LIBRARY CONSOLIDATION.

APPROVAL OF IT BY MANY INSTITUTIONS

THE SUBJECT UNDER CONSIDERATION BY A COMMITTEE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY LONG BEFORE CONTROLLER COLER'S SUGGESTION.

Librarians and patrons of libraries are greatly interested in the proposed consolidation of the free circulating libraries of New-York with the New-York Public Library (Astor, Lenox and Tilden foundations). The suggestion was made by Controller Coler on Monday at a meeting of the Board of Estimate, when he asked if it would not be a wise public policy to have all these libraries consolidated with the New-York Public Library and controlled by the city. Representatives of a number of free circulating libraries present expressed themselves as in favor of such a consolidation.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, one of the vice-presidents of the New-York Free Circulating Library, the largest of these institutions in New-York, declared that the library he represented would ask for consolidation with the New-York Public Library and act as the circulating medium, and Samuel Greenbaum, president of the Aguilar Free Library Society, the next to the largest of the free circulating libraries, said he was heartily in favor of the Controller's suggestion. Similar sentiments were expressed by representatives of other free circulating libraries.

Inquiries in library circles show that the idea of consolidation is, as a rule, an inviting and acceptable one among most of the free circulating libraries, although, of course, no plan of consolidation has been worked out or submitted. Influential men in control of the New-York Public Library are cordially in sympathy with the idea and would be glad to see it carried out.

ONE DISADVANTAGE MENTIONED.

An officer of the New-York Public Library expressed to a Tribune reporter approval of the idea of consolidation, but declared that no initiative would, of course, be taken by the trustees in the matter. He said:

Originally there were many gifts to the New-York Free Circulating Library, but just as soon as the institution got a good appropriation from the city under the State law naturally the stream of private gifts began to diminish, and I don't think that much but old books are given to it now. With the amount received from the city in the last two years the institution has done extremely well, expanding its collections and adding to the number of its branches. It would be a good thing for the city to have all the circulating libraries brought under one set of managers. There would be one catalogue for all. Practically a great many women and children who go to circulating libraries will not travel more than a mile or three-quarters of a mile to get their books. This means that library branches should be scattered about the city in circles with a radius not in excess of three-quarters of a mile.

So far as the proposed plan of consolidation is concerned the New-York Public Library does not wish to say anything, excepting that it it is desired that it shall do the work it will be done, as was promised in the library's original appeal to the public for help. In that appeal it was promised that the library would certainly maintain one circulating library, and that a library circulation system was necessary. It would be a very honorable thing for the New-York Public Library if the free circulating libraries of the city should consolidate with it. The result would be a saving of money and a greater circulation of books.

VIEWS OF SAMUEL P. AVERY.

S. P. Avery, the well known art connoisseur, who is an active member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, said:

I think I should be in favor of the plan of consolidating the free circulating libraries of New-York with the Public Library. Of course, it would depend upon the conditions that would be required for consolidation, but I believe it would be wise to have the circulating libraries of the city under one administration in connection with the New-York Public Library. No action, however, will be taken by the trustees of the Public Library before representatives of the New-York Free Circulating Library and other institutions make overtures to us toward consolidation.

George L. Rives, secretary of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Public Library, said that on November 30, 1897, a committee was appointed to consider and report on the expediency of bringing all the libraries of the city under one administration. The members of the committee were Andrew H. Green, Lewis Cass Ledyard and Philip Schuyler. This committee, however, never made any report. So far as the question of consolidating the free circulating libraries with the New-York Public Library was concerned, Mr. Rives said that he could give no information as to what might or might not be done, as he knew nothing about it. The question of consolidation, however, had been generally discussed outside of the Board of Trustees since the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries, in the spring of 1895. The question involved an extensive pecuniary outlay, as it would cost a great deal of money to run such a large circulating library as was suggested.

APPROVAL OF MR. WING.

J. Norris Wing, librarian of the New-York Free Circulating Library, said that the idea of consolidating the free circulating libraries with the New-York Public Library was generally favored. He continued:

I can't say anything, however, as to any plan or scheme, as I don't think any one has any. The matter has not reached that stage where a plan has been formulated. As to the benefits of consolidation, I believe in it on the principle that in union there is strength. I think the public will be better served in the end under a strong central management than to continue an indefinite number of semi-independent organizations. While the present system served very well in the years past, the time has now arrived when consolidation will serve the best interests of all concerned.

Controller Coler's plan has in view the merging of all the Manhattan and Bronx libraries into the New-York Public Library; the same way in Brooklyn, with the Brooklyn Public Library as a nucleus, and a third borough system in Queens. After the different boroughs are in this way organized, it is proposed to merge them into one great library system which shall be known as the New-York Public Library. This would unquestionably result in the foundation of the greatest circulating and reading public library in the world. At present one of the most valuable public circulating libraries in the world is the Boston Public Library.

