Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—The Ninety and Nine.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2:15—8:15—The Little Mother.
BELASCO THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:15—Hearts Aflame.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—Sally in Our Alley.
CASINO—8:15—A Chinese Honeymoon.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Iris.
CIRCLE AUDITORIUM—8—Concert.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—A Country Girl.
EDEN MUSEE—2—8—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—The Mummy and the Humming Bird.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—There's Many a Slip—At the Telephone.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Emerald Isle.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:20—Teremtette and Das Liebescontract.
KEITH'S—10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:10—The Rogers Brothers in Harvard.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—1:30—11—Woman's Exhibition.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Two Schools.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:30—A Rose o' Plymouth-Town.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Iris.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—2:30—8:30—Everyman.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—In the Midst of Life.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2:15—8—A Country Mouse.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Hagenbeck's Trained Animals.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PRINCESS THEATRE—2:30—8:30—The Night of the Party.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN—2:30—8:30—Bostock's Great Animal Arena.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8:10—Mrs. Jack.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—The Sword of the King.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The British Parliament will reassemble to-day, amid agitation and excitement unknown since the defeat of the Irish Home Rule bill; in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in his honor Premier Balfour expressed confidence in the passage of the Education bill. —— The visiting American generals were entertained at the Carlton Hotel, in London, by the Pilgrim's Club. —— King Edward, in a driving rainstorm, visited the Newmarket races, where M. Buchanan's Black Sand won the Cesarewitch Handicap. —— Official notification was given by the French Jockey Club of the withdrawal of the licenses of Milton Henry and "Johnny" Reiff, American jockeys. —— After an indecisive engagement lasting two days at La Victoria, Venezuela, President Castro is reported as surrounded by a superior force of revolutionists. —— President Marroquin of Colombia has been deposed and made a prisoner by his Minister of War, General Fernandez, who has proclaimed himself Dictator. —— The treaty ceding the Danish West Indies to the United States passed its first reading in the Landsthing, at Copenhagen, by a close vote. —— Bulgarian advices report the destruction of several Christian villages in Macedonia by Turkish troops, who massacred all their inhabitants. —— Santos-Dumont will undertake to travel by airship from Paris to San Francisco for the sum of $200,000.

DOMESTIC.—President Roosevelt had a long conference with President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, at which some progress was made toward settling the coal strike; Mr. Mitchell stated his objections to the composition of the proposed arbitration commission, insisting that the President shall have a free hand in appointing the members, and the President will endeavor to reconcile the differences between the operators and the miners. —— A convention of the district boards of the Mine Workers was called to meet at Wilkesbarre to-day, at which it is expected that President Mitchell will report the result of his trip to Washington, and definite action will be taken in regard to the arbitration proposed. —— The feeling in the mine region appeared to be in favor of resumption of work. —— The findings of the special justice in regard to the accident to the President, in which William Craig was killed, say that the motorman and conductor were negligent. —— The session of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions at Oberlin was addressed by returned missionaries from China.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. —— Bird S. Coler and the other Democratic candidates accepted their nominations at the Tuden Club, Mr. Coler virtually repudiating the coal plank. —— The request of the Board of Education for an increase of over $2,000,000 in its budget was considered by the Board of Estimate. —— The New-York Central and Harlem Railroad Company offered a ton of coal at cost to every head of a family among its employes. —— The Brooklyn police arrested four of a band of five alleged boy burglars; several robberies were confessed by the prisoners. —— The trial of Fire Chief Croker went on, his counsel beginning the defence and several firemen testifying that they thought the Park Avenue Hotel was in no danger from the 71st Regiment Armory fire. —— Six jurors were obtained for the second trial of Roland B. Molineux, the simplicity of the questions asked the talesmen exciting surprise. —— A thief who tried to extort diamonds from a woman in an apartment house by threatening to drop a bag which he said contained dynamite, was caught while trying to escape. —— Lispenard Stewart made public his resignation from the State Committee of Prisons on account of private business. —— Nearly $300,000 was found in the safes opened by District Attorney Jerome in the gambling resorts in the Tenderloin on which raids were made on Tuesday night.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 57 degrees; lowest, 45.

TO-DAY AT WESTMINSTER.

To-day begins a time burdened with the fate of Mr. Balfour's Cabinet, and of Mr. Balfour himself as a leading statesman. Parliament resumes its sittings and takes up the Education bill. There may be really more important topics before it. There is the settlement of grave issues of the war in South Africa. There is the perennial Irish question, which threatens to be more acute and serious this winter than for a score of years. There are always the army and navy, and the cry that they are men of straw and slips of cardboard. There is the great question of British commercial supremacy, which is said by some to be in danger. There are the American trusts. All these and many more might well be supposed to rank high in importance. But all these fade into insignificance before the question of the schools.

