Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—'Way Down East.
ALHAMBRA—2—8—Vaudeville.
BELASCO—8—Adrea.
BIJOU—8:15—The Music Master.
BROADWAY—8:15—The Pearl and the Pumpkin.
COLONIAL—2—8—Vaudeville.
CONEY ISLAND—Dreamland—Luna Park—Mardi Gras.
CRITERION—8:20—Her Great Match.
DALY'S—8:15—The Catch of the Season.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax.
EMPIRE—8:20—De Lancey.
GARDEN—2—8:20—The Bad Samaritan.
GARRICK—8:15—Candida.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Virginian.
HERALD SQUARE—8:15—The Rollicking Girl.
HIPPODROME—Day and Evening—A Yankee Circus on Mars and The Raiders.
HUDSON—8:20—Man and Superman.
KNICKERBOCKER—8:15—Miss Dolly Dollars.
LEW FIELDS'—8:15—It Happened in Nordland.
LIBERTY—8:15—The Rogers Brothers in Ireland.
LYRIC—2—8:15—Fantana.
MADISON SQUARE—2:15—8:15—The Prince Chap.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 12 p. m.—Irish Exposition.
MAJESTIC—2—8:15—The Duke of Duluth.
MANHATTAN—8:15—Mary vs. John.
NEW-AMSTERDAM—8—The Prodigal Son.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—The Ham Tree.
PROCTOR'S—FIFTH AVENUE—The Sporting Duchess—FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—Vaudeville—ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH STREET—The Frisky Mrs. Johnson—TWENTY-THIRD STREET—Vaudeville.
SAVOY—2:15—8:15—Strongheart.
WALLACK'S—2:15—8:20—Easy Dawson.
WEST END—2—8—Wizard of Oz.

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NO LET UP!

THE GROWTH IN TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE STILL CONTINUES.

In the eight months ending August 31, 1905, The New-York Daily and Sunday Tribune printed

660,087 Lines of Advertising
(excluding Tribune advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in eight months of

nearly 2,089 Columns.
(316 lines to a column.)

IN A NUTSHELL

Advertising that grows is the best evidence that such advertising must bring Results.

To get Results use
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—An unconfirmed report from Panama said that General Reyes had proclaimed himself dictator of Colombia on September 8, had imprisoned the Supreme Court, and that there had been sharp fighting in Bogota. —— The North German Lloyd steamer Bremen broke her shaft when two days out from New-York and was towed into Halifax; all on board were reported well. —— One hundred and fifteen out of 7,000 qualified voters have registered at Odessa. —— The Russian imperial yacht anchored off the port of Wiborg; the Czar inspected the new battleship Slava and received Prince John Obolensky, Governor General of Finland. —— The French Minister at Caracas has lodged a protest against the government's action in the case of the cable company. —— Turkey has yielded the first step in regard to rights of American citizens in that country.

DOMESTIC.—The United States Attorney General's office refused the offer of G. W. Beavers, charged with complicity in the postal frauds, to confess and thus obtain a light sentence. —— Robert L. Kidd, one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders, was killed, and his employer, S. Hinman Bird, was severely injured in an automobile accident near Hightstown, N. J. —— State officials in Chicago took action toward recovering land worth $4,000,000 said to have been unlawfully occupied by a steel company.

CITY.—Stocks were weak. —— Justice Gaynor, in a letter to John Brooks Leavitt, declined to allow his name to be used in the mayoralty contest; his decision is not believed to be final. —— Thomas H. McManus defeated George W. Plunkitt in the fight for leadership in the 15th District. —— The Citizens Union asked Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn to be in readiness to accept a possible fusion nomination for Mayor. —— The insurance investigation committee decided on measures for the further probing of the mysterious $100,000 sent to Albany by the New-York Life; Mr. Morton issued a statement giving the facts so far ascertained regarding the Equitable's so-called Turner loans and the $685,000 fund kept in the Mercantile Trust Company. —— Borough President Ahearn revoked the order permitting the opening of 42d-st. for a connection with the Steinway tunnel. —— A can of gasolene exploding at the Grand Central Station caused a panic. —— Joseph Girard, suspected of the murder of Augusta Pfeiffer, was not captured.

THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 69.

RECIPROCITY IN PRACTICE.

The efficacy of our reciprocity treaty with Cuba is shown more clearly with every fresh compilation of Cuban import and export statistics. Recent dispatches from Havana summarize the island's foreign trade for the fiscal year 1904-'05—the fiscal year in Cuba extending, as ours does, from July 1 to June 30. The Bliss-Zaldo convention went into effect in January, 1904, so that the fiscal year from July 1, 1904, to June 30, 1905, offers the first full test of its qualities as a trade stimulant. This test meets, and more than meets, the most sanguine expectations of the advocates of reciprocity. It disposes of the charges uttered so persistently in and out of Congress, when the convention was under consideration, that we were making a worthless trade investment, surrendering everything and getting nothing. After an eighteen months' trial it is apparent that we are making substantial gains in the Cuban market, and that if the treaty remains in force for the next ten years we shall practically close that market to the European rivals who up to two or three years ago were supplying two-thirds of the volume of Cuba's imports.

