Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Accountants	4	1	5
Amusements	4	3	5-6
Apartments to Let	1	10	5-6
Antiques	1	11	7
Auctioneers	1	11	7
Automobiles	1	9	6
Brooklyn Advertisements	5	6	4-6
Business Chances	1	11	2
Carpet Cleaning	1	11	7
City Hotels	4	7	4
Country Board	1	12	6
Dividend Notices	4	6	6
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	11	4-6
Dressmaking	1	11	2
Drygoods	4	1	4-7
Drygoods	5	1	1-8
Employment Agencies	1	11	5-6
Excursions	4	7	6
European Advertisements	5	7	6
Financial Meetings	4	6	6
For Sale	1	11	3
Foreign Resorts	5	7	6
Furnished Rooms to Let	1	11	1
Furniture	4	1	4-5
Help Wanted	1	11	3
Instruction	4	7	5
Instruction	1	12	5-6
Law Schools	4	7	4
Lost Bankbooks	1	11	1
Machinery	1	11	1
Marriages and Deaths	1	7	6
Miscellaneous	1	11	1-3
Mortgage Loans	1	11	1
Musical	4	3	6
Ocean Steamers	1	11	8
Opticians	4	1	4
Pianos and Organs	1	11	1
Proposals	4	7	6
Railroads	1	11	8
Real Estate	1	10	5-6
Real Estate	1	11	1-3
Restaurants	4	1	2
School Agencies	4	7	4
Special Notices	1	7	6
Steamboats	1	11	7
Storage	1	11	1
Summer Resorts	1	12	4-6
To Whom It May Concern	4	7	6
To Let for Business Purposes	1	11	1
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	7	6
Typewriters	1	11	8
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	10	5-6
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	11	3
Umbrellas	1	11	2
Work Wanted	1	11	3-4

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 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.—Wilbur Wright in his aeroplane covered three kilometres in 1 minute and 46 seconds at Le Mans, having apparently perfect control of the machine. ═══ The battleship fleet anchored in the harbor of Auckland at 8:40 o'clock this morning. ═══ Four men were killed, fourteen were seriously injured and seventy are missing following the collapse of a factory at Szegedin, Hungary. ═══ General William Booth, head of the Salvation Army, sailed from London for a three months' stay in South Africa. ═══ Messrs. Gatti-Casazza, Dippel and Kahn met at Carlsbad and adopted a plan to foster musical culture throughout the United States under the influence of the Metropolitan Opera. ═══ Emperor William gave $2,500 to the fund to enable Count Zeppelin to construct another airship.

DOMESTIC.—William H. Taft attended the Greenbrier Valley Horse Show and held a reception in the parlors of the Greenbrier, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. ═══ The funeral of the late Senator William B. Allison was held at Dubuque, Iowa. ═══ The Baldwin dirigible balloon was accepted by the board of army officers as far as construction is concerned; official trials for speed and endurance will be held on Monday. ═══ Congressman Bartholdt declared that he saw no chance for Bryan to carry Missouri. ═══ Harry K. Thaw issued a statement on his bankruptcy petition at Poughkeepsie and impugned the veracity of the woman who discredited Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's story told on the witness stand. ═══ Edward M. Sicard, a Buffalo lawyer, was instantly killed by a collision between an automobile and a trolley car in Buffalo, and two others were injured. ═══ It was said at Syracuse that there was a strong movement among the Prohibitionists of the state to nominate Governor Hughes for Governor. ═══ Superintendent Williams gave out a statement at Albany showing that the resources of the state's savings banks had increased in the last year to $1,516,505,210. ═══ The New York Central paid an annual corporation tax of $141,652, showing gross earnings of more than $70,000,000 for the last year. ═══ An automobile ran into a wagon at Newport and four persons were injured. ═══ Receivers were appointed for the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company, Limited, in Minneapolis.

CITY.—Stocks were strong. ═══ Elmer Dover resigned the secretaryship of the Republican National Committee and was succeeded by William Hayward. ═══ It was learned that several movements were being discussed to crystallize the sentiment here in favor of the renomination of Governor Hughes. ═══ Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for President, challenged President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to debate the question of the anti-injunction plank in the Democratic platform. ═══ Superintendent Kelsey ordered another examination of the Provident Life by his department. ═══ Receiver Hanna, of the National Bank of North America, received instructions from the Controller of the Currency to refuse the funds offered by the Assets Realization Company and proceed with the liquidation.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 66.

