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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1908.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Archbishop Bourne announced that, having received an intimation from Premier Asquith that the government considered it would be wise not to hold the Catholic procession to-day, it had been decided to hold the ceremonial procession in Westminster Cathedral. ═══ Governor Magoon issued a decree fixing November 14 as the date of the Presidential election. ═══ The Danish Cabinet resigned at the King's request, Premier Christiansen having been compromised by vouching for the honesty of Alberti. ═══ The Porto Rican Legislature approved the settlement of the Catholic land question which was arranged by Mr. Bacon. ═══ No lives were lost in the hurricane which swept over the Turks and Caicos islands, and the loss to property was not so great as earlier reports indicated. ═══ President Castro's plan, according to mail advices from Venezuela, is practically to transfer the French Cable Company's property to the Venezuelan government. ═══ The epidemic of Asiatic cholera in St. Petersburg is assuming serious proportions. ═══ The Shah's forces fought their way into Tabriz, Persia, but were finally driven out by the insurgent garrison. ═══ The Gross dirigible balloon made a successful flight of thirteen hours, starting from and alighting at Berlin.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor was among the visitors to Mr. Taft at his headquarters in Cincinnati. ═══ Orville Wright made three new aeroplane records at Fort Myer, remaining up 74 minutes and 24 seconds on one flight. ═══ The President's oldest son, Theodore Roosevelt, jr., attains his majority at Oyster Bay to-day. ═══ A plot to kill Governor Fort was frustrated by the Philadelphia postal authorities. ═══ It was said at Saratoga that the opposition to Governor Hughes had the votes to defeat his renomination, but lacked the nerve to do so. ═══ The Berkshire Hunt held its annual races at Lenox, Mass.; the affair was well patronized by society. ═══ The last words from the stump in the state campaign in Maine were spoken, and all is ready for the election to-morrow. ═══ Under an order issued by Supreme Court Justice Mills Harry K. Thaw will be transferred to-morrow to the jail at White Plains. ═══ A woman, thought to be demented, attacked Vice-Chancellor Pitney at his home, in Morristown, N. J. ═══ Two deaf mutes began an action for divorce in Newark. ═══ The police of Atlantic City feared an open revolt against the New Jersey excise law by saloonkeepers.

CITY.—Stocks were firm. ═══ A fire which did damage estimated at $500,000 broke out in West street. ═══ Frank V. Bennett, former manager of the Hotel Gotham, committed suicide there. ═══ George Crouch, once a prosperous Wall Street speculator, killed himself in the Hoffman House. ═══ It was announced that Mr. Taft and Senator Foraker would speak on the same platform in Cincinnati. ═══ Roger Foster, returning from Russia, said the country was in a state of anarchy. ═══ Oscar Hammerstein announced the opening of the subscription books for his opera house. ═══ Ray C. Ewry, the Olympic champion jumper, was honored by his associates at the navy yard. ═══ D. Cady Herrick's boom for the Governorship nomination on the Democratic ticket grew much stronger. ═══ The Playground Congress declared against athletic interplayground contests for girls. ═══ It was said that ex-Borough President Cassidy might send a contesting delegation to the Democratic State Convention. ═══ John D. Rockefeller, jr., and his family are living in the attic of his father's home at Pocantico Hills, it was learned. ═══ Chairman Willcox of the Public Service Commission said the board had done all it could in the Eleventh avenue track removal case.

THE WEATHER.—Fair to-day and to-morrow, light variable winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 67.

A GRACIOUS GIFT.

The gift of Constitution Island to the national government is a peculiarly graceful and welcome benefaction, for which Mrs. Sage and Miss Warner are entitled to sincere gratitude from more than one point of view. Its pecuniary magnitude, measured by dollars and cents, is sufficient to make it noteworthy. The designation of it for the use of West Point is of much interest to the nation, which takes so much just pride in that superb military school and wishes to see it expanded and developed to its fullest efficiency. That it will be of practical value to the academy is not to be doubted, seeing that after careful deliberation the Senate of the United States voted to purchase the island at considerable cost for addition to the West Point reservation. But even more weighty and gratifying than these is the circumstance that the gift will secure for all time against sordid spoliation a spot of scenic beauty which forms an essential and important part of one of the noblest landscapes on the American continent.

