

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Colonel John Jacob Astor, accompanied by his son Vincent, sailed for Europe yesterday on board the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. They will join Mrs. Astor, who has been abroad for several weeks, in London, where she has been spending the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt are expected to arrive in town to-day from Baltimore, N. C., and to sail immediately for Europe to spend several months abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. La Montagne, who are spending the summer at Bar Harbor, on their return to town in the fall will occupy the house at No. 25 East 54th street.

F. Augustus Schermhorn has arrived in town from Lenox, where he has spent the last few days. He has had his yacht Free Lance placed in commission for a cruise along the New England coast.

Mr. and Mrs. George T. Maxwell, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed over the Fourth, have returned to their summer home at Oyster Bay.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson and their daughter, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, who arrived in their yacht Minerva at Vancouver, B. C., on Monday, are due here on Friday. Colonel and Mrs. Thompson left here last fall on their trip around the world and were joined at Manila by Mrs. Pell. Colonel and Mrs. Thompson will spend the summer at Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Jr., have returned to town from Atlantic City and are staying at the Hotel Wolcott for a few days before going to their country home at Westbury, Long Island.

Dr. and Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff left town yesterday for Southampton, Long Island, where they will pass the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Ogden Cholmon, of East 33rd street, have gone to New London, Conn., for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Whitman are among the recent arrivals at Seabright, N. J.

Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, Sterling Postley and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran sailed for Europe yesterday.

Miss Louise Freeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Freeman, was married at Morristown, N. J., yesterday to Walter Brooks McCormick, of Chicago, in the Church of the Redeemer, which was decorated entirely in green, with maidenhair fern, asparagus fern and palms. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William M. Hughes, and afterward there was a large reception at Ridgewood Park, the country home of the bride's parents. The bride, who was given away by her father, was in a princess gown of white chiffon, trimmed with lace, and she carried a bouquet of orchids. Mrs. George C. Tuttle as her sister's matron of honor and the bridesmaids were Miss Beatrice Bill, of Springfield, Mass.; Miss Adele Carpenter, of the city, and Miss Eleanor Whitney and Miss Nina Cholmon, of Morristown. They were all dressed in pale green chiton over white satin, and wore hats of black Neapolitan straw, with large plumes, and carried bouquets of orchids.

Chauncey McCormick, of Baltimore, was the best man, and the ushers were William Blair, of Chicago; Walter B. Brooks, of Baltimore; R. J. McCormick, of Chicago; B. S. Johnson, of this city, and S. Harold Freeman and Southgate B. Freeman, brothers of the bride. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. McCormick will make their home in the West. Among those invited to the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Gustav E. Kiesel, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Frelinghuysen, Alfred R. Whitney, Misses Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. B. Ogden Cholmon, Misses Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Klungett, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCormick, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick and Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. (By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Newport, R. I., July 7.—It is not likely that the New Cliff Hotel, which was destroyed by fire a short time ago, will be rebuilt. The estate is owned by Dr. R. V. Mattison, of Philadelphia, and it is understood that he would like to purchase it, so that he might have an unobstructed view of the ocean from his summer home.

A DINNER AT DORCHESTER HOUSE. Nearly a Thousand Guests Attend Reception to Meet Bishops. London, July 7.—Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner at Dorchester House to-night, followed by a reception to meet the American bishops attending the Lambeth conference. There were nearly one thousand guests at the reception, and they included the British colonial bishops, the diplomatic corps, the members of the Cabinet and English and American friends of Mr. and Mrs. Reid.

The ambassador and his wife received their guests at the head of the staircase, which was decorated with pale pink Rambler roses, in harmony with the hall.

Among the guests at the dinner were Count Wolf-Metternich, the German Ambassador, and Countess Wolf-Metternich; Señor Covarrubias, the Mexican Minister, and Señora Covarrubias; the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Massachusetts and his wife, the Bishop of Albany and his wife, the Bishop of Pittsburgh and his wife, the Bishop of Missouri, the Bishop of Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mrs. J. C. Harriman, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt and Mrs. J. J. McCook.

