Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Quincy Adams Sawyer.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE—8:15—Vaudeville.
CIRCLE AUDITORIUM—8:30—Kaltenborn.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Defender.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—The Wild Rose.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30—Shannon's 23d Regiment Band—8—Pain's Fireworks—9—Florodora.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—7:30—Japan by Night—The Mikado.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—The Bohemian Girl.
STEAMER GRAND REPUBLIC—8—Vaudeville.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Summer Night's Band Carnivals.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A New-York anarchist leaped overboard from the steamer Citta di Milano at Gibraltar; it was asserted that he had been chosen by lot to kill a royal personage of Europe, and preferred suicide to carrying out his instructions. ==== It is expected that the Duke of Devonshire may shortly retire from Mr. Balfour's Cabinet. ==== Investigation showed that the four American teachers in Cebu, Philippine Islands, were ambushed and slain while on a coaching trip. ==== King Edward reviewed two thousand colonial troops at Buckingham Palace and made them an address. ==== The city of Barcelona has been captured and sacked by Venezuelan revolutionists after sharp fighting, in which 167 men were killed and many prisoners taken. ==== Prince Obolensky, Governor of Kharkov, Russia, was fired at four times and slightly wounded; his assailant was arrested. ==== Two edelweiss hunters were killed in the Alps. ==== The new North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II was launched at Stettin, Germany, the Kaiser being present.

DOMESTIC.—The President, it is said in Washington, has not yet reached any decision as to calling an extra session of Congress to deal with the Cuban reciprocity question, but it is possible that the Senate will be summoned to meet soon after the November elections. ==== The appointment of Oliver Wendell Holmes to the United States Supreme Court will cause a rearrangement of the positions of the justices. ==== At the request of Minister Bowen the Navy Department ordered a warship to Barcelona, Venezuela. ==== The People's Alliance, which is composed of representative citizens of the anthracite region, will try to bring about arbitration to end the coal strike. ==== General Hughes reversed the decision of the court martial that tried Corporal Thornton for dishonesty, and severely censured that body.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular. ==== The elevated railroad engineers and the officials of the company came to an agreement and the strike was averted. ==== Ex-Mayor Grace was the guest of President Roosevelt at luncheon at Oyster Bay. ==== Prince Chen and his party departed for Vancouver after a reception at the City Hall, a visit to the post-office and a trip through Chinatown. ==== Camille Weidenfeld denied at the Northern Securities case hearing that he had hired Peter Power as a dummy plaintiff in the case. ==== Suit was entered for absolute divorce against Elliott F. Shepard. ==== The first open air meeting in Devery's campaign was held. ==== Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal's semi-annual report was made public. ==== A young man grappled with a mad dog in Astoria to save his brother from being bitten, and held the brute until a policeman shot it. ==== The Municipal Art Commission approved the plans for repairing the City Hall. ==== The police drove a large number of Italians out of the Coroner's office because they feared a riot at the inquest on a murdered Italian.

The WEATHER.—To-day: Fair. Yesterday's temperature: Highest, 73 degrees; lowest, 61 degrees.

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SUPREME COURT CHANGES.

The retirement of Justice Horace Gray from the Supreme Court has been for some time expected, owing to his age and failing health, but his departure from public life will be none the less regretted. No man on the bench was more respected for personal character and judicial ability. Appointed by President Arthur to succeed Justice Nathan Clifford, in 1881, he remained in service until he was, with one exception—that of Justice Harlan—the senior member of the court, and in years the oldest. Justice Gray, as became an heir to the seat once filled by Story, has been a strong upholder of large powers for the national government, and has been in harmony with recent tendencies in favor of the national doctrines of Hamilton and Marshall as opposed to the centrifugal forces which so long prevailed in the Supreme Court under the leadership of Chief Justice Taney and persisted even after the Civil War, minimizing the effect of the constitutional changes produced by that struggle. In the cases involving the status of our island possessions Justice Gray stood firmly for the power of the government to hold territories without incorporating them as an integral part of the United States to be ruled according to the detailed provisions of a constitution inapplicable to their needs.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, President Roosevelt's choice to succeed Justice Gray, comes to the federal bench, like his predecessor, from the chief justiceship of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He is a Republican, and it is supposed holds doctrines of the constitution generally in harmony with those of Justice Gray, and also of Secretary Moody and Senator Lodge, who are understood to have recommended his appointment. It is not known that he has expressed any opinions on the questions recently at issue, and no man would be asked to declare his opinions with reference to them preliminary to his going on the bench, but the President would properly select a judge whose general character and associations gave warrant for the belief that he would not be likely to reverse the position taken by the majority of the court in any future litigation involving cognate questions. Whether one agrees with the insular decisions or not, it is proper to recognize that the crucial question of colonial powers has once been adjudicated, and that policies have accordingly been entered upon which could not be changed without great confusion and misfortune. Hence the wisdom of replacing Justice Gray with a man likely to be in harmony with the majority views on these important questions.