We should, indeed, not hesitate to give first place of all to this consideration. The nation would be well able to buy and to pay for all the land that might be needed for the fullest desirable extension of West Point. If it did not get this island it could get some other land. But if once this island were ravaged and its picturesque beauty were sacrificed to industrial uses the loss to the public would be practically irreparable. If West Point as a school were destroyed we could build another, but if the Highlands of the Hudson were disfigured we could not so easily redeem them and restore to them the pristine beauty which has made them one of the wonders of the world.

One of these days it is to be hoped that we shall develop in this country a general appreciation of the value of noble and beautiful scenery as a tangible asset of the public estate. The legendary tailor who saw in Niagara only "What a place to sponge a coat!" was a literal type of a shortsighted utilitarianism which has long been and is to-day far too prevalent in America. There is a widespread and, indeed, a dominant spirit in American industrialism which would sacrifice any natural beauty, no matter how rare and precious and irreplaceable, for the sake of the pecuniary profit which might thus be realized. It was that spirit which so long and so persistently sought to destroy the unique glories of Glen Iris, and which deliberately picked out the most commanding buttresses and pinnacles of the Palisades for destruction. It is time for men, even the most practical business men, to realize the folly of such doings, and to understand that fine scenery has a value—even a money value besides the vastly superior intellectual and spiritual value—and that some trees may be worth more as trees than as lumber, that some rocks have a higher value as rocks than as road metal, and that in some cases it may be more profitable to let water tumble over a precipice at its own free will than to dry up the cataract for the filling of penstocks and the driving of turbines.

It is "a consummation devoutly to be wished" that this benefaction of these two public spirited women may mark the beginning of a movement, public or private, which will rescue all the fine features of the Hudson Highlands, unsurpassed in their scenic beauty and priceless in their historic and patriotic associations, from the spoliation which is already attacking some of them and which threatens nearly all of them. From Dunderberg to Storm King the shores of the Hudson should be forever secured against the despoiler. To make them so would be the most fitting memorial possible to the fame of the great discoverer whose name the river bears.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"The Cincinnati Enquirer," speculating the other day on what might have been, figured out that had Mr. Bryan received 17,500 more votes than he did receive in 1896, and had he been able to distribute those votes where they would have done the most good, he would have had a majority over Mr. McKinley in the Electoral College. This particular form of post-mortem investigation is not new, since Senator William Joel Stone, of Missouri, vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1896 and 1900, once used some such method to show how meaningless the popular majorities of 1896 against Mr. Bryan were and by how narrow a margin he missed capturing the Presidency that year. "The Enquirer" cites five states lost by the Democratic candidate in 1896 whose gain would have given him the election. Those states were California, Indiana, Kentucky, Oregon and West Virginia, credited with forty-eight electoral votes, in which the joint plurality for the Republican electors was only 34,863. So that 17,433 votes, rightly distributed, would have made Mr. Bryan a winner instead of a loser.

The demonstration is faulty in some details. California, for instance, is credited with ten electoral votes, instead of nine, and "The Enquirer" has forgotten that Bryan got one electoral vote from California in 1896 and also one from Kentucky. Had he carried the five states named he would have had only 221 electoral votes—three short of a majority. To win he would have been obliged to carry Delaware also, getting 1,919 more votes there than he actually did get. But less than 20,000 votes judiciously placed would have reversed the 1896 verdict.

Of course, it is equally easy to show that less than 20,000 additional votes for Mr. McKinley, judiciously placed, would have reduced Mr. Bryan's strength in the Electoral College in 1896 almost to the level of Judge Parker's strength in 1904. Mr. Bryan carried Wyoming in 1896 by 583 votes, South Dakota by 183, Washington by 12,493, Kansas by 12,269 and Nebraska by 12,493. Using the what-might-have-been method, it can be demonstrated that he would have lost Wyoming by a change of 292, South Dakota by a change of 94, Washington by a change of 6,247, Kansas by a change of 6,135 and Nebraska by a change of 6,468. A change of 75 votes would have cost Mr. Bryan his elector from California and a change of 25 votes would have cost him his elector from Kentucky. With a net change of 19,266 votes Mr. Bryan's total in the Electoral College would have fallen to 145, only 5 more than Judge Parker's.

