Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2:15—Il Trovatore—8—La Boheme.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
ASTOR—2:15—8:15—The Man from Home.
BELASCO—2:15—8:15—Is Matrimony a Failure?
BIJOU—2:15—8:30—A Gentleman from Mississippi.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK—Pain's Fireworks.
BROADWAY—2:15—8:15—The Midnight Sons.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Havana.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—In Hayti.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
COMEDY—2:15—8:15—The Melting Pot.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland, Luna Park.
CRITERION—2:15—8:15—The Flag Lieutenant.
DALY'S—2:30—8:30—Billy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE—2:15—8:15—Jack Straw.
GAIETY—2:15—8:15—The Fortune Hunter.
GARRICK—2:15—8:30—Detective Sparkes.
HACKETT—2:15—8:15—Such a Little Queen.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—A Broken Idol.
HIPPODROME—2—8—A Trip to Japan; Inside the Earth; the Ballet of Jewels.
HUDSON—2:15—8:15—An American Widow.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1909.
KNICKERBOCKER—2—8—The Dollar Princess.
LIBERTY—2:15—8:15—The Florist Shop.
LINCOLN SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Girls.
LYCEUM—2:15—8:15—Arsene Lupin.
LYRIC—2:15—8:15—The Motor Girl.
MAJESTIC—2:15—8:15—The Bridge.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE—2—Carmen—8—The Jewess.
MASONIC TEMPLE—3 to 9 p. m.—Exhibition of the United Ladies' Tailors' Association.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Revelers.
NEW AMSTERDAM—2:15—8:15—The Love Cure.
NEW YORK—2—8—The Sins of Society.
STUYVESANT—2:15—8:15—The Easiest Way.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:15—The Dollar Mark.
WEBER'S—2:15—8:15—The Climax.
WEST END—2:15—8:15—The Blue Mouse.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1909.

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; Henry W. Sackett, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Dr. Cook left Copenhagen to take the steamer Oscar II at Christiansand for New York; a hearty farewell was given by leading Danish citizens. ==== Mrs. Peary and her children arrived at Sydney, C. B., to welcome the commander on his return from the pole; she said that her husband would not make an attempt to find the South Pole. ==== H. L. Bridgman said at Sydney that he thought Commander Peary might remain at Battle Harbor for two or three days in order to coal and repair the Roosevelt. ==== There was great excitement in Havana over the drawings of the national lottery, but no disorder occurred. ==== The crowd at the aerodrome at Brescia threatened to attack the aeroplane sheds because no flights were made, and was charged by cavalry. ==== Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Glasgow, came out in favor of tariff reform in preference to the Liberal budget; it is believed that the Lords will reject the finance bill, thereby forcing a general election; the ministers express confidence in carrying the country with them. ==== Orville Wright flew for more than an hour in his aeroplane at Berlin, being forced to land after the cylinders of the motors became overheated.

DOMESTIC.—Census supervisors for some of the large cities were appointed by President Taft. ==== Arrangements for the funeral of E. H. Harriman were completed at Arden, N. Y. ==== Governor Hughes spoke before large audiences in Cuba and Olean, N. Y., discussing direct primaries. ==== District Attorney Blakely, of Pittsburg, was stricken with dangerous illness and there were rumors that he had been poisoned. ==== Dr. David Starr Jordan said at San Francisco that the Japanese had disregarded every international law in regard to seal killing. ==== A bronze statue of Secretary Seward, the "father of Alaska," was unveiled on the exposition grounds at Seattle, his son, General Seward, making the address of the occasion. ==== It was reported at Norfolk, Va., that ten British warships would engage in manœuvres and tactical evolutions off Hampton Roads next month. ==== Celora E. Martin, formerly associate justice of the Court of Appeals, died at Binghamton, N. Y.