Justice Holmes, according to report, is inclined to take strict views of the obligations of corporations and of the limits of their powers. He also is disposed to give the largest freedom to labor interests consistent with law and order. As labor and trust questions are becoming more and more matters of judicial concern, his views on these topics are likely to be of great importance. It is a good thing to have on the Supreme bench a justice who is distinctively known as the friend of labor. Professional labor leaders are prone to regard all judges who decide against their wishes as enemies. Perhaps it is too much to hope that they will be entirely reasonable in case they find a known friend like Justice Holmes upholding injunctions and denying strikers' rights to intimidate "scabs," but his presence in the Supreme Court ought to have a moderating effect on their denunciation of the federal courts. Justice Holmes is somewhat beyond the age generally thought desirable for a new Supreme Court justice, being sixty-one years old, but he is in vigorous health, and gives promise of a reasonable term of efficient service, though it is impossible to expect from him one of the long careers like those of Marshall, Field, Washington, McLean and Taney, which have added so much to the distinction of the court and the harmony of its decisions.

CUBAN TARIFF AND AMERICAN INDUSTRIES

There was a great to-do raised not long ago against the scheme of reciprocity with Cuba, on the ground that it would prove injurious to American industries. We argued at the time that such opposition was mistaken and that reciprocity would not hurt but greatly benefit the farmers, manufacturers and merchants of the United States. Let us see now what later developments indicate. A little item of news, obscurely published amid what seemed far more important matters, announced the other day that the Cuban Senate had authorized the President to make certain changes in tariff rates. It will be worth while, in this "silly season," to examine the character of the changes which are to be made, and see what is likely to be their effect upon United States interests.

Boots and shoes come first on the list. On them the tariff is to be increased by from 10 to 17 per cent. Last year we sold Cuba $340,000 worth, under a tariff of about $2 50 a dozen pairs. Our sales were much smaller than they should have been. Under this increased tariff they are not likely to be increased. On coal there is now to be a tariff of 25 cents a ton. Hitherto it has been on the free list. Last year we sold Cuba 375,000 tons. The imposition of a tariff will scarcely tend to increase our sales. On fresh beef the increase will be 50 per cent. Last year we sold Cuba $230,000 worth, under a tariff of $4 50 a hundred kilos, or a little more than two cents a pound. Increasing that rate to three cents is not likely to increase our sales. On hams there will be 50 per cent increase. We sold Cuba last year $614,000 worth, at a tariff of $5 50 a hundred kilos. Raising the rate from $5 50 to $8 25 will scarcely stimulate trade. On bacon, salt pork and lard the increase will be 100 per cent. Our sales last year were, respectively, $456,000, $584,000 and $2,811,000 worth, at $4, $2 80 and $2 80 tariff. Under twice those rates we are not likely to sell more. On cheese and condensed milk the increase will be 100 per cent. Of the former we sold Cuba last year only $27,800 worth, or little more than one-third as much as three years before, under a tariff of $5 a hundred kilos. At $10 our sales may well drop to zero. Of the latter we sold Cuba $406,000 worth, at 10 per cent ad valorem. There is not likely to be a great increase at a 20 per cent rate. On butter the increase will be 70 per cent. Last year we sold Cuba only $21,000 worth, at $7 the hundred kilos tariff. At $11 90 tariff we are not likely to sell more. On beans and peas and potatoes the increase will be 100 per cent. Last year our sales were, respectively, $356,000 and $281,000, at a tariff of $1 10 and 50 cents the hundred kilos. The raising of those rates to $2 20 and $1 will not benefit American farmers. On wheat flour the increase will be 100 per cent. Our sales last year were over $2,000,000 worth, under a tariff of $1 50 the hundred kilos. At $3 we cannot expect to sell more. On corn the increase will be 233 per cent. Our sales were $817,000 worth, at 30 cents the hundred kilos. How can we hope to increase them at $1 tariff?

Note, too, that we are not only to suffer this increase, but we are to lose the reduced rates we might have had, and the preferential rates, too. For Cuba was ready and eager to reduce her tariff rates 50 per cent to us alone, while keeping them at the old figure to all the rest of the world. Thus she offered to let in our beef at $2 25, while charging all others $4 50. We refused, and now she is going to tax it $6 75. She would have taken hams from us at $2 75, while taxing others $5 50, but now she will tax ours $8 25. She was ready to buy our potatoes at a 25 cent tariff, while levying 50 cents against all others. We declined, and now she will levy $1 against us. She wanted to buy our wheat flour at a duty of 75 cents, against $1 50 levied on all competitors. Now, instead of 75 cents our flour must pay $3. She would have taken corn from us at a tariff of only 15 cents, while taxing all other corn 30 cents. Now she will levy $1 against ours. Under reciprocity our beans and peas would have had a monopoly of her market at a tariff of 55 cents. Now they must compete with the products of other lands at a tariff of $2 20.

