PRESIDENT LOW'S REPORT.

HE ASKS SOME ALUMNUS TO PROVIDE A NEW BUILDING FOR COLUMBIA.

STILL OTHER STRUCTURES, HE THINKS, ARE NEEDED, AND HE TREATS OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Columbia University held yesterday afternoon, President Seth Low said that no important gifts had been received since the last meeting. He then announced the following appointments: Albert F. Baumann, assistant in metallurgy; Charles S. Aylmar Smal, assistant in electrical engineering; Leslie McHarg, assistant in civil engineering; Homer N. Dorr, assistant in physics; Philip G. Carleton, assistant in rhetoric, and Henry D. Crampton, tutor in zoology.

There in attendance at the meeting were W. C. Schermerhorn, chairman of the Board of Trustees; the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, George L. Rives, John B. Pine, Charles A. Silliman, Lenox Smith, John Crosby Brown, Dr. William H. Draper, the Rev. Dr. M. K. Vincent, Frederic R. Coudert, H. H. Cammann, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe, William Barclay Parsons, Frederick Bronson and George G. De Witt.

The report of President Seth Low is a long and comprehensive document and deals with the work of the university in all of its departments. In speaking of the finances of the university President Low says that the interest charge has been reduced [illegible]. The net debt against the new site is [illegible] and the interest charge against the entire permanent debt is $98,500.

President Low pays a high tribute to the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was elected a trustee in 1861 at the time of the union with Columbia University of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Mr. Vanderbilt was a member of the Committee on Site which in 1892 selected the ground on Morningside Heights. President Low says of him:

> In these relations, as well as in the discharge of the general duties of a trustee, he was, according to his habit, punctiliously faithful to the trust he had undertaken. He was seldom absent from any meeting, either of a committee or of the Board, and never without sending an explanation of his absence.

President Low spoke in a general way of the beneficence of Mr. Vanderbilt and his brothers to the university, and said:

> His partial disablement a few years ago was a serious misfortune; his death now is a heavy loss and a genuine sorrow. He can be gratefully remembered by men of Columbia, both for his benefactions and for his devoted personal service to the university.

A TABLET ON THE OLD SITE.

The report also speaks of a tablet that is being prepared to be placed upon one of the buildings standing upon the old site of the college between Murray-st. and Park Place. The inscription on the tablet will read:

> KING'S COLLEGE—COLUMBIA.
>
> College Founded in 1754 by Royal Charter of George II. Re-established in 1784 by Act of the Legislature. Occupied this Site from August, 1755, to May, 1857.

The report speaks of the substitution in the year of a system of scholarships in place of the free and reduced tuition. President Low said that in his last report he pointed out that the university was actually making grants exceeding in value [illegible] a year. The larger part of this was in free and reduced tuitions. Under the new system students receive in money the amount of their tuition fees, instead of receiving directly a grant of free or reduced tuition. President Low speaks of the naming of the scholarships after the givers. Among them are J. Pierpont Morgan, Cornelius Vanderbilt, A. A. Low, Morris K. Jesup, R. Fulton Cutting, Alfred Corning Clark, Jacob H. Schiff, Samuel D. Babcock, Oswald Ottendorfer, Samuel Sloan, Henry Parish and D. Willis James. These are known as benefactors' scholarships.

Beginning with the summer of 1900 President Low says that arrangements have been perfected for a summer school. He says that experience has shown that these schools become self-supporting in a few years.

The officers of instruction of the university numbered 339 last year, other officers 24, making a total of 363. The number of students was as follows: Undergraduates, 466, the largest number in the history of the university; graduates, 801; non-graduates, 1,094; total, 2,366, an increase of 199 per cent since 1889-'90. There is a noticeable increase of attendance from the Middle and Far West. President Low suggests a new building for the college to cost about $500,000, which some alumnus is asked to provide. President Low touches on the schools of Law and Medicine and their excellent conditions, and the transfer of the Sloan Maternity Hospital, with its endowment of $372,300, is noted, as well as the $5,000 endowment of the Abraham Jacobi ward in Roosevelt Hospital. Increased attendance on the schools of Applied Science is also touched upon, and the various departments and their conditions were referred to. The total gifts to the university in the year was stated as being $72,794 for specific purposes, and the permanent endowment was increased by $409,417.05.