CITY.—Stocks in which Mr. Harriman had been interested made sharp increases. ==== It was said that complete harmony existed among the great financial groups that were looking after the Harriman interests. ==== Judge Hand dissolved the injunction obtained by "The New York Times" to restrain "The Sun" and "The World" from reprinting "The Times's" story of the Peary North Pole discovery. ==== The United States Steel Corporation raised its prices on steel bars, plates and structural steel $1 a ton, following the lead of the independent concerns. ==== Owing to the scarcity of corn fed cattle, the choicer cuts of meats were hard to obtain, and an increase in retail prices was predicted. ==== Police Commissioner Baker planned to co-operate with the magistrates and give the crooks short shrift over the Hudson-Fulton celebration, by committing them to Blackwell's Island whenever possible. ==== Relatives of Mrs. Louisa M. Stenton, whose daughter, Mrs. Alice C. D. Kinnan, was murdered in The Bronx four years ago, contested a purported copy of her will offered for probate by Barton W. Gibson. ==== Mayor McClellan issued a proclamation calling upon citizens to decorate their homes for the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Cloudy. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 69 degrees; lowest, 65.

ON SOUND PRINCIPLES.

The speech of Chairman Edward B. Vreeland of the House Committee on Banking and Currency before the Pennsylvania bankers, while expressly a personal utterance, may probably be accepted as indicating the direction that the Monetary Commission will take in its report. As such it throws some additional light upon the kind of currency reform that the country is to expect. It had become known that Senator Aldrich, the head of the commission, favored a central bank. Mr. Vreeland goes a little further and shows not only that he favors a central bank but that he desires to put an end to the bond secured currency. Regarding the faults of such a currency he was as explicit and emphatic as any confirmed credit currency advocate could wish. Each national bank, he said, "figures upon its own profits as to whether the "volume of its note issue should increase or de-"crease," and this, he continued, "depends more "upon the price of government bonds than upon "the needs of business. That is the greatest de-"fect in our currency system." Under it, Mr. Vreeland remarked, "we are likely to have an "expansion of banknotes when not needed and "a shrinkage of the volume of banknotes when "they are most needed." There is "a lack of response to the needs of business," and an "element of elasticity" is required. Gold "should be the basis, the reserve," upon which currency is issued.

Those sentences contain as clear a recognition as any one could ask of the evils of our bond secured currency. The country should, in Mr. Vreeland's opinion, have an elastic currency, consisting of banknotes, based not on bonds but on gold, which should increase and decrease in volume automatically according to the requirements of business. Mr. Vreeland's speech contains the first recognition of this truth which we have seen coming from a member of the Monetary Commission, but there is reason to suppose that Senator Aldrich and other influential members of the commission agree with the New York Representative regarding the faults of the bond secured currency. If so, there are grounds for expecting that whatever recommendations the commission makes will be at least fundamentally sound.

As to details there will probably be room for debate. Many practical difficulties attend the reform of the banking and currency systems of the country and the installation of a central bank. Questions will arise regarding the centralization of the bank reserves of the country in the central bank, one project which Mr. Vreeland regards favorably, and which the commission, according to the general report, is likely to recommend. Those who are opposed to centralized note issues will urge that this feature of the commission's probable plan would prevent the relief of local currency stringency and redundancy which the issue of notes by individual local banks would afford. This criticism will have to be met in the plans of the commission. And the centralization of banknote issues and reserves in one institution would create a bank of such power and importance that it would be necessary to meet objections relating to the danger of politics and "high finance" invading its counsels. We mention these as some of the practical difficulties in the way of reform not to cast discouragement or doubt on the course of the Monetary Commission. As for its work, the present indications that it is proceeding on sound principles are a hopeful augury.

BRYAN'S LEADERSHIP INDORSED.

It is evident from a study of the declaration of principles adopted yesterday by the Saratoga conference that the advocates of a definite programme for the regenerated Democratic party prevailed over those who thought that unity would be facilitated by ignoring practical, present-day issues and urging without embarrassing specifications a go-as-you-please return to Jeffersonianism. The platform accepted by the regenerators is in the main precise and intelligible. If the party as a whole indorses it we shall begin to understand once more what Democracy hereabouts really stands for. So far as the conference can bind Democratic action it has committed the party in this state to these various proposals: The ratification of the income tax amendment to the federal Constitution, the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, the relinquishment of our sovereignty over the Philippines, the imposition of tariff duties "for revenue only," the extension of the personal registration system to all portions of the state and the popularization of present methods of party government. On the last of these questions, however, the declarations of the conference are regrettably qualified and guarded.