If some European country should propose thus to raise the tariff on our goods there would be a mighty outcry, and the State Department would be besieged with petitions to use its influence to get the prohibitive rates repealed. But here, in the case of a sister republic lying almost within sight of our shores, we have refused to accept a reduction of rates, and have literally driven her to make an increase of rates which will unquestionably tell heavily against our trade with her, and will tend to shut our farmers and other producers out of her market. Under the new rates she will doubtless secure a larger revenue than before. Certainly it is to be hoped she will. That is what she is raising the rates for. But it is scarcely less certain that American farmers and others will either sell her less than they have been selling, or have to sell for lower prices than they have been getting. In either case we are inclined to think they will keenly realize that the refusal of reciprocity was calculated not to protect and benefit American industry, but rather to injure and to cripple it. On the one hand, American farm products were to be admitted to Cuba under a low tariff, with no competition; on the other, they are to be admitted only under a high tariff and in competition with all the world. Between the two conditions it should not be difficult for a rational man to make a choice, and to make a different choice from that dictated by the beet sugar "Boxers."

STILL UNDER ARMS.

Were the armed camp of the European Continent to become a field of peaceful industries how vast would be the gain to humanity! Compulsory service with the rifle is the curse of every European nation. Yet an Armageddon in modern conditions is inconceivable, while the era of world-wide friendship and goodwill without distrust or bad faith is apparently far off in the future.

What calm student of international relations thinks it possible that the chief powers of the Old World will engage in a death grapple in this generation or in any early period of this century? Yet fabulous treasures are spent every year upon war and navy departments. How much better off they would be if the nations would clasp hands, be true friends and send back every soldier to his hearthside! Then what civilization, progress, happiness and prosperity would be seen in a few years! Food for powder is not the choicest stuff for making the world better.

KITCHENER.

South Africa has long been proverbially the graveyard of military reputations, and in the late war it confirmed the justice of that reputation. A number of names which had been growing toward greatness were therein blasted beyond repair. Yet others were dealt with favorably, emerging from the storm and stress with added and well merited lustre. One, in unique manner, as the great demonstration in London on Wednesday last reminded us, attained real greatness, transforming doubt into assurance and obloquy into all but universal praise.

There was in all the British army before the Boer war no important officer so enigmatical as Herbert Kitchener. Uncommunicative, unemotional, inflexible, he was a sealed book alike to friend and foe. He had done much work in Egypt, for which he was equally commended and condemned. His friends declared he had achieved great success, yet even they were not sure he had been more than a "bullheaded fighter." That he had been a great tactician or strategist, or even an exceptionally capable organizer, or that he had manifested any qualities of statesmanship or the higher attributes of humanity, they hesitated to affirm and would have been at a loss to prove. His enemies, whose name was legion, did not hesitate to deny absolutely his possession of such qualities, and they added with confident volubility that he was merely a wanton and ruthless butcher.

To-day the world's estimate of him is fixed, and is all but unanimous. Briton and Boer are agreed. So are most competent observers on the Continent. Even in Ireland not all dissent from the otherwise general judgment. It is recognized that Lord Kitchener is not only "a first class fighting man." He is also a general commander of the first rank, an unsurpassed organizer, and a tactician and strategist of unsurpassed skill. Nor are his qualities only military. He has shown the possession of statesmanship of a very high order. He has shown himself as conciliatory in council as ever he was inexorable in battle. He has likewise, according to the testimony of his late foes, shown himself not only humane, but exceptionally merciful and tender. Indeed, if we were to take literally some Boer accounts of him, we should have to regard him as more nearly "without fear and without reproach" than almost any other warrior of his time. There can be no doubt that his permanent status in history, upon the basis of his South African achievements, will be that of a soldier-statesman, great alike in war and peace, magnanimous, gentle and humane.

We may perhaps best leave with his former denunciators the solution of the problem which is inevitably suggested. How was this bloodthirsty monster so readily transformed into a gentle hearted philanthropist? How was the ruthless conqueror changed into a generous champion of the vanquished? How has the execrated "ghoul of Omdurman" been made over into the hero of Vereeniging and Pretoria? You cannot read the answer in that cold, impassive face. But if you got behind that classic mask you might find a wealth of quiet amusement at the frailties of human discernment and of contempt for human criticism. For he knows what at least some others should have known, that there has really been no change. Kitchener of the Vaal is just the same as Kitchener of Khartoum; or, rather, Kitchener of Khartoum was the same as is Kitchener of the Vaal.

RELIGION IN THE GUARD.

The latest product of the East Side is a Jewish regiment. According to the statement made by one of the organizers of this body, there are already 250 names on the membership rolls, and it is expected, now the body has been incorporated, that recruiting will become active and the ranks soon be full.

