Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Robin Hood.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Held by the Enemy.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Hearts Aflame.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Sally in Our Alley.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CIRCLE AUDITORIUM—8:30—Kaltenborn Concert.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Iris.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—A Country Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Mummy and the Humming Bird.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—The Days of 1803.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:20—There's Many a Slip.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Aunt Jeannie.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Auctioneer.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Emerald Isle.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:10—The Rogers Brothers in Harvard.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The New Clown.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—Captain Molly.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Leah the Forsaken.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:15—Soldiers of Fortune.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—King Highball.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—8:15—Summer Night's Band Carnival.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
WALLACK'S—8:30—Mrs. Jack.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—It was reported that Charles T. Yerkes had obtained control of four important subway lines. ═══ The Earl of Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, entered Dublin; little enthusiasm was shown. ═══ The steamer Teutonic, which sailed from New-York on September 17, was in collision on the Mersey. ═══ John O'Donnell was arrested in Mayo County, charged with intimidation under a provision of the Crimes act. ═══ Important changes were made at The Hague in regard to shipping rules. ═══ M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, has started for Manchuria. ═══ A memorial service in honor of the former Queen of the Belgians was held at Brussels.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt spent a comfortable day, the doctors reporting his condition satisfactory, and saying that no dangerous complications were likely to result from the wound in his leg. ═══ Secretary Shaw, as a measure of relief for the money market, offered to anticipate payment of interest on government bonds up to June 30, 1903. ═══ Charlemagne Tower, United States Ambassador to Russia, has been selected to succeed Andrew D. White as Ambassador to Germany. ═══ Judge B. P. Birdsall was nominated by the Republican convention in the IIId Iowa Congress District to succeed Speaker Henderson. ═══ Six counties of Pennsylvania were under the protection of the State militia because of the rioting by the striking anthracite miners. ═══ Attorney General John C. Davies was nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District. ═══ Cars on the Hudson Valley Railway entering Saratoga County were stoned, and will have to be protected again by troops; the striking motormen and their supporters are in an ugly mood, and serious trouble is feared. ═══ The Democrats of Connecticut nominated Melbert B. Cary for Governor, and adopted a platform which ignores Bryanism. ═══ Harvard and Yale universities opened with large increases in attendance.

CITY.—Stocks were strong, after early weakness. ═══ Greater New-York Democracy leaders decided to indorse the ticket to be named next week at Saratoga, but to keep up the local fight against Tammany Hall. ═══ At a hearing in the government suit to prevent the Northern Pacific-Great Northern merger, W. P. Clough told how stock of the railway companies was acquired by the Northern Securities Company. ═══ Bishop Potter offered to share his salary with an assistant, and the Episcopal Diocesan Convention appointed a committee of eight, with power to call a special convention to consider the appointment of a coadjutor bishop. ═══ The Mayor in his weekly talk said that the proposed plan of assessing realty at its full value would aid in the more rapid construction of rapid transit work. ═══ Democratic conventions held in Westchester County gave a solid delegation to Cornelius A. Pugsley for Governor. ═══ The dismissal of Chief Clerk Lederhilger of the Registration Division of the Immigration Bureau was announced, and it was found that the records at Ellis Island had been mutilated. ═══ A Jersey City constable refused to evict a widow who was recently left with seven children; the judge who issued the warrant praised the officer for his refusal. ═══ Although the autopsy on the body of Miss Roxana Seitz, who was found dead in a pond in Hackensack, revealed that she died from drowning, her father declared that she was murdered, and the police are investigating further.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 58 degrees; lowest, 51 degrees.

THE PRESIDENT ON TARIFF REVISION.

At Cincinnati last Saturday President Roosevelt deprecated with wholesome vigor the folly of entangling the two distinct and separate problems of trust regulation and tariff revision. His argument was based on common sense and reflected the unquestioned opinion of the party of which he has become the spokesman and leader. At Logansport on Tuesday the President struck an equally judicious and acceptable note in his speech defining the conditions under which the task of tariff revision can be safely and wisely undertaken. The views advanced by the President are plainly in harmony with Republican traditions and Republican doctrine. They may perturb some sensitive imaginations like Speaker Henderson's, in which the idea seems to have taken lodgement that a tariff rate once fixed should be as immutable and unrepealable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. But on the whole they illustrate and enforce the true theory of the protective system, that tariffs should be made to respond not to outworn, but to new and changing national needs. In itself the protective principle may be treated as fixed and permanent. But, as the President declares, Republican opinion has always admitted the necessity of "a reapplication of the principle to changed conditions," and it will amply sustain him in holding that "where "the industrial needs of a nation shift as rapidly "as they do with us, it is a matter of prime im-"portance that we should be able to readjust "our economic policy as rapidly as possible and "with as little friction as possible to these "needs."