So far as national issues go Mr. Bryan's leadership has been handsomely indorsed. Most Democrats have forgotten by this time that as the Democracy's Presidential candidate in 1900 the Nebraska statesman insisted that "anti-imperialism" was the "paramount issue" of the canvass. He was the only Presidential nominee the anti-imperialist party ever put in the field. He has, therefore, an undisputed proprietorship in the idea of giving the Philippines a stable government and turning them loose. He did not find it convenient to dwell on that idea in the campaign of 1908. But it is, nevertheless, a delicate compliment to his past leadership that the conference now revives his favorite project of eight years ago and gives it a place of honor in the regenerated party's programme.

Mr. Bryan's desire for the ratification of the income tax amendment and the submission of another constitutional amendment providing for the popular election of United States Senators has been expressed repeatedly and with great emphasis. These two projects have his heartiest approval, and the regenerated Democracy of New York has fallen in line behind him. In a highly altruistic spirit it advocates the turning over to the nation of one of this state's most productive reserve sources of taxation and the assumption by citizens of New York of a strikingly disproportionate share of the burdens to be imposed by federal income tax legislation. Possibly less altruism and more self-interest are shown in championing the popular election of United States Senators, since it might be much easier for the Democratic party to elect a Senator by a direct vote in the state than to carry both branches of the Legislature.

On the issue of tariff taxation Mr. Bryan's lead is not followed so completely. He wanted the conference to antagonize the doctrines advocated at the last session of Congress by Senator Joseph W. Bailey and the other Southern incidental protectionists and to declare explicitly in favor of free raw materials. The conference merely favored "a tariff for revenue only." Mr. Bailey and his followers also assert that they favor such a tariff, and as all tariffs are laid primarily to raise revenue the incidental protectionists can always say that revenue is their chief aim, although they may show some ingenuity in picking out articles to be taxed for revenue purposes in the production of which their states and districts are conspicuously interested. It is evidently Mr. Bryan's purpose to make his next campaign on the issue of non-protective taxation versus protective taxation. The Saratoga regenerators do not seem to be willing to go with him quite so far as that.

On the issue of reforms in the methods of party government in this state the conference hesitated to attack outright the evils on which the present control of the party is grounded. It wants to introduce more democracy into the scheme of nominations, but it did not feel equal to advocating the sort of popular control which would drive the present party managers out of business. Possibly those autocratic personages would refuse to be driven. The Democratic party, in spite of its professions, has never truly believed in majority rule. Its leaders have been careless of the rights of the rank and file and given to ruling chiefly by indirection and force. To substitute self-government for one-man control would mean a revolution in the party as organized here. The Saratoga conferees did not think, perhaps, that they were strong enough to threaten such a revolution. Yet it is to their credit that they have even somewhat mildly asserted principles which may in the end destroy the vicious and undemocratic Tammany system of rule from the top and restore some degree of popular confidence in the usefulness of the Democratic party as an agency of popular government.

LORD ROSEBERY'S SPEECH.

Lord Rosebery's anti-budget speech at Glasgow, which had been awaited with an extent and intensity of interest which few recent utterances, official or unofficial, have approximated, is to be estimated in the light of his preceding professions of political faith, and thus will be regarded as marking another momentous step in a singularly interesting development. It will be recalled that Lord Rosebery came into prominence in British public life as the close personal friend and trusted political lieutenant of William E. Gladstone—perhaps his most trusted friend in political office, with the possible exception of John Morley—and that at a time when the Liberal party was undergoing a measure of disruption and transformation he gave to the world the happy if ineffectual epigram about getting the diverse factions together under one umbrella, with Mr. Gladstone holding the umbrella. Naturally and logically, when Mr. Gladstone retired from public life Lord Rosebery became his successor and for a time loyally continued his policies.

Soon, however, the little rift within the Liberal lute, to change the figure, made the music mute, or transformed it into discord. So powerful an opposition to Lord Rosebery was developed within the Liberal party that he was compelled to retire from the leadership and, indeed, to separate himself from the party organization, at which he uttered another historic expression, describing himself as ploughing a lonely furrow. Since then he has been a candid and critical friend of the party of which he was formerly the leader, with a steadily increasing improbability of his ever again becoming a hard and fast member of it, and also a steadily increasing inclination toward those principles of imperial unity which are cherished by the Conservatives, but are regarded with coldness if not with animosity by the Liberals; and more than once his conversion to Conservatism has been expected.