The New-York Free Circulating Library received $11,[illegible] from the city in 1898, $[illegible] in 1899, and this year asked for $[illegible]. Its branches are the Bond Street, No. 49 Bond-st.; the Ottendorfer, No. 135 Second-ave.; the George Bruce, No. 226 West Forty-second-st.; the Jackson Square, No. 251 West Thirteenth-st.; the Harlem, No. 18 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.; the Muhlenberg, No. 130 West Twenty-third-st.; the Bloomingdale, No. 206 West One-hundredth-st.; the Riverside, No. 261 West Sixty-ninth-st.; the Yorkville, No. 1523 Second-ave.; the Thirty-fourth Street, No. 215 East Thirty-fourth-st., and the Travelling Library Department, No. 135 Second-ave.

MR. GREEN HEARTILY SAYS YES.

Andrew H. Green, who was active in the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries, of which he is a trustee, has long been an earnest advocate of the consolidation of the libraries of New-York under one central head. In a carefully considered statement Mr. Green said:

In 1882 Governor Tilden left about $5,000,000 for a public library, comprehending in his intention scientific institutions. You know that certain persons instituted proceedings to destroy his will, and finally the Court, by a decision of 4 to 3, declared the trust void. There were two judges of the Supreme Court and three of the Court of Appeals who considered the will valid. When the will by which Governor Tilden gave $5,000,000 to a library was declared invalid, we, the Tilden Trust, saved about $2,000,000 by an arrangement which I deemed entirely inadequate for the establishment of such a library as New-York should have, and I addressed to my co-trustees a paper in 1892, in which I said:

"Nothing short of the most capacious scheme that can be devised for supplying the needs of a large city both with a library furnished with the most efficient means of interchange and distribution and of enlistment of the popular interest will at all answer the requirements of this day and age. And to these may be added the propriety and the necessity of the most ample consideration and accommodation of those who are pursuing the interests of science."

It seemed to me that instead of establishing a library with a comparatively small amount of money, it would be best to consolidate the libraries of the city, and that was the basis of the consolidation of the Astor, Lenox and Tilden libraries. Appended to my communication to my co-trustees was a list of all the libraries in the city to facilitate the question of bringing them all together not only for reference, but for distribution.

I would have one central depository and establish branches all over the city. At the central depository should be kept the costly works of reference, accessible only to scholars or the comparatively few who would wish to consult them. Radiating from there would be branch libraries all over the city. There was a committee appointed in November, 1897, consisting of Lewis Cass Ledyard, Philip Schuyler and myself, of which I am chairman, for the purpose of considering this question of consolidation. We obtained the consents of two or three libraries in the city to agree to a plan of consolidation, but while we were developing the main point the matter was suspended. The present suggestion of consolidation is simply the furtherance of a scheme already proposed. It will not be necessary for the New-York Public Library to appoint a committee to consider the question of consolidation, as the committee I have mentioned is still in existence.

THE SCHEME WORKED OUT.

In the communication of Mr. Green to his co-trustees he considered: What should the Tilden Trust do if it had at its disposal the sum that Governor Tilden intended it should have, and of which it had, in his view, been unjustly deprived? Manifestly so to cast its programme as not to interfere with but rather increase the efficiency of library plants already in operation, and he outlined this skeleton of a scheme: First, a chief seat of administration and depository of collections located with reference to the public convenience and to a continuous requirement of increased space for storage; second, a system of district auxiliaries or branch libraries established at points readily accessible to the people of the respective districts; and third, the means of prompt circulation and delivery of books and of quick communication between the chief administrative offices and the branches.

Mr. Green urged that branch libraries be established throughout the city, each with a general assortment of books such as are ordinarily in request, with reading rooms supplied with newspapers and popular magazines, and it might come about that in certain schoolhouses, stores or other convenient places lesser delivery and exchange depositories might be established with advantage. A thoroughly well devised system of circulation and transmission of books by vehicles or by electrical process would be essential to the effective working of the proposed system, and it should be practicable that one calling for a volume at any branch library if it should happen not to be there could have it put there by a telephone call in a few minutes. And there was no reason why volumes from the reference library, which were not permitted to be taken home for reading, might not be transmitted from the main library to be consulted at any branch.

Mr. Green's communication goes on to say:

It would seem unfortunate, with such a store of books as are now gathered in the various collections of the city, to fail in some way to incorporate them into a system that will render them more easily accessible and therefore more widely useful. The union of these existing collections under one administration can, to a greater or less extent, as may be agreed on by their respective managers in many cases, be brought about, and where such union is not practicable some relations can be established certain to be advantageous, preventing the duplication of rare and expensive volumes and of special collections not generally consulted. One who desires to obtain some exceptionally peculiar volume or collection can as well seek it in one library as another. The chief problem is to provide material for the great numbers of readers.

The variety of forms of ownership of existing libraries and the terms upon which some of them are founded may preclude the transfer of ownership of their plant unless the act passed at the last session of the Legislature is availed of, which renders it practicable to do this where the parties can agree upon the conditions. They can, under their existing names, if desirable, and under present conditions of ownership, become branches of the main establishment and incorporated into its general system of circulation.

SOME VALUABLE COLLECTIONS.

Among the institutions besides the Astor and Lenox, mentioned by Mr. Green as possessing collections of books and other properties of sufficient extent to warrant efforts to form merging relations of ownership and management were Columbia University, New-York University, Cooper Union, the Mechanics' Library, the Mercantile Library, the Society Library, the Free Circulating Library and the Scientific Alliance. Mr. Green had assurance that with some one or more of these institutions it was possible that a union might be formed to the common advantage, the terms of which could only be determined by conference with their respective managers.