"NEW IDEA" RESULTS.

An inspiring revelation of the effects of the "New Idea" movement in New Jersey politics, even upon those who have not associated themselves with it and are not supposed to be in sympathy with it, is to be perceived in the present campaign for the Republican Senatorial nomination in Essex County. Senator Colby, the "New Idea" leader, is a candidate for the renomination which he has well earned and to which he would seem to be entitled by precedent. The "Regulars" have, however, put Thomas L. Raymond forward as a rival, and that gentleman has now made public a declaration of principles and pledge of policies as a basis for his appeal for support at the primaries.

It might fairly be set down to the credit of the "New Idea" movement that so excellent a man as Mr. Raymond has been named by the "Regulars" as their candidate for the nomination. In the old days, before the establishment of open primaries, the "machine" did not always select candidates of so high ability and character. To the same cause is to be attributed the making of so specific and straightforward a declaration of principles and intentions. Time was when the rank and file of the party were compelled to vote not only for a candidate in whose selection they had had no voice, but also of whose attitude upon important issues they were not permitted to know anything save that the "boss" said that he was "all right."

Another effect of the "New Idea" campaign may be perceived in the tenor and purport of Mr. Raymond's statement. He declares himself unequivocally in favor of the maintenance and enforcement of the existing excise—the "Bishops' "—law, in a county in which the "machine" was formerly inclined to oppose such legislation. He pledges himself to vote for a public utilities bill containing, if necessary, a rate-making clause. He has received and will receive no contributions to his campaign fund from corporations or individuals who might profit from his legislative action, and he pledges himself if elected to discharge his duties to the people "absolutely free from obligations to advance any special interests."

We might wish that Mr. Raymond had spoken with similar freedom and frankness upon some other important issues which he left unmentioned, and we might disagree with him in some of the views which he expresses. But, on the whole, his candidacy and his platform are to be regarded as a vast improvement upon some of those which may be recalled from the days before the "New Idea" arose, and they constitute in themselves an impressive tribute to the candidate whom Mr. Raymond is opposing. He is opposing the "New Idea" candidate, but he is doing so by adopting a large part of the "New Idea" platform, and it may be that the voters will decide to vote for the "New Idea" candidate on the whole platform, instead of the "Regular" on a part of it.

THE MESSAGE FROM LAMBETH.

The results of the Pan-Anglican Congress and of the Lambeth Conference—two distinct though sympathetic bodies—are of more interest to Americans generally than those of most other ecclesiastical gatherings abroad have been. That is partly because of the exceptionally catholic composition of the first mentioned assemblage and partly because of the prominent and influential part which was taken by American delegates in both of the conventions. To this latter fact gratifying witness is borne by the Bishop of Albany in his interesting special cable letter which was published in yesterday's Tribune. It may be added that American interest is the more general in these doings of the Episcopal Church because of the marked tendency in recent years, and especially in the last year, to make less formidable the barriers of partition between it and its fellow denominations and to cultivate a spirit and also a practice of Christian if not of Church unity. The constantly increasing community of interests among the churches makes in a constantly increasing degree the concerns of one the concerns of all.

A press dispatch cites as of special interest to Americans the passage in the Lambeth encyclical which relates to racial and social distinctions in the churches, and we are inclined to think that it does not exaggerate its significance. The letter of the bishops distinctly condemns the organization in the same community of separate churches on the basis of race or color as a practice inconsistent with the vital and essential principle of the unity of the Christian Church. From that declaration it would seem to be difficult, if not impossible, to dissent, at any rate on textual and doctrinal grounds. Nothing seems more clear than the New Testament teaching of unity and equality among all men in spiritual affairs. Yet it seems equally certain that practically, on social or other grounds, there is widespread opposition to such disregard of racial distinctions, and that it exists on both sides of the line of demarcation. It is quite true that racial discrimination is not prescribed or authorized in the creeds or rules of order of the churches. It is also true that in many it is not practised. In some large and "fashionable" churches in this city—and, of course, far more numerously in country churches—Caucasian and Ethiopian and Mongolian worshippers sit side by side and receive the sacraments side by side without the least distinction. But in many churches there is an unwritten law which practically excludes non-Caucasians, and among worshippers of African origin there is a pretty general preference for churches of their own rather than for mingling with their white fellow Christians. Yet the bishops' encyclical appears to condemn such separation even when it is done through the desire of both parties. It is not made known how the American delegates voted on this matter, or whether, indeed, there were any dissenting votes. But we can imagine that a general application of the principle enunciated throughout the Christian churches of America would provoke controversy, though perhaps more in some other denominations than in the Protestant Episcopal.