Toward the great tariff reform movement of the last six years his attitude has been somewhat uncertain, though probably on the whole unsympathetic. At the beginning of it, indeed, he declared that he was not a person who believed that free trade was a part of the Sermon on the Mount or that we ought to accept it in all its rigidity as a divinely appointed dispensation, which meant, of course, that he was not a Cobdenite at all. But later he declared himself to be a free trader, though he did not recant the heresy which we have just quoted, and therefore continued to be regarded by all Cobdenites as a hopeless reprobate. Again, at the beginning of the present fiscal controversy he described Mr. Lloyd-George's budget as "not a "budget, but a revolution, a social and political "revolution of the first magnitude," and he has at other times made known his earnest opposition to that measure.

In these fifteen years of absence from office and from party leadership Lord Rosebery has rendered to his country many important patriotic services, through his independent counsels and through the great intellectual and moral influence which he has been able to exert. What effect his speech of yesterday will have upon the controversy which now convulses the United Kingdom it is too early to estimate. But it can scarcely be slight, while it may be doubted if there has been a time in the affairs of the kingdom during the period in question in which he has had a greater opportunity than at the present to display his qualities of statesmanship.

A NOMINAL DISTINCTION.

"The Brooklyn Eagle," in a dispatch from the country home of Justice Gaynor, says that one thing which vexes him is "the persistency with "which many persons assume that Tammany "Hall selects the entire city ticket. It is pointed "out that Tammany, strictly speaking, merely "makes up its local ticket, just as the Democrats "of this borough nominate their county ticket. "The Democrats of the city of greater New "York, embracing five boroughs, select the city "ticket."

Nominally it is the Democratic convention, practically it is a Tammany convention. Tammany is always in undisputed control of it and will be again this year. Tammany has the largest group of delegates, every one from two of the five boroughs—more than half the convention. It always controls some of the delegates from Brooklyn, and is in working alliance with the leaders of Queens and Richmond.

If Justice Gaynor is nominated by the Democratic City Convention it will be because he is Tammany's candidate. It will be because Murphy has seen fit for motives of his own to take him up, and will not be against the wishes of the boss. The only considerable opposition in the city convention to Tammany is that of Senator McCarren, and Justice Gaynor could not conceivably be McCarren's choice for Mayor. Several elections have been held since the consolidation of the city; every Democratic candidate for Mayor has been popularly and truthfully recognized as "Tammany's candidate," and Justice Gaynor, if he is similarly nominated, will not be able to escape that characterization. His attitude on the stump will prove that he feels the obligation of his position as Tammany's candidate. The same dispatch in "The Eagle" to which we have already referred says that if the judge runs "he will "give his views on the selfishness of grasping "politicians, the scramble for office and po-"litical plunder, the records and antecedents "of certain prominent leaders and kindred "topics." We venture the prediction that if he is nominated in the way he apparently hopes to be he will not see such a distinction between the Democratic party of the city and Tammany Hall that he will feel at liberty as the candidate of the former to dilate upon the "records and antecedents" of the boss of the latter. By refusing to declare against Tammany the judge wet most of his powder.

DELAYED CORROBORATION.

Dr. Cook's failure to make public the proof which he says he can produce in confirmation of his wonderful story naturally excites speculation about the cause of his delay. He undoubtedly realizes by this time, if he did not when he landed at Copenhagen, that a valuable, if not convincing, piece of evidence would be the record of his observations for latitude. Why does he not offer them for inspection?

It has been suggested that the Brooklyn explorer has pledged himself to some publisher to withhold all details until after his book appears. Whether it would be judicious to impose such a restriction on himself is a question which need not be considered for the present, but if he really labors under that handicap why does he not frankly say so? It has also been conjectured that Dr. Cook did not take his records with him to Copenhagen. One of the current rumors is that he intrusted them to his friend, Harry Whitney, and that they are among the articles Mr. Whitney has sent home on the Roosevelt, having decided to stay a while longer in the Arctic regions. If Dr. Cook's memoranda are not immediately available, however, what harm can there be in mentioning the fact? Of course, he knows the cause of his hesitation. If he should offer a distinct explanation of it he would probably strengthen confidence in statements which still need corroboration.