Military organizations are usually productive of much good, especially in places where the ideas of the people as to obedience, respect for superiors, punctuality and order are undeveloped. This fact has made the military system popular in the schools. Boys who have the benefit of military training become manly, self-reliant and competent to give as well as to execute an order. But the soldier, be he a cadet at school, a guardsman or a member of an independent body, should never forget that he bears arms in the name of law and order, that his weapon is at the disposal of the legal authorities, and that its use against fellow citizens, except under orders, is a crime. The men who are instrumental in the formation of the Jewish regiment seem to have lost sight of that fact, for they give as one reason for their organization a "desire to protect our own people in case of trouble."

What nonsense! Does the brave East Side Mars think that if another riot took place like the one of a few days ago, and it was believed that the police failed to do its duty, he could call out his regiment and settle matters? He probably does, because he says that the protection can be given "when we get our rifles." If he had the right to go to the rescue of his people with his rifle, why could not another regiment, with headquarters next door, march against the Jewish soldiers?

The young soldiers have been misinformed as to their rights. If the regiment is to be organized in order to become a part of the National Guard, all further steps toward its establishment should be discouraged, not only because the National Guard quota is practically full, but because a regiment made up of men of one religious denomination should have no place in the military establishment of the commonwealth. We have had French, Irish, German, Scotch and Swiss military organizations in the New-York militia. There was also one exclusively American regiment, in which only men born in the United States could become members. These organizations, with one exception, have been disbanded because it was generally conceded that neither a "foreign" nor an exclusively American body had any place in the citizen soldiery. American citizenship, together with the moral and physical requisites, should make a man eligible to any military body in the State organization, and this argument has often been advanced by people who favor the disbandment of the only remaining distinctive regiment in the State.

All that is true of the "foreign" regiment is doubly true as to religious distinction. We have no place in the National Guard for Jewish regiments, Presbyterian brigades, Roman Catholic batteries or Methodist troops, and if the organizers of the Jewish regiment hope to become officers of the National Guard while they hold commissions in a Jewish regiment they should be told at the outset that their hopes will never be realized. Military drill in the schools should be encouraged. There the boys may be what they will; but when the toy rifle of the religious school is exchanged for the guardsman's weapon the man who bears it should be an American soldier, no matter what his religious creed may be.

The Russian Grand Duke Boris is reported as saying that Russian exiles really like Siberia. Doubtless. Strong guards have to be maintained all along the frontier, to keep the Russian people from flocking to Siberia wholesale. It is also said that eels get so used to being skinned that they enjoy the operation.

Peter Power may never have picked a peck of pickled peppers, as Peter Piper did, but he seems to have got himself into a peck of trouble, nevertheless.

In Colombia captured insurgents are treated with scant ceremony. In fact, they are shot with almost as much expedition as was shown in the cases of the prisoners of the Commune, when the Versailles army entered Paris. Nevertheless, one revolution in Central America and in parts of South America doth tread upon another's heels. The fear of death seems to be lacking among the hot headed and hot blooded leaders of uprisings in those volcanic regions.

Mr. Krüger's efforts to keep the Boer generals out of England will probably fail, as they should. They savor of nothing better than futile spite.

Chili ratifies the Argentine treaty with great joy. That is natural, seeing that the treaty is to give her a free hand to do as she pleases on the Pacific Coast, without fear of Argentine interference. Now she will be able to deal with Peru as harshly as she may wish.

The danger signal should be raised at the Polo Grounds. The New-York baseball team is less than a hundred points behind the next one. That is too close for the tailenders. They should keep awa-a-a-ay back!

How long is New-York to suffer under the reproach of being so far behind the times that it is still using a larger number of horsecars than any other city in the United States? Many smaller communities use cable or electric power exclusively, and have no car horses within their borders. New-York has been disgracefully slow in its traction changes.

Kansas now claims to have unearthed a prehistoric man. But the Sunflower State has produced many featherless bipeds who would baffle all the tests of either recorded or unrecorded history.

A dollar a thousand feet is not an intolerably excessive price for gas in comparison with present rates for coal, but it might be desired that the gas companies would favor consumers with a somewhat richer and more satisfactory quality. Electricity, however, may displace gas almost entirely long before this century becomes gray haired.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The many searches for the buried treasures of Captain Kidd have never enriched the hopeful excavators, but the diggers for the galleys of the Vikings have been more fortunate. Another vessel of the fierce warriors of the Middle Ages, who drank their mead out of the skulls of the enemies whom they had slain, has been unearthed in Norway. It is in a wonderful state of preservation. The Scandinavian shipbuilders of the tenth century did not scamp or stint their work. They wrought hardily.

Apropos of a case in the police court yesterday a contemporary tells the story of a cautious Orangeman of Belfast. The magistrates there had announced that they would inflict a fine of 40 shillings on any person expressing in public too warm a regard for the future state of any political antagonist. A policeman subsequently came upon an Orangeman lying in dignified ease in the gutter, and muttering "To ——!" "To ——!" Apparently he could get no further than the name of the destination to which he desired to consign somebody or something, so the constable, with "a case" in view, endeavored to help him out. "To where with whom?" he inquired, bending over the Orangeman. But the northern caution asserted itself. Rising into a sitting posture, the Orangeman gazed upon the officer. "Finish it yourself," he said; "it is too expensive for me."—(Westminster Gazette.