The declarations of the bishops concerning social and domestic relations and interests will also command much attention here, and in some particulars will arouse controversy. Even those who may not agree with them will welcome them as an assurance of the alert interest of the Church in the issues of the day. It was inevitable and desirable that the bishops should reaffirm the necessity of faith in the historical statements of the creed, but it was inspiring to find them with no less earnestness and at much greater length emphasizing the necessity of the Church's active sympathy with efforts to establish justice among all men and to elevate common standards of human living. Academic and ecclesiastical as it was, the Lambeth Conference was an intensely practical and humanitarian body, worthy to command the respect and confidence of believers of all creeds.

THE EXPLOITATION OF SPORTS.

A somewhat austere and doubtless to many an unwelcome recessional from the Olympic games has been sounded by Dr. Edmond Warre, the veteran Etonian. In his college and university days he was himself a champion athlete, a member of the Oxford 'varsity crew for three years, and for one year president of the Oxford University Boat Club; ever since he has retained a fondness for sports, and during his forty-five years at Eton—twenty-four as assistant master and twenty-one as head master—that college amply sustained its ancient fame for athletic prowess. He must be regarded, therefore, as by no means unsympathetic toward legitimate sports, and his criticisms of present practice, however severe, must be received as those of a candid friend.

The "Olympic agony," as he calls the recent performances at Shepherd's Bush, is to his mind typical of the spirit of the age, which hungers after display, advertisement and exhibition. Even exhibitions are becoming intrinsically competitive within themselves, and the epoch is feverish with record making and record breaking. Play has become hard work and pleasure toil. Sports and pastimes are with few exceptions no longer joyous recreations, but a serious business, largely permeated with professionalism and exploited into great public spectacles. Games are played not so much for the pleasure of them as for self-advertisement and personal distinction, if not for sordid profit, while the interest of the multitudes who witness them centres not so much on the skill of the players and the goodness of the games as on the money which is wagered on the issue. Such exploitation of sport and such perversion of it from its true intent he looks upon with apprehension, as likely to be neither wholesome nor elevating in their effect, socially or individually, upon the national life.

These views of Dr. Warre accord closely with those which have been on various occasions expressed in this place, particularly in connection with the football controversy of a couple of years ago. We have applied them, however, chiefly, if not entirely, to collegiate and university sports, and it seems probable that Dr. Warre also, either consciously or unconsciously, had that application in mind. There can be no doubt that he is right in attributing the over-exploitation of sports to the spirit of the age, and so far as it is productive of abuse we must regret the prevalence of that spirit, though we are not prepared to admit that it is altogether evil or undesirable, or that it is at all confined to the present age. The size of ancient amphitheatres of which ruins remain indicates that contests, whether cruel or humane, were witnessed by enormous throngs, and of these by no means the least were the multitudes which beheld the Olympic games of classic days in Elis.

The spectacular element in college games is to be deprecated, because in the very nature of the case those games differ radically from those outside of academic life. It is to be deprecated in other games and sports, so far as it impairs legitimate interest in the sports for their own sake or tends to lessen fairness of competition and judgment and cordial good fellowship among the contestants and their partisans. But we should not wish to have a yacht race sailed on an otherwise deserted sea or past untenanted shores, or to have a match at baseball or cricket played in a vast solitude save for the players themselves and their official attendants. The presence of sympathetic and appreciative spectators is indeed substantially essential to the best development, to the full enjoyment and to the highest ethical profit of sports, and the real question in the reform of abuses is not how to get rid of the spectators but how to keep them imbued with the same unsordid, generous and joyous spirit of loving the sport for the sport's sake that is deemed essential in the contestants themselves.

INVESTIGATING THE FAIRIES.

