon this popular ideal.

ISSUES IN NEW JERSEY.

With the state conventions of the two parties in New Jersey to nominate candidates for Governor only a fortnight away, there was much timeliness in the interview with Representative Fowler which was printed in The Tribune yesterday. Considering the existing conditions of party politics in that state, there was in it also much pertinent suggestion. Mr. Fowler has for many years been associated with national rather than with state politics, but he is an excellent representative of the best elements of the Republican party in the state as well as in the national politics of New Jersey, and he is, moreover, because of the almost unique composition of his Congress district, representative of all the varied territorial interests of the state—metropolitan, suburban and rural. There is probably no party leader in New Jersey who would be more reluctant than he even to appear to dictate to or to force his views upon the party, nor is there on the other hand any one who could more profitably be listened to with heed as a sincere and personally disinterested adviser.

Five major planks for the Republican platform in New Jersey are suggested by Mr. Fowler. Of these the first four will doubtless receive practically universal assent, in theory. The fifth, the popular choice of United States Senators, may be open to discussion, though undoubtedly the inclination is strong and seems to be growing stronger toward the affirmative side, as taken by Mr. Fowler. But concerning the improvement of the primary and election laws, the perfecting of the Civil Service system, the equitable distribution of taxation and the safeguarding of public interests in the licensing and control of public utilities, there can be no dispute. It will be observed that these are largely matters which have been urged by the New Idea movement in New Jersey, and which have been accepted by the "regulars," and of which, indeed, some portions have already been incorporated into law. It is safe to assume that no party in the state would dare to go before the people with an open denial of any of them.

We venture to add that the Republican party could not well afford to go before the people without a definite and direct affirmation of them, and without, moreover, a pledge for their enforcement so explicit as to be convincing. The great trouble has been, elsewhere as well as in New Jersey, that, while not opposing good principles, parties have not positively affirmed them, or, if they have affirmed them, they have done so in theory only. To paraphrase the old saying, they have been for the reforms but against their enforcement. But a point has been reached in American political development where that will no longer do. The party must commit itself to the causes which sober and deliberate public opinion approves with a definiteness and emphasis which will convince the people that it is sincere and that if it is intrusted with power it will faithfully support those causes. We shall not be surprised to see the Democrats at their convention—which, rather unfortunately, we think, will be held before that of the Republicans—make pretty explicit declarations in favor of these reforms. The Republicans should certainly be ready to do the same, and to compensate for being second in time they should make themselves easily first in directness, in emphasis and in the unmistakable ring of sincerity. They will have this advantage in the campaign, that all the progress which has been made toward those reforms has been due to their initiative, and that is one of the best possible assurances that they will fulfil their pledges to continue with them. New Jersey is, as we have often said, naturally a Republican state. But it is a particularly independent and in some respects an exacting state, so that a party desiring success at the polls needs to put its best foot foremost. This year the Republicans cannot afford to make any mistakes, and they will make none if they pursue such a course as that suggested by Mr. Fowler. With a manly, outspoken platform meeting the unmistakable desires of the people, and with a good candidate, they can be confident of a handsome victory at the polls.

PAINTING THE LILY.

Man's audacity established a new record on Wednesday night, when the electric glare of fifty enormous searchlights was turned upon the tumbling waters and rising mists of America's noblest cataract. Prior to this incident, the championship medal for nature beautifying was held, we believe, by an enterprising Bavarian who, weary of the placidity of a mountain lake near his home, installed a surf machine which cast three-foot billows sluggishly upon the unaccustomed strand. It is hardly probable that the Niagara Falls champions can retain their lead very long, inasmuch as the number of beauty doctors specializing in the treatment of nature's defects is increasing daily. It is not unreasonable to expect that some syndicate will soon be staining the upper crags and snow banks of Alpine majesties with colors more "effective" than those provided by nature. And perhaps even the thunderclaps of summer storms will some day be attuned and ordered most melodiously. All this will make many good folk weep, as the illumination of Niagara Falls has doubtless done. For is it not vanity and sacrilege to paint the lily and to add another hue unto the rainbow?

