

The San Francisco Call. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1900. JOHN D. SPRECKELS, Proprietor. Address All Communications to W. S. LEAKE, Manager. MANAGER'S OFFICE, Telephone Press 204. PUBLICATION OFFICE, Market and Third, S. F. Telephone Press 201. EDITORIAL ROOMS, 217 to 221 Stevenson St. Telephone Press 262. Delivered by Carriers, 15 Cents Per Week. Single Copies, 5 Cents. Terms by Mail, including Postage: DAILY CALL (including Sunday), one year, \$1.00. DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 6 months, \$1.00. DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 3 months, \$1.00. DAILY CALL (including Sunday), 1 month, \$1.00. SUNDAY CALL, One Year, \$1.00. WEEKLY CALL, One Year, \$1.00. All postmasters are authorized to receive subscriptions. Sample copies will be forwarded when requested. Mail subscribers in ordering change of address should be particular to give both NEW AND OLD ADDRESS in order to insure a prompt and correct compliance with their request. OAKLAND OFFICE, 1115 Broadway. GEORGE C. MARQUETT, Manager Foreign Advertising, Marquette Building, Chicago. (Long Distance Telephone "Central 2612.") NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT: C. C. CARLTON, Herald Square. NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. SMITH, 30 Tribune Building. NEW YORK NEWS STANDS: Waldorf-Astoria Hotel; A. Brentano, 51 Union Square; Murray Hill Hotel. CHICAGO NEWS STANDS: Sherman House; P. O. News Co.; Great Northern Hotel; Fremont House; Auditorium Hotel. WASHINGTON (D. C.) OFFICE: Wellington Hotel. MORTON E. CRANE, Correspondent. BRANCH OFFICES: 47 Montgomery, corner of Clay, open until 9:30 o'clock. 800 Hayes, open until 9:30 o'clock. 623 McAllister, open until 9:30 o'clock. 615 Larkin, open until 9:30 o'clock. 1941 Mission, open until 10 o'clock. 231 Market, corner Sixth and Mission, open until 9 o'clock. 2096 Valencia, open until 9 o'clock. 316 Eleventh, open until 9 o'clock. NW corner Twenty-second and Kentucky, open until 9 o'clock. AMUSEMENTS. Theatrical: "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "I Pagliacci." Alhambra: "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Columbia: "The New Dominion." Alhambra: "Ship Ahoy." Orpheum: Vaudeville. Grand Opera House: "Quo Vadis." Olympia: corner Mason and Eddy streets—Specialties. Casino, Zoo and Theater—Vaudeville every afternoon and evening. Fletcher: Vaudeville. Alta Theater, Grove street—"On the Trail." Palace: Palace of the Sun, Polson and Sixteenth streets. Recreation Park—Baseball. Central Park—The Slide-Sled. Suits: Suits—open nights. No. 8, G. W. fireworks display to-night, foot of Van Ness avenue. Ringling Bros' World's Greatest Shows, Sixteenth and Polson streets, Wednesday, September 27. Taborian Park—The Great Fair, September 24 to October 6.

