

Index to Advertisements.

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call for further efforts to resack and brutalize him. It is not clear what causes contributed most to Major Vardaman's triumph. But we hope that triumph reflects no settled purpose on Mississippi's part to embark at this late day on an unnecessary and unenlightened policy of negro repression.

THE BEIRUT "BLUNDER." Revised news from Beirut is interesting in more ways than one. It will be received with profound relief by many people; partly because it assures us that the American vice-consul has not been killed, but is alive and well, and partly because danger of international complications and need of strenuous action toward another country are thus averted. It may also be received with confusion, if not with chagrin, by those excitable souls who did not heed the Tribune's advice to keep cool over the first and happily incorrect reports; but that is a minor matter.

It may be fitting to remark, however, that the "blunder" which some one is said to have committed seems to have been a strange one, and one which certainly should not be permitted to occur again. Here are the data of the case as known: On Sunday the vice-consul at Beirut was shot at. On Wednesday the American Minister at Constantinople wrote a dispatch to the government at Washington reporting the incident and saying the vice-consul had been killed. That dispatch reached Washington on Thursday. Proper orders were immediately made by the government looking to the securing of redress. Finally, on Friday, unofficial dispatches declared that the vice-consul, though shot at, was unharmed, and on Friday evening the minister at Constantinople confirmed that most important correction of his former report.

One of the prime essentials in official correspondence is that it shall be prompt and accurate. It would be interesting to know, and indeed it seems to be desirable to ascertain, just where the fault lay, between the vice-consulate at Beirut and the State Department at Washington, that caused this piece of official news to be so long in transmission and to reach its destination in so gravely perverted a form. "Blunders" of less magnitude than that have before this had most serious results.

FREDERICK LAW OLIMSTED. The great merit of the late Frederick Law Olmsted was to have given notable impetus many years ago to the now familiar movement toward the creation of beautiful pleasure grounds out of the natural, undisciplined resources of American landscape lingering in urban places. He had numerous competitors when, with Mr. Vaux, he submitted plans for the making of Central Park, and he had them in other enterprises later in his career, but of those who survive him in the crowded ranks of landscape architects to-day scores would acknowledge indebtedness to his example and all would do him honor, for he was a great man in his sphere. All over America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he practised his profession, and wherever he labored he left models of landscape gardening behind him. They were models in a sense which it is well to point out at this time. The formal garden of Europe, the stately lines of Italian and French pleasaunces, took this country captive a few years ago. The pergola, for example, has become as common in the United States as on the Continent, if not commoner. Mr. Olmsted knew all about this sort of thing. He had studied it in his young manhood, and might have dreamed of rivalling the old garden builders of the South or the grandiose achievements of Le Notre, in France, if he had seemed to him meet for emulation in his native land.

But from the start he realized that the genius of America, its climate and topography, its sylvia and its flora, are ill adapted to the working out of such almost architectural schemes as befit the sunny hillsides of Italy and France—at least in works on an heroic scale. In the public parks which will chiefly perpetuate his name he shunned the purely formal style of the South as he shunned the whimsicalities of the English topiarist. Those things he felt were legitimate in private gardens, and might even be adapted, if judiciously handled, to some such occasion as that provided by the Chicago fair ten years ago. Nevertheless, he believed that the public park should be in America what he and Mr. Vaux made our own delightful domain and what he made the Fens in Boston—a place put in such shape as to be of practical use to pedestrians and loungers as well as to riders and drivers, but left with as much of wild nature about it as possible. If he knew the value of velvet lawns and ordered shrubbery, he knew also the value of undisturbed trees and tangled thickets. This blending of system and untutored grace is the secret of the old flower gardens of our Colonial ancestors, and it is good to have it kept alive through one generation after another. Mr. Olmsted recognized its importance; he perceived that it had influenced the evolution of all the really beautiful parks in the world, and he was faithful to it in his many undertakings.

He will be remembered for having done more than most other single workers of his time to make parks and gardens a public necessity. He will be remembered with the more gratitude because inseparable from the park and garden as he understood them for America is the unconventional charm that belongs to the most characteristic American landscape.

