DIVORCE EVIL REMEDIES.

MEETING AT ST. AGNES'S.

Longer Residence and Year Before Granting Decree Suggested.

Prominent Episcopal clergymen and laymen discussed marriage and divorce at a meeting which formed the principal part of the 4 p. m. service yesterday in St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second-st. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix acted as chairman.

A remedy for the divorce evil along secular lines which seemed to many of those present not ultra radical, and which could be applied easily, was suggested by Francis Lewis, the well known Philadelphia lawyer. It was to curtail the speed at which divorces were granted by making a long residence of the petitioner necessary before he could begin a suit, and a law making it compulsory for the courts to wait a year after hearing the evidence before granting a decree. He also attacked clergymen, in part those of Episcopalian faith, saying that divorced persons could always find a minister to perform the marriage ceremony.

The Rev. Dr. W. D. Manning, vicar of St. Agnes's, said that the meeting was not to be considered a protest against the action of the recent General Convention of the Church in Boston, when the canon on divorce was so amended as to make remarriage by a clergyman of the Church more difficult. He said the new canon, while not all that he and many of his brother clergymen had wanted, was nevertheless a step in advance and in the right direction.

"It is the strongest action this Church has ever taken," he said, "and we hope soon to see the Church go further and declare against the remarriage of any man or woman who has either wife or husband living."

Dr. Dix, in opening the discussion, said there was much to be said—a great need for educating the Church on "that awful subject, divorce, and that worse subject, remarriage."

The chief speakers were Bishop Coadjutor Greer, Bishop Frederic Courtney, rector of St. James's Church; Silas McBee, Editor of "The Churchman," and Mr. Lewis, who was one of the delegates in the General Convention to fight against any recognition of divorced persons by the Church.

Bishop Greer was the first speaker. He said that the greatest and most vital need of the nation at the present time was the security of the home. The time had come to wage battle against whatever weakened or impaired it. The question of divorce and remarriage was not only a social and religious question, but a patriotic one as well. Now, as never before, forces were at work in the Republic menacing the security of the home. He did not wish to be understood as saying that the great majority of American homes were not happy and abodes of virtue, but he saw a great menace in the ever-increasing number of divorces, which in this country had almost exceeded the total in all the rest of Christendom and the percentage of which was increasing far faster than the population.

"This widespread divorce evil," he said, "is the wasting sickness in our national life, calling for immediate treatment and heroic. It is the growing and spreading cancer spot in the nation's body, whose only remedy is the knife. You may not temporize with it; it must be cut out by the roots."

He declared that the only remedy would be for the Church to insist that, once entered on, the married state might be dissolved for one cause only—death. There might be separation for other causes, but the Church should sanction no separation which would make reconciliation impossible.

"That is the ideal we must hold before the American people," he said, "and strongly and persistently insist upon. This may not cure this awful sore, but it will do much toward that end. This is the ideal, and it is to an ideal that the human heart ever leaps. When it comes to moral matters there is nothing to which men so quickly respond as a great and high ideal."

He had read with reverence in Boston the other day the inscription on the statue of one of the great pioneers in the abolition movement. It read:

"I am in earnest; I will not excuse; I will not equivocate; I will not retreat a single inch; I will be heard."

With this great ideal the chains of human slavery had been broken, said Dr. Greer. He recommended it to the forces now fighting divorce.

Mr. Lewis stated that in the thirty-four years from 1869 to 1901 there had been sixty-nine divorces in the Dominion of Canada, and in the United States seven hundred thousand. That meant that the homes of not less than fourteen hundred thousand persons had been desolated in this country and that as many children had been robbed of their right to a real home.

At the present ratio of increase the next thirty-four years would see three million divorces, with the resultant evils. It would not do for church members merely to acknowledge that there existed a great evil, a national peril, or, in the words of the political conventions, to "view with alarm."

While agreeing with Bishop Greer on the essential need of a high ideal, he would none the less deal with the present situation wherever possible. As a practical step along secular lines he would see what might be done to prevent the haste with which divorces were sought and granted.

He knew of a case in Philadelphia where a woman had wanted a divorce so she could get married that same night, and a man had contracted for his second wedding feast before asking his lawyers to get a divorce. He wanted the States to make a long residence necessary before a divorce suit could be begun, and the passing of a law making it compulsory for the court to wait a year after hearing the evidence before granting a decree. This would prevent thousands of hurried divorces.

As chairman of a committee of the American Bar Association, recently appointed to work with several State legislatures, he had called on the proper committee of the legislature of a neighboring State to urge certain amendments to the divorce laws. The chairman of the committee told him to first go and convert all the clergymen of the country to his views, and then to go back to the legislatures. That would be time enough.

"It is the clergymen of your various churches who do this thing, who remarry these people," he was told.

"And I regret to say," said the speaker, "that what the chairman of that committee said is true. It is true, in part at least, even of our own clergymen, although I hope it will be less true now that the new canon is in effect. The clergymen of Boston indignantly denied this statement when I made it there the other day. They pointed to their book of discipline and said such a thing would be impossible. Their book of discipline is all right, but they do not live up to it. I have yet to know of a single case where divorced persons wishing to remarry had to go to a civil authority to have the ceremony performed. They could always get some clergyman of some church to do it, and give them the blessing of religion.

"We should tell such persons that if the civil authorities are good enough to give them divorce they ought to be good enough to remarry them. But they do not want such a remarriage. By having the church sanction the remarriage they hope to make a reputable thing out of that which is generally considered a disreputable one.

"Let us make remarriage like treason, an odious thing, so that any clergyman who dares to perform one will find that he has to reckon with an indignant congregation and an indignant Christian people."

