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ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—A Yankee Tourist.
BELASCO—2—8:15—The Rose of the Rancho.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—The Master Builder.
BLANEY'S—2:15—8:15—Robin Hood.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—Rogers Brothers in Panama.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Gay White Way.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Dairymaids.
DALY'S—2:20—8:20—The Great Divide.
DEWEY—2—8—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:20—My Wife.
GARDEN—2:15—8:20—Madam Butterfly.
GARRICK—2:15—8:20—The Step-Sister.
GERMAN—2:15 — Die Haubenlerche.—8:20 — Die Grosse Gemeinde.
GOTHAM—2—8—Vaudeville.
HACKETT—2:20—8:30—When Knights Were Bold.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Girl Behind the Counter.
HIPPODROME—2—8—Neptune's Daughter and Pioneer Days.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—Classmates.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Hoyden.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—Lola from Berlin.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:30—The Thief.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—Monte Cristo.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Business Show.
MAJESTIC—8—The Top o' th' World.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Round Up.
NEW CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—Two Islands.
NEW YORK—2—8:30—Advanced Vaudeville.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—The Man of the Hour.
STUYVESANT—2—8—A Grand Army Man.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Silver Girl.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—Hip! Hip! Hooray!
WEST END—2—8—The Money Lender.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 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.—Mr. Marconi said that 13,000 words had been transmitted and 2,000 had been received in the first day's wireless service across the Atlantic. ==== The steamers Tartar and Charmer, of the Canadian Pacific Line, were badly damaged by collision at the mouth of the Fraser River; both vessels reached Vancouver. ==== The Austrian Emperor's condition again causes alarm. ==== Sultan Abd-el-Aziz has sent a force of 2,000 men with artillery southward to meet the troops of Mulai Hafig. ==== M. Nelidoff reviewed the work of the peace conference at the closing session at The Hague, and proposed a congratulatory telegram to President Roosevelt. ==== The German Reichsbank did not raise its discount rate, and its central committee, which met in Berlin, expressed no fear regarding the financial situation. ==== Charles Humbert, a former captain in the French army, now a Radical Republican Deputy, has published a book to prove that the French army is valueless for defence. ==== The Danish steamer Alfred Erlandsen was wrecked near St. Abb's Head, Scotland, and twenty men were drowned.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt killed his first bear in the Louisiana canebrakes after ten days' hunting. ==== The Carnegie Hero Fund Commission announced the award of twenty-four medals and $26,400 in cash, including awards to nine New Yorkers. ==== It was announced at St. Louis that J. C. McCoy and Captain Charles De F. Chandler, in passing over Gallipolis, Ohio, in Signal Corps Balloon No. 10, have covered about 425 miles, winning the Lahm Cup. ==== Inability to check proxies forced another adjournment of the Illinois Central stockholders in Chicago until Saturday afternoon. ==== Navy officers and officials of the department, to correct misconception of the purposes of the Pacific cruise, explain the objects, chief among them being to demonstrate the availability of the Atlantic fleet for the defence of the Pacific Coast, and explain that if the United States were not at peace with the powers the cruise would not be taken now. ==== The Massachusetts Ballot Law Commission decided that Henry M. Whitney was legally nominated for Governor at the Democratic state convention. ==== Dr. Thomas Darlington, Health Commissioner of this city, discussed "What Health Departments Can Do to Secure Pure Milk" at the meeting of the state sanitary officers in Buffalo.

CITY.—Stocks broke badly. ==== The entire board of directors of the Mercantile National Bank resigned. ==== G. B. Schley, of the brokerage firm of Schley & Moore, testified before the Public Service Commission on the Anthony N. Brady transaction. ==== Controller Metz held up a $1,000,000 appropriation asked by the Public Service Commission. ==== The statement of the number of killed and injured on traction lines within the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission was given out by Secretary Whitney. ==== William G. Rockefeller was a witness at the hearing of the government's suit to dissolve the Standard Oil Company. ==== Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court, said he was satisfied that the attempt to approach Gillette jurors by private detectives was harmlessly meant. ==== Thomas A. Edison, it was announced, had invented a storage battery that, he said, would make the use of draft horses unnecessary. ==== Thomas A. Edison predicted that Marconi would be able some time hence to send 1,000 words a minute by wireless between America and Europe. ==== A plea was made before the Wainwright committee investigating National Guard conditions for trained horses for riot duty. ==== The fusion candidates were notified of their nomination at the Park Avenue Hotel. ==== Dr. Kennard, of the Marine Hospital Service, had a fight with a passenger at the Deutschland pier.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 68 degrees; lowest, 47.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