These speculations have the merit of suggesting what power under our electoral system may reside in a small body of voters in the closer states. A change of 525 votes in New York in 1884 would have given the Presidency to James G. Blaine instead of Grover Cleveland. Though over 14,000,000 votes the country over are cast in a Presidential election, a few votes more or less in particular localities may count enormously in determining the result. It is never safe, therefore, for the individual to neglect his duty as a citizen on the theory that the popular tide seems to be running strongly in favor of his candidate. Each vote may count, and count heavily, in certain contingencies. The voter who loses his vote through inattention or ignorance may ruefully ponder after the election on what might have been and should have been the result.

DUTCH SOUTH AFRICA.

It seems certain that united South Africa will be a Dutch South Africa. That is to say, it will be racially Dutch, dominated by Dutch electors, Dutch ideas and Dutch institutions. Politically it will, of course, remain British, just as French Quebec is British—in some respects the most British part of the whole Dominion.

The date has now been fixed—October 12 next—for the assembling at Durban of an intercolonial convention for drafting a constitution for a united South Africa—dominion, commonwealth, united states, or whatever it may be called—and the significant fact to be noted in connection with it is that, according to the present complexion of government in the four constituent states, that body will be strongly Dutch. In Cape Colony the Dutch party has 69 of the 107 members of the legislative assembly, and 4 of the 7 ministers are of Dutch origin. In the Transvaal the Dutch have 43 of the 69 members and 4 of the 6 ministers. In the Orange River Colony they have 30 of the 38 members and 4 of the 5 ministers. In Natal alone are the Dutch in a minority, with only 7 of the 43 members. If, then, the constitutional convention were to be divided between the races in the same proportion as the legislatures, it would consist of 257 members, of whom 149 would be Dutch and 108 British. It is understood, however, that the voting power of the convention will be 12 for the Cape, 8 for the Transvaal and 5 each for Natal and the Orange River Colony, which will, of course, give the Dutch an overwhelming majority.

There is no indication, however, of any formidable intention to use this majority in a disloyal or a specifically anti-British way. There are probably some irreconcilable Boers who would like to secede from the empire or annex themselves to German Southwest Africa, but they are few and impotent. The great majority of Dutchmen, in the Afrikander Bond, Het Volk and Orangia Unie, are not only content to remain British subjects but are actually desirous of doing so, since they have come to appreciate the advantages of membership in the empire. The coming convention may be expected, therefore, to resemble in loyalty the similar bodies which have hitherto met in Canada, Australia and New Zealand. True, some characteristically Dutch ideas are likely to be embodied in the constitution, in treating of social, educational, linguistic and other matters, but these will offer no greater contrast to the ideas which prevail in the British Isles than do some of the constitutional and legislative novelties of Australia and New Zealand.

The two chief controversial questions before the convention will doubtless be those relating to the tariff and to the native races. That the new nation will be strongly protectionist is, of course, certain. There may be some difficulty, however, in fixing a tariff schedule which will be acceptable to all four of the states, and even in prevailing upon them all to adopt free trade among themselves. The questions relating to the Kaffirs will be troublesome, owing in part to the intense negrophobia of the Boers. Anything like universal suffrage for the blacks will, of course, not be thought of, and suffrage for any of them will be stubbornly resisted, but it seems likely that hard and fast race or color lines will not be drawn, but that a few Kaffirs will be admitted to the franchise on a basis of property, taxpaying and education. Upon the main question of keeping South Africa a "white men's country," however, Dutch and British will be agreed.

THE DOCTRINE OF REWARDS.

Said Mr. Bryan on Friday at Steubenville, Ohio, according to the special correspondent of "The Philadelphia Record":

The man who gives to society a service in return for the reward he draws from society will not only have nothing to fear, but will have a great deal to hope for, for the purpose of our party is to so administer the government and so make the laws that every man's reward will be measured by the services that he renders. Now, if that doctrine offends anybody, we must, then, suffer the consequences, but I am sure that doctrine will please the great majority of the people, and it is to that doctrine that our party is pledged.

Doubtless everybody will be pleased to have a reward commensurate with his services. The theologians promise an appraisal of deserts in the next world. Maybe Mr. Bryan has a scale for this one already formulated in the back of his head. If so the people whom he asks to vote for him are entitled to details. Mr. Bryan ought to give a few specifications, rates, schedules, classifications and differentials. Or does he intend to have a referendum on the subject after election, each voter being allowed to appraise his own claims on the joint income fund in the Treasury?