A fine development of the age's characteristic spirit of inquiry was manifested the other evening in Passaic, N. J., at a meeting of the local Board of Education. A list of books for use in the schools was submitted by the city superintendent for the approval of the board. Hitherto it has been customary for the lists to be approved without question, the laymen of the board modestly deferring to the superior professional discretion of the superintendent. But on this occasion it was not so. Imbued with investigating and reforming zeal, a vigilant member scanned the list with more than a perfunctory glance, and beheld thereon to his astonishment and horror the names of Andersen's and Grimm's "Fairy Tales," "Rhymes for Beginners," containing some of Mother Goose's Melodies; an edition of the "Ballad of Robin Hood" and "The Last of the Mohicans." Without a moment's hesitation "he seen his duty and he done it." He protested against the purchase and use of such works, when copies of the multiplication table and the Constitution of the United States might be got instead, and he moved that they be cut out of the list, pending an investigation.

The plan and scope of the proposed investigation were not fully disclosed, but they are readily to be imagined. The agenda would have included the following suggestive heads:

Were there really ever any such persons as fairies, and, if so, when did they become extinct in Passaic, N. J.?

Of what variety of bean was Jack's beanstalk, and why isn't it sent out by Congress in the free seed distribution?

Did the cow really jump over the moon? (Answer to be accompanied with diagram of route and record of all attempts, successful or unsuccessful.)

Why did the crow crow?

Was Robin Hood really the Earl of Huntington, and if not, why?

Was Uncas a good Indian until he was dead? Why is a mouse when it spins?

The pertinence of these and similar questions to the intellectual welfare of the primary scholars in the public schools of Passaic, N. J., is obvious, and we must deeply regret that the majority of the board, with a strange and shocking disregard of public duty, declined to support the motion for exclusion of the challenged books pending an investigation. The lamentable result is that for at least another year the tender youth of Passaic will continue to be deceived, deluded and seduced with tales the scientific accuracy of which has not been convincingly determined. The elementary reading classes will still try their 'prentice tongues on "Mary had a little lamb" instead of "No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed." And we shall not be surprised if some benighted parents in Passaic, infected with the same intellectual heresies, when their little ones beg "Tell me a 'tory!" continue to respond with "Once upon a time there was a beautiful princess," etc., instead of seriously and profitably replying, "My child, three times eleven is thirty-three, and the square of the hypothenuse is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides of a right angled triangle!"

CHILI'S CURRENCY TROUBLES.

An unfortunate hitch appears to have occurred in Chili's work of reforming her currency system. Some time ago a law was enacted providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1910, on the basis of 18 pence sterling, or 36.5 cents American, in gold, to the dollar, or peso, in Chilian paper. It was confidently expected that the law would be executed, and it may be. But it is decidedly ominous that there has just been passed a new bill providing that the resumption of specie payments, or the conversion of the paper currency, shall not take place until the international rate of exchange shall for six months have averaged at least as high as 17⅝ pence sterling for the peso. It may be that such an average will be attained for six months before the beginning of 1910, but there is grave reason for doubting it, with the rate of exchange nowadays ranging from only 7 to 10 pence.

The Chilian government has nominally a gold reserve amounting to 12 pence sterling against every paper peso. On the face of the case, then, it might, as some have suggested, enact a law for the immediate redemption of the paper money at 12 pence the peso. Though that would be a low rate of redemption, it might be regarded as preferable to indefinite waiting for the government to become able to do better. But the unfortunate circumstance is that the reserve is not now available. It is all held by a German bank at Berlin, and that bank is involved with the Chilian government in a serious dispute over the affairs of the Arica-La Paz Railroad and will not give up the money until that dispute is settled. The inference is drawn by some shrewd observers that the postponement of the conversion of paper currency into gold until after six months of high exchange really means that the whole business is to be shelved until the dispute mentioned is settled and Chili is able to get hold of her gold reserve.

It is particularly regrettable that her finances should thus be under a cloud, for in all other respects Chili is a prosperous and progressive country, of whose solvency there should never be a shadow of doubt. Her revenues are ample, her commerce is large and profitable and her debt is not excessive. She is one of the countries that will greatly profit from the opening of the Panama Canal, which will shorten by two thousand miles, or 18 per cent, the distance to England, which country now has 40 per cent of her commerce, and by 4,200 miles, or 50 per cent, the distance to New York. The opening of the canal will probably mean a great increase of American trade, which now amounts to less than 12 per cent of Chili's commerce, and it would be auspicious if by that time the currency of the Andean republic could be placed upon a stable basis.

PROJECTILES FROM AIRSHIPS.