But was Shakespeare right? Should the beauty doctor confine his embellishing activities to warts, moles, freckles and windmill ears, leaving the muddy countenance of the Night uncleansed and the jagged faces of the mountains without titanic cosmetics? It all depends upon the skill of the beauty doctor. In Shakespeare's day, perhaps, the bard's famous lines told the truth; before the invention of the spectroscope even a good artist might have been afraid to add another hue to the visible rainbow. But any college boy to-day could do the job very neatly. As for painting the lily, isn't it merely a matter of method? Instead of applying white lead mixed with turpentine to the pallid blossom, as an Elizabethan decorator might have done, the modern beauty doctor applies phosphates and water to the lily's roots, and, by other indirect methods, improves the natural flower that once was thought perfect. In like manner, the searchlight has proved to be an instrument capable of lending to all of nature's mightiest monuments, save the inviolate stars, a new glory. It is said that the light effects produced upon the Falls held the thousands of spectators in almost utter silence. The nymphs of the rocky gorge and the naiads of the waters did profit, then, by the visit of the beauty doctor. Let Shakespeare continue to denounce the man who seeks "with taper light the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish." But the bard and his nature loving disciples should absolve of sacrilege and folly all of nature's beauty doctors who are able to make more fair the face of Mother Earth.

AN HONORABLE CAREER.

Record has been made of the death of Edward Yates, of London, and there has been some comment upon the fact that while he began business as a journeyman bricklayer he became and was for many years very rich, and died worth about $5,000,000. His career was sufficiently interesting to warrant attention as an illustration of the possibility of a poor man's becoming rich in a country which is unthinkingly supposed to afford few if any such opportunities, and also as a demonstration of the possibility of acquiring a fortune without resort to speculation or any of the devices of high finance. But there are two other points in his career which are more novel than these and which are worthy of particular attention.

One is that Mr. Yates was always distinguished by the thoroughness and substantial quality of his work. As a bricklayer working for daily wages he was marked among his fellows as the most careful and trustworthy workman. When he began building houses on his own account he maintained the same practice. There was no Buddensiek work, no jerry-building in them. He built them to rent to tenants and to make money out of, but he built every one of them as carefully and as substantially as though it were for his own personal occupancy and he wanted it to last a lifetime without repairs. "Yates's houses" became proverbial in Walworth and Nunham as houses which were always well built and always in good repair. Yet they were very profitable, and he made his great fortune out of them.

The other point is that he built nothing but individual houses. He never put up a single tenement, flat or apartment house. The temptation to do so was strong. Others were doing it all around him, and it was supposed to be far more profitable to do so than to build houses. But he was steadfast in his belief that it was better for families to have each a home of its own than to be assigned to cells in a vast hive, and that, moreover, people would prefer houses to flats if they could get them. To that supposed preference he consistently catered, with unsurpassed success. It has been credibly stated that his well built houses proved actually more profitable than the cheaply built flats which his competitors erected.

His operations were upon a sufficiently extensive scale and continued through a sufficient time to demonstrate these general principles. He was engaged in the building trade forty-five years. In that time he built probably upward of four thousand houses, and he retained the ownership of them to the end. He was able, despite the thoroughness of their construction, to let these houses at from $100 to $200 a year. His receipts amounted to $500,000 a year. He paid good wages to his employes, granted annuities to many of them, was liberal with his tenants, gave vast sums privately to deserving causes and lived a blameless life. The record of his career should be exceptionally inspiring toward right methods in business, and may not be void of profitable suggestion toward the solution of the much debated problem of housing the population of great cities.

Yes, this summer's drouth has been disastrous to many people. There is the Putnam County man, for instance, whose "miracle spring," reported at the beginning of the summer to be worth half a million dollars, is now valued by the aqueduct appraisers at $550. Think how little "water" is left in it!

"The New York Times" in commenting on General Charles H. Grosvenor's apparently playful but at bottom philosophical observation that the Democratic party is becoming Protectionist in sentiment does him an injustice when it says that discontent with the tariff "had a good deal to do with the reduction of "the Republican majority in the last House, of "which he was a victim." General Grosvenor was not a candidate for Congress in 1906 and could not, therefore, be a "victim" of any sort of popular discontent. The district which he long represented, the 11th Ohio, returned another Republican to the Sixtieth Congress.

"The Macon Telegraph" says that there are "Ignatius Donnelly and Edward Bellamy" Democrats in Georgia. This is a sub-variety which has hitherto escaped attention.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

To hatch a chicken by holding an egg for the allotted time in the left armpit is believed in Servia to be a certain charm against violent death, more especially if the bird be swallowed whole forty days after it comes to life. A robber who had devastated the district of Kolubara for many years was, writes a Belgrade correspondent, known to have accomplished both these feats, which accounted for the apathy of the peasants in pursuing him, persuaded as they were of his invulnerability. He has just, however, been killed by the mounted police, thus discrediting a time honored Servian superstition.