It would seem intrusive for outsiders to pronounce judgment upon the merits of the bill with which Mr. Balfour has identified himself. It is not for Americans to say what Englishmen should or should not do with their own domestic institutions; and, indeed, it would not be easy for an American to determine to his own entire satisfaction just how far the bill is, from the British point of view, good or bad. For seldom in our time have explanations and criticisms pro and contra on any measure been so contradictory and so passionate. Feeling did not run higher, if as high, in the Gladstonian Home Rule campaign. As for elucidation of the measure, it is to be observed that it is introduced and championed by two particularly non-conforming Nonconformists, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain, and is heartily approved by one of the papers most strongly identified with independence of ecclesiasticism, "The Spectator," and yet the onus of the denunciation of it is that it is a Church of England clerical measure, oppressive to Dissenters! Truly, it is confusion worse confounded.

The probability is, as viewed from this distance, that it contains much that is good, together with some provisions of doubtful wisdom. The great pity is that instead of being intemperately denounced by the opposition, it is not temperately and instructively criticised in a way that might conduce to the correction of its faults and the shaping of it into such a beneficent measure as is unquestionably needed. Unhappily, the opposition is so demoralized that it seems to have neither the ability nor the desire to do so. It prefers merely to rage against the bill and to arouse unreasoning popular hostility to it, in hope of thus gaining some political advantage over the existing government. That may be shrewd politics, but it is poor patriotism. On its side the government is determined to force the bill through, and will probably succeed. Mr. Chamberlain has plainly warned the party that if that bill fails the ministry will dissolve Parliament and bring on a general election, and that is something the average member does not desire. We shall soon see, then, whether or not the bill will pass. If it does Mr. Balfour will have asserted his authority over his party. But then will arise the still weightier question of the effect of the measure upon the country. In that ultimately will lie the fate of the maker of the bill. It will not be surprising if the bill is found in practice to be free from most of the objections which have been urged against it. It is simply unbelievable that so experienced, intellectual and tactful a statesman as Mr. Balfour should urge the enactment of a measure containing a tithe of the evil which his opponents have attributed to this one.

THE RIGHTS OF FREE LABOR.

With the promise of a settlement between the coal operators and the striking labor unionists the independent laborers in the mines not unnaturally take alarm. The address of the employes of the collieries at Forest City brings sharply to attention the rights and the wrongs of a class of men whose need of protection will not cease with the restoration of order and resumption of mining. For many weeks they have had insufficient protection in the enjoyment of their fundamental and unquestionable legal rights. It was a disgrace to Pennsylvania that its Governor for so long neglected to safeguard these men in working on any terms which pleased them, whether or not those terms pleased somebody else; and any settlement of the coal strike will be most menacing to this country which fails to retain them in their places, protect them from persecution and make free labor possible hereafter in the coal mines.

This is a matter which far transcends in importance the individual interests of the body of free workers immediately concerned. What happens to a few thousand persons in Eastern Pennsylvania is of little moment compared with the interest of the whole nation in having the coal strike settled. As many men would instantly rush to sacrifice themselves in battle for their country's welfare. But the principle at stake in protecting those Pennsylvania miners is one which goes to the foundation of our national life. Unless free men may still engage in their lawful occupations at their own pleasure, whether they belong to the Roman Catholic or the Methodist Church, to a labor union or a Masonic lodge, then the personal guarantees of the constitution are a dead letter and our doctrines of human liberty under a republican government are outgrown. Instead we have an irresponsible tyranny erected, a body unincorporated, unamenable to law, unable to control its own members from furthering its ends by riot and assassination, which presumes to say who may earn a living and who may not, when he may work and when he may not. For weeks the paramount duty of all men has been to sustain law and order in the coal regions. When the strikers return to work breaches of the peace may cease, but the paramount duty will still be to maintain the essential principle of American freedom, which is individual liberty regulated by law.

It is not likely that the arbitration proposed by the operators, and almost certain in its essential features to be accepted by the strikers, will result in any formal abandonment of these individual workers. Certainly the exclusive employment of union men will not be forced upon the operators. Mr. Mitchell has disclaimed the desire to exclude non-union men from the mines, notwithstanding official records of the unions avowing that purpose. It may fairly be expected that the companies will continue to employ the workers who have been faithful to them in this struggle. Indeed, if they do not they need never hope for assistance from laborers in withstanding the demands of other laborers, no matter how unreasonable. But after the strike is settled those workers will have to face a long period of persecution, which will not be the less cruel because of a nature which does not call for the stationing of military guards. The men who have continued working in the mines will be remembered, and the strikers will lose no opportunity to punish them. That is something which the companies and the public are bound to look out for. It is not, as we say, a question merely of doing justice to them, important as that is, but of maintaining the principle of free labor. If that principle is not upheld now the fight for it hereafter will be harder and more doubtful.

CUBAN SANITATION.

The ominous report is renewed that sanitation is being neglected in Cuba. In Havana itself there is said to be a perceptible decline in efficiency, while in Santiago and other cities conditions are described as almost as bad as before the American occupation. The latter description is perhaps a bit exaggerated. The permanent improvements made by the Americans would make it impossible for those places so soon to fall into anything like as vile a state as they were in before the war. Nevertheless, the best of plants will deteriorate unless it is properly used and maintained, and it would be quite possible for those places within a year to get into a condition inviting pestilence and menacing health.