NEW JERSEY'S MURDER PLOT.

It ought to be simply unbelievable that the infernal machine which was intercepted in the mails at Philadelphia was deliberately designed by some malicious person for the assassination of Governor Fort. The monstrosity of such a crime and its manifest inutility for serving any conceivable cause save that of sheer spite should rule it out of the realm of credence. Unhappily, however, at least three circumstances suggest the possibility of there being truth in the worst interpretation of the incident. It is only too well known from tragic experience that some creatures are quite capable of just such devilry. The manner of this attempt, moreover, as it is described, indicates studied malice. Finally, it must be confessed that some of the public utterances directed against Governor Fort on account of his insistence on impartial enforcement of the law have savored of a passion which might easily be exaggerated into criminal intent.

It goes without saying that the commission of such a crime in the supposed interest of the lawbreakers who have become incensed against Governor Fort would react with deadly force against them. If it were known that this dastardly attempt had been inspired by the Executive's action toward violators of the excise law, there would be an outburst of public sentiment which would make the lot of those lawbreakers immeasurably less tolerable than it is to-day. It would be rash and unjustifiable without further evidence to charge the thing against any one in particular. But it must be regarded as significant that it has occurred just after Governor Fort's successful action against a ring of peculiarly brazen and defiant lawbreakers. One of the foremost organs of the liquor trade frankly confesses that that trade is not well conducted. "The saloon," it says, "has discredited personal liberty and made it a term of reproach." There is probably no part of the Union in which that indictment is more true than in New Jersey. It would be a bad day for the saloon if it were to be saddled with any degree of responsibility for this cowardly attempt at murder.

CANADA'S COAL FIELDS.

A few weeks ago the town of Fernie, in the southeastern corner of British Columbia and on the western slope of the Rockies, was destroyed by a forest fire. A large proportion of the population of the place was employed, it was incidentally announced, in mining for the Crow's Nest Pass Company. That the region was favored with rich deposits of coal—a part of it anthracite—was already well known. Additional particulars, which are somewhat surprising, are supplied in "The Technical World Magazine" for September.

According to Mr. McEvoy, the company's geologist, something like 22,000,000,000 tons are stored away in an area overlapping the Rocky Mountains and embracing 230 square miles. The region extends from Elk River, a branch of the Kootenay, on the west, to Livingston Range, in Alberta, on the east. In one locality, only a few miles south of Fernie, the coal beds have a total thickness of 216 feet, single layers varying in this respect from a few inches to forty feet. Still further to the eastward, in the western part of the territory of Assiniboia, there is said to be fully as much more coal, making an aggregate of about 45,000,000,000 tons.

At the present time the United States produces nearly, or quite, 400,000,000 tons of coal annually. In the heart of the continent, just north of the American border, Canada seems to have more than a hundred times as much as is mined in this country in a year. The other coal deposits in the Dominion, in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island, yielded a quantity in 1900 valued at $12,000,000. On the assumption that the output has since been doubled and that coal at the mouth of the pit is worth $1 a ton, the total product should now be not far from 25,000,000 tons a year. These figures give some idea of the importance of the coal fields of the Crow's Nest Pass district and of Western Assiniboia. In the operations of mining there is great waste, and Mr. McEvoy may have unintentionally magnified the amount which can be actually obtained there. Nevertheless, it is evident that the stores of fuel here referred to constitute a magnificent addition to the world's supply.

It was long a source of profound regret to Canadians that their coal was so near one seacoast or the other that it could not be utilized for the smelting of ores, obtained from the region north of the upper lakes. Even now a long interval separates the copper and nickel mines of Western Ontario and the coal of Elk River and Medicine Hat, but it is not so great as that between the centres of metal production north of the upper lakes and the coal fields of Cape Breton and Vancouver. Besides, smelting is not the only industry which ought to receive a stimulus from the working of the Rocky Mountain deposits, and possibly a market for a portion of the newly found coal may be found in Montana and the Dakotas. Canada has occasion for great satisfaction over the varied benefits which the discovery insures.

