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New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 17, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—King Edward completed the programme of the coronation festivities by reviewing a great fleet off Portsmouth in the Solent; the Boer Generals De Wet, Botha and Delarey arrived from South Africa and received a remarkable welcome from the British public at Southampton and London, but, though invited to do so, they declined to witness the naval review. ═══ The commanders of the foreign warships at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, reached an agreement with the commandant of the port as to protection of foreigners should the place be bombarded. ═══ A terrible storm swept over the South African coast; two barks were among the vessels wrecked, twenty-three men being drowned. ═══ Fighting is reported in Hayti, resulting in success for the forces of Firmin. ═══ The motorman of the automobile which killed Mr. and Mrs. Fair in France, reached Paris and told how the accident occurred. ═══ An avalanche killed an English tourist and a guide who, with a party, were ascending the Wetterhorn in the Alps. ═══ The United States War Department has bought from Herr Ehrhardt, a gunmaker of Dusseldorf, the right to rearm the American field artillery with his new piece. ═══ There is a heavy exodus of visitors from London. ═══ Hordes of discharged soldiers are clamoring for employment in England.

DOMESTIC.—Because of a long and secret conference between President Mitchell and other mine workers' leaders, there is a rumor that the end of the strike is near: Mr. Mitchell started for the West. ═══ It was discovered that horse stealing which had been going on near Rochester for some time had been done by a woman. ═══ Congressman John S. Williams and a United States Marshal fought in the street in Jackson, Miss. ═══ A member of the Connecticut State Guard lost his sight by the explosion of a powder train. ═══ The Wabash and the Lake Erie railroads are fighting in Pittsburg for land which each needs to prevent the other from obtaining terminal advantages. ═══ Commander McCrea of the Machias made a report on the situation at Cape Haytien. ═══ The death of Denzil H. Taylor was reported from Manila. ═══ The decision of the Cuban House not to lease or sell a fortress will have no effect upon the action of the United States in acquiring naval stations.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and heavy. ═══ The Republican State Committee held a short meeting, and issued a call for the State convention at Saratoga on September 23; no action was taken on the chairmanships, and Louis F. Payn was the only member who favored L. E. Quigg for temporary chairman. ═══ A furniture dealer shot his wife and killed himself in a room filled with crucifixes and rosaries, while his daughter pleaded for her mother's life. ═══ The executive committee of the Republican County Committee referred the question of representation in nominating conventions to a committee of three lawyers to interpret the primary law's provisions on the subject. ═══ A Health Department driver probably fatally shot his three children, and then committed suicide. ═══ William Ziegler cabled a letter of credit to Evelyn B. Baldwin, the explorer, at Tromsöe. ═══ Devery was entertained by the merchants of Rockaway and Arverne. ═══ Witnesses at the trial of Patrick F. Ryan testified that they had done work for Chief Croker …nd Commissioner Scannell individually, and …e said that he had mutilated a ledger from …ich Ryan was accused of removing pages.

…HE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: …r. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 …rees;; lowest, 62.

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See opposite page for subscription rates.

ARBITRATION WITH A CLUB.

The proverbial difficulty of framing an indictment against a whole people may presently be approximated to in Canada, in the levying of fines upon a whole vast industry. Such, in a not impossible contingency, would be the purport of the industrial arbitration law which the Dominion Minister of Labor has proposed, and which, it is expected, will at the next session of Parliament be pressed to enactment. The author of the measure himself describes it as an extraordinary one. It certainly is. Yet it is entirely logical—if ever compulsory arbitration is logical—and we cannot see how the advocates of forcible State interference in industrial disputes can consistently object to it.

The proposed law applies chiefly and primarily to railways. It provides for the creation of a Dominion Board of Arbitration of five members and a provincial board of three in each province. Two members of the Dominion board and one of each of the provincial boards are to be chosen by the corporations, each corporation to have one vote for each man it employs, and a corresponding number will be chosen by the employes, each of them having one vote. The fifth Dominion member and the third in each provincial board will be chosen by agreement of the other members or appointed by the government. These boards are to use conciliatory efforts whenever disputes arise between employers and employes. If such efforts fail both parties are to be forced to submit to arbitration, and to abide by the result, under heavy penalty.

The prescribed penalties are perhaps the most extraordinary feature of the whole extraordinary measure. Lockouts are declared unlawful, and any employer ordering one will become ipso facto liable to a fine equal in amount to the full amount of wages he would have paid to his men had the lockout not been ordered, and in addition will have to pay his men double the wages they would have received for the whole period of the lockout. That means the employer is to be required to pay treble wages all around for the privilege of locking out his men—a pretty effective preventive of lockouts, one would say. No doubt the labor organizations will approve that feature of the scheme. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Strikes are to be as unlawful as lockouts, and as punishable. All men who go on strike are to be fined double the amount of the wages they would have received had they remained at work for the whole period of the strike. That should operate as a preventive of strikes, to which employers are not likely to object.

