Amusements.

AERIAL GARDEN—8:30—The Merry Widow.
ASTOR—8:30—Paid in Full.
BRIGHTON BEACH—Pain's Fireworks.
CASINO—8—The Mimic World.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—The Merry-Go-Round.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland.
DALY'S—8:15—Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—Three Twins.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Folies of 1908.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
NEW YORK—8:30—Mary's Lamb.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	12	2-3	Pianos and Organs	9	8
Automobiles	8	6	Proposals	9	8
Board and Rooms	9	1	Public Notices	11	4
Brooklyn Property to Let	12	6	Public Notices	9	7
Business Chances	9	3	Railroads	9	8
Carpet Cleaning	9	2	Real Estate	12	3-6
Dividend Notices	10	1	Savings Banks	11	5
Dom. Sits. Wanted	9	5-6	School Agencies	11	6
Dressmaking	9	3	Special Notices	7	6
Emp'ment Agencies	9	4	Steamboats	9	6
Excursions	11	6	Summer Resorts	12	4-6
Financial Meetings	10	1	Surrogates' Notices	11	4
Foreclosure Sales	11	6	The Turf	12	3
For Sale	9	8	To Let for Business Purposes	12	3
Furnished Rooms to Let	9	1	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
Help Wanted	9	4	Trust Companies	11	3-4
Instruction	11	6	Typewriters	9	7
Lost Bankbooks	9	7	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	12	4-5
Marriages & Deaths	7	6	Work Wanted	9	5
Ocean Steamers	9	7-8			

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1908.

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.—Honduran rebels, a dispatch from Tegucigalpa says, attacked Choluteca, the action lasting three days; Nicaraguan troops have been ordered to aid the Honduran government. ═ A dispatch from Minister O'Brien, at Asuncion, said that more than five hundred persons were killed or wounded in the fighting, which lasted from July 2 to July 4; the city is quiet. ═ A serious race war is feared at the town of Alacranes, in the province of Matanzas, where a white child was recently murdered by negro wizards. ═ Six persons were killed in a fire in a chemical cleaning company at Budapest.

DOMESTIC.—The Democratic National Convention met in its second session at noon and a demonstration lasting an hour and twenty-eight minutes followed the mention of W. J. Bryan's name; the convention took a recess until 8 p. m., when the committee on credentials reported. ═ The credentials committee of the Denver convention decided against McCarren and Guffey and seated the Sullivan men from Illinois and the Dubois delegation from Idaho. ═ The executive committee of the Republican National Committee, in conference with Mr. Taft at Hot Springs, elected Frank H. Hitchcock chairman, George R. Sheldon treasurer, and Arthur I. Vorys manager of the campaign in Ohio. ═ Fire on the waterfront of East Boston caused a loss of nearly $1,500,000, and probably the death of one person. ═ At a conference of yellow pine lumbermen at St. Louis a committee was appointed to work out the details of a $300,000,000 holding company of timber owners and lumber manufacturers. ═ A heavy drop in temperature gave new energy to the troops at Pine Camp; the field officers completed the ninety-mile test ride. ═ Speculators were reported to be well supplied with tickets to the Denver convention, selling them at $5 to $150 each; Mayor Speer insisted that persons with no tickets be admitted to vacant seats. ═ The Indian agent at Muskogee, Okla., advised Washington that 80 per cent of the malcontents in the Snake Camp are negroes, and that the Indians alone will not cause trouble. ═ A wireless message from the battleship fleet reported the vessels steaming in fine, calm weather on their way to Honolulu.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ═ A raid was made on an alleged poolroom information bureau at Broadway and 39th street. ═ Word was received here from Dover, Me., that Richard Alexander had tried to kill himself. ═ A woman was burned to death and many daring rescues were made at an upper East Side fire. ═ Two safes in the offices of the Diamond Point Pen Company were blown open and robbed. ═ Louis Robinson, a broker, was held on the charge of aiding grand larceny.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 69.

A CONTRAST.

The Cleveland resolutions which Judge Parker originally prepared for introduction at Denver suggested by their emphatic recognition of the conservative qualities in the ex-President's character a parallel between the role of Judge Parker at this convention and that of Mr. Bryan at the last. The resolutions implied that the New Yorker was prepared to lead the hopeless fight of the conservatives to-day, as the Nebraskan led the hopeless cause of the radicals four years ago. But Judge Parker's actual performance falls far short of that of Mr. Bryan.