For such retrogression, if it is actually occurring, there are two major reasons, though no excuse. One is that the Cuban people have not as a whole yet been educated up to our sanitary standard, or up to the necessity of keeping their ports and cities in a condition not only fit for native residents, but also fit for foreign visitors. Too many of them still say "the old "way was good enough for us. We do not get "yellow fever. If strangers who come here do get "it, that is their lookout. We are not going to "exert and discommode ourselves and spend a "lot of money for something which we do not "need just for the good of strangers." The other reason is that—largely because of the United States' dishonorable treatment of her—Cuba is short of money and finds it easiest to economize by reducing a class of expenditures to which the people are largely opposed.

It is, of course, a great mistake for Cuba to do so. Her men of light and leading should island depend upon its being kept in a sanitary standard set during the American occupation. The development and prosperity of the island depend upon its being kept in a sanitary condition, so that visitors and traders from all the world can go thither at any time with safety. That is dictated to Cuba by self-interest. It is, moreover, something upon which the United States has a right to insist; and that is not only because Cuba agreed in adopting the Platt amendment to maintain satisfactory sanitation. It is so, also, because the unsanitary condition of Cuba under Spanish rule was one of the prominently expressed causes and grounds of American intervention in that island in 1898. It was one of the causes of our war with Spain. Having fought a foreign war to rid Cuba of pestilence, the United States will not permit the island again to become a lazar-house.

BLOODLESS SURGERY.

That was a notable exhibition which Dr. Adolf Lorenz, of Vienna, gave in Chicago the other day in the presence of hundreds of physicians and surgeons. He showed how to adjust a child's thigh bone which had been distorted ever since birth, a not uncommon infirmity. The Austrian specialist's method was a new one to the profession. Hitherto it has been customary to employ the knife extensively before resetting the femur. Dr. Lorenz so manipulated the leg, after each of his half a dozen patients had been rendered insensible with ether, as to accomplish the desired object without making a wound or drawing a drop of blood. The operation had been previously performed in private on a child of the Armour family. Dr. Lorenz repeated it in public for the purpose of demonstrating to his fellow craftsmen in Chicago exactly how he had proceeded.

One of the most striking things about this performance was the spirit of courtesy which prompted it. Having accomplished the mission for which the Vienna specialist had been summoned to this country, he certainly was at liberty to return home without divulging the details of his system. He had built the latter up by study, experiment and practice, and it was his stock in trade. To share this with others was a particularly graceful and a rather uncommon act. Even if it be granted that imitation will prove by no means easy, it will still remain true that he has done his best to initiate his professional brethren into the mysteries of his art. Other specialists often give a certain degree of publicity to their methods, but few of them do so on the same scale.

In view of the possibility that the foreigner's departure might be delayed for a few weeks, the Illinois State Board of Health has required him to take out a license. To those who are unfamiliar with medical etiquette such a course may seem a trifle unappreciative. Such, however, is probably not the case, and it is not likely that Dr. Lorenz himself will so regard it. The rule which dictates that policy is one of the most important safeguards which society has against quacks, and it doubtless obtains in Austria as well as in America.

As for the operation itself, one hardly knows which to admire more, the physical dexterity involved in the manipulation or the humanity which dictated the improvement upon the old mode of treatment. Not simply in cases of congenitally dislocated hips, but with many other disorders in which surgical interposition is necessary, it is possible that the knife is used too freely. Some surgeons are said to employ it on the slightest provocation. If there be any foundation for this charge perhaps the example of Dr. Lorenz will inspire them to exercise mercy as well as skill in caring for their patients. Not a bad combination!

EXPANDING FOREIGN TRADE.

September statistics of imports and exports will not prove satisfactory reading for the calamity howlers who have been prophesying a declining volume of foreign commerce, and offering wholesale tariff reduction as a panacea. The official report is so remarkable as to call for careful examination, particularly in regard to exports. Shipments of merchandise during the month of September were valued at $115,521,984, which largely exceeds every month since January, and shows a gain of $8,532,658 over the same month last year. This is the first time the figures of 1901 have been surpassed this year, abnormal conditions in a few industries having interfered with exports heretofore. Even now the movement of corn is light, but a year ago the effect of a short crop and high prices was beginning to be felt, exports amounting to only 3,067,076 bushels, compared with five times as much in normal years. Only 325,643 bushels went abroad during September, 1902, more than 10 per cent of last year's movement, which is a decided gain compared with preceding months. The showing for October will be still better, and by the end of the year it is probable that a normal outgo will be reached.

In other products of farm and plantation there was a liberal movement, and the total value of the great staples exported was $7,865,998 larger than in September, 1901, leaving a moderate increase over last year's shipments as to manufactured products, notwithstanding the phenomenal domestic demand. It is in this light that the increase is especially gratifying. There would be little occasion for national pride if home markets were dead and large sales were made abroad by big concessions in prices in order to dispose of surplus stocks. But at present there is no such condition of burdensome supplies. On the contrary, domestic trade is active and foreign customers are frequently ignored, while purchases of raw materials and partly manufactured goods abroad were so large as to make the total imports during September reach the exceptional total value of $87,819,707. Compared with the month's exports this shows a decrease of $27,702,277, but compared with other high records of imports it is found that all were surpassed with the single exception of April, 1897, when goods were being rushed in regardless of needs, in order to anticipate the higher tariff about to take effect. Compared with the same month last year, imports increased $20,992,894, or nearly one-third. Special conditions in the iron and steel industry account for part of this gain, and the movement of coal will increase the current month's figures.