The question is, How will it be possible to enforce such a law? The penalties could probably be exacted from corporations and other employers. But how could a fine of several dollars a day be collected, for example, from each of the miners now on strike in Pennsylvania? It is suggested that the labor unions might be held responsible. They might be required to become incorporated, if they are to exist at all, and their charters could be revoked for non-payment of fines. But that would simply drive men into the formation of surreptitious unions, and it presupposes that all men are members of unions, which, of course, they are not. Besides all this, there is the greater and fundamental question of the justice of fining a man for declining to work at a wage arbitrarily fixed without his consent. Would not that savor of slavery, or at least of what in Egypt they used to call the corvee?

NOTES BY THE WAY.

This public was recently assured, officially and with unhesitating confidence, that it was absolutely impossible to stop the uncomfortable and indecent practice of standing between the filled cross seats of open cars, because if any conductor attempted to enforce an anti-standing rule all the people would instantly rise against him and smite him and scatter his disjecta membra to the five points of Paradise Park. Yet it has come to pass that on one of the elevated roads occasional open cars are run, which are so much desired by the travelling public and so much preferred to the closed ones that all sorts and conditions of men wait until two or three trains have passed, if it be necessary, in order to get seats in them. Now, in them it is forbidden to stand. It came to pass the other day that a man forced his way into one of them, of which all the seats were occupied, and remained standing, in the characteristic Broadway trolley style. Did a rash conductor try to enforce the rule and promptly get himself vivisected at the hands of an outraged and infuriated public? Well, hardly. But, without waiting for the alert and faithful conductor, all the other passengers in that car with one accord assailed the offender with a mighty cry of "Sit down or get off!" so that he, abashed and mortified, hastily got off at Canal-st., though he wanted to go to Pelham-ave. to visit his kinsmen in the Primates' House. Whereat the Cynical Bystander wondered why there should be so great a difference between human nature as it is on the elevated road and the same nature as it is officially declared to be on the trolley lines.

Again, on another day of vast humidity and woe, a crowded train on Park-ave. ran into the tunnel a few blocks and halted. After a few minutes it went on a few blocks further and halted again. Then for a few minutes it indulged in the pleasing pastime technically known as "jiggling," backward and forward, a few inches at each jiggle. Next, with some vigor and determined puffs, it started on for a hundred yards, until it found the very darkest and hottest spot in the tunnel, and then, with a long drawn wheeze and sigh of utter satisfaction, it came to a dead stop once more. After which it did some more jiggling. Et cetera. Finally, after twenty minutes of heat, humidity and language uttered in entire good faith, but quite undesirable for publication in leaded brevier, the train emerged from the lower end of the tunnel and entered the Grand Central Station. The conductor said the station yard had been so crowded with other trains that it was impossible to get in before. Which was doubtless true. But the Inquisitive Passenger wanted to know if any one could recall the precise reason why the train could not have been halted in the open air, before entering the tunnel, and held there until the way was clear for it to run through the tunnel without stopping.

On the same day on which was published the thirteenth amendment to Mr. Lindenthal's 169th plan for relieving congestion on the Brooklyn Bridge a weary wayfarer, in a dishevelled and fragmentary condition, struggled forth from the fond but strenuous embraces of a "flying wedge," venturing the timid inquiry why it would not be a good plan in "rush hours" to run as many trains as possible, of as many cars each as possible, on the bridge railroad, and then run as many trains as possible on the elevated roads at the Brooklyn end, to carry the people away. But a Philosopher from Canarsie checked him, more in sorrow than in anger, with the admonition not to intrude upon the Arcana of the Adepts, for "that way madness lies."

THE CASE OF PROFESSOR SLEDD.

The resignation of Professor Andrew Sledd, of the chair of Latin in Emory College, Georgia, is the sequel to his recent article on the negro question in "The Atlantic Monthly." Professor Sledd, who is a highly respected and popular teacher, has taken this action voluntarily, lest the college should suffer through the violent denunciation of himself and his views. The bitterness displayed toward him is discouragingly suggestive of the state of public feeling in the South. When a college professor cannot in a serious and straightforward fashion discuss a great social problem without alienating himself and the institution which harbors him from the community, free speech and reason are at a discount. We do not wonder that the South dislikes outside attempts to solve the negro problem, but if it will not listen to its own educated men, and repudiates them when they run counter to blind prejudice, the outlook for civilization is not bright. Doubtless Professor Sledd said things with which many honest, educated and progressive men in the South will not agree, but only the most narrow minded intolerance would resent his thoughtful and sincere attempt to get at truth, show where the North was wrong in its view of the negro question, and where the South made mistakes in dealing with it.

