Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Quincy Adams Sawyer.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2:15—The Christian.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—Sally in Our Alley.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CHERRY BLOSSOM GROVE—8:15—Vaudeville and Musical Comedy.
CIRCLE AUDITORIUM—8:30—Concert.
GARRICK THEATRE—2:15—8:20—The New Clown.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Defender.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Wild Rose.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2—Shannon's 23d Regiment Band—8—Pain's Fireworks.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—7:30—Japan by Night—The Mikado.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
PARADISE ROOF GARDEN—2:15—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
TERRACE GARDEN—8—Olivette.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Summer Night's Band Carnivals.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It is asserted in London that the purchase by Great Britain of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa will be announced when Parliament meets. ==== Several changes in the French diplomatic service were announced officially in Paris, including that of M. Jusserand for the ambassadorship at Washington. ==== The marriage of Prince Nicholas of Greece and the Grand Duchess Helen, a cousin of the Czar, took place at St. Petersburg. ==== The Hamburg-American Line steamer Fürst Bismarck, which was disabled at sea, arrived at Plymouth a day and a half late. ==== Serious fighting is reported from Venezuela, with two defeats of the revolutionists. ==== The Cuban press praises President Roosevelt for his speeches on reciprocity with the island. ==== C. F. W. Neely is coming here from Cuba to recover the $6,000 taken from him when he was arrested for complicity in the Havana postal frauds. ==== M. Rouvier, French Finance Minister, will present a scheme of taxation, to meet the deficit in the budget, without making a national loan. ==== The English shareholders of the Alagoas Railroad will accept the offer of the Brazilian Government to buy the road. ==== James Doel, the oldest actor in England, died in London. ==== Japan has agreed to submit to arbitration the question of liability of foreigners in the empire to the house tax.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== Justice Hall issued an order to Commissioner Sturgis to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court for refusing to reinstate Chief Croker; this Mr. Sturgis had done on the advice of the Corporation Counsel. Governor Odell declared that the Republicans would win in the State no matter whom the Democrats nominated or what issues they raised. ==== Bishop Potter announced that he would take no further steps to bring about a settlement of the coal strike, and expressed his belief that the strike would soon fall of its own weight. ==== Governor Odell laid the cornerstone of a hospital at Dobbs Ferry and delivered an address. ==== Sir William C. Van Horne talked of conditions in Cuba. ==== Devery had another visit from Professor Lauder, of "Chamaica," who arranged to make "speechings" for the chief. ==== The hearings in the Peter Power case against the Northern Securities Company were brought to an abrupt end, and it was announced that the testimony taken here would be filed in Minnesota before Monday night. ==== The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, issued a statement branding as false the insinuations against him in the Watt divorce case.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt shot a wild boar in Corbin Park, New-Hampshire. ==== The war game began at midnight. ==== A discovery by Indian Commissioner Jones of a scheme to secure the lands of dead Indians by a syndicate which expected to make great profits will prevent its being carried out. ==== Coal strikers attacked troops who were escorting non-union men through Lansford, Penn., and injured a militia captain, which has resulted in orders to the troops to shoot to kill whenever molested. ==== It is reported that a $25,000,000 malleable iron combination is in process of formation. ==== The last of the post conference addresses of the Rev. F. B. Meyer at East Northfield, Mass., was delivered. ==== Dan Patch paced a mile in 1:59½, only a quarter of a second slower than the world's record. ==== The international lawn tennis tournament continued at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair, with light to fresh east winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 78 degrees; lowest, 65.

USE OF THE WAR GAME.

The war game is played for the game, not for the stakes. That is the fact to be kept in mind in considering the recent naval operations off the New-England Coast and the greater operations of both army and navy which are now beginning. The ostensible result of these manœuvres is of little significance, for the reason that they are necessarily conducted in a way in which real war would not be, and, indeed, could not be, unless in the impossible contingency of domestic strife. For example, in real war no hostile power would attempt to descend upon our coast with a fleet of only three ships, and they slow ones. To have approximated to real war Commander Pillsbury's fleet should have been about equal in numbers and speed to Rear Admiral Higginson's. Moreover, we must remember that a real foreign fleet would be operating much further from its base of supplies than did the assumedly foreign one in the mimic war, and would have less knowledge of our coast and far more difficulty in sending and maintaining spies ashore. So, on the one hand, the defeat of Commander Pillsbury's fleet did not prove that no foreign fleet could reach our shores, and, on the other hand, its success would not have proved that a foreign fleet could succeed in doing so. In the present contest there are conditions and circumstances which will make the result equally indeterminate.