The President is equally in accord with Republican theory and practice in advising "no violent surgical operation" to relieve conditions which should be dealt with only in a spirit of deliberate and ripened caution. No great body of voters in this country any longer questions the success of the American protective system; and the follies of the Wilson-Gorman revision of 1893 are still too fresh in public memory to encourage confidence in any further experiments at tariff reduction of either a partisan or an academic sort. Whatever changes come must come through friendly agencies, and as a result of a patient and intelligent effort to adjust the schedules of one stage of progress to the industrial needs and changes of the next.

The President suggests recourse to a tariff commission, whose recommendations may be referred to Congress for final approval. Sentiment in Congress is not likely to reconcile itself to such a devolution of responsibility. But the method to be followed in securing such modifications as may be desired in the present tariff schedules is a mere detail, since the House and the Senate will in the end be forced to shoulder the real burdens of such amendatory legislation. The President is to be commended, however, for making clear the attitude of the party toward tariff revision as he conceives and interprets it. His declarations at Logansport conflict with no known Republican platform. They are broad enough and at the same time orthodox enough to command the cordial and undivided approval of Republican opinion.

GAMBLERS' CHANCES.

It will be a great encouragement to Republicans to note the confidence of James K. McGuire, of the Democratic State Committee, in his party's success and the reasons he gives for the faith that is in him. Mr. McGuire, after mature study of the situation, says that Republican prospects seem to him to be pretty poor, in witness whereof he specifies:

> First, the Democrats should win as a mere matter of arithmetic, for they have been out since 1892. Then I think that although the Republicans have improved their ticket it is still a weak one, and the Democratic party is thoroughly united for the first time in years.

Of course Mr. McGuire thinks his party will win. It is his business to think so. He would not have any place among Democratic leaders if he thought otherwise—at least for publication. What is significant about his opinion is the gambler's reason for it. The Democrats are going to win as a matter of arithmetic—that is, according to the doctrine of chances. The law of chances is indeed a matter of mathematics. Every gambler who stands over a roulette wheel calculates that a long run of red must finally be compensated for by a turn for the black and places his money accordingly. It is a mathematical law that in an infinite number of even chances the black will win as often as the red, but how many poor fellows have gone in despair away from Monte Carlo because what might be true of a game stretching to eternity did not happen to be true of a game extending over the brief period commensurate with the limits of their purses. The doctrine of chances indeed tells us that the run of Republican successes must some time be broken, but what assurance has Mr. McGuire that it will be broken this year, any more than the desperate gambler has for thinking that the particular turn on which he has staked all between him and a pistol shot in some secluded corner of the cactus walks will mark the change in the run against him and pay him back his losses? Of course it may, but he has no right to expect it.

He is unworthy of fortune who bases his hopes not on any worth of his own, not on any labor or achievement, but merely on the expectation that the wheel of chance will capriciously turn his way at the critical moment. Yet that is the attitude of the Democratic party as described by Mr. McGuire. It makes no claims of reason to victory, it points to no record which commends it to confidence, it offers no prospect of improved government. Its leader, when asked why it should win, places his dependence on blind luck.

But, after all, in this he is right. Imagine the gambler urging that he deserved a favorable turn of the wheel. Mr. McGuire realizes that his party is simply gambling for victory. Therefore he is wise enough not to make it ridiculous before a world as well aware as himself of the situation by basing predictions on anything but the expectation that a long run of bad luck must some day change. He says the Republican ticket is weak, but that is only like saying he feels the hoped for change in his bones, for he gives no reason by which anybody else can reach the same conclusion. If he thinks Governor Odell weak, what would he call strong? If he thinks the Democracy thoroughly united, what would he call disunion? Must the parts be further separated than Devery and Shepard, McKelway and Coler, Hill and Croker? Does the thoroughly united mosaic spell Bryanism or Clevelandism? Would a Democratic victory be anything more than a desperate gamble for the people, with the chances ten to one that they would draw a blank and have thereafter to seek a living in the poolrooms instead of at the factories?

THE FUTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

Mr. Archer Brown talks about the prospects of the iron and steel industries in "The Engineering Magazine" for October in an exceedingly hopeful tone. He is convinced that the supply of ore suitable for making steel by the Bessemer process is so ample that the successors of the present generation will not need to curtail their production for fear that the mines will give out. Concerning the ores which can be utilized by the basic process he is even more confident. Much depends, of course, on having plenty of coke for the blast furnaces; and some soft coal cannot be converted into coke. But those fields which yield a good coking coal are so extensive that "a rate of consumption many "times greater than the present could go on for "generations without raising the first question "of exhaustion." Moreover, American coke, like most of the American iron ores, is cheaper than the foreign article with which it must compete. Thus the industry on this side of the Atlantic still enjoys a double advantage.