Professor Sledd is a Virginian. In his article he took as strong ground as could be desired against the old Northern idea of equality. He held that the negro was an inferior race, not because of past slavery or present ignorance and poverty, but because it was lower in the scale of development. He declared most emphatically against any intermarriage or amalgamation of the races, and against any such equality as would give the black man the slightest pretensions in that direction. He had no fault to find with efforts to keep the South in the absolute control of the superior race. He was willing to see the ballot surrounded with safeguards and to have severe penalties meted out to all negro wrongdoers. Nevertheless he declared "the negro has inalienable rights," and complained: "Our section has carried the idea of "the negro's inferiority almost, if not quite, to "the point of dehumanizing him. This is an "unpalatable truth; but that it is the truth few "intelligent and candid white men, even of the "South, would care to deny." He said: "If "the negro could be made to feel that his "fundamental rights and privileges are recog"nized and respected equally with those of the "white man, and that he is not discriminated "against, both publicly and privately, solely "because of his color; that he is regarded and "dealt with as a responsible, if humble, mem"ber of society, the most perplexing features of "this problem would be at once simplified, and "would shortly, in normal course, disappear."

Then Professor Sledd proceeded to point out instances of Southern unfairness to the negro, without regard to his personal character. He did not mention, but he might have done so, the common Southern tendency to speak of a man like Booker Washington as a "nigger." Especially did he lay stress on the lawless invasion of the negro's most fundamental rights to his life and property. He declared the unwelcome truth that the lynching habit was largely sectional, and largely racial, and that the penalty was not even mainly confined to perpetrators of assaults on women or to persons, whatever their crime, who were likely to escape justice through the law's delay. He riddled the common defences for lynching, and showed that most of the lynchings were not the acts of outraged "leading citizens," or persons avenging wrongs of those near to them, but the sport of the lower classes, whom he thus described:

> Wholly ignorant, absolutely without culture, apparently without even the capacity to appreciate the nicer feelings or higher sense; yet, conceited on account of the white skin which they continually dishonor, they make up, when aroused, as wild and brutal a mob as ever disgraced the face of the earth. For them lynching is not "justice," however rude; it is a wild and diabolic carnival of blood.

After giving many details to prove the spirit which prevailed among these ignorant people toward even the best of the negroes, Professor Sledd summed up as follows:

> Freedom does not, indeed, imply social, intellectual or moral equality; but its very essence is the equality of the fundamental rights of human creatures before God and the law. Such freedom is not a human institution; and no man or men have any right inhering in their birth, color or traditions, to tamper with or curtail such freedom at their arbitrary pleasure, or in accordance with the dictates of their frenzied passions. Such men are violators of the law, both human and divine.
>
> And here lies the remedy for the condition of things as existing in the South. The white man who wrongs a black and the white mob that lynches a negro have, by that act and to that extent, become criminals in the eyes of the law, and should be dealt with unsparingly as such. It should no longer be a notable thing to be chronicled in the news columns and elicit editorial comment, that several white men should be punished for the brutal murder of one inoffensive negro. It should be the rule. And as for lynching—let all the officers of the law, with all the powers of the law, defend the rights and life of every prisoner. . . . Our lower classes must be made to realize, by whatever means, that the black man has rights which they are bound to respect.

In conclusion, he called upon the North to lay aside sentiment, and on the South to lay aside cruelty. The negro should not be raised above his sphere, but he should not be debased to the level of the brute. That is all he asked for the negro, and for asking it his professorship is made untenable, and an influential Southern journal declares that any man who feels as he does has no business to be instructing Southern youth. It adds that the one solution of the negro question is "absolute and complete separation between the races," something which Professor Sledd has not denied. When we read the denunciations of him as much for things he did not as for things he did say, it is impossible to doubt the truth of his picture of the frenziedly unfair attitude of large numbers of Southern people toward the negro question. It seems a crime even to defend the negro's right to be treated as a human being.

A GREAT COURT'S CONTINUITY.

Associate Justice Horace Gray's retirement, after twenty-one years of active and distinguished service on the highest federal bench, calls attention afresh to that continuity of tenure and tradition which more than any other single influence, perhaps, has helped to give the United States Supreme Court the commanding role it plays in the federal scheme of government. The length of the term which Justice Gray ended by resignation eclipses no former records. Many judges have sat for longer periods. The last associate justice to retire—Stephen J. Field, who left the court in 1897—had served continuously for over thirty-four years, his appointment in 1863 making him a contemporary of colleagues who had begun their careers under the chief justiceship of Marshall. There is to-day on the Supreme Court's roster a justice, John M. Harlan, whose appointment antedates Judge Gray's by over four years, and whose unslackened vitality promises to push still far ahead the limit of his powers and labors. Other colleagues now on the bench seem likely to equal or surpass Judge Gray's record of continuous service. The chief justice has been in office fourteen years. Justice Brewer has thirteen years to his credit, Justice Brown eleven and Justice Shiras ten. The other three justices, Messrs. White, Peckham and McKenna, are still in their first decade of activity and usefulness.