Whatever may be the outcome of the elaborate series of airship tests for which the United States Signal Corps has made arrangements, this much is certain—if other countries are to employ self-propelled balloons or aeroplanes for military purposes America should too. Which type of airship will turn out to be the most serviceable, how big such craft should be and how fast are questions yet to be answered, but in aeronautic equipment the same policy should be adopted as in providing warships. Inasmuch as several European powers evince faith in the utility of the dirigible balloon for military service, the United States might have occasion for self-reproach some day if it failed to secure vehicles capable of performing the same functions.

For precisely what uses airships will finally be found available by the American army has been until recently, and perhaps is still, uncertain. Reconnoissance alone would be immensely facilitated with such craft. Perhaps it will be entirely feasible and desirable, moreover, to employ them for more aggressive operations. At the last international peace congress an attempt was made to re-establish an old agreement prohibiting the dropping of torpedoes from balloons. The United States supported the proposition, and the Senate formally ratified the declaration of this country's assent, but a peculiar situation has developed. The American government is pledged to refrain from the use of aerial projectiles only against those nations which have assumed the same obligation, and only in case they are not joined by allies not committed to the policy. It now turns out that England and Austria-Hungary are the only important European powers which signed the clause containing this restriction. Against other nations the United States is at liberty to employ the proscribed method of warfare, and it might do so even against the two just specified should they co-operate with a power not pledged to abstinence. The ordnance officers of the War Department have already shown a recognition of the responsibility which rests upon them in view of this absence of a complete agreement on this subject, and the activity of the chief signal officer indicates that he is fully alert to his duty. When Congress meets again much more information will be at its disposal than it had last winter. Before the next session experiments in this country and Europe will have thrown much new light on military aeronautics, so that the national legislature can hardly err in making reasonable provision for airships.

It can do no harm to note that Count Zeppelin's truly amazing achievements have had military objects only in view, and have been stimulated by the German Emperor through pecuniary pledges and expressions of eager interest. The Kaiser may possibly overestimate the advantages of dirigible balloons capable of flying twenty-four hours consecutively, but his indisputable military intelligence lends to his opinions regarding military methods no little significance.

The generous response to appeals for pecuniary aid for Count Zeppelin is another striking proof of the growth of public confidence in the future practicability of aerial navigation.

Antonio Starraba, Marquis di Rudini, had a somewhat stormy career, and for a brief time was *persona non grata* to the United States. But he was a true patriot and deserves Italy's grateful remembrance, while as one of the most zealous and daring and one of the latest survivors of Garibaldi's famous red-shirted band he is entitled to a passing tribute from the world.

Those Japanese have some queer notions, to be sure! There is Viscount Sone, the president of the horse breeding office of the government, denouncing pari-mutuel betting at races as injurious to social order. In the name of "Pat" McCarren, what is the good of a horse breeding office if the breed cannot be improved by betting?

Turkey is certainly getting on in the approved wild Western way, when a court chamberlain threatened with arrest for "grafting" barricades himself in his house and fires at the police with a rifle from an upper window. Jesse James himself could not have been more up to date than that.

"The Chicago Daily News" in a scintillating moment remarks:

> Great hopes are entertained for the success of the flying machines to be tested by the army. It is confidently predicted that some of them will be pippins, though one of the most promising is a Baldwin.

Pardon the suggestion, but it occurs to us, speaking of apples, that the machine selected by the army might do good service as a Northern Spy.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A correspondent of "The Jewelers' Circular" says that jewellers have reason to look with fear and perturbation on the development in aerial inventions, because "the successful operation of airships and dirigible balloons will mean an opportunity for the smuggler to operate without the chance of being caught." The "Circular" remarks on this theory: "The horrible vision comes to us of balloons travelling over the Mexican and Canadian borders of the country, incidentally dropping at various points the entire product of the De Beers Consolidated Mines and the Premier Diamond Mining Company, neatly tied up in bags and used as ballast, or the transatlantic airships stopping at night on top of our forty and fifty story skyscrapers in New York and leaving the product of the manufacturing jewelry trade of Hanau and Pforzheim, without the knowledge of the customs inspectors."

"I wouldn't trade places with Rockerbilt."
"Oh, consider. I know he's a shrewd trader, but how could you lose?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Dr. Max Möller writes in the "Berliner Tageblatt": "In America, the home of the gigantic falsehood, a great swindle once more triumphs." Then he quotes the report of the death (?) of a woman who "remained dead only one hour" and then came back to life and told what she had seen in paradise.