MRS. JAMES L. MARTIN, SR. WEDS. Great Neck, Long Island, July 7 (Special).—Mrs. James E. Martin, sr., and Dr. Preston Pope Satterwhite, of Manhattan, were married at noon to-day at the country seat of Mrs. Martin, near this village, by the Rev. Kirkland Huske, of All Souls' Church, Great Neck. The wedding was quiet, owing to the recent death of James E. Martin, jr., the bride's son, in France. Only the intimate friends and relatives of both parties were present. Mr. and Mrs. Satterwhite have departed for a cruise along the New England coast in their yacht Etruria.

WEDDING PAST AND TO COME. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Baglites Clark, of No. 19 West 126th street, announce the engagement of their daughter Gladys to Theodore Newark Ripston, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Clark and family are spending the summer at Bellmore, Long Island.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Boston, July 7.—The postponed marriage of Paul Bellamy, a newspaper man of Cleveland, to Marguerite S. Stark, of Dorchester, took place in St. Stephen's Church here to-night. The wedding was to have taken place in June, but Mr. Bellamy, who is well known in newspaper circles in the middle West, was then ill with typhoid fever. The Rev. Ellis Bishop performed the ceremony, and Harold Monmouth, of Cleveland, acted as best man. The maid of honor was Mildred Stark, of Dorchester, a cousin of the bride. Following the wedding ceremony a reception was held at the bride's home, No. 252 Savin Hill avenue, Dorchester. Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy will spend their honeymoon in Maine and then go to Cleveland, to live.

JAMES SPEYER GIVES \$5,000. James Speyer, treasurer of the University Settlement, it was announced yesterday, contributed \$5,000 to the institution for the addition of sixteen shower baths to its bathing establishment. The extension was ordered by Robert I. Cuthbert, one of its members, and it was carried to its completion under his supervision.

MONUMENT TO JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS. Atlanta, July 7.—A meeting has been called in the City Hall for to-morrow to organize a national movement for the erection of a monument to the late Joel Chandler Harris. It is proposed to call for subscriptions from all parts of the United States, and an appeal will be prepared for general circulation.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Clyde, of Bryn Mawr, Pa., arrived for the season at Derham Cottage, near the R. B. Noyes, of Porto Rico, and Mrs. R. B. Gambrill, were registered at the Newport Casino to-day.

Plans are being made for the first afternoon and bridge party at the Casino on the afternoon of July 13. Mrs. Banger Wilcox is being assisted by William Spencer, Craig Biddle and Harold Hill in arranging the details.

The principal feature in social circles to-morrow will be the lawn fête to be given at Oakland House, the Portsmouth home of Alfred G. Vandenberg, in the benefit of St. Mary's Church.

James J. Van Alen has ended his visit for the time being and has gone back to Canada. It is possible that he will visit Newport again before he returns to Europe. It is understood that he intends to open Rushton Hall, his home at Longshore, England.

Mr. and Mrs. Torrey, who have been in the city for the last few days, are now visiting in Boston.

Colonel and Mrs. Edward De V. Morrill will spend the latter part of the season in Newport this year.

Horace Binney, of New York, is the guest of the Rev. R. L. Beckman and Amos Tuck French here. He returned from New York.

Mrs. J. R. Busk gave a luncheon party this afternoon at Indian Spring, and Mrs. R. L. Gambrill entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Stevens, of Bernardsburg, N. J., who occupied Edgewater, the summer home of Mrs. H. B. Duryea last season, have taken the estate for the present season.

Mrs. William Grosvenor will entertain at luncheon on Wednesday.

Mrs. Frances Redmond, of New York, and Mrs. Mrs. Edwin Chapin, of Long Island, are guests of Mrs. Julia H. Eldridge, who has given her estate, Ocher Point to her children, Louise B. Barnard, Grace P. Eldridge and Dudley G. and Douglas H. Eldridge.

