Amusements.

AMERICAN—2—8—The Barnyard Romeo.
ASTOR—8:15—Seven Days.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Summer Widowers.
CONEY ISLAND—Brighton Beach Park, Dreamland, Luna Park.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1910.
LYRIC—8:15—The Chester.
NEW AMSTERDAM—8:15—Girlies.
PLAZA—8—The Mikado.

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New-York Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1910.

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; Ogden M. Reid, secretary; James M. Barrett, treasurer. The address of the officers is the office of this newspaper.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—More records for distance and speed were made at Rheims; Olieslagers covered 393 kilometres in 5 hours 3 minutes 5 seconds, and Morane, in a flight of five kilometres, made the distance at the rate of 68.42 miles an hour; all the records at the meeting were made by monoplanes. ═══ Daniel Kinet, the Belgian aeronaut, fell in his aeroplane at Ghent; his injuries may prove fatal. ═══ A dispatch from The Tribune's correspondent in Paris said it was generally believed that Frank Gould and Edith Kelly had been married, though no record of the ceremony could be found and Mr. Gould refused to confirm or deny the report. ═══ The submarine Salmon arrived undamaged at Bermuda, having left Quincy, Mass., on July 5; the vessel behaved well in heavy seas.

DOMESTIC.—Secretary Meyer will sell to the highest bidders two third class cruisers, a gunboat and a torpedo boat, it was learned at Washington. ═══ The Treasury Department estimated that the imports of gold from Europe would approximate $40,000,000 before the Christmas holidays. ═══ Washington is suffering from a scourge of caterpillars, which have appeared in greater numbers than for twenty years. ═══ A streetcar was held up at Pittsburg by youthful bandits and a police lieutenant probably fatally shot; two arrests followed. ═══ Three bandits held up a fast train near St. Louis, but were outwitted by the engineer, who opened wide the throttle. ═══ A white man was lynched at Rayville, La. ═══ Two thousand persons attended at Newark, Ohio, the funeral of William Howard, whose death caused the lynching of an anti-saloon league raider. ═══ Two persons were probably fatally injured in a fire at Chicago. ═══ A patrolman of Chelsea, Mass., was set upon by a crowd and savagely assaulted; drawing his pistol, he fired into the crowd, mortally wounding one man and injuring three others. ═══ Secretary Koenig is working night and day assigning new numbers to the thousands of automobiles owned in the state. ═══ For the first nine months of the fiscal year just ended there was a reduction of more than $10,000,000 in the postal deficit; in the third quarter of the last fiscal year the postal service earned a surplus of $1,863,000.

CITY.—Heat figures reached a high record for the year; there were seven deaths and scores of prostrations in the greater city. ═══ The State Arbitration Board made overtures to the cloakmakers to settle the strike by mediation. ═══ More than five thousand persons gathered at the "natural amphitheatre" in Central Park to hear a concert by an orchestra which played for the first time in this part of the park. ═══ Ten persons were arrested after a fight among striking bakers in Williamsburg. ═══ A murder was discovered when the body of a man seated on a tree stump and holding a fishing rod was found on the bank of the Raritan Canal. ═══ Clifford B. Harmon postponed his projected flight in an aeroplane across Long Island Sound because of unfavorable winds. ═══ The Staten Island police arrested the young woman who said her companion shot himself, charging her with his murder. ═══ The moving pictures of the prizefight were tested and one selected for show purposes. ═══ Miss Mary Powers, who was hit by a train at Bronxville, died from her injuries.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for today: Showers and somewhat cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 92 degrees; lowest, 75.

TO MARK THE PEACE CENTENARY.

The extensive and earnest interest which is manifested in the proposal, already considered in these columns, for an international celebration of the completion of a hundred years of unbroken peace between Great Britain and America justifies the further consideration which has now arisen of the form which that commemoration may best take. Various plans have been suggested and more will doubtless be put forward, and while the date of the anniversary is yet more than four years off it is obvious that if a fitting celebration is to be made due thought should be given to them, and the final shape of the celebration should be the outcome of the best thought of the two nations concerned, and even of other nations. We have hitherto remarked that the close of the Napoleonic wars only a few months after the Treaty of Ghent suggests the fitness of making the celebration cover both events. The year 1915 will mark the completion of a hundred years since both New Orleans and Waterloo; a hundred years of peace between Great Britain and America and also between England and France, powers which once knew a hundred years of practically incessant war; and a hundred years since the last general war in Europe and the last struggle which could appropriately be called a world war. Surely no urging should be needed to secure widespread participation in an appropriate commemoration of so august and grateful an anniversary.