Samuel Greenbaum, president of the Aguilar Free Library Society, said:

I most heartily favor some plan of consolidation or co-operation with the existing libraries, or some plan by which the city will have absolute control of all the free libraries, the same as the Board of Education controls the schools. The ideal plan would be to consolidate with the New-York Public Library, and maintain all branches under some well considered plan along the lines which characterize them to-day. There is no doubt that library work is growing rapidly in New-York, and that there is a great demand for books all over the city. The free libraries should be in the hands of some one management, and then their development would be much more scientific and intelligent. The Aguilar ranks second in this city, the New-York Free Circulating Library coming first, but among the libraries of the State the Aguilar ranks first, having the greatest circulation in proportion to the number of its books.

My idea has been that the growth of free circulating libraries in the last few years has become a means of educating the public to the reading habit and proving to the public officials the necessity of such work. In the latter regard it is somewhat like the kindergarten system undertaken by private institutions for the purpose of convincing the public authorities of the necessity of conducting this work through the agency of the public. In that case, the object lesson was instructive and effective, and the public schools are now doing this work. So it is with the libraries. Years ago, New-York was way behind the larger cities in respect to contributions to libraries, but in the last few years the metropolis has forged ahead of any city in the United States, showing a progressive spirit.

Eight or ten years ago the circulation of the Aguilar Library was less than 100,000; now it is close on to 600,000. And you must remember that is done without any attempt to cater to any low taste in reading. On the contrary, a high standard has been observed in the selection of only the best fiction. The percentage of fiction has changed in the East Broadway branch. Last year it was a little over 15 per cent, the remaining books being on history, biography, travel, etc. I think a meeting should be held by representatives of the different libraries to confer on the subject.

SHOULD RETAIN PRESENT MANAGERS.

Edwin White Gaillard, librarian of the Webster Free Library, at the foot of East Seventy-sixth-st., said that he approved the main scheme of consolidation, but did not think the trustees would be willing to relinquish their control of the institution. The library was a part of the East Side House Settlement, and if the spirit of the institution could be carried out on the lines on which it was now working probably there would be no opposition to consolidation. Mr. Gaillard thought this would apply to most of the libraries in the other settlements in New-York. There were about fifteen free circulating libraries in Manhattan and as many more in the other boroughs, and he believed their librarians and trustees as a rule were in favor of consolidation. There would not be so much duplication of expensive books, and when a book for a special purpose was wanted in a hurry it would be easy to send to the main branch and get it in at least a couple of hours.

At the Cathedral Library, No. 123 East Fiftieth-st., in the absence of Father McMahon, the director, and at the Maimonides Free Library, No. 723 Lexington-ave., in the absence of William A. Gans, the president, no expressions of opinion on consolidation would be ventured by the librarians in charge.

COUNT GOES FROM JAIL TO JAIL.

STIERGRANAT TAKEN FROM LUDLOW STREET TO THE WEST SIDE PRISON.

Count Malta Llewen Stiergranat, who has just finished a term of three months in the Ludlow Street Jail to satisfy a judgment for $[illegible] secured against him by Miss Leshia Bostwick in a breach of promise suit, was taken from the jail to the West Side Court yesterday morning to be examined in a complaint of grand larceny made against him by the same woman.

The Count could not pay the amount of the judgment, he having no money, and he was taken to jail. His term ended on Friday. The warrant for his arrest on the grand larceny charge would have been served then had he left the jail, but he preferred remaining in the jail to being in a police station, and he was allowed to stay. It was rumored while the Count was in jail that an uncle in Sweden had died and left him $[illegible]. This was not confirmed.

A policeman of the West Side Court in civilian clothing went to the jail early yesterday morning and escorted the Count to the court. He refused to discuss his troubles.

On the way to the court a halt was made at the office of the prisoner's counsel, Carl F. Hansen. He had turned the case over to the firm of Weeks & Battle, and there was a delay in fixing some papers and in getting a lawyer from that office to accompany the Count to court. When they arrived in court Miss Bostwick was not there, but she was represented later by a clerk of her counsel, Frank Daly. The affidavit she made in obtaining the warrant last spring was that the Count had obtained $125 from her on false representation. She said she tried to get the money back and failed.

The Count did not make any reply when the charge was formally made at the bar, except to say he was not guilty. His assertion has been that he borrowed the money and has not been able to pay the debt. After the plea had been made the lawyer's clerk asked that an adjournment be taken until Monday, so that the complainant might be in court, and Magistrate Mayo consented to hold the examination on Monday afternoon. He held the Count in $500 bail. No bondsman was on hand, and the Count was taken to the jail of the court.

SQUADRON A MEN GET COMMISSIONS.

Corporal John C. Breckinridge, a member of Troop I of Squadron A, has been elected first lieutenant of Company F, 12th Regiment. He served in the Spanish war as captain and assistant quartermaster on the staff of General J. H. Wilson, U. S. V. Another member of the squadron who has accepted a commission in the 12th Regiment is Sergeant J. G. Bokkaard, who has been elected second lieutenant of Company B.