President Low urges the building of dormitories, a chapel and a building on the plan of Houston Hall at the University of Pennsylvania as a headquarters for the students. He hopes some one will come forward and erect a memorial university building.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SPORTS DISCUSSED.

President Low devotes a good deal of the space in his report to athletics. After noting the impetus given to sports by the new gymnasium he says:

> The principal difficulties to be contended with arise from the intercollegiate character of such sports. Intercollegiate competition, while it gives great zest, makes such sports very costly, encourages the expenditure of large sums for trainers and [illegible] who are often professionals, for surgeons and the like, and places university athletics upon a basis so nearly professional that often the only distinction to be found is in the fact that the players themselves do not profit by the large gate receipts. In the mean while the spirit of intercollegiate rivalry engenders betting and tempts the athletic managers of colleges and universities to strive for success without regard to means. I confess to a certain distrust of the permanency of a system in which large gate receipts and the results that flow therefrom are an integral part. The very essence of amateur competition in athletics appears to me to be that those who contest should pay their own expenses and that neither the individuals who compete, nor the organizations they represent, should receive any profit from the contest. On the other hand, despite this heavy indictment of the system as it is, the influence of athletic sports, [illegible] even under this system, is undoubtedly beneficial in many ways. Such sports [illegible] temperate lives the students' heroes; they help large numbers of men to pass safely through the critical years of young manhood; they develop self-restraint, self-discipline, courage, staying power and many of the qualities that tell powerfully in the battle of life; they offer to the educator an instrument whose training value he wise man will neglect. The problem is to check as many as possible of the abuses of intercollegiate athletics and to preserve all that is good in them. As Columbia in her new home seems likely to be more of a factor in this field than heretofore, I desire to say that the influence of the university will be thrown as strongly as possible in favor of accenting in every way the amateur character of such competitions.
>
> If the very natural interest on the part of the students is to be an advantage in their training, instead of a disadvantage, it must be under reasonable control on the part of the faculty acting in conformity with these ideas, and upon the authority of the University Council a Committee on Athletics has been appointed by the president, consisting of Professor Kemp, chairman; of Dr. Savage, the director of the gymnasium, and of Professor Hutton. To this committee has been assigned the duty of enforcing a few simple rules that are calculated to limit the tendencies to abuse in connection with athletic sports and, on the other hand, to develop all of their good points. The system allows abundant initiative to the students, but it frankly admits responsibility on the part of the authorities for the conduct of athletics at Columbia University, within the limits of the regulations laid down by the Committee on Athletics.

DELLA FOX MUCH BETTER.

Dr. Constable, who is attending Della Fox, the actress, said last evening that his patient was steadily improving, and he hoped that she would be able within the next three weeks to go to the Bermudas for the winter.

MME. NEVADA SINGS FOR SCHOOL GIRLS.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6.—Mme. Nevada, who recently returned from abroad, to-day journeyed from New-York to Philadelphia for the purpose of renewing former friendships. In the afternoon she was invited to hear the vocal exercises in the [illegible] Public School. There she found assembled nearly a thousand girl pupils, who, after they had concluded the exercises, in which she was deeply interested, requested that she sing for them. Mme. Nevada at once complied, and the enthusiastic young women gave her such an ovation that it is likely to remain in her memory as one of the pleasantest incidents of her return to her native land. When Mme. Nevada left the school the children were dismissed, and they surrounded her carriage, cheering her wildly as she drove off to her hotel. Mme. Nevada returns to New-York in the morning.

AT NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

CHANCELLOR MACCRACKEN READS HIS REPORT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

The annual meeting of the Council of New-York University yesterday was attended by Chancellor MacCracken, William A. Wheelock, William S. Opdyke, David Banks, Robert Schell, Israel C. Pierson, William F. Havemeyer, Dr. John P. Munn, John J. Tucker, W. F. Johnson, Charles A. Gardiner and William M. Kingsley.

Action was taken requesting the State Board of Regents to take up the question of how far the legislation of this State should permit college students studying for the degree of bachelor of arts to substitute work in professional schools of law or medicine for the regular college studies leading up to that degree. The treasurer's report showed receipts of $1,3[illegible],443 36 and expenditures of $22,871 22 in excess of receipts.