The most striking increase over last year's exports occurred in cotton, which matured much earlier than usual, and was freely taken by foreign mills. During September the outgo reached 677,773 bales, valued at $29,930,815, compared with 392,052 bales last year, worth $16,498,966. There was a slight increase in average export price of two-fifths of a cent a pound. Instead of the decrease of more than one-half that appeared in the August comparison of wheat and flour exports, there was a gain of over two million bushels, but for three months there is still a decrease of about twenty million bushels compared with last year's unparalleled shipments. Prices of meats are still beyond the reach of many foreign consumers, live stock exports falling off about $1,000,000 in value and provisions $4,250,000, although exports in September, 1901, were not especially heavy. On the other hand, last year's outgo of petroleum was phenomenal, so that the decrease of 20,000,000 gallons is in part explained. The loss in value was $1,883,599.

Although silver bullion has been averaging close to the lowest price on record, the value of exports was almost equal to last year's, indicating a considerable increase in quantity sent out. There were less than the customary imports of gold, only $3,012,365 being received, against $11,905,431 last year. On both merchandise and specie movement foreign credits were increased during September $27,442,576, against $31,060,500 last year.

MAKING SPORT CLEANER.

The stewards of the English Jockey Club cast out two of the most successful American jockeys who ever rode on the other side of the Atlantic. They were the celebrated "Tod" Sloane and Lester Reiff, and these riders have never been restored to favor. Now the French authorities have followed the British example by severe action toward a Yankee pair of skilful masters of horsemanship. Moreover, they have expelled from the country a number of American bookmakers and betting commissioners and their associates, who were accused of complicity in schemes of plunder.

Not so long ago the racing officials in this State took away the licenses of Burns and Bullman, two of the most prosperous professional occupants of the saddle on the race tracks of this nation. Such heroic measures in the Old World and the New ought to result in better and cleaner sport. It is to be hoped, too, that in the United States proceedings similar to those in France will be seen ere long, and that certain dishonest "plungers" and bookmakers who bribe jockeys and fleece the public will get their walking tickets.

So many glaring errors have been made by so-called "experts" in handwriting, and so many of the high priced "professors" of peculiarities in the formation of letters have shown themselves to be eccentric and prejudiced, that testimony and diagrams and blackboard illustrations from such sources are steadily losing ground in the courts and in the favorable opinion of sensible people.

The death rate in football seems to be somewhat under the average so far this season. That's pleasant.

The women fanciers of dogs are becoming formidable rivals of the Westminster Kennel Club, and the annual show managed by the ladies, to be held in Madison Square Garden this month, is likely to achieve a success which will bear comparison with that which the older organization obtains every year.

The Board of Estimate on Monday authorized an extra outlay of almost $500,000 upon the Jerome Park Reservoir. That artificial lake will have cost New-York a pretty penny when it is completed. Many years ago, under a former municipal administration, excessive amounts were awarded for the land taken for this reservoir, and the expenditures upon the work ever since it was begun have been stupendous. It is to be hoped that it will be worth to the city in time the colossal total of its cost.

Suicides from excessive nervous strain are lamentably frequent in these times in New-York and elsewhere. Too much hurry, too much pressure, possibly not in Philadelphia, but surely in Chicago and Manhattan.

After a fortnight marked by many cases of disorder and violence the street car strike in New Orleans, like that in Geneva, has been adjusted. But unfortunately the lawless elements in the chief city of the South have received no such lessons in good behavior as those which have been taught in the most famous municipality in Switzerland.

In this unfortunate time of scarcity of fuel, reports of the recent extensive fires in the forests of the Northwest have been read with melancholy concern. Thousands of acres of woodland have been burned over, trees worth in the aggregate millions of dollars for lumber and for fuel have disappeared in smoke and flame, and no small number of lives has been lost. The saddest feature of this appalling destruction is that in most cases these fires were started by carelessness and neglect of reasonable precautions.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The selection," says "The Springfield Republican," "of a negro by the Socialists of the Vth Indiana District as their candidate for Congress is likely to be accounted an eccentricity, now that negroes are no longer nominated for Congress even in Southern districts where they predominate in numbers. Yet the act is in harmony with Socialist principles. In France the Socialist party always takes special pains to stand up for the colored brother in the colonies, and one of their declarations is: 'For us Socialists the negro workmen of Martinique are brothers in humanity, having the same rights and aspirations.' Probably this Socialist affection for the negro workmen of the Antilles is partly caused by the support which the creole deputies from Guadeloupe and Martinique give to the Socialist party in the French Parliament, yet the alliance between them is a fact having a solid basis. In the light of the French Socialist tendency to stand by the negro, the curious Indiana Congress nomination may be more easily understood."