A correspondent of "The London Post," who has witnessed a pilgrimage to Mecca, records the following prayer which he heard delivered there by an Arab pilgrim:

"O Almighty God!" he cried, "now I am sure You will not send me to hell. A place in Paradise is surely reserved for me. You know I was not rich, being only a poor barber, but through my economy and perseverance I laid by some money. My first intention was to buy a wife with my savings, but being, as You know, a sensible man, I thought it more advisable to make use of them to come to Your house, first of all, to insure to myself a houri in Paradise, and remember, O my Lord, that I want a palace as well. I do not want to be a shaver in the next world. We read in the traditions that those who hold high positions here will be miserable hereafter, whereas the wretched in this life will be rich in heaven. So I implore You, in the name of Mahomet our Prophet, who was created before this world was made, and who will sit down on Your right hand on the day of judgment and plead on behalf of his people, to listen to my requests. When I return home I have nothing to live on. Therefore, I want a comfortable living to begin with. And, since it may be long before I meet the houri You are reserving for me in Paradise, I want to have a nice little wife now. You know the kind of woman I like. Nothing is hidden from You. I am not greedy, and so I shall not ask you for many. But, O Lord, may I ask you for two? For, as You know full well, it is not in the nature of a man to be contented with one."

Hedged In.—A colored brother sums up the whole matter as follows:

"'Twixt de devil en de deep sea—
Dat whar de sinner stick;
En he mighty 'fraid er fire,
En he des can't swim a lick!"
—(Atlanta Constitution.

"I crossed the United States in July," said the returned tourist, according to "The Wichita Eagle." "Did you go through Kansas?" asked the bystander. "I didn't hear the place mentioned," said the tourist. "Well," said the bystander, "you passed through a place where there were leagues upon leagues of corn, didn't you?" "Yes; was that Kansas?" "It might have been, and it might have been Indiana. Did you go through a State with miles and miles of prairie?" "Yes, I remember it well; so that was Kansas?" "It might have been, and it might have been Iowa. What other State of corn and prairie did you see?" "Well," said the tourist, "one State we passed through had lots of prairie and lots of corn, and on that July day it was very hot, and in the evening, ever so far away, we could see a house, out of the rear chimney of which oozed a little column of smoke, which went up straight as an arrow for ten miles and a half." "That," said the bystander, with a satisfied air, "was Kansas."

In the Near Future.—"The wedding presents, I suppose, were something gorgeous."
"Oh, princely!" replied the guest. "There were a necklace of diamonds, a yacht, a solid gold dinner set and a complete ton of anthracite coal."—(Philadelphia Press.

Have patience, and the law will see you righted, even though you may have "lain for a century dead." An amused correspondent, according to "The London Chronicle," found the other morning in his letter box a notice from the Bankruptcy Court, inviting application for a "third and final dividend of 2¼d in the pound." The bankruptcy occurred in the reign of William IV, and the debt was owing to our correspondent's father, who has been dead for sixty years. How many of the other creditors can be traced to-day, we wonder? But think of the bulldog tenacity, heritage of our unrivalled race, that followed up that twopence farthing for five and sixty years and got it at last.

Diverse Appetites.—"I wonder why donkeys eat thistles?" said the man who is always finding something peculiar in life.
"Oh," answered the person who likes plain food, "there is no accounting for taste. If a donkey were to give the matter a thought, I suppose he would wonder why human beings eat olives."—(Washington Star.

"The Living Church" quotes this extract from a Connecticut woman's diary, dated 1790: "We had roast pork for dinner, and Dr. S., who carved, held up a rib on his fork and said: 'Here, ladies, is what Mother Eve was made of.' 'Yes,' said Sister Patty, 'and it's from very much the same kind of critter.'"

Johannesburg is called, for sake of brevity, by those who reside therein Jo'burg, but, adds a South African correspondent, "not Joe-burg, as they are careful to tell you."
Nevertheless, we predict Joeburg it will be called and written in a very brief period of time. There is no getting away from its singular, though fortuitous, appropriateness.—(London Express.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The fine weather yesterday brought a large number of people to town from the various summer resorts, and Sherry's at luncheon time presented a very animated appearance. Among those seen there were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., and her niece, Miss May Goelet, who expected to start the night before for Newport, but prolonged their stay. Mrs. Mackay likewise was in town on her way back from Newport to Harbor Hill, her place at Roslyn, Long Island, where she will await the arrival of her husband from England.

Mrs. Edward Berwind gives a dinner dance to-night at Newport at her new villa, the Elms. It will be in the nature of a housewarming. She has her nephew, G. G. Torrey, and the Misses Frederica and Julia Berwind staying with her at the Elms.