Whatever local or even national memorials there may be, therefore, the chief commemoration should be of the widest possible interest and participation. It goes without saying that it should be characteristic of the great events which it recalls and of their results. It should be calculated to confirm and perpetuate, so far as its influence extends, the irenic conditions which have so long prevailed, so that the one century may expand into two, and the two into still more, until war among these nations shall become a remote and abhorred tradition. We would not be visionary, but we should regard it as well within the bounds of practicality to consider that peace between Great Britain and America is perpetual. Nor would it be extravagant to hope for similar relations between Great Britain and France, if not among all the chief nations of the world. As for the "lesser breeds without the Law" which continue sporadic and adventitious belligerency, this same date might well mark their voluntary or involuntary entrance into the fold of peace.

A DEMOCRATIC NEAR-HUGHES.

Mr. Thomas M. Osborne, put forward by "The New York World" as a candidate for Governor whom the Democratic party would make no mistake in choosing as its standard bearer in the coming election, has "consented to be interviewed" by "The World" to the extent of a page. He is in a receptive mood. This had been guessed before. It is now known. For so much information is the public indebted to "The World's" following up its handsome indorsement by the dispatch of a skilled interviewer.

Mr. Osborne's views upon the various questions of the day are not novel, but indicate plainly expectancy that the situation will call for the nomination by the Democracy of a near-Hughes. How will these sentiments serve as the utterances of a near-Hughes?

But if I were Governor of the State of New York I would be the Governor of the people of the whole state and speak for them. It seems to me that the power of the Governor could with advantage be strained a little to secure the things that the people want. . . .

I have sometimes questioned the philosophy of a Governor refusing to take a hand in legislation until a measure has reached him. If I were Governor of New York I would deem it my duty as the Governor of the whole people to present to the Legislature their needs, and invite the co-operation of the legislators instead of their antagonism. Who should have a better right to speak for the people of the whole state than the Governor they have elected to speak for them?

The powers of the Governor should be "strained a little"! The Governor should take a hand in legislation before it reaches him! Really, now, we thought that Governor Hughes was scolded for doing precisely these things—for attempting to "coerce" the Legislature, as the spokesman of Mr. Osborne's party, and of his league, too, in the Senate, Mr. Grady, described it in periods of glowing indignation. Mr. Osborne would be a coercer, too! What will become of the constitution? Where will that document have a haven of refuge when Democratic governors take to "straining" the powers of office? Is the Democracy to go in for "executive usurpation" just to present to the public a near-Hughes, especially one whose resemblance to the original appears so faint and fading after a year's futility and failure to show backbone as president of the reforming Democratic League?

THE FUNCTIONS OF QUARANTINE.

The reported improvements at the quarantine station of this port are commendable. The vast majority of the million immigrants and tens of thousands of other visitors and travellers who enter this country yearly enter through the port of New York, and it is chiefly here that watch and ward must be kept against the importation of pestilence. It goes without saying, therefore, that the various establishments on Hoffman and Swinburne islands should be of the best possible construction, equipment and management.

At the same time the essential functions of quarantine should not be overlooked nor perverted. Quarantine is not meant to be and should not become a place for the acceptance and treatment of sick persons from other countries, who were, that is to say, plague smitten when they started. Rather is it, so far as they are concerned, a place at which they are to be detected and from which they are to be sent back to their homes. It is generally speaking a place for the examination of all comers who are suspected of ailments, for the detention of those who are found to be suffering from some diseases, for the sending back of those who came hither as invalids and for the treatment of those who developed certain maladies on the voyage and who cannot be otherwise cared for.

Humanity and justice do not require this country, and prudence and patriotism forbid it, to let itself be made a lazaretto for the unsound and crippled and plague smitten of all the world. Such persons, wherever they are, are to be regarded with pity and kindness. But it is no kindness to them to "dump" them on an alien shore to become charges upon the charity of strangers, while it is a gross unkindness and injustice to all the inhabitants of the country to which they are thus shipped. Strict enforcement of strict rules at quarantine is not a reproach but a credit to the nation.

THE UNRESPONSIVE PEERS.

A correspondent cites our recent characterization of the British House of Lords under its present constitution as "a legislative body which is in no practical way susceptible or amenable to the influences of the national will," and says by way of disagreement: "This is a statement often met with, but how much truth is there in it? Without going into ancient history, just look back thirty years. I challenge you to name one single measure which the House of Lords has rejected during that period when there was an overwhelming, unmistakable and persistent demand from the nation that it should be passed."