Cuba's imports in 1904-'05 amounted in value to $83,951,000. The share of the United States in this total was $37,601,000—or 44.5 per cent. In 1903-'04 our total was $28,000,000 and in 1902-'03, $21,761,638. In one year we have made a gain of $9,000,000, in two years a gain of $16,000,000. Cuba is now enjoying exceptional prosperity and the island's consuming power is rapidly expanding. Imports have increased about $20,000,000 in the last two years. But practically all this increase has been due to larger purchases from the United States. In 1904-'05, for instance, trade with Europe was practically stationary, Germany's gain being only $462,000, Spain's only $747,000 and Great Britain's only $94,000. We furnish now 44.5 per cent of Cuba's imports. At our present ratio of progress we shall soon be furnishing 60 or 75 per cent.

It was argued by the opponents of reciprocity that Cuba, with her two great export staples, sugar and tobacco, enjoying preferential treatment in our market, would monopolize the advantage of any trade compact. It is true that our concession of 20 per cent on Cuban products has led to increased exportations to this country. Cuba exported in 1904-'05 goods valued at $99,116,000, of which we took all but $14,500,000. But the fact that the framers of the reciprocity treaty had to face was that there exists here an almost unlimited market for sugar and tobacco, and that Cuban sugar and tobacco would come here in enormous quantities whether duties were lowered or not. On the other hand, a market for American goods in Cuba had to be won against a well established and active foreign competition. The substantial advantage given us by the reciprocity treaty is shown by the surprising gains we have made in the last two years—gains greater than those made by Cuba in our market. In 1902-'03, before reciprocity, we bought from Cuba goods valued at $62,942,790 and sold her goods valued at $21,761,638. Our imports were three times as great as our exports. Now we are buying products valued at $84,655,000 and selling products valued at $37,601,000. Cuba's sales to us have increased 35 per cent. Our sales to Cuba have increased 85 per cent. Our imports are now only a little more than twice as great as our exports. We have every reason to be satisfied with this showing. The reciprocity treaty with Cuba was based on sound previsions. Its success illustrates the conditions under which compacts of this sort can be concluded with national profit.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S POSITION.

Justice Gaynor's letter is not, as it has been interpreted in some quarters, a refusal to run for Mayor. It is a refusal to consent to the presentation of his name as a candidate to the fusion conference. That does not necessarily mean that, if the great body of anti-Tammany voters still desire it, he will not lead them. It may mean, and no doubt does mean, a sincere reluctance on the part of Justice Gaynor to undertake the campaign, and a desire, so far as good citizenship will allow, to discourage the use of his name. This is to be expected. Justice Gaynor holds a highly honorable and lucrative office. He is recognized as one of the ablest judges on the bench, and when his term of office expires, two years hence, the probability is that he might be re-elected for a fourteen year term without opposition. Naturally, the labors of a campaign, possible defeat, and four years in hot water if successful, do not seem charming to a person so situated. But Justice Gaynor is not a man who, in politics, at the bar or on the bench, has ever shrunk from doing his duty because of the strenuous life it involved, and, if the leadership of the anti-Tammany movement appeals to him as a piece of work suited to his efforts, there is good reason to hope that at a suitable time and under suitable circumstances he would consent to undertake it.

Many of the fusion leaders believe that it is suited to his efforts. On a sane, moderate and at the same time progressive platform Justice Gaynor would perhaps make the strongest candidate who could be named against Tammany. In this day of popular enthusiasm for Jeromes and Folks it is well to remember that Justice Gaynor long ago made his record as a foe to "graft" in public life. His exposure of the corruption of the McLaughlin ring and his stopping of their wasteful contracts were a good training for the work of ending the Tammany scheme of "working for its own pocket all the time" by holding up corporations for contracts. His experience in stopping the election frauds of McKane at Coney Island would not come amiss in other parts of the city. His reputation is not a mushroom growth. His service did not end with some spectacular achievements. He has continued now for twelve years to keep the machinery of justice moving with great energy and executive ability, and no judge in that time has disposed of more cases or had a smaller proportion of reversals.