MR. MARCONI'S NEW IDEAS. By Mr. Marconi's latest arrival in this country interest in wireless telegraphy receives fresh stimulus. Six months or more have elapsed since he returned to England, after having sent from Cape Verde the first formal messages to cross the Atlantic. In the interval there has been some extension of the commercial application of his system to the merchant marine, while trials have been made of other apparatus by the United States Navy, and more or less preliminary construction by at least one American rival on the seaboard and in the Lake region has been reported. No practical and continuous operation over long distances has yet been established, and the expectations aroused last winter have not yet been realized. However, wireless telegraphy is probably making more rapid strides than did Morse's invention after its first exhibition. In fact, as one looks back at what has been accomplished in the last six or seven years, he is amazed. Only because the popular fancy has been caught with the idea of transatlantic communication does the present progress seem slow.

Still, even this short delay has been fruitful. Mr. Marconi now comes to this country with three or four new ideas. These might not have been developed so soon had his attention been concentrated upon the immediate execution of the project for a service between America and Europe. His discovery that a much lower tower than those at Glace Bay and Cape Cod will serve, for instance, is a fortunate one, since it makes feasible a reduction of the cost of that feature of a station equipment elsewhere. Concerning most of his recent improvements he shows characteristic reticence, but the simple fact that he brings any at all is encouraging. Americans, though accused of bragging, appreciate the singular modesty and unpretentious manner of a man like Mr. Marconi, and repose greater confidence in him than if he were more sanguine in his utterances. It has not yet been necessary to discount any of his statements. Two or three sets of considerations may re-

strain Mr. Marconi from saying much just now about his new devices or his hopes for the immediate future. He will doubtless learn something about their efficiency while he is at Glace Bay. It is conceivable that one of the matters about which he wishes to confer with his patent attorneys in this country is their novelty. If patents have not already been issued to him, the chance of interference with others' privileges cannot be ascertained without a "search" in the Patent Office files. Mr. Marconi knows, of course, that, aside from any petty warfare which may be waged for the sake of embarrassing him, there is a prospect of a more dignified and legitimate rivalry here. How far this is likely to make him trouble is a question on which he may wish legal advice. When all possible uncertainty on these and kindred points is eliminated from the situation, practical operations should follow in short order.

THE ENGLISH EDUCATION ACT. England seems to be making rapid progress with her much reviled Education act. It was passed at the close of last year, and was to be applied as the various counties and boroughs became ready for it, not earlier than March 20, 1903, and not later than September 18, 1904. Statistics show that in no fewer than thirty-eight counties, boroughs and urban districts it went into force on April 1, within a week of the earliest possible day, and by August 1 it had been applied by 196 out of a total of 331 local authorities. Reckoned by the numbers of schools, teachers and pupils, it was on August 1 in force in more than half of the kingdom, a goodly showing for four months, with more than thirteen months still left for its extension to the remainder of the country.

Factional and sectarian opposition to it is, however, still manifested. The policy of passive resistance has not been universally or even widely adopted, but there are enough cases of it to form a considerable feature of current news. We might add that that policy has also developed a considerable feature of current business, for various enterprising tradesmen have taken to catering on special terms to the needs of those who have permitted their goods and chattels to be sold rather than pay their school taxes. In the Radical press advertisements may now be found conspicuously addressed to "Passive Resisters," and announcing that "Messrs. Blank & Blank, house furnishers, will serve 'any Resister who have lost their goods by 'distrain, at 10 per cent over cost price, exclusive of carriage.' Truly, a touching combination of benevolence and thrift, that exaction of 10 per cent profit from the 'down-trodden victims of prey!'"

There is in this, as there was in the earlier attacks upon the law, an amusing reminder of the furious wrath which was poured out upon Forster and his great education act of a generation ago, when he was actually accused of being a Jesuit in disguise. He and his law-attended such revellings, and came to be blessed by those who had most savagely cursed them. It seems not improbable that history will presently record the same change of judgment concerning the present law.