There would be wide ground for disagreement as to what constituted an "overwhelming, unmistakable and persistent" demand. The House of Lords has repeatedly rejected or amended into unacceptability measures which were strongly desired by the dominant party in the representative house, and which were therefore presumably desired by a majority of the citizens of the kingdom. Thus it has dealt with bills on Home Rule for Ireland, parish councils, employers' liability, plural voting and public education. Of some of these it may, of course, be said that they were not "persistently" demanded by the nation, since the electors at the ensuing general election approved the peers' rejection of them, while in other cases after one rejection and a repassage by the Commons after a popular referendum the Lords have yielded to the demand. We have little doubt that they would continue to yield to a demand thus repeatedly manifested. But we must consider it decidedly unsatisfactory thus to secure legislation only through a House's voting under duress or on sufferance, against its own will and convictions. We should say that scarcely anything was more calculated to stultify a House than the habit of voting against its convictions and desires simply for fear of having its membership arbitrarily packed. To our mind the circumstances and manner in which the House of Lords has now and then acquiesced in the popular will have been an argument against and not in favor of retaining its present constitution.

Our thought of its unresponsiveness was, however, concerning its composition more than its conduct, and in that light our characterization seems entirely accurate. There is no known way of a practical kind in which the public will of the nation can impress itself upon or influence the composition of that chamber. During the fifty years which followed the passage of the Reform Act the Liberals were in the majority most of the time in the Commons and presumably in the nation; yet the House of Lords remained Conservative, and, indeed, materially increased its Conservative majority. Between 1830 and 1885 Liberal governments created 198 and Conservative governments only 70 peers, a Liberal majority of 128; yet the Conservative majority in the House of Lords was several times larger in the latter year than in the former. Liberals elevated to the peerage commonly become Conservatives, or their sons do. That is why we regard the House of Lords as at present constituted as in no practical way amenable to the influences of the national will. "He that complies against his will," wrote Butler, "is of the same opinion still." That is as true of legislatures as of individuals, and we cannot regard with confidence or approval a system under which a legislative body habitually votes against its own opinion.

A SUMMER CONTRAST.

Why do women look so much cooler in summer than do the men? It is a fact that will be confirmed by a brief study of any holiday crowd. The difference is all a matter of dress, says the superficial observer; if men could wear shirtwaists with Dutch necks and elbow sleeves, they would look comfortable, too. Perhaps, and yet the most uncomfortable sight imaginable on a hot day is the barbarian who removes his coat, and his collar as well, in public places. He raises the temperature of all who behold him. To be sure, women's clothes are better adapted to summer requirements than are those of men, but the difference is not great enough to account for the contrast. The cause lies far deeper—it is a matter of mental poise.

Woman is deliberately and purposely serene in warm weather. It would make her more uncomfortable to look hot and dishevelled than to be both in reality, so she keeps herself well in hand. She does not fret at the temperature, she ignores it; she does not fume about discomfort as a man does. Note the calm, dainty, restful way in which she will give a casual tap to forehead or cheek, and then the irritated manner in which a man will mop his face with a handkerchief. Observe the minimum of graceful effort she puts into the manipulation of a fan, and contrast with it the half-horsepower of heat generating energy a man expends upon a similar manœuvre with his hat. Intent first of all and all the time on her appearance, woman plays leisurely, composedly, at being cool, and in the process produces more than an illusion. She creates a reality. The man, working hard at keeping cool, obtains the opposite result.

Some men, not many, know the secret, and apply it. Their male acquaintances never cease from wondering how they manage to be so comfortable on the most distressing days. They not only look cool, they are.

A BAD GUESS.

Most astrologers, palmists and mind readers confine their statements largely to generalities, and make definite statements only when reason and not the whispering of spirits assures them that they cannot possibly be in error. So long as the ladies whose names would indicate their French, Egyptian or Persian extraction, or perhaps Italian, but who in private life are Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Murphy, clothe their words with that halo of mystery which is so in keeping with the sombre hangings of the room, they are likely to live and prosper, but if they get to making positive predictions as to the course of P. D. Q. stock or the wheat yield there will be breakers ahead.

It was failure to observe this simple rule that brought about the undoing of a local "American astrologer," as he styles himself. In the course of a half column of predictions in a contemporary on July 1 this gentleman said many things which indicated shrewdness and wisdom. His prediction of accidents to children during July couldn't very well go amiss, for with the hot weather due and fire escapes and unprotected bathing places accessible it requires no seventh son of a seventh son to figure pretty accurately along this line. "Much benefit is indicated to occur to the fair sex" is sufficiently vague to answer the requirements of the most fastidious, and that "marriages during this month will terminate quite fortunate to all concerned" is to be hoped—in any event, the world will never be the wiser, for in the divorce crop ten years hence no one will pause to pick out the July, 1910, weddings. But when even an "American astrologer" goes to picking winners in a prizefight he is getting on dangerous ground. With the battle only four days ahead of the date of publication of the prediction, considerable recklessness was betrayed in the statement that "the stars say that Jeffries will win the fight on July 4." Of course, the stars may have said it, just like that, and the astrologer may not be at fault, but the fact remains that there is a grave discrepancy between the results as sent over the wires from Reno and those scheduled by the astrologer. This should be a warning to all and sundry to follow the example of the augurs of an earlier day and make all predictions read forward, backward and crosswise.