The following were elected as officers of the Council for next year: President, William A. Wheelock; vice-president, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander; secretary, Israel C. Pierson, and treasurer, William F. Havemeyer. Also the following members of the outgoing class of the Council were elected to succeed themselves: William S. Opdyke, the Rev. Dr. George Alexander, Israel C. Pierson, Charles R. Otis, Willis Fletcher Johnson and Thomas E. Geacen.

The committee upon the summer school made a report, which was adopted, that every effort should be made to continue the summer courses and to extend their scope and usefulness. The report said that the desire of the faculty of the summer school should be granted, that the university corporation should receive all the fees for tuition and pay the fixed charges and nominate the summer school faculty; that there should be for next summer at least not less than thirteen departments. The new dining hall at University Heights, accommodating one hundred persons, with complete appointments, will add hereafter to the attractions of the summer school, as will the changes of the library building, which will be available next summer.

The Havemeyer Laboratory reported itself prepared to carry on successful chemical engineering, but desired additional room and plant for industrial chemistry.

Chancellor MacCracken's annual report showed that the university had 1,736 students last year and had received gifts in money aggregating almost a third of a million dollars.

The report mentioned twenty notable incidents which happened last year in the history of the college. Some of them were:

> The newly consolidated University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College was opened in October, 1898, occupying the east college building, the new college building and the Carnegie Laboratory, property representing about $500,000.
>
> The Graduate School was opened with an unusual representation of colleges throughout the United States, namely, fourteen colleges in New-York State, seven in New-England, thirteen in the Middle States and Ohio, fourteen in the Western and Southern States, besides foreign universities and gymnasia to the number of seventeen.
>
> The University Extension work was strengthened by an endowment of $12,000 for the woman's law class, intended particularly for business women.
>
> Two of the Greek letter fraternities filed plans for commodious chapter houses at University Heights, designed to add considerably to the dormitory accommodations. One of these houses is completed.
>
> A handsome subscription was received from members of the Woman's Advisory Committee for the establishment of a hall of pedagogy, to occupy the ninth floor of the Washington Square building, hitherto reserved for business purposes. This hall, comprising twenty-one rooms, was completed in the summer.
>
> The New-York University School of Applied Science was announced in the spring upon the occasion of a gift for an engineering endowment of $[illegible].
>
> The Charles Butler Laboratory of Physics was established by the remodelling of the mansion heretofore used as a dormitory.
>
> The University Heights dining hall, to accommodate 100 students, with all necessary appointments, was established in connection with the enlarged gymnasium.
>
> The two veterinary colleges of New-York City, being the two oldest in America, were consolidated with New-York University upon the university system, under the title of the New-York-American Veterinary College.

Toward the end of his report, after dealing with each individual department, the Chancellor says:

> Within a decade we have grown from three weakly connected schools, enrolling less than three hundred students, to seven compactly organized schools on a strict university platform, enrolling more than seventeen hundred full matriculants. From a property of $[illegible] in 1890, with heavy incumbrance upon it, we have grown to a property the present year of $3,[illegible] above all incumbrances. From an antiquated curriculum in one and another school we have advanced in all of our seven schools to the adoption of courses and methods that are fully abreast with the best sentiment of the age. Nevertheless, to close the century and our threescore years and ten of existence with the greatest satisfaction and hope it is needful that a stronger material basis shall be given to several of our schools. About $1,000,000 would be necessary to effect this.

TO RESTORE THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

CONTRACT FOR THE WORK TO COST $94,500—TASK WILL TAKE A YEAR.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 6.—Governor Tanner, State Treasurer Whittemore and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, composing the Board of Commissioners of the National Lincoln Monument, to-day let the contract for the restoration of the monument here to the Culver Construction Company, of Springfield, their bid being $94,500 and the lowest. The work will begin at once on the restoration of the monument, and must be finished by November 1, 1900. A temporary hall will be built for the keeping of the Lincoln trophies now in the monument. Just what disposition will be made of the bodies of the President, his wife and their son, "Tad" Lincoln, has not been decided. Probably a temporary vault will be erected and a watchman employed to guard it. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, in speaking of the contract, said:

> The monument, when completed, will be as near like the present one as possible. Every piece of material now in the monument found available will be used. The shaft will be about fifteen feet higher, which will be the only material change.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON'S VISIT.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who arrived from England on Sunday, spent yesterday in resting after the voyage. Beyond taking a short walk in the morning, he remained all day in his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Harrison has engagements to meet several people in this city upon a matter of legal business, which will necessitate his staying in New-York for a week. He will then go to Washington and subsequently to Indianapolis.