THE VOGUE OF BOWLING

INCREASE IN THE POPULARITY OF THIS PASTIME.

Bowling has been popular in New-York ever since the days of the Dutch settlement, and the old tavern near Bowling Green, where the officers of General Washington's staff made their headquarters, was the scene of many exciting bowling contests. The game went through many changes, and at one time its popularity was so great that it was thought wise to pass a law placing a tax on bowling.

"Men were lured from their work," wrote an opponent of the game, "and even children took part in the profitless pastime." The game at that time was played with nine pins, and to evade the law another pin was added; since then the bowling game has been played with ten pins.

The game has increased in popularity, and while it was for many years known only to the people who frequented German resorts where bowling accommodations were provided as an extra saloon attraction, it is now the favorite exercise of hundreds of men and women to whom the German saloon is unknown. Nearly every club has its bowling alley, the large apartment hotels have alleys for the accommodation of their guests and many restaurant proprietors have found it to their interest to set aside a part of their room for the bowlers' pastime.

There are about fifty German bowling clubs in Manhattan, and bowling tournaments are among the interesting features of all the German social organizations. On the nights when the regular clubs do not meet the alleys are usually occupied by smaller bowling parties, and there are not many alleys in the residence parts of the city where games are not going on nearly every afternoon. The day clubs are composed of women and children, but there are hundreds of women who look down upon the day bowlers and prefer to bowl in the same class with the men. In a list of the women's clubs recently published in "The Bowlers' Journal," the following names attracted attention: Klatschrose Ladies, Manila Ladies, Suppenknochen Ladies, Hosshacker Ladies, Defenders, Kreutz and Quer, Jolly Women, Plattdeutsche Ladies, Dewey Ladies, Norddeutsche and Schwarzwälder.

THE INCREASE OF BOWLING.

Alfred H. Marx, of A. H. Marx & Brother, in speaking of the increase of bowling in New-York, said: "There are more bowlers in New-York to-day than ever, and although there is no complete list on hand it is fair to say that thousands of people bowl regularly, and the clubs are all growing in membership. The various public alleys have good dates for the season, and parties in search of one night in the week now have difficulty in finding suitable places.

"Changes have been suggested as to the length and width of the alleys, but the regulation alley, as adopted by the American Bowling Congress, is the only one which is now recognized as correct. This, according to the rule, shall not be less than 41 inches and not more than 42 inches wide, shall be 60 feet in length from the centre of the spot on which the headpin is placed to the foul line, and shall have a run back of the foul line of at least 15 feet. The spots on the alley shall be 12 inches apart from centre to centre, and the four spots on the back row shall be at least three inches from the edge of the pit.

"The matter of dress has also frequently been discussed in bowling circles, and the question, 'What costume shall a bowler wear?' has not yet been settled satisfactorily. The rainy day skirt and shirt waist are the popular costume with woman bowlers, and the woman who goes to the club dressed up is likely to create as much comment as the man who bowls in evening clothes. Light-weight coats and tennis shoes are kept at the bowling places for some men, who wear them during the game, but in most clubs, even where there are women members, the men bowl in their shirt-sleeves, and it seems by common consent to be the one place where shirtsleeves in the presence of women are pardonable.

"In some of the clubs the pin boys receive a regular fee, from 50 cents to $1.25 a night, and in many of the small bowling parties the side that loses pays the boys. The price is usually 15 cents a game for each of the players on the losing side. The boys always prefer to work 'by the game.'"

RENTING BOWLING ALLEYS.

Bowling alleys may be rented for $20 to $30 a month, and in places where there is no restaurant annex the dues are arranged to meet only the alley and the pin boy charges, but in places where luncheon is served every bowling evening the dues are higher and are regulated by the tastes of the players.

"My Monday night club," said the proprietor of an uptown restaurant with a bowling alley attachment, "has twelve members, and their luncheon costs them $4 a session. This includes beer for the men and a 'spread' with oysters or Welsh rarebit and cold cuts for all. My Wednesday night club has only eight members and they pay me $6 for the spread and $1 each for visitors."

Out of the surplus in the treasurer's hands at the close of the season prizes are usually bought, and in many clubs the contests are so arranged and managed that the women get the prizes, although in many instances the contests are decided according to the play. There are several bowling circles in the residence parts of the city where bowling is only an excuse for the meetings. The dues are high, and the theatre and supper parties which take place at short intervals in the winter leave the members little time for bowling.

FOOTBALL.

STRONG POINTS AT HARVARD.

RUSH LINE MADE STIFFER AND KICKING GAME DEVELOPED.

Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 21 (Special).—The last week's practice of the Harvard eleven has been marked by two encouraging features—the accession of new men who have strengthened hitherto weak positions, and the development of the kicking game. Both factors have outweighed the shortcomings of the week and have greatly increased Harvard's chances for ultimate victory.