Dr. Cook can hardly be blind to the chance that his silence may be interpreted to his disadvantage. One of the inferences which are sure to be drawn from it is that his latitude observations were not correctly made or else do not reinforce his claim to having reached the pole. The suspicion may do him injustice, but men who have regard for their reputations are usually eager to dispel any doubts of their veracity as promptly as possible. It is reported that Dr. Cook intends to send to Greenland for his two Esquimau companions, with a view to securing a contradiction of the testimony which Commander Peary says he received from them. As Mr. Bridgman thinks that the plan could not be carried out until next year, much valuable time would probably be lost. At most they could not add much to the credibility of a story which should be based on other evidence—latitude observations, photographs and the like.

AN INCOMPLETE VIEW.

The figures that Mr. C. C. McCain, chairman of the Trunk Line Association, presented to the public the other day to show the need of an increase of railroad rates would be more convincing if they were more complete. Mr. McCain's thesis is that rates during ten years have remained practically unchanged, while the purchasing power of the money earned through them has decreased. Moreover, expenses have increased. Therefore the need of raising rates to meet this situation. But the premises are not enough to justify the conclusion. Though the purchasing power of money has declined—that is, the price of commodities has risen—and though rates may have remained constant, total earnings may still have increased sufficiently to preclude the necessity of an advance in rates.

Reduced to its simplest terms, Mr. McCain's argument is that railroad rates have really declined since 1897, though nominally the same, while expenses have increased. Even if this should be granted it would prove nothing in itself. Rates are not the only factor in earnings. The volume of business is an equally important factor, and concerning the change in that regard from 1897 to 1907, the period under discussion, Mr. McCain says nothing. Moreover, expenses are relative. Mr. McCain shows that labor has increased in cost 16 per cent in ten years. But if a given amount of labor handled an increased amount of traffic at the end of the ten-year period, then its increased cost may not have affected adversely the net earnings of the railways. In other words, Mr. McCain does not take into account the economies that have been effected in the given decade. The larger freight cars and longer and heavier freight trains of to-day may make labor, so far as it affects freight trains, actually less costly, though nominally higher. If one engineer, one conductor and half a dozen brakemen can manage the transportation of 50 per cent more freight now than they could in 1897, then Mr. McCain's figures showing a 16 per cent advance in wages lack the significance he attempts to attach to them.

The known facts do not bear the writer out in his conclusions. If freight rates and expenses are the only factors to be regarded, then 1897 and the two or three years preceding it, when expenses were lower and the purchasing power of the dollar higher then they are to-day, should have been the banner years for the railroads, and 1905, 1906 and 1907 ought to have been years of difficulty and slight returns. The exact reverse was true. The year 1906, when the process of which the Trunk Line chairman complains had nearly reached its climax, was one of the most prosperous years the railways have ever had. The average dividend rate in 1907 was 3.73. In 1897 it was 1.51. Evidently other factors than those considered by Mr. McCain entered into this result.

Justice Gaynor would like to take the politicians down to his farm and "show them his pigs." Perhaps he would thus teach them a lesson in real non-partisanship.

Professor Lowell reports the presence of oxygen in the atmosphere of Mars. The discovery would possess greater importance if he should also find inhabitants to breathe it.

Following the almost altogether Democratic campaign which he made for the Presidency last year, Colonel Bryan has had several bad relapses into Populism. We regard his leadership as discredited beyond hope unless the Democratic party displays the very soul of donkeyishness. But we are glad on every account that, for a time at least, his unsteady and ever veering mind has turned to Clevelandism. Colonel Bryan may yet make an effective and well rewarded officer of the second rank. "While the Light Holds Out to Burn" is a hymn appropriate to his case in the present circumstances.—Charlotte Observer.

Elder Caldwell does not seem to have been properly impressed by the sad fate which recently overtook his friend and fellow scoffer, the editor of "The Charleston News and Courier."

Japan now has a line of three large steamships running directly to ports on the west coast of South America. Of course, it is assisted with government patronage. If the enterprise does not prove successful it will not be because of competition from the United States.

Controller Metz is again out in favor of the debt limit amendment to the constitution. We have lost count. Is this the tenth or eleventh time he has reversed himself on that question?