Justice Gaynor likewise has peculiar strength as what we may call a conservative radical. He is well grounded in Anglo-Saxon law and has an immense respect for its safeguards. We do not know just what his economical and social theories may be, but, whatever they are, he holds them in subjection to the fundamental concepts of the American government. He believes in personal liberty and the obedience of all men to law. If put in the Mayor's chair, he doubtless would not give away the city's rights to a gas company or any other corporation. He would be a hard man for franchise grabbers to "get on with," but even the franchise grabber would find his legal rights respected, and the public business would be conducted with justice and in good order. Justice Gaynor is a man against whom no "scare" could be raised. Conservative men know him as a lawyer and a judge upholding existing institutions faithfully. But he is also a man whom the poor and striving trust. He will give them no more than the law allows, and the great corporation no less. He is impatient of the "striker" who practises extortion by damage suits on perjured evidence; but he sympathizes with the troubles of the ordinary citizen and tries to see that he gets his due. Radicalism of that sort would be a good thing in the City Hall.

As the fusionists think over these qualities it is natural for them to regard him as one who would not only make a strong candidate, but a good Mayor. And Justice Gaynor is too good a citizen and too devoted a believer in independent municipal government not to consider with great care an authoritative call to battle against misrule which he is well trained to correct and theories of city administration which he has long fought.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY SITE.

The question of a site for the new Central Library Building of Brooklyn will presently, we assume, come up for final determination. It is to be settled by a commission of three men—namely, the Mayor, the Controller and the Commissioner of Parks for Brooklyn. Those gentlemen ought to be so well endowed with judgment and taste as to make the correctness of their choice a matter of course. But since one conspicuously unfit site for the building has been publicly proposed, and its selection has been authorized—in the discretion of these gentlemen—by an act of the legislature, it may be worth while to rehearse a few of the convincing reasons why that site should not be chosen and why the Mayor and his associates would be entitled to public applause for rejecting it and placing the building elsewhere.

The site in question is the little triangular bit of park land adjoining the Flatbush-ave. entrance to Prospect Park, facing on Flatbush-ave. and Eastern Parkway, and lying at the foot of the Mount Prospect Reservoir. The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society has well pointed out that the retention of this bit of land in its present condition is essential to the appearance of the park entrance and its general setting. To cover it with a big building, nearly a hundred feet high, would "violate the whole landscape scheme of the "Plaza, throw the approach to the park out of "balance, diminish the impressiveness of the "Memorial Arch and destroy the charm of what "is now one of the crowning distinctions of "Prospect Park." This condemnation of the scheme from the point of view of the park is none too strong, but equally strong is the objection from the point of view of the proposed building. The building is to cover about eighty thousand square feet, and the land in question comprises only ninety-six thousand square feet. There would thus not be enough open ground left to give the building a proper setting. The building would have a wretchedly cramped appearance, shut in between the steep slope of the reservoir at one side and the gridiron of trolley car tracks on Flatbush-ave. on the other. It would probably have to be made an awkward or irregular shape to fit the area, and because of the "lay of the land" would be one story higher at one end than at the other. It would, in brief, inevitably and always look like a misfit, hopelessly impairing the appearance of what is now a singularly noble park entrance, and itself in turn dwarfed and debased by an improper environment.

There are other sites available, which from every point of view are decidedly preferable to this. Some of them are on city land, which can be used at no more cost. In such a monumental work as this is designed to be the monetary question cannot be considered as paramount. But even if it were, the arguments against this site would still be valid and convincing. If in addition to the cost in dollars we reckon other elements of expense, such arguments become simply overwhelming; for it is within bounds to say that it would be cheaper for Brooklyn to purchase the costliest piece of land within its boundaries for this library than to take this plaza site for nothing, but at the expense of ruining the chief entrance to its splendid park and of making the library building itself a misfit, an eyesore and a source of perpetual annoyance and regret.

THE SECOND PEACE CONGRESS.

Universal gratification will be felt at the action of the Russian Emperor in so closely following the conference and the Treaty of Portsmouth with renewed proposals—as they are, perhaps somewhat inaccurately, designated—for a second peace congress at The Hague. In America this feeling will be especially strong and cordial, because of the important initiative which this country, through its President, has already taken toward that precise end. To the Russian Emperor belongs the credit of having called the first peace conference at The Hague, and for that wise and benevolent act the world will not cease to do him honor. Toward the second such gathering the initiative was taken by President Roosevelt, almost exactly a year ago, when he announced, through the appropriate medium of the Interparliamentary Union, his intention of inviting the various powers to another meeting at The Hague. A few weeks later the invitations were issued, the time of the meeting, however, being purposely and for obvious reasons not designated. In due time acceptances were received from all the powers, Russia alone coupling hers with the not unreasonable condition—which the President doubtless had in mind from the beginning—that the congress should not be held until after peace had been concluded in Manchuria. That is the diplomatic record.