Captain and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig have arranged a dinner party for Saturday night at Indian Spring. Mrs. Benjamin C. Potter and Miss Barlow, New York, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lydig.

Richard Spence, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and Mrs. Straus, are here on the lightship tender Mayflower.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Pittsfield, Mass., July 7.—There has not been a single prostration by heat in the Berkshires since the nights are cool and refreshing. Motoring is the chief amusement of the day, and the roads are at their best.

Mrs. Edward G. Rice, Miss Eleanor Rodman and John A. McCree have been elected the members of the committee at Stockbridge, and have arranged a tennis tournament to begin on July 15.

D. O. Sprague, of the New York Custom House, has arrived at Hotel Aspinwall.

W. James MacNab, of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gorman, of New York, are at Hotel Hall, in Stockbridge.

Mr. E. Edminister, of Brooklyn, has offered a prize of \$100 for a golf tournament at the Country Club of Pittsfield on Saturday.

Mrs. James B. Ludlow entertained at luncheon to-day. Her guests included Mrs. Robert Wadsworth, Mrs. Robert Woodworth, Mrs. Hamilton Franke, Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Miss Emily Biddle and Miss Kate Cary.

Mrs. Clara Chamberlain, of Richmond, is with Mr. Richard S. Dana, at Birchwood Terrace.

Miss Ethel F. Folsom has departed for Pittsfield, New Mexico, where she will visit her sister and brother-in-law, Captain and Mrs. Sybil Haigh.

Mrs. Henry W. Bishop entertained at dinner to-night at her country place in Pittsfield.

George F. Perkins, who is spending the summer at his country place, Brookside, was thrown from a carriage yesterday. One rib was broken and limb badly bruised.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Woodward and family, who have been at Eden Hill, in Stockbridge, are departing to-morrow for Jamestown, R. I.

Richard Gambrill, who has been with Mrs. O. roll Jackson, will be with Mrs. O. roll Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Carter, of New York, are at the Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Alfonso Sterns, Miss Sterns of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Eger, of New Jersey, are at the Maplewood, in Pittsfield.

NOT \$1 A WORD.

Denial That Publishers Have Offered to Publish President's African Stories. Oyster Bay, July 7.—President Roosevelt and Robert Bridges, of "Scraper's Magazine," to-day talked over the publication of the stories the President intends to write on his experiences in Africa when he goes there to hunt big game next year. Mr. Bridges' visit revived the story that the President had been offered "one dollar a word" for the publication of his African adventures. Mr. Roosevelt, however, has made no contract with publishers for the exclusive right to publish his stories. Mr. Loebe said that no such prices as have been reported had been offered by publishers.

SENOR ARIAS'S RESIGNATION.

Reason for Withdrawal—Senior Alfaro Made Foreign Secretary. Panama, July 7.—Senior Ricardo Arias, who resigned yesterday as Secretary of Foreign Relations, said to-day: "The reasons for my resignation as Secretary are the same as those which prompted my resignation as candidate for the Presidency, a desire for the union of the political parties, so that peace may prevail in the republic and intervention by the United States be avoided."

It is believed in political circles here that Senior Arias intends to withdraw completely from public life for a time, and that he will accept the position of Horacio Alfaro, a young lawyer, who until recently lived in Colombia, was the various appointed Secretary of Foreign Relations.

FUNERAL OF JOHN G. HECKSCHER.

The funeral of John Gerard Heckscher, one of the founders of the Coney Island Jockey Club, and an organizer of the National Horse Show, who died on Saturday at his home, No. 18 West 33rd street, was held yesterday in Trinity Chapel, 333rd street, near Broadway. The Rev. Dr. Allen Richmond, assistant rector of the church, officiated. The burial was in the family vault in Green Wood Cemetery.