A GIFT TO THE PEOPLE. LAUS SPRECKELS' gift to the people of California, the massive pavilion at Golden Gate Park, was yesterday formally transferred to the public and dedicated to music. The ceremony was the chief feature of the celebration of the day and it was right that it should be so, for the structure is to stand for ages to attest that in the fiftieth year of her history as a State of the American Union the glory of California is undimmed, the patriotism of her people ardent, their artistic culture high and the liberality of her private citizens capable of the noblest munificence. "It is an architectural poem set to the music of an inspired imagination." It was in those words General Barnes described the stately structure when on behalf of the people of California he accepted the gift. The splendid sentence fits the splendid edifice. No further description is needed. For all time to come the open air concerts at the park will have a noble home, the architecture and the music blending into one art, pleasing both eye and ear and giving to the people a double joy to make the gladness of their holidays. The excellence of the site chosen for the edifice and the skill with which the structure was designed to serve the purpose of park concerts were amply proven to all who attended the dedication. It was a day of wind and mist, but in the shelter of the pavilion and of the groves that surround it the force of the wind was broken and tempered to the moderation of a pleasant breeze and the mists that could be seen driven along the upper air were absent altogether from the actual scene of the festival. The sunlight shone there and in its glow the radiant garments of richly dressed women were brilliant as a garden of flowers. Everything was beautiful, bright and musical and every joyous moment of the time was an augury of a thousand happy hours of melody and mirth to come. Mr. Spreckels in bestowing the gift and General Barnes in accepting it announced clearly that it is intended not for San Francisco only, but for all California; not for one class of people, but for all classes; for the rich and the poor, the young and the old, for the pioneer of the past, for the children of the future; for men and women of culture, who delight in the sublime harmonies of classic music, and for the simple and untutored, whose hearts are moved by the rippling melodies of folk songs. In that broad, sympathetic spirit it was designed and with an equal spirit it has been received. Among the thousands who thronged the grove on yesterday were representatives of all the races and all the degrees of culture to be found in the cosmopolitan life of California and in the responsive cheering that greeted the speakers was heard a full expression of the popular appreciation, not only of the richness of the gift, but of its all-comprehending liberality. For generations to come the people of California and strangers within the gates of San Francisco will be glad of the harmonies which shall pour forth from the pavilion, and, strengthened and augmented by its resounding dome, float distinct and clear, far and wide over the park. For a time that music will be mainly foreign music, the strains of the gifted singers of other lands, but the impulse it gives toward musical culture will be felt by men and women of genius in our own land and will stimulate them to creative effort, so that in the years to come the music that emanates from it will be largely Californian music. Then the patriotic hope of the generous donor will be completed. The memorial of his citizenship, the evidence of his devotion to the State and its people, will resound with melodies native to the land he loves and thereby be even more symbolic than now of the mutual pride which exists between the citizen who so venerates his State and the State that honors the worth of so munificent a citizen. It looks as if Bryan were weakening on anti-imperialism and has an idea of making it an anti-trust fight, so we may have an exhibition of John J. Valentine flipping another flop before election day and explaining that Bryan doesn't mean it any more than he means free silver. The only point at which San Francisco got left this year is that of neglecting to have the census taken this week instead of last June.

TWO PROMISES OF SCIENCE. MANY are the promises with which men of science are now cheering the civilized world. They hold before us the prospect of vastly increased power over the forces of nature and awaken the hope that within a time comparatively short we may be able to accomplish with little machinery the work which now entails such costly plants, as to give capital an extraordinary advantage in industrial competition. Most of these promises are vague, the good they may yield is indefinite and their realization is seemingly far off. Two, however, recently put forward are apparently attainable within a few years and their character is such the probable benefits can be calculated now. One of the two comes from England and was made at the meeting on Saturday of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The dispatch in reporting it said: "Sir William Henry Preece, consulting engineer to the British Postoffice, made the interesting announcement that as a result of his experiments with wireless telegraphy he had found it quite possible to convey audible speeches six to eight miles across the sea without wires. He added that it was a practical commercial system and might be extended to communicate between ships and between ships and the shore." The other comes from Nikola Tesla, who claims to have invented a method of insulating wires, which will put an end to the present methods of transmitting electrical currents and substitute new methods, which will remove all danger of death from live wires and also greatly reduce the loss of electricity in transmission. The new insulation is to be by cold air. A correspondent of the London Telegraph reports that in an interview on the subject Tesla said: Before my cold-air insulation can be used the wires will be placed under ground. Sawdust and water are likely to prove the most effective materials to be placed in a trough extending if desired across the continent. A thin metal tube, capable of resisting a pressure of 300 pounds to the square inch, will be used for the purpose of transmitting the current long distances. The trough would be buried five or six feet below the surface, and, through a pipe submerged in the substance intended to be frozen, will then be forced a current of gas, probably hydrogen, reduced to a temperature of minus 200 degrees, which will suffice to freeze the material and neutralize the heat generated by the electricity. Assuming the invention, it gives to the world an almost perfect insulator of gigantic value. Apparently no electricity will be wasted in transmission. The cost of the new insulation is less than that of the present method, hence the invention is indispensable to telephone and telegraph companies. Water-power converted into electricity can be carried thousands of miles. I find Niagara's power can be brought to New York with a loss of not more than a half to one per cent. For the first time power will be used for insulation instead of property. Most important changes in the industrial and electrical world are bound to result. Apparently neither of these two promises of advanced power is any more improbable of fulfillment than was the promise of wireless telegraphy as short a time as two years ago. Wireless telegraphy has become a power of practical use in every civilized country and it is therefore reasonable to assume that wireless telephony may not be hopeless of speedy achievement. The Tesla promise of a means of transmitting electricity by a method which will make underground wires cheaper than the overhead system, even in the country and across the continent, is one that holds out the prospect of greater benefit than any other single feat of science since electricity was first applied to human use. Should it prove to be true, the whole problem of getting wires underground will be settled. They will be driven there by the simple but irresistible force of economy.