THE MENACE OF "SAM" PARKS. The penalties of progress have become commonplace. Few features of our civilization are more obvious. Oil lamps were an improvement over candles, but they sometimes exploded, as candles did not. Gas was an improvement upon oil, but a disaster to the central works would leave the whole city in darkness, as it could not be left under oil light. The electric light is an improvement upon gas, but the possibility of wholesale interference is far greater. Electric cars are a great improvement over horsecars, but they are also much more liable to complete blockades. In like manner our improved business methods and social organizations involve with themselves penalties and dangers. The factory system was an improvement upon the old system of cottage industries, but under it the wage question was much aggravated and monopolies began to arise. There is doubtless much virtue, or at least the potentiality of good, in combinations of capital and labor, but he must be blind who does not perceive in them also a potential and indeed an actual menace.

For years we have heard the changes rung upon the evils of organized capital—that is, of monopolies or trusts. Such combinations, we have been told, are used for the oppression of labor, for the destruction of competition and for the spoliation of the public. We may concede that to a certain extent they are susceptible of this being used, and that in some cases they have been so used. But now our revelation is made to us, by the "Sam" Parks case and some others, namely, of the potentiality of organized labor for precisely such evil deeds. Here is a system of extortion, of the levying of blackmail, of the suppression of competition, not by fairly meeting and beating it, but by secretly assassinating it. The walking delegate may extort tribute from the business man under threat of a strike, just as a Bulgarian or an Albanian brigand may extort ransom from his captive under threat of murder. An unscrupulous employer may hire a walking delegate to cripple a competitor by ordering a strike, just as one feudal baron used to hire mercenaries to harry his neighbors. Recent revelations have shown that such things have actually been done, and ominously suggest the possibility of their being done upon a much greater scale.

The indictment does not lie against all labor organizations. Perhaps not one workman in a thousand knew what Parks was doing, or approves such conduct. We are glad to believe that blackmail, extortion and oppression are as abhorrent to the members of labor unions as to most other men. But there is the peril in the system. It is a gross abuse of the system, no doubt. But the system is susceptible of such abuse, and we are afraid that as at present conducted it is peculiarly susceptible of it. Such abuse is the thing which union members need most to guard against, perhaps by largely reforming the whole union system. It has well been said that the power to order a strike is a greater power than should be vested in any one man. Certainly the wrong use of that power brings more discredit upon organized labor than almost anything else can do. With a strike for higher wages, or shorter days, or better conditions, the public may and sometimes does sympathize. A strike ordered for the extortion of blackmail it can regard with nothing but abhorrence. It should not be necessary to point out how grievously such performances as those of Parks cast suspicion upon strikes in general, or how radically incumbent it is upon unionists who have the welfare of unionism at heart to place their organizations entirely above the reach of such suspicion.

HOMESICK CROKER. Croker is not coming back. Not for the present, anyway. He will remain in England, so his friend, Edward C. Sheehy, says, not because he likes England better than New-York, but because he owes it to Tammany Hall to keep away lest it be suspected that he came to direct the affairs of the organization, which belief, he thinks, would hurt Tammany interests. He hankers for the walk down Fifth-ave. and for his visits to Tammany Hall headquarters. He longs for the Democratic Club gatherings, of which he was the centre, and dreams of the evenings when, seated in his room, the captains of tens, of hundreds, and of thousands came to him to make reports, receive instructions and put up jobs. The picture of his followers, arrayed in "full dress suits," in keeping with the rule of the club, with all exterior evidence of their calling as barkeepers, racetrack touts, judges, professional gamblers, city officials or legislators carefully concealed, all doing homage to "the chief," makes him regret the quiet pastoral scenes of his present abode, and he weeps with genuine homesickness. But he is brave; he will not give way to the attack of nostalgia. To return would be to injure Tammany, and he is too deeply indebted to the organization to jeopardize its standing. By means of Tammany, its pure principles and "What are you going to do about it?" methods Croker became a power, and it has even been hinted that his worldly possessions were increased because of his leadership. Tammany helped many of his friends from the barroom to legislative halls, and from ignorance and obscurity to places among the mighty. He recognizes the debt, his conscience cries out against his placing Tammany in danger, and he sighs and says: "I must stay in exile for the sake of the Tammany organization and my friends. If I returned to New-York the cry would be raised that I had 'taken charge of Tammany again, and the enemies of the organization would use the cry 'for all it is worth. I want to see Tammany restored to power, and I will sacrifice my own inclinations in the interest of the organization. No; I cannot return now. I must remain an exile.'"