Whether the people of this country are going to buy as much iron and steel during the next few years as they want just now is a point on which Mr. Brown speaks with caution. In discussing that phase of the subject he is dealing with possibilities only, and not ascertained facts. At present the United States is turning out more iron and steel than England and Germany combined, and is obliged to import large quantities from Europe to meet the requirements of manufacturers. This is a phenomenal situation, such as no one would have dared to predict ten years ago. Whether the craving for metal will soon be satisfied and begin to abate is a thing which "The Engineering Magazine" writer does not even attempt to guess. Incidentally, however, he refers to the possible influence of the "steel trust" and tariff changes. He is satisfied that there cannot be a monopoly in this country, as there is in Germany. He distinctly commends the United States Steel Corporation for keeping prices steady and moderate. As for lowering the duties on iron and steel, Mr. Brown expects Congress to pursue a let-alone policy for a while longer. He believes that the industry does not now need protection, and thinks that the majority of manufacturers are indifferent, "except as tariff changes might in-"juriously affect the general business situation, "now prosperous to a degree never before "noticed in the United States or any other "country." On the whole, however, he expects no marked changes in quotations, either from the exactions of the producers or legislation in Washington.

One of the most surprising developments of the last year or two in the steel and iron trade is the marked diminution in exportation. So large was the quantity of metal and metal goods sent abroad in 1899 and 1900 that something like a panic was created in Europe. Little or nothing besides agricultural implements, machine tools and other highly finished specialties have gone across the Atlantic for the last few months. Two years ago the consumption of iron and steel in this country was 95 per cent of its production. Just now it is 105 per cent. For so short a time this is a radical change. But Mr. Brown is confident that the export trade will revive. He does not look for a sudden resumption, and is not so sanguine as some Americans on this point, but he is sure that a good foreign market will be found again. England and Germany, he says, are now in better condition to face competition than two or three years ago, since they have reduced wages and buy raw material cheaper. Before America can recover her lost ground, it is predicted, "fundamental changes must come." The writer evidently expects some abatement of domestic demand or concessions in prices, or both, but unfortunately he confines himself to generalities. It would be interesting to know what he regards essential to a revival of foreign trade.

THREE GOOD JUDGES TO ELECT.

The voters of New-York County will be called upon to elect three Supreme Court justices in November because of the death during the last year of Justices Andrews, McAdam and Beach. In the appointments that he made to fill these vacancies until such elections should be held, Governor Odell displayed sagacity and wisdom. He did not confine himself to party lines. The one pronounced Republican is Justice Hall, who had long experience as a judge in the City Court. On the other hand, Justice Steckler, who was the first of the three chosen, has always been a Democrat, and was twice elected to the local bench on a Democratic and independent ticket. Justice Keener, the one last appointed, has taken no active part in politics; his reputation rests upon his superior work at the bar and as a professor in one of our principal law schools.

The members of the bar have already given evidence of their satisfaction with these appointments and their desire that the three judges should be continued in their judicial work. Justice Hall proved his judicial fitness by his record as a City Court judge, and as a referee in bankruptcy. He has a vigorous and well trained mind, as well as facility in cogent and logical statement. Justice Steckler in going on the bench of the Supreme Court encountered a certain prejudice that arose out of his previous active and strenuous participation in local political contests. This he seems entirely to have overcome and to have won in an uncommonly large measure the good opinion of those appearing before him by the earnestness and zeal, the fidelity and industry, the impartiality and judicial temper with which he has taken up and carried on his duties. His severest political critics now declare him to be an excellent judge. Professor Keener is a conspicuous example of the ripe scholar with the finest legal attainments. No doubt has been expressed by any one of his capacity or fitness.

Governor Odell has done his part. It remains for the conventions and the voters to do theirs. If these three judges are nominated by all organizations opposed to Tammany Hall it will aid in holding the Fusion forces together and strengthen that movement. Their election, moreover, will place upon the bench of the Supreme Court for the long term three judges who can be relied upon confidently to maintain by their best and most faithful endeavors the high traditions of that court.

YANKEE LESSONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

It is to be hoped the various and miscellaneous belligerents in South America will learn to behave themselves, in international matters, at least, before it becomes necessary for the United States to instruct them in ways more vigorous than agreeable. There has been a good deal of bad behavior in both Venezuela and Colombia, the present week furnishing an example in each country. It was a grossly improper thing for the Venezuelans to make use of the United States flag as they did on the Orinoco to facilitate their attack upon Ciudad Bolivar. The false use of an enemy's flag or uniform in war is by no means unknown, though it is considered a trick of doubtful legality. Circumstances made such use of the flag of the United States by a South American power peculiarly offensive. The action of the offenders in promptly apologizing and saluting the flag they had thus outraged is accepted by the United States as sufficient satisfaction for the offence, but neither General Castro nor any one else will do well to presume a second time.