Among those at the services were Mrs. John G. Heckscher, her two daughters, Mrs. George B. McClellan, wife of the Mayor; Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, E. wife of the president of the Board of Education; his three sisters, Mrs. A. B. de Saussure, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding and Mrs. Stephen G. Rensselaer, Philip M. Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Van Rensselaer, John C. Wilmerding, Miss Mathilde Van Rensselaer, John P. de Saussure, Mayor McClellan, E. L. Winthrop, jr., and Arthur Mayor McClellan, E. L. Winthrop, jr. and Arthur Mayor McClellan, E. L. Winthrop, jr. was a member of the board of directors of the National Horse Show, and also present. Schuyler L. Parsons and Curran Fellows represented the Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Coney Island Jockey Club.

NEW SUPT. OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Washington, July 7.—Basel Miles, of Pennsylvania, formerly assistant secretary of the American Embassy at Berlin, has accepted the position of superintendent of foreign mails of the Postoffice Department, to succeed N. M. Brooks. The change becomes effective on September 1.

VISIT OF PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS.

San Francisco, July 7.—Collector of Customs Stratton received a letter from Assistant United States Treasurer Reynolds yesterday informing him of the intended visit of the Philippine Commission, consisting of Mr. Charles F. Smith, Mr. J. de Launay, and Mr. J. de Launay, to the Philippines. They are expected to arrive on July 13.

ALGERONA SARTORIS APPOINTED.

Washington, July 7.—Algerona Sartoris, a granddaughter of President Grant, has been appointed secretary of legation at Guatemala, vice William G. Bonds.

false as those of material loss have thus far been.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention which met yesterday in Denver will probably be remembered as one of the tamer and most colorless gatherings in the history of the party. Democratic politicians dearly love a fight, but at Denver the materials and incentives for a good family row have been sadly lacking. The Democratic politicians are humbled and wary. Most of them are glad to be allowed to live and earn a modest livelihood; for between the great dictator of Lincoln, Neb.—for the man whom one of them has just peevishly described as "the most impudent, domineering, devastating boss the Democratic party has ever known"—and the Democratic rank and file, to whom he appeals over the heads of the smaller leaders, these unlucky middlemen have been ground as between an upper and a nether millstone. If they could have their own way they would not nominate Mr. Bryan for President. But near his own policies. Here all are encouraged at Denver they are anxious only to avoid the leadership of openly antagonizing Mr. Bryan's leadership and policies, letting a politic "I dare not" wait upon a valiant "I would," like the poor cat in the adage.

There has been no Democratic National Convention in recent years at which the party leaders have cut so poor a figure. The conventions of 1880, 1884 and 1896 gave free play to the leaders. In 1888 Mr. Cleveland was renominated by acclamation because the Southern and the Western managers thought that in his tariff message of 1887 he had committed himself to their radical policies. His renomination in 1892 was accomplished in the face of bitter opposition. Mr. Bryan was renominated in 1900 without a dissenting vote. But the convention would not acknowledge his dictatorship, repudiated his candidature for Vice-President and came near rejecting his demand that the free silver coinage declaration of 1896 should be reaffirmed. In 1904 Judge Parker was nominated without difficulty, but a vigorous opposition developed within the convention, and, winning a victory in the resolutions committee, forced him to write his gold standard telegram and thus created dissensions which helped to aggravate his defeat. This year at Denver there is no organized opposition to Bryan and Bryanism, nor are there any leaders on the ground who could take advantage of any spirit of rebellion if it did exist.

Who are the Democratic "leaders" at Denver? Benjamin F. Tillman, Joseph W. Bailey, Charles A. Culberson, John Sharp Williams and Isidor Rayner have absented themselves. John W. Daniel, Thomas S. Martin and F. M. Simmons were elected delegates only after their state conventions had rejected their leadership and tied them fast with instructions for Bryan. Charles F. Murphy represents New York; James M. Guffey, Pennsylvania; James Smith, New Jersey; Roger Sullivan, Illinois; George Fred Williams, Massachusetts; Thomas Taggart, Indiana; Henry Watterson and J. W. C. Beckham, Kentucky, and Harvey C. Garber, Ohio. Fred T. Dubois is the head of a contesting delegation from Idaho, and Francis G. Newlands heads the delegation from Nevada. What a contrast this list presents with the array of active, aggressive, militant politicians who used to make Democratic conventions a gladiatorial arena in which real swords were crossed and real issues were decided! No other Democratic National Convention, we venture to say, has contained so small a percentage as does that at Denver of men equipped by political experience and talents to cope with national issues and to make plans for the welfare of a great national party.