The "Peerless Leader" made a real fight for his ideas in the convention, conceding nothing except to the force of the numbers against him and compelling the attention and winning the respect of a gathering that was hostile to his policies. As the leader of the minority he made a more striking impression than any other member of the convention of four years ago, so resourceful was his battle against an overwhelming majority, so uncompromising was his adherence to his position, so inexhaustible was his physical endurance; and when he was stricken with illness and yet continued his fight the whole country was impressed by his indomitable determination to keep his party radical and recognized in him the leader of its progressive wing. He did not think it necessary to abate one jot of his ideas because they were temporarily out of fashion in the party. He did not surrender them in advance because the current was setting the other way. Whatever construction is put upon his motives, he led his cause and he produced certain actual results in the convention.

But how different is the position of Judge Parker, whom the original Cleveland resolutions seemed to mark as the leader of the conservatives to-day! He appears to have become suddenly troubled with the old "judicial dignity" which so impaired his effectiveness in 1904. His greatest anxiety seems to be to impress the convention with his regularity. Even his ideas are as regular as he can make them. Mr. Bryan plainly showed the convention of four years ago that he was an unyielding radical, though willing to vote for any kind of Democrat the party should nominate. Judge Parker has no such determination to stand out as an unyielding conservative in a bad year for conservatives, but he seems to desire the party to know that he is so regular that he will be as radical as a conservative can be. His regularity extends beyond the mere casting of his vote.

Judge Parker had an extraordinary opportunity to exhibit that defiance of prevailing sentiment which is sometimes demanded of leaders when the convention asserted itself for a moment and called for him to speak to the Cleveland memorial. He might then have read his original resolutions, which the Bryan machine had determined to suppress, but he used his chance to prove how amenable to discipline he was. The imputation of being refractory lay upon him and he was concerned to show its injustice. It had been advertised in advance that he was a trouble maker and a heretic, and he wanted them all to see that he could take his ideas from Lincoln as well as the best of them. Instead, therefore, of reading his original defiant document he delivered a revised version, which demonstrated that if the Bryan machine had only trusted him he would have offered something as innocuous and meaningless as it had itself produced. As a member of the committee on resolutions, in which capacity Mr. Bryan made his greatest fight four years ago, Judge Parker's power to leave his impress upon the convention appears badly restricted by the way in which Murphy has tied his hands. He goes into the committee with his ideas all written down for him by the Tammany leader, and the position which he must perforce take is not one that will mark him as the party's greatest conservative. He accepted his commission from Murphy in a way that must shatter the illusions of those who once thought they had found in the Democratic party "a man at last," anxiously saving even his friend Mr. Sheehan from the dreadful appearance of irregularity. As Mr. Bryan impressed the party as its greatest radical four years ago Judge Parker must now impress it as its greatest regular. His eyes are supposed to be upon 1912, but candidates do not live by regularity alone.

THE REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN.

The selection of Mr. Frank H. Hitchcock as chairman of the Republican National Committee will give general satisfaction, since it insures a continuation of the methods of campaign management so wisely adopted in 1904. The Republican National Committee under Mr. Cortelyou's chairmanship four years ago recognized the futility of the hurrah and red fire style of campaigning. The country had outgrown the old-fashioned appeal to partisan enthusiasm in which the marching club and the stentorian spellbinder were the chief factors, and the committee quietly dropped the bass drum programme. It gave all its efforts to presenting the issues of the campaign fairly and rationally, appealing to the judgment rather than to the prejudices of the voters. It was thereby enabled to reduce greatly the cost of the canvass, while making it far more dignified and effective.

Mr. Hitchcock was Mr. Cortelyou's chief assistant and is thoroughly committed to the new order of electioneering. He has shown his capacity to do thorough and accurate political work and to accomplish results with ease and certainty. Mr. Taft's canvass for the Presidential nomination, in which he had an important part, broke down at no point, because it was based on a complete understanding of political conditions. The Taft side of every contest at Chicago was prepared with the utmost care and the evidence so arrayed as to be perfectly convincing, while the management of the cases of the anti-Taft contestants, as they themselves confessed, was extremely faulty. Mr. Hitchcock is fully qualified to discharge the duties of a political manager, and his record inspires entire confidence. It is evident also that his selection will cause no friction in Republican councils.