"He's a good salesman."
"Persuasive, eh?"
"Persuasive? He could sell the Cuban government a snowplough!"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

For more than forty years there has been printed in Greenland a newspaper with the tongue twisting title of "Atuagagdlintit," which, being interpreted, is "Something for Reading." The news it publishes relates mainly to the perils of the men who ply the kayaks, or native canoes, while engaged in seal, walrus and white bear hunting, with now and again glimpses of the happenings in more civilized lands. News travels to a great extent through the chance meetings of the natives with travellers from other regions. One odd feature of the paper is that there is little personal news, and names—those of natives, at least—are rarely printed, as it is held to be unlucky.

Boy to father crossing West street on a rainy day: "Say, pa, what's an optimist?"
Father, wading through mud, ankle deep: "He's the fellow who has his shoes polished on Broadway and hopes to catch his boat and save his shine at the same time."

"The town of Faleide, Norway, imposes no taxes on its lucky inhabitants," says "The London Bystander." "During the last thirty years the authorities at Faleide have sold over $5,000,000 worth of trees; and, by judicious replanting, have provided for a similar income every thirty years. In consequence of this source of commercial wealth, there are no taxes in Faleide, and local railways and telephones are free, as well as education and drinks—upon the King's birthday!"

"Do you believe," queried the young widow, "that matches are made in heaven?"
"While I am not prepared to deny it," replied the old bachelor, "I want to state right here and now that if they are the shipping clerk makes some awful blunders."—Chicago News.

For fighting fire in its anthracite coal mines a chemical fire engine is now being used by a company in Pennsylvania. This engine is built on a truck which can run upon tracks throughout the mine. When an alarm of fire is sounded the engine is attached to an electric mine locomotive and rushed to the scene of trouble at high speed. Water played upon a coal fire is almost instantly converted into steam, which further disintegrates, forming a gas so suffocating that it drives away the men fighting the fire. Blue flames which shoot out when water strikes the hot coal often set ablaze pockets of gas in the ceiling. When a chemical engine plays upon burning coal the heavy gases evolved cling to the floor and smother the blaze by excluding the air. Men are not annoyed by the fumes and can stay close enough to do effective work.

"I think," said Mrs. Cumrox, compressing her lips, "that we will get another physician."
"The bill our doctor just sent in was very reasonable," ventured her husband.
"That's the point. It was so small as to indicate not only a low estimate of the value of our health, but also an utter disregard of our social and financial importance."—Washington Star.

The Order of the Chrysanthemum, which the Japanese Emperor is going to send to President Fallières of France as a memento of the signing of the recent important Franco-Japanese Treaty, is the highest distinction which the Mikado has at his disposal in the way of orders and honors. Like the English Order of the Garter, it is only conferred outside the Japanese Empire on kings, emperors and distinguished heads of states. It cannot, however, compare in length of years and in historical associations with the Garter, having only been founded about thirty-two years ago by the present Emperor himself. None the less it is a handsome decoration, the broad band of ribbon over the shoulder being of red silk, with a violet border. The insignia itself is of gold, with much ornamentation in colored enamel, which is made in the shape of the national emblem.

Goodley—He always seems to be very earnest, at any rate.
Knox—O! very. Why, he can say "How are you?" and give you the impression that he really wants to know.—The Catholic Standard and Times.

AN AMBASSADOR'S HOSPITALITY.

From The New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung, September 5.

The present ambassador in London is a man of wealth, which he has always put to honorable uses. His magnificent residence in Madison avenue has ever been one of the few gathering places of New York's artistic and intellectual society. A man of such type regards it as a necessity to maintain in his official station as well such an establishment as is suited to his means and is in accord with the wide scope of what he considers his representative obligations. The faultfinders do not complain that there is an ostentatious display of riches; it is not charged that he exhibits airs of the vulgar rich and seeks to cover a lack of mental calibre by a show of munificence. The complaint really is that the American Ambassador in London yields nothing to the ambassadors of other nations whenever he is called upon to discharge the representative duties of his station, and that in gratifying this patriotic ambition he draws upon his own means because the government will not provide the funds which the office demands. The hospitality of the American Ambassador in London is exercised in a manner redounding very effectively to the benefit of the country which he represents. It is quite possible that Whitelaw Reid does not present at court every one of his countrymen, nor admit him into the inner circles of the ambassadorial household simply because such countryman happens to be rich. Proofs abound, however, to show that any one who is at all prominent in the American world of science, of art or of industry may be sure of the heartiest welcome at the American Embassy. Many American artists owe their introduction into the best English society solely to the good offices of the American Ambassador and his social prestige. Instead of reproaches Whitelaw Reid seems to us to deserve thanks for the noble and patriotic use he is making of his fortune and for the exercise of the finest quality of tact.