It will not do, however, to say that the war game is therefore useless. It has its use and its value, and these are great. They are found in the exercise, the discipline, the practice, the familiarization of our soldiers and sailors with the conditions and work of actual warfare. The case might be likened to that of a boy in school, "doing sums" and performing exercises in bookkeeping, interest and what not. The results of those operations do not profit him. He may figure out a transaction in which the profits on his slate are millions of dollars without himself being one cent richer. But the work, apart from the result at the bottom of the slate, is of great value. It fits him for the performance of similar operations in real earnest in after years. It does not matter to the boy merchants or bankers in a business college which of them has the greater profit in a certain cut and dried transaction dictated from the books. What does matter is that they are both being prepared for original transactions, the result of which will be of practical value. In precisely such a light our mimic warfare is to be regarded.

The desirability of such exercises is beyond all question. It is not successfully to be challenged by the advocates either of militarism or of disarmament and peace. If we are to be a fighting nation we should, of course, maintain our army and navy in the most effective condition. The same is true if we are to be a peaceful nation. For so long as we do maintain a single fighting ship or a single regiment of soldiers, that ship and that regiment should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. That is so in the interest of peace as well as of war. An inefficient army or navy is worse, from either point of view, than an efficient one. It does not make for peace, but rather by its weakness invites war, while it threatens disaster in case of war. One of these days the war drums may throb no longer and the battle flags may be furled. But until that time comes it behooves the friends of peace as well as the lovers of militarism to keep the men who follow the flag in the best possible state of readiness for effective and triumphant action. That is the primary object of this war game, and it is one to which the most thoughtful and sincere advocates of universal peace may well give hearty sanction.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Certainly the Democrats cannot complain that they lack a generous antagonist in Governor Odell. He stands ready to use to the full the executive authority to help them to secure the candidate for Governor whom they think most likely to beat him. They are working hard to persuade Chief Judge Parker to resign his place at the head of the Court of Appeals and lead his party in the race against Governor Odell. Chief Judge Parker is naturally reluctant to terminate an honorable judicial career and give up an office to which he has a title that runs for nearly ten years and is subject to renewal. It would mean a great sacrifice for him to respond to the demands of his admirers, particularly as the chances of his succeeding to the Governorship are not especially good. With a courtesy which suggests the age of chivalry Governor Odell does his best to clear the path for the judge by holding out the promise that he may return to the Court of Appeals after his defeat at the polls. He says that if Chief Judge Parker consents to run against him at the demand of the Democratic party, the first thing he will do after his re-election will be to appoint Chief Judge Parker to the office from which he resigned.

It may not seem to the chief judge that this promise goes quite far enough to make entrance for a time into active political life entirely attractive. The Governor's commission is good for only one year, and in 1903 a new chief judge would have to be elected by the people. Perhaps all parties would join to keep Governor Odell's appointee on the bench for another full term of fourteen years, but that is by no means certain. Some people might be less generous than Governor Odell, and say that the judge, having once put aside the ermine for political armor, could not expect support for a new term by appeals to the nonpartisan programme of keeping good judges in office. Still the Governor can do but his best, and the chief judge, once back in the Court of Appeals, may fairly be said to have received safe conduct from the enemy through the field of political hostilities. At any rate, the Republicans cannot be reproached for putting obstacles in the way of the Democrats securing a respectable candidate. It would be something of a novelty in New-York politics for Republicans to meet foemen worthy of their steel, and the Governor's course in trying to help the Democratic harmonizers raise the tone of their party and create a respectable opposition will be generally commended.