The national committee has taken another wise step in selecting Mr. George R. Sheldon, of this city, for treasurer, and announcing that he will fulfil his duties subject to the publicity law of New York. Mr. Taft is a sincere advocate of publicity for campaign contributions, and the Republican party in this campaign gives notice that it will live up to the strict requirements of the New York statute. Mr. Sheldon was the treasurer of the Republican State Committee in the Hughes campaign and made a complete statement of the contributions he received. He will act in entire harmony with the Republican candidate's well known views on this subject. Will the Democratic party do as well in selecting a treasurer who will bind himself to give complete publicity to all campaign subscriptions?

CASTROITIS.

A correspondent who appears to be peculiarly interested in the defence of Cipriano Castro in this country desires The Tribune to concede that the Dictator was "unquestionably right in "punishing the acknowledged promoters of the "Matos revolution," and wants to know if we regard the conduct of the American State Department toward the New York and Bermudez Company as, in accordance with morals and justice. To both of which requests we promptly and unhesitatingly return an affirmative reply.

In so far as Mr. Castro is the legitimate chief magistrate of Venezuela he is certainly justified in suppressing by proper means rebellions against the government of that state and in punishing the rebels. Seeing that he himself holds office as the result of a successful rebellion, into which he is credibly reported to have entered in order to escape the paying of taxes or to get back some personal property which had been seized by the government because of his non-payment of taxes, he ought to be a pretty expert authority on rebellions. But we are not prepared to concede that he was "unquestionably right" in—as is also credibly reported—practically confiscating the property of Americans in Venezuela whose only offence was that they yielded to pressure and paid blackmail to the rebels as well as to Mr. Castro's own agents. As for the American State Department, it needs no vindication at our or at anybody's hands. But since our correspondent suggests aspersions upon its morals and justice, it may be pertinent to observe in passing that in staunchly and steadfastly championing the rights and interests of American citizens abroad it is, in our opinion, performing one of its most important duties with admirable discretion, fidelity and righteousness.

Coming as it did at about the climax of the recent hot wave, we are charitably inclined to attribute the spirit of our correspondent's communication to an acute attack of what we may call Castroitis, or perhaps to a chronic affliction with that malady specially exacerbated by a La Guayran temperature in New York. The symptoms indeed seem unmistakable. All that surprises us is that he does not display as a legend the memorable words of the illustrious "Restorer" who ranks himself above Bolivar. "Why should I conceal it?" exclaimed he, in an ecstasy of patriotic ardor. "My dream is to "regenerate the republics of the north of South "America by reuniting them in a common de-"fence against the invasion of the barbarians "of Europe and of the other America!" Great man! Great head! Great scheme! Just invite the "barbarians of the other America" into the country to develop its resources and to invest a lot of money there, and then confiscate all their property, including especially their ready money in the bank, and chuck 'em out. Truly, that is superb! Of course, it gets Venezuela on bad terms with most other lands, but what of that? "I am proud of it!" exclaims the great tax dodger of El Tachira. And we poor "barbarians of the other America" are left to wonder if it isn't, after all, just about nip and tuck between Castroitis and bubonic plague.

A CLEVELAND PORTRAIT.

In several states and cities movements are being started for tributes to Grover Cleveland, and doubtless in due time there will be erected more than one suitable memorial of his character and achievements. There is one memorial which we have not seen proposed, but which, though by no means to be suggested as a complete and adequate expression of New York's appreciation of her distinguished son, would be singularly appropriate, and is, indeed, called for by the demands of propriety. That is a good portrait of Mr. Cleveland in the executive chamber of the State Capitol at Albany. Three Governors of New York have become President of the United States. Portraits of two of them look down from the walls of the Governor's room. The portrait of Grover Cleveland should certainly be hung beside those of Martin Van Buren and Theodore Roosevelt. It was in the Governor's office that Mr. Cleveland did the work which made him a national figure, and his admirers should not allow future generations of visitors to that office who see memorials of George Clinton, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, Horatio Seymour, Edwin D. Morgan, John A. Dix and Samuel J. Tilden to forget that Grover Cleveland was one of the statesmen who in the executive chair did service to the Empire State.

The Tribune would be glad to receive and acknowledge subscriptions for this purpose. The sum required would not be large, and individual contributions might appropriately be small and numerous.

THE RESTORERS.