A. Muller Ury is at Newport staying with Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer at Lawnfield.

Robert R. Remington has left town and gone to Newport, where he will remain for the next ten days. He denies that the reports that his engagement to Miss May Van Alen, has been broken off.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt and their children have left Oyster Bay and gone to Beverly, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Arven Jones, with their daughters, have left their country place at Englewood, N. J., and have gone to the White Mountains.

Mrs. Pierre Mali is at Southampton.

Elisha Dyer, jr., will lead the cotillon with Mrs. Pembroke Jones at the latter's dance, at Newport, on Friday night.

Prince Hugo Hohenlohe, of Prussia, and Prince Giovanni del Drago, of Rome, are spending the month of August with Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Gaertner, at Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Vatable are at Bar Harbor, staying with Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, at Green Court.

William C. Whitney, on leaving Saratoga, will go to his place on October Mountain, in the Berkshire Hills, for the fall.

September 1 has been set by Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks for the date of her ball at Newport for her daughter Gladys, whose engagement was announced the other day in this column.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens are at their country place in the Berkshire Hills, to which they proceeded immediately upon their arrival from Europe the other day.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ireland and Miss Ireland are at St. Hubert's Inn, Beedes, N. Y.

Among the numerous dances at summer resorts scheduled for this week is one at the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club, at Bellport, Long Island, on Friday, and a dinner dance at the Nassau County Country Club on Saturday.

Booker T. Washington is to deliver an address on the subject of the Hampton Institute, next Monday evening, at Islecote, the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, at Bar Harbor.

Judge and Mrs. Abraham R. Lawrence are at their cottage at Bar Harbor for the rest of the season.

Mrs. Burke-Roche gives a lawn fête and ball early next month at Newport for the debut of her daughter Cynthia.

Owing to the fact that Charles A. Peabody, jr., is the attorney of the Astor estate, his purchase of a large tract of land on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, not far from President Roosevelt's country place at Oyster Bay, is ascribed to the wish of Colonel Astor to have a summer residence on the Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Dana are at Bar Harbor, staying with W. Butler Duncan.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison have a house at Lawrence, Long Island, for the rest of the summer.

Harry McVickar and H. P. Robbins constitute the committee in charge of the pony races which are to take place next Saturday at Southampton, under the auspices of the Southampton Horse Association.

The second week in September is set as the date for the dog show at Newport, which will be held at the Casino.

Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, with Miss Anna Riker and Herbert Riker, have gone to the White Mountains.

Dr. and Mrs. Beverley Robinson and Miss Pauline Robinson are at the Westport Inn for the season.

Senator Aldrich, who has returned from Europe, will spend the rest of the summer at Warwick Neck.

Eugene Higgins, who arrived day before yesterday at Newport on board his yacht, the Varuna, with Eliot Gregory and the Count de Laborde, will remain there several days before going to his place in New-Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig have left town and returned to Newport.

The Rockaway Hunt Club will hold its annual horse show on its grounds, at Cedarhurst, L. I., on Saturday, August 30, and Monday, September 1. René La Montagne and Henry J. Harper are among the members of the committee in charge of the affair.

President Roosevelt, at the christening of the little boy of of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler at Newport on Sunday, August 24, will have Mrs. Julia Ward Howe associated with him as sponsor. The child will be named Theodore Ward, and will be baptized in the Protestant faith. According to the marriage contract between Mr. and Mrs. Chanler, their daughters are, however, to be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith, to which Mrs. Chanler belongs.

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 12.—Robert Reading Remington has returned from New-York, and will remain in Newport for a week.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay gave a dinner in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt. This afternoon Miss Helen Cutting entertained a party of young people at luncheon in honor of Miss Roosevelt.

Baron Pierre de Morogues, of Paris, has arrived at the Muenchinger-King cottage, where he will remain for the rest of the season.

A. Muller Ury is guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, at Lawnfield.

Mrs. William H. Sands has cards out for a dinner at Tower Top on Friday evening of this week.

Mrs. J. Mitchell Clarke gave a pretty dinner party at her cottage this evening. Some handsome Japanese decorations were used.

J. N. Hill and A. M. C. Beard, of New-York, are guests of Cornelius Vanderbilt, at Beaulieu.

Miss Lurline Spreckels, who has just returned from Europe, is a guest of Mrs. E. Moore Robinson. Mrs. George S. Scott has issued cards for a dinner in honor of Miss Spreckels on Saturday evening next.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. William E. Carter were among those who gave dinners to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Agassiz are guests of Professor Alexander A. Agassiz.

Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens entertained at luncheon to-day at the Hill Top cottage. Her guests included Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mrs. J. C. Mallery and Miss Whitehouse.