The Washington correspondent of "The Evening Post" is full of fears lest Congress at its next session shall be forced to make an overdraft on the Treasury. We are told that the estimates of the executive departments are continually increasing and that if Congress does not cut the appropriations asked for the "normal running expenses" of the government for the fiscal year 1908-'09 will reach $700,000,000. It is not clear what basis of computation is used to figure out a "normal" expenditure account of $700,000,000. For the fiscal year 1907-'08 Congress appropriated $919,948,000. But $77,000,000 of this was only a nominal bookkeeping charge on the Treasury, and $212,000,000 was for post-office purposes, payable out of the postal revenues. The sum to be met out of the Treasury this year, even admitting a postal deficit of $10,000,000, is therefore not more than $630,000,000. It would be surprising if new demands for next year should swell the appropriations $70,000,000. This year's increase over 1906-'07, which was unusually large, amounted to only $40,000,000.

To sustain the prediction of an inflation of $70,000,000 in national expenditure the expedients are resorted to of charging Panama Canal outlay to current income and of crediting the cost of naval authorizations running over many years to a single year's balance sheet. There is no need of drawing on the Treasury's income for any part of the cost of canal construction work at Panama. Some of that cost has been met out of the surplus of the last two fiscal years on the ground that the Treasury had more money on hand than it needed and that it would be improvident under the circumstances to issue interest bearing bonds instead of employing dead capital. But the Secretary of the Treasury has already the authority to sell canal bonds sufficient in amount to provide for the expenditures of the next three or four years, and demands from Panama need not figure as a disturbing factor in the next federal budget. The building of a navy will continue, and should continue; but though more ships may be authorized, the cost of constructing them will be spread over a series of years. It is the barest juggling with figures to charge the total estimated expenditure for a battleship to the year in which plans for it are ordered and then to go on counting the partial payments year by year as items in the navy's ordinary expenditure.

It is the habit of those who assume the role of fearful watchdogs of the Treasury to deplore great national undertakings, like the building of a navy, the improvement of waterways, the redemption of arid lands and the preservation of forest and mineral resources, as objects of non-productive outlay and in no sense fruitful and rational investments. Yet these enterprises not only provide a sort of national insurance, but are likely in the future to bring in multiplied revenue. The government's irrigation projects will soon be self-sustaining, as will its forestry service, while the money spent on river improvements will be returned many fold in the cheapening of transportation, the development of trade and the enormous increase of national wealth. The real question is not how much we spend as a nation, but whether we are getting a return for what we do spend. We can always afford to be free handed and large minded in expenditure if we feel that we are making useful and profitable national investments.

SUMMING UP AT THE HAGUE.

The final act of the congress at The Hague before the adjournment which will occur to-day recapitulates the conventions actually agreed upon by that body, and a review of the list which has already been published in our columns confirms the impression which was formed early in the sessions, that the major attention of the congress, so far as positive enactments went, was given to regulating the ways and means of warfare, so that from one point of view it might appropriately have been called a war congress rather than a peace congress. Thirteen acts were agreed upon, and of these nine referred exclusively to warfare and three more dealt with the immediate circumstances of war, while only one had to do with the direct prevention or prohibition of war. These features of the congress's work have already been much commented upon, and by some, especially the peace-at-any-price propagandists, have been denounced as marking the whole congress a failure. With that estimate we cannot agree, and we heartily repeat our former opinion, that the congress was well worth holding both for what it did and for what it merely tried to do or talked of doing.

It was natural, inevitable and desirable that first attention should be given to the regulation of warfare—that is, to the abatement of its horrors and the restriction of its evil influences so far as possible to the actual belligerents; precisely as it is for a physician to give his first attention to alleviating the most acute and distressing symptoms of his patient before attempting a radical cure of the disease or even positively determining what the disease is. And it is no reproach to such a performance to say that it is the easiest course to pursue. A physician can administer an anodyne to relieve pain much more easily and quickly than he can cure the disease which causes the pain, and he is not to be condemned for doing that easy thing first, though of course he should go right on to the more difficult and important thing. So nations may easily agree upon the protection of the rights of neutrals and the prohibition of barbarous methods of warfar, while the total prevention of war is still beyond their reach. If, as the world has all along professed to believe, the Armed Neutrality, the Declaration of Paris and the Geneva Red Cross Convention marked epochs in the progress of humanity, this second Hague congress must also be gratefully regarded as in the same category.