Coming to the bench in 1881, Justice Gray, like Justice Harlan, had a hand in settling the still vexing questions of constitutional interpretation left over from the days of Rebellion and Reconstruction. In this work he found as his associates the men on whom the task had mainly fallen of amplifying and readjusting constitutional theory in the light of the results, accepted and accomplished, of the struggle to preserve the Union. As a contributor to that readjustment his earlier service on the bench truly linked him with the court of Waite and Miller, of Field and Harlan, of Bradley and Blatchford. At the end of another war, and in the closing days of his judicial career, it fell to him to take a conspicuous part in the decision of a newer set of constitutional problems of greater subtlety, perhaps, but of equally vital national interest. Judge Gray's share in the unravelling of the so-called insular cases is too well known to require comment. In those cases he took an unflinching stand in advocacy of the theory of national sovereignty, on which the final verdict of the court was based, building, for his conclusions, on traditions which have descended from one generation of judges to another from Marshall's day.

Justice Gray's retirement and Justice Holmes's accession do not threaten even remotely a reversal of the insular opinions of 1901. Happily no recasting of the Supreme Court's membership can be foreseen sweeping enough to upset the findings under which the United States now enjoys a comparatively free hand in dealing with the outlying dependencies thrown upon its political protection by the fortunes of a foreign war. Old judges may give way to new; but beneath such changes, gradual and long deferred, a solidarity of tradition persists which makes this august tribunal a saving element of consistency and progress, accomplishing its work unruffled, amid the jars, however violent, which may rack the other portions of the federal machine.

THE FRENCH SHORE.

The process of settling the French Shore question in Newfoundland by starving out the French goes steadily if not merrily on. The present year is proving to be a disastrous one for the French; the worst ever known, some say. That is because of the impossibility of securing adequate supplies of suitable bait. The Newfoundland law strictly prohibits the sale of bait to them, and there are now few islanders who try to evade it, as they used to do, partly because the vigilance of British officers makes it exceedingly perilous for them to break the law, and partly because they have come to realize that it pays them far better to use the bait in fishing than to sell it to the French, even at the $10 a barrel which the French would gladly pay for herrings worth only $1 in the Newfoundland market. So the French fishermen have to use salted squid or other inferior bait, with the result that they have not made half a catch this year.

Now, that is unfortunate for them, not only because it diminishes their profits, but also because it imperils their receipt of the government subsidy upon which their industry depends. The French Government is desirous of maintaining the fishing colonies of St. Pierre and Miquelon as recruiting grounds for its navy. So it pays the fishermen a handsome bounty on their catch, amounting to 70 per cent of its market value. It does so, however, on condition that the catch shall not fall below a certain prescribed minimum, and this year there has seemed to be danger that it would thus fall too low. In former years thrifty Frenchmen have kept up their quotas at times by purchasing fish from the Newfoundlanders. On account of the bounty they could well afford to pay the Newfoundlanders 20 or 30 per cent above the market price and still do a profitable business. But, of course, such traffic is forbidden by French law, and French officers are as alert and energetic in preventing it as are the British in enforcing the Bait act. So the poor French fisherman is ground between the two millstones. British law prevents him from buying bait, and French law prevents him from buying fish. He cannot catch fish without bait, and if he does not catch fish he will lose his subsidy and be ruined.

In such circumstances it would seem that some readjustment of affairs must soon be made. It has been suggested that the French should withdraw from the Newfoundland shore, and in return should be permitted to secure bait in the harbors of that island. That would enable them to maintain their fisheries, and, which is most important, their practical school for seamen for the French navy. It would at the same time give the Newfoundlanders possession and control of their littoral, and thus enable them to develop the resources of their island as they cannot do under the present anomalous system.

"Oom Paul's" efforts to prevent the Boer generals from visiting England seem to have met with well deserved failure.

The King of England, the Emperor of Germany and other crowned heads are such generous promoters of yachting that the old saying that the turf was the "sport of kings" may lose its point. Monarchs not a few own racing stables and admire thoroughbreds, but there are in these days more royal owners of yachts than of bluebiooded racehorses.

Santos-Dumont's steering gear appears to have slipped a cog, and he veers about almost as capriciously as his airships have been doing. He seems to have taken offence because his coming to this country was not greeted with glittering parades and huge demonstrations of applauding multitudes, and he has gone back to Europe in a huff. Nevertheless, Uncle Sam is not wholly disconsolate.

Life is worth living in some of these perfect August days, in spite of soft coal smoke and Beef Trust prices.

The plans of Horgan & Slattery for a Brooklyn armory have been thrown out, and Venice has not yet sent them a summons to go over and restore the Campanile. Verily, this is a perverse and ungrateful generation.