Now the war in Manchuria is ended, and the time is ripe, according to the Russian note of nearly a year ago, for the assembling of the peace congress. It is true that the Treaty of Portsmouth, although made and signed, has not yet been ratified. But in moving for the peace congress the Czar practically indicates in the clearest fashion his intention of ratifying it; and that the Mikado will do so, too, there has never been the least doubt. Thus the condition which Russia attached to her acceptance of the President's invitation is substantially fulfilled, and it is eminently fitting that the power which imposed that condition should itself make announcement of that fact to the world. What the Czar is now doing is really complementary to the President's work of last year. The President issued the invitations with the date left blank and secured the acceptances. The Czar now, we assume, proposes the date, or at any rate indicates that Russia is ready for its selection. In another and most interesting sense, too, the Czar follows the President's initiative. The holding of the peace congress, according to the Czar, was impracticable until after peace was restored in Manchuria. It was the President who took the initiative in such restoration of peace, and thus in making it possible for the Czar to take his present action.

The incident, or rather the sequence of incidents, is honorable in the highest degree to both the President and the Czar, and is full of promise for the welfare of mankind. There is no room for doubting the utility of the congress, nor will there be difficulty in finding an abundance of important and practical topics for its consideration. There were enough matters left over, unfinished, from the former congress to keep it profitably busy. There are also enough arising from the recent war. That war was happily ended by direct negotiation between the belligerents, without the intervention of any concert of the powers. But various issues of it, affecting the world at large, need to be considered by all the powers concerned. We have already called attention to many of them. The rights of neutral ships, commerce and mails; the use of mines and other methods of warfare, especially in neutral waters; the general question of contraband; the privilege of asylum—these and other topics were acutely brought to notice during the war, and now, while they are fresh in mind, and the circumstances of the war in relation to them are readily and accurately to be recalled, is the most appropriate and auspicious time for the nations to take them up and, if possible, to make regarding them some agreement that shall have the force of international law. In such work the second peace congress will have opportunity for effecting great and lasting good.

SUBWAY VENTILATION.

With the return to town of thousands of absentees this month the patronage of the subway has perceptibly increased, and the atmosphere there has consequently become more offensive than it was in July and August. An occasional revival of summer warmth adds an extra element of discomfort, but, regardless of the temperature, a compound of vile odors must be encountered daily, which will be mitigated in only a slight degree when winter effects an automatic exchange of air.

It has been intimated that the nuisance has diverted traffic to the elevated roads. For a short period this may have been true. Whether such an effect, if it has been produced at all, will last into the later autumn or winter can best be told by comparing statistics for November and December this year with data for the corresponding months in 1904. There are, however, good reasons why such a diversion of patronage could not well be expected to continue. The elevated roads were taxed nearly to their utmost capacity last winter, in spite of the opening of the subway. Besides, transportation is accomplished more quickly by the underground route than by the elevated lines. In spite of its faults, the subway has come to stay, and it is sure to be liberally used. Even now, before the population of the city has reached its normal autumn proportions, it is hard to secure a seat during rush hours. What will the situation be a month hence?

For its lack of preparation for the nauseating and suffocating conditions which were presented last spring and early in the summer the Interborough Company had a plausible, if not a valid, excuse. In degree, if not in kind, the trouble was without a precedent in London or Paris, which had had some experience with underground electric railways. But that excuse will not serve in the future. The lessees of the subway now know precisely what they must expect. What is more, the efforts made thus far to secure relief have been extremely unsatisfactory, not to say childish. Something vastly better is demanded for next spring, and if the Rapid Transit Commission fails to exert itself to secure the adoption of adequate means to purify the air in the tunnel, that body will incur a share of the odium of which the Interborough Company has this year had almost a monopoly. The people of New-York City cannot be made to believe that engineering science is unable to solve the problems of subway ventilation, and it is now perfectly obvious that no plan is worth consideration which does not provide for the complete withdrawal of the air at frequent intervals by mechanical means.

One proposition which has met with popular favor is to erect partitions between the tracks, so that the cars will act as pistons in a cylinder. That plan might work as its advocates hope, but possible drawbacks can be foreseen. There would be no special compression in front of a train, because there would be no stationary barrier ahead. Most of the time the next train would also be moving, and the distance between the two would remain almost unchanged. The intervening column of air would be pushed onward, but it is doubtful if it would be driven out of the tunnel. So, too, the partial vacuum created behind one train would be filled by the following train, and a suction which would pull in air from outside would be only an accidental and exceptional phenomenon.

More promising, perhaps, is the idea of placing powerful suction fans in vertical passages opening out of the subway roof. Their utility would depend on the judgment with which they were distributed along the route. But they would unquestionably exhaust the vile air, and this, of course, would be readily replaced by a more wholesome article, entering at the station staircases. Above the outlets in the street it would be desirable to place ornamental, though not expensive, kiosks, and it would be a further advantage if a sufficient area around them were taken for the creation of islands of refuge. The need of the latter is entirely independent of the subway and exists in many streets besides those overlying it, but wherever the Interborough Company could make a combination with the city authorities for a joint use of a site, the cost of ventilating facilities would doubtless be reduced.