The practical results of one of the enactments of the congress will be of first rate importance for the prevention of war, and the results of the other twelve will, in the deplorable event of war's occurring, be widely and most beneficently felt. When we remember how often friendly relations and even peace itself have been menaced by circumstances of international indebtedness we can realize how salutary it will be and how much it will abate diplomatic acrimony and anxiety and make for peace to have all such contractual claims referred to adjudication or arbitration instead of to force. In case of war it will mean much to the world to have the Geneva Red Cross Convention applied to sea as well as to land warfare, to have the vexed questions of naval prizes settled by an impartial international tribunal and in general to have neutrals and non-combatants more fully exempted and protected from the disturbances, perils and calamities of the conflict. For just those things and no more, we repeat, it was well worth while to hold the congress.

But that is not all. It is very far from all. The things which the congress merely talked about and recommended must also be considered, and it may well be that in the last analysis they will be found actually of greater value than the things which it achieved. The detailed discussion of systematic international adjudication as a substitute for either war or opportunist and empirical arbitration and of other irenic measures was instructive and illuminating in a high degree, and the substantial agreement of so large a number of powers concerning those matters and the frank and explicit way in which they committed themselves upon them were among the most encouraging and inspiring manifestations of international concord which we have seen in our times. That such counsels will produce effects of widespread and permanent good it is impossible to doubt. "As a man thinketh, so is he," and to suggest that the same rule does not hold good collectively and that the nations of the world could come together for four months and think of peace and talk of peace without actually making for peace would be to affront reason and to deny a fundamental principle of human nature.

IDLE HOPES.

What New Yorker's heart did not begin to seethe violently with hot hopes when the news came in from Washington the other day that the citizens of that fair town had found a form of transportation rendering for evermore impossible the tyranny of streetcar companies? As we read the brilliant suggestion of a high post-office dignitary that Washingtonians go to and from their daily toil and pleasures on roller skates we shared for a brief interval the joyous expectations of our fellow townsmen who saw in the application of this scheme to poor old New York the end of all its transit woes. The elevated roads and the surface lines swept away, the subways maintained for the lame, the halt and the blind, and a robust population moving about on eight tiny individual wheels driven by thigh power—that was the prophetic picture lulling us to a state of imaginary happiness.

Upon calm reflection, however, this escape from the grasp of the traction companies proves illusory. In order to roller-skate one must have shoes, straps, skates, machine oil and pavement. The gentlemen who have perfected the art of committing mergers most foul with steel rails, trolley wires and streetcars will easily adjust themselves to the exigencies of a roller skating community by applying the old rules to shoes, straps, skates, machine oil and pavement. Nobody can reasonably doubt that these transportation accessories can be manipulated as smoothly as the conventional varieties. Will men who buy and sell imaginary streetcar lines be balked by real roller skates? Will they not merge the leather industry, the skate factories and the paving companies so as to secure the greatest possible profits in return for the poorest possible roller skating? Will they not pour sticky oil into skate bearings to prevent the public from attaining reasonable speed? Will they not jam travellers together as of yore by confining them to a narrow strip of pavement? Having followed the recent proceedings of the Public Service Commission, we suspect that traction artists are consummate enough to juggle even with the lines of Euclid in such a way as to prevent geometrical points from moving freely along them. And if imaginary lines (whether in Wall and Cortlandt streets or in Euclid) can be thus controlled to private profit and public worry, how idle are all hopes of the saving power of roller skates!

LETTING POLITICS ALONE.

A letter from President Mellen to a Massachusetts correspondent has been quoted in the newspapers to the effect that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railway will in the future have no agents at the State House to look after its interests and that it has not contributed to the present Massachusetts campaign, in which it is deeply interested, nor sought in any way to influence the result. This determination to keep out of politics is not an isolated instance; it is merely what public service companies all over the country are doing. The old abuse, on whose ramifications we are getting light in the street railway investigation in this city, is nearly a thing of the past. Corporations are no longer defying public opinion, corrupting legislatures and buying up political machines. This state's Public Service Commissions act went through the Legislature without scandal, and, though it is the most important law affecting corporations passed in a generation, we believe that no considerable effort of the old sort was made to defeat it or to amend it. That example in itself illustrates almost a revolution in the relations of public service corporations to politics. The palmy days of the "accelerator" are past, and we hope that with them will disappear the assumption on the part of public service companies that they are under some unexplained necessity to retain a large staff of lawyers with political connections. If there were no other gain from the moral upheaval over the conduct of utilities corporations, their divorce from politics would be well worth all the efforts that have been put forth to correct the old evils.