Note was made the other day of the death of a woman who had made and patented at least thirty-six useful inventions. She was an exception to the supposed rule that women generally lack inventive ability. But that rule is a most flagrant fake. Nine women out of ten can invent more processes to be performed with a hairpin than any twenty-seven men recorded in the annals of the Patent Office.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"I was in Washington once," said a man at the club, "when 'Tom' Reed was the czar of the House of Representatives. He was holding forth with earnestness on some theme to a group of friends when that man you see over there by the cigar counter pushed his way through the crowd, grasped Reed by the hand and said effusively, 'Hello, "Tom," old boy, how do you do?'

"Reed responded in a manner that was more of a shake for the man than for his hand and went on with his talk. When our friend over there had edged out of the crowd some one said: 'You didn't seem to be happy over him, Reed. Who is your friend, anyway?'

"Reed drawled out: 'He's a fellow from New-York who knows more men who don't want to know him than any other man in the United States.'"

WHY IS IT?

She could have carried him with ease—
Two hundred pounds she'd weigh.
His given name was Hercules,
Her given name was Fay.
—(Philadelphia Press.

A good story is told of a Rochester (N. Y.) divine not noted particularly for his humor. The ladies' club of a certain church was called to meet at a stated time, and every member was especially charged to bring an item of religious news. One of the women, probably accustomed to depending more upon others than upon her own resources, finding herself unprepared with the requisite item as the hour for the meeting approached, conceived the notion of calling up Dr. Blank, pastor in another denomination. He responded to the call on the telephone, when substantially the following conversation ensued:

Clubwoman—Dr. Blank, I am just on my way to a meeting of a woman's club at the —— Church. We are required to bring an item of religious news. Can you give me one?

Dr. Blank—H'm, ah! The —— Church, you say?

Clubwoman—Yes.

Dr. Blank—Tell them that Jesus Christ died to save sinners.

Cold Comfort.—"Think of the suffering this coal strike will bring to the very poor people this winter."

"Yes; but it will bring some consolation to the very, very poor."

"The idea! How?"

"The people who never could afford to buy coal before will be glad to see some others in the same boat."—(Catholic Standard and Times.

General Corbin, who has just returned to Washington from a trip to Yellowstone Park, tells how some bears in the park raided the Fountain House. "I investigated myself, and found that the bears had broken into the kitchen of the hotel and simply ruined all the stores, leaving the hotel and its guests without food enough for a meal. It was sidesplitting to listen to the Chinese cook attempt to describe the visit of the bears. He became excited, spluttered, grinned and squeaked, and went through all the supposed manœuvres of the beasts in his endeavor to explain the damage that had been done. It was really no laughing matter, for the proprietor of the hotel and Colonel Pitcher sent men to punish the intruders." "Would they kill the bears?" General Corbin was asked. "Oh, no; they would only whip them. They would take a big bull whip and lash the bears soundly. Experience has taught, so the park people say, that a good sound thrashing from a bull whip will last a bear, either brown or grizzly, for the remainder of the season."

Parke—The other day I was in a kind of vision and saw my wife as the most perfect woman in the world.

Lane—Where were you?

Parke—In an intelligence office, describing her to a cook I was trying to engage.—(Judge.

When Admirals Evans and Schley were both assigned to duty on the Lighthouse Board, which convenes in rooms at the Treasury Department in Washington, "The Philadelphia Post" relates, the colored messenger at the door one morning stopped Admiral Schley.

"I wish," said the darky, "you would speak a kind word to Com'dore Evans for me. He's done got it in for me."

"You must be mistaken, George," Schley replied. "I happen to know that Commodore Evans, like the rest of us, thinks highly of your distinguished services."

"Oh, I's sure," persisted the colored man, "that Com'dore Evans don't like me no more."

"What makes you think so?" demanded Schley.

"Well," explained the messenger, "usually when Com'dore Evans arrives in the mornin' he says, 'Hello, George, you blankety-blank-blank fool! How are you?' but dis mornin' he done say merely, 'Hello, George!' The com'dore must surely taken a pow'ful dislike to me."

Extenuating Circumstances.—"How often have you been married?" the judge asked the lady who was applying for a divorce.

"Four times, your honor," she answered, "but I don't think you ought to count them all. Two of them were to the same man.—(Chicago Record-Herald.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

The summer season is now at its height, and the round of gayeties at the various fashionable summer resorts, is almost as continuous as in midwinter. There are few villas and cottages at Newport, Bar Harbor, Southampton, Seabright, etc., where house parties are not in progress to-day. The week promises to prove an exceptionally busy one from a social point of view. It begins to-day at Newport, with a luncheon given at the Casino by William Cutting, in honor of Cardinal Gibbons, while this evening, also at Newport, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse has a big dinner, followed by music. To-morrow evening the fashionable set at Bar Harbor will gather at the Casino for the Blauvelt concert, which is to take place under the patronage of Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin.

On Tuesday the young Duchess of Marlborough will arrive here from Europe with Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., and will proceed at once to Newport, where the duchess will stay with her mother at Belcourt. It is her first visit to this country since her marriage, and many entertainments are being planned in her honor during her sojourn over here.