The half dozen veterans of the 14th New-Jersey, all that are left of the regiment, held their reunion yesterday in Rahway. They form part of a grand army which will continue to diminish in numbers, but whose fame will increase as the years go by.

The Morocco case seems in danger of becoming chronic and may eventually call for a surgical operation.

The lively imagination of the author of "The Club of Queer Trades" has created no stranger calling than that which has received the official stamp of the Massachusetts Board of Health. That body recently discovered the existence of a fairly large business in egg white, egg yoke and "mixed eggs," the purchasers being bakers, who, let us charitably hope, were "led to believe that the material was derived solely from eggs cracked in transit." It appears, however, that some scientific sharper has found a method of removing objectionable odors from eggs whose state would be expressed with pitiable inadequacy by the epithet "stale" (formaldehyde being the chemical agent employed), and has been deriving a comfortable revenue from his unholy traffic with Boston bakers. It is somewhat reassuring to be told that Boston's "mixed eggs" are now strictly what they are represented to be; and the patrons of New-York boarding houses will probably continue to bless the fate that spared them the gastronomic perils of the modern Athens.

No one has ever intimated that Tammany is a victim of the "lazy worm" when elections are in sight. While fusionists debate Tammany works.

"The Chicago Journal" pauses to remark that men don't know much until they are past twenty-five. It might have added that in many cases all they ever know after that is that they never knew anything before.

The call of Emperor Nicholas for another Hague congress in the interests of peace ought to exert a tranquillizing effect on Europe. The late Russo-Japanese War, in whatever light it may be viewed, is an effective argument for peace.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Wanted, a strong horse to do the work of a country minister," is an advertisement which appeared in an English newspaper the other day.

Of the Same Race.—The strongest minded woman must face the fact that she is of the same race as man.—(London Globe.

"I might as well be dead as alive, for I have nothing to live for," said an unknown tramp to another tramp whom he had met a few minutes before on the road near Leigh, England. "Don't say that, mate," replied the other. At that moment a bolt of lightning killed the first speaker.

Friend—I suppose you're always glad to get a patient who's never had any bad habits.
Doctor—Indeed I'm not.
Friend—How's that?
Doctor—Why, man, I can't order him to stop anything.—(Louisville Courier-Journal.

Judge Epaphroditus Peck, of Connecticut, recently fell and broke his arm while playing tennis. His front name is reported to have survived intact.

An Appropriate Name—"I think it's a shame," said the chronic kicker, "that so many States in the Union should have been given those outlandish Indian names."
"Yes," replied Brightley, "like Dakota, for instance. Now, 'Leisure,' would be a better name for that State."
"Leisure?"
"Yes. So many people who marry in haste repent there."—(Pittsburg Leader.

Probably the thinnest and lightest breastplate ever invented has just been brought to the attention of the Italian military authorities by Dr. Guerrazzi, of Pisa, where tests have been made by army experts. It protects the whole front against hand weapons or bullets, and is less than one-eighth of an inch thick. It can be worn under ordinary clothing without causing any observation.

EXPERIENCE.

I never milked a muley cow
That munched away on clover
But she would lift her leg somehow
And kick the milk pail over.
—(Chicago Chronicle.

A laboring man in Denmark has made a new invention in life saving. He impregnates clothes with a substance which will keep a shipwrecked person afloat for several days without losing this property.

STRANGE STORY OF A BOOK AGENT.

One morning last week a cadaverous young man with a valise call at the office of a busy lawyer.
"Mr. Rangle," he said, "can I sell you a history of Menard County?"
"Why, that happens to be the county I was born and grew up in," said the lawyer. "What is the book worth?"
"Four dollars a copy."
"I'll take one."
To Mr. Rangle's intense surprise the caller burst into tears.
"What's the matter, young man?" he asked. "Was the shock too great for you?"
"It—it wasn't what I expected!" sobbed the book agent. "I had made a bet of $5 you'd kick me out!"—(Buffalo Times.

Some curious beliefs still linger in rural England. For instance, in Hertfordshire, when ancient houses are destroyed, the chimney stacks are left intact, the popular theory being that the houses are still in existence while these remain standing. This may be a survival of some ancient but now almost forgotten legal right.

SUFFICIENT.

Once upon an evening dismal,
I handed her a paroxysmal
Kiss, and spoke her name baptismal,
Spoke her name—it was Lenore;
Ah, she was a scrumptious creature,
Glib of tongue and fair of feature,
But, alas! I couldn't teach her,
For she had been there before—
And she winked at me and murmured,
Murmured the one word, "Encore!"
Only that—and nothing more.
—(Chicago News.

A Scotch laboring man who had married a rich widow remarkable for her plainness was accosted by his employer. "Well, Thomas," he said, "I hear you are married. What sort of a wife have you got?"