Poor Memory.—Towne—Rather absent-minded, isn't he?
Browne—Extremely so. Why, the other night when he got home he knew there was something he wanted to do, but he couldn't remember what it was until he had sat up over an hour trying to think.
Towne—And did he finally remember it?
Browne—Yes, he discovered that he had wanted to go to bed early.—(Philadelphia Press.

A recent English paper says: "'The Tailor and Cutter' has been at the Royal Academy criticising the clothes. We note the absence of a seam from the forearm of the right sleeve," says the critic, referring to the portrait of the King, "but otherwise the painting does the artist credit."

Mrs. Tower—Frankly, John Tower, I think you are the meanest man I ever saw.
Mr. Tower—I wouldn't say that, "'Gusty"; you know you've said hundreds of times that you have been the making of me.—(Boston Transcript.

Archbishop Ryan, visiting a small parish in a mining district for the purpose of administering confirmation, asked one nervous little girl what matrimony was, and she answered that it was "a state of terrible torment which those who enter it are compelled to undergo for a time to prepare them for a brighter and better world."

"No, no," remonstrated the pastor; "that isn't matrimony; that's the definition of purgatory."

"Leave her alone," said the Archbishop; "maybe she's right. What do you or I know about it?"

"Old man Tellum thinks he is sure to get a government job."
"Why? He has no political pull."
"But he claims he has. He says he ate the oyster that Oyster Bay was named after."—(Baltimore American.

Our Atlantic coast has had rain to spare in recent weeks, even if it has been short of coal to burn. But the great drouth in extensive regions of Australia has brought sheep raisers to such straits that scores of thousands of sheep are said to have been sold at a shilling a head or even less. Would that it were possible to supply Australia with some of our superfluous water, and to receive in return some hundreds of thousands of her now superfluous sheep. An exchange of that sort would have a marvellous effect in lowering the prices of meat in the United States.

"Thought your dad wasn't going to send you back to college?"
"Yes, dad did kick at the expense, but I threatened to stay at home and help run the business, and he decided college would be cheaper."—(Detroit Free Press.

The following letter, signed "Frontiersman," is published in "The Philadelphia Ledger," and we give it for what it is worth as a suggestion toward mitigating the rigors of the coming winter: "Our pioneer forefathers, when out on an Indian hunt, or when one was out on an Indian hunt in cold weather, had a very ingenious plan of making a comfortable night of it, as follows: The hunter would with his hunting knife dig a hole in the ground about as large as a family coffee pot. In this he would build a little fire of pieces of dry bark and little dry sticks, which make no smoke. By the time night came on there would be a bed of coals and ashes, and he would squat on the ground with a leg on each side of the hole, drawing his blanket around him in such a manner as to make a little tent, inside of which was both his body and his 'furnace.' A mere handful of coals and ashes would keep him comfortable all night, with the weather at freezing point. Now, this suggests to me that a warming up might be had by putting a droplight under a perforated bottom chair, using a tin pot or pan to prevent setting fire to things, drawing a heavy blanket around one's shoulders so that it would pass over the back of the chair and reach the floor. Then draw another blanket over the knees in such a manner as to retain the heat. As heat rises, all that would be made would rise and be retained around the body."

Judge—Of course, I might let you off, Casey, if you had an alibi.
Casey—Shure, yer honor. Oi haven't wan about me, but here's me lasth quarter, if that'll timpt ye.—(Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Numerous weddings, the arrival of the Oceanic with many members of the fashionable set on board, the Morris Park races and the number of new engagements that have been announced in the last two weeks furnished society with much to interest it yesterday.

Robert W. Goelet, T. Suffern Tailer, the Marquise de Talleyrand-Perigord, who was Miss Elizabeth Curtis, and her sister, Princess Poggio-Suasa-Ruspoli, widow of the Mayor of Rome, as well as Center Hitchcock and Harry Payne Whitney, were among those who returned on the Oceanic and the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

The sale of boxes for the Horse Show at Madison Square Garden will take place in the Garden Theatre on Thursday, November 6, beginning at 3:30 p. m. The sale, as usual, will be confined to the stockholders and members of the association.

The engagement of Commander Wentworth Chetwynd, R. N., to Miss Augusta Robinson, daughter of the late Randolph Robinson, sister of Moncure Robinson and granddaughter of Mrs. John Jay, is announced by cable from England. Miss Robinson is expected from England next week, and the wedding will probably take place some time in January at the bride's house in East Seventy-sixth-st. Captain Chetwynd is a grandson of the sixth Viscount Chetwynd, was born in 1866 and belongs to one of the oldest families in England, the lineaage going back in an unbroken male line to Adam de Chetwynd, whose name figures in the historical documents of the year 1180.

Announcement is likewise made of the engagement of Miss Gertrude Sard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sard, of Albany, to George Crawford Clark, jr., of the Raquet Club, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Crawford Clark, of No. 7 West Thirty-seventh-st. George Crawford Clark, sr., is a member of the Union Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles D. Pellew have returned to town from West Hampton and are at their house in East Fifty-fourth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos M. Heredia are still at their country place at Lenox, and will not return to town and open their house in East Seventy-eighth-st. until the end of the month.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix have returned to town from Pride's Crossing, and are established at Trinity Rectory, in West Twenty-fifth-st., for the winter.