"PAPERS" ROOM WITH OYSTER SHELLS.

From The Philadelphia Record

Among the oyster enthusiasts who patronize a 7th street establishment is a queer customer, who eats at least three dozen raw primes a day. After satisfying his appetite the man asks one of the waiters to wrap up the shells for him. The first few times he did this the waiter did not question him, but finally curiosity got the better of the waiter, and when the patron next made the request the waiter asked, good naturedly, "What in the name of senses do you do with the old oyster shells?" "Why," replied the customer, "I have a mania for queer furnishing, and I use the shells to paper my room. Every wall is shells from floor to ceiling. There are spaces here and there which are filled with pictures of the sea, sailing vessels, and so forth, and my ceiling is almost covered with starfish. The floor of my room is carpeted with tarpaulin, and I have curtains of ship rope. When I was a boy I followed the sea, and I like to have things concerning it constantly around me. Pass the horseradish, please."

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Invitations will be sent out in a few days for the marriage of Miss Ellen W. Delano, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Delano, jr., to Frederick B. Adams. To many of Miss Delano's friends the cards to her wedding will be the first intimation that she is engaged, for few of them have been made aware of the fact. Miss Delano has chosen September 28 for the date for her wedding, and the ceremony will take place at her parents' country home, at Tarrytown. She met her fiancé last spring while visiting Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Airlie, N. C. Mrs. Jones, it will be remembered, gave a large dance at Sherry's a couple of winters ago for Miss Delano and her sister, Miss Laura Delano, on the occasion of her debut. Their mother was Miss Jennie Walters, of Baltimore.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has arrived in town from Newport to superintend the final preparations for the placing of his coach Venture on the road between the Holland House and Ardsley. The first run will be made on Monday.

Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, who have been abroad the greater part of the summer, returned yesterday on board the Adriatic.

Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey and Miss Nathalie L. Bailey, who have been at Southampton for the last six weeks, left there yesterday for the Berkshires.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurens Van Alen have returned to town from Newport, where they passed the summer. They will spend the autumn and winter at their house, in East 50th street, which they rented last year to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jennings.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who have been abroad since July, returned home yesterday on board the Adriatic.

Mrs. Frederick O. Beach has left Newport for Boston for a short stay.

Mrs. Robert Goelet was among those who sailed for Europe yesterday. Her brother, Whitney Warren, was in town to see her off.

Miss Ethel Folger White, whose marriage to Cornelius Wagstaff Remsen takes place to-morrow week in St. Thomas's Church, has chosen her sister, Miss Aline Chester White, Miss Eleanor Greacen, Miss Lawrence and Miss Edith Reed for her bridesmaids. As already announced, Mr. Remsen's brother, Alfred Wagstaff Remsen, will be his best man; Dubois Remsen, another brother; David Wagstaff, a cousin; Walter Grange, of Pittsburg; Jarvis McAlpine Johnson, of Hartford, Conn.; Clement Griscom Randle and Herbert Robinson McIlvaine, of Philadelphia, will serve as ushers.

Mrs. J. Russell Soley has arrived in town for a few days from Newport, to arrange for the opening of her town house late in the season.

Miss Nora Iselin has returned from Newport to All View, the Iselin country seat, at New Rochelle.

After spending a few days in town Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest has arranged to go to Lenox, where she will visit Mrs. Giraud Foster.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. P. Prentice will give a dinner this evening at the clubhouse at Monmouth Beach for their daughter, Miss Kate de Forest Prentice, and Reeve Schley, to whom she will be married in St. Peter's Church, Galilee, N. J., to-morrow afternoon. The guests will include the bridesmaids, best man and ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles and Miss Emily Welles will soon leave Southampton and go to Lenox for the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris returned from Newport yesterday to their home at Mount Kisco.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, jr., will soon go to Newport to visit Mrs. Vanderbilt's sister, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs.

After leaving Southampton Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb will go to Tuxedo, where they will pass the autumn.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 5.—The members of the cottage colony after the activity incident to the holding of the Newport horse show and all the additional entertaining spent a decidedly quiet day to-day. Two luncheons were the extent of the afternoon entertaining, while to-night there was only one dinner party. This was given by Mrs. George Henry Warren. Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard and Mrs. Edward C. Knight were those who gave luncheons.