Letting politics alone will help to restore the corporations to public confidence and will remove the excuse for much of the irrationality in the anti-corporation crusade. Many of the legislators who have been most active and gone to the furthest extreme in anti-railway lawmaking are men who are recognized as former political agents or employes of the railways. When the public temper changes and a man with such a record sees that to keep his hold upon his constituents he must move against the railways he is pretty sure to out-Herod Herod. If he lags behind the demagogues he will be accused of favoring the corporations, and his previous activity on their side will lend color to the accusation.

It is in the Southern states that the anti-railroad agitation has been most violent and most irrational, and it is there that the activity of the railroads has been most pronounced. In many of the less developed Southern states the railways until recently have been the only great enterprise. They have employed counsel very much as the Metropolitan Street railways were shown in Thursday's testimony to have employed counsel, except that in the Southern states every politician of prominence in both parties was under a retainer. Thus the leaders of the parties were counsel of the railway. When a Governor was elected he was almost always a former attorney of the railway. The Speaker of the House and the leaders of the Senate had very likely been in its employ. The members had got some emolument from it, or had friends or relatives on its payroll or expected something from it. Such men as these felt that they could not afford, when the public suddenly became critical of the activity of corporations in politics, to resist unreasonable rate making projects. Governor Glenn of North Carolina, for instance, at the time of his election was an attorney of the Southern Railway. When the fare laws were before the Legislature and the public mind was excited he could have stood out for sanity only at the expense of his political future. His motive would have been misconstrued. He would have been set down as a friend, if not something worse, of the railways, and his old connection would have proved it in the public mind. We believe that this leaning over backward by legislators and other officials who had perhaps in their time been "accelerated," and were determined to prove themselves above temptation, was responsible for much of last winter's extravagance. If the corporations keep out of politics it will be possible for an official to resist insanity without being accused or suspected of corruption. That will be a gain for the public, and the corporations, too.

ANOTHER LOST CAUSE?

Another panacea for all human ills has been tossed impatiently into the ash barrel. Another theory put into practice has, according to one who should be an excellent authority, failed to justify the hopes and confidence of its advocates. Like so many of its heralded epoch making predecessors, this idea, when put to the test, has failed to give evidence of any supernatural powers. That millennium which female suffragists predicted would arrive simultaneously with the enfranchisement of women will, according to one of the most active workers for woman suffrage in the past, continue to be a thing of the distant future even when full citizenship is bestowed upon what some have been pleased to refer to as the subject sex and the ballot is placed in the hands of those members of it who can grasp the boon without dropping skirts, pocketbooks or packages.

Miss Phœbe Couzins, after spending many arduous years in what she imagined to be the service of her sex, seems now to feel about it very much as Colonel Watterson does about that former affinity of his, the Democratic party, and, like the Colonel, from now henceforth she has no part in it. Disheartened by the failure which she believes women have made of the voting privilege where it has been accorded to them, she says: "Woman suffrage "is unmistakably a failure. I have worked for "the cause for years. I have observed the effect "of enfranchising women, and I know that, in-"stead of bringing to public life that moral up-"lift which was expected of them, they have "even added to the demoralization in states "where they have been given the ballot." And when she answers her own inquiry, "Does the participation of women raise the moral tone of politics?" with a decided "No!" she denies about all the allegations that have been made by the suffragettes in favor of the ballot.

Probably there will be a chorus of indignant denials from various quarters of the truth of Miss Couzins's statements, and we shall soon learn that, after all, she never amounted to very much and didn't have the real interests of the cause at heart any way; but inasmuch as women, like men, seem to have been on every side of every cause, good or bad, since Adam was a boy, it is possible that mere man will have to experience a change of heart before the world can settle down to that blissful state which the suffragettes had promised to bring about by their ballots.

The streets of Harlem may soon be flushed by a new method, exceedingly cheap, but not without disadvantages. Instead of administering plain Croton water to the soiled pavement, the tears of many thousand "crackaloos" and ward heelers are to be used if the Harlem district leaders of the Independence League can only persuade the Tammany and Republican leaders to join them in a moneyless political campaign.

With all due respect to contemporaries that, like The Tribune, secured a special dispatch by wireless telegraphy on Thursday, we venture to remind them that the first press messages sent across the Atlantic by Marconi were transmitted more than four years ago, and were received by the London "Times."

"*Intermezzo*: 1. A song or chorus *or a short burlesque*. 2. *A diverting episode or incident*."—Dictionary. Certain advocates of spelling reform assert that, in view of recent developments, the word should be spelled *Inter-Met Zoo*. This new form makes clear not only the ideas of "burlesque" and "diverting episode," but also the thought of a collection of miscellaneous monstrosities (Wall Street wolves, bulls, bears, sheep, suckers, etc.). By reminiscence, too, the revised ending "Zoo" suggests most happily Barnum's sentiment that the American people like to be intermezzoed.