This condition undoubtedly reflects the general condition of the Democracy. It is dwindling in vitality as well as in numbers, and its leaders are becoming less potential and more parochial. Mr. Bryan now so completely dominates the party as to dwarf all competition and opposition. It has become his personal asset, but he has also become its only available political asset.

A SAFE CANDIDATE.

The minor Democratic bosses at Denver seem to be wildly envious at the dexterity and good fortune of the boss of the Socialist Labor party, the Hon. Daniel De Leon. The Denver bosses, have a Presidential candidate on their hands, who they would not nominate him if they could help it, and they look forward with dread to what he might do to them if he should happen to be elected. Mr. De Leon is more resourceful. He has conceived the idea of nominating for President a man who, even if elected, can never hope to fill the office for two good and sufficient reasons. In the first place he is reported to be under the constitutional age, and in the second he is serving a twenty-five years' sentence for manslaughter in a Nevada jail.

There are other Democratic leaders at Denver besides Colonel "Jim" Guffey who devoutly wish that Mr. Bryan were somewhere safely under detention and restraint. Then they could nominate him with impunity and take no risks of future snubs or edicts of excommunication. But fate is hard. Their destined candidate does not need to ask for a ticket of leave. In Mr. Bryan's case—

Stone walls do not a prison make, Nor iron bars a cage.

News of the Hon. Daniel De Leon's coup must have excited both admiration and envy in many a troubled breast at Denver.

THE PERSIAN CONFLICT.

The struggle in Persia resembles that which has for a longer time been proceeding in Russia, in that it is between progress and reaction, between constitutionalism and autocracy. Perhaps it is even more marked in Persia than in Russia, for the autocracy of the Shah has hitherto been at least as absolute as that of the Czar—Lord Curzon likened his tone toward his subjects to that which Darius or Artaxerxes might have employed—while the constitution which has been granted, and which the Persians are trying to establish, is, on the whole, more liberal and advanced than that of Russia. The likeness between the two has been heightened by the organization of massacres and by the dismissal of the parliament and the ordering of new elections.

There is a marked difference between the two cases, however, in this, that, while in Russia the Czar professedly, and we may believe really, favors the cause of progress and constitutionalism, in Persia the Shah is bitterly hostile to it. Of course, Nicholas II might be expected to stand by the system of his own creation. But Mohammed Ali Mirza did not grant the constitution. That act was done by his father, in the last year of his life, and was at the time opposed by the crown prince, although he did sign the document. Now that Mohammed has succeeded to the throne, he does not venture to abrogate the constitution which he swore to maintain, but he improves every opportunity of showing his detestation of it and of making its workings as difficult as possible.

It is a reasonable presumption that he has dissolved the parliament and has ordered elections in the hope that the new body will be more pliant to his will than the old one has shown itself to be. That plan was tried in Russia without noteworthy success, and it may be doubted whether it will succeed better in Persia. The people of the latter country are wide awake and intelligent and are most impatient upon establishing the constitutional system. They have, moreover, the important aid of the mollas or priests, who are particularly influential and who are nearly all earnest constitutionalists. Estimates of Mohammed Ali Mirza differ, some regarding him as a weak prince, and others insisting that he inherits a large part of

his famous grandfather's strength of will. However that may be, it seems scarcely possible that he will succeed in subjecting the nation to his autocracy. The new parliament may be a little different in composition from the old, but it will not assent to abrogation of the constitution.

DEMOCRACY AND EDUCATION.