"Possibly," says Dr. Möller, "the physician who certified to the death of this American woman may be able to place some knight of the pen in this transitory death condition, and then a logical, sensible report may be received in this vale of tears from the world of the hereafter."

Pheeder—I'm always sorry when the shad season is over. It's the only fish I like. I wonder why Providence gives it to us only in the spring——

Crabbe (a rabid pessimist)—I'll bet it's because that's the only season when it has all its bones.—Philadelphia Press.

"Considerable perturbation has been caused in the minds of the English public to ascertain the exact derivation and meaning of the word 'lallapaloosa,'" says a writer in "London Opinion." "I am informed that it is frequently used by Americans visiting this great city, though the expression eludes such specific description as might be expected in a dictionary. In England we have several terms whose equivalents it is hard to transcribe into another language, although we fully understand what they mean. For instance, what is a 'knock-out'? What is a 'bounder'? The nearest definition of 'lallapaloosa' is illustrated thus: 'If I spied a stout lady in a Directoire gown,' says one authority, 'with a market garden on a three-foot hat, I should say: "Well, that's a lallapaloosa!"' I know nothing about the Directoire gown, because that is secure from observation, but if the statement here given have any truth in it I imagine that many of the hats seen at theatres on matinee days may be freely described as 'lallapaloosas.' One thing may be said in favor of the term—it has a musical ring about it."

"What are you forever kicking for a raise in salary for?" asked the first clerk. "You're getting a good salary, ain't you?"
"Yes," replied the other.
"Well, ain't you satisfied?"
"Sure! but I don't want the boss to know it, or he may cut me down."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

NEW THEOLOGICAL STUDIES AT YALE.

Instructions by Outside Clergymen in Preparation for Practical Work.

New Haven, Aug. 8.—The theological department of Yale University has completed plans for preparing clergymen for practical work by a course of instruction given by active clergymen from outside the department. It will include instruction in the conversational use of German, Italian, Swedish, Russian and other languages. Particular attention will be paid to students other than Congregational with regard to the origin and growth of all the denominations and the peculiar polity, forms and usages of various sects. This instruction is to be given by ministers of the denominations.

To supplement lectures to be given by the Rev. Charles S. MacFarland, of South Norwalk, Conn., and by the Rev. Edward B. Robinson, of Holyoke, Mass., John Mitchell, of the American Federation of Labor, and Henry Sterling, of the Boston Typographical Union, will be lecturers.

Among the other clergymen who will assist will be the Rev. W. L. Anderson, Amherst, Mass.; the Rev. A. F. Schauffler, New York City; the Rev. Frederick B. Richards, South Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York City; the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Boston; the Rev. Charles A. Dinsmore, Waterbury, Conn.; the Rev. Frederick Lynch, New York City; the Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford; the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn; the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, New Haven; the Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brooklyn; the Rev. George B. Cutter, Columbus, Ohio, and the Rev. Elwood Worcester, Boston.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and his fellow officers of the New York Yacht Club have received many congratulations on the unexpectedly large fleet which they have managed to assemble for the sixty-second of the series of annual cruises of this the premier organization of the kind in America. It has been feared that the number of boats would be extremely small and the showing poor. But there are more than a hundred handsome yachts riding at anchor to-day off Newport under the command of Commodore Vanderbilt. They arrived there on Friday afternoon from New London. Yesterday the races for the John Jacob Astor cups took place. To-morrow the contest for King Edward's trophy will be held off Newport, and on Tuesday the fleet will take its departure for Provincetown, Vineyard Haven and Marblehead, where the races for the Vanderbilt cups will be held on Friday, the fleet dispersing on the following day.

As usual, this annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club has affected and disturbed the routine of New York society. As most of the boats are heavily freighted with guests of the masculine persuasion, familiar faces will be missing this week from clubland and other customary haunts of fashion in town, as well as from the summer resorts, save those where the fleet may happen to touch on its voyage northward. To-day, for instance, Newport is the centre of social activity and interest, and hospitality on land and on water in honor of the visiting yachtsmen is in order. Among those who are giving dinners and luncheons for them are Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mrs. Robert Goelet, sr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Lispenard Stewart and Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, whose entertainments are taking place, not only at their villa, Seaverge, but also on their steam yacht Electra. Colonel Oliver H. Payne has a party on board his steam yacht Aphrodite and Henry A. C. Taylor will take out a number of guests to-morrow on his ocean steam yacht Wanderer to watch the races for the King's cup.