The German Kaiser can scarcely be viewing with perfect composure the storm which the Grand Duke of Baden has raised by his recent order for the restoration of Heidelberg's famous Schloss. His majesty may read in the loud complaints of his polite subjects a protest against a fashion which he himself has just set amid blare of horns and glitter of ancient armor. Two months have not yet passed since the Kaiser celebrated with much pomp the completed restoration of his beautiful old castle at Hohkönigsberg, in lower Alsace. On that occasion there was endless *Schwärmerei* over the romantic idea and its successful execution. But, hardly a decent interval having passed since the gentlemen of German courts clambered out of ancestral armor with a sigh of relief, the oft discussed and now earnestly revived project to repair the Neckar's glorious monument is branded as latter day vandalism. If the Kaiser suspects that the unanimous approval of the Hohkönigsberg was not entirely sincere, he is only human. Nevertheless, the suspicion may be ill founded.

On the question of restoring antiquities the world cannot be sharply divided into two clashing schools of sentimentalists, one yearning to see bygone loveliness with the eye, the other choosing to let each man's imagination do the restoring. Whether a ruin should be made whole or not depends upon the probable fidelity of the restoration, the sentiment attaching to the ruin as a ruin and the intrinsic beauty of the shattered, weather beaten remains, in contrast with a finished, well kept structure. St. Sophia, repaired so as to look as it did when Justinian rebuilt it, would be magnificent; but, with the mark of the Moslem erased, the church might lose half its history and attractiveness. Hohköningsberg revivified does not argue either for or against the restoration of Heidelberg's famed castle. It will be a great pity if, as is already rumored, the Kaiser's success with his Alsatian residence is to send all the German nobility flying after antiquarians and stonemasons. A hundred "*verfallene Schlösser*" may well be made inhabitable, to the great delight of Goethe's shade. But perhaps another score should be, in all their majestic decrepitude, as inviolable as the Colosseum.

COMMUNICATION BY HERTZ WAVES.

With the beginning of the current month an international agreement relative to wireless telegraphy, formulated two or three years ago, went into effect. Nearly all of the governments which participated in the negotiations on the subject have now ratified the convention. The United States has not yet done so, because Congress has hitherto hesitated to act on the recommendations of the Navy Department, but there is reason to believe that the requisite legislation will not long be delayed.

What must be considered the most important regulation proposed at Berlin makes the reciprocal acceptance of messages by ships and coast stations compulsory. At one time it was alleged, possibly with cause, that in certain cases this requirement was impracticable. According to Dr. Erskine-Murray, in "The London Times," no technical difficulty now stands in the way of compliance. The only remaining objections are personal and financial, and, while these ought not to be ruthlessly ignored, they should be made to yield to the demands of the world's commerce. A second regulation, which secures the enforcement of the rule first mentioned, prescribes that no operator shall be employed without a license. Wireless telegraph companies are not likely to forfeit their privileges by refusal to accept messages from their rivals when such a result is certain to follow either carelessness or defiance on their part.

In order to prevent interference two precautions have been adopted. The merchant marine is restricted to the employment of wave lengths of between 300 and 600 metres a second, and wave lengths of between 600 and 1,600 metres are reserved for naval use. A separation of this kind having been effected, it should no longer be possible for a steamship of any of the transatlantic or coast lines to pick up messages dispatched from war vessels, or in any other way to embarrass the naval service. One further measure is essential, however, to insure the largest benefit from the plan here outlined. Merchant steamers and coast stations must resort to tuning, and it is to be presumed that the different naval powers will do so likewise, in their own interest, if not in consequence of the recommendations of the Berlin conference.

With one possible exception, the wisdom and justice of these regulations are so obvious that they deserve universal approval. A much wider liberty of choice in the selection of wave lengths is given to military interests than to peaceful commerce. Whether the provision ought to be left unaltered is a question on both sides of which much can be said. The number of rates of vibration within the limits of 300 and 600 metres which can be utilized without interference has probably not been determined. The thoroughness with which the various tuning systems perform their mission may not yet have reached perfection. It is pretty safe to count on more or less improvement in the future, but to-day, perhaps, a rigid enforcement of the rule might work a hardship. Still, there is a chance for a revision of the agreement after a few years' trial, and it is a great thing to have the principle of governmental control established.

Denver's altitude seems to be working on Representative R. P. Hobson. He "saw things" in his session with the Democratic resolutions committee which are certainly not visible to the naked eye at less than "a mile up."

Says a dispatch from Farmington, Me.:

Attracted by the announcement in the newspapers about a month ago that $500 would be given to any person who was already the possessor of a like amount, more than one thousand persons have addressed letters to C. W. Averill, in this town, who was said in the newspaper dispatches to have fallen heir to $10,000,000 and decided to help those less fortunate.

Either nothing is incredible in America or some persons' credulity is. Take your choice.