If, as one report runs, some of the students at the New York University summer school construed Dr. Andrew S. Draper's remarks on the educational situation as a bold attack upon education, the incident affords only another illustration of the very evil which the State Commissioner of Education deprecates. The "undemocratic" view taken by Dr. Draper last Monday was, to be sure, superficially a certain un-American atmosphere. He said:

In foreign countries boys expect to follow their fathers, and are expected to stay in the class where they begin. Here all are encouraged to move out of their class and do a more intellectual kind of work than their fathers did. In other words, our educational system, acting upon our national temperaments, often leads children into mischief. It often encourages them to undertake things for which they are not fitted.

This is no brief against ambition. But it is a wise criticism of the all too prevalent tendency to infer, from the supposed superiority of intellectual labor, the moral necessity of securing an arduous job. This fallacy sends hundreds of young men and women to college, there to be educated beyond their intelligence or—worse yet—away from their gifts. It breeds in school children a scorn of trades and has doubtless hindered the upbuilding of a sensible system of industrial education in this country. It has raised up a host of persons who, without special love or aptitude for the work, gladly teach school at painfully low wages. It has led a society of Boston stenographers to post on the door of a dance hall which they patronize "No Servant Girls Wanted." It is one of the many forces which, to speak in terms of exaggeration, are bringing the country to the pass where there will be a lawyer for every client, a physician for every patient, and a private secretary, book-keeper or office man for every room in every skyscraper.

Instead of attacking democracy Dr. Draper assails the intellectual caste system which, potentially at least, is a menace to the prosperity of the country, if not also to our national institutions.

REVOLUTIONARY.

Hot weather and sleepless nights drive a man to invention, sometimes. So it is not surprising that this protracted period of high temperature has inspired an idea of a house always cool, a breeze in every room. The originator having recently had, like most men, unusual opportunities for studying the revolving fan, and being filled with admiration of its capabilities, was struck with the thought that instead of living in front of one and reinforcing its cooling drafts with other cooling drafts, he would be happier if he could live in one. Why not build a house on the principle of a revolving fan, and then live in the very centre of that aerial commotion which its rotation produces? Happy thought! A breeze in every room and every room in a breeze! Who would not be glad to have had that inspiration on one of these hot days? The very contemplation of it reduces the temperature and makes existence endurable, like a promise of thunder showers in the weather predictions.

As a mental relief from the heat the planning of a rotary house should be almost as effective as giving money to a Peary polar expedition. But on reflection we had rather think about a revolving house than live in one. It reminds us of the Purple Cow—we'd rather see than be one. It is too revolutionary, much too revolutionary. Fancy the difficulty of entering a revolving house, through a revolving door—every one has had a foretaste of the trouble—when revolving something in your mind! Who would think of attempting it? No, it were better far to sit before a revolving fan, an electric button within reach, and revolve a revolving house in mind than to venture into the contraption and participate in the revolution.

CHAMPIONS OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Under the conviction that medical progress would be seriously hampered if experiments on animals should be prohibited, more than a thousand men and women in England have just organized a society the object of which is to make public their side of the case. Its members are not drawn exclusively from the ranks of the medical profession. Many of them come from other departments of activity, and more than a few are reported to be associated with movements for the prevention of cruelty to animals. At the head of the organization is Lord Cromer, the statesman whose eminent administrative service in Egypt covering a quarter of a century, ended last year.

In a letter to the press Lord Cromer refers to the testimony taken a few years ago before the Royal Commission on Vivisection. This, he affirms, shows that the experiments in question "are conducted with proper care, and that the amount of pain or discomfort inflicted is insignificant compared with the great gain to 'knowledge.'" He adds that the "Research Defence Society," the newly formed association, will try to make it clear that those who carry on the investigations under their fellow countrymen. "The campaign of education which it is proposed to conduct has already opened with the publication of two pamphlets. One contains the testimony of Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton before the Royal Commission on Vivisection. The other describes one of the specific instances in which vivisection has led to results of great value. Colonel David Bruce tells the story, and the scene is laid in Malta.