SOME OF THE ISSUES. MORE things are in the Kansas City platform than Bryan talks about and some of those things are very important indeed. Already many of the eminent leaders of the country have begun to point out that among the overlooked planks are some whose declarations are even more threatening than the bogey of imperialism, even were that as bad as Bryan depicts it. Ex-Senator Edmunds, for example, holds that the attack upon the Supreme Court is one of the most vicious outbreaks of partisan madness that has ever been committed in American politics and ought to determine even the most zealous anti-expansionist to vote against the candidate who represents it. In a recent interview on the subject Edmunds quoted the speech which David Bennett Hill made against that plank of the Chicago platform when it was under consideration by the convention and pointed out that the issue is as menacing now as then. In his protest against the platform Hill said: Was it wise to assail the Supreme Court of your country? Will some one tell me what that clause means in this platform? If you meant what you said and said what you meant? Let some one explain that provision. That provision, if it means anything, means that it is the duty of Congress to reconstruct the Supreme Court of the country. It means the adding of additional members to that court, or putting some out of office, or reconstructing the whole court. I will not follow any such revolutionary step as that. That plank as well as every other of the Chicago platform was reaffirmed in the Kansas City platform. Bryan, who supported it in 1896, has not expressed any change of sentiment on the question. Now as then, the independence of the Supreme Court is menaced by the Bryanites and men like Senator Edmunds, who know the supreme value of law, regard the attack upon the highest tribunal of the republic as the most dangerous movement which the agitators of the time have directed against the existing order of things. Along with the attack upon the Supreme Court goes the attack upon the financial integrity of the nation. On that issue M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four Railway system and a lifelong Democrat, says: The safety of the American republic is not menaced by a bogey, crowned with an imperial diadem of straw. The cry of imperialism is simply a pretext of the Democratic leaders. Now, as in 1896, the real issue is the silver danger. The only peril now threatening the United States is ruin and retrogression under silver, the turning back of the wheels of progress and prosperity to the standards of China and Mexico, and the abandonment of our position as the greatest country in the civilized world. Then from the South itself come men who refuse to accept anti-imperialism as the chief issue of the time. Judge Hunt, who organized and led the free silver movement in Georgia and gave the vote of that State to Bryan in the Chicago convention, has refused to accept the new issue. In a recent letter to the Atlanta Constitution he says: The policy of this Government in dealing with its new dependency is the outcome of the treaty of Paris. That treaty is the law of the land, and to enforce that law is the duty of the American people, regardless of party. Opposition to it now means nothing less than discredit to American honor and encouragement of resistance of American honor to restore order and establish law in legally acquired territory—territory acquired by treaty—without the sanction of which Mr. Bryan went out of his way to advise. Thus from different parts of the country come protests against the attempt to cover and hide from sight the whole Kansas City platform except one plank. The intelligence of the people will not submit to be thus hoodwinked. There are more things in Bryanism than a protest against expansion, and the voters know it.