Mrs. Douglas Robinson is now on her way across the ocean, homeward bound. Her daughter Corrinne remains abroad for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup have returned to town from Bar Harbor, and are at their house, No. 197 Madison-ave.

Mr. and Mrs. H. de B. Parsons will return to town from their place at Rye, N. Y., and open their house, No. 294 Madison-ave., on October 28.

Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Elliott Gregory, Dr. and Mrs. Alexander S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson and Egerton Winthrop have arrived in town from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard have left Newport and gone to Hyde Park, N. Y., for the remainder of the fall.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Harriman will give a large house party at their country place at Arden, N. Y., for the week end. It will be mainly composed of young people.

The National Arts Club, in West Thirty-fourth-st., will give a Hallowe'en entertainment on Friday, October 31.

NOTES OF THE LENOX SEASON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lenox, Mass., Oct. 15.—William D. Sloane has let the contract for a new barn, which is to be the largest structure of its kind in Berkshire. It will cover three acres of land, and will cost $100,000, and will be a year in building. Mr. Sloane will equip the barn in the modern manner.

Members of the Amateur Comedy Company of New-York presented two plays at Sedgwick Hall this evening under the direction of James Barnes, son of Captain and Mrs. John S. Barnes, of New-York. The performance was given in aid of the House of the Holy Comforter, in New-York. The plays were "Colonel Carteret, V. C.," and "A Pair of Lunatics." In the company, besides Mr. Barnes, were Jacob Wendell, jr., Everett Jansen Wendell, John T. Connors and Miss Mildred Eyting, of New-York. Incident to the programme Mr. Barnes gave a monologue and several of the young women of the cottages sang.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, of New-York, entertained at dinner last evening at Lakeside. Twenty covers were laid.

Several of the cottages have been closed this week. Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kohlsaat, who have been at Stockbridge, have returned to New-York. They will spend next season abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker, who have been in Stockbridge, have gone to Chicago. Mrs. Walker is to spend the winter in Germany.

Harold Godwin has closed his Lenox cottage and returned to New-York.

Henry Barclay, of New-York, gave a theatre party to Pittsfield on Tuesday evening, when a theatre was opened in that place. His party had dinner at the Wendell Hotel there and then witnessed a play.

Justice and Mrs. Brewer, of Washington, are in Stockbridge.

Mrs. John Sloane gave a luncheon on Tuesday in honor of Miss Leary, who is her guest. Those present were Mrs. R. S. Dana, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, Mrs. Robert W. Paterson, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. H. A. Barclay, Mrs. J. R. Whistler, Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant and the Misses Tapan, Goodman, Taintor and Bigelow.

Mrs. Hamilton Fish Kean, of New-York, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Robert Winthrop.

Mrs. Max Fleischman, of New-York, has closed her cottage and has gone to New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Dana, jr., of New-York, are guests of Mrs. R. S. Dana at her country place.

At the Hotel Aspinwall are Mrs. William Boyce, Miss Boyce, Mrs. F. C. Comstock and G. Wilson Porter, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Donahue and Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Zeigler, of Philadelphia, and H. T. Collier, of Boston.

WEDDINGS.

Miss Edith Lauterbach, daughter of Edward Lauterbach, of No. 2 East Seventy-eighth-st., was married to Clarence G. McDavitt, at Sherry's, last night, by the Rev. William J. Tucker, president of Dartmouth College. The large hall was decorated with white chrysanthemums and American Beauty roses, with a bower of white flowers, under which the young couple stood. Nahan Franko played with organ and harp accompaniment during the ceremony, while Schwab's Orchestra furnished music during the evening.

The bride wore white satin crêpe de chine, with guimp and sleeves of point duchesse lace; her tulle veil was fastened with a diamond crescent, the bridegroom's gift. Her jewels were diamonds and pearls, and she carried a bouquet of swansonia, white orchids and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids—Miss Ruby Timmons, Miss Sadie Hiden, Miss Edna Montgomery and Miss Minnie Friedman—were gowned in white chiffon, with hand painted Louis Quinze point lace. Two carried muffs of swansonia, with purple orchids, and two carried pink roses. The matron of honor, Mrs. Henry Groh Herschfeld, the bride's sister, wore her own wedding gown of white satin and duchesse lace, and carried a bouquet of swansonia and white chrysanthemums. Mrs. Lauterbach wore a gown of emerald green velvet, with panels of Russian lace over pale green chiffon, and trimmings of cherries and leaves in velvet. She had emeralds and pearls and a diamond tiara.

The best man was John Chase Redington, of Philadelphia. The ushers were J. Frank McDavitt, Henry Groh Herschfeld and Alfred Lauterbach, of this city; N. Waldo Emerson, of Newport, and Paul Goodwin Redington, of New-Haven.