Mr. Murphy's adhesion to the Gompers platform is a great blow to the better element who pinned their hopes on him. Of what avail now are the social and political sacrifices of Mayor McClellan? He is "such stuff as dreams are made on." So are Welsh rabbits.

Colonel Watterson's suggestion that the Denver platform angle gently for the negro voter raises the ire of the Democrats in the really Democratic states. Says "The Charleston News and Courier" acridly: "We would far rather "that the Democratic ticket should be defeated "without the negro vote than to be successful "with it."

It would not be natural or homelike if the Missouri delegation to the Democratic National Convention did not have a row on its hands. Senator Stone is fighting for control against ex-Secretary Francis and Governor Folk, and the feud was carried to Denver. The only damage inflicted so far has been verbal. But when it came to dividing the honors, these were found, as usual, reposing in the capacious pocket of Senator Stone.

The stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad have just subscribed to all of the $14,000,000 of additional stock issued by the company. In most cases the stock was paid for in full, although only a 50 per cent instalment was requested. The Denver convention isn't worrying anybody.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The old schloss of Heidelberg, according to recent reports, is to be "restored," by order of the Grand Duke of Baden, despite the protests which have been made by many people in all walks of life. A native of the place showed to an American tourist last year the personal protest which he filed against the scheme some time ago. In it he says, in part: "The schloss is the great attraction of our place and draws people to the Neckar. No doubt it was more beautiful before it was blown up, but fine rooms and great halls would not interest visitors so much as the ruins, and the finest picture gallery would not receive the attention of strangers as much as the ruined deep dungeons, with their grewsome stories. You might just as well take up the zinc floor in the duelling hall and put marble in its place, or remove the antique furniture on which our great men, as students, carved their names, and replace it with modern mahogany. I think of a restored schloss or a modernized Hirsch Gasse as I would of an Egyptian tomb lighted by electricity."

Bocker—Doing wrong is simply following the line of least resistance.

Knocker—Yes, it's as easy as falling off the Decalogue.—Life.

At the eleventh congress of the Skat Association of America, which took place in this city recently, one of the speakers said that the German Emperor was at the head of the list of skat players in his country and the late ex-President Grover Cleveland came first on the list of Americans. As to Mr. Cleveland, there seemed to have been some doubt in the mind of one delegate, who said: "Pinochle is the ex-President's game, and I know that while he lived in Buffalo he met German friends regularly at a kneipe there to play the game. He had pinochle partners even after he became President, and since then has played the game often. But I never heard until now that he was a Wenzel-ritter." In order to settle the dispute, a letter was written to Mr. Cleveland, which had not been answered when the news of his death was published.

IN HOT WEATHER.

Don't eat, don't drink.
Don't work, don't think;
Let worriments be small;
Shun care or strife;
The rule of life
Is scarce to live at all.
—Washington Star.

The London "Evening News," in order to determine the musical taste of the English people, asked its readers to name the musical compositions the performance of which gave them the most pleasure. The answers showed these to be the most popular in the order named: The overture to "Tannhäuser," the overture to "William Tell," Tschaikowski's "1812," Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite," Thomas's "Mignon Gavotte," "The Mikado," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Tiffold Knutt—Wot are ye cross about?

Wareham Long (in a high state of indignation)—The woman in that house acrost the way insulted me! I asked her if she had any old clothin' to give a pore man, an' she offered me a bathin' suit!—Chicago Tribune.

In answer to an inquiry a German paper says: "The first 'Baedeker' was published at Coblenz, on the Rhine, in 1839. Baedeker was born at Essen in 1801, and was by occupation a bookseller. There had been tourist guides before his. 'A Guide Through Belgium' made its appearance; in fact, the advertisement of John Murray to the effect that 'from St. Petersburg to Seville and from Ostend to Constantinople, there is not a hotelkeeper who does not grow pale at the mention of the name Murray,' induced Baedeker to enter the field. He said that there was a demand for such a work and he wanted to make the ciceroni, Lohnbediente, or commissionaires, as the professional guides were known in the various countries, useless. He was a modest man, and probably never thought that in seventy years his name would be so well known in all parts of the globe."

Tess—That was Mr. Newcome who was sitting next to you on the hotel piazza this evening. What did you think of him?

Jess—It was so dark I couldn't see him, but I'm sure he's homely.

Tess—Yes, but how did you know?

Jess—I heard him remark several times that "handsome is as handsome does."—Philadelphia Press.