GERMANY AND AMERICA IN ASIA.

The opposition of Germany to American enterprise in Asia Minor is to be regretted rather than resented, and it will probably soon be dispelled. Its origin is, of course, not in any general animosity toward America and Americans, which does not exist in Germany, but rather to a natural and unobjectionable solicitude for German interests which it is feared the execution of the American plans might unfavorably affect.

This fear seems to us, however, to be inspired by or based upon a misapprehension of circumstances. In Europe, or in the enterprises of European promoters in Asia and Africa, there has generally been a close connection between industrial and commercial exploitation and political influence. We should do Germany no injustice in assuming that political considerations were closely related to her promotion of the great Mesopotamian railroad scheme. There is, therefore, an involuntary and sincere though mistaken idea that American railroad building in that region would mean the intrusion of American political influence into what has come to be regarded as a German "sphere of influence." It is to be hoped that this notion will be dispelled and that Germany will realize that about the last thing America would want to do in Asia Minor would be to play the part that Russia and Japan are playing in Manchuria with their political control through railroad concessions.

There may also be a feeling that an American built railroad in Asia Minor would be an injurious commercial competitor of the German road. That might be true if it were proposed to build it parallel with the German line or nearly so, or between substantially the same terminals. But that is not the case. As we understand it, the proposed line would cross the German line almost at right angles, and so far as it affected traffic on the latter at all would probably benefit it by acting as an important feeder. When these circumstances are correctly understood, it is to be expected that German opposition to American enterprise there will be withdrawn.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Prolonged liquidation in the stock market, representing a decline of from 20 to more than 50 points from the high prices of 1909, has not been accompanied by serious trouble in any direction. Nor are there any indications that the future will bring forth disturbance due to the drastic downward movement that has marked the course of investment quotations. The elements of a panic are lacking. No one can say whether or not liquidation has run its course, but there is not the slightest doubt that at prevailing prices the larger number of solid issues on their earning power are worth more than their present market figures. The general financial situation has been strengthened by the severe liquidation in the speculative markets, though it may require further readjustment in stocks and commodities to a lower range before sustained operations for higher levels can be successfully carried out. At the moment the conservative element in the financial community is not anxious to advise transactions for bull account, owing to declining bank reserves and uncertainty over the outcome of the crops, the fall elections and the important cases pending in the Supreme Court, but our leading financiers, nevertheless, are not wedded to the idea that the various uncertainties will develop into permanent adverse factors.

Underlying conditions are sound, and the reactionary tendency in many lines of business is making for a future healthy expansion rather than for acute depression in our industries. Money rates are firmer than recently reported, and the course of currency movements indicates an increasing demand on this centre for outside accommodation. Although it is quite probable that the strain on the local banks for crop moving money will be unusually heavy in the next few months, we have the promise of gold imports in considerable volume, present foreign exchange conditions and the good credit this country has abroad naturally encouraging the expectation of shipments of the metal to this side when the monetary situation here requires assistance of this character. Large payments on corporation tax account have almost doubled the working balance of the federal Treasury in the last two weeks, but the big government disbursements incident to the beginning of the new fiscal year soon will be effective in bringing back to the banks a certain proportion of the money paid by the corporations. Measured by payments through clearing houses and by gross railroad earnings, the general volume of business throughout the country is still large. Retail trade shows some improvement, while wholesale operations are restricted because of the unwillingness of buyers to make extended purchases until the crops have been made. Buoyancy is not a factor in the textile trades, and a quiet period evidently is developing in the metal industry.