Having said a number and variety of quite undisputed things in a most solemn way to the assembled Democrats of Illinois at Peoria the other day, Mr. Bryan jumped the whole century-wide gap between Jefferson and himself in a single bound and made appeal for his own election to the Presidency on the quaintly humorous ground that the policies of the present Republican administration are right and just and essential, that he and his fellow Democrats have accepted and adopted them, at least as far as they are capable of understanding them, and that of course, therefore, their intelligent and efficient execution should be intrusted to wabbling and opportunist Democrats instead of to the Republicans who originated them.

The great office of Attorney General of New York should not be held by any member of the receivership fee grabbers' clique.

Having raised nearly $3,000 for the Bryan campaign fund, "The Houston Post" feels justified in casting this aspersion on the "tightwads" of Georgia:

We hate to say anything mean about Georgia, but it is time to vindicate the truth by declaring that one blind tiger in any Georgia city of 10,000 inhabitants can rake in more money any day than all the daily newspapers can secure for the Bryan campaign fund in a week.

Possibly the Georgians would rather put their money on the blind tiger than on the educated donkey.

It was almost worth while to have the assassin Gregori shoot at Major Dreyfus—since his aim was bad—just for the sake of having the world reminded that the egregious, the incomparable, the unique Clam Paty still survives. What joy!

Mr. Parker's refusal to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York is the one crumpled rose leaf in the world's hammock cushion of pure joy. If only he would run, we should have such a delightful combination:

For President, Bryan the twice beaten.

For Vice-President, Kern the twice beaten.

For Governor, Parker the once, but worst, beaten.

Platform—'Tis better to have run and lost than never to have run at all.

What a perfectly lovely Dreibund of Defeat!

No one more than I desires to see administration purged of every selfish taint, to have fair and impartial laws faithfully executed, to get rid of every vestige of special privilege at the expense of public interest, to liberate trade from unjust encroachments, to purify our electoral methods and to maintain honest representative government. And it is because of his loyalty to these ideals, because of his broad sympathies and his rare equipment in character, ability and experience, because tested in the difficult fields of judicial and administrative work he has proved his quality by eminent service, because of his varied learning, his acquaintance with affairs, his respect for constitutional government and his capacity intelligently and justly to plan and direct necessary reforms that I most earnestly support the candidacy of William Howard Taft.—Governor Hughes, at Youngstown, Ohio.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Milk, and nothing else, is the latest cure for stout people. Professor F. Moritz, of Strasburg, the pioneer of this new dietary, declares positively that an exclusive diet of milk is the simplest, the most comfortable and cheapest remedy for obesity. A limited quantity of water may be taken, but, with this exception, the patient takes absolutely no food or drink but milk. The allowance varies in individual cases, from a little over two pints to three and a half pints daily, taken at five separate "meal times." Milk is filling and satisfying, and the patient suffers neither from hunger nor thirst. The cure is easy for the doctor to direct, and makes no great demands on the patient to carry out. As for its efficacy, Professor Moritz says that one patient lost fifty-six pounds in eighty-one "cure days," an average of more than half a pound daily. The cure is said to be especially beneficial in all cases when the patient has any heart or kidney trouble.

Hunter—Are you an American citizen, Pat?

Pat—Faith, an' I am that; I was born in Donegal, but 'twas on the Fourth iv July.—Harper's Weekly.

The Vienna papers devoted considerable space in their editions of September 2 to the address which Dr. Boaz, of the Museum of Natural History of New York, delivered on the opening day of the International Americanist Congress in that city. The subject of Dr. Boaz's paper was the Morris K. Jesup expedition to Mexico and its valuable results. In the course of the discussion a high tribute was paid to the munificence of the late president of the museum and to his work in the interest of scientific research.

"Experience would be a wonderful asset, but for one thing."

"What's that?"

"You never can sell it for what it cost you."—Cleveland Leader.

A tailor whose patrons belong to the fashionable class has just returned from Europe and says that efforts are once more being made abroad to improve the regulation evening costume for men. "Dinner jackets" have heretofore varied only as to pockets or no pockets, shawl roll, or peaked lapel and binding or no binding. This year a strong effort is being made to break the color line, and green, blue and brown coats have been seen in clubs and restaurants. There seems still to be some doubt as to the rest of the costume, when the colored coat is worn. Should the necktie be white or black and should the waistcoat be the conventional "fancy" garment or of the same material as the coat? All these combinations have been seen in public places, but none has yet been pronounced "smart." Evening coats with black velvet collars and piping of velvet on the cuffs or with full cuffs of that material will be worn. At a dinner party given by an American at Lucerne three of the men guests wore dark colored evening coats; a gray headed beau in the party was conspicuous in a violet coat, black satin waistcoat and ruffled shirt. Whether any of these styles will become popular remains to be seen.