The advocates of "simplified spelling" have not even the dubious merit of novelty in either their aims or their methods. It is now all but two hundred years since Addison wrote in "The Spectator" of their direct forerunners that "this "humor of shortening our language had once "run so far that some of our celebrated authors "began to prune their words of all superfluous "letters, as they termed them, in order to adjust "the spelling to the pronunciation, which would "have confounded all our etymologies and have "quite destroyed our tongue." The "humor" passed at that time with little lasting effect upon the language, and as it was then it doubtless will be again.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A business man who in his university days had been a devoted student of ethics sat down in a lower Broadway lunchroom a few days ago and saw something that awakened a particular train of thought in channels unused since his student days. Directly opposite him two men were finishing their midday meal. One, a sprucely dressed chap, sipped his last drop of coffee, placed a dime on the table in front of his empty cup and walked out. The other, equally well dressed, took a little longer time over his coffee before preparing to go. Then just as he was about to rise he furtively passed his hand over to the dime in front of his former neighbor's plate and moved it to a position in front of his own. He then walked hastily out. The waiter a moment later picked up the dime, noting before whose plate it was, and cleaned away the dishes, mumbling the while. Now the former college man is wondering whether this is not a case where he can aptly apply those words of Shakespeare: "Who steals my purse steals trash; . . . but he that filches from me my good name robs me of that which not enriches him and makes me poor indeed."

THE ARBITER.

Some prate
That Fate
Has grizzled pate,
Some paint a blithesome lass.
If you
Would view
The portrait true,
Consult your looking glass.

H. M. S.

There is perhaps no keener commercial competition in New York than that existing among the small business men in the lower part of the city. The shoe merchants polish their patrons' shoes without cost, and several of the barbers have shown the customer getting spirit by abolishing the tipping system in their shops. But it remained for the enterprising proprietor of a boot blacking establishment to originate the most novel trade getting plan, which he advertises as follows: "No longer a waste of time to have your shoes polished; in our place you can hear Caruso and other world renowned opera singers in their best numbers in the phonograph and at the same time get the best shine in the city."

Green—Poor Hilo is in hard luck. He has one arm in a sling, a black eye, two teeth missing and a mortgage on his home.
Brown—You don't say! How long has he had the auto?—Chicago News.

A day or two before Commander Peary started from New York on the expedition toward the North Pole he was at a hotel near the Grand Central Station, where he gave a reporter of The Tribune some information as to what he had accomplished and what his plans for the trip on which he was about to embark included. When he had finished, the stenographer who had taken the notes said: "Well, commander, when you reach the pole you will probably find the Stars and Stripes floating from it." He replied: "I give you my word, if I do not, the flag will be there directly after I arrive."

Visitor—Can you read the past?
Fortune Teller—Certainly; that's my business.
"Then I wish you'd tell me what it was my wife told me to get for her."—Boston Globe.

A letter from Tiflis in a Dresden paper gives a description of the funeral of "Dschgeli, who as a member of the Douma earned the enmity of the government." In speaking of the people who attended the ceremony the writer says: "The working people—thousands in number—formed a great chain. Women carried the coffin from the house of death to the church and men bore it to the grave. The authorities would allow no speaking over the bier, but the compulsory silence was impressive as an ovation and added to the solemnity of the occasion."

"I suppose the deacons in your church pass the plate?"
"Yes; they even go so far as to cut it absolutely dead. I've never yet seen any of them put in a cent!"—Puck.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, the Misses Gallatin and Albert Eugene Gallatin, who returned from Europe last week, are at the Newbold cottage, Tuxedo, for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson sail on Wednesday from England for New York, and on their arrival here will go to Newport.

Don Mario Torlonia and his wife, who is a daughter of Charles A. Moore, are in town, staying at the latter's house, in Fifth avenue.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has closed her villa at Newport, and will arrive in town to-day. She will make the St. Regis her headquarters throughout the winter, for the house that she is building at Madison avenue and 51st street will not be completed for several months. She will probably spend part of the fall at Hot Springs, Va.

J. Pierpont Morgan, jr., is booked to sail for Europe on Wednesday week. Mrs. Morgan and her children departed for England some weeks ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Field Bishop, who are now in Europe, have arranged to leave for New York at the end of this month, and on their arrival will go to Lenox for the remainder of the fall.

Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, who has been staying at Newport, has returned to her country place on Long Island.