Pig iron production is still in excess of the demands of consumers, in spite of active curtailment in the last two months, the latter being reflected in the June figures of "The Iron Age," showing an average daily output of 75,500 tons, against 77,102 tons in May and 82,792 tons in April. Prices for pig iron appear to be near the bottom, and in certain lines of finished steel products quotations have developed a declining tendency, especially in plates and shapes. As far as new orders go the steel business is not active, but all the large steel concerns have enough unfilled tonnage on hand to keep their plants fairly busy in the rest of the summer, while manufacturers believe that in the autumn demand will broaden and that the railroads will become more important factors in the market. Just now the transportation companies are specifying heavily on contracts, but they are not placing substantial orders. Stocks of copper in this country continue to increase, although the gain in June shows a material decrease from the large increase in May, while exports of the metal in the last month present a gain of almost 6,000,000 pounds over the increase reported in May. Copper prices practically are unchanged, but domestic consumers evidently look for lower figures, as they are buying only in small lots for quick delivery. Production of anthracite coal is heavy, notwithstanding efforts by some companies to restrain tonnage.

Prices for cotton goods show slight improvement with small expansion in sales, the higher levels doubtless being due to a belief on the part of buyers that lower quotations need not be looked for until the new crop comes to market. The stability of the October cotton option, which in the month of June varied less than 14 points, or 70 cents a bale, furnishes proof that in the estimation of speculators the 33,000,000 acres of the staple are more than holding their own in the most important growing months in the year. If cotton prices remain at current relatively high levels many spindles here and abroad will continue to lie idle, unless the necessities of consumers should become urgent, of which there is no present indication. In the general drygoods market there is the same disinclination to operate heavily for future needs that has been noted for so many weeks. The present position of visible supplies of wheat is especially encouraging in view of the injury to the spring wheat crop in this country, and it is not unlikely that it will become something of an influence in the market at no distant time. On June 1 there were on hand in North America, Europe and afloat 148,853,000 bushels, the largest visible supply in seven years, with the exception of 1907. Outside of spring wheat our crops promise bountiful yields, particularly corn, which, from the government figures showing conditions as of June 1, should make a return in excess of last year's big harvest and should offset the loss in spring wheat as a factor in the total money value of the crops.

The national game will now take the centre of the stage again. Play ball!

The "unauthorized" Gaynor boomers are heard from in various parts of the state. They seem to be determined to be in on the ground floor, even if they have to make that ground floor themselves.

We have the Spartan father always with us. Not so long ago a policeman arrested his own son in this city, and now a Pennsylvania fish warden has followed his laudable example by lodging information against his son for violation of the fish laws of the state. But whom did he really punish in paying the imposed fine, and why did he pay it? The test lay just there.

The smuggling of diamonds out of German Southwest Africa appears to be one of the few paying enterprises of that imperial colony. The smugglers are on their way to Europe. But what is the ultimate destination of the stones, valued at $400,000? Our own customs authorities are, no doubt, as much interested as the Germans.

Rabies has just found another victim in New York City. The comparative infrequency of these cases is more than offset by their horrible character.

The Paris "Figaro" is wisely agitating the question of a reduced postage arrangement between France and England, similar to that already existing between England and the United States. While it takes only two cents to carry a letter from England to this country, and vice versa, it costs five cents to send one across the Channel to France. The "Figaro" contents itself for the moment with the suggestion of an intermediate letter rate of three or four cents. France has already a domestic postage arrangement with Luxemburg, and a limited one with Spain, Switzerland and Belgium, confined to a radius of 30 kilometres (about 18.5 miles) from their respective frontiers.

Mayor Gaynor spent part of Saturday pitching hay on his farm. This is an innovation. Sawing wood and mending fences have hitherto been the favorite rural occupations of our statesmen.

If the mandate of the Provincial Court at Berlin is obeyed, in the production of Dr. Cook before that tribunal, there will be reason for gratification at the bringing of the suit against Commander Peary; for thus the actual whereabouts of the distinguished claimant may be ascertained by a world which, upon the verge of the silly season, is quite ready to be diverted.

The chief of the Bureau of Weights and Measures now reports that the barrels used by the sellers of potatoes in this market are nearly all under the legal and proper size. The dealers say that it is only a harmless "trade custom," but we do not believe that they would be willing to encourage an equally harmless custom on the part of customers of paying in coins artistically plugged or otherwise short in weight.

Hearst, hope and harmony are inspiring the Democrats of Cook County.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Hearst, like hope, springs eternal in the Democratic breast. Harmony moves out usually when he enters.

Dr. Juan Guiteras and Dr. Ronald Ross have been discussing in the columns of "The London Lancet" the credit due to those who merely suggest a possible cause of disease, like the responsibility of the mosquito for malaria, and to those who prove the correctness of the surmise. For the latter class of work Nobel prizes were awarded to Koch, Ross, Laveran, and possibly others, but we do not remember any such recognition of the former kind of service. Instructive as are these precedents, however, it is obvious that no successful investigator proceeds without a clew. If, as undoubtedly happens at times, the theory which guides him originates with another, the world certainly owes something to the author of it.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Here's a brand new, made-in-Switzerland, form of revenge for discarded lovers. A young couple at Davos were to have been married, but the girl jilted her lover because he shaved off his little beard. The jilted man during the night pasted all the love letters he had received from his fiancée on the walls of her home. "Heartless girl, I return you your letters," was inscribed in large type above the correspondence.