The Colombian incident was of a different though scarcely less offensive character. A band of insurgents on Wednesday tried to raid a train on the Panama Railroad and to take from it a Colombian government officer who was a passenger. Their doing so was doubly wrong. They were bound in any case to respect the neutrality of that railroad, and they were especially bound to do so when it was actually under the guardianship of United States officers. Happily, no blood was shed, and it was not necessary to do more than to thump an insurgent officer with the butt of a musket, and to train a machine gun upon his followers. In thus defending the train and its passengers, our troops acted clearly within their right and did not exceed their duty. It is earnestly to be hoped the comparatively mild lesson will be sufficient for both parties in Colombia, and that harsher measures—which would be perfectly lawful in case of need—will not be required.

One of the most deplorable features of such occurrences is the danger that they will be misunderstood, and that South American peoples will be led to regard the United States as an oppressor, or as an enemy. For such a view of this country there can be no justification. It is not with the slightest ill will to Venezuela, or to General Castro, that the United States resents the misuse of its flag, but merely with a proper self-respect. The musket thump at Empire, on the Isthmus, was not a blow at the Colombian insurgents, but a blow for the vindication of treaty rights and requirements. The United States is not merely teaching the South American States that it is stronger than they and is not to be trifled with with impunity, but is teaching them the obligations of national engagements and of international law. The lessons are such as it will be profitable for them to learn.

PERILS AT COUNTY FAIRS.

In many a county fair from one end of the Union to the other the most popular features seem to be exhibitions which are dangerous and may be fatal. "Looping the loop" in hazardous conditions, diving into shallow water from perilous heights, acrobatic performances under hot-air balloons thousands of feet above ground—these exploits and others like unto them keep the sellers of tickets busy.

In ancient Rome the mortal fights of the gladiators were much admired. In modern Spain the bullfight is the national pastime. In the America of to-day sports without a death rate ought to be most attractive.

THE GLORY OF THE GOALS.

When football shoulders baseball into neglect and oblivion for the year, the public eye will rest approvingly upon the athletes who play in such deadly earnest that the line between pastime and genuine, grimy toil is not easy to distinguish. Too many of the pampered jades of the diamond look on outdoor sports of every kind as a mere picnic. They are professionals, chiefly solicitous concerning the prompt "walking of the ghost" on pay days. The average professional ball player cares little more for heroic deeds, for high renown, for the honors of emulation, than the wandering philosopher who has made up his mind that the world owes him a living and seeks to collect the debt by peripatetic visits at kitchen doors.

The hired man who peddles to the highest bidder his curves, his inshoots and outshoots, his bunting of the ball, his throwing and catching, his stopping and fielding, his nimble sprints between the bases, and his vociferous objurgations of the umpire, is usually aweary of the world. Paraphrasing Hamlet's soliloquy, he mutters under his breath, "To play or not "to play, that is the question?" And among the stipendiaries of the New York Baseball Club, the answer is almost invariably in the negative. But when the weekly dole is measured out they are always on hand.

Turn your glances to the sturdy young collegian who is ready to die in his tracks for the fame of his benignant mother of the cloistered halls of learning. What will he not do and dare for the fair renown of his class, his college, his university? No weekly payroll for him. Perish the thought! No sordid yearning for filthy lucre can find room among his ardent ambitions. The love of money is no source of evil to him, until he goes out to fight the world with a sheepskin for shield and buckler. Clear the field for the college football hero! His tousled tresses are streaming on the breeze. His soul's in arms and eager for the fray.

Is ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle really to enter New-York politics by the Tammany district delegate route?

A moonshiner in the South who had lain in ambush and killed a revenue officer by shooting him in the back made no protest against his sentence to death, but was so much troubled by the thought that a negro murderer was to be hanged on the same scaffold and at the same time that he attempted suicide in order to avoid so horrible a disgrace. The pride of a truly sensitive soul sometimes shows itself in strange ways.

Presidents of the anthracite coal roads say they are satisfied with the strike outlook. It is a pity they cannot inspire similar contentment in the mind of the unhappy consumer.

Ambassador Tower's transfer from St. Petersburg to Berlin insures to the United States an acceptable and popular representative at the German capital, and promises the continuance on a cordial and agreeable basis of the friendly relations between two great countries which Andrew D. White, the retiring American Ambassador, did so much to create and maintain.

A wealthy Parsee in Bombay intends to give nearly $5,000,000 as a fund for the relief of sufferers from famine. This is a generation of stupendous fortunes and also of bounty never equalled before.

Saratoga has been bubbling with healthful effervescence this week. In a few days, however, it will be mephitic with murky and malodorous Democratic gas, when it becomes the battle-ground of the Devery and the anti-Devery artillery.

Matches turned out by the billion by the swiftest and most ingenious of American machines are sold in such quantities in Germany that Prussian manufacturers are said to be in a state of mind. In a blazing competition of this sort their anger seems to burn more swiftly and surely than their matches ignite. Uncle Sam's wooden splinters are quick firing, and he has a Yankee knack of carrying along the torch of progress for the benefit of the benighted almost everywhere.