A recent opinion by Attorney General Malone, of Massachusetts is of interest to cities and towns that have adopted the plan of oiling highways to keep down the dust. Mr. Malone holds that there is no liability on the part of the authorities for damages resulting from the use of oil and tar on roads. His reasoning is that there is no more ground for holding a town or city responsible for injury to clothing or vehicles by oil than there is for assessing damages when somebody is spattered with mud. Among nearby places that have taken to employing oil on highways is Yonkers, where the splendid macadam in North Broadway has been heavily sprinkled with crude petroleum, much to the satisfaction of residents and motor enthusiasts.

The Boy (fervently)—You are the first and only girl I ever loved, Ethel.

She—Ah, what lots of fun you have ahead of you, Freddy!—London Opinion.

WHO GUFFEY IS.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

James McClurg Guffey, who is beating the tomtoms in the anti-Bryan conflict, is a political warrior whose onslaught even the "peerless leader" of the Democratic hosts can neither ignore nor disdain. With Guffey fighting is a hobby, a recreation from the placidity and somnolence of a business life—in which he has gathered some $5,000,000 or more—and at intervals he yearns for a foeman capable of giving and receiving lusty blows, even as another invader of his ancestor's domains once panted for grips with one Rhoderick Dhu.

The fact that some sixty-nine years have whitened the long locks and bleached the brigandish mustache of Guffey has not cooled his fighting blood or lessened his ardor for battle. He has felt the sting of defeat, as he has grasped the palm of victory, but to the Pennsylvanian it has been the joy of the fight, not the result, that made it worth while.

For twenty years he has been a Democratic leader in the state which his ancestors helped wrest from its Indian holders. William Guffey, a Lanarkshire Scotchman, accompanied the Forbes expedition which captured Fort Duquesne in 1758, and in his old age became one of the first permanent white settlers on the Loyalhanna Creek, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

Marrying the sister of a Scotch companion of the Indian wars, William Guffey established the line of the Pennsylvania Guffeys, who are still the largest holders of real estate in the surrounding counties and whose members are listed in the leading families of the state.

The family name, but not the fortune, descended to James Guffey, who went out and garnered the wealth he felt requisite to the dignity of the Guffeys. To-day he is the largest individual oil producer in the United States, owns mines in Idaho, Montana and Colorado, and his business interests are scattered through a score of states.

In business life Mr. Guffey, who has added the honorary title of "colonel" to his other holdings, has been a whirlwind of energy, industry, diplomacy, originality and persistency. His combative traits have been reserved for his pet avocation—politics.

CURE WORSE THAN THE DISEASE.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"On these hot days I make the men shut down every window and turn on the steam heat," said the owner of a big factory yesterday. "I know that sounds like a crazy man's act, but it is the only thing to do. Working away as they are, almost stripped, the draft from open windows does the men more harm than good. The thing that makes them feel the heat is not so much the soaring of the mercury as that of the humidity. Ninety-nine out of every hundred prostrations are caused by the humidity. By shutting the windows to keep out the moist air, and by turning on the steam heat, I thoroughly dry that which is already inside. The temperature is driven five to ten degrees higher by this means, but the consequent diminution of humidity more than counteracts this. Before I caught on to this scheme I used to have employes prostrated almost every day through the summer months, and on very hot days I had to shut down altogether. Now the men work on the hottest days, and not one has been prostrated yet this year. I know it sounds crazy, but you just try it and you'll be surprised at the result."

A LIVE SCARECROW.

From The Kennebec Journal.

Fred Small, on his farm in Swanville, has a very successful method of scaring crows from his cornfield, having a bantam rooster in a wire cage, with nest attached, and as everybody knows the cockerel is a very early riser, and starts in crowing at once, which keeps the crows from interfering with the corn.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Charles Lanier, Miss Helen and Miss Kate Brice, Miss Jennie Crocker, J. Hampden Robb and Miss Robb are among those due to arrive here to-day from England on board the Adriatic. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, as well as Mrs. James A. Burden and Mrs. Griswold Gray, are expected here next week from abroad.

Baroness Halkett, who had been staying at the Anson Phelps Stokes place on the Upper St. Regis, has gone to Ampersand, where she has rented a cottage for the summer.

Richard T. Wilson is staying at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach, where he is frequently visited by his daughter, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., and by his son, Richard T. Wilson, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps have left their place at Hempstead and have gone to Newport for the season, where they are occupying the villa of Mrs. Phipps's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phipps are likewise at Newport, where they have rented Gray Crag for the summer.