"How did you enjoy the excursion?"
"Great. Nobody once sang 'Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly?'"—Detroit Free Press.

TO THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Here's to you, Prince of India,
Man of the Western mind,
A hustler among the dreamers,
Man of the Yankee kind!
Here's health and long life, and never
A rest in your constant brush
With traditions, until your dreamers
Wake up and fall in with the rush!
—W. J. LAMPTON.

"Parker has given up all hope of getting a divorce from his wife."
"Why so?"
"He tried the old device of opening the Bible to see what text he would hit, and his eyes met: 'In their death they were not divided.'"—The Widow.

"Suburban Life" makes a strong plea for the cat and incidentally for the comfort of city dwellers during the summer. "Hundreds of house cats," it says, "are turned into the streets every spring when their owners close their homes for the summer. Unprotected and unfed, they soon join the army of tramp felines, living miserably out of garbage cans, fighting over a morsel of food, thieving when the opportunity offers, preying on the birds and making themselves a neighborhood nuisance. The transition from a sleek, well nourished tabby to a dirty, half starved, disreputable vagrant is sometimes startling. It may be easier to abandon your cat than to provide a home for it or mercifully to snuff out its existence, but if you have a conscience it would prick you occasionally did you fully realize the cruelty of the action."

First Lawyer—You did not have a bit of trouble with that woman. In fact, she turned out to be a perfect witness.
Second Lawyer—Yes, I took the precaution to have her age asked before she was sworn.—Philadelphia Record.

"There are some historical subjects which the public never tires of hearing discussed. Those about the unfortunate Carlotta of Mexico and the Prince Imperial belong to this class, and we have had a deluge of them lately," says a letter from Paris. "The last stories about Prince Louis Napoleon were brought by Father Rousset, who arrived here a few days ago from South Africa, where he had been laboring in his calling for twenty years, fifteen of which was spent among the Zulus. From these he gathered the details of the tragedy of July 1, 1879. 'When the little body of soldiers,' said the priest, 'was unexpectedly attacked by the Zulus, the coward, Lieutenant Carey, cried: "Save yourselves," and ran, regardless of his men. The young prince, mounted on a fiery horse, defended himself with sword and pistol as well as he could, falling finally with eighteen wounds. The Zulus believed that they had killed an English officer, and so depressed were they when they heard that he was a friendly Frenchman that one of the chiefs vowed while he lived to care for the young hero's grave.' This story, with the coward Englishman, who later died in an insane asylum, and the brave French prince as the chief figures, outweighs at present in popularity all Prince Imperial stories."

Tom—I wish this $10 bill was a $10 debt.
Dick—Heavens! Why?
Tom—I'd never get rid of it.—Cleveland Leader.

In an article on the picture postcard industry a writer in a Vienna paper says: "The stranger within the gate patronizes the card vender to a large extent, but a demand for pictures of the architectural wonders of the Kaiserstadt exists among residents themselves, who buy quantities so large that they would amaze any one save the postal clerks who handle 90 per cent of the stock. But city and suburban features are not the only card subjects. The most popular ones to-day are a portrait of ex-President Roosevelt and a reproduction of Kasimir Pochwalski's recent portrait of the venerable Emperor, attired in a regulation Alpine hunting costume. A card with a caricature of Colonel Roosevelt in Rough Rider uniform commanding the powers of Europe to dance while he shoots at their feet has been a dead failure as to sales, because, as one of the dealers told the writer, 'it does not please the Americans, and what they frown upon cannot be a success in our line.'"

"Whew, but it's hot! I've just looked at the thermometer. The mercury stands at"—
(Biff!)—Chicago Tribune.

BAGGAGE TRANSFER TROUBLES

A Weary Traveller Sighs for Local Reforms.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Cannot one of our Public Service Commissions accomplish something by giving attention to the local express and especially the local baggage transfer companies? Their exorbitant charges and unsatisfactory service are patent to all observers. I believe that some of these companies escape the supervision of the state under the plea that they do an interstate commerce business. But cannot they be regulated as to their business in this state? Ten years ago trunks could be sent from the railroad stations for 40 or 50 cents a distance for which the rate is now 75 cents. And, by the way, why should a few of our roads still maintain the ancient custom of requiring incoming passengers on another line to go to their stations long before train time, often at great inconvenience, to check baggage, instead of having authorized agents to check baggage through, and not merely accept it for transfer?