poor Croker! His conscience makes him a martyr. May his conscience never fall him. Civilized or uncivilized, poor Lo seems still an "easy mark" for the white-skinned "get-rich-quick" adventurer. In future generations physicians and surgeons may perchance discuss the practical advantage of employing oxygen merely to prolong the death agonies of patients who can by no conceivable chance recover their senses, and who are unconscious in the last stages of hopeless collapse. What is gained by forcing a few more gasps from the deathbed? The conviction and sentence to prison of a member of the lynching mob in Danville, Ill., ought to be followed by similar vindications of the majesty of the law in every case in which a lynching murderer can be brought to trial and found guilty upon convincing evidence of his crime. In that way, and in that way only, can this abominable practice of anarchy be stamped out. Reports of deaths and of injuries from electric circuits and from strokes of lightning have been occupying a great deal of space in the columns of the daily newspapers since the spring months came. More satisfactory precautions and better protection against such accidents are much in request. At least Sir Thomas's suggestion of August races has been amply vindicated. The practical joker is usually a coward and a fool, and the one sided "jokes" which he perpetrates at the expense of others often have a tragic ending. The fraternity has no member more worthy of contempt and severe punishment than the joker who a few days ago spread the news of the death of one of his intimate friends. The news reached the man's home, a little town in Virginia, and before the fact became known that "it was all a joke" the man's wife became seriously ill in consequence of the shock. People who, knowing the facts, continue to associate with this joker deserve to become his victims.

THE TALK OF THE DAY. Premier Combes, speaking at the inauguration of a new trolley line in his home political district, says that the war on the French religious orders will continue, and that France needs more trolleys and fewer nunneries and monasteries. As the vigor of his war always comes fully up to the soundings phrases of his manifesto, the future of these institutions presents a gloomy outlook, but one that in keeping with what they have of late gone through. Rufus Choate was sitting next to Judge Hoar in the bar when Chief Justice Shaw was presiding and the Suffolk docket was being called. The chief justice said something which led Mr. Choate to make a half-humorous and half-displeased remark about Shaw's roughness of look and manner, to which Judge Hoar replied: "A reverence for him, my dear fellow," said Choate. "So do I bow down to him in the wild Indian dose before his wooden idol. I know he's ugly; but I bow to a superior intelligence." (Senator Hoar, in Scribner's Magazine.) Kansas is having trouble with weeds just now, and one of the most fantastic stories on record is told by the Kansas City Journal, which says that the Prosser Branch Railroad has almost gone out of business because of them. The weeds grew on the roadside in luxurious style, and as section hands could not be hired, the weeds grew over the rails. The wheels of the engine crushed these weeds and made the rails so slippery that it took the train two hours to go seven miles.

THE INTERCHANGEABLE HERO. The gallant hero in the book "May I take a daybreak duel with you?" makes a half-humorous and half-displeased remark to which Judge Hoar replied: "A reverence for him, my dear fellow," said Choate. "So do I bow down to him in the wild Indian dose before his wooden idol. I know he's ugly; but I bow to a superior intelligence." (Senator Hoar, in Scribner's Magazine.) Kansas is having trouble with weeds just now, and one of the most fantastic stories on record is told by the Kansas City Journal, which says that the Prosser Branch Railroad has almost gone out of business because of them. The weeds grew on the roadside in luxurious style, and as section hands could not be hired, the weeds grew over the rails. The wheels of the engine crushed these weeds and made the rails so slippery that it took the train two hours to go seven miles.