For many years a mysterious fever distressed the British garrison on the island. So great were its ravages that hundreds of officers and soldiers were sent home annually on sick leave. Sanitary improvements did no good, and the search for a cure to the mischief long remained fruitless. At length by experiments on animals a body of experts selected by the royal society determined that the fever was due to microbes secreted in goats' milk, an article largely consumed in Malta. Thereupon the proper steps to check the use of infected milk were taken, and the result was marvellous. In 1905 the number of cases reported was 643. Two years later it was only seven!

The further presentation of facts and arguments by the Research Defence Society will be awaited with lively interest on both sides of the Atlantic. That the practice of vivisection has been attended with casual abuses can hardly be questioned. But such abuses should be prevented, and this is equally beyond doubt. So great an interest has been raised over this one phase of the subject, however, that there has been danger that the real benefits secured would not be recognized. For a long time the public has heard little except criticism of vivisection. It is to be congratulated, therefore, on the opportunity to listen to the other side of the case. The defence has been opened in a particularly dignified, courteous and able manner, which cannot fail to make an excellent impression on fair-minded persons.

LIBERTY VS. LICENSE.

Liberty is a word of such graceful proportions, and its accents fall so harmoniously upon the sensitive eardrums of humanity, that there is a disposition to accept the word at its face value and in its highest sense without any effort to determine if the zeal of the user of that license. The complaint that liberty may be prostituted to base uses is at least as old as the French Revolution, and the disposition to commit crimes in its name does not seem to grow less with the passing of the years. If all human beings were ideally constituted, a condition under which all could enjoy personal liberty would, like other utopian schemes based on a high ideal, meet with universal approval, but so long as the first and last instinct of the individual is self, and most of the intermediate ramifications lead in the same direction, it is necessary for the majority to exercise a little gentle but firm restraint on the minority, for personal liberty, in its perfected sense, may be held to mean the blowing up of tenement houses and wrecking of trains no less than the buying of drinks at a bar on Sunday or the placing of bets at a racetrack.

But if the Personal Liberty League, whose latest achievement has been to champion the racing men in the fight between their interests, or, rather, the gambling interests which have gathered about the racetrack, and a strong public sentiment which demanded the abolition of this impetus to the improvement of the breed of horses, had set out deliberately to make itself ridiculous it could hardly have adopted any means more likely to bring about that result than its action in protesting against the order from the Police Department which resulted in a number of arrests in Prospect Park a few days ago of persons whose ideas of personal liberty led them totally to disregard the rights of the public.

It is said that during the last few days agents of the league have been working in the East Side section of Manhattan, the home of most of the persons arrested in Prospect Park for violation of its rules, seeking to secure signatures to a protest against the police of Brooklyn for the conscientious performance of an unpleasant duty which has been somewhat neglected in the past. If this is the case, and if there is any connection between the individuals engaged in aiding and abetting those who desire to make nuisances of themselves in public parks and deprive respectable persons of their rights in these places and the gentlemen whose antagonism to the Agnew-Hart law has inspired them to make use of the Personal Liberty League and if the organization is to continue its activities along the same lines, it will not be long to alienate from it any sympathy now existing among those who are not disposed to regard as highly criminal the act of guessing with money on the results of a horse race. The Personal Liberty League seems to be getting into bad company.

Colonel "Jim" Guffey wants the Democratic party to understand that in him it has entertained an "angel," but not an angel unawares.

In New York the free and easy delegates to the Socialist Labor convention nominate a candidate for the Presidency. Out in Denver it is the delegates who are shackled and the nominee who remains at large.

In his address on Monday to the teachers Dr. Draper, Commissioner of Education, said:

I think we make a mistake in telling the child that he can be President of the United States. It is not a mistake to tell him that he is eligible. But we do not explain the remoteness of the possibilities. We err in describing the road for reaching distinction.