The three new men on the squad are Donald, Burnett and Merriman. Donald played in part of the game with Bates on Wednesday, and played regularly for the remainder of the week. He is much more valuable than Swain, whom he displaced, because of his greater strength and aggressiveness. He runs fast, and is especially strong on the defensive. It is a settled belief that Donald will be the regular left tackle on the Harvard eleven this year. Burnett has finally succeeded in removing his study conditions, and he entered his first game with the 'varsity on Wednesday. He is much superior to C. Sargent, whom he has already replaced, and is a remarkably active player for 220 pounds. He tackles very often for a centre, and on the defence is better than on the offence. For his kicking abilities, in addition to his merits as a centre, he should turn out to be one of the best centres of the year. Merriman, substitute tackle on the '96 eleven, has been playing a lively game at tackle on the second eleven, and on Thursday was at right tackle on the 'varsity. His style of play resembles Lawrence's, but he is, in football language, a "huskier" fellow than Lawrence, and has more physical control. But it is a question whether he can defeat both Lawrence and Eaton for right tackle. The week has therefore seen two of the doubtful positions decided on—Donald at left tackle and Burnett at centre. Right tackle is still in doubt.

The development of the kicking game has gone on apace this week, through the lately discovered kicking abilities of Sawin and by the addition of Burnett to the squad. On Wednesday and Thursday Sawin undoubtedly proved himself better in kicking than any other player on the squad. He gets his kicks off quickly, and they are high and usually well placed. He is the only man who can even make a pretence at drop kicking, although he has had little success in his tries so far. There has been as much kicking in the last week as in the whole of the rest of the season. The departure is most encouraging when it is considered that Yale is already playing a strong kicking game, and that kicking won Harvard's game from Pennsylvania last year. Whether Sawin and his ends can ever equal Houghton and his ends is a question which at present cannot be answered. But, nevertheless, Sawin has latent abilities which with proper care can surely be brought out.

Burnett is a valuable man in place kicking and in kicking goals from touchdown. His wonderful high kickoffs, which give the ends ample time to run down, are effective in troubling opponents. In the kickoff of the second half of the Bates game on Wednesday he proved his great strength of leg by sending the ball high over the top of the goal posts into the end stand behind. The grandstands laughed at the performance. It showed that a free kick for Harvard within the fifty yard line may easily mean a score if Burnett kicks the ball.

GLOOM THICK AT OLD PENN.

FAILURE OF THE ELEVEN TO IMPROVE WORK OF INDIVIDUAL MEN.

Philadelphia, Oct. 21 (Special).—It seems to be an almost hopeless task to beat the Pennsylvania team into anything like championship form. Since the Indian game a week ago untiring efforts have been made to develop not only the team itself, but also the individual players. The results have not been satisfactory to the coaches. Some little improvement was noticeable in the game with Wesleyan, but mighty little. Never was a Pennsylvania team in such a lamentable condition as is this year's aggregation at the present time, and never was there a smaller chance of permanent improvement. It is a sad story. The condition of things is partly due to injuries to many of the men and incapability of others, but the greatest trouble seems to be in the spirit of the men themselves. They are devoid of all the snap and dash that are so essential to a successful team.

It has been a long time, indeed, since Penn has been called upon to seek the assistance of graduate coaches. But in the last week a number of them have taken the men in hand. "Sam" Boyle took time to come down from State College, where he is coaching the college men of that place, to drill the end men. Bull, Penn's famous centre, has been at work on McCloskey, and George Brooke, the noted fullback, has had Reugenberg and Coombs in hand. "Jack" Minds, "Charlie" Schoff and several others have also been on the field. Notwithstanding all this coaching the men make little progress. When there is as much dissatisfaction with a team as there is with Penn's, there are always harsh things said. The criticism of Coombs was severe, and the boy took it much to heart. The consequence was he became discouraged and quit. He did not play in the Wesleyan game, and his absence was keenly felt. Coombs, however, has rejoined the team. With proper handling Coombs would be one of the most valuable men on the team. He is by far the best punter, and his weight counts for much in the interference.

Davidson, who had a trial on the 'Varsity on Wednesday, showed up well and bucked the line much to the satisfaction of Coach Woodruff. He will give some of the other aspirants a run for their money when it comes to finally picking the team. The services of Outland at tackle are missed. Although he has not played in that position for two years, he would fill in a gap this year nicely. Zimmerman is more or less of a failure as a tackle. If a good halfback could be found to take Reugenberg's place, he might be moved to tackle to advantage. He was substitute tackle last year, and while not a great one he did good work. With Coombs back in the game, and with the showing of Davidson in the back field, Reugenberg might be shifted. Still, Mr. Woodruff will not easily part with Reugenberg in the back field. Smith, too, showed some form in running with the ball. Snover is the other tackle. He is a steady worker, but is not at all a brilliant player, though acceptable. As Penn's tackles are often called upon to run with the ball from the line, Reugenberg could be used to good advantage in that position.

The end positions are also exceedingly troublesome. There is not a first class candidate in the lot. W. Gardiner, Howell, Potter and Steele are all practically green men. The most promising one is W. Gardiner. It would be hard to improve upon Hare and McCracken as guards, especially for Penn's style of play. But even these old war horses are not doing as well as they have done in the past. At quarter Penn suffers again. J. Gardiner is not up to snuff and little Woodley is a green man.

With all these handicaps, there is yet hardly a person in a position to speak knowingly who would say that Penn's team is in a hopeless state. If the men could only be made to play football as well as they know the game and shake off the "dopy spell," almost every one would agree that the team would be pretty strong, but hardly up to the playing strength of last year's eleven, and that was not Penn's best team by a good deal.