A few of the cottagers gathered at the Casino this morning to enjoy the morning concert, and the young people enjoyed dancing on the horse show piazza during the concert.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will close her Newport season to-morrow, and after spending a short time at the Jamestown exposition will go to Hot Springs, Va., before she returns to her autumn home at Garrisons-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. I. Townsend Burden has arranged a large dinner party for to-morrow evening. This will probably be Mrs. Burden's last entertainment of the present season.

Joseph L. Leiter, of Chicago, who is the guest of J. D. R. Baldwin for a few days, registered at the Casino to-day.

Eugene Higgins, who has been visiting in the cottage colony, will return to New York to-morrow on his steam yacht Varuna.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks have brought their Newport season to a close, and have gone to their country place at Westbury, Long Island.

Mrs. Benjamin H. Warder and Miss Alice Warder, her daughter, who have been in Newport this summer for the first time, also ended their season to-day and started for their home in Washington.

Mrs. Edward C. Knight and her daughter, Miss Claire Knight, of Philadelphia, will remain at their cottage until late in the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin will close their season to-morrow and start for Kentucky.

Commander and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow will remain here until the end of the present month. Another late stayer will be Mrs. Emile Bruguière, who intends remaining at Castlewood until the latter part of October.

Many of the cottagers attended the exhibition of paintings by Miss Caroline Minturn Hall, granddaughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, to-day. Mrs. Howe was present and took great pleasure in receiving the guests.

PEACE TABLET UNVEILED.

Second Anniversary of Signing of Treaty of Portsmouth Observed.

Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5.—The second anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan was observed here this evening by the unveiling of a peace tablet, followed by solemn evensong and "Te Deum" in Christ Episcopal Church, where the service of thanksgiving, in which the clergy of the Russian and Episcopal churches joined, was held two years ago. The service this evening was similar to the one held in 1905, with the exception that none of the clergy of the Greek Catholic Church was present. Following the entry of the altar boys, choir and clergy, Bishop Potter, Bishop of New York, who was present at the original service, read prayers and unveiled the tablet, which was presented to the parish by friends.

Solemn evensong followed, conducted by the Rev. Charles Le V. Brine, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Charles N. Field, superior of the Order of St. John the Evangelist, Boston; the Rev. Augustus Prime, rector of St. Margaret's Church, Brighton; the Rev. Curtis A. Dickens, U. S. N., chaplain of the Tennessee, and others. The sermon was preached by Bishop Potter.

TAFT WILL NOT BE DELAYED.

War Department Arranges for Him to Reach Manila on Scheduled Time.

Washington, Sept. 5.—A two days' delay announced in the schedule of the departure from Seattle of the steamship Minnesota, which is to transfer Secretary Taft and party to the Orient, will not interfere with the time of the arrival of the party at Manila, or with the Secretary's plans to preside at the session of the first Philippine Assembly.

Plans are being made at the War Department to have the army transport McClellan take on the party at Nagasaki instead of Hong Kong, and proceed directly to Manila. The party had intended to remain on the Minnesota until arrival at Hong Kong, and take the McClellan from there, which is about five days longer than is required if the change of vessel is made at Nagasaki.

Livingston, Mont., Sept. 5.—Secretary Taft and party left Yellowstone Park to-day for Portland over the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Taft and Oscar Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, met in the park. Mr. Straus is returning from a two months' inspection of the affairs of his department on the Pacific Coast and in the Hawaiian Islands. He started for Chicago to-day, and will proceed directly to Oyster Bay to see the President.

Mr. Straus said that the Pacific Coast was enjoying a season of unprecedented prosperity. Mr. Taft, he thought, was the choice of the Western Republicans for President. He and Mr. Taft had a long conference last night. Mrs. Straus is with Secretary Straus.

GRISWOLD—SLOANE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 5.—Miss Evelyn Sloane, daughter of the late John Sloane, of New York, was married at 3 o'clock this afternoon to William E. S. Griswold, a New York attorney. Owing to the comparatively recent death of the bride's father, only relatives and close friends witnessed the ceremony, but a large company of prominent people attended the reception.

The wedding took place in the music room at Wyndhurst, the home of the Sloane family, the room being beautifully adorned with rare orchids, roses and palms from the Wyndhurst conservatory. The Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, was the officiating clergyman. He was assisted by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of Trinity Church, Lenox. The bride wore a Paris gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace, and a lace veil. She carried lilies-of-the-valley.