"How do you make a campaign speech?"

"That's easy," answered the spellbinder. "You talk a little on general topics; then mention the candidate's name; then wait for the applause, and then begin over and go through the same procedure until your time is used up"—Washington Star.

An American writing from Berlin says: "The people of this city will soon receive a lesson which they may attribute to lack of foresight—the same lesson which other municipalities will have to learn sooner or later where monuments are erected regardless of the surroundings. It has been decided to build the new opera house on the site of the old Kroll place. This will bring the monument which was erected to Moltke directly in front of the new building. The incongruity will make the removal of the memorial, which has been looked upon as a permanent fixture, necessary. What a shame! But Schiller had to make room for Frederick at Wiesbaden, and the Heine monument was removed so that a memorial to the Empress Elizabeth might be erected. Both these demolished monuments have vanished completely, and the thought of the fate of these works of art may be a comfort to the people of Berlin when they say goodby to their Moltke. Where there is a Municipal Art Commission, as there is in Munich and New York, such things cannot happen. According to the adopted plan, the new building will cost 15,000,000 marks, of which the Diet will probably vote 8,000,000 and the balance will be contributed by the city of Berlin."

The little child of the slums was enjoying her first visit to the country and was enthusiastic in her admiration of the farmyard.

"Just look at the chickings!" she exclaimed in ecstasy. "They're all running about raw!"—London Opinion.

AN EIGHT-POUND MUSHROOM.

From The Detroit Free Press.

If the land in Dearborn, along the River Rouge, retains its wonderful propagating elements for the cultivation of mushrooms it will be a most valuable mushroom farm. A mammoth mushroom, which experts judge to be the real delicacy of the puffball variety, was carted from the banks of the Rouge on Thursday afternoon by Edmund C. W. Reith, No. 650 Michigan avenue.

The mushroom, which is so large that Reith carried it in a bushel basket, was innocently flourishing in a secluded spot, and from all appearances was not aware that its extremely uncommon size would serve to attract the attention of the most inexperienced of mushroom hunters. Reith picked it up in much the same manner as one would attempt to juggle a heavy stone, and now, after indulging in mushroom steaks for a time, it is his intention to dry what he fails to eat and save it for the coming winter.

The puffball measures eighteen inches across, is about the same in diameter and weighs eight pounds. Whether or not the room will be tough, as overgrown articles of food are likely to be, is not known, but the discoverer of the freak agrees that the captive may have taken longer than the customary day to reach its extraordinary growth.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Society is leaving the seaside resorts and even the mountains, lodges and camps, in shoals, for New York, for its suburban resorts and for the various country seats within motoring distance of the city. In fact, the fall season has now begun. The avenue and the other fashionable thoroughfares of the residential districts in New York have resumed their normal aspect, and offer once more a spectacle of life and animation. The theatres are again playing to full houses, the restaurants along the avenue are crowded at the luncheon and dinner hours, Tuxedo is again the scene of gayety, while country seats on Long Island, all along the Hudson Valley, in Westchester County and around Morristown, are opening in every direction, and are festive with house parties. A few are lingering up in the mountains for the deer shooting season, which begins this week, and some, too, are spending September at Lenox. But most of the fashionable set are either back in town or at their country places in the vicinity.

Horse shows, as usual, come in for a large share of attention during the month of September, and will be made the occasion of much hospitality. Those of Mineola and of Morristown take place on September 24, while that of Westchester County opens to-morrow at White Plains in conjunction with the country fair, under the management of Oliver Harriman, Colonel William Jay, John G. Beresford, George Fordyce Leith and other well known men of the Westchester County set. Driving contests in single and double harness and tandem, by women, are among the features of the show, for which Alfred G. Vanderbilt has given some silver cups, and, judging from the number of entries at the exhibition and from the many house parties that have been organized for the affair, its success seems assured.