Mr. McBee declared that the old church canon on divorce was such that it had been truly said any good lawyer could drive a coach and four through it. The new canon was a slight improvement in the sense that it made remarriage more difficult, that it made it harder for the innocent party to prove innocence. But the great pity was that the church still sanctioned remarriage while either husband or wife was still living. He said the ideal to strive for was the absolute prohibition of remarriage for any cause whatever. If remarriage was allowed for one cause it would be for others.

"Our object," he said, "must be to obliterate the old canon. One of the most deplorable effects of divorce was the dreadful effect on the innocent children. The parents had no right, for any cause whatsoever, to mar a child's life by robbing it of its rightful home. Every church sanctioned divorce.

"You may say at once," he continued, "that the Roman Catholic does not. But even that church has found a way to annul marriages, and that is in many cases even more terrible than divorce. The reason for this increase in divorce is the sanction which the Christian churches give to it."

He pointed to the State of South Carolina as a model because it prohibited divorce. That State now led the Church on this question, and he asked if the Church could afford to let a State lead in a matter of vital morality.

Bishop Courtney was the last speaker. He said it might be possible, after long years, for the several States to agree on more uniform laws on divorce. But in the mean time it was the clear duty of the Church to hold up a high ideal. It was essential first to stir the Church to dissatisfaction with the present state of affairs, dissatisfaction being the first element of real progress. The existing condition of things was simply intolerable.

"Parents must teach their children," he said, "the holy relation of matrimony. They must be taught the holiness of parentage, the prime reason for the marriage relation."

The ancient words of the prayer book declaring this to be the principal reason for the marriage relation had been omitted in modern times because of a false modesty.

"It is not with a sham modesty," he said, "the shutting of our eyes and ears to such expressions, that brings true modesty. The youths and maidens should be taught that a proper reason for entering upon the married state is the lawful continuation of the human race; that children, instead of being a nuisance to be avoided so their pleasure might not be interfered with, are a blessing to be prayed for.

"God give us grace to see this vision of the ideal, to approximate it, to see an improvement in the present condition of affairs," prayed the Bishop, in ending.

Dr. Manning announced that Bishop Doane, of Albany, one of the foremost opponents of divorce in the Church, had promised to be present and close the meeting, but had been unavoidably delayed.

In the sanctuary were several prominent clergymen, including the Right Rev. William H. Moreland, D. D., missionary Bishop of Sacramento. Despite the inclement weather, the church was filled.

LAYMEN MUST MAKE LAWS.

Rector Says Church Can Lessen Divorce by Education.

The Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-ave. and Tenth-st., preached last night on the marriage laws of the Church. He said they are obligatory in a twofold degree. He insisted on legislation by laymen, instead of at the hands of the Church, and declared legislation should be of sufficient spiritual influence. He continued:

Some of the churches seek to prevent the remarriage of divorced persons, and much can be done in that respect, for the minister is given power by the State to marry, but no other civil power is conferred on him. If the Episcopal Church had the hand in shaping marriages it could not make it better than it is to-day.

Mr. Grant said the situation to-day in Italy is so bad that the authorities are trying to purge the laws that now exist. There are 154 counts in the Roman Catholic Church on which marriages can be annulled, he said. This he called un-American and unreasonable.

In closing he said:

The Church is trying to guard the back door of domestic happiness. I would guard the front door, for I am more interested in that door, for by that door you guard the source of domestic happiness. The Church can do more to guard and ennoble marriage than any other institution, and I would begin this work in the Sunday school by teaching lessons derived from the life of to-day, and deal with modern things. The Church does nothing to help children in the moral crisis through which they pass. Follow the children to the home and see that they are not thrust in the saloons and dance halls. Follow them to the workshops and help them along the road that leads to the altar. The problem must be solved, and we should be employed in looking to the years that precede matrimony. With that problem solved, matrimony will be as it should be, and never should be changed.

DR. SCHULMAN TO ZANGWILL.

Rabbi Intimates That Author Has Libelled Jewish Race.

In his sermon in Temple Beth-El, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, in a sermon on "Jewish Consciousness," replied to Israel Zangwill. He said the author had "libelled," unintentionally, perhaps, the Jewish race. Dr. Schulman said:

An illustration of the dangerous errors into which one may fall with respect to the meaning of Jewish consciousness, we have recently read in what must have appeared a shocking and paradoxical statement upon the Jewish question, given by one who would be the brilliant advocate and savior of the Jew.

Dr. Schulman then quoted from an interview by Mr. Zangwill, in which the latter said that anti-Semitism was growing, and in which he characterized the Jews as clannish and "standoffish," declaring that the race had got only what it deserved. The rabbi continued as follows:

This, of course, will shock every Jew who reads it. It contains in a short paragraph a compact statement of all the accusations that were ever made against the Jew by the most violent anti-Semite. I do not believe the Jew has been so clannish and standoffish. Whenever given an opportunity during the last one hundred years, he has shown great capacity for assimilating the culture, the manners, the life, both what is worst and what is best, in the modern world. And so in the past ages the Jew has not lived exclusively, as this would imply, in the shell of his national tradition. It is true he maintains his individuality. It is true Jewish consciousness, really vital Jewish consciousness, shrinks instinctively from intermarriage. But this is not from any feeling of superiority in the Jewish blood or because of any narrow, barbaric race exclusiveness. It is well known that before the councils of the Church saw fit to legislate against intermarriage between Jew and Christian there was a natural movement, as there could not but be, of approach between the Jew and other races, which occasionally resulted in intermarriage.

What the synagogue refuses to concede is intermarriage, without conversion, of the non-Jewish party to the religion of Israel. It is a mistake to interpret condemnation of intermarriage as a conscious desire to maintain national integrity; it is the natural instinct of defence of the Jewish Church. We cannot witness to God, who is the God of our fathers, with disunited families. The unity of the social organism is not the individual, but the family, and that unity can be maintained in its strength only by harmony in religious conviction.