In its principal avenues and thoroughfares Manhattan is fairly lighted from sunset to sunrise under the present municipal government. A well lighted borough is, as a rule, reasonably safe for the peaceable wayfarer. But when will the metropolis rejoice in a plenitude of the Cantor street signs? Will Mr. Cantor break the word of promise to the hope, or what will he do, and how soon?

The plan of putting in uniform the attendants and orderlies in the city hospitals is prudent and judicious, and will aid in raising the standard of discipline. It should have been adopted long ago.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Walnut stumps are assuming undreamed of value in Tennessee. An Indiana concern has had men travelling all over the country buying every old walnut stump that could be found. At first the prices were small, but they have now leaped out of sight. The stump of a tree that was felled several years ago brought more than the trunk and branches. The odd part of it is that the uglier, knottier and more unsightly a stump is the more money it will bring. It is stated that the stumps are made into veneering material and used in the manufacture of high grade furniture.

Trick of Fate.—"There goes a poor fellow who has hard work to make ends meet," says my friend, indicating a portly person across the street.
"So?" I inquired.
"Yes. He is an artist's model, and before he got so fat he made good money posing as heroes and demigods, but now he is so obese that the only occupation he can find is an occasional pose as a purse proud plutocrat for some cartoonist."—(Baltimore American.

A woman's right to use her hatpin as a weapon of defence has been affirmed by Judge Robulson, of St. Louis. A woman may possess a hatpin and wear it daily without being subject to the law that provides against the carrying of concealed weapons.

"Now, I rather pride myself on my ability to read character," said the man who was given to buying detective tales, "and yet, why should I? It is really a very simple thing—requires nothing but close observation. For instance, it is easy to tell a man's occupation. His facial expression, his actions, even his dress, are stamped by his daily work. You see that man sitting opposite us? Well, I am just as sure as though he had told me that he is a barber."
"You are mistaken," replied his friend. "That man is a butcher."
"Impossible!" exclaimed the amateur detective. "You never saw a butcher with slim, white hands like his."
"Perhaps not," admitted the other, "but he is a butcher, just the same."
"How do you know he is?"
"How do I know? Why, the scoundrel shaved me once."—(Household Guest.

"So you are not going to Europe again?"
"Not for a long time," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "It is our intention to live in America, thereby calling attention to the fact that we can afford to pay the highest prices for everything."—(Washington Star.

"Big Steve" Rowan, a Chicago policeman, about whom many amusing stories are told, is the hero of an anecdote in "Lippincott's Magazine." On one occasion he found a weary individual sitting on the curbstone. "G'wan home!" ordered Rowan. "Can't," replied the weary one, and when he tried to get on his feet it was evident that he spoke the truth. He was too unsteady for the purposes of successful navigation. "Ha-ave ye th' money f'r a cab?" asked Rowan. "No," answered the man. "Ye can't sthay here," asserted Rowan. "Can't go anywhere else," said the man. For a moment it looked as if the policeman would have to spoil his record by making an arrest, but he was equal to the emergency. "Get up," he said. "I'll help ye." The man got on his feet, and the policeman held him up. "Come on acrost th' r-road," was the next order, and the weary one was assisted to the other side of the street, where Rowan gently put him down on the curb again and left him. "'Tis better so," he said. "He's on Casey's beat now, an' Casey's that ambitious he likes to get up iv a mornin' to go to th' po-lis coort."

Studied Incivility.—"I do think," said the girl with the Julia Marlowe dimple, "Etta Savage can be more offensively discourteous than any woman I ever saw."
"In what way?" asked the girl with the Gibson girl neck.
"When she's tired of a caller she makes such an elaborate pretense of suppressing a yawn that it's ten times more insulting than the yawn itself would be."—(Chicago Tribune.

A novel tournament was held at Avalon, Cal., last Tuesday. Thirteen boats took part in it, and their anglers landed ten thousand pounds of albicore, few of which weighed less than twenty-five pounds. In all 318 fish were brought in. The winning catch was seventy-seven.

Too Late.—A North Side boy, five years of age, who had recently become the brother of another little boy, was sent to the grocery the other day to get some loaf sugar. By mistake the grocer gave him granulated, and the boy was sent back to have it changed.
"How do you like your new brother?" asked the grocer, as he was weighing out the right kind of sugar.
"Oh, I don't like him very much," the little fellow answered. "He cries all the time."
"Why don't you change him, then, as you do the sugar?"
"We can't change him now, 'cause we've used him three days."—(Chicago Record-Herald.

About People and Social Incidents

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Tuxedo will be the Mecca of society to-day, owing to the opening of its annual horse show, in connection with which all sorts of entertainments and house parties have been organized. Mrs. Pierre Lorillard is giving a dinner dance. Mrs. George L. Rives and Mrs. Henry Poor have house parties. Among those who have arrived there for the show are Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter Gladys, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird and Miss Tolfree.