The Duke of Newcastle has gone to York Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root have returned to town from the Adirondacks and are at their house, in East 38th street.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., have gone to their country place at Locust Point, N. J., for the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore have arrived in town from Tuxedo, and are at the Belmont for a few days.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, Sept. 10.—Mrs. Frederick P. Sands this evening at a dinner for fourteen young people announced the engagement of her daughter, Julia Parker Sands, to Charles Dickson, son of Mrs. Charles Dickson, of Cincinnati. This is the second engagement that has been announced in the Sands family this season.

There was considerable entertaining here this evening. Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner, after which the guests went to the dance given by Mrs. James B. Haggin, at Arleigh. Mr. and Mrs. Haggin also entertained at dinner early in the evening, and had about one hundred guests for the dancing that followed.

Mrs. J. J. Mason gave a small dinner dance to-night, and a dinner company was given at Sandy Point Farm by Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt. James J. Van Alen and Mrs. Margaret E. McKim also entertained.

Those who registered at the Casino to-day were Mr. and Mrs. R. Brent Keyser, Mrs. J. R. Keyser and Miss Ellen Keyser, of Baltimore, who arrived early in the day on the steam yacht Kaleda; Joseph R. Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Lee, who are now visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt; Mr. and Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, of New York; R. L. Redmond, of Tivoli; the Misses Coppett and Rotch, of Narragansett Pier; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dowley Hager, of Northampton; Miss Hilton, of Savannah; David Irwin, of Boston; John P. Green, of Philadelphia; Oliver Iselin, of New Rochelle, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin; J. M. Rutherfurd, of New York, a guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Kent; Grenville Kane, of Tuxedo; Henry Marquand, Dudley O. Gautier, a guest of Lispenard Stewart; Miss Lydia A. Stetson, Miss Emily A. Stetson, Edward M. Stetson, Philip C. Stetson and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Stetson, of Boston; Miss E. B. Dennis, and Miss Dennis, who are visiting Mrs. Zabriskie, and Miss Zabriskie.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss have reserved a box for the horse show next year.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are to close Crossways on Tuesday, and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Maria de Barril departed to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind have decided to remain until the middle of October.

The Newport Yacht Racing Association has held its annual meeting and re-elected its present officers for the coming year.

Mrs. Francis M. Ware, of New York, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. Manson Smith, and Moncure Robinson is visiting Mrs. J. R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. William Manley have returned to Baltimore, after a visit to Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs.

Miss Rives, who has been visiting Miss Kathryn P. Lawrence, has returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Thacher closed their season to-day and returned to New York.

Lorillard Spencer, jr., Stewart Barney, James B. Haggin, Mrs. Whitney Warren, Milton Barger and E. J. Berwind have returned from New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Sept. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave a dinner for forty to-night at Spring Lawn. The guests were at four tables. They were Mrs. Joseph W. Burden, Mr. and Mrs. David T. Dana, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nichols, Miss Adele Colgate, Miss Isabel Shotter, Miss Eleanor Crosby, Miss Elizabeth Williams, Miss Susie Street, Miss Dorothy Jordan, Miss Edith Bird, Miss Charlotte Barnes, Miss Selina Clarke, Miss Dorothy Tuckerman, Miss Rosamond Dixey, Miss Kate Cary, Miss Helen Alexandre, Miss Civilise Alexandre, Joseph W. Burden, Chester G. Burden, Van Ness Philip, Malcolm McBurney, Malcolm Sloane, George Ade, John Bowditch, Rieman Duval, Charles S. Bird, Bayard Tuckerman, Theron Catlin, Harry Alexandre, Kenneth Budd, Albert L. Hoffman, John Sloane, Aymar Johnson, Richard Mortimer and Chalmers Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel I. Culver, of Albany; Mr. and Mrs. A. Henry Dickinson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Emerson and Miss Constance Emerson, of Philadelphia, have arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Barker Gummere and John Hancock, of New York, have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

Riding with Frederic Bull, M. F. H., this afternoon were A. Henry Higginson, Henry Bull, Roy B. Baker, Gordon Maynard, Morris Kellogg, C. W. Fisk, Louis E. Waring, H. A. Vaughn, Newbold Morris, Herbert B. Shaw, Malcolm Sloane, Joseph W. Burden, Charles S. Bird and Chester G. Burden.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Nichols and Miss Anna Ripley are guests of Mrs. John Sloane, at Wyndhurst.