We doubt, however, if the possibility of inducing Chief Judge Parker to run has been much increased by the Governor's generous offer. The judge is known to be steadfast in declining a nomination. If now, under promise of a reappointment, he should reconsider and make an excursion into politics, he might seem to himself to be confessing to a selfish attitude toward his party's call. He might think that if a nomination was something to be declined when it meant sacrifice it was something he could not afford to accept under a promise that he should lose nothing by so doing. On the other hand, it may fairly be said to him that his declination was generally understood to be based on the feeling that his party friends were asking too great a sacrifice, and that if the sacrifice could be made less he need have no scruples about changing his mind. Whatever may be the outcome, Governor Odell has done nothing to avoid meeting Chief Judge Parker. It was well understood that under former conditions his party was doomed to a refusal, and whether the promise of a reappointment is an inducement to the judge or not, it certainly cannot make his declination more positive than it has been, and it may make it less so.

THE CANADIAN IN THE MANGER.

Sir Robert Bond is coming hither in quest of a stout cudgel with which to drive the Canadian dog from the Newfoundland manger. A short time ago the question of Canadian annexation of Newfoundland was discussed by the colonial ministers in London. There was thought to be some hope of the achievement of such annexation, because it would be evidently for the good of both, and the people of Newfoundland were believed to be overwhelmingly in favor of it. But Canada frowned upon the scheme, for some inscrutable reason. To-day we see Newfoundland's reply. She seeks to establish reciprocity with the United States, thus drawing nearer to us and further from Canada, and putting a barrier in the way of one of Canada's dearest ambitions.

It was a dozen years ago that Canada began playing the part of the dog in the manger. At that time the Republican government at Washington negotiated a reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland, providing that Americans might buy bait in Newfoundland without taxation, and that Newfoundland fishermen might sell their fish in the United States duty free. Such an arrangement would have benefited both, and would have injured neither. It should have been made. It would have been made but for Canada. The governments of the United States and Newfoundland agreed upon it. The British Government was inclined to approve it. But Canada vigorously objected, and prevailed upon the British Government to veto it. It was vetoed, however, not upon general principles, but explicitly in order to give Canada a chance to do something. Canada set forth that she wanted to get reciprocity with the United States herself, that the fisheries question was her most powerful lever to that end, and that she would be helpless if the United States reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland were ratified. So the British Government reluctantly vetoed the treaty.

Now, a dozen years have passed. Canada has accomplished nothing in the direction of reciprocity with the United States. On the contrary, on her own initiative, she has placed herself much further away from such a relationship than she was before. In other words, she has failed to justify the action which was taken solely for her sake in 1890. It is scarcely to be imagined that Great Britain will be thus controlled by her desires again. Surely she will not be to the extent of continuing to sacrifice Newfoundland to Canada's futile ambition. For Newfoundland, Great Britain's oldest colony, is being ground between the upper and nether millstones, between France on the one hand and Canada on the other. The British Government has asked it to endure the French infliction for another year, and Newfoundland has consented to do so. In return the British Government will scarcely refuse to let Newfoundland free herself, if she can, from the Canadian dog in the manger.

LET THEM COME.

The immigration authorities are much disturbed over the decision of Judge Lacombe admitting to this country Maria Burgio, a woman who came here to marry an American citizen to whom she had long been affianced, and who did marry him on her arrival here before being allowed to land. They say that the decision opens the door to the admission of all sorts of undesirable women, who have only to enter into a marriage contract with some confederate here to secure admission, in spite of their patent unfitness. There may be something in this, but there is no doubt that Judge Lacombe did substantial justice. The woman was respectable. She came here in good faith to join the man who had settled here to make a home for himself and her, and had prospered and become an American citizen. In her desire to save his money she came as a steerage passenger, and was held up as an undesirable immigrant because of some affection of the eyes. If she had travelled second class, or had been married before her arrival, she would have had no trouble, and the exercise of a little common sense at Ellis Island would have permitted a landing which was entirely in accord with good morals and good public policy, and would have avoided a judicial decision which may be embarrassing.