Mr. Zangwill (unintentionally, perhaps) libels the Jewish Church if he means to imply that it has taught the Jew to have a horror, because of race antipathies, of marriage with the Gentile. What the Jewish Church desires is to maintain the unity of the home, and, at the same time recognizing what a minority in numbers Israel is, the integrity of the Jewish Church. If both contracting parties to a mixed marriage have strong personal convictions in religion, they are laying up a large amount of future heartaches for themselves. If, on the other hand, their religious sentiment is not so pronounced and individually distinct, is somewhat lukewarm, for the moment is carried, as it were, and sheltered under religion as a great social institution come down from the past, then we say every mixed marriage is a treachery to Israel's ideals, for it implies the possibility of undermining them in the home, because of the hostility or indifference to them on the part of one of the two cherubim, who, as father and mother, are to hover over the sanctuary of a human soul intrusted to them for teaching and guidance.

HOME NEWS.

The Ohio Society will meet at its rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria at 8 o'clock this evening. The nominating committee will make report as to the officers to be presented for election on November 29, 1904. Several new members will be elected.

On Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock George Donaldson, who has travelled in Japan, will lecture at the Automobile Club on "The Yankees of the East," illustrated with lantern slides. Supper will be served at 10:30 o'clock. The annual meeting of the club takes place on Monday evening, November 21.

DIFFER FROM DR. POTTER.

Drs. Grosvenor and Stires Do Not Think Chapels Foster Caste.

Apparently few Episcopal clergymen in his diocese are disposed to share in their entirety the views expressed by Bishop Potter in his letter to the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks relative to the maintenance by parish churches of separate East Side chapels. Dr. Parks, who is rector of Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-first-st., had decided to close permanently Calvary Chapel, in East Twenty-third-st., where for many years work had been carried on among the East Side poor.

The need of retrenchment and the shrinkage of the chapel's actual parishioners by the general movement uptown were among the reasons assigned for the decision of the vestry of the parish to close the chapel. Before making arrangements for the closing, however, Dr. Parks wrote to Bishop Potter for advice.

In his reply, after indorsing heartily the proposed action, Bishop Potter said:

My convictions as to the relative value of chapels and work apart from a parish church have not differed since I preached a sermon at the consecration of Grace Chapel, in East Fourteenth-st., about 1874. I refer to it because I believe that Grace Church, when it built Grace Chapel in 1845, really initiated the policy of chapels which has so widely prevailed since then.

But it was a vicious policy, and had in it the essential fallacy of the spirit of caste. Our Roman brethren know, in such matters, better than we. . . . They have services for different classes of people at different hours, but they are all in the same church.

Such opinions as were expressed yesterday were largely in favor of the continuance of chapels. Although it was conceded that in certain cases financial reasons or the stranding high and dry of chapels in the general march uptown might justify such closures, it was declared that many chapels were of incalculable service, and that properly conducted there was no danger whatsoever of fostering any false spirit of caste.

Far from reading in Dr. Parks's action and the form of Bishop Potter's approval the beginning of the end of mission chapels, the Rev. Dr. William M. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, was heartily in favor of the system. "Our own chapel at Thirty-first-st. and Second-ave.," Dr. Grosvenor told a Tribune reporter, "has been in existence since 1858, and to-day it has a larger congregation than ever before. We are even looking forward to our new chapel, built at a cost of $200,000 by Edward Severin Clark (Bishop Potter's stepson). Bishop Potter is to consecrate this on December 7."

Dr. Grosvenor admitted, however, that every case must be decided on its individual merits. "It is useless to attempt to generalize on matters of this kind," he said. "Of course, I can understand that a question of retrenchment may well justify such action. Then, again, in the course of years a congregation may have changed, and a chapel established downtown be left so stranded among a lot of warehouses as no longer usefully to subserve its original purpose."

"Do you believe," asked the reporter, "that the policy of these chapels tends to foster an undesirable spirit of caste?"

"Indeed, I don't think so," was Dr. Grosvenor's reply. "I believe the worshippers fully understand that there is no such intention. Those who have attended our chapel in Second-ave., for instance, have no wish or desire to travel to Madison-ave. to worship.

"I think this idea of chapels must have been started by old Trinity Parish, with its many chapels, Grace Church coming second. If you will visit along the East Side you will see the good work that is being done. Personally, other things being equal, I am heartily in favor of the continuance of the chapels."

Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's, was equally emphatic. "Our chapel in East Fifty-ninth-st., between First and Second aves.," he said, "was established about thirty years ago, and is increasing in strength and usefulness at an enormous rate every year. Every week we have a thousand communicants and a Sunday school of fifteen hundred. Our staff includes two clergymen, three deaconesses, two trained nurses, a physician and an athletic instructor, who are kept busy day and night."

Asked whether he thought the chapel tended to foster invidious caste distinctions, Dr. Stires said:

"It need not do so. It all depends on the spirit in which it is conducted. Above all, there must be no spirit of patronage, but one of thorough sympathy. One-half of our teachers were once pupils. Our vested choir is composed of our own people. There is no fear of a caste spirit when so much is done by the people themselves."

DR. POTTER ON TRUST EVIL

In Replying to Queries He Defends Subway Tavern.

Bishop Potter addressed the People's Institute last night at Cooper Union on "The Form and the Fact." In his introductory remarks, Charles Sprague Smith said that if it had not been for a mass meeting called by the Institute some years ago the subway would now in all probability be the permanent property of the Metropolitan system. He introduced the Bishop as one whom they in the institute were accustomed to regard as "the people's Bishop of New-York City."