On Tuesday, too, Mrs. W. Storrs Wells gives a dance by way of a house warming at her almost entirely rebuilt cottage in Bellevue-ave., at Newport. The same day witnesses the opening of the horse show at Bar Harbor. A number of people are going up to Bar Harbor in order to see the exhibition, among others Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who will stay with Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould at the latter's Dutch cottage.

Wednesday brings more arrivals from Europe, including Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan and his daughter, Clement A. Griscom and others; also the wedding of Condé M. Nast to Miss Jeannie Clarisse Coudert here in town in one of the chapels of St. Patrick's Cathedral, while at Newport there will be Mrs. J. Clinch Smith's harvest dinner dance at Berger's.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's much discussed Colonial Ball at Newport, and the horse show at Southampton, are scheduled for Friday, the horse show continuing over Saturday.

Saturday is also set as the date for the wedding of Miss Vivian Sartoris, daughter of Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and a granddaughter of President Grant, to Frederick Roosevelt Scovel, in St. Peter's Church, Cobourg, Ont., while at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, the usual dance will be preceded by a dinner of sixty, given by Mr. and Mrs. T. Wyman Porter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Corcoran Eustis will leave Beverly, Mass., early next month, and return to town, where they will occupy the house of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, No. 681 Fifth-ave., during their stay. Miss Mary Morton has left Beverly and gone to Monadnock Mountain, N. H., where she is staying at the Inn. Her sister, Lena, is staying at Saratoga with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who likewise have Rawlins Cottenet as their guest.

Mrs. Archibald Alexander and Archibald S. Alexander have left Saratoga and gone to Narragansett.

Mr. and Mrs. R. James Cross have been making extensive alterations to their country place at Newfoundland, N. J., and are consequently spending the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dewar Simmons, jr., are spending the summer at Bett Haven, Conn. They are building a house near the Country Club on Staten Island.

Colonel and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson have gone to Newport on their yacht. Their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, accompany them.

Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt have gone to Bar Harbor. Mrs. John E. Alexandre has left the latter place and returned to Lenox, where she gave a dinner last night for Miss Carrie Webb.

Miss Louise Ward McAllister, who has been staying at Greenwich, Conn., has gone to Newport, where she is the guest of Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman are at their country place, Ipswich, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, jr., have left Newport and gone to Southampton, Long Island.

Miss Angelica Livington has gone to Bar Harbor, where she is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Livingston, of Tivoli-on-the-Hudson.

Miss Florence Twombly is staying with Mrs. George Bird and the latter's daughter, Miss Bettie Metcalfe, at Islesboro, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Holland Forbes, who have been staying at the Garden City Hotel for a few weeks, are about to take a yachting trip up the Massachusetts coast, accompanied by their daughter Natalie, and on their return to town will occupy their new house in East Fifty-fifth-st., near Fifth-ave.

Count and Countess Boni de Castellane sailed for New-York on August 30, accompanied by the Duc de Luynes. Count Boni will return to Paris with the duke in time for the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, but the countess, who was Miss Anna Gould, will remain over here until after Christmas. The Duc de Luynes visited this country some ten or twelve years ago with his mother and sister, and spent several weeks at Newport during the season.

The polo season at Saratoga will continue until the end of the month, and far from there being any wane in the popularity of the game, it is on the increase, each match attracting a large and fashionable attendance, in spite of the fact that the polo field and the race course are nearly four miles apart, and that it requires some rapid driving in order to take in both the races and the game of an afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan are busily engaged at Newport in organizing the bench show, which is to follow immediately after the horse show. The exhibition will take place in the Casino Theatre, which will be specially fitted up for the occasion, and the entries are sufficiently numerous to assure the success of the enterprise.

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston have gone to Newport, and are staying with Mrs. Jennings.

Mrs. Roland Redmond has left Bar Harbor and gone to the Isle of Shoals. In her absence her cottage at Bar Harbor will be occupied by her brother-in-law, Henry Redmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood have left Faerie Lea, on the Rumson Road, Sea Bright, and are visiting at Newport. They will return in the autumn to their country seat and give some house parties.

Miss Alice Roosevelt brings her visit to Newport to a close this week, and will join her cousin, Miss Helen Roosevelt, at the James R. Roosevelt Camp, in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred R. Whitney have gone to Bar Harbor, and are at the Hamilton cottage.

The engagement was announced yesterday, by Mrs. Louis Quentin Jones, of her daughter, Frances Coster Jones, and Henry S. Kip, son of the late Major William Berg Kip, of Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson. Miss Jones has been staying at Bar Harbor for the greater part of this summer, but is expected shortly at Newport to join her parents at their cottage on Halidon Hill. Henry S. Kip is a member of several clubs here, and has a large fortune in his own right.

Worthington Whitehouse is staying with Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Taylor, at their cottage in Bellevue-ave., at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Lydig have decided to remain in Newport for the balance of the summer.