Embarrassment or no embarrassment, the American people will not stand for any law which prevents American citizens of Italian, Irish, Swedish or any other birth sending to the old home for the sweethearts whom they left to seek fortune in the new world, and settling down to make homes here instead of taking themselves and their wealth back across the ocean. If they have to marry in haste on the immigrant docks that is handicap enough on the faith of lovers. Why should they have to spend their money going back home to get married and then bring over their wives instead of keeping it to educate their children here? Hang the embarrassment and the precedent! If the Rhadamanthus at the immigration bureau cannot judge between a girl coming to marry an American citizen in good faith and an adventuress trying to beat the law he has degenerated since classical times and brought the trouble on himself. Make way for the lovers! Let it never be said that Uncle Sam begrudges his adopted children the wives of their choice. Let them marry their old sweethearts. Their loyalty to old ties promises well for their usefulness and honesty in the new home. Away with the purblind devotees of red tape!

EXPLORERS IN THE ICE.

Mr. Ziegler is evidently determined that the Stars and Stripes shall be the first flag to wave over the North Pole, if American enterprise and resolution, well directed energy and liberal outlay can put it there. Even if Mr. Baldwin has disappointed him, he is neither dismayed nor discouraged. May success attend his efforts.

If the long desired goal is at last attained, will expedition succeeding expedition be sent out in a perilous quest for the South Pole? After all, it is rather humiliating to human pride that bears and walruses and seals and such creatures are more at home in the frozen regions of this little planet than the hardiest of explorers.

UNREST AMONG OYSTERMEN.

The opening of the oyster season is almost at hand, and just at the most inconvenient and embarrassing time which they could select to make trouble some of the Long Island wielders of the tongs, who have been working ten hours a day in past seasons, insist that nine hours shall be the rule in the future. The peaceful denizens of the tranquil beds below the brine might not object to a strike as long as that in the coal mines; their longevity rates would thereby be much enhanced. But there is little danger that New-York will be an oysterless city when September comes in with its significant "r."

Even were there a general strike of the purveyors of the most famous of shellfish within a hundred miles of New-York—which is not in the least likely—Chesapeake Bay would speedily come to the relief of the metropolis. In any event, it should be borne in mind that life in this capital might be endurable if every oyster bed on the Atlantic Coast were deserted and abandoned, although the pleasures of delicate feasting would be grievously curtailed. The oyster is not as indispensable to Manhattan as anthracite.

INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION.

New record prices for railway securities are causing much perplexity among those having funds to invest. It is natural that a conservative man should be puzzled when he realizes that the sixty most active railway shares, which averaged $40 71 at the low point six years ago, have now attained an average of $114 58, and the highest price on record up to the close of last year was $103 98. The statement is frequently made that current quotations more than discount the nation's prosperity, and that a wholesome readjustment cannot long be delayed. This attitude is especially noticeable among foreign critics, but it would be uncharitable to suggest that such expressions were prompted by envy. Moreover, the same ultra-conservative warnings were uttered when the average rose to $67 in 1898, and again when $76 was reached in 1899, and still more frequently when $84 was surpassed in 1900. Meanwhile numerous gilt edged securities were withdrawn from the market, and attention was gradually directed to the cheaper issues, many of which have steadily advanced without the aid of a single dividend.

It is in this division of the market that the shrewd investor is now most interested. He sees little return in an expensive stock that nets 3½ per cent or less, and prefers to secure future benefits for himself and his children by accumulating a larger number of shares that will enhance in value and return good dividends hereafter. To the man of small means who desires the largest possible immediate result from his investment the market offers little attraction. Many industrial shares are now paying well, but the uncertainty as to actual conditions, owing to the failure to issue full reports, causes discrimination among cautious investors. In other cases overcapitalization or fear of adverse legislation prevents ready absorption by investors. Government and first class municipal bonds find a ready market among institutions, despite the poor return, and the plethora of capital seeking permanent investment often turns to foreign properties.

Slight setbacks thus far experienced in the farming districts will not prevent large crops, but scarcity of old grain and cotton assures firm prices, especially as it now seems probable that foreign purchases will be heavy. This means much profitable business for the railways. Unusually large sums have been expended in increasing facilities, promising better service and larger net earnings than are now reported. Nevertheless, it is by no means certain that the present time is auspicious for speculative purchases of stocks, although they have been enormous during the last week. The return of leading men to the market after the summer vacation has stimulated operations by traders who look for consummation of big deals, settlement of labor disputes and a violent rise in quotations. This sentimental enthusiasm is the one actual element of weakness. Financial conditions are not favorable for a bull orgy, owing to, contradictory as it may seem, the prosperity and activity of legitimate trade. These factors make for permanent values of securities, but in case of abnormal speculation they will prove disturbing.