Miss Helen Gould has left town for her summer home at Roxbury, Delaware County, where she is entertaining a house party.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Forbes McCreery, who have just returned from abroad, will spend the summer at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and Miss Marjorie Gould are at Aix-les-Bains, staying at the Hotel Bernasçon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., are at Dinard, at the Hotel Royal.

Mrs. Ronalds, accompanied by Mrs. J. Wadsworth Ritchie, are booked to sail at the end of this month for New York.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup has arrived in England from the Continent. She will spend part of the summer at Eastbourne, and will not return to this country until September.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Twombly, who are now at Spring Lake, N. J., will leave there next week for the White Mountains.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., July 8.—Cool weather promoted driving, and the avenues were filled with traps this afternoon. There has been a fall of over 20 degrees in temperature since yesterday. There are grate fires in the hill resort hotels to-night.

A meeting of the Lenox Horse Show Association has been called for Saturday at noon at the Lenox Club. This meeting will decide if a show shall be held this year. Because of the use of the Sloane property for building the Lee Pleasure Park has been talked of as a possible show ground.

Mrs. William B. Brown, Mrs. W. H. Pomeroy, Malcolm Faile and Charles V. Faile, of New York, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace T. Foote, Mrs. Charles St. Clair Pelton, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sherman and Mr. and Mrs. James Smythe, of Fort Henry, N. Y., have also arrived.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, who were called to New York by the illness of Mrs. Hornblower's brother, are expected to return to the Hotel Aspinwall to-morrow.

Charles G. Thompson and the Misses Thompson, who have been in Lenox for several months, will go to Scarboro-on-the-Hudson to-morrow.

Mrs. Daniel S. Torrence and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Hadden, jr., are to sail for Europe on the 14th for two months on the Continent. They will return to Curtis's Hotel in September.

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson entertained at dinner to-night at Wynstay cottage for her guest, Mrs. William O. Baker, of Haverhill.

Miss Goodman gave a luncheon at Yokun cottage this afternoon.

Hamilton Fish Kean has gone to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chapman and E. P. Scott left here to-day for Magnolia, Mass.

Senator W. Murray Crane has returned to Dalton from his conference with Mr. Taft at Hot Springs, Va.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., July 8.—A large number of the Newport summer residents attended the lawn fête that was given this afternoon at Oakland Farm, the Portsmouth home of Alfred G. Vanderbilt, for the benefit of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, of Portsmouth. Hundreds of townspeople as well as those from the country towns attended, for in reality the farm was on exhibition. Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt presided over booths, as did Mrs. Joseph Harriman, Mrs. James B. Haggin and Miss Laura Swan, while others of the summer colony helped out with contributions.

It is understood in Newport that there is to be an effort to re-establish coaching among the summer residents. There are, or will be, several well known four-in-hand whips in Newport during the summer. They include Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Colonel DeLancey Kane, William H. Maher, Paul A. Andrews, Robert L. Gerry and William Watts Sherman.

The only afternoon entertainment here to-day was a luncheon party given by Mrs. William Grosvenor. She took her guests to the fête after luncheon.

The Outer Fountain Club will have its first meeting on Sunday afternoon at the Clambake Club.

James De Wolf has returned from his visit abroad.

Stanley Mortimer is expected to reach Newport from Europe about August 1.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coogan arrived at their summer home, Whitehall, to-day for the remainder of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, who have been at their East Greenwich home, are expected in Newport this week.

Mrs. Steele and George Pollock, of New York, are the guests of Mrs. Seth Barton French.

Major E. G. Curley returned from New York to-day.

Elisha Dyer and Lispenard Stewart, who went to New York to attend the funeral of William B. Leeds, have returned to Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. James Laurens Van Alen, Homer Boyer, Arthur A. Gammell, Mrs. H. M. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Joseph Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Patten, Mrs. Eugene Hale, jr., Mrs. C. H. Berryman and Mrs. Bradford Norman were registered at the Newport Golf Club to-day.

Oliver Hazard Perry is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Huntington for a few days.

Eugene S. Reynal, of New York, has taken the Rooney cottage, in Rhode Island avenue, for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jones Wagstaff have returned from an outing trip.

Mrs. J. B. King, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. Charles M. Bull.

George Murray, William G. Roelker and Egerton L. Winthrop returned from New York this evening.

F. H. Baldwin and Charles M. Robinson, of New York, have arrived at the Muenchinger King cottage for the season.

Mrs. William Greenough is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Whitney Warren, while Mr. Greenough is in Chicago.