WEARY TRAVELLER.

New York, July 9, 1910.

THE FIRST SAMPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The first pictures of that prizefight published during the last two days are the best possible argument in favor of the suppression of the rest of them. They make one of the two "specimens of perfect physical manhood" look like a troglodyte, and the other like a gorilla. To clinch the matter comes the negro's tale of an offered bribe of enormous proportions, which reveals the true inwardness of this vaunted "manly sport." V. W.

New York, July 9, 1910.

THE FIGHT PICTURES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The last ten years have witnessed a dreadful deterioration in the quality of public amusements, and the addition to the long and wretched list of moving prizefight pictures cannot be too emphatically condemned or too vigorously opposed.

The great Christian Endeavor Society comprises several millions of the most upright and energetic of young people. The pugilistic world, on the other hand, is composed of the coarsest element of the country, both its principals and its promoters. A certain local daily newspaper, posing as a public educator, engaged in ridiculing the efforts of such a society to bar from public exploitation the pictured doings of men so depraved is a spectacle for gods and men! men!

It is the duty of the city government to prevent, as far as possible, introduction of evil and demoralizing influences that serve to make more and more difficult the task of raising children in innocence and decency. D. J. PRICE.

New York, July 9, 1910.

THE FACTS.

From The Buffalo Commercial.

Governor Hughes is beaten and ex-President Roosevelt rebuked by the Republican Legislature.—Troy Press.

Not accurately stated. The one was "beaten and the other "rebuked," if The Press pleases, not by a Republican Legislature, but by a Tammany-Republican combine. Republican majorities in each chamber supported the Governor's policy.

A LOT OF COMFORT.

From The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

"Jeffries and Johnson are alone among men," declares Jack London. "There is no third of their type in the present human race." That's some comfort.

PARTIALLY EXPLAINED.

From The Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Senator Grady stated some time ago that there was not much honor attached to the title of the office nowadays. Perhaps it may be partially explained in the fact that a member of the New York upper house acted as stakeholder of the Reno disgrace.

HIGH LIVING FOR FIGHTING BULLS

From Daily Consular Reports.

Consul General Arnold Shanklin reports that many Spanish ships come to Mexican ports bringing in loads of walnuts (Juglans regia, or "English" walnut) from Bilboa and Santander. The nuts are sent via Mexico City to ranches and used exclusively for feeding fine fighting bulls. The largest buyer is the Mexico City Bull Ring Association, which keeps forty to fifty bulls.

APPRECIATION OF LANGLEY.

From Cassier's Magazine.

Surely it is time to express a few words of appreciation for the man who ventured, in the face of opposition and ridicule, to investigate the laws governing the internal work of the wind and of the sustaining power or surfaces, who devoted energy, skill and scientific reputation to the placing of a problem, hitherto despised and scorned, upon a plane commensurate with its true importance, and in a position whence success was surely to be obtained.

The present is not the time to disparage the work of Chanute, of Lilienthal, of the Wrights, of Farman, Blériot, Rolls, Curtiss and Hamilton, but it is the time to remember the magnificent pioneer work of Samuel Pierpont Langley.

ONLY ONE OF HIS KIND.

From The Waterbury Republican.

A Tammany officeholder has resigned at the age of eighty-two, being the youngest Tammany man who has ever done such a thing.

SHOCK MAY BE TOO GREAT.

From The Binghamton Republican.

A Congress without a "pork barrel" will be an unpopular novelty for the Congressmen, but the taxpayers will be able to stand it.

SEEN FROM AFAR.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

And yet it is easy to see that a direct primary law in the State of New York must now be numbered among the coming events which cast their shadows before.

SOCIAL LIFE'S CHANGES

Many of Du Maurier's Types Now Extinct in England.

London, July 2.

There has been no "Book of Snobs" since Thackeray's. George du Maurier was an effective fool killer during the middle and late Victorian period, and he left behind him no successor. His functions are disclosed in the interesting and fairly complete exhibition of 166 drawings for "Punch" and his own books at the Leicester Galleries. He drove out of society æsthetes, "chinamaniacs," musical poseurs and numerous other prigs and bores with affectations and imbecilities of their own.

Some of the most vivacious of these drawings illustrate the vagaries of Jellaby Postlethwaite, Maudle and Prigsby, and while the satire is as amusing as ever, it is less deadly because these grotesque self-advertisers have been hunted out of existence. In real life Mrs. Ponsonby de Tomkyns, the insatiable tuft hunter, whose frenzied quest for duchesses and celebrities inspired some of his most brilliant sketches, has also fallen into the background with her helpless, muddled husband, who was forced to explain to guests and waiters that he was master of the house. Duchesses are not so easily baited by pushful hostesses nowadays and captive lions are seldom exhibited in drawing rooms.