THE PLAIN TRUTH OF IT. SENATOR FORAKER, in opening the Republican campaign in Ohio, stated the whole truth concerning the insincerity of the Bryanites in attacking the Philippine policy of the administration in language so terse it merits the attention of all voters. "The paramount issue of the campaign," said the Senator, "is the administration of McKinley. Shall it be endorsed or repudiated?" Then, commenting upon what the Democrats call the paramount issue, he added: If President McKinley had pursued such a policy as Mr. Bryan is now proposing if elected, he would have been branded as a weak betrayer of his trust and not responsible for a great national humiliation. If you have any doubt about this you have only to turn back to the expressions of Democratic newspapers and Democratic leaders at the time when our trouble in the Philippines commenced, to learn that these men who are now talking about hauling down the flag, giving the Filipinos independence and making peace on any terms, were then more imperialistic and bloodthirsty and tyrannical, as indicated by the advice they gave, than President McKinley has ever been charged by them to be. That statement contains nothing of the exaggeration of campaign oratory. It is the exact truth. The Call has repeatedly published extracts from the self-advertised Bryan organ on this coast, the Examiner, showing that it actually did demand the adoption of a policy toward the Philippines "more imperialistic, bloodthirsty and tyrannical" than any it has as yet charged McKinley with, even in its most frantic moments. In fact, among the Bryanites are many men who are real imperialists. They suppress the negro vote in the South and if they could would willingly suppress the Republican vote everywhere. They are now supporting Bryan for the purpose of defeating McKinley and getting control of the Government, but they mock at Bryan's anti-expansion declarations and at the anti-imperial plank in the Kansas City platform. They denounce McKinley as an imperialist because he upholds the flag in the Philippines, but they would have denounced him as a traitor had he hauled it down. In fact, the aim of the Bryanites is to drag down the party of protection and the gold standard. They masquerade as anti-imperialists solely to catch the votes of the unwary to help them to that end. The paramount issue then is the choice between prosperity or calamity, for the election of Bryan would be a calamity surpassing anything the republic has known since the Civil War.

THE WORLD'S WARSHIPS. The British Admiralty has given the contract for the naval port to be established at Simons Bay to Sir John Jackson. The contemplated work will cost about \$12,500,000. The German squadron, consisting of the dispatch vessel Helf and the battleships Brandenburg, Kurfirst, Friedrich Wilhelm, Weissenburg and Bismarck, arrived at Singapore August 21 bound for China waters. The ship left Williamstafel in July and have probably proceeded at their most economical speed of eight to ten knots. With the arrival of the squadron on the coast of China Vice Admiral Bendeman will have twenty-five vessels under his command. The British armored cruiser Hogue, 12,000 tons, 21,000 horsepower and 21 knots speed, was launched August 13 at the yard of Messrs. Sons & Maxim at Barrow-in-Furness. The belt is of 6-inch Krupp steel and her battery is composed of two 9.2-inch, twelve 6-inch and seventeen smaller quick-firers. The four boilers for the main engines are of the water-tube type, and take in 130 feet of the length of the ship, which is 440 feet. The vessel is wood-sheathed and coppered, enabling her to maintain a maximum speed without the necessity of docking or expending an undue amount of fuel. A comparison of armaments of British and German battleships shows that the latter are latterly double that of the British ships. The German battleships are about 11,800 tons and carry main batteries—four 9.6-inch, eighteen 6-inch guns and six torpedo tubes at a total cost, including the smaller guns, which are about the same in number on both ships, of \$12,500,000. The British type is 15,000 tons and carries four 12-inch, twelve 6-inch and four torpedo tubes at a cost of \$5,000,000. The main battery of the Oregon is composed of four 13-inch guns, which are modestly made up of 8-inch guns, and cost \$55,500, including the secondary battery, and the Iowa's four 12-inch, eight 8-inch, six 4-inch and four torpedo tubes are reported to have been installed for \$53,500. It is worthy of note that the German battery is susceptible to the explanation that cheap labor is very expensive. Two gun vessels in the French navy just completed—the Decade and Zelee—are 645 and 646 tons, respectively, and nearly identical dimensions, the Zelee drawing only 10 feet 6 inches against the Decade 12 feet 6 inches. They are both fitted with Nicholas bolts of 1000 horsepower, but their trials show a considerable difference in coal consumption with the same horsepower. Thus the Zelee under 235 horsepower consumed 125 pounds per horsepower and during her six hours full speed developed 933 horsepower at an expenditure of 1.59 pounds. The Decade, with the same power, consumed 151 pounds and 1.89 pounds, respectively. The consumption of either vessel is in excess of that of the American water-tube boiler used and being inferior to the United States navy, and also exceeded the consumption of the coasting steamers here, notwithstanding the fact that the coal used is much inferior to that supplied to ships of war. Fred T. Jane, the well-known naval expert, was on board one of the ships during the recent British naval maneuvers as correspondent for a leading London paper. His criticism of the defects of the ships is sound and well founded, and the manner in which he talks to the Admiralty for its apparent neglect is evi-