Lord and Lady Algernon Gordon Lennox are due here to-day from Europe on the Celtic, for a prolonged stay. Lord Algernon is a younger son of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, while Lady Algy is a sister of Lord Rosslyn, who is now in this country earning his living as a professional actor under the name of James Erskine. Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Satterlee and Miss Satterlee are likewise expected by the same boat.

An impression seems to prevail at Newport that the wedding of Miss Cathleen Neilson and Reginald Vanderbilt will take place there in January instead of in town. Some color seems to be lent to this belief by the fact that Mrs. Frederick Neilson has obtained a cottage at Newport for the winter season, and likewise because Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have made arrangements to stay at Newport until late in January.

Possibly it was the inclement weather which had the effect of driving people from the country into town yesterday. The fashionable restaurants were crowded in an altogether unusual manner, both at luncheon and at dinner. Among those seen at Sherry's, Delmonico's and at the Waldorf-Astoria were Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, jr., Mrs. Adolph Ladenburg and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, jr.

As usual, the Westchester County Horse Show, at White Plains, which opens on October 1 and which will extend over four days, will be the means of attracting a very large contingent of the fashionable set of the district to White Plains, and the exhibition bids fair to prove successful from a social as well as an equine point of view. Among those who have entered horses are Miss Eleanor Jay, Miss Ethel G. Rockefeller, Herbert Coppell, D. Milbank, Howard Willetts and Paul G. Thebaud.

The date of the wedding of Miss Anne Mary Riker, daughter of Mrs. Daniel D. Riker, and Dr. William Bullard, is set for October 29, and will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, in this city.

The marriage took place yesterday at Paris of Count Paul d'Aramon and Miss Rita Bell, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Bell, sister of James Gordon Bennett and widow of Isaac Bell, jr., former United States Minister at The Hague. Count Paul d'Aramon is half American. He is the son of Count James d'Aramon of Paris, who married the daughter of the late James and Mrs. Fisher, who lives abroad.

Howard Jaffray is staying with his sister, Mrs. Hunnewell, at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, who have been in the Adirondacks, return to town to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Trowbridge, who are at present at their country home in Noroton, Conn., will return to town for the season early in November.

Mrs. Henry B. Hyde returned from Saratoga yesterday. She will spend a few days with her son, James B. Hyde, at his country place at Bayshore, Long Island, before opening her town house, No. 11 East Fortieth-st., for the winter.

Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, who has been spending a few days in town, returns to Newport to-day, where she will remain until November.

Miss Eleanor Russell Morris is visiting friends at Beverly, Mass., having completely recovered from her attack of appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart will, on their return from abroad, take possession of their house in West Fifty-seventh-st., which, as already announced in this column, they have leased from E. H. Harriman.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beresford, at their home, Apple Tree Farm, New-Rochelle.

GUESTS OF HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

The Hague, Sept. 25.—The members of the American-Mexican Arbitration Court, the United States Minister, Mr. Newell, the Mexican Minister and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Van Lynden, were the guests of Queen Wilhelmina at dinner to-day.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 25.—Mrs. George Hall Morgan of Ventfort Hall, gave a large entertainment this afternoon, at which nearly all of the women of the cottages were present. She was assisted in receiving by Miss Morgan. In the company were noticed Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. H. P. Jaques, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Miss Adele Kneeland, Mrs. Harold Arrowsmith, Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Mrs. J. Stevens Uhlman, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Richard Star-Dana, Mrs. Henry H. Pease, Mrs. Richard C. Dixey, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. William D. Curtis, Mrs. J. Fred Schenck, Mrs. George W. Folsom, Mrs. J. S. Haight, Miss Clementine Furniss, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, and Mrs. John S. Barnes.

Mrs. Richard C. Dixey is to arrange a series of morning musicals, at which Timothée Adamowski, the Boston, violinist, will appear.

Mrs. Morris K. Jesup is still too ill at Bar Harbor to be moved. It is not likely that Mr. Jesup's cottage in Lenox will be opened this fall.

The county fair at Great Barrington will attract several large parties to that town to-morrow. Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Kate Cary, Henry A. Barclay, J. Stevens Uhlman and William A. Read will take parties there on their coaches.

Mrs. Thatcher M. Adams gave a dinner at the Hotel Aspinwall on Wednesday evening. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Uhlman, Mr. Shepard and Miss Constance Parsons.

Late arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall include Mr. and Mrs. F. Schuyler, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Lapham, New-York; Mrs. Ladd, Miss Ferris, Mrs. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Austin D. Fletcher, New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Bardine, Philadelphia.

JUSTICE FULLER IN GOOD HEALTH.

Sorrento, Me., Sept. 25.—Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court of the United States left this place, his summer home, to-night for Washington. He said he was feeling in excellent health.

A report from Chicago that Justice Fuller was dangerously ill was published in New-York yesterday afternoon.