The central theme of the Bishop's address was that mere forms of government are not enough to insure national wellbeing, and that the one great essential is the spirit in which these forms are administered—in other words, "the fact." He said:

The great mischief of those industrial combinations which are such a prominent characteristic of modern life is that they tend to remove the man who works further and further away from the man for whom he works. The task of the one becomes more purely mechanical, and the manner of the other more imperious. Recently in Boston the conductor of a trolley car jostled against my hat, and said to me: "I beg your pardon, sir." I asked him if he would not get off the car and let me have his photograph taken. (Laughter.) He no doubt thought I was insane, and I explained that I had lived for forty years in New-York, and I could not recall an instance in which a conductor had begged any one's pardon. And yet it is just such little things which are incomparably the greatest things in life.

And that brings me to a phase of my subject which is appropriate to the first Sunday after election. The mechanism of a great republic will not run itself. I recently had occasion to talk to a young man in charge of a signal station on a great railway near New-York. He was entirely civil to me, but I was especially interested in observing that he never took his eye off the signals, nor his hands off the levers, nor his mind off his task. When I travel, I am accustomed at times, to rebuke railway officials who are unnecessarily brusk. One one occasion recently my daughter asked me not to make such a row about a particular matter. I said to her: "I am not complaining on account of you, but out of regard for that poor woman who is coming around the corner with a baby in her arms." (Applause.)

We cannot have the privileges of a republic without its responsibilities. With our present drift toward the perfection of organization, and the submerging of the individual, we must look to the man behind the ballot for safety. The most tremendous moral revolution that ever entered the world was brought by a man who was profoundly indifferent to organization. The one thought I would wish to leave with you is to emphasize the august sense of responsibility. Goodnight.

The bishop was not through, however, for he was subjected to the usual fire of questions from the audience. Three of these inquisitors sought information relative to the Subway Tavern. One asked whether the chief cause of domestic misery was not resorts of which the Subway Tavern was a type. To this the bishop replied:

The question which my friend has propounded goes a great way back of that which he has actually propounded. In Copenhagen there is a place called the Tivoli Garden, which appears to have solved the problem of affording public refreshment without injurious features. Whether such a scheme is practicable in this country remains to be seen. I believe it is practicable.

Another man wanted to know if the ballot should not be used to stamp out the evils resulting from drink. The Bishop was applauded heartily when he declared: "I don't believe that prohibition has ever produced anything but hypocrisy." To the suggestion that the church and the state would work together in solving the matter he said merely, "I don't believe in a union of church and state."

Another questioner wished to know if the churches might not make good in some degree for their exemption from taxation by their use as polling places, instead of the dingy little shops now generally used. The audience was highly amused by the dexterity with which the Bishop answered this query. He said:

"If the polls were to be brought to my church I should be strongly disposed to endeavor to see to it that you should cast my kind of a ballot. (Laughter.) I don't think the scheme would work."

An elderly, lean-faced man, who has for years been a Cooper Union "regular," said in broken English: "Mr. Potter, it is generally accepted that the voice of the people is the voice of God. Do you not think there was some misrepresentation of that voice in the election last week and that it was the voice of subsidized newspapers which prevailed?"

"I don't accept the truth of your aphorism—and you don't accept it, either," replied the Bishop.

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NOTES OF THE STAGE.

A Performance This Week of Yeats Plays.

Miss Margaret Wycherly will present three of W. B. Yeats's plays at the Carnegie Lyceum on the afternoon of November 19, for the benefit of the Wellesley Alumnæ Association of this city. The three plays chosen are "The Hour Glass," "The Land of Heart's Desire" and "Cathleen Ni Hoolihan." While none of these plays are new here, none of them have been seen so frequently that they are more than speaking acquaintances. "The Hour Glass," in fact, has been shown only once, at the Garrick Theatre last spring, in circumstances not the most favorable. It is modelled on the old morality plays, and discloses many quaint conceits of verbal imagery and poetic vision. Miss Wycherly will be supported by P. J. Kelly, from Mr. Yeats's Dublin company; Charles Andrews, late with Miss Allen's forces; Miss Carolyn Levitt-Jones, of the "Everyman" company last season, and others.

Miss Wycherly will take this company to Wellesley College after her New-York performance, and then she will open at Chickering Hall, Boston, a series of regular public performances of the Irish drama. Later their plays will be presented in Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco, and will be brought to the city again in the winter. Mr. Yeats is now at work on a new play for her, called "Dierdree." Miss Wycherly yesterday received a dispatch from Mr. Yeats saying that she is to have the American rights of all the plays which will be produced this season by the Irish National Theatre. "This," she says, "means the establishment of the Irish drama in this country."

Harrison Grey Fiske, the manager of the Manhattan Theatre, has recovered from his long siege with typhoid fever, and last Saturday afternoon ventured out to the theatre. He sat through his wife's performance of Becky Sharp, seeing the present revival for the first time.

In a recent interview Israel Zangwill contended that it was impossible for a dramatic author to be represented properly by his work unless he was personally concerned in the presentation of his play. In support of this theory Mr. Zangwill will take entire charge of the rehearsals of his one-act play, "Six Persons," in which Miss Isabelle Irving will make her vaudeville debut on November 31 at Proctor's Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue theatres. Miss Irving will have the support of Wilfred North and others, and duplicates of scenery are now being painted in the Proctor studios. In conversation the other day Mr. Zangwill remarked that he found in vaudeville as it is now constituted a field worthy of serious attention. It is to be hoped that he takes it more seriously than he did the "legitimate" stage when he wrote "The Serio-Comic Governess."

The managers of "The Baroness Fiddlesticks," which comes to the Casino Theatre next Monday evening, say it is their intention to offer a prize of $25 for the best joke adaptable to stage purposes that is sent to them. It has been noted by collectors for some time that the price of antiques is steadily rising.

Legrand Howland, the American composer of the grand opera "Nito," given in Paris, Aix-les-Bains and Monte Carlo in 1898, and "Sarrona," produced in Belgium in 1902, will begin a series of afternoon musicals in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf next Tuesday afternoon. He will then introduce selections from a new opera, "L'Esclare," which will be sung here for the first time next January, at the Carnegie Lyceum.