Preparations for unexampled fall trade call for large sums of money, and abundant funds will be required to handle big crops at high prices. Large balances at the West and unprecedented gold holdings by the government will prove ample for all legitimate needs, but further extensive accommodation on Stock Exchange collateral cannot be given without causing stringency, which means abrupt calling of loans, hasty liquidation and declining quotations. The Secretary of the Treasury would undoubtedly take action to meet actual business requirements, but cannot be expected to provide funds for Wall Street speculation. The multiplicity of trust companies and their readiness to meet stock market requirements, while tending to make rates easy, do not give stability to the financial situation, and in case of disaster there would be many insolvencies among the weaker institutions, which are not subject to the restrictions of national banks. While these facts should cause caution in speculation, there is nothing in the situation to alarm investors in the securities of railways or other concerns that publish full reports of their condition at frequent intervals.

Birds of passage—Tammany colonizers for the coming primaries.

A Republican State Convention was held the other day in North Carolina without a single negro delegate in attendance. No comment could be more forcible on the suddenly altered conditions which rule in the politics of the Old North State.

Ludwig Max Goldberger's third article on "The Land of Unbounded Possibilities" in "Die Woche" is devoted to trades unions and the labor question, and the position of organized labor in relation to the trusts. He shows that from 1881 to 1901 there were 22,795 strikes in the United States. These caused a loss in wages to the working people of $258,000,000, and a loss to the manufacturers of $125,000,000. He draws attention to the fact that the labor organizations in the United States are not political, as they are in Europe, but that they will probably some day form a party. He predicts, too, that the growing industries of the country will make foreign trade necessary, and that the prohibitive high tariff, which, he says, does not aid the people, but only interested groups, will be reduced.

New-York needs a Fire Commissioner and a fire chief who will act in thorough harmony and with unflagging zeal for the protection of the vast interests which are committed to their care.

The determination of Surrogate Silkman to compel the police of the picturesque and charming city of Yonkers to close the poolrooms in that municipality has been crowned with success, and the professional gamblers are on the run. Decent people in Yonkers breathe more freely.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A popular Methodist minister preached in Montclair, N. J., last Sunday, and his sermon occupied fifty minutes. At the close, a minister who was in the pulpit with him announced a hymn appropriate to the preacher's theme, but with these words: "I am sure you will all be glad to sing this last hymn."

"I rise," said the young orator, "to nominate a man for coroner, who, unlike the gentlemen nominated here to-day for register, county attorney, sheriff, clerk, probate judge and surveyor, was not a soldier, but a man who—well, gentlemen, Grocer Boggs—a captain of industry."—(Wichita Eagle.

The Public Library of Cleveland, Ohio, has hit upon a novel plan for the circulation of books by which it is hoped to bring the benefits of the library to that part of the population which hitherto has been unable to avail itself of them. The plan consists in the establishment of small branch libraries in the shops and factories of Cleveland for the accommodation of the working people who have not the time to go either to the main or the branch libraries to obtain books and other reading matter. The plan originated with the president of the library board, Edward W. Horn, who prepared petitions to the board and had them circulated in a few of the shops. Says Mr. Horn: "The trouble has been that workingmen were not able to get the books they should have. I expect by this plan to have the public library establish these branches so that the men can get the books at the places they work. It is a great inconvenience for a man to come downtown, or hunt up a branch library after working hours in the evening. By the time he has made the trip a great part of the evening is gone."

A JUNGLE LIMERICK.

A sore-hipped hippopatamus quite flustered
Objected to a poultice made of mustard.
"Can't you doctor up my hip
With something else than flip?"
So they put upon his hippopotamustard.

That wicked old heathen god Rimmon
Was sour as a young green persimmon;
For his priest upon Moloch's
Shrine slaughtered a whole ox
And only gave him half a slim one.
—(Princeton Tiger.