A WEDDING IN PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 25.—There was a fashionable Franco-American gathering at the church marriage to-day of Count Paul d'Aramon to Miss Rita Bell, daughter of Mrs. Isaac Bell, sister of James Gordon Bennett and widow of Isaac Bell, jr., former United States Minister at The Hague.

CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT DELAYED.

Washington, Sept. 25.—A cable dispatch received by the Siamese Minister here to-day indicates that the Crown Prince of Siam has again advanced the date of his visit to America. The dispatch says that he will sail from Southampton October 3 on the Fürst Bismarck.

J. BRUCE ISMAY NOT ILL.

There is no truth in the report that J. Bruce Ismay, general manager of the White Star Line, is dangerously ill. Mr. Ismay, when seen at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, said that he had not been in the least indisposed. The report, perhaps, was due to the fact that he was called suddenly to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday to attend to some necessary business there.

ORTH TO SUCCEED VIRCHOW.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—Johannes Orth, professor of pathological anatomy in the University of Göttingen, will succeed the late Professor Virchow in the chair of pathological anatomy in the University of Berlin. Professor Orth was for many years Professor Virchow's assistant.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the Patricia, which arrived here yesterday from Hamburg, were:

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Burgess.	Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Templeton Johnson.
Mr. and Mrs. David A. Brody.	Miss Millicent K. Johnson.
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Campbell.	Miss Mary Winthrop Johnson.
Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Frisell.	Miss M. J. Morris.
Professor Friedrich Hirth.	Miss L. E. Morris.
Dr. and Mrs. Thomas C. Hall.	Miss Florence H. Talcott.
Miss E. G. Hall.	Miss Helen H. Talcott.
	Mr. and Mrs. James H. Morris.
	Miss M. R. Hall.

Among the passengers who arrived here yesterday on the Mongolian from Glasgow and Moville were:

Charles M. Bart.	J. C. Grant.
Z. T. Crawford.	Captain C. S. Wilson.
W. E. Dobson.	

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"MRS. JACK" TO JOIN FORCES WITH CREATORE—ROBIN HOOD LOST—UNEXPECTED REALISM.

"Mrs. Jack," in which Miss Alice Fischer is now playing with such success at Wallack's, has got to vacate that theatre before October 6, when Miss Crosman is to open there with "The Sword of the King." Now, Mr. Harris does not wish to send the play out on the road while it is still drawing well in this city, so he searched about for another theatre on Broadway, where he could continue its run. None was available but the Victoria, and that not wholly so, for Creatore, the gymnastic Italian bandmaster, is to begin a four weeks' season there on October 6. But "Mrs. Jack" is a short play; Creatore for an entire evening might well be thought rather too much of a good thing. Why not? Neither Mr. Harris nor Mr. Hammerstein could say why not. Hence, on October 6, at the Victoria, Miss Fischer and Creatore will be the joint attraction.

This is the arrangement: At 8:10 the curtain will rise on "Mrs. Jack." At 10:15 it will set on the same, and Creatore will begin. Those who don't like Creatore needn't stay. Those who don't like "Mrs. Jack" need not come till late. Creatore will not be asked to furnish a tone poem to accompany Miss Fischer's description of the buffalo hunt, and all should go well for the four weeks of the engagement.

If anybody finds a small, pure white bull terrier which answers to the name of Robin Hood or to the strains of "The Tinkers' Chorus," whistled softly, please return the same to H. C. Barnabee, Academy of Music, New-York, and receive $25 reward. Mr. Barnabee was much attached to Robin Hood, and Robin Hood to him. Robin Hood used to bring him his mail and his slippers every morning, and also used to go shopping with Mrs. Barnabee and carry her purse. "He was a very intelligent dog," said the veteran sheriff yesterday. "He would even answer to his name."

Robin Hood wandered out from the stage door during the Wednesday matinee, and has not been seen since. In answer to an advertisement yesterday scores of dogs were presented at the theatre, and all laid claim to the name of Robin Hood. But none of them were pure white, and none of them had yet had time to learn to wag its tail at the sound of "The Tinkers' Chorus." There is woe in the house of Barnabee.

The performance of "Hearts Aflame" at the Bijou last night barely escaped being broken up altogether by Mrs. Haines's dog. Only a long wait between acts saved it. At the end of the third act, after Mrs. Harmony has broken the doll's two-dollar face, her lover, Aubrey Boucicault, and her husband, Arnold Daly, engage in a thrilling competition in hurling epithets and spoiling neck linen. They were so engaged last night. And the author, Mrs. Haines, and her bull terrier were standing in the wings, watching.

"You hound!" cried Boucicault, hurling Daly from him.

With something of Seabrook's air in "A Chinese Honeymoon," when he asks, "Did anybody call me?" the dog sprang upon the stage, took in the situation, and made for Boucicault's immaculate boots.

His mistress called him off, but the house was in an uproar of laughter, and the climax of the act was ruined. The three black cats that followed Katie Barry upon the stage of the Casino will now have to take a back seat.