"A China Doll" company will have possession of the Majestic Theatre for rehearsals all this week. The production is practically ready at present for public performances, but, owing to the numerous new plays announced for this week, it was deemed wisest to defer the initial performance to Saturday night. The first dress rehearsal will be given on Wednesday night, and on Thursday and Friday nights full performances will be given with only the management as the audience. Miss Adele Rafter, who was with the Bostonians for several seasons and with "Bluebeard" two years ago, has been engaged to play the part of "Cerise," a Parisian milliner, who has been imported to China as governess in the family of a great mandarin. The sale of seats opens this morning.

The coming minstrel show of E Company of the 71st Regiment will be held in the armory hall, which is the former Lenox Lyceum, Fifty-ninth-st. and Madison-ave., on the night of December 3. The show is to be given to add to the funds being raised to furnish the company room in the new armory at Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave.

HARPER BONDS DIVIDEND.

Harper & Bros., publishers, in Franklin Square, announce that the fourth annual dividend of 1 per cent on the income bonds of the company will be payable on and after December 14. The transfer books, of the registered bonds, will close at 3 p. m. on December 9, and reopen at 10 a. m. on December 15, by order of the board of directors. F. A. Duneka is secretary, and F. T. Leigh treasurer.

LAST WEEK OF RUG SALE.

This will be the last week of the Oriental rug sale at the Liberty Street Art Galleries. The auctioneer is Robert McCann. The sale will begin daily at 2:30 p. m.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Allman & Putnam Company, Massillon, Ohio; G. Mellon, drygoods, notions, etc. Park Avenue.

Anderson Bros. Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; W. B. Anderson, drygoods and upholstery goods, No. 60 Lispenard-st., Victoria.

William Barr Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; Miss McNamara, art novelties, zephyrs, etc., No. 621 Broadway, Albert; S. S. Kerr, carpets, etc., No. 621 Broadway, Cumberland.

D. C. Beggs & Co., Columbus, Ohio; D. C. Beggs and H. S. Beggs, carpets, Imperial.

Binghamton Overall Company, Binghamton; R. B. Freeman, cotton piece goods, St. Denis.

Bowland, Morehouse & Martens Company, Columbus; William Robbins, linings, No. 377 Broadway, Hotel Astor.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver; W. A. Francis, clothing, No. 56 Worth-st., Cumberland.

Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis; J. B. Mosher, silks, No. 4 Washington Place, Cumberland.

Denholm & McKay Co., Worcester; E. A. Brown, carpets, No. 2 Walker-st., Vendome.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse; J. Murphy, notions, fancy goods, etc., No. 31 Union Square, Victoria; J. S. Hand, upholstery goods, No. 31 Union Square, Vendome.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago; E. Stein, piece goods, Imperial.

E. W. Edwards & Son, Troy; Miss M. O'Malley, women's wear; Miss H. Markstone, cloaks; Miss E. O'Malley, cloaks and suits, St. Denis; F. B. Persse, carpets, Albert; Miss A. M. Smith, notions, fancy goods, etc., Spalding.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; W. B. Moore, remnants and jobs, No. 258 Church-st., Navarre.

Everett, Ridley & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; R. B. Ridley and R. H. White, No. 72 Leonard-st., Imperial.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; F. Ames, carpets, No. 104 Worth-st.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul; F. A. Norway, carpets, rugs, etc., No. 31 Union Square, St. Denis.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul; C. J. Potts, white goods, linens and shawls, No. 51 Leonard-st., Spalding.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. L. Berry, carpets, No. 2 Walker-st., Vendome.

S. Forman, Waterbury, Conn., clothing, Albert.

Robert Fraser, Utica, N. Y.; J. T. McDermott, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods, fancy goods, etc., Albert.

I. Goldsmith & Bro., Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, waists, etc., No. 458 Broadway, Herald Square.

Albert Graff & Co., Philadelphia; A. Graff, carpets, Hotel Astor.

Gross, Strauss & Co., Worcester, Mass.; J. P. Strauss, drygoods, Normandie.

Hanke Brothers, Cincinnati; A. Hanke, dress goods, silks, hosiery, etc., Belvedere.

Joseph Horne Company, Pittsburg; J. R. McMullen, candy, No. 45 Lispenard-st., St. Denis.

J. L. Hudson Company, Detroit; C. Symington, upholstery goods, No. 113 Bleecker-st., Netherland.

E. P. Hunt & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, and W. Brusie, representing, York.

A. S. & T. Hunter, Utica; C. A. Vencil, cloaks and suits, No. 55 White-st., Herald Square.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston; C. A. Laubham, carpets, No. 8 Greene-st., Imperial.

Charles A. Kaufman Company, New-Orleans; A. J. Kaufman, millinery and toys, No. 258 Church-st., Marlborough.

Keely Company Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. O'Donnelly, drygoods, cloaks, etc., and H. T. Craft, carpets, No. 486 Broadway, Seville.

Kohner & Co., Baltimore; J. A. Kohner, drygoods and notions, Imperial.

Krause-Butler-Benham Company, Columbus; G. E. Krause, carpets, Westminster.

J. F. Krings, Chicago, millinery, hats, Hoffman.

A. Lisner, Washington; Miss K. Clanchey, cloaks, suits, infants' wear, etc., Normandie.

Lit Brothers, Philadelphia; M. Heller, upholstery goods, and A. Lyon, men's furnishing goods, No. 685 Broadway, Hotel Astor.

John H. Long & Co., Philadelphia; E. H. Long, dress goods, linings, etc., Hotel Astor.

Mann & Anker, Albany; F. L. Anker, drygoods and notions, Cadillac.