denly relished by the service afloat. He suggests that some member of Parliament should inquire why there are no electric ammunition hoists in the navy, when this contrivance has been adopted by all other navies, also what the Admiralty knows and what it has done about submarine boats. Of Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Jane says: "He is too old, too ignorant of naval matters, too much of a mere party politician to be able to change matters, even if he had the will." The root of the evil, the writer contends, is with the permanent officials, who have a dread of work, and therefore go on pigeon-holing into obscurity reports and letters on subjects, attention to which would be of benefit to the service. Mr. Jane's resume contains more food for reflection and more damaging facts than the Navy League has presented during its existence, and it is sure to bear good results. Two men recently lost their lives overboard on the British battleship Coloth in the harbor of Hongkong through the seeming neglect of the officers of the ship. Gunner MacNicol, canteen server, went down into the forward torpedo head magazine to get up some stores. Another gunner became uneasy at MacNicol's long absence and finding the hatch closed thought his mate had returned to the deck. He made search for him and not finding any, he lifted up the hatch cover, when he discovered MacNicol lying at the foot of the ladder. He called for assistance and four men, one after the other, endeavored to get the man out, but three of them were overpowered by the choking acid gas in the hold. Finally Lieutenant Borland went down with a bowline and a handkerchief over his mouth and succeeded in getting a line around one of the men and pulling him up, and the other two were subsequently hauled out. Two died and the third had a close call. The accumulation of gas is preventable if the regulations which provide for the opening and ventilation of holds, bunkers and storerooms at stated times are complied with. Explosions in coal bunkers, as a rule, are due to neglect of the officers who are charged with looking after such matters in their routine duty.

ITS REAL ESTATE AND DEAR GIRLS. By SALLY SHARP. I would require the energies and the savor faire of the census man to estimate even approximately the number of broken hearts Madge Richardson Macondray left behind her. Robert Macondray and his beautiful bride have got as far as Honolulu on their way toward their new home in Manila, and there are still many unflinching eyes (masculine gender, of course) that have not lost the recollection of Madge's marriage was responsible for the Richardson home things are simply awful. They have lugged the piano out of that fateful billiard room that has made me tell the boys that if "walls have ears" they ought to be mighty thankful they have not also got fingers and the house is all so still and quiet like. Oh, how Madge is missed! No more music; no more jolly romps; just sad hearts that, in spite of their own sorrow, sympathize with the poor fellow who packed his trunk and bought his ticket for an extensive European tour a day before Madge Richardson took the name of Macondray. But that is the way of it. One bride goes and another returns. Walter Magee and Flora Dean, who, about two months ago, let us pelt them with rocks as they sailed for the Orient, returned on Monday last with their trunks full of curios and their hearts filled with happiness. The God manion is on it again a-bloom. The three beautiful Goads, Mrs. Robert Hooker, Mrs. C. R. McIntosh and Mrs. Genevieve Martin, are dwelling in peace and harmony in the home of their father, and things look more as in the good old times when the famous Goad out glass adorned the gorgeous board, and "I'm dining to-night at the Goads" tripped often and merrily from the tongues of the select. But it is not likely that the famous home will long shelter the three beauties. The house is for sale. Fifty thousand dollars is what the Goads asks for it. It's a pretty stiff price, but the large and commodious house, with its wealth of art treasures and magnificent grounds is well worth it. Speaking of houses, reminds that dear Mrs. Murphy, after an awful two weeks of house hunting, has taken the Galpin house on Broadway near Gough street. Mrs. Murphy is too sad for words at the dreadful turn of luck that compels her to give up the lovely home on Pierce street that she and her dainty daughter, Adelle, have been occupying for fully a year. But it could not be helped. The Welches, who built the house and then went abroad with the intention of being gone ever so long, returned unexpectedly, and, of course, wanted their home back. When the Welches went abroad it was with the expectation that Mr. Welch might absent himself permanently, and that the other members of the firm (Cunningham, Curtis & Welch) to which he belonged would free him from the business cares of the concern. But there was sickness in the firm, and Welch had to come home and do his share of the work. Mrs. Murphy has only taken the Galpin home for a very short time. Mrs. Murphy is in Paris at present, writes his family that he believes he will retire from an active business life, and if the bank president really carries out his oft-repeated threat we will have to "shake a da-da" to the S. G. Murphys, as they would then make their home in Paris.