George Von L. Meyer, Ambassador to Italy, is at Newport, staying with James J. Van Alen at Wakehurst. Mr. Van Alen gave a dinner last night in honor of Mr. Meyer.

The announcement was made yesterday that on account of lack of support the races held under the auspices of the Rhode Island Jockey Club, and usually given after the horse show each season, would not be given this year at Newport.

The annual election of officers of the Newport Country Club yesterday resulted as follows: President, James Stillman; secretary and treasurer, Thomas P. Peckham; executive committee, H. A. C. Taylor, Theodore K. Gibbs and James Stillman; directors, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, Oliver H. P. Belmont, Theodore K. Gibbs, H. A. C. Taylor, James Stillman and Edward J. Berwind. A committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the club, and to suggest some way in which the one hundred and forty acres of land might be utilized to make the place attractive. Golf playing has been little indulged in for several seasons, and the golf clubhouse has been poorly patronized. In fact, expenses have not been met in some years, and it was found necessary to take up private subscriptions to keep the house open for the balance of the summer. There is land enough there upon which to build an automobile track, and this plan is looked upon with favor by the committee.

News has been received here of the death in Jamestown of Charles W. Wharton, of Philadelphia. For many years Mr. Wharton has spent the summers at Jamestown, where he owns a handsome villa. He leaves one son, J. Lovering Wharton. The body will be taken to Philadelphia for burial.

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.—A dinner was given by Miss Leary at her cottage, L. Mill-st., this evening, in honor of Cardinal Gibbons. Among the guests were Bishop Harkins, of Providence; Dr. Conaty, rector of the Catholic University at Washington; Bishop Tierney, of Hartford; Bishop Donohue, of Wheeling; Bishop O'Gorman, of Sioux City; Mme. Bonaparte, Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. Leroy Emmett, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr, Mrs. Street, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. Henry B. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, Mrs. S. D. Schenck, Mrs. C. M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier, George G. Haven, James V. Parker, Arthur Dixey, James T. Woodward and Eugene Higgins.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin are arranging for a large dinner dance to be given in the early part of September at Berger's.

Mr. and Mrs. F. De R. Wissman, of New-York, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing.

Mrs. Ogden Mills has sent out cards for a large dinner on the 21st, at Ocean View.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Wickes entertained at dinner to-night at Pinard cottage No. 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Prime Garrettson entertained at luncheon to-day at Touro Manor, in honor of Cardinal Gibbons.

Mrs. William Grosvenor entertained at luncheon at the Gooseberry Island Fishing Club.

Mrs. George S. Scott gave a dinner at Belmead to-night in honor of Miss Lurline Spreckels.

James Campbell Harrison and Miss Katharine Harrison, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh De L. Willoughby, have gone to Mount Kineo, Me.

The Clambake Club held a bake at the clubhouse this afternoon.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave dinners to-night. Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting also gave a dinner for Miss Alice Roosevelt.

BAR HARBOR NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 16.—The Kebo Valley Club is the social Mecca. It has never been so popular as it is this season. The dinner dance to-night eclipsed that of last week, which exceeded in numbers any club affair given in the past. The demand for tables was so great that it was found necessary to use the verandas. The ball was large and brilliant. The hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis von Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, R. Hall McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Condon, Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. Charles E. Green and William T. Park.

Mrs. Pearson's guests were Mr. and Mrs. R. Horace Gallatin, Commander and Mrs. Rodgers, Captain Bush, Miss Fox, Mr. Milbank, Miss Edith Taylor, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Cushman, Miss De Ruyter, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. Rollins, Mrs. Platt-Hunt, Miss Godwin, Mr. Watson, Mr. Coster, Mr. Rodgers, Mrs. Hampton, Mr. Hildreth, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Charles How, Peter Marié, Myron Whitney and Robert Adams.

R. Hall McCormack had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Graves, Miss Hone, Miss Seely, Mr. Carroll, Miss Thorndike, Mr. Thorndike, Miss Stickney, Dr. Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. Hone.

Mr. and Mrs. Condon had as guests Miss Kane, J. Montgomery Sears, Miss Draper, Miss Helen Seely, Miss Alsop, Miss Knowlton, N. B. Burr, F. J. Alsop, Miss McCormick, Mr. Pierson and Waldron Bates.

Edward Morrell gave a dinner at Thirlstane to-night for Congressman Littlefield, who spoke here at the opening political meeting of the county. The guests included Morris K. Jesup, A. D. Addison, George R. Sheldon, E. B. Mears, De Grasse Fox, Dr. J. Madison Taylor, Dr. F. Fremont Smith, Herbert Jaques, Charles Fry, Bishop Lawrence, J. P. Bass, Dr. Robert Amory, Dr. Henry C. Chapman, Johnston Livingston and W. S. Gurnee.

Herbert M. Sears gave a large dinner party at the Malvern to-night.

Harold Vanderbilt came in to-day on his yacht Cape Ann. With him were Harold Tweed and Frederick Kernochan.