The matches in the women's singles lawn tennis tournament at the Casino were continued this morning, another large attendance being present to witness the play. The four undetermined matches in the first round and seven in the second round were decided by default or play, and only eight players are left in the tournament. Three of the four matches in the first round were decided by default, and one, that between Miss Sloane and Miss Miller, required three sets. The results of the morning's matches are as follows:

Miss Sloane beat Miss Miller, 6—2, 1—6, 6—2; Miss C. Miller beat Miss Jones by default; Miss J. Hatch beat Miss Haven by default; Miss Bryce beat Miss Brooks by default.

Second round—Miss Busk beat Miss Sloane by default; Miss Livingston beat Miss Miller, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Sears beat Miss Moran, 6—3, 3—6, 6—0; Miss Barger beat Miss Twombly, 6—3, 2—6, 6—2; Mrs. Wallace beat Miss Hatch, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Weaver beat Miss Street, 8—6, 6—4, 7—5; Miss B. Moran beat Miss Brice, 6—0, 6—0.

The matches in the third round to be played to-morrow will be as follows: Miss Busk against Miss Livingston, Miss Sears against Miss Barger, Miss M. Sands against Mrs. Wallace and Miss Weaver against Miss B. Moran. Miss Busk and Miss Livingston and Miss Sears and Miss Barger will play even; Mrs. Wallach will give odds to Miss Sands, and Miss Weaver to Miss Moran.

Miss Leary began her season's entertaining to-day by giving a luncheon at her cottage, in Mill-st., in honor of Mrs. John Sloane, of New-York. The main dining room was used for the occasion, and was so arranged that the guests had a clear and unobstructed view of the terrace, which was handsomely decorated. In the centre of a large tent was a small table, from which the women had their coffee served and listened to the musical programme. Among the guests were Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Charles Carroll, Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Miss Harriet Taylor, Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Lewis Quentin Jones, Mrs. Frederick Sheldon, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, Mrs. William H. Kingsland, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Henry Barclay, Mrs. Clement C. Moore, Mrs. John Thompson Spencer, Mrs. Spottswood D. Schenck, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. Frederick Neilson and Mrs. Henry B. Plant.

To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will give a large dinner dance at The Elms for young people, for which occasion elaborate preparations have been made.

This evening Reginald Vanderbilt gave a dinner party at his farm in Portsmouth, in honor of Miss Cathleen Neilson, the guests numbering about twelve young people, with Mrs. Frederick Neilson as chaperon. They drove to the farm in the moonlight. During the dinner the Hungarian Band played, and also for the informal dancing which followed.

Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfur entertained at dinner to-night, in honor of her mother, Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

G. G. Torrey, of England, Mrs. Berwind's nephew; Miss Frederica Berwind and Miss Julia Berwind, Mr. Berwind's niece and sister, are guests at The Elms.

Mrs. T. Shaw Safe entertained at dinner to-night at Ocean Lawn.

THE SEASON AT BAR HARBOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 12.—The Kebo Valley Club was given over to-day to Peter Marié and some hundred or more women. They held what was called a field day. All the fair sex of Bar Harbor assembled to compete for Mr. Marié's favor and his prizes. The women played ping pong and tennis, and there was a putting match. Then there was a luncheon and a dance. Among those who competed were Miss Poor, Miss Pearce, Mrs. Fenno, Mrs. Osborn Baker, Baroness Hengelmuller, Mrs. Gardiner Shoeman, Mrs. W. P. Stewart, Mrs. Schofield, Miss Theobald, Miss Barney, Miss Dana, the Misses Lawrence, Miss Cassatt, Miss Leslie, Miss Whelen, Miss Eno, Mrs. Vatable, Miss Morgan-Hill, Miss Ruyter, Miss Edith Hollin, Miss Talfree, Miss Pauline Whittier, Mrs. Hutchinson, Miss Seeley, Miss Rosalie Coe Campbell, Miss Gibson, Miss Dorothy Kelley, Miss May Adams, Miss Hoy, Miss Sheldon and Miss Whitney.

Miss Dorothy Whitney and Sumner Gerard won the handsome cup trophy in the doubles tennis tournament. Miss Sally Lawrence and F. J. Alsop were second.

The ring tossing contest was won by Miss Edith Knowlton and J. T Soutter, Miss Alice Taylor and H. Jaques, jr., second.

The ping pong tournament was won by Miss E. Cochran. Miss Van Rensselaer was second and Miss Phipps third.

The putting contest was won by Miss K. V. R. Berry, with Miss A. E Smith second. The consolation was won by Miss Ridgeway.

Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Seeley entertained at dinner to-night Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, J. Astyce and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock and Captain Push.

The date of the annual regatta has been set for September 1. There will be twelve different classes.

Henry W. Poor returned to New-York to-night.

The horse show prospects are most brilliant. The entry list has been filled rapidly. There will be between two hundred and three hundred entries. In the hurdle race there will be a field of fifteen starters.