A few days ago a Western paper spoke of the nomination for Congress of the three Landis brothers, two in Illinois and one in Indiana, and claimed that if they are elected it will be the first time three brothers have served in Congress together, says "The Augusta (Me.) Journal." In reply, we instanced the case of Maine's famous Washburn brothers, four of them representing as many States in Congress, and three of them being members at the same time, and all three later being governors of their respective States. And now we are reminded that there is still another case in which Maine has repeated this remarkable achievement. The three Washburns were all members of the XXXVIth Congress. In the XXXVIIth Congress were the three Fessenden brothers, and in this latter case not only were they Maine men, but all three represented Maine in Congress. William Pitt Fessenden, of Portland, one of the greatest men Maine ever produced, was in the Senate, and his brothers, Samuel C. Fessenden, of Rockland, and Thomas A. D. Fessenden, of Auburn, were members of the national House.

A SAD LITTLE STORY.

Murmuring zephyrs,
Twinkling star;
Serenader;
Light guitar.

Dog in kennel
Hears the sound;
Wonders who is
Prowling 'round.

Lass at window
Smiles and sighs;
Dog in kennel
Says, "I'm wise."

First a swear word.
Then a scream
At a dog with
Teeth a-gleam.

Lass is hastening
Help to beg;
Dog is eating
Trouser leg.

Girl next morning—
Miss McGuire—
Takes guitar to
Build the fire.
—(Washington Star.

The people of Alexandria, Va., propose to erect a monument to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. The first President, in his youth, was one of those who helped to survey the old city of Alexandria in 1749.

"We have an expert to pump the organ at our church now."
"Do you mean that he is a musician?"
"No; he's a milkman."—(Judge.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

While there are many people in town for the Futurity this afternoon, most of them will start immediately after the race for the various summer resorts, where the week end parties will extend over Labor Day. In fact, to-morrow and on Monday New-York will be to all intents and purposes deserted, from a social point of view.

Among those who have already left town for Sunday and Labor Day are Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, who have gone to Newport, where they are staying at the New Cliffs Hotel.

Lorillard Spencer, jr., has gone to Newport.

Among the various entertainments scheduled for to-day are James J. Van Alen's big musical at Wakehurst, his villa at Newport; the usual Saturday dances at the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, at Oyster Bay; at the Meadow Club, at Southampton, and at the Kebo Valley Club, at Bar Harbor, and the golf tournament on the Shinnecock links, Southampton, for the cup presented by Robert M. Thompson.

T. Suffern Tailer has sailed for England for the purpose of joining Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Tailer, who have been touring in Scotland.

Mrs. George Sheldon and her daughters have left Bar Harbor and gone to Oyster Bay.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has arrived in town, and will go this afternoon with the officers and men of his company of the 12th Regiment to Long Branch, where they will remain until Monday afternoon.

That the yachting season is nearing its end is shown by the fact that August Belmont's 70-footer Mineola has gone out of commission, and is being laid up at City Island, while the steam yacht which has been chartered by Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould throughout the summer has been given up by them and will sail within a few days for England to be returned to its owner.

Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig have left Newport and gone to Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Stillman, who have been cruising along the coast on the Columbia, have returned to Newport.

Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll is reported to be seriously ill at the country place of her sister, Mrs. Howard Townsend, at Southampton, Long Island.

William E. Iselin is cruising along the coast of Newfoundland on board his yacht the Emerald. Yesterday he was reported at St. John's.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, who are now at Newport, are booked to sail on Friday next for Europe. Mrs. Marshall C. Lefferts, who has been for the last few weeks at Narragansett Pier, has gone to Newport for a few days.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who will sail to-day for Rotterdam on the steamer Noordam are the following:

Stanford Newel, United States Minister to Holland.	Mr. and Mrs. Michael F. Dooley.
Mrs. H. L. Goodrich.	C. T. Weasels.
	Myron W. Whitney.

Among those expected here to-day on the steamer St. Paul are the following:

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr.	John Dalzell.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Appleton.	Samuel Dalzell.
Miss Winifred Appleton.	Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Earle.
Mrs. H. O. Armour.	Miss Earle.
Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Bement.	Miss Jeanette L. Gilder.
Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Blair.	Ex-Governor and Mrs. D. H. Hastings.
Miss Anita Blair.	Mr. and Mrs. David McClure.
Miss Natalie Blair.	Mrs. Charles B. Macdonald.
G. M. Cassat.	The Misses Macdonald.
Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Coykendall.	Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Preston.
	Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pratt and family.
	The Earl of Rosslyn.
	Bronson Winthrop.