PERSONAL MENTION. Dr. W. H. Gruenberg of Sacramento is at the Palace. H. M. La Rue of Sacramento is a guest of the Occidental. W. H. Turner, Mayor of Merced, is a guest of the Palace. E. A. Meserve, an attorney of Los Angeles, is at the Grand. George R. Lovdal, a big hogrower of Sacramento, is at the Palace. Dr. J. M. Blodgett, a prominent physician of Lodi, is a guest of the Grand. J. A. Migliavacca, one of the best known wine men of Napa, is registered at the Grand. Dr. W. R. Bird, one of the well-known physicians of Los Angeles, is registered at the Palace. James McCachlan, Republican nominee for Congress in the Sixth District, is a guest of the Palace. Mark L. McDonald of Santa Rosa is in the city to enjoy the celebration and is registered at the Occidental. Percy T. McDermott, a wealthy merchant of New York, is in the city on a pleasure trip and is staying at the Palace. F. O. Carmack, a prominent manufacturer of St. Louis, is at the Palace. His trip here combines business and pleasure. CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Winfield Hale of Los Angeles is at the Murray Hill. W. B. Morris of Los Angeles is at the Savoy. John Vogel, a saloon-keeper of New Albany, Ind., and the reputation of being vastly methodical in all his actions. He was taken sick a few days ago and was informed that he had only a few weeks to live. Mr. Vogel got out of bed quickly, went to the telephone and called up a friend, to whom he gave most minute instructions as to the coming funeral. They he called up his bartender and gave simple directions as to the funeral. He attended to his business affairs. All this having been attended to he went to bed again and was dead in forty minutes. Ice cream and soda at Townsend's. Pure fruit juices used at Townsend's. Ice cream by the gallon at Townsend's. Townsend's California glass fruit. 50c a pound in fire-etched boxes or Jar baskets, 639 Market street, Palace Hotel. Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 619 Montgomery at Telephone Main 134. Hospital employes of Chicago are said to give "tips" to undertakers when a patient is going to die. The undertakers sometimes arrive before the patient is dead. An Important Announcement. To accommodate the citizens of Stockton and the San Joaquin Valley the Santa Fe route will start their Bakersfield local from San Francisco at 10 p. m. on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday nights instead of 8 p. m., the usual leaving time. HOTEL DEL CORONADO—Special summer rates still in effect at this beautiful country home, where summer and winter are one. At 4 New Montgomery street, San Francisco, get rates with special round-trip summer ticket. The annual outlay of the Sultan of Turkey is in the neighborhood of \$9,000,000, of which \$7,500,000 goes to clothe the ladies of the harem. \$800,000 for his Majesty's own wardrobe, \$2,500,000 for presents, \$5,000,000 for pocket money and \$5,000,000 for the royal table.

is speaking about the young widow and J. C. and the awful time they had at Del Monte. All the girls are holding their eyebrows and shaking their heads and clicking their tongues against their teeth, and all without knowing what under the sun they are making such a fuss about. A sweet young thing told it to me in an awful whisper, and I held her to an explanation. "I don't know," she said. "Some one asked me what I thought of it, and I



MRS. ROBERT MACONDRAI. (Photo by Taber.)

was not going to let on how ignorant I was, so I pretended I knew and I said 'awful!' Then I went and asked other girls—carefully, so as not to let them know that I did not know what I was talking about; but still in a way that would make them say something that I hoped might let me into the secret. It was no use. It did not work. My friend's confession appealed to me strangely, and I determined to help her if I could in the matter. I set about the unraveling of the mystery much in the same fashion as she did, but I flatter myself with rather more tact. Our results were identical. I wish some one would furnish me with a clue to the mystery. Rose Hooper has gone in for miniature work seriously, and already has more orders than she will be able to fill for some time to come. She has just finished

primer. Their devotion to the tongue of our new possessions is surely marvelous. Why it is gathered, from a most reliable source, that Miss Wells missed two horseback rides last week so she might give that time to a Spanish lesson. On September 12 there is to be a general heira of college girls who have been spending their summer vacations with their families in this city. These prepared to return to their books on Wednesday are Hazel King, Genevieve King, Miss Dean, Miss Vrooman, Miss Terry and Miss De Fremery. Mr. and Mrs. George Crocker and the Misses Rutherford are expected here in November. The W. H. Millers will probably return from Paris some time this month. Bessie Ames is to be home before she is a month older.