Among those taking part in the cruise of the club are Lloyd Phœnix, who has Schuyler Crosby and Dennie Boardman with him on board his steam yacht Intrepid; Dallas B. Pratt, on Sea Fox, with Frederic J. Tams and H. H. Landon as his guests; Mr. and Mrs. William Iselin, on their yacht Vigilant; A. V. de Goicouria, on the Vencedor, with a party that includes C. D. Dickey, and Cornelius Vanderbilt has with him on the North Star, Grenville Kane, Walter C. Kerr, E. E. Lorillard, James D. Sparkman and Commander J. D. J. Kelley, U. S. N.

Newport's season gives promise of being prolonged until the early part of October, instead of coming to an end, as usual, immediately after the horse show at the Casino, set for the first days of September. The tide of ocean travel has only just turned in the homeward direction, and Mrs. Vanderbilt, sr., Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and a number of others of the New York colony who have been abroad are now preparing to return, and have given orders to prepare their villas at Newport for their arrival. It is unlikely, however, that Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be seen there this year, for they have gone with their children to Kissingen, to remain until the close of the month, and on reaching New York in September expect to go to Ferncliff, their place on the Hudson. Every incoming liner is crowded to the utmost capacity with returning travellers, while the outward bound ocean greyhounds are leaving port with nearly half their first class cabins empty. Numbers of well known people have arrived from abroad during the week which has just come to a close, and among those looked for within the next eight or ten days are the Countess of Orford, who is coming with her daughter, Lady Dorothy Walpole, to stay with her father, D. C. Corbin, of New York, while Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, widow of the late duke, as well as of Louis Hamersley, of New York, and of Lord William Beresford, and daughter of Commodore Cicero Price, of Troy, N. Y., is likewise expected. Mr. and Mrs. L. Cass Ledyard are also due here this week from Europe, as are Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, whose names appeared on the passenger list of the German liner reaching port last Tuesday, but who at the last moment postponed their departure from England. James J. Van Alen has returned to Europe from Canada without revisiting Newport and New York, and is now at Aix-les-Bains, where Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding and Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting are likewise staying. Among those still remaining abroad are Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark and Miss Marian Clark, who are in Paris, at the Hotel du Rhin; Mr. and Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, who are motoring in Switzerland; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who are at Holwick Hall, their place in Yorkshire, for the shooting season, with Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, and who will be joined there this week by William Payne Thompson, Alfonso de Navarro and the Count and Countess Ladislas Szechenyi. The latter have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Whitney at their castle in Hungary.

Next to Newport, it is Saratoga that can boast of the most activity just at present. The season there is now at its climax, but will begin to wane a fortnight hence, with the close of the racing and of the polo tournament. Saratoga is always at its best in August, and among those who are spending the month there are Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea, Colonel and Mrs. De Lancey Kane, H. De Courcey Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, jr., Brayton Ives, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Fellowes, Elliot Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Hitchcock, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier, who left their camp in the Adirondacks for a few days; James R. Keene, Hamilton Cary, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Waring and Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, jr.

Although Lenox will have no horse show this year, owing to the lack of suitable grounds, it will have its annual horticultural exhibition on Saturday next and its customary race meeting on September 12 in the Lee Pleasure Park, which will include a couple of steeplechase events. Giraud Foster, president of the Berkshire Hunt, is again taking a leading part in the arrangements, and is being assisted by a board of stewards comprising Frank K. Sturgis, M. Clinton Gilmore, David T. Dana, Joseph W. Burden and Samuel Frothingham. William Douglas Sloane, president of the Lenox Golf Club, is busy organizing, in connection with Lindsay Fairfax, a gymkhana meeting on the club grounds early in September as the climax of a series of Saturday afternoon entertainments at the club. With the hunt ball and a number of hunt breakfasts and dances that are already planned for next month, September gives promise of proving gay at Lenox.

Among the weddings of the near future is to be that of Miss Lily Lee Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, to John W. Cross, which takes place to-morrow week at Geneva, in Switzerland. The marriage of Miss Ellen Mercer Atterbury, third daughter of John Turner Atterbury, to Dudley Howe, of Boston, will take place at Dark Harbor, Me., on September 5. Miss Alice Grosvenor's wedding to Dudley Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fellowes Davis, is set for August 31 at Newport, and will be followed by a reception given by Mrs. William Grosvenor, the mother of the bride, at her villa on Beacon Hill.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt and her little boy are booked to sail from Europe for New York on September 16, and on their arrival will go to Harbor View, her place at Newport, for the fall.