The costumes for Mrs. Fiske's coming production of "Mary of Magdala" are being hurried to completion. The plates have been made by Percy Anderson, who designed the costumes for Mr. Tree's production of "Herod," a play, of course, of a similar period. But there is rather more scope for elaborate costuming in the German drama, and the Oriental opportunity is to be seized. Many of the costume stuffs, it is said, were obtained in Mediterranean countries.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has changed her mind. Instead of "Beata," she has decided to call Mrs. Wharton's translation of 'Es Lebe das Leben," "The Joy of Living." To those acquainted, if not with the original play, at least with Ibsen, the latter title will perhaps seem much the better. To those who are blissfully ignorant of the peculiar connotation, one is as good as the other.

SHAKESPEARE STATUE AT ELSINORE.

Copenhagen, Sept. 25.—A committee was formed to-day to erect a statue of William Shakespeare in the open space opposite the so called "Hamlet Terrace" of Kronborg Castle, at Elsinore.

COMES TO TAKE CHINESE CHAIR.

PROFESSOR HIRTH ARRIVES TO ENTER ON HIS COLUMBIA PROFESSORSHIP.

Professor Friedrich Hirth, one of the leading authorities on Oriental philology and art, who has been appointed to fill the Dean Lung chair of Chinese at Columbia University, established by General Horace W. Carpentier, arrived here yesterday on the steamer Patricia to take up his work. He came alone. His family will come later. He was met at the pier by Secretary Keppel, of Columbia University. He said that he did not wish to discuss in detail his plan of work until he had consulted with President Butler. His course, he said, would be divided into three heads: For beginners on the study of Chinese characters; for advanced students, concerning the history and geography of Central Asia and the development of Chinese art, and for the general student, history of the Chinese Empire.

Professor Hirth was born near Gotha, Germany, in 1845. He has spent much of his life in the Chinese customs service, which he entered in 1870. Beginning with the study of the Canton dialect he was led to continue his studies in Chinese. He became president of the Royal Asiatic Society, and published "China and the Orient" and "Ancient Porcelain: A Study in Chinese Mediæval Industry and Trade." In 1886 he discovered a polyglot, which contained the only written evidence of the lost language of the twelfth century. In 1890, when home on leave of absence, he received the title of professor from the Prussian Government. After adding five years more to his service in China, he returned home, to remain in Europe, and began investigations in connection with the Russian Academy on the Turkish inscriptions discovered on the banks of the Orchow and Tola rivers in Mongolia. He also made valuable researches to prove the Chinese origin of the Huns. In undertaking his new professorship Dr. Hirth is postponing a commission from the Russian Government to catalogue the Chinese books and manuscripts in the Asiatic Museum at St. Petersburg.

SERVICE IN HONOR OF A QUEEN.

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE PAID TO KING LEOPOLD'S WIFE.

Brussels, Sept. 25.—A memorial service in honor of Queen Marie Henrietta was celebrated this morning in the Cathedral of Sainte Gudule. Large crowds of people thronged the approaches to the building and the windows and balconies of the houses. The street lamps were covered with crape and were lighted. The whole interior of the cathedral was imposingly draped with black. An immense canopy, suspended from the roof, overhung the chancel, high altar and the royal throne. The velvet and gold decorations of the latter were covered with crape. A catafalque erected under the transept was surmounted by the royal mantle and crown and was surrounded by four rows of wax tapers, bearing the royal arms of Belgium and Hungary. The procession of clergy entered the cathedral at 10:30, the Cardinal Archbishop of Mechlin bringing up the rear. Next followed King Leopold, the Count of Flanders and court officials, and then came a long stream of members of the household, civil and military officials, Senators and Deputies, diplomats and Cabinet Ministers. The King and the members of the royal family were received at the entrance by the Cardinal Archbishop, who conducted the service. On leaving the cathedral King Leopold walked at the head of the procession with the Princess Clementine, his youngest daughter.

QUEEN OF BELGIANS' MEMOIRS.

Berlin, Sept. 25.—The memoirs of the late Queen of the Belgians will be published in Leipsic next December in both French and German.

LEAVES MSS. TO LENOX LIBRARY.

ISAAC A. MYER, THE EGYPTOLOGIST, DOES NOT MENTION WIDOW IN WILL.

The will of Isaac Myer, of No. 21 East Sixtieth-st., was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogate's office. All his property, with the exception of his manuscripts and library, he leaves to his niece, Sarah Myer Horstman, of Philadelphia. His library and manuscripts are left to the Lenox Library. Mr. Myer left a widow, Mary H. Myer, who lives in Boston, and who is not mentioned in the will.

Mr. Myer attained some prominence as an Egyptologist. He was the author of three works, "Oldest Books in the World," "Scarabs" and "Quaballah." He is best known to the world of literature by the first named book.

Mr. Myer and his wife had not been living together for some years.