Augustus Franzen, the noted Swedish painter, gave a reception and tea at Bjerka yesterday afternoon. There was a large and fashionable attendance of guests. Among them were Abram C. Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, General and Mrs. John Brooks, Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Brigham, General and Mrs. McCook, Park E. Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson S. Bissell, Mrs. Musgrave, Judge and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. C. Francis C. Winthrop and Mrs. Y. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston entertained at dinner to-night.

MR. AND MRS. ZABRISKIE CELEBRATE.

Many prominent people from New-York and Mount Vernon attended the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Zabriskie, which was celebrated last night at their home, No. 336 South First-ave., Mount Vernon.

Mr. Zabriskie, who is seventy-three years old, is one of the oldest school principals in this city and is now the head of School No. 16. He is secretary of the East Chester Savings Bank and an old member of the Holland Society. Mr. Zabriskie has been connected with school work here since he was eighteen years old. Many New-York school teachers sent him gifts.

The couple have lived in Mount Vernon for forty-seven years. Five children and eight grandchildren attended the anniversary, which ended with a supper.

THE REV. DR. BENTON CHOSEN.

The Rev. Stephen O. Benton, of Fall River, Mass., presiding elder of the New-Bedford district, New-England Southern Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, was yesterday elected recording secretary of the board of managers of the Missionary Society, to succeed the late Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin. Dr. Benton has been secretary of this conference for many years, has been a member of several Methodist general conferences, was for eight years secretary of the general book committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the board of managers of the Missionary Society since 1892.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Some of those who arrived here on the Moltke yesterday from Hamburg were:

Mr. and Mrs. Austin B. Bassett.	Miss Mabel Monypenny.
Seymour Eaton.	Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Meyer.
R. Thornton Eaton.	Robert M. Ogden.
Mrs. Marion A. J. Farley.	Mr. and Mrs. J. Thornton Prowitt.
Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ferris.	Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Richardson.
Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gates.	Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tietgens.
Mrs. Helen Judd-Farley.	Miss V. Tietgens.
Mrs. Charles Monypenny.	

Among those booked to sail on the St. Paul to-day for Southampton are:

Mrs. Rachel H. Barrington.	Mr. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick.
Miss Rachel T. Barrington.	Mr. and Mrs. Horace E. Hooper.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph I. Brittain.	John E. Hopley, U. S. Consul at Southampton.
Mrs. George B. Edwards.	Miss N. Leiter.
The Misses Katherine M. and Mary L. Edwards.	Mr. and Mrs. Silas W. Pettit.
Colonel and Mrs. James Elverson, jr.	Colonel S. B. Thompson.
James Elverson.	Captain Wintz.
Herbert C. Leeds.	

On the Hohenzollern, which arrived here yesterday from Italy, were:

Captain R. E. Burdich.	Bishop O'Gorman.
The Rev. P. F. Connelly.	Dr. and Mrs. Curtis E. Tiley.
Miss Grace Lillibridge.	Miss Doris Tiley.
Dr. H. T. Marshall.	
H. S. Northrop.	

PERSONAL NOTES.

Robert Noble Acatt, of Natal, visiting London, has learned to his annoyance that he is the double of Sir Francis C. Burnand, Editor of "Punch." At a recent reception where he was unknown to most of the guests he was the recipient of flatteringly general attention. He was puzzled, naturally, but accepted the situation nonchalantly, until some one addressed him as "Sir Francis." Then he understood, was annoyed, and decided to leave. At that moment he met the editor himself just entering. He introduced himself and said, "You will excuse me, Sir Francis, but since I have been here every one is taking me for you, and"— "Not a bit surprising," returned the editor, "I would do so myself."

At a diplomatic reception in London the other night the wife of the Chinese Ambassador was upon her arrival gravely ushered into the cloakroom reserved for gentlemen. The mistake was easily accounted for, because Chinese women of rank do not, as a rule, attend public functions in London, and because this woman's feet are of the normal size, she belonging to a caste which allows the foot bandages to be discarded. Her dress was, of course, slightly different from that worn by Chinamen, but apparently not enough to enlighten the attendants.

Colonel Ricchiardi, an agent of the Argentine Government, has arrived in Lisbon from Buenos Ayres for the purpose of inviting the Boer refugees in Portugal to emigrate to Patagonia, and found a Boer colony in that region.

It is reported that Mr. Reitz, formerly State Secretary of the Transvaal, after a visti to Antwerp and to London, is going to Sumatra to settle there. Dr. Leyds, the European diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, who is a native of Java, is also likely to go to the Dutch East Indies. Of late years Sumatra has been making rapid strides ahead, owing to the great success of the tobacco growing industry along the coast opposite Penang, and Deli and Langkat have grown into important places.

Señor Sagasta, Prime Minister of Spain, was originally a society reporter of a Madrid paper. He is now nearly eighty years old, his face scarred by as many wrnikles as was Von Moltke's during the latter's closing years.

Sir A. L. Jones, of the Elder-Dempster Line, announces that he will give free passage to and from England once a year to any of the Rhodes scholars sailing from the Canadian and Jamaican ports served by the firm's steamships.