DR. SNYDER GOING TO BOSTON.

St. Louis, Nov. 6.—The Rev. Dr. John Snyder, pastor of the Messiah Unitarian Church, of this city for many years, has accepted a call from the Wesley Hill Church, of Boston. The installation services will be held on November 22.

WALTER E. DURYEA STILL IMPROVING.

Walter E. Duryea, who is a patient in Roosevelt Hospital, having sustained a broken neck last August, is still improving, and the attending physicians are hopeful of his ultimate recovery.

THE VARIETY THEATRES.

A new entertainment, belonging to no class with a name to it, was presented at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night. Its title was "Around New-York in Eighty Minutes." When it had been in operation for 150 minutes and appeared to be about two-thirds over, it had not developed anything of great moment. What happened after that present writer is unable to say, as he was then brought to a realization that this sort of art was long and that time was fleeting. The management has made a desperate effort to make the new piece a success. Much money has clearly been spent on scenery and costumes and in engaging numerous actors with names known to the public, together with a large company of lesser actors, singers and dancers. But they all found themselves doing things that amused but little. There were echoes from the burlesques that have been played at Weber & Fields's Music Hall, there were suggestions of pieces of "The Circus Girl" type, there were memories of Edward Harrigan, and James J. Corbett displayed his old histrionic style and the same old indolent way. The best piece of fun up to the end of the first 150 minutes was the sudden conversion of a cakewalk and ball, where a fight had arisen, into a prayer meeting, just as a squad of police arrived. And surely there was something like that in one of Harrigan's plays. It is likely enough, of course, that the part of the performance which followed the first 150 minutes was an overpowering success. But this is a narration of how it looked up to that time.

THE TRANSPORT MEADE DISABLED.

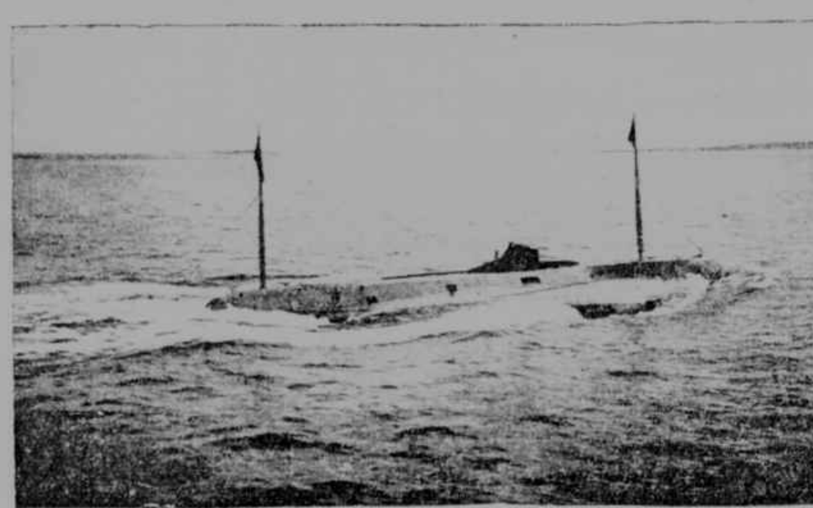
The United States Army transport Meade anchored outside the bar last night with her steering gear deranged. The Meade left this port in the afternoon for Cuba and Porto Rican ports.

WARFARE UNDER WATER.

THE HOLLAND BOAT GOES BEYOND ALL REQUIREMENTS.

NAVAL OFFICERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER HER SUCCESS—FINAL TRIALS UNDER RIGID INSPECTION—REAR ADMIRAL RODGERS CONGRATULATES THE INVENTOR.