Miss Elizabeth Converse Warner, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, and William Gibson Gallowhur were married yesterday at the home of the bride's father, Osborne Terrace, Irvington, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, of this city, officiating. The maid of honor was Miss Mary Barbour Whitman, of Chicago. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Wadsworth, of Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss Jane Humes, of Cortland, N. Y., and the Misses Edna and Grace Morgenroth, of this city. The best man was Lucien T. Warner, brother of the bride. The ushers, who were all college classmates of the bridegroom and members of the same Greek letter society, were Franklin H. Warner and Dr. Arthur H. Richardson, of this city, and E. Henry Fairchild and Frederick S. McConnell, of Mount Vernon, Ohio. The guests were received by Mrs. Seabury C. Mastick, the sister of the bride, and Mrs. Franklin H. Warner. On their return from their wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Gallowhur will live in New-York, and will be at home, at No. 55 Mount Morris Park West, on Tuesdays in January.

The wedding of Miss Antoinette Sherwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sherwood, of New-Rochelle, and Dr. John Wells, of this city, took place yesterday at New-Rochelle in the old Presbyterian Manse, for years occupied by the bride's grandparents, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindsley. About one hundred guests, many of whom came from Southport, Conn., where the Sherwoods were for years among the wealthier residents, were present. The bridegroom is the nephew of Dr. William Wells, a wealthy retired physician of New-Rochelle. The Rev. Dr. Wells, of Pittsburg, a brother of the bridegroom, performed the ceremony. The bride's cousin, Mrs. S. S. Marion, of Philadelphia, was matron of honor. The wedding was quiet, on account of the recent death of the bride's brother-in-law, Judge Lambertson, of Lincoln, Neb. After a breakfast served by Maresi the couple started on an extensive wedding tour. On their return they will live in this city.

Matthew A. Broderick, a lawyer of Yonkers, and Miss Mary Teresa Lynch were married at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Yonkers, yesterday, by the Rev. Charles R. Corley. A nuptial mass was celebrated at 9 a. m. The bridesmaid was Miss Helen F. Trainor, of Baltimore, Md., and the best man was James O. Mackin, of Brooklyn. After an extended trip through the South the couple will reside at Irvington-on-Hudson.

Among the marriages yesterday was that of Miss Isabel Lord Huntington, daughter of Mrs. Randolph Huntington, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, to the Rev. James Winthrop Hegeman, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest at noon. The bride was dressed in white panne velvet, trimmed with chiffon, and wore a tulle veil. She was given away by her uncle, William E. Beanes, and was attended by her niece, Louise Condolf, of Pittsburg, dressed in a frock of white organdie, trimmed with lace. W. V. Van Ingen was best man, while the ushers comprised the Rev. Dr. James Chambers, the Rev. Dr. John Gardner, the Rev. Charles A. Tibballs, Cecil J. Allen, Frank M. Condolf and William E. Lipstrett. After the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. H. H. Washburne, of Oyster Bay, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Grace Church, there was a wedding breakfast at the Victoria Hotel, where the Rev. Dr. Hegeman and his bride will live on their return from their honeymoon. Among the guests were Mrs. James West Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Kay.

Another wedding was that of Miss Marian Willard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Willard, to Dr. John Egerton Brandt, at the Church of the Incarnation. The Misses Madeline Litchfield and Lucy Talmidge were bridesmaids, while Miss Madelaine Hemingway acted as flower girl. Edward A. Willard, jr., was best man, and the ushers comprised Edward F. Darrell, Eugene and L. S. Willard and Henry T. Maury. After the ceremony there was a reception given by the bride's parents at their home, in West Seventy-fifth-st. Dr. Brandt and his bride will make their home in Nice, France.

The wedding of Miss Edith Skitt, daughter of Alfred Skitt, vice-president of the Manhattan Railroad Company, and Edwin Webb Moore, a member of the Seventh Regiment, took place yesterday afternoon at Grace Chapel, Morsemere, near Yonkers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. F. Underhill, rector of St. John's Church, Yonkers. The maid of honor was Miss Anna H. Moore, a sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids were Miss Mabel Canning, Miss Edna Schuyler, Miss Gertrude Guilford and Miss Adele Cantensen. Frank Marshall Knight acted as best man and Glentworth De G. Borden, Reginald H. Smith, Stephen K. Reed and Harold Waldron Baker were the ushers.

Among the invited guests were Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, E. V. W. Rossiter, Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Otis, Mrs. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. John C. Arstensen, Miss Louise Havemeyer, John H. DeHulle, Colonel Fisher, A. Baker, Guy Phillips, Charles T. Reisig, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mabley, Miss Maude Mabley, Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore will journey through the South for a few weeks, subsequent to which they will reside at No. 384 West Eighty-third-st., this city.

A country wedding was celebrated at high noon yesterday at Willmount, the country seat of William W. Caswell, on Quaker Ridge, near Mamaroneck on the Sound, when Miss Rosalie Starr, sister of Mrs. Caswell, was married to George Watson by the Rev. William G. Thayer, head master of St. Mark's School at Southborough, Mass. The ceremony, which was followed by a wedding breakfast, was witnessed by a large number of persons, three hundred of whom came from New-York to Mamaroneck on a special train. The bride, who is an expert swimmer and whip, is the daughter of Mrs. Daniel Starr and granddaughter of Peter Gilsey, of this city. Mr. Watson is the son of Robert C. Watson and member of the firm of Watson, Armstrong & Knapp, Wall Street stock brokers. The best man was Robert C. Watson jr., a brother of the bridegroom. The bride's only attendant was Miss Margaret Gilsey. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Watson, W. H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. C. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Meyer and Miss Bertha Bartlett.