McConnell & Christopher, Atlanta, Ga.; S. E. McConnell, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, St. Denis.

When soft snowflakes fly and you want your feet dry—"Dry Foot" is the shoe.

Waterproofed through and through, and a good looker too; it's a good thing to try.

$5. Guaranteed.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, cor. Warren, opposite City Hall.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

We fill orders by mail.

The Turf.

QUEENS COUNTY JOCKEY CLUB
AQUEDUCT, L. I.
To-day—Babylon Handicap
and 5 other races, beginning at 2 P. M.
MUSIC BY LANDER.
Trains leave foot of East 34th-st., at 10.50 A. M., 12.20, 12.40, 1, 1.20 and 1.50 P. M., and from Flatbush-ave. at 11.02 A. M., 12.40, 1, 1.20 and 1.51 P. M.

H. A. Meldrum Company, Buffalo; M. Carey, representative, No. 45 Lispenard-st., Hotel Astor.

Myers Drygoods Company, Morristown, Tenn.; W. S. Myers, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, St. George.

B. Nugent & Bro. Drygoods Company, St. Louis; J. J. Barry, upholstery goods, rugs, etc., and C. A. Meyer, representative, No. 106 Grand-st., Herald Square.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Company, Omaha; C. M. Wilhelm and Frank Wilhelm, carpets, Holland.

F. H. Palmer, Syracuse, millinery, St. Denis.

Pardridge & Blackwell, Detroit; L. N. Jordan, sporting goods, No. 458 Broadway, New-Amsterdam.

Pettis Drygoods Company, Indianapolis; F. L. Pettis, drygoods, No. 2 Walker-st., Navarre.

J. D. Plaut & Bro., Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plaut, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, Marlborough.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, drygoods, No. 55 White-st.

M. Rich & Bros. Company, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Rich, drygoods, No. 415 Broadway, Woodward.

Root & McBride Company, Cleveland; F. A. McReynolds, carpets, No. 72 Leonard-st., Victoria.

Ruben & Marble, Chicago; A. G. Dickerson, drygoods, Earlington.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; N. F. Allen, representative, No. 75 Spring-st., Murray Hill.

Saginaw Drygoods and Carpet Company, Saginaw, Mich.; A. F. Fuchs, carpets, Marlborough.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Drygoods Company, St. Louis; W. E. Kilburn, upholstery goods, No. 874 Broadway, Hoffman.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston; C. A. Wood, rugs, No. 31 Union Square, Victoria.

Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis; R. Schmitz, woollen piece goods, No. 61 Worth-st., Imperial.

A. Shuman & Co., Boston; E. A. Shuman, representative, Imperial.

Sisson Brothers-Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. Coots, carpets, and Miss D. Finley, white goods, embroidery and handkerchiefs, Cadillac.

Smith & Murray, Springfield; Alexander Leith, cloaks and suits, No. 55 White-st.

Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; I. Spear, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, Marlboro.

Sterling, Welch & Co., Cleveland; R. F. Goulder, upholstery goods, Victoria.

Charles A. Stevens & Bro., Chicago; J. B. Mortimer, laces, handkerchiefs and ladies' neckwear, and J. F. Granten, representing No. 487 Broadway, Navarre.

S. B. Stinson, Philadelphia, carpets, Albemarle.

Herman Straus & Sons Company, Louisville; W. Newburger furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, etc., No. 395 Broadway, Navarre.

Sweney Company, Buffalo; C. H. Peck, carpets, No. 45 Lispenard-st., and H. Hunter, blankets, flannels and wash goods, Normandie.

Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City; J. J. Swofford, domestic prints and ginghams, No. 51 Leonard-st., Cumberland.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics and flannels, and G. B. Williams, hosiery and underwear, No. 51 Leonard-st.

E. B. Thirkield & Son Company, Franklin, Ohio; E. M. Thirkield, drygoods, notions and furnishing goods, Victoria.

Weill, Raphael & Co., San Francisco; J. Greenbaum, corsets and muslin underwear, No. 43 Leonard-st., Netherland.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 6:45 | Sunset 4:45 | Moon sets 11:25 | Moon's age 7

HIGH WATER.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 12:25 | Gov Island 12:53 | Hell Gate 2:46
P.M.—Sandy Hook 12:36 | Gov Island 1:04 | Hell Gate 2:57

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
*Hamburg	Hamburg, November 3	Hamb-Am
*Tjomo	Campeche, November 6	Ward
Rabenfels	Algiers, October 26	Hansa
Hawaiian	Coronel, October 5	Am-Hawaii
Hughenden	Iquique, September 22	West Coast
Colorado	Hull, October 29	Wilson
Ocean	Rotterdam, October 30	Vogemann
Menominee	London, November 3	Atlan Trans
*Antilla	Nassau, November 10	Bahama
*Zulia	Ponce, November 9	Red D
*Mexico	Havana, November 11	Ward
El Norte	Galveston, November 8	Morgan
Oscar II	Copenhagen, November 2	Scand-Am
Vaderland	Antwerp, November 5	Red Star
Ryndam	Rotterdam, November 5	Holland-Am
Athol	Gibraltar, November 2	Booth
Comus	New-Orleans, November 9	Morgan
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.		
*K. W. der Grosse	Bremen, November 8	N G Lloyd
Numidian	Glasgow, November 5	Allan-State
Victorian	Liverpool, November 5	White Star
Fricka	Bordeaux, November 1	Barber
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.		
*Majestic	Liverpool, November 9	White Star
*Advance	Colon, November 9	Panama
Hohenzollern	Gibraltar, November 7	N G Lloyd
Nueces	Galveston, November 9	Mallory
El Cid	Galveston, November 10	Morgan
Pretoria	Hamburg, November 5	Hamb-Am
Cassell	Bremen, November 5	N G Lloyd
Prinz Adelbert	Naples, November 1	Hamb-Am
Frankfurt	Bremen, November 3	N G Lloyd
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17.		
*City of Washington	Colon, November 10	Panama
*Adirondack	Hayti, November 12	Atlas
Gallia	Almeria, November 3	Fabre
Kansas City	Swansea, November 3	Bristol
Grenada	Grenada, November 9	Trinidad