Booked to sail on the Minnehaha to-day for London are:

Walter C. Allen.	Miss Edna M. Davis.
Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Barrington.	Miss Alma G. Davis.
Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Barrington.	Ansley G. Davis.
Mrs. Wentforth Davis.	Mrs. Charles McQuiston.
	J. R. Reid.
	A. P. Stuart.

Some of those on the steamer Statendam, due here from Rotterdam to-morrow, are the following:

Mrs. Charles D. Aaron.	Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Rutherford.
Dr. and Mrs. Max Adler.	Dr. and Mrs. George B. Vosburg.
Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Eaton.	Paul L. Vosburg.
Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Robinson.	Joseph Zeehi.
Miss Alice Ryerson.	

London, Aug. 29.—The American Line steamer St. Louis, which sails from Southampton for New-York to-morrow, will take among her passengers Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant and W. F. Havemeyer.

NOTES OF THE NEWPORT SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Aug. 29.—Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a dinner at Friedheim to-night. The house was decorated with palms and cut flowers. The guests, among whom was the Duchess of Marlborough, were seated at four round tables on the piazza. Over each table was a huge Japanese parasol, and suspended from the handles were silver baskets. After dinner there was an informal musical, Count Guardabassi and Mrs. Cheatham Thompson being two of the singers.

Mrs. Burke Roche is completing arrangements for the coming out ball which she will give for her daughter, Miss Cynthia Burke Roche, on Monday night. The affair will be the formal debut of Miss Roche, though she has been present at most of the social gatherings both this year and last. A temporary ballroom is being added to Elmcourt.

Captain and Mrs. Philip Lydig have closed their Newport season and have gone to Saratoga for a few weeks.

Captain J. S. Barnes, of Lenox, is the guest of William Watts Sherman.

Lorillard Spencer, jr., is visiting among the cottagers.

Mrs. George L. Rives entertained at dinner this evening at Swanhurst. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Willow Bank.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor gave another in her series of luncheons this afternoon at Lyndenhurst. The decorations were white Japanese hydrangeas.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dinner of sixty covers at Rockhurst this evening. The table decorations were American Beauty roses. After dinner there was informal dancing.

Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave her weekly at home at Oakland Farm this afternoon.

Miss Gerry entertained at luncheon this afternoon on the Electra.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet entertained at dinner this evening. Mrs. George A. Huhn has cards out for a luncheon to-morrow.

On Monday morning M. and Mme. Ludovic Breitner, assisted by Count Guardabassi, will give a musical at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Austin Flint, jr. Next Friday they will give one at the home of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Mason, in Gibbs-ave.

LENOX NOTES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 29.—Mrs. George Winthrop Folsom, of Sunny Ridge, gave a dinner of fourteen covers this evening for the Rev. and Mrs. Churchill Satterlee, of Columbia, S. C., who are her guests. The table decorations were cut roses. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Miss Adele Kneeland and Charles Lanier.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane and Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes, of New-York, returned to Lenox to-day. The Sloanes have been guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, in the Adirondacks. Captain and Mrs. Barnes have been at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Upsham, of Boston, are in Pittsfield. Mrs. Upsham is the author of several books for children.

Frederick S. Pierson, of New-York, bought today an estate of three hundred acres on Long Pond, Great Barrington. He will build a country house.

Parker Newton and Miss Hedden, of New-York, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tefft, of New-York, at Hamilton Grange, left Great Barrington for New-York to-day.

Mrs. Richard S. Dana is entertaining William Meredith and Miss Katherine Meredith, of New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, of Bridgeport, are at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Gardner, of New-York, arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall to-day.

The entries will close to-morrow for the Lenox open golf tournament. Many of the men who have been in competition this week in the Stockbridge tournament have entered. There will be a field of fully forty players for the Foster Cup on Monday.