Many desirable things, including board and rooms, household and other help, are advertised to-day in the narrow columns of The Tribune.

CAREER OF LIEUT. COM. MASON.

MANY WARRIORS AMONG THE BRAVE OFFICER'S ANCESTORS.

The funeral of Lieutenant Commander Theodorus Bailey Myers Mason, U. S. N., which took place on Wednesday morning, was attended by many of his friends in the Navy, who were full of sorrow at losing so genial an associate.

Lieutenant Commander Mason came from good fighting stock, and he belonged to the profession of arms by right of inheritance. In the annals of the Revolution his direct ancestors, Lieutenant Colonel John Bailey, Captain Isaac Hegeman and Captain Mason, are recorded as loyal and gallant officers. In 1812 General Theodorus Bailey and Captain M. Myers, of the 13th Infantry, responded promptly to their country's call, while Commander Mason's father and Admiral Bailey were active both in the Mexican and in the Civil War.

Loyal and devoted to his profession, its improvement and progress were always the study and desire of Lieutenant Commander Mason. The Bureau of Naval Intelligence—the eyes and ears in naval administration—was organized by him in 1882, and he was for a long time its head. He had made contributions to service literature, among them a textbook on ordnance and artillery tactics, a comprehensive history of wars between some of the South American republics in 1886, reports and papers on various military and naval topics, which resulted in many reforms and changes in the Navy personnel and administration. He was also a brave man, and he had saved the lives of more than a score of persons. Among the honors conferred upon him was the Order of the Rose from the Emperor of Brazil, a silver medal from the King of Italy, a gold medal from the New-York Benevolent and Life Saving Institution, letters of thanks from a President and two Secretaries of the Navy for marked and valuable services rendered to his country, and letters from the Corean and Siamese embassies. He served as naval aid to the President and also to different Secretaries of the Navy.

A characteristic incident is recorded of the subject of this sketch when on his way to catch the steamer for home from Paris, where he had acted as an aid. He had less than forty-eight hours in which to go to Liverpool, but being delayed on the French coast on a stormy night, he found that a vessel had stranded, and that the life saving crew was apparently unable to go to the rescue of those on board. Mr. Mason at once took charge of the whole affair, launched the boat, went out to the wreck in it and saved every life on board. He returned to the shore and afterward caught his steamer and sailed for home.

Lieutenant Commander Mason was born in New-York City May 8, 1848, and was appointed to the Naval Academy from Florida in 1864. He was graduated in 1868, No. 23 in his class, and was detailed for duty in the South Atlantic Squadron. Soon after his arrival at Rio Janeiro he jumped overboard and saved the lives of two sailors. He was promoted to ensign in 1869, to master in 1870, lieutenant in November, 1872, and lieutenant commander in January, 1894. Before being promoted to lieutenant he was detailed as aid to the Secretary of the Navy, and in 1873 he was ordered to the Pacific Squadron and took part in the landing of a naval force at Panama to protect American interests there. In the same year by his skill and daring he saved an Italian powder laden bark from destruction by fire. In 1875 he was detailed as instructor in modern languages at the Naval Academy, and a year later became instructor in ordnance. He was detached in 1878 and went to Europe, where he made extensive and careful investigations of foreign naval development, subsequently compiling a valuable report thereon to the Navy Department. In that year he was elected a life fellow of the Society of Civil Engineers in Paris, and a life fellow of the American Geographical Society.

In 1882 he acted as personal aid to President Arthur, and organized the Bureau of Naval Intelligence. When the first Corean Embassy visited this country in 1883 he was detailed to act as its escort, and accompanied the mission on its travels throughout the United States in the following year. In 1884 he commanded a battery of light artillery on the Isthmus of Panama, and then he became flag lieutenant and secretary to the commander of the Asiatic Squadron. In 1888 he was detailed as aid to Secretary Whitney, and continued the same relation with Secretary Tracy. He and his wife, a daughter of Rear Admiral Thomas Phelps, entertained handsomely in their Washington home. He was put on the retired list in December, 1894.

NEW STATE CAMP RUMORS.

GENERAL MOBILIZATION OF THE GUARD ON LONG ISLAND SAID TO BE IN FAVOR.

The report that the State camp will be removed or enlarged has been published regularly once a year since 1889 and many officers have written and spoken on the subject. But the camp site has not been changed, and with the falling leaf and the beginning of the armory season the report that Peekskill will be abandoned has been revived.

The latest rumors on the subject are to the effect that General Roe favors a plan by which the whole National Guard will be mobilized at Camp Black. Instead of sending four regiments to Peekskill for a tour of one week each the whole Guard is to remain in camp and practise marches about two weeks. In order to carry out the plan an increased appropriation will be required, and it is doubtful, on that account, whether the scheme will be put in practice.

General Roe was not at National Guard Headquarters yesterday, and the officers in charge could give no information on the subject.

"The mobilization of the State soldiery for the Dewey celebration gave so much general satisfaction that the plan to bring the troops together again for work and not for exhibition will probably be favored by many officers of the Guard.