"Weel, sir," was the response, "she's the Lord's handiwork, but I canna say she's His masterpiece."

A Curious Custom.—In some parts of the Tyrol a beautiful though curious custom prevails. When a girl is going to be married and just before she leaves for the church her mother gives her a handkerchief, which is called a tearkerchief. It is made of newly spun and unused linen, and with it the girl dries the natural tears she sheds on leaving home. The tearkerchief is never used after the marriage day, but is folded up and placed in the linen closet, where it remains till its owner's death, when it is taken from its place and spread over her face.—(Rochester Union.

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Frederica Webb have arrived in town from Shelburne, their country place in Vermont, for a few days, and are staying at the Hotel Manhattan. Among others in town yesterday were Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who has come down from the Adirondacks, and is established for the autumn at Ferncliff, her country place, at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson; Mrs. Peter Martin, Mrs. John H. McCullough, daughter of Mrs. Stephen Olin; Mrs. J. W. Markoe, with Miss Wenonah Wetmore; Miss Gertrude Sheldon, Mrs. Richard Lounsbery, with Miss Edith Lounsbery, and Mrs. Philip Clark, who was Miss Greta Pomeroy.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan and Mrs. Morgan will return to town for the season from their summer home at Copake, N. Y., at the end of the month.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer and Mrs. M. V. R. Johnson, who are still at Bar Harbor, return to town in a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb left Southampton yesterday for Tuxedo, where they will spend the autumn.

Lord Claud Hamilton has left town for Lenox, where he will spend a week at the Aspinwall. He is a younger brother of the Duke of Abercorn.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt plan to remain on at Newport, at any rate until Miss Frederica Webb's marriage to Ralph Pulitzer, at Shelburne, Vt., on October 14, and possibly till the end of that month.

Edward Littleton Fox and his bride, the daughter of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, will sail to-day for Europe. The wedding took place yesterday at Rose Crest, Good Ground, Long Island, the summer home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. George Jay Gould, who returned a few days ago from her place in the Catskills to Georgian Court, her country seat at Lakewood, will go this week to Hot Springs, Va., in the hope that the baths there may restore her health.

The marriage of Lewis Stevens, son of Colonel and Mrs. Edwin A. L. Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken, to Miss Nannie N. Jackson at the Third Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, is set for October 23, and a few days afterward Miss Edith Jackson will be married to Thacher Adams, of New-York, grandson of Dr. Warren Sandford Adams, of Madison-ave.

Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy, has arrived in town, and is staying at the Albemarle for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Smith, of No. 112 East 62d-st., are receiving congratulations from their friends on account of the birth of a son.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 19.—There was little going on in Newport to-day of a social nature. This afternoon society was occupied with the Sands-Spencer wedding, and earlier in the afternoon a luncheon was given by Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

Mrs. J. L. Van Alen entertained at a children's party. The fort band was on hand to entertain the little ones.

Miss Anna Sands closed her Newport villa to-day and went to New-York.

The only affair of note to-night was the dinner given by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers, it being largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore closed their Newport season to-day and returned to New-York for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Roberts, of New-York, are the guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at The Breakers.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, Mass., Sept. 19.—Soft footing for the hunters caused the abandonment of the drag run of the Berkshire Hunt this morning. The hunt met at Laurel Lake, and after following the hounds for half a mile, whipped off the dogs from the scent and called the run off. The horses of the riders sank to their fetlocks in soft ground and the trail was dangerous because of water and mud. No one was unseated, but there were so many narrow escapes from falling that to continue the run was deemed dangerous. Mrs. Giraud Foster, at Belle Fontaine, served breakfast. There was the usual number of guests, and in all about 125 were entertained.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, of New-York, who are now in the Adirondacks, have leased a cottage on the Hotel Aspinwall grounds for the late autumn season and will arrive on Thursday.

Miss Juliana Cutting, of Pittsfield, will appear in the comic opera, "Sunny Sicily," which will be presented for charity in Pittsfield to-morrow, as Valentina, a dancing girl.

Major G. Creighton Webb, of New-York, has arrived in Lenox.

William Lummis, Mrs. J. B. Trevor, Miss Tevor, and Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, jr., started to-day for New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Russell, for Middleown, Conn.

Miss Postlethwaite's lawn tennis tournament has been postponed and in its place a tournament will be held at the Lenox Club to-morrow for prizes offered by Miss Josephine Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador and Lady Durand.

The largest dinner and dance of the Lenox season will be given to-morrow evening at Elm Court by Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane. Invitations to forty have been issued for dinner, and a large number of young people will attend the dance later. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane postponed this affair last Saturday, because of a death in the Lenox colony.

George F. Berry, of Englewood, N. J., and Egerton Winthrop, of New-York, have arrived in Lenox.