In the first of the non-technical lectures at Columbia University Professor Keyser said:

> There is no other great human interest regarding which the daily press by silence permits the educated public to hold so many erroneous opinions. Ours, not Euclid's, is the golden age of mathematics. Six international congresses of mathematics have been held in less than ten years. Fifty thousand mathematical books and memoirs have been produced during the last generation.

Is this the "conspiracy of silence" to which Mr. Bryan referred the other day, when he accused the metropolitan press of being controlled by corrupt corporations? If so, there is reason to be thankful for it. It would be sad indeed if the present demand for unlimited publicity were to compel the daily papers to report in full the proceedings of every mathematical congress and to review the fifty thousand books and memoirs about involutes, transfinite numbers, one-to-one correspondences, hyperspaces and series—and to review them in such a way that Mr. Bryan would not suspect that they were suppressing many facts.

The Belgian police dogs now being imported for service in New York City might possibly be trained so as to spare Commissioner Bingham his early morning inspection tours. A corps of "shoo-fly" canines would probably remain, for some months at least, immune against "influence."

"The Memphis Commercial Appeal" sticks up stoutly for the good name and intrinsic merits of a much abused Southern product. It rejoices that the pure food movement has compelled the honest labelling of cottonseed oil, whose virtue, it proclaims, "it is a shame to hide under the name of olive oil." Thus is another modest and deserving Cinderella exalted over her more pretentious sisters.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There are, it is estimated, something like 2,000 women on various publicly elected bodies in England and Wales at the present time, and of this number about 1,200 are members of boards of guardians. Of the 644 unions in England and Wales 407 now have women guardians, the proportion of women to men being one in every twenty-one or twenty-two. In London there are 120 women guardians distributed among 31 unions. The new qualification bill will open up 417 more public bodies to women—namely, 326 town councils, 63 county councils and 28 London borough councils.

> "But surely you are the man to whom I gave some pie a fortnight ago?"
> "Yes, lidy. I thought p'r'aps you'd like to know I'm able to get about again."—Illustrated Bits.

The Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, fully expected when he left his native land to be asked by at least every other American he met the time honored question, "Well, how do you like America?" That he has been asked that question only once and then by a newspaper man, whose duty it was to ask questions, seems to have made a great impression on him. "Why, they told me before I left England that I would be met by that question everywhere," he exclaimed. "Now I see that my informants were of that ignorant class that know it all." Bishop Ingram, however, recently told one of his new American friends that it would really not have proved an embarrassing query for him to answer, for he said he had had such a good time in this country and so much hospitality had been extended to him that he could truthfully praise America and Americans enthusiastically. The Bishop caused much amusement to his hearers at the dinner given by the Pilgrims Tuesday evening, when he exclaimed with great warmth, "I have been astounded, astounded, at the modesty of the American people."

> Lady (who has overbalanced into the water)—Help! help! Throw me a life belt!
> Gallant Shop Assistant—Yes, madam. What size, please?—London Opinion.

In the Austro-Hungarian army budget for 1908 there will be included nearly $2,000,000 for increasing the scale of pay of the officers, 84 per cent of which will be appropriated for the benefit of lieutenants and captains. The Austrian officer, especially in the lower ranks, is poorly paid, his colleagues in France, Germany and even Italy being much better off in this respect. In Austria the cadets usually enter the army at about the age of twenty, and as lieutenants receive an annual salary of $350. They remain at this figure for six or seven years, when they are advanced to $425, the highest rate for lieutenants.

By the time the officer reaches the rank of captain he is generally thirty-seven or thirty-eight years old. As a captain of the second class he receives just $500 a year, rising to $625 when he is promoted to the first class. A captain he probably remains for ten or twelve years, and here, at the age of fifty or so, many officers end their military careers and retire upon pensions calculated upon this moderate rate of pay.

> "She's the most remarkable elderly woman I ever saw."
> "Doesn't show her age?"
> "Not that. Doesn't seem to regret it."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A party of ten Californians which met recently for a quiet dinner at one of the uptown hotels spent nearly an hour making comparisons of New York and San Francisco. One of the number made the remark that "a fellow could travel about any town or city in California without being systematically bled of all his loose change."

"Never was a truer word said," broke in another of the party. "You can't say the same of New York, where you are worked at every turn, know you are being worked, and can't help yourself.