Dr. Draper might have illustrated his point by a reference to Mr. Bryan. Think what the country might have been spared had an honest, outspoken pedagogue told the young William Jennings just what his chances of becoming President were!

One of New York's many candidates for Vice-President at Denver says that he wants to be nominated so that the newspapers will have to print all his speeches. If there are any friends and well-wishers of the newspaper reading public in the national convention he will not get their votes.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to an observing coin collector, superstitious persons who believe in the "thirteen" hoodoo should have nothing to do with a quarter dollar, for the unlucky thirteen is much in evidence on the coins of that denomination. He has noted that of the face of the coin there are thirteen stars, and if it happens to bear the date 1903 there are thirteen stars above the eagle, thirteen letters in the words "E Pluribus Unum," which appear on the scroll held in the eagle's beak; thirteen horizontal bars on the shield, thirteen arrowheads held in one claw, while the branch held in the other claw has just thirteen leaves, and the letters of the name, "quarter dollar," at the bottom count up thirteen. Some future President, says "The Philadelphia Record," may take it upon himself to alter the design of the coin, but this is not at all likely, for there is good reason for the design embodying thirteen articles so frequently inasmuch as the states which originally composed the Union were thirteen in number.

PREFERENCE.

A chap may have a touring car of sixty horse or so. And scorn to hire a French chauffeur to drive it. Yet, though it be a boundless joy to chauffeur your own machine, Mr. for quiet rest will hire a Right back in the limousine.

PICK-UP.

Chicago recently launched a fireboat which the city proudly believes to be the most up-to-date and best equipped in the world. She is the first floating fire fighter to be propelled by electricity, and is equipped with turbine pumps capable of discharging 4,000 gallons a minute. The nozzles and standpipes will be ranged about the centre of the craft, fourteen feet from the deck. This is to prevent the handicap experienced on the old boats, where the hose connections are on the fore-castle and near the stern, hard to use when reaching a blaze close to the bow. Another innovation is the use of "spuds," or long legs running down to the bottom of the river, such as can be seen at any time on a dredge. By their use the boat can be moored in the middle of the river, while her entrance gives attention exclusively to drowning out a blaze on shore.

"In order to succeed in life," said the experienced person, "you must not be afraid to make enemies. You must be able to do it. And the first thing you would probably advise me to put in some time as a baseball umpire."—Washington Star.

A Berlin paper, quoting "Nature," says that New York is the third German city in the world in point of population. "With its 650,000 Germans it is exceeded in size only by Berlin, which has about 2,000,000, and by Hamburg, which has 720,000. The other large German cities are Munich, 520,000, and Dresden, 500,000." This article was called to the attention of Dr. Maurice Baumfeld, the director of the new German theatre in New York, by a Vienna reporter, who wondered how one theatre could support a demand of so large a population. "Up to this time," said Dr. Baumfeld, "one of our first class theatres has been enough. This may have been partly due to the fact that the young people are not sufficiently interested in the language of their parents, but it was certainly largely owing to the location of the theatre. My house will be in the residence district, where there will be a large German theatre before, and I hope when I come here again I will be able to say to you that one German theatre is no longer sufficient for the third German city in the world."

A smart Irishman was leaning against a post when a funeral procession passed. "Who's dead?" he asked. "A man," answered the Irishman. "But I presume it's the gentleman in the coffin."—"The Bits."

The era of a "clubless cop" has dawned for Chicago. The Toledo idea—advocated by the late Mayor Sam Jones—that policemen do not need to be armed with clubs and revolvers and things of that sort is being tried in Chicago. This applies, however, only to the traffic squad of three hundred and fifty men, who, like New York's crossing guards, really have no use for police heavy artillery.

Hobo-Durin' fer afternoon nap. Willie, you wuz an' all 'er coolin' like a 'fres-mont'-old baby. His Pal—No wonder! I wuz dreamin' I had a job as demonstrator for a brew'ry!—Puck.