Colonel William Jay, Oliver Harriman, James H. Moran and the other directors of the Westchester County Fair have settled on September 14 for the opening of the show, which, as usual, will be held upon the fair grounds at White Plains. It will last until the evening of September 19.

Dr. and Mrs. Raynham Townshend, after spending several weeks at the Henry Hotchkiss camp in the Adirondacks, have arrived at New Haven and taken possession of their new home in Church street. Mrs. Townshend is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Adee, of West Chester, N. Y., where her marriage took place in the first week of June.

Mrs. Peter Lorillard Ronalds and her daughter, Mrs. T. H. Ritchie, have left town for Erie, Penn., to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Strong, the parents of Mrs. Reginald Ronalds.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies have gone to Newport, where they will spend the remainder of the season at Pine Croft, the summer home of Julien T. Davies.

John Bigelow has returned from Europe with Miss Grace Bigelow, and has gone to his country place at Highland Falls.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 8.—Taken all in all, Newport had about the busiest day of the present season to-day. The presence of the members of the New York Yacht Club in the city made things decidedly lively about the summer colony, though a number of cottagers were off watching the Astor Cup race. Later in the day there was a round of dinner parties and dances given in honor of the visiting yachtsmen.

Mrs. Edward J. Berwind was the leader in the entertaining. To-night she gave a large dinner party at The Elms, and followed it with a dance, at which there were many guests from other dinner parties present. Other dinner entertainers this evening were Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Mrs. George Scott, Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mrs. David King, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. R. L. Beeckman and Paul Rainey.

Mrs. George Henry Warren was the hostess at a luncheon party at the Clambake Club, and Mrs. R. I. Gammell and Mrs. David King entertained with luncheons at their homes to-day.

Alfred Bishop Mason, William O'Donnell Iselin, A. Perry Osborn, Reginald B. Rives, Richard Lounsbury and Mr. and Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cogswell registered at the Casino to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Harriman over the week-end.

George A. Huhn, of Philadelphia, is the guest of P. A. B. Widener on the steam yacht Josephine. Mr. Huhn said to-day that he and Mrs. Huhn would return next year for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Glynn and Miss Dorothy Kane, who have been visiting at Bar Harbor, have returned.

Grafton Cushing, of Boston, is a week-end guest.

Mrs. Belmont Tiffany is the guest of Mrs. William P. Thompson at Villino.

Charles Appleton, of New York, is visiting Miss Mary Appleton at her cottage on Red Cross avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McIngraham, of New York, are the guests of Colonel and Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson.

Miss Alice Mason Grosvenor, daughter of Mrs. William Grosvenor, and Dudley Davis, of New York, who are to be married at Emmanuel Church later in the month, obtained their marriage license at the City Hall to-day.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin arrived for the season this evening.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 8.—David T. Dana, master of hounds of the Berkshire Hunt, called a meet of the members this morning at the kennels, near Laurel Lake, and the riders rode over the course laid out across the properties of Giraud Foster, Captain John S. Barnes, John Sloane, R. W. Paterson and George Westinghouse, a stiff run of five miles around the south and west shores of Laurel Lake. The kill is to be near Erskine Park, the estate of George Westinghouse. Those making the run this morning included Mr. and Mrs. Dana, Miss Kate Cary, Giraud Foster and Newbold Morris.

Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who has been with her sister, Mrs. William D. Sloane, at Elm Court, has departed for Bar Harbor.

Miss Sophia Furniss and Mrs. John E. Zimmerman are entertaining at their Edgecomb cottage P. L. von Hemert and his sons, of Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Van Sinderen, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Cornish, Mrs. Daniel Butterfield, Mrs. F. A. Carlisle and Miss N. S. Stevens have arrived at the Red Lion Inn, in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Russell Auchincloss have arrived in Lenox.

Miss Amy Varnum, who has been in Southampton, Long Island, returned to Lenox to-night.

Miss Georgiana Sargent entertained at dinner at the Lake Cottage to-night.

Miss Mabel Choate has returned from the Massachusetts coast resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Walker are guests of Miss Anna B. Shaw at the Homestead.

Mrs. John Spoor is entertaining Mrs. Walter R. Gott, of Chicago, at her villa on Onota Lake, in Pittsfield. Mrs. Warren S. Salisb