"I have been here only two weeks, but I was worked beautifully on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit on my way to Coney Island. I knew nothing of the second fare game at King's Highway, and when the conductor came for another nickel I pulled out a handful of change. A two-bit piece fell from my hand and rolled under the feet of one of two fat German women who sat in front of me. I did not want to disturb the women, and figured that the two bits which I could not reach could be got easily enough when they left the car. The women got out before I did. As the woman who sat immediately over my two-bit piece got up she spilled a handkerchief full of dimes, nickels and two-bit pieces all over the floor. When she had recovered it all the woman's companion, pointing to my two-bit piece, said, 'Here, Gretchen, you have not dot quarder picked ub yed.' I simply had to let it go and smile. That's what I call being worked, without a ghost of a show of a come-back."

> "She declares they were made for each other."
> "How does she make that out?"
> "He earns about the monthly amount she'd like to spend."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

About People and Social Incidents.

THE CABINET.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Cortelyou, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by her daughters, Grace and Helen, has returned to her home in Bancroft Place from Huntington, Long Island, where she spent the summer. Mr. Cortelyou, who spent the last few weeks with his family at their summer home, did not accompany Mrs. Cortelyou, but will arrive here within a short time.

Postmaster General Meyer has made arrangements to go to Chicago early in November, to deliver an address on the parcels post before a large number of business men.

IN WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 18.—The luncheon and dinner parties to-day in compliment to Miss Mabel Merriam and John Tyler Wheelwright occupied the attention of people in society, the former being given at the Alibi Club by Mrs. Clarence Edwards and the latter at the same place with Richard Simpkins as host. Miss Merriam's wedding gifts are many and beautiful, some of them being heirlooms of more than money value. Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Simpkins, who returned to Washington from their summer home to attend the wedding of Miss Merriam and Mr. Wheelwright, will sail for Europe as soon after the wedding as possible, and will spend the winter abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Andrews have leased their house in M street to Rear Admiral and Mrs. Brownson for the season, and will spend the winter with Mr. Andrews's mother, Mrs. Frank W. Andrews, at her home in Massachusetts avenue.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Richard D. Harlan have left the home of Justice and Mrs. Harlan, where they have been visiting since their arrival from Europe, and have taken an apartment at Stoneleigh Court for the season.

Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, wife of General Bates, returned to Washington to-day from Nonquit, where she spent the summer.

Invitations have been received here for the wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Whittlesey and ex-Lieutenant Frank D. Berrin, U. S. N., to take place December 9 at the home of the bride in New Haven.

Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Sydney Augusta Stevens and Harry Stoddard Whittlesey, of Northampton, Mass. The marriage will take place at 4 o'clock, October 30, and will be followed by a reception. Miss Stevens is the sister of Mrs. Charles D. Walcott.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Nelson Burr, the latter's brother, Monson Morris; Gordon Fellows, A. Gray, Mrs. Joseph S. Stephens and Mrs. Edmund Randolph were among the passengers on the Venture for its trip yesterday from the Holland House to Ardsley. Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove the coach.

St. Mark's Church will be the scene to-day of the wedding of Miss Judith de Forest to Winsor Soule, of Boston. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Stewardson, president of Hobart College, and will be followed by a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Lockwood de Forest at their house, in East 10th street. Miss Jacqueline Kelley will be the only bridal attendant.

Another marriage set for to-day is that of Robert Livingston Schuyler, son of Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery Schuyler, to Mrs. S. Van Dyk Brooks in Christ Church, Bronxville. Mrs. Luther Douglas Garrett, who will be her sister's only attendant at the ceremony, will give a reception afterward for the newly married couple at her house, in Lawrence Park, Bronxville. E. Throop Geer will be the best man.

Out at Morristown Miss Anita de Bary will be married to Cecil Lyon this afternoon in St. Peter's Church, and a number of persons will go out from town to Morristown by a special train leaving Hoboken at 2:15. The ceremony will be followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph de Bary, at their place, at Madison. Miss Helen Gwynne, Miss Adriana Whittemore, Miss Sampson, Miss Susanne Livingston Green and Miss May Moulton will be among the bridal attendants. Dr. Curtenius Gillette, George C. Hollister, George Sheffield, Russell Perkins, Thomas B. Clarke and Rush Duer will be the ushers and William D. Lyon the best man.