The members of the Meadow Brook set are rapidly arriving at the Hamden home and the neighborhood of that village, Westbury and Roslyn will begin to show signs of gaiety in the next fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall P. Keene have already settled at their place on the Wheatley Hills, and Mr. Keene, who is the new M. F. H., will arrange for the dates of the various runs of the Meadow Brook hunt of the next fortnight. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan have settled at the Meadows, and Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Dillon Ripley are at their home for the rest of the season. The last formal dance of the season took place at the Meadow Club, Southampton, on Friday evening, and the Swananhaka Corinthian Yacht Club had a dance at Oyster Bay last night. At Easthampton the Essex Hunt held its first meet yesterday. The hunting season will begin at Southampton on next Saturday. Already people are beginning to leave Southampton and go to their country places for the autumn. Among them are Mrs. Charles Griswold, who will open her country house, Overlake, at Burlington, Vt., on September 15.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Southampton on the Philadelphia were: Paul Arthur, Miss L. Marquise L. de la Roche, J. A. de la Roche, The Hon. R. J. Black and James Hay, Jr., Captain James B. Butt, U. S. N., and Mrs. E. P. Croft. Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, who have been at the Curtis Hotel here, have returned to Morristown, N. J. The Rev. S. Coffin, of New-York, is the guest of Edward S. Harkness. Mrs. J. Rhineland Stevens and Miss Stevens will arrive in Lenox this evening. Mrs. R. F. York and Roy F. York, of Cleveland, have gone to the White Mountains. Marshall Kernochan, of New-York, who has been at Holmesdale, the home of Mrs. William Pollock, in Pittsfield, has gone to Newport. General J. H. Jourdan, U. S. A., of Washington, is at Mrs. F. D. Clark's. Other arrivals include G. W. Hartman, Dr. D. Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. McCord, Mrs. S. C. Davey and Miss Davey, of Bridgeport, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marsh, of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, of New-York, have arrived at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Fernald, Mrs. E. G. Merrill, Miss Florence Smith, H. Weatherbe and Samuel P. Barry, of New-York, are at the Hotel Astor.

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About People and Social Incidents.

WHITE HOUSE. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, Aug. 28.—The President and his family have less than a month to enjoy their home pleasures at Oyster Bay, as September 26 has been fixed tentatively as the date of their return to the White House. CABINET. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, Aug. 28.—Secretary Hay arrived in Washington this morning, having spent his vacation with his family at their country place, The Falls, on Lake Sunapee, N. H. Mrs. Hay will remain in New-Hampshire until the latter part of September. Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou started to-day for a week's visit to New-York. They will return to Washington for several days, and then go away again with their children for an outing of several weeks. Mrs. Shaw and her daughters, who went abroad in July, are scheduled to be back September 12. Secretary Shaw expects to return from the West to meet them upon their arrival in New-York.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, Aug. 28.—Secretary Canessa, second secretary of the Mexican Embassy, returned to-day from Cape May. Señor Gamboa, first secretary of the embassy, who is passing his vacation at the seashore, will be here in a few days to relieve Señor Torres, the third secretary, who is now acting in charge of affairs. Señor Torres will go to Cape May for a short visit, and then join the ambassador and Mme. Aspizco, who have a cottage for the summer at Deal Beach.