David Thompson is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, at Wheatleigh.

Miss Anna I. Meigs arrived to-day from Northeast Harbor to visit Miss Emily Biddle, at Breezy Corners.

Mr. and Mrs. Eben Stevens, of New York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Frothingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Robb de Peyster Tytus are entertaining at Ashintully Farm Mr. and Mrs. Guy Lowell, of Boston, and Douglas Campbell, of New York.

Eliot Tuckerman is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Choate.

Mrs. Walter Cutting, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, has gone to Mount Kisco.

A son was born yesterday in New York to Mr. and Mrs. George B. Agnew. Mrs. Agnew was Miss Emily Grugan, only daughter of Major and Mrs. Frank C. Grugan, who are at their country place in Lenox.

Mrs. Ernest Warrin will entertain at dinner to-morrow night in Stockbridge for her guest, Miss Caroline Redmond, of New York.

ITEMS FROM BAR HARBOR.

Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 10.—The funeral of Dr. Henry C. Chapman was held at the Episcopal Church to-day, the service being conducted by the Rev. Stephen H. Green. The burial will take place at Philadelphia, the body being shipped to that city to-day.

A special meeting of the directors of the Mount Desert Reading Room was held to-day to pass resolutions of regret on the death of Dr. Chapman, who was one of their number.

The body of General Frank C. Armstrong was sent to Washington, where the funeral will be held on Monday next.

Leonard E. Opdyke was re-elected president of the Village Improvement Association at the annual meeting to-day, while John S. Kennedy, of New York, and Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts were among the vice-presidents elected.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barklie, of New York, closed their cottage to-day and departed for their city home.

PRINCE KUNI AT BEVERLY.

President Taft Gives Him a Cordial Reception.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 10.—President Taft to-day received Prince Kuni of Japan, and through him sent a message of regard and good will to the Japanese Emperor. With Prince Kuni came his wife, Colonel Kurita, his military aid; Mr. Matsui, chargé d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, and Captain S. N. Cheney, who is representing the government on the staff of the prince while he is in this country.

The party was met at the Montserrat station by Captain Butt, the President's aid, and two automobiles. The President had invited a number of guests to the cottage to meet the prince and princess.

President Taft's greeting to the prince and his party was cordial. He asked after the health and wellbeing of the Emperor and all his family. In return the prince expressed the hope of the Emperor that the President and his family would be found in the best of health.

After toasts had been drunk, the prince and princess and their attendants took tea with the President and his guests. Mrs. Taft did not attend the ceremonies.

After the call on the President the prince and princess went to the home of Henry C. Frick, and thence to the home of W. J. Boardman, to pay brief calls. Miss Mabel Boardman, who was in the Taft Philippine party several years ago, was among those at the Montserrat station to meet the prince and princess. The party returned to Boston late in the afternoon.

Attorney General Wickersham, who has been summoned to Beverly by the President for a conference, and who was expected here to-morrow, will not arrive until Sunday.

AN HONOR FOR WILLIAM C. CARL.

Paris, Sept. 10.—William C. Carl, of New York, the well known American organist, has received the decoration of Officier de l'Instruction Publique, a gold wreath set with brilliants. Mr. Carl is here as the guest of Alexandre Guilmant, the composer. He will leave France soon for New York.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

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

THE CARMANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Leonard.
Miss Dorothy Lawson.
Mrs. W. B. Colt.
Henry Gay Pratt.
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wood.
Miss Caroline L. Pond.

THE LAPLAND, FOR ANTWERP.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Gordon.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hill.
Mrs. Jesse L. Gaynor.
Miss Mildred M. Few.
Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Diamond.
Samuel W. Baker.

THE BALTIC, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. C. W. Barclay.
Mr. and Mrs. William Boyle.
Mr. and Mrs. John J. Collier.
Miss Beatrice M. Rule.
Miss E. B. Taylor.
Joseph Dowling.

THE MINNEHAHA, FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bond.
Mrs. W. G. Fulton.
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Morse.
Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Gillingham.

THE KAISERIN AUGUSTE VICTORIA, FOR HAMBURG.

Wilson Cross.
F. C. C