From London comes the news of the engagement of Mrs. Richard McCreery, daughter of the late Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence Kip and niece of the late Pierre Lorillard, to the Hon. Henry Coventry, third son of the Earl of Coventry. Mrs. McCreery got a divorce three years ago from Richard McCreery, of San Francisco, to whom she was married in Grace Church in 1894. Richard McCreery married last summer Lady Grey Egerton, daughter of Major J. Wayne Cuyler, U. S. A., of Morristown, N. J. She had previously divorced her husband, Sir Philip Grey Egerton. Two other of Lord Coventry's sons have married American women—namely, his heir, Viscount Deerhurst, who is married to the daughter of Mrs. Charles Bonynge, of San Francisco, and Captain the Hon. Charles Coventry, who led to the altar Miss Lily Whitehouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, of Newport.

Sailing to-day are Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and Mrs. Fritz Ponsonby, on board the Lusitania; also the Duke of Newcastle, who has been in this country for some weeks past.

Mrs. Frederick D. Tappen and her granddaughter, Miss Ethel Brooks, have arrived at their house in East 68th street for the season from Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and the Misses Pratt have arrived in town and are at their house, in West 48th street, for the season. Their daughter, Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester, is still abroad and will not return until after Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gallatin, jr., have arrived in town from Easthampton, Long Island, and are at their new house, on Madison avenue. Mrs. Gallatin was Miss Margaret Hackstaff.

Dr. Curtenius Gillette and Miss Anne Page Sampson have chosen the Madison Square Presbyterian Church for their wedding on Wednesday next. Miss Miriam Blagdon, Miss Anne Hubbard, Miss Caroline Jewell and Miss Mary C. Maxwell will be in attendance on the bride, who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sampson. The latter will give a reception at their home, in West 58th street, after the ceremony. Samuel Babcock, William Greenough, Henry Sampson, jr., Dr. James T. Russell and Albert B. Kerr will be among the ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. DeLancey Kountze have arrived in town for the season from Morristown, N. J.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney has returned to her place on Long Island from Newport.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the Netherlands at Washington, R. de Marces van Swinderen, has arrived in town and is staying at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Misses Harriman will remain at Arden, their place near Tuxedo, until the end of the month.

The Duchess of Marlborough will assist Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay at the candy table at the fair for the benefit of Trinity Episcopal Church, to be held at Roslyn on November 2. Mrs. Mackay's other helpers will be Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan and Mrs. E. R. Thomas. Miss Dorothy Whitney will preside at the fancy table. Mrs. George Roe Rose will have the book table. Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold will also have a table. Tickets to the fair will cost 10 cents, and will be obtainable only from Mrs. Mackay, Miss Whitney or the Rev. Norman L. Hutton.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Newport, R. I., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Count Szechenyi left Newport this morning in the private car Commonwealth for Lenox, where they will be guests over Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. It is expected that they will return to Newport on Monday.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt entertained at another luncheon at Oakland Farm to-day.

A dinner was given last night by Mrs. R. T. Wilson in honor of Mr. Wilson's birthday anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Rogers Morgan returned to Newport to-day.

Several cottagers closed their Newport seasons to-day, including Mrs. J. Low Harriman and Miss Mary Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay and Miss Annie Leary.

Mrs. William G. Roelker and Miss Roelker intend closing Hawxhurst on Monday, when they will go to New York for the winter.

Count Sala, of the French Embassy at London, left here to-day for New York. He will sail on Saturday.

William Storrs Wells, Charles B. Hillhouse and Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have returned from New York.

Miss Pauline French returned from Lenox today. Others to arrive to-day were J. F. D. Lanier, Mrs. C. L. Best and Mrs. J. C. Mallory.

VANDERBILT PARTY AT LENOX.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 18.—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Count Szechenyi arrived here to-day and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane are entertaining a house party which includes Congressman Frederick H. Gillett, of Springfield, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, of New York.

The Vanderbilt party came up from Newport in the private car Commonwealth, arriving at Pittsfield at 3 o'clock. The car was at once switched from the Boston & Albany to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, and a special engine drew it to Lenox. A carriage conveyed the party to Elm Court, and several friends were invited for dinner to-night. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane will give a formal dinner for their guests to-morrow evening.

Miss Vanderbilt and her fiancé will attend the breakfast to be given to-morrow morning by the Misses Clementina and Sophia Furniss at Edgecomb, following the run of the Berkshire Hunt, and the count will be presented to Lenox society.

M'CLELLAN FEASTED ON BEAR STEAK.

Aqueduct Engineers Shot Bruin up in the Catskills.

Speaking of killing bears, Mayor McClellan and his friends who were in the lower Catskills this week inspecting the operations on the new Catskill aqueduct feasted on bear steaks on Wednesday night at Brown's Station, one of the camps of the engineers, near the Ashokan dam site. The department engineer in charge is Carleton E. Davis, who has a large staff. In roaming over the hills the Sunday before one of the engineers got track of a bear and trailed him into a hole far up on the mountain back of Bishop's Falls.