Magistrate Peter Barlow, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer.

RIGHTEOUSNESS IN POLITICS.

The Rev. Dr. Mills Highly Praises the Work of President Roosevelt.

Edinburgh, July 8.—The Rev. Dr. Mills, of Chicago, speaking at to-day's session of the International Congregational Convention on the bearing of New Testament ethics on the family and economic relations, referred to what he designated as the "work of America's greatest preacher, who for seven years has used the White House in the spirit of the oldtime prophets to apply the moral law to the great American corporation. The practical result of this teaching is a revival of the sense of ethical responsibility so deep that neither of the great political parties dares nominate a man for the Presidency who is not known to be a teacher of righteousness."

In the course of a discussion the Rev. Dr. Brown, of California, said that he had seen more drunkenness in Edinburgh in a single day than in a whole month in "wicked San Francisco."

THE PRESIDENT'S GUESTS.

Oyster Bay, July 8.—The President to-day entertained at luncheon Dr. Lyman Abbott and his sons, Lawrence and Ernest; Henry B. Needham, Mark Sullivan, of "Collier's," and Granville R. Fortescue, a cousin of the President, attached to the rural guards in Cuba.

GUESTS AT DORCHESTER HOUSE.

London, July 8.—Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner at Dorchester House this evening, the guests including the French and Spanish ambassadors, Lord and Lady Lansdowne, Senator and Miss Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and J. P. Morgan.

ENGLISH SCHOOL CELEBRATES FOURTH.

London, July 8.—The pupils of the John Bright Memorial School, at Llandudno, Wales, had a holiday on the Fourth of July. This was in accordance with the decision of the school trustees, and was in commemoration of the dedication of the school last September by Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador. It is the first time the American holiday has been recognized by an English school.

After Mr. Reid delivered the dedication address last autumn the boys of the school celebrated the occasion by hanging the ambassador's portrait in their main assembly room and preparing an address to the ambassador, in which they said he had taught them to regard the Americans as kinsmen.

THE VANDERBILTS LEAVE BILTMORE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Asheville, N. C., July 8.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt and their daughter Cornelia and a party of friends left Biltmore to-day for New York. Mr. Vanderbilt and family will sail for Europe this month, and expect to be away for almost a year.

PROFESSOR WEDS WEALTHY DEAF MUTE

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, July 8.—Miss Mary Josephine Crane, daughter of Charles R. Crane, millionaire from manufacturer, was married to Professor H. C. Bradley, of the University of Wisconsin, to-day. Miss Crane has been deaf and dumb since birth.

JOHN BARRETT ILL IN DENVER.

Denver, July 8.—John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of American Republics, is ill at the home of John W. Springer, in this city, suffering from a cold. A report that he is threatened with typhoid is denied. He came here to attend the Democratic National Convention.

AWAIT REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS'S BODY.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Edgewater Park, N. J., July 8.—The body of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, who died from apoplexy in California on July 3, is expected to arrive here on Friday on its way to Newport, R. I., where it will be buried. Mrs. B. J. Thomas, the admiral's mother, has arrivel at her home here.

FUNERAL OF W. B. LEEDS.

The funeral of William B. Leeds, the former president of the Tin Plate Trust and for many years prominently identified with the Rock Island Railway interests, whose death occurred on June 23 at the Hotel Ritz, Paris, was held yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 987 Fifth avenue. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, of St. Thomas's Church, assisted by the Rev. S. C. Hughes, of Trinity Church, Newport, R. I. The pallbearers were D. G. Reid, E. R. Bacon, Elisha Dyer, Sidney J. Smith, Pembroke Jones, Lispenard Stewart, H. I. Miller, L. F. Loree, James D. W. Cutting and George L. Rives.

BISHOP POTTER STILL GAINING.

Slight but Steady Improvement Encourages Physicians.

Cooperstown, N. Y., July 8.—Bishop Potter had a good day to-day. His physicians continue to feel encouraged at his steady though slight improvement each day.

ROBERT EDESON MARRIED.

Boston, July 8.—Robert Edeson and Miss George Eliot Porter, daughter of Linn Boyd Porter, and formerly the wife of Charles Mackay, were married to-day at the home of the bride in Brookline. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. O. P. Gifford. They will make their home at Sag Harbor, Long Island.

SUMMER SCHOOL ENROLMENT LARGE.

Miss Whitney, in charge of the vacation schools and playgrounds, said y