Stigler's orchestra from New York played during the service, and Gartland's Band, from Albany, played on the lawn during the reception. The bride was unattended, and was given away by her mother. Roger Wolcott Griswold, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Ord Preston, William Sloane Coffin, Charles Griswold Bartlett, jr., of New York, and Frederick H. Brooke, of Washington.

DR. ROWE RECEIVES DEGREE IN LIMA.

Lima, Peru, Sept. 5.—Dr. Leo S. Rowe, professor of political science in the University of Pennsylvania, who was one of the American delegates to the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro, and who has been travelling in Chili and Peru for several months, was to-day given the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of San Marcos. This university is the oldest seat of learning on the South American continent, and the university hall was crowded for the occasion.

MANSFIELD NOT RICH.

Wife Owned Most of the Property—Will To Be Filed To-day.

The will of Richard Mansfield, the actor, will be filed for probate to-day. His widow was in this city yesterday to sign the necessary papers, with her counsel, I. W. Dittenhoefer, of No. 96 Broadway. She returned at once to New London.

Mr. Dittenhoefer was reluctant to talk of the will. When asked as to the rumor that the estate would amount to $1,000,000 he said: "That is absurd. The actual estate of Mr. Mansfield will not aggregate more than $40,000. Most of his property was placed in his wife's name. I cannot discuss the details further, nor say at what I think the entire property accumulated by him will be estimated."

EGYPTIAN PRINCE ON AMERICA.

Praises Our Women, Admires the West and Says Something About His Own People.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—Prince d'Abro Pagratride of Egypt, who is making a tour of America, arrived in this city to-day, and visited the principal points of interest. Waxing enthusiastic in his praise of American women, he said: "If one did not fear to be monotonous, one would talk of nothing else than your women. They are beautiful, always well dressed, intelligent and quickwitted. They are better informed than any women in the world."

When asked what is interesting in America, after the women, the prince replied: "The West. That is interesting, because it is different from any country in the world. I want to see the South, and see the cotton mills of that section. You know, we have fine mills in Egypt, but we do not manufacture as fast as you do here."

The prince continued: "In my own country there is no democracy, and we grow more and more under the domination of the English. The people are a people slow to anger. They will never strike until one strikes them first. They are like all crowds—one cannot tell their temper until they are in action. They were deprived of nothing, so they have nothing to fire them."

CONSTITUTION TO GO TO ANNAPOLIS.

Will Become Official Station Ship of the Academy—To Replace the Hartford.

Annapolis, Sept. 5.—It was learned at the Naval Academy to-day that plans are being made there for the reception and use of the Constitution, which is to be transferred to the Academy from the Boston Navy Yard. She will replace the Hartford, on whose decks Admiral Farragut ran the blockade in Mobile Bay.

The Hartford is now the official station ship of the Academy, and aboard her lives the officer in charge of docks and ships, and from her all salutes are fired. She will, when relieved by the Constitution, go back to her last previous duty as one of the ships of the midshipmen's summer practice fleet.

PRINCE WILHELM SAILS AWAY.

Boston, Sept. 5.—The Swedish cruiser Fylgia, on which Prince Wilhelm of Sweden has been visiting the United States, steamed out of Boston Harbor at daybreak to-day on the journey back to Sweden to convey to King Oscar the many kindly expressions of the Swedish and American residents of the United States. Prince Wilhelm boarded his warship early this morning on his arrival from Buffalo.

CARDINAL GIBBONS GOES HOME.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Cardinal Gibbons, who officiated yesterday at the funeral of Archbishop Williams, left Boston to-day for Baltimore.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

ADRIATIC, FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bacon.	Mr. and Mrs. George G. Kenyon.
Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius C. Cuyler.	Alfred V. S. Olcott.
Mr. and Mrs. Michael T. Daly.	Charles T. Olcott.
Mrs. W. H. Drayton.	Mrs. Mary V. Pyle.
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Flood.	Mrs. Louis Sherry.
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Irish.	Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer.
Mr. and Mrs. Ward W. Jacobs.	Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Taylor.
Colonel and Mrs. William Jay.	Mr. and Mrs. M. H. De Young.
Glenn Stewart.	Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener.
	Mrs. E. Calvert Curtis.

KONIG ALBERT, FROM NAPLES.

Dr. and Mrs. William Morris Butler.	A. V. D. Honeyman.
William M. Chase.	Mr. and Mrs. W. J. [illegible]
Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Graham.	C. Henry Stinson.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Havemeyer.	Mr. and Mrs. James [illegible] Scott.
	Dr. and Mrs. C. M. [illegible]