"The Mayor is going to be here for supper to-morrow night," said Mr. Davis to his engineers. "It would be nice if we could treat him to some bear steak." That was enough for the nimrods. They got leave of absence and within twenty-four hours they had chased Mr. Bear to his hole and shot him.

The engineers say there are half a dozen bears up in the hills around Broadhead Station, on the Ulster & Delaware, and they are going to send President Roosevelt an invitation to go hunting where he can shoot a bear or two before breakfast.

A WEDDING.

The Rev. and Mrs. William L. Langdon have issued cards announcing the marriage yesterday of their sister, Miss Mary W. Langdon, of this city, to John L. Rankin, of Newark, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, England.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Europe are:

PHILADELPHIA, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence V. Benét.
Mr. and Mrs. George Day.
Mrs. Edwin W. Hoff.
Miss Anna L. Miller.
S. H. Wilson.
E. C. Hoag.

FINLAND, FOR ANTWERP.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. P. Bliss.
Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Hale.
D. B. Keeler.
Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Pond.
Captain and Mrs. A. D. B. Snead.
A. C. White.

LUSITANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir W. B. and Lady Bowring.
F. H. Browning.
Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Carlile.
Anthony Clough.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Crocker.
Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Goff.
The Dowager Duchess of Manchester.
The Duke of Newcastle.
Mrs. G. L. Peabody.
Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.
Ogden Mills Reid.
Mr. and Mrs. Warren L. Green.
Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McClure.
Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Doubleday.
Dr. and Mrs. G. C. B. Ewell.

MINNETONKA, FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. Price Collier.
G. H. C. Gundry.
Mrs. F. D. Johnson.
Mr. and Mrs. George Trunk.
Mrs. William E. Wall.

PATRICIA, FOR HAMBURG.

Mrs. James E. Brown.
Dr. and Mrs. William Petry.
F. L. Stine.
John Ritchie.

KONIG ALBERT, FOR NAPLES.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Adrian.
George R. Blair.
Mr. and Mrs. Kay Jensen.
D. C. Pierpont.
Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Procter.
The Rev. Joseph C. Walsh.
Mrs. F. P. Wardle.
Miss Jona Suto.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Eagbe.
Lady Von Haast.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

Addresses by Sir Purdon Clarke, Frank Damrosch, Prof. B. Matthews and Others.

Albany, Oct. 18.—Interesting addresses were delivered at to-day's sessions of the annual University Convocation in the Senate chamber. They included: "The Province of a Museum of Art in the System of Public Education," by Sir Purdon Clarke, of New York; "Graphic Art as a Factor in Public School Education," by Henry Turner Bailey, of Boston; "The Place and Purpose of Music in Public Schools," by Frank Damrosch, of New York; "Art of Expression in Language," by Professor Brander Matthews, of Columbia University; "Industrial Art: How It Is Advanced by Art in Education," by George F. Kunz, of New York.

The Regents were to-night the guests of the Hudson River Schoolmasters' Club at its semi-annual dinner at the Hotel Ten Eyck. President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago and Regent William Nottingham, of Syracuse, were among the speakers.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT N. Y. U.

The seventy-seventh anniversary of the founding of New York University by the organization of the first university council was celebrated yesterday in the auditorium, on University Heights, under the auspices of the senior class. All students in the college and the School of Applied Science took part in the exercises. Chancellor MacCracken, condemning the practice of hazing in an address to the students, said that men who have risen above the savagery of brute force should remember that in attempts to inflict discipline there are ways effective without brute force, and they should remember the effectiveness of moral suasion. Harry E. Mowen, president of the senior class, spoke on "Loyalty to the University." The founders' day poem, the founders' day history and the founders' day oration were read, respectively, by William P. L. Sinclair, Christian H. Van Bargen and Warren P. Coon, all members of the senior class.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S GIFT TO BAZAAR.

Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, has given an etching of the White House to the bazaar for the benefit of St. Rita's Church, The Bronx. She has also sent her autograph expressing good wishes for the success of the bazaar. It opens on Monday, October 21, at the Brownson Club house, 146th street, near Third avenue, to continue for ten nights.

MINISTER DAWSON AT BOGOTA.

Bogota, Oct. 18.—Thomas C. Dawson, the American Minister, was cordially received yesterday by President Reyes and the Cabinet ministers. The speeches exchanged marked the friendly feelings of both countries.

PRESIDENT HADLEY AT BERLIN.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—President Hadley of Yale and his wife and daughters have arrived here. He will begin his lectures here, in the exchange course, about October 29.