Colonel and Mrs. John J. McCook, who are at their country place at Seabright, N. J., have announced there the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Caroline McCook, to John Junius Morgan, son of the Rev. Dr. John B. Morgan, of Paris, and a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan. He was educated at Eton, and was graduated from Cambridge University. He makes his home in London, and is a member of the New York Yacht Club. Mr. Morgan arrived here from England the other day, and likewise visited New York last June to attend the wedding of his sister, Miss Ursula Morgan, to the Rev. William Fitz Simon at Tuxedo. Miss Caroline McCook is the youngest of the four daughters of Colonel and Mrs. John J. McCook. She was graduated from Bryn Mawr last June, and subsequently went abroad with her parents. The wedding is to take place in October.

Weddings figure conspicuously on the programme of society for the week opening to-day. Among them is the marriage of Miss May Emily Sands to the Hon. Hugh Melville Howard, second heir to his half-brother's earldom of Wicklow. The ceremony will take place on Saturday at St. Andrew's Dune Church, at Southampton, and will be followed by a large reception at Shoreham, the summer home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Aymar Sands, who are entertaining there. Hugh Howard's mother, the Dowager Countess of Wicklow, has come over from her place in Ireland to attend her son's wedding.

Saturday is also the day set for the wedding of W. Floyd Kendall, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Beals Kendall, of Gramercy Park, to Miss Marion Douglas, of Great Barrington, Mass., where the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Douglas, have their summer home. Miss Douglas, a descendant of Sir Robert Hempstead, who founded Hempstead on Long Island in 1640, will have her young cousin, Miss Blanche Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Page, jr., as her maid of honor, and her sisters, Miss Nan and Miss Grace Douglas, as well as Miss Marjorie Kendall and Miss Lila Stanley, as her bridesmaids. C. Harold Floyd will be the best man and Maitland Lathrop Bishop, Harold Grinnell and Horace Kilbourne, of New York; Archibald M. Denny, of Allegheny, Penn., and John D. Cowes, of Savannah, Ga., as ushers.

Another wedding set for the same day is that of Miss Sarah Thacher, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Thacher, of East 45th street, to Lewis Martin Richmond, who was graduated from Yale in 1904. He is a son of Mrs. David Richmond, of Flushing, Long Island. Mrs. Richomnd was Miss Katherine Hoppin. The ceremony will take place in the Church of the Atonement, Tenafly, N. J., and will be followed by a reception given by the parents of the bride at their summer home in the vicinity. Miss Elizabeth Thacher will be her sister's only bridal attendant. Francis H. Richmond will be the best man and the ushers will comprise Everard B. Schley, Walter W. Stokes, Newton Rae and Thomas D. Thacher, all of New York, and S. A. Salvage, of Flushing.

Mlle. de la Grange, whose wedding to the Comte de la Boissiere-Theuns, of Brussels, takes place at Paris on October 12, is a granddaughter through her mother of John Lee Carroll, former Governor of Maryland, while among her uncles are Royal Phelps Carroll and Charles Carroll, both of New York. Her father, the Baron de la Grange, is a popular figure on the French turf.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph N. Ellis, who arrived from Europe on Friday, have rented Paul Dana's place on Centre Island, Glen Cove, Long Island, for the fall and winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Brooks have gone to Virginia Hot Springs, where they are staying at the Homestead Hotel.

Among those arriving from Europe this week is Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, who will go at once to her place at Tuxedo for the fall.

John R. Drexel and William Hude Nellson sail from Europe for New York on Tuesday. Mrs. John R. Drexel will follow them in October.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis A. Clark and Miss Dorothy Bigelow, who arrived on Friday from Europe, have left town to stay with John Bigelow at his country place at Highland Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray will spend the winter in Europe. They are now at Tuxedo, and will sail in November.

Mrs. Frederick C. Havemeyer has left town for Virginia Hot Springs, where she will stay for the remainder of the month.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her son sailed yesterday for New York on board the Deutschland. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable are likewise on board.

Lloyd Phœnix is cruising on board his yacht, the Intrepid, off the coast of Nova Scotia, with a party of friends.

Mrs. Trenor L. Park, who returned only a few days ago from England, will spend the week with Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman at their country place near White Plains, and will pay a number of visits before sailing for France in November to spend the winter abroad.