WASHINGTON NOTES. [FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.] Washington, Aug. 28.—Assistant Secretary Loomis, of the State Department, will leave Washington on Tuesday week for Newport, where he will lecture at the Naval War College on the Isthmian Canal question and relations with Russia. From there he will go to the Maine woods to spend the rest of his vacation. Miss Helen Bell will close her visit to Bar Harbor in a day or two to spend September with Professor and Mrs. Alexander Graham Bell at Belin Brough, their summer home at Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. Nicholas Longworth is the guest of Frank P. Mitchell, at Higgs cottage, Newport. Colonel William S. Patten, U. S. A., has been ordered to San Juan, and will sail for his new post in a few days. He will be accompanied by his family, who have been spending the summer at Falls Church, Va. Mrs. Stanley Matthews and Miss Mitchell have arrived at Mount Washington, N. H. Mrs. Charles Matthews, of Cambridge, formerly Miss Florence Foraker, daughter of Senator Foraker, is with Mr. Matthews's parents, Judge and Mrs. Bentley Matthews, at Hot Springs, Va. They will shortly go to the Berkshires, and then proceed on a tour, which will include Montreal, Quebec and other points of interest in Canada, returning home by way of the Great Lakes. Paymaster General H. T. B. Harby, of the navy, has returned after a two weeks' visit to Narragansett Pier. Major General Charles Heywood, United States Marine Corps, upon his retirement on October 2, will, in company with Mrs. Heywood, visit the Virginia Hot Springs for a few weeks. Colonel William Cary Sanger, the retiring Assistant Secretary of War, started to-day for his home in Sangerfield, N. Y. Should Mr. Sanger's health permit, they will go to Europe in the autumn. Senator and Mrs. Wetmore are entertaining Captain and Mme. de Plante, of Paris, at their home at Newport. Admiral T. O. Selfridge has joined his family at their cottage at Jamestown, R. I.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY. Many of the fashionable set have returned to Newport and the Adirondack Club, which is more or less regarded as settled. This week Newport will have a revival of gaiety. Among the notable entertainments will be those given for Miss Brooks and her fiancé, Eugene Van Rensselaer Thayer, whose marriage takes place on Thursday. These will comprise a bridesmaid's dinner, given by Mrs. Charles Matthews, a relative of the bridegroom, and the latter's farewell bachelor dinner at the Clam Bake Club. On Friday Miss Constance Livermore, the only daughter of the Baroness Sellière, will make her debut at a dinner dance, and it is said that Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs is arranging for a similar entertainment on the same evening. There is still the promise of a grand Ochoche Court, to be given by Mrs. Oden Goeltz, and then there is the Horse Show, which takes place about a fortnight hence. Many of the yachts which were anchored in the harbor during the week have gone to the various seashore resorts, including the Varuna, owned by Eugene Higgins, the uncle of Miss Brooks, which is now at Newport; the Nourmahal, with Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, at the same place, and the Narada and the Electric. A number of people came in yesterday for the Futurity race and braved rain and discomfort to see the prospect of a revival of business because of them. The weeds grew on the roadside in luxurious style, and as section hands could not be hired, the weeds grew over the rails. The wheels of the engine crushed these weeds and made the rails so slippery that it took the train two hours to go seven miles.

IN THE BERKSHIRES. Lenox, Mass., Aug. 28 (Special).—A cold rain to-day caused a postponement of the outdoor sports. The golf and tennis tournaments will be played on Monday. Miss Higginson, of Boston, is the guest of Miss Frances F. DeLoach at Winchell Cottage. Miss Heloise Meyer has gone to Clayton, N. Y., for a week's visit. Miss Maude Polson has come to York Harbor, Me., to visit Miss Struthers, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis have gone to Southampton, Long Island. F. Augustus Schermerhorn has begun the construction of his handsome game house at the entrance to "The Croft." Mr. and Mrs. Abner W. Colgate, who have been at the Curtis Hotel here, have returned to Morristown, N. J. The Rev. S. Coffin, of New-York, is the guest of Edward S. Harkness. Mrs. J. Rhineland Stevens and Miss Stevens will arrive in Lenox this evening. Mrs. R. F. York and Roy F. York, of Cleveland, have gone to the White Mountains. Marshall Kernochan, of New-York, who has been at Holmesdale, the home of Mrs. William Pollock, in Pittsfield, has gone to Newport. General J. H. Jourdan, U. S. A., of Washington, is at Mrs. F. D. Clark's. Other arrivals include G. W. Hartman, Dr. D. Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. McCord, Mrs. S. C. Davey and Miss Davey, of Bridgeport, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Marsh, of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stuyvesant, of New-York, have arrived at the Red Lion Inn in Stockbridge. Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Fernald, Mrs. E. G. Merrill, Miss Florence Smith, H. Weatherbe and Samuel P. Barry, of New-York, are at the Hotel Astor.

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