At the home of ex-Water Commissioner Isaac Yocom, No. 914 First-st., Peekskill, last evening, his daughter, Miss Emilie Yocom, was married to Thomas J. Snowden, vice-president of the Griffin Drug and Paint Company and second son of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander O. Snowden. The ceremony was performed in the presence of many guests by the Rev. Thomas C. Straus. The ushers were Isaac Yocom, jr., brother of the bride, and Henry D. Swain. After an extended wedding tour Mr. and Mrs. Snowden will reside in Peekskill.

Plainfield, N. J., Oct. 15 (Special).—In the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, this evening, Miss Liefje de Ringh van Herwerden, daughter of Cornelius van Herwerden, of this city, and Balle Peyton Legare, of Charleston, S. C., were married before a congregation of New-York and Plainfield people. The Rev. George S. Clover, of New-York, performed the ceremony. Miss Edith English, a niece of John G. A. Leishman, Minister to Turkey, was maid of honor, and Harold Rankine, of New-York, acted as best man. The ushers were G. A. Magie, Duff Maynard and Charles Ward, all of New-York, and Jan van Herwerden, a brother of the bride, of this city. Mr. van Herwerden gave his daughter in marriage. After the ceremony a reception was held in the van Herwerden home, and Mr. and Mrs. Legare started for New-England. They will reside in New-York.

The bride is a descendant of Count Arnaud, Second Count of Holland, and Baron van Herwerden, who lived in the tenth century. Her grandfather was Jan van Herwerden, chevalier of the Order of St. Stanislaus, at one time consul in Holland for many Continental nations. Her granduncle was Baron van Steiger de Fraubrunnen, of Napoleon Bonaparte's staff, who subsequently became Kommandant of the Dutch army. Mr. Legare is of Huguenot ancestry. He is a son of Sydney Legare, of Charleston, N. C., and is a member of the St. Cecilia Society, the oldest and one of the most exclusive clubs in the South. He also belongs to the Calumet and Reform clubs of New-York and the Engineers' Society of London, England.

Perth Amboy, N. J., Oct. 15 (Special).—Miss Ruth Neilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Bayard Neilson, was married to-night in St. Peter's Church to Thomas Melville Dill, of Bermuda. The Rev. J. L. Lancaster, rector of St. Peter's, performed the ceremony. The bride was accompanied by her sisters Helena and Katherine as bridesmaids, and Dalton Parnully, of Oceanic, was best man. The ushers were Carl Schneider and Percy Butler, of New-York; Phillip Smith, of Bermuda, and Neilson Rice, of New-Brunswick. A reception followed the ceremony, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neilson, in Water-st. After an extended tour of the United States Mr. and Mrs. Dill will reside in Bermuda, where the bridegroom is a practising lawyer. The bride is of the same family of New-Brunswick, N. J., to which Miss Kathleen Neilson, the fiancée of Reginald Vanderbilt, belongs.

Corning, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Arthur Houghton Tully, younger son of Joseph J. Tully, of the Corning Glass Works, was married to Ellen Tuttle Stratton, at the home of the bride's parents at Addison, twelve miles west of here, this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Walter C. Roberts, rector of Christ Church at Corning, assisted by the Rev. George G. Ballard, jr., of the Church of the Redeemer, Addison. The best man was William J. Tully, a brother of the bridegroom. The ushers were G. Willis Drake, J. Arthur Gammon, Frank J. Saxton and Curtis W. Maltby, of Corning, and the maid of honor was Miss Elizabeth Welles, of Addison.

Nyack, N. Y., Oct. 15 (Special).—The wedding of Miss Anna Logan Sawyer, daughter of Mrs. Merritt E. Sawyer, to Ellwood Wilson Brooks took place here this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, of New-York, and the Rev. Robert Howard Herron, of Nyack, officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Warren L. Sawyer. Miss Mary Reynolds Beal, of New-York, was the maid of honor. There was a reception at the home of the bride's mother.

Greenwich, Conn., Oct. 15.—At noon to-day at the summer residence here of Mrs. Adolphus F. Warburton, widow of a former New-York lawyer, her daughter, Miss Grace Irving, was married to Myron J. Brown. The bride wore white satin with lace and pearl trimmings. David B. Helm, of Manhattan, was best man. The Rev. George M. Thompson officiated. Frank Warburton, of New-York, gave his sister away.

Hackensack, N. J., Oct. 15.—Lieutenant James A. Van Valen, eldest son of Judge James M. Van Valen, and Miss Elizabeth W. Walker, were married this evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Walker, West Anderson-st., Hackensack, by the Rev. Arthur Johnson, of the Second Reformed Church. It was strictly a home wedding. Miss Emma E. Van Valen, sister of the bridegroom, was bridesmaid, and Ganet A. Van Valen, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Everett V. Walker and Fred Van Valen.