*Brings mail.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Spithead	River Plate	Houston	——	9:00 a m
Hamilton	Norfolk	Old Dominian	——	3:00 p m
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15.				
Bremen	Bremen	N G Lloyd	——	12:00 m
Phœnicia	Naples	Hamb-Amer	——	11:00 a m
Pannonia	Trieste	Cunard	——	12:00 m
Peconic	Flume	N Y & Medit	——	12:00 m
Peninsular	Oporoto	Portuguese	——	12:00 m
Bovic	Liverpool	White Star	——	11:00 a m
Indrapura	Kobe	Japan	——	11:00 a m
Corfe Castle	Delagoa Bay	Am & Af	——	9:00 a m
Boniface	Manaos	Booth	——	9:00 a m
Comanche	Jacksonville	Clyde	——	3:00 p m
Monroe	Norfolk	Old Dominion	——	3:00 p m
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16.				
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Holland-Am	7:30 a m	10:00 a m
Verona	Hayti	Atlas	9:30 a m	12:00 m
Oceanic	Liverpool	White Star	8:30 a m	12:00 m
Prinzess Irene	Naples	N G Lloyd	8:30 a m	11:00 a m
Martello	Hull	Wilson	——	
Concho	Galveston	Mallory	——	3:00 p m
Proteus	New-Orleans	So Pacific	——	12:00 m
Princess Anne	Norfolk	Old Dominion	——	3:00 p m
Comus	New-Orleans	Morgan	——	12:00 m

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New-York, Sunday, Nov. 13, 1904.

Steamer Island (Dan), Holm, Copenhagen October 26, Christiania 27 and Christiansand 28, to the Scandinavian-American Line, with passengers and mdse. Anchored in the Lower Bay at 5:40 p m.

Steamer Vincenzo Florio (Ital), Dodero, Genoa October 25, Naples 27 and St Michaels November 3, to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co, with 32 cabin and 549 steerage passengers and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 a m.

Steamer Prinzess Irene (Ger), Dannemann, Genoa October 30, Naples November 1 and Gibraltar 4, to Oelrichs & Co, with 266 cabin and 631 steerage passengers and mdse. Arrived at the Bar at 8:35 a m.

Steamer Cearense (Br), Couch, Para November 1 and Barbados 6, to the Booth Steamship Company, Limited, with passengers and mdse. Anchored in the Lower Bay at 5:40 p m.

Steamer Rauma (Nor), Mortensen, Sydney, B C, November 9, to the Tweedie Trading Company, in ballast. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 a m.

Steamer Monroe, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, to the Old Dominion Steamship Company, with passengers and mdse. Passed in Quarantine at 1:54 p m.

Steamer Maverick, Godfrey, Boston November 12, with barge Standard Oil Company, No 56, to the Standard Oil Company. Passed in Sandy Hook at 8:20 p m.

Steamer Larimer, Johnson, Port Arthur, Tex, November 5. Passed in Quarantine at 3 p m.

Sandy Hook, N J, Nov 13, 9:30 p m—Wind north, a gale; snowing; thick off shore.

SAILED.

Steamers Bellaggio (Ger), for Rio Janeiro, Santos, etc; Solveig (Nor), Baltimore; King Frederick (Br), Norfolk; Cape Breton (Br), Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, etc; St Andrew (Br), Antwerp via Deptford; Gerty (Aust), Naples, Venice and Trieste; Olinda (Cuban), Cardenas, Matanzas, etc.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Queenstown, Nov 13, 10 a m—Sailed, steamer Umbria (Br), Stephens, from Liverpool for New-York.

Glasgow, Nov 12—Sailed, steamer Furnessia (Br), Young, New-York via Moville (and sailed from latter port 13th).

Dover, Nov 13, 4:50 p m—Sailed, steamer Graf Waldersee (Ger), Krech, from Hamburg for New-York via Boulogne.

Naples, Nov 12—Sailed, steamer Republic (Br), McAuley, from Genoa and Palermo for New-York.

Gibraltar, Nov 13—Arrived, steamer Cretic (Br), Scalby, New-York for Naples (and proceeded).

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, 40th St. & B'way. Eve., 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.
JOHN DREW THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Eves. at 8:10. Mat. Saturday.
EDNA MAY THE SCHOOL GIRL.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. TO-NIGHT at 7:45. Matinee Saturday, 1:45.
E. H. SOTHERN—JULIA MARLOWE
THIS WEEK ONLY.
HAMLET
Mr. Sothern as Hamlet. Miss Marlowe as Ophelia. Week of Nov. 21—Repertoire, to be announced. SEAT SALE THURSDAY, 9 A. M.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., near Broadway. THEATRE CLOSED TO-NIGHT.
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING,
ETHEL BARRYMORE
in THOMAS RACEWARD'S PLAY. SUNDAY

CRITERION THEATRE. 44th St. & B'way. THEATRE CLOSED MON. & TUES.
WEDNESDAY EVENING FIRST TIME,
FAY DAVIS
in a new comedy by R. C. Carton,
THE RICH MRS. REPTON
Box office open for Sale of Seats.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Eves., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
HENRY MILLER IN JOSEPH ENTANGLED.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., near B'way. Eves., 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH.
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

LYCEUM B'way & 45th St. At 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:30,
CHARLES WYNDHAM
MARY MOORE
and THEIR LONDON COMPANY.
THIS & NEXT WEEK,
DAVID GARRICK
EXTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
WEEK NOV. 21—MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. At 8:15 sharp. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK. THE CINGALEE.
NOV. 21—MISS NANCE O'NEILL in Repertoire.