Sir Gorgius Midas still survives in his blatant scorn of everything except money and rank. He was the most striking personality in this gallery of social satire, but, distinctive as were the shafts of ridicule, the nouveaux riches were too formidable to be killed off.

Manners have changed since this keenest of observers portrayed listless guests at dining tables and bored spectators undergoing processes of entertainment in fashionable drawing rooms and country houses. The Victorian tables cluttered with flowers, china and plate are no longer seen; women's gowns are less ugly than formerly; the concerts, with long haired foreign artists and mysterious instruments, are out of date; the comic singer and the professional reciter have been suppressed and private theatricals are reserved for society functions. A string orchestra or high priced talent from Covent Garden is hired today when music is required; and the smart hostess with a reputation for bringing out fresh talent at her receptions is paid handsomely for her services as a social broker.

The most ambitious sets have been transformed since the 60's and 70's by the rage for smartness and the increased power of wealth. Many of the most fetching drawings in the collection about society shopkeepers, the Cimabue Browns, clerical æsthetics, distinguished amateurs, lion hunting hostesses and woman suffrage agitation have lost their significance. There are new affectations of smartness, fresh outbreaks of snobbishness, pedantry and vulgarity, more impostures and shams coated with social veneering; and, alas! there is no George du Maurier to expose them with pungent wit and genial art.

Mr. Dobson in one of his fine poems meets in Hyde Park and Piccadilly all the classic bores, favorites, flunkeys and sentimentalists, but not Horace himself, unmatched and unique. That must be the spectator's reflection after making the pleasant journey around this gallery and finding himself outside in Leicester Square. The artist and satirist acted upon the Horatian precept and observed the manners of his day, reproducing social figures and fashionable drawing rooms with their proper coloring; and there has been no successor either in "Punch" or in current literature to take up his work and to whip the snobs, quacks and posturers with fine irony.

Outside the gallery George du Maurier, like Horace, will be "unmatched, unmet"; but within it he survives in his work. Who can ever hope to rival him in effective exposure of bores of every calibre, and in tender delineation of children and dogs? No hand save his could have sketched these crowded assemblages of ambitious swells, these nincompoops unconscious of their own inanity, the fair political economist recommending massage for the sweating system, the preacher eager to have every shake of the stole tell, the flunkey contemptuous of Rembrandt's subject because "not one of the family," and the practical expert on domestic happiness, with her oracular "Feed the brute!"

Leech's successor had distinctively French qualities in his artistry. There was also something of the English pre-Raphaelite about him, although his occupation as a comic illustrator forced him to be as funny as he could be. His sketch of Trilby is a reminder of his French training and experiences; and there is a drawing, "Death the Friend," which might have been designed by Millais in early youth. It represents a dying man motioning to a monk to remain silent while a woman is playing a requiem in a room flooded with light from an open window. It was a many-sided man who wore cap and bells.

I. N. F.

PRIZES FOR PATRIOTIC ESSAYS.

The Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York announced yesterday the winners of the three prizes offered for the best essays written by high school and preparatory school students in New York State on the services of General Steuben in the Revolutionary War. The first prize, $50 and a bronze medal, was won by Dorothy Thorne, of the Yonkers High School; the second, a bronze medal and $25, by George Burnett Overhiser, of the Montgomery High School, Montgomery, N. Y., and the third prize, a bronze medal, was won by Robert Downing, of the Avon High School, Avon, N. Y.

905 AT CORNELL SUMMER SCHOOL.

Ithaca, N. Y., July 10.—All records in attendance at the Cornell summer school have been broken. The total number of students registered for the six weeks' course beginning to-morrow is 905. This includes a number of high school and other instructors who are taking special courses, and is sixteen more than the enrolment last year.

MISS CASSARD'S WEDDINGS PLANS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, July 10.—Miss Mary Emily Cassard, daughter of Chaplain and Mrs. William G. Cassard, U. S. N., and Assistant Paymaster Dallas B. Wainwright, jr., have completed the arrangements for their wedding. It has been set for October 26, at St. Paul's Church, Prince Fredericktown, Md. Miss Faith Sanford, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel James C. Sanford, U. S. M. C., of this city, will be the bridesmaid, and Mrs. Nichols, wife of Ensign Newton R. Nichols, U. S. N., is to be matron of honor. Paymaster Frederick P. Williams, U. S. N., will act as best man.