"We have had battalion and regimental work in camp," said a Fifth Brigade officer, "for many years, and it seems that the time for brigade and division work should not be neglected, and with the reorganized regiments just making a start there could be no better time than the present. The camp at Peekskill is hot and much too small for a brigade, and Camp Black would be a great improvement and would result in much benefit to the Guard."

PLUCKY WHITE BUCK PUNISHED.

ALTHOUGH DEPRIVED OF HIS ANTLERS HE ATTACKS HIS ENEMY AND LOSES HIS LIBERTY.

The big white buck of the Central Park Menagerie, which made such a vicious attack last Wednesday on a smaller brown buck in the deer yard with him and had his antlers sawed off to prevent further outbreaks, made another attack yesterday morning on the brown buck, and was deprived of his liberty in consequence. He will be hereafter shut up in a pen in the deer house, where such mediocre menagerie folk as Brazilian sheep and their like are kept.

The loss of his antlers so wounded the pride of the big white buck that from Wednesday until yesterday morning he remained inside the deer shed moping. About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, however, when the yard was surrounded by school children, he rushed out and charged on the brown buck. The smaller fellow was thrown by the unexpected attack, and the white buck tried to gore him with the stumps of his antlers. The little fellow made a plucky fight in return, managing to get upon his feet and using his short antlers. He was covered with blood from his wounds, but he managed to tear the white buck's ear nearly off.

Two keepers, Pyson and Snyder, rushed in and pinioned the big buck and removed him to the deer house, where he will have leisure to think over his wickedness.

APPEALS FOR THE BOYS' CLUBS.

MONEY NEEDED TO KEEP THESE EDUCATING FORCES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS AT WORK.

The Public Education Association announces the following responses to an appeal issued in November, 1898, for money to support the boys' clubs, which meet in two of the public schools in the Tenth Ward on Saturday nights:

Mrs. Joseph Greenleaf	$5 00
Miss G. W. Sargent	10 00
"A Friend"	2 00
G. Alfred Tenney	1 00
Messrs. Herbert and Clarence Cecil Fell	50 00
Dr. Matthews (by Hall)	25 00
Mrs. W. E. Putnam	1 00
Charles N. Lowrie	10 00
Miss Caroline H. Patterson	5 00
Mrs. William H. Beers	5 00
Left at the door	1 00
Total	$122 00

The money thus received, with the addition of the small dues paid by the boys, has enabled the association to do the following things: To open the small school from September, 1898, to July, 1899, on Saturday nights; to open the large school from April, 1899, to October, 1899, on Saturday nights; to open the playgrounds of the large school on Wednesday nights for three months; to set up a basket ball outfit in the small school, and to pay the slight damage done to either schoolhouse.

About one hundred and fifty boys belong to the club in each schoolhouse, and for many of them the meetings on Saturday nights afford the only opportunities they ever have for recreation and physical exercise. In the smaller schoolhouse, in Chrystie-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts., the boys average not more than thirteen years old. They are in most instances the children of poor parents, and are typical children of the street. It may easily be understood how much a well directed club, with its meetings conducted according to strict parliamentary law, and its games of football or hockey, can do for these lawless, pleasure starved street arabs.

In the large school (No. 20, in Rivington-st.), the boys are older, averaging sixteen years. Most of them are studying in the City College, or are working for their living. They are intelligent, well brought up and ambitious, and in some instances fairly well off, judging by the wealth standard of the neighborhood. But for these boys, as well as for their more unfortunate little neighbors, there are almost no opportunities for social intercourse or active physical exercise. There is one thing that makes the work in these boys' clubs particularly encouraging. It is the fact that the club graduates—the best of them—turn back and become directors of clubs themselves. Last winter in the height of the season all the school club directors, eleven in number, with the exception of the superintendent, were graduates of clubs in the various Settlements in the neighborhood. All their work was voluntary, and was exceedingly well done.

To continue this work will cost money. The Board of Education generously pays for lighting and heating the buildings. The directors and superintendent receive no pay, but the expense of remunerating the janitors of both buildings must be borne by the association. To keep open the smaller schoolhouse for one year will cost $56 over and above the dues paid by the boys, and $112 will pay all expenses of the larger building. The association hopes, however, to open new schools for clubs this winter. Two women have become interested in the work, and are anxious to establish the same sort of thing in their neighborhoods—the upper West Side and the central East Side. Should sufficient money be received to enable them to start their work, an appeal would be made at once to the Board of Education for the two schools desired.

The association therefore appeals to the public for $250, which will be sufficient to accomplish all the club work mapped out for the winter. Contributions (the smallest will be gratefully received) may be sent to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, No. 9 West Ninth-st., or to Miss Winifred Buck, No. 48 West Fortieth-st.

THOMAS HUNTER ASSOCIATION DINNER.

A CELEBRATION OF THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF HIS SERVICE IN GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 35.

The Thomas Hunter Association of Grammar School No. 35 will celebrate the golden jubilee of Dr. Hunter's service in that school and the Normal College with its third annual dinner, to be held at Sherry's on November 22 at 7 o'clock. The men and women graduates of the two institutions will attend the dinner, and the best speakers of both sexes will take part in the exercises.

At the dinner arrangements have been made for the escorts of the alumnae of the Normal College to be present at the speaking, and the balcony has been set apart for the wives and daughters of the members of the association. Every care has been taken for the comfort of the women at what perhaps is to be their first banquet with men.