Registered at the Hotel Aspinwall are Mrs. W. S Deland, the Misses Deland, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Barrick, J. W. Tappin and H. S. Deshon, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. M. Leland and Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Valentine, of Boston; Mrs. O. W. Norcross, Mrs. W. J. Denhome and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Woodhouse, of Burlington, Vt.

At the Maplewod, in Pittsfield, are Mrs. A. E. Bates, of Washington; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wight Leggett, C. Delancey Allen and Mrs. H. M. Kingsley, of New-York; Mrs. H. C. Stone, Mrs. A. A. Parker, Miss Elsie Parker and Miss L. G. Minas, of Chicago.

Dinner entertainments were given to-night by Mrs. Anna B. Sands, at Tanglewood, and by Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons, at Stoneover.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin will start to-morrow for Roslyn, Long Island.

Count and Countess Cuissart de Geille have arrived in New-Marlboro, where they are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Bloodgood.

Hamilton W. Cary, of New-York, is a guest of Miss Kate Cary, at the Willows.

Miss Loraine Roosevelt, of New-York, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, in Tyringham.

BARON KOMURA BETTER.

Missionary Boards Present Address Through Mr. Sato.

The two following encouraging bulletins of the condition of Baron Komura were issued yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria:

The condition of Baron Komura has been favorable in every respect. The patient has been practically free from high temperature for several days past.

The improvement in the condition of Baron Komura continues without interruption, and is quite satisfactory to the attending physicians.

A deputation of officers of the Boards of Foreign Missions of the Dutch Reformed and Presbyterian churches waited on Mr. Sato yesterday afternoon to present, through him, a formal address to Baron Komura. The Presbyterian Church was represented by Dr. W. R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Church; Dr. C. B. MacAfee, of the Lafayette Avenue Church, Brooklyn; Dr. John Fox, of the American Bible Society; Dr. J. B. Devine, Dr. J. C. Hepburn, a former missionary, who was decorated by the Japanese Emperor for meritorious services; Dr. William Imbrie, another missionary, and Dr. A. W. Halsey and Dr. A. J. Brown, ministerial secretaries of the board; Robert E. Speer, lay secretary; C. W. Hand, treasurer, and John Stewart and John T. Underwood. The Reformed Church delegation included the Rev. Dr. H. N. Cobb and J. L. Ammerman, secretaries, and the Rev. Dr. John J. Fagg, of the Middle Collegiate Church.

In presenting the address Dr. Richards spoke of the harmony which existed between the government of Japan and the missionaries and the aid given the latter in Japan. He expressed further the congratulations of the Board of Foreign Missions on the re-establishment of peace.

Mr. Sato, in replying, thanked his visitors for the sympathy they had expressed and said he would convey their words to Baron Komura.

MRS. FISH AND MR. LEHR IN DANGER.

Unruly Pony Almost Enters Their Carriage at Newport.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Harry S. Lehr were in danger in Thames-st. today. It looked for a moment as if an unruly horse would enter the victoria in which they were driving, but this was prevented by the quick work of the coachman.

Mrs. Fish and Mr. Lehr were driving up the street and when opposite one of the markets a pony used on a delivery wagon undertook to give a circus performance just as the victoria was passing. Mrs. Fish and Mr. Lehr were frightened, and were preparing to jump from the carriage when the coachman whipped up his horse and the victoria cleared the spot just as the pony came down.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Good Ground, Long Island, Sept. 19.—Miss Genevieve O'Brien, the eldest daughter of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was married to Lyttleton Fox, at the country seat of the bride's parents, on Shinnecock Bay, to-day. The ceremony was performed by Monsignor Lavelle, of the New-York Cathedral. The maid of honor was Miss Constance Crimmons, and the Misses Madeline and Rosalie O'Brien were bridesmaids. James R. Deering, of Manhattan, was the best man. The ushers were Edward Easton, jr., of Albany; Dorrance Reynolds, of Wilkes-Barre; Franklin Abbott, of Pittsburg; Dixon Boardman, of Manhattan, and Ellis Adams, of New-Jersey. Following the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Fox will sail to-morrow morning for an extended trip in Europe.

The engagement is announced of Miss Jessie Sloane, daughter of Henry T. Sloane, of this city, to William Earl Dodge. The mother of Miss Sloane, after her divorce from Henry T. Sloane, was almost immemdiately married to Perry Belmont. Mr. Dodge was the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Earl Dodge. Mr. Dodge died some years ago, and his widow married Colonel Stephen H. Olin. She is the sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, sr.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 19.—The marriage of Miss Ethel Christmas Ford, younger daughter of Mrs. Carrie M. Ford, of No. 115 Bedford-st., to George Alston Jenkins, son of the late G. W. A. Jenkins, took place at noon to-day at St. John's Church, the Rev. Charles Morris Addison performing the ceremony.