HORSE SHOW.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
NOVEMBER 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF HORSES
MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14.
SHOW OPENS AT 9 A. M.
Judging Harness Horses, Roadsters, Saddle Horses, Four-in-Hands, Tandems, Hunters' Ponies and Thoroughbreds.
CONCERTS BY LANDER.
The Seats in the Two Upper Galleries Are Not Reserved.

PRINCESS B'way, near 29th. Tel.—6570—38. TO-NIGHT
AMELIA BINGHAM
in Clyde Fitch's THE CLIMBERS.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK
F. C. Whitney's Musical Cocktail, PIFF, PAFF, POUF!

LYRIC 42d st., west of Broadway. Telephone 6570—38.
Rejane To-night & To-morrow at 8:20, "La Robe Rouge"; Wed. & Thurs., "L'Hirondelle"; Fri. & Sat., with Matinee Sat., "La Parisienne" & "Incognito."

Mr. LOUDON G. CHARLTON Announces
CARNEGIE HALL THURSDAY AFT., NOVEMBER 17.
MME. JOHANNA GADSKI MR. DAVID BISPHAM
First Presentation Grace Wassall's SHAKESPEARE CYCLE.
Tckts. 50c. to $2. Boxes $12, $15. Box office, Ditson's, Tyson's.

MENDELSSOHN HALL THIS AFT. AT 3. also NOV. 19 at 3.
M. VLADIMIR DE PACHMANN 2 PIANO RECITALS.
Tickets $1, $1.50, at Ditson's. Baldwin Pianos Used.

NEW AMSTERDAM. Opening To-night, 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat'y. HUMPTY DUMPTY

LIBERTY, West 42nd St. To-night at 8:20. GEO. M. COHAN in his latest success, "Little Johnny Jones." Regular Mat. Saturday.

NEW YORK Broadway, 44-45th sts. LAST WEEK.
Prices, 1.00, 2.00 and 3.00. Evenings at 7:15.
Mr. Henry W. Savage offers English Production of
PARSIFAL
MATINEES (Wednesday and To-day) at 11.
Next Monday Seats Thursday WOODLAND By Pixley & Luders.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d St. Evgs at 8. Matinee Saturday at 2.
MRS. FISKE
LAST 3 TIMES, BECKY SHARP | BEGINNING THURS., HEDDA GABLER
TO-DAY, 2:30 P. M., DOLMETSCH CONCERT.

WEBER MUSIC HALL, B'way & 29 st. MAT. TO-MORROW, POP. PRICES.
WEBER & ZIEGFELD All Star Company.

CARNEGIE HALL To-night at 8:15. MILITARY NIGHT.
POSITIVELY LAST CONCERT.
GRENADIER GUARDS BAND
Tickets 50c. to $1.50, at Box office, Agencies, Hotels.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
First Concert, Tues. Evg., Nov. 15, at 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisted by Mr. WALTER DAMROSCH.
Res. Seats, $1.50, at Ditson's, 867 B'way.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, November 17th, at 8.15.
RUDOLF FRIML,
THE GREAT BOHEMIAN PIANIST, AND NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR.........WALTER DAMROSCH
Seats at Box Office and Ditson's, 867 Broadway.
PRICES 50c. TO $1.50.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season, 1904-1905.
OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21.
SALE OF SEATS BEGINS
Thursday, November 17th, at 9 A. M.
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR THE PARSIFAL PERFORMANCES.
5 Evenings: Thursdays, Nov. 24, Dec. 1, 8, 15, 22. Only 2 Matinees: Mondays, Dec. 26 (Xmas), Jan. 2nd (New Year).
WEBER PIANO USED.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Tues., Wed., Thurs. and Sat. Ev'gs. Mr. HARRY WALDEN in "ALT HEIDELBERG"; Fri., "Minna von Barnhelm."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evenings 8:15. Matinee Saturday. THE SORCERESS. MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL AS "ZORAYA."

CIRCLE B'way and 60th. Mat. Daily, 25c. EUGENE COWLES, Frederick Bond & Co., Rice & Cohen, Klein, Ott Bros. & Nickerson, Stuart Barnes, Meredith Sisters, others.

BIJOU B'way & 30th st. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:20.
MAY IRWIN —IN— MRS. BLACK IS BACK.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Place.
THE WIZARD OF OZ
With MONTGOMERY & STONE.
Prices: 25, 50, 75, 1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

WALLACK'S. Evs., 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. THE SHO-GUN By Geo. Ade and Gustav Luders.

GARDEN, 27th & Mad. Av. Ev. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Geo. Ade's New American Comedy—THE COLLEGE WIDOW

MAJESTIC Seats now on sale. NEXT SAT'Y NIGHT "A CHINA DOLL" SUNDAY NIGHT—VICTOR HERBERT'S ORCHESTRA.

BROADWAY 41 St. B'y. SCHUMANN-HEINK in Love's Lottery. Last Week. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
MME. MON., NOV. 21. Seat sale Thursday. FRITZI SCHEFF in "THE TWO ROSES."

BELASCO THEATRE. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2—3d Month.
WARFIELD in the New Comedy Drama THE MUSIC MASTER.

AMERICAN DAVID HIGGINS, "HIS LAST DOLLAR." Mat. Wed. 25 & 50c. To-night—JOCKEY NIGHT.

WEST END Eugenie BLAIR in PINERO'S Powerful Drama, "IRIS."

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA, 42 st., 7 av. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50c. Entirely New VAUDEVILLE BILL Each Week.

14TH ST. THEATRE. At 6th Ave. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
ANDREW MACK in THE WAY TO KENMARE. All New Songs.