The management of the dinner is in the hands of the officers of the Thomas Hunter Association, as follows: Charles Putzel, president; A. B. de Freece, vice-president; Frederick R. Fortmeyer, secretary; Charles D. Graham, treasurer; George W. Van Siclen, historian, and E. E. Olcott, Charles Andress and E. H. Walker, Executive Committee.

TAXES COLLECTED THIS FAR.

Tax Receiver Austen announced yesterday that the amount of taxes collected in all the boroughs for the first twenty days of this month was $34,719,018 out of a levy of $85,181,545. The levy and collections by boroughs are as follows:

	Levy.	Collected.
Manhattan	$61,438,904	$23,441,344
The Bronx	3,289,738	1,289,824
Brooklyn	15,785,785	3,537,808
Queens	3,650,795	1,067,661
Richmond	1,068,212	420,852
Totals	$85,181,545	$34,719,018

WORK OF ALL SOULS' KINDERGARTEN.

A circular bulletin has been issued by the Kindergarten and Industrial School of All Souls' Friendly Aid House, No. 248 East Thirty-fourth-st., calling attention to the good work accomplished by the house in the summer, and to its present needs. Miss Edith Kendall purchased last summer the Spring Farm in Green's Farms, Connecticut, the use of which has been given to the Friendly Aid for five years, at the expiration of which time the society may purchase the farm if it desires to do so. A movement to raise money to purchase a summer home has been started.

The society is in need of helpers to take charge of certain branches of its work, and it also wants children's toys and games, a piano for the gymnasium, a camera for the Camera Club, a stereopticon, a typewriter, another sewing machine for the roof garden and a number of other things.

MORRISTOWN NEWS.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Evans, of Twin Oaks, will spend the winter in New-York.

Miss Frost, of Boston, is the guest of Mrs. Arthur B. Frost, of Madison.

Mrs. John N. A. Griswold is at the Colbath House.

Edgar F. Randolph gave a dinner party last Wednesday to a number of gentlemen.

Mrs. Alfred E. Whitney, of Glimpsewood Manor, will leave to-morrow for Colorado.

Dr. H. R. McCarrell has taken the house belonging to the Misses Swartout, in Elm-st., which he will occupy this winter.

Mrs. Coudit, of Boonton, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Hoyt, of Elmst.

Mrs. Elliott S. Kip and Miss Kip held a large reception last Friday at the Ruremont.

The Rev. F. E. Edwards, formerly master of Morristown School, has been appointed second lieutenant in one of the cavalry regiments at Manila.

Mrs. Edward Clarence Hovey and the Misses Hovey are at Miss Lovell's for a few weeks.

Vice-Chancellor and Mrs. John R. Emery and family will spend November at the Colbath House, while their new house is finishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic A. Hell have returned from Europe, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. J. M. Forbes and Miss Forbes will spend the winter in Dresden.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cummings Vail and family will spend the winter in New-York.

Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Rowe and family will leave next week for their New-York home.

Mrs. William Shippen, Miss Cornelia G. Willis, Miss Alice L. Day, Mrs. Oliver Adams, Mrs. Arthur Dean, Miss Elsa Hurlbut, Miss Marie G. Bryce, Mrs. Stephen H. Plum and Miss Jane Swords, of the Morris County Golf Club, were starters in the tournament at the Baltusrol Club on Wednesday.

On Monday the contest for the Waterbury cups comes up, the finals coming off on Tuesday, October 24.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy and Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy will spend the coming winter in New-York.

Have You Constipation?

"The 'Salt' of Salts."

Are you troubled with a dizzy feeling in your head? Have you a bad taste in your mouth or a feeling of nausea when you get up in the morning? Is your tongue coated? Is your appetite poor? Does your head ache? Are you cross and peevish? Do little things worry you? Are you depressed and low-spirited? Is your complexion bad? Are you afflicted with cold hands and cold feet?

If so, what is the cause?

Constipation.

What is constipation?

Constipation is inability to secure a free and copious action of the bowels at least once a day. It is always caused by indigestion.

Abbey's Salt will cure you.

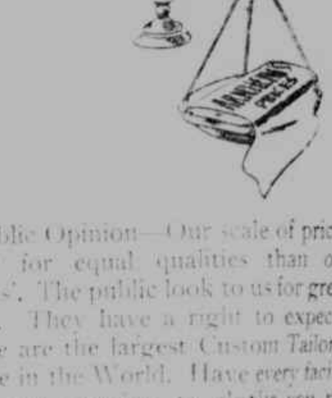
To cure constipation then, one must commence with the digestive organs. Abbey's Effervescent Salt is the natural remedy for indigestion. It stimulates the secretion and muscular action of the stomach and bowels. When its use is kept up the correct action of all the organs of digestion is re-established and the sufferer is soon entirely restored to health.

But Abbey's Salt is not alone valuable as a cure. It *prevents* disease.

Take a teaspoonful in a glass of water night and morning. It makes a pleasant, invigorating, effervescent tonic drink, more like a beverage than a medicine. It is a mild and gentle aperient.

If your druggist is a good druggist he will have it.

25c., 50c. and $1 per Bottle.



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