Miss Helen Peterson, daughter of Andrew Peterson, of St. Louis, was married to Charles R. Baird on Monday at the Hotel Regent. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, jr. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Otto L. H. Mohn. The bride wore a travelling dress of maroon velvet. Mrs. R. A. Jones was matron of honor and R. A. Jones was best man. Among the relatives and friends present were Colonel and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, jr., Mr. and Mrs. William H. Moffitt, Mrs. Isabella Baird and Miss Viola Baird. After their return from a Southern trip Mr. and Mrs. Baird will live at the home of Mr. Baird, No. 49 West 78th-st.

LAST CALL FOR FUNDS.

To Close Tribune Fresh Air Accounts $300 Is Needed.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund makes one last appeal for funds. To close the season without any deficit the sum of $300 is needed immediately. Until this amount is received the management is unable to make public the annual report of the season's work.

With the exception of fifty crippled children who are at Happy Land, Tenafly, N. J., all the children sent to the country by the fund this season have returned and are now going to school. These fifty children are enjoying a six weeks' outing at this veritable happy land.

HAS GIVEN $365,000 THIS YEAR.

D. K. Pearsons Ends the Season with $25,000 to Montana School.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—D. K. Pearsons, of this city, has given $25,000 to the Montana College School of Manual Arts at Deer Lodge, Mont. Some months ago Dr. Pearsons informed the trustees of the school that he would give them $25,000 if they would raise an additional $75,000.

"They have told me that the amount is now practically secured, and I have fulfilled my promise," said Dr. Pearsons to-day. "This contribution makes $365,000 I have given to small colleges this year. That closes the cycle for this year."

NEW POST FOR WADE S. STANFIELD.

Washington, Sept. 19.—Wade S. Stanfield has been appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Indian Territory in place of P. L. Soper, resigned. Mr. Stanfield is a graduate of the University of Michigan, and has practised law in Indian Territory eleven years, during three years of which he held the position of United States Commissioner.

STATE NAMES FOR HOTEL ROOMS.

From The Birmingham Age-Herald

"In a little town in the backwoods of Mississippi," remarked a travelling man, "there is a peculiar hotel. It is just like any other hotel, except in the way the rooms are named. They are not numbered, as is generally done, but each room is named for a State of the United States. When I stopped at the place I was assigned to a room called 'Delaware.' It was correctly named, too, for it was one of the smallest rooms in the house. A man who was occupying 'New-Hampshire' made complaint to the landlord that the man in 'Maine' was drunk and boisterous and was thus keeping him awake. This seemed strange, when we recall that Maine is a prohibition State. Two men up in 'Montana' were keeping up the reputation of the Wild West by engaging in a noisy poker game. A big, fat capitalist had 'New-York,' which was the best room in the house. The room named for Alabama is too ordinary for anything, and a farmer was occupying it the night I was there. It was funny to stand in the office and hear a bell boy tell the clerk that towels were wanted in 'Iowa,' and that the fellow in 'North Dakota' was kicking like a steer because he had no fire. 'Send two Manhattan cocktails up to "Mississippi,"' was one of the orders the clerk gave. 'Be sure to call the man in "Florida" at 5 o'clock in the morning,' said one of the employes. And thus it went. This hotel is a curiosity to the travelling public. It is conducted by an eccentric old fellow, but where he conceived the idea of naming rooms after States I do not know."

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

From Town and Country.

The wheel is useful in the suburbs and in the country, and the motor is becoming absolutely indispensable. The question now arises, will the latter become any cheaper? Both domestic and foreign factories are turning out almost as many as did the bicycle factories of some years ago make different kinds of wheels. The pattern of last year is out of date this year, and each month sees new improvements. It is well worth while to take an excursion to Garageville—as that part of 7th-ave. from 46th-st. to 59th-st. is now called. It is a most interesting exhibition, and the showrooms are very tempting. But the price remains still prohibitive, and the motor is the hallmark of the person of means.

"HONEST GRAFT."

From The Columbus Dispatch.

The sooner the American people insist that city governments are designed to administer public affairs, not to enrich a few at the expense of all the rest of the population, the sooner will the Plunkitts, with their perversions and inversions of moral sense, go to their right place. The weakest link in all our governmental scheme is the administration of our cities. The fight for honesty is just as needful now as it was in the time of Tweed, in New-York and all other cities. And this phrase, "honest graft," with its insulting justification of fraud and bribery and favoritism, should prove the same stimulus to action by decent citizenship everywhere as did Tweed's insolent "What are you going to do about it?"

A REMARKABLE BAND.

From The London Globe.

In an orchestra discovered in a convict settlement in Siberia the conductor is a successful assassin, the cornetist a retired forger, the saxophone a garroter, and the assistant drum a man whose wife passed away suddenly of concussion of the brain. "Execution" is said to be their strong point. The orchestra is known in the locality as a "band of marauders."