At the Hotel Aspinwall are Mrs. W. B. Walker and Charles Walker, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. George Lorimer and Miss Lorimer, of Germantown, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. George F. Willett, of Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. R. Mack, of Somerville, N. J.; Dr. and Mrs. Lyman Ware, of Chicago; Mrs. A. M. Belmont, of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Lawton, of Rye, N. Y.

Some of the arrivals at the Hotel Curtis are Mr. and Mrs. John D. Drake, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Whitlock, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Caperton and H. J. Caperton, of Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. F. Dana Kittredge and Mr. and Mrs. William Lummis and family, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Hall, of Pittsburg; Professor and Mrs. A. H. Palmer, of New-Haven; Mrs. A. H. Allen, Mrs. J. F. Flanagan, Mrs. M. L. Flanagan, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hesterbein, Dr. L. A. Conlet and Dr. J. H. Baker, of New-York, and Charles S. Clark, W. H. Childs, Mrs. C. Smith and Mrs. F. C. Ostrander, of Brooklyn.

C. N. Fowler, jr., and W. B. Reynolds arrived in Lenox this evening from New-York in their automobiles.

DR. VAN DE WATER'S DENIAL.

INSINUATIONS IN WATT DIVORCE CASE ENTIRELY UNFOUNDED.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, at Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., whose name was mentioned in connection with the Watt divorce case in his absence in Europe, made a statement yesterday corroborating what his wardens and vestrymen said in the statement they issued a few weeks ago.

Dr. Van De Water's statement is as follows:

Having had time since my return from Europe to read what had been published concerning me, I desire now to say to the press that the statement of my wardens and members of my vestry made in my absence with reference to the insinuations against my character is wholly justified.

My relations with my parishioners have been at all times what they ought to be, and any intimation by any person that they have been otherwise is grossly untrue.

GEORGE R. VAN DE WATER.

New-York City, Aug. 29, 1902.

Since his return from Europe on Wednesday, on the Liguria, Dr. Van De Water has declined to discuss the Watt divorce case, but has said that the press might expect some sort of statement from him at an early date. What he said yesterday is believed to be the outcome of conferences with William H. Sage and other prominent members of his church.

A. H. Hummel, who is Mrs. Archibald Watt's lawyer, said yesterday that there was no justification for filling out the blanks in the affidavits with which Mr. Watt opposed his wife's application for alimony with the name of Dr. Van De Water. "I never in my long experience," he said, "heard of a case in which a husband made insinuations against his wife and an unnamed man. In neither the affidavit nor the answer of Mr. Watt is there any proof of his insinuations."

Mr. Hummel has been instructed by Mrs. Watt to defend Dr. Van De Water as well as herself against the allegations. Mrs. Watt is indignant that his name has been brought into the suit.

GENERALS CORBIN AND YOUNG AT BERLIN.

THEY WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE EMPEROR AT THE REVIEW TO-DAY.

Berlin, Aug. 29.—General Count von Hueisen-Haeseler, chief of Emperor William's military cabinet, has informed Major Generals Corbin and Young that the Emperor will receive them on the Tempelhof Field at the review to-morrow. Until his majesty sees the American officers, they being his guests, the severe etiquette of the court forbids any one from sending them invitations.

The two generals would have been presented at the gala performance at the opera last night had not the Emperor been busy introducing Germans to King Victor Emmanuel. Mrs. Corbin and Mrs. Potts (wife of Lieutenant Commander Templin M. Potts, who is to relieve Lieutenant Commander Beehler, naval attaché of the United States here, on October 1) were presented to the Empress by Mrs. Jackson (wife of John B. Jackson, the secretary of the United States Embassy), who also made this the opportunity for Mrs. Beehler and Mrs. Kerr (wife of Major B. Kerr, the United States military attaché here) to say farewell, as their husbands leave the embassy at the end of September. The Empress was especially cordial while talking with the American group. Mrs. Corbin was also presented to the King of Italy.

The generals occupied a box at the opera, and their broad yellow scarfs attracted much attention from the diplomatic section, for they looked like the ribbon of the Grand Cross of the Black Eagle. "Where did those Americans get the Black Eagle?" was asked, and for some time nobody knew, until a secretary who had been in Washington said the ribbons were only part of the parade uniform of American major generals.

The generals, with Secretary