Mrs. William Shippen will likewise make a long stay abroad, and has rented her place at Morristown for a term of years.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Forbes McCreery, who have been travelling in the Berkshires, have returned to town and are at their house, No. 37 Madison avenue, for the winter.

Among the arrivals yesterday from Europe were Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew and Paul Tuckerman.

The Rev. Herbert and Mrs. Shipman are staying at Tuxedo with Mrs. Shipman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan have taken Mr. and Mrs. Frederick N. Watrous's place at Westbury, Long Island, for the fall.

Mrs. Samuel M. Jarvis and her daughter, Mrs. R. G. Vaughan, of Havana, are at the Ansonia, having returned from Canada, where they spent the summer. Mrs. Jarvis sails for Europe the early part of October.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, N. Y., Sept. 12.—There were many arrivals at Tuxedo this week, although the season has not yet opened. Tuxedo is preparing for a lively autumn, and, with all the cottages occupied and the clubhouses filled, there will be no end of gayety. The autumn ball will mark the end of the season and will take place this year the last of October. In the mean time, a series of entertainments will be given at the clubhouse by the entertainin committee, which will draw large crowds for each week-end.

The arrivals this week were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who were in California; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, who were abroad; Mr. and Mrs. Austin Gray, who were at Newport, also Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Tams, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic De Veau, Mr. and Mrs. George Grant Mason, Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. L. S. Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Munroe and Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gilbert are in the small Seton cottage for the autumn, and Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Ralli are in the Stokes cottage No. 4.

Late arrivals at the clubhouse are Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pierson, jr., Miss Cruger, N. L. R. Edgar, Henry S. Hooker, Pierre Lorillard, George W. Van Nest, Charles W. Gould and H. H. Rogers, jr.

The junior lawn tennis tournament was started this week at the Tennis Club and the week-end golf matches were in progress for a special cup.

Mr. and Mrs. Granville Kane will return from Newport next week, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield will arrive from Maine.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 12.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt and party left here to-day for the Adirondacks, where they will remain over Sunday before going to Syracuse for the horse show. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Deering and Dennie M. Hare.

At least two hundred of the poorer children of Newport were made happy to-day by Mr. and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe, who celebrated their wedding anniversary by giving them an outing. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Safe entertained with a dinner party at their summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave their farewell social entertainment to-day, and with Miss Beatrice Mills and the Earl of Granard started for Staatsburg to-night.

It is understood in Newport that Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt is soon to go abroad to join Mrs. Vanderbilt and their children. He has again leased Beaulieu, the William Waldorf Astor estate, for another season.

Arthur Goodby, Henry R. Taylor, Alexander Morten, A. Muller Ury, Mrs. E. S. Rawson, E. P. Harrison, of Cincinnati, who is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan; J. Clinton Gray and W. F. Whitehouse, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, registered at the Newport Casino to-day.

Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow, wife of Commander Winslow, has decided to remain in Newport all winter this year.

Lord Athlumney and the Hon. Gilbert Elliott, of England, who are the guests of Morton F. Plant, started to-day for Boston on the yacht Orlando.

It is quite probable that Robert Walton Goelet will be one of the Republican Presidential electors from Rhode Island this year, it having been decided to tender him the nomination.

Flowers and plants from the estates of Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. Winthrop Chandler, R. Livingston Beeckman, Perry Belmont, Mrs. T. O. Havemeyer, D. B. Fearing, I. T. Burden, Hugh D. Auchincloss and Fanny Foster were the chief winners in a flower show that opened here this afternoon.

PRESIDENT GOES TO FAIR.

Squanders Money at Garden Party for Benefit of Hospital.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 12.—President Roosevelt, busy though he is, took time this afternoon to spend an hour at a garden party and fair given at John A. Weekes's beautiful country home, Tranquillity, for the benefit of the Nassau Hospital at Mineola, Long Island. With his son, Theodore, he had ridden down from Sagamore Hill, dressed in khaki clothes, and soon he was mingling with the many persons present, taking chances on everything which was offered. Some one remarked to him that it was very good of him to come to the fair at a time when he must be a very busy man. To this he replied:

"Yes, I am very busy now. My main interest at present is in getting Mr. Taft elected. When that is done I'll be through with my job as President. Then I'll turn my attention to Africa."

When the President again mounted his horse and rode down the drive his purse was empty. He had been besieged by pretty girls, offering chances on a variety of things ranging from a croquet