The yacht Columbia, with W. G. Brokaw on board, came in to-day. The yachts Shenandoah, Tuscarora, Anita and Ardea arrived this morning. The harbor presents a lively appearance. A large number of the New-York Yacht Club fleet will be in the first of the week for the horse show. George J. Gould arrived on Tuesday morning.

Peter Marié will give a luncheon at the Malvern on Wednesday.

Mrs. R. H. Green, of New-York, entertained at cards to-night Mrs. Eugene Hale, Mrs. S. C. Chubb and Judge and Mrs. A. P. Wiswell.

The box holders for the horse show are A. J. Cassatt, Mrs. A. Dupont, Mrs. R. W. Lesley, Mrs. James Gayley, Mrs. Gardiner Sherman, Mrs. Simpson, Herbert M. Sears, W. L. Graves, Edwin Gould, J. J. Emory, William P. Parks, Miss Furniss, Miss Dorothy Whitney, Edgar Scott, J. M. Sears, Mrs. J. L. Leiter, W. M. Fleitmann, A. Horatio Whitwell, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mrs. Seuff, Henry Reed Hatfield, A. Howard Hinkle and Mrs. Edward Morrell.

DR. HORNADAY SAILS.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, director of the New-York Zoological Park, sailed on the Campania yesterday for a vacation abroad. He will visit foreign zoological parks and make a study of the methods employed there.

GIFTS TO COLONEL DUDLEY F. PHELPS.

Clerks in the law division at the Custom House yesterday presented a handsome gold watch and guard to Colonel Dudley F. Phelps, who recently resigned at Deputy Collector in charge of the division. The presentation speech was made by Chief Clerk F. S. McAvoy half an hour after noon in the office formerly occupied by Colonel Phelps. About an hour later, in the restaurant of the Custom House, several brokers presented to Colonel Phelps a set of silver. Francis E. Hamilton, the present head of the law division, has been called away from the city, but he left a letter expressing his high appreciation of Colonel Phelps and joining in declarations of goodwill.

THE REV. W. A. SMITH ACCEPTS CALL.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 16.—The Rev. William Austin Smith, of Providence, R. I., has notified the officers of St. Paul's Episcopal Church that he will accept their call to the pastorate of that church as the successor to the Rev. Charles Stanley Lester, who was rector for twenty years.

F. P. EISLEN AT BARRETT.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—F. P. Eislen, a scholar of the Semitic languages and pastor of the Fifth Methodist Episcopal Church, of Philadelphia, has accepted the chair of Hebrew language and literature of the Garrett Biblical Institute. Professor Eislen is thirty years old. He was graduated from the University of New-York and Drew Theological Seminary, and then took a post-graduate course at Columbia University and the University of Pennsylvania. He will succeed Professor Charles Horswell, who recently resigned the chair.

A WEDDING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Orange, N. J., Aug. 16.—Miss Constance Adams, daughter of Judge Frederic Adams, of the Court of Errors and Appeals, was married at noon to-day at her father's home, No. 77 Washington-st., East Orange, to Cecil Blount De Mille, of Pompton. The Rev. Walker Gwynne, rector of Calvary Church, Summit, performed the ceremony. Miss Rebecca Adams, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and William C. De Mille, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The house was decorated with flowers and palms. After a reception Mr. and Mrs. De Mille started on an extended wedding trip, returning from which they will live in New-York.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived this morning on La Lorraine from Havre were:

Arthur Brentano.	John M. Toucey.
Cornelio Escalante.	J. G. Underhill.
Louis Henriquez.	E. Vergent.
Walter Kobbe.	Comte De Villeneuve Bargemont.
P. G. Peabody.	Walter Zimmermann.
Linn Boyd Porter.	John La Farge.
Comte Jean de Sieyes.	Gasten Rheims.
Captain John F. Sawyer.	

On the Rotterdam, from Rotterdam via Boulogne, were:

Charles G. Bartlett.	H. Gans.
Horace P. Glover.	Captain H. A. Oldenburger.
M. von Manen.	S. J. Quigley.
Miss W. F. Nast.	A. Reuter.
James Parsons.	C. S. Stolk.

On the Umbria from Liverpool were:

C. G. Bennett.	Judge John R. Hazel.
Lloyd Bingham.	The Rev. P. J. Healy.
Miss Amelia Bingham.	Dr. J. H. Kellogg.
W. Burchill.	R. Amilien Lacaud.
R. Gay de la Chartrie.	The Rev. John Power.
H. S. Cornish.	Dr. Frank Vanderpoel.
C. W. French.	Dr. Lewis Green Woodson.
The Rev. Walford Green.	The Rev. M. A. O'Sullivan.
W. D. Green, M. P.	

Liverpool, Aug. 16.—James R. Keene and ex-Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, of New-York, are passengers on the Cunard Line steamer Lucania, which sails from Liverpool to-day for New-York.