Greenport, Long Island, Nov. 6 (Special).—The submarine torpedo boat Holland was tested today before the Board of Inspection and Survey of the Navy Department, and every member present declared her a success. The Board consists of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, Captain Robley D. Evans, Commander William H. Emory, Chief Engineer Charles R. Roelker and Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps. Lieutenant Richardson Henderson is recorder of the Board. Captain "Fighting Bob" Evans was the only absentee. Even his voice may be counted as approving the Holland and her plans, as he had already seen her manœuvre. Captain Evans told Mr. Holland several days ago that if his boat complied with the requirements of the Board he would be more than



THE HOLLAND BOAT ON HER TRIAL—RUNNING AWASH.

pleased to indorse her as fit to be admitted to Uncle Sam's Navy. The Board reached Greenport late last night on the lighthouse tender Cactus, from New-London, Conn. By 6:30 this morning they were astir. John P. Holland, the inventor of the boat, was taken on board the tender, and the Board went to New-Suffolk, the headquarters for the last six months of the submarine diver. More than four hours were spent by the Board in examining the internal features of the boat. All of the machinery was thoroughly gone over and tested, each member of the Board going down the thirty-inch conning tower, which is the only means of gaining admission to the boat.

A little after noon the party of newspaper men arrived on the scene, and the tests over the measured course in Little Peconic Bay were begun, in pursuance of the following instructions issued by the Board:

> To [illegible] three torpedoes in place.
>
> To Have all arrangements made for charging torpedoes without [illegible].
>
> To Be prepared to fire torpedoes at full speed when submerged as well as when at full speed on surface.
>
> To Have crew exercised by actual practice so as to be able to make required submerged tests and steer a straight course. In order to make a trial submerged run of two miles, it is recommended that two marking buoys be placed in Lower or Little Peconic Bay a mile apart, and that a boat to serve as a torpedo target be anchored near one of these buoys, so that the Holland, after running a mile under water, can come up to surface for observation, discharge her torpedo, and then, diving again, can return to first buoy. This would complete her two mile under water run.

These instructions were drawn up by Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard in November, 1898, and were first promulgated by the Naval Strategy Board, of which he was a member. The specifications of what the Board wanted to see the Holland do were the result of instructions issued at that time by Secretary Long, after the first trial of the boat in Prince's Bay.

The course was surveyed and an affidavit as to its correctness was filed with the naval authorities. It was between Little Hog Neck and Great Hog Neck, in water twenty feet deep.

QUICK TIME UNDER WATER.

When the Holland started away on her momentous trip she was in charge of Captain Frank T. Cable, an electrician and navigator, and a crew consisting of Nathaniel Addison, mate; W. F. C. Nindemann, gunner; H. S. Morrell, electrician; John Wilson, Henry Lathrop, P. H. Burns and Peter Rehill. Chief Engineer John Lowe, U. S. N., who for a year has been specially detailed by the Navy Department to watch the Holland, and Commander Emory, of the Inspection Board, were also in the boat. Both of them were familiar with the working of the boat.

The first run was one mile under water, submerged to a depth of ten feet over her deck. The run was made in exactly nine minutes.

IN SIGHT ONLY TEN SECONDS.

Coming to the surface, the Holland discharged from her bow tube a Whitehead torpedo, and in exactly ten seconds from the time of her appearance she was out of sight, except for the tiny American flag carried on her forward flagstaff, eleven feet above the deck.

The torpedo weighed 840 pounds, and was of the regulation type used in Navy practice, except that the war head had been removed and one filled with an equal weight of water put in its place. The target was a small flag fastened to an oyster stake. The torpedo sped past the target within twenty-five feet of the stake, although when it was discharged the Holland was nearly four hundred feet distant. The torpedo travelled eight hundred yards, and was recovered by a boat sent after it.

TURNING UNDER WATER.

While under water the Holland turned completely around in one and one-half times her own length, which is 54 feet. She then came to the surface, and Commander Emory appeared on her deck. Lieutenant Henderson was sent from the yacht conveying the Board and the owners of the Holland to take his place. The boat then disappeared and ran back to the starting place again, a distance of one mile, in eleven minutes.

ON THE SECOND TRIP.

A second trip was made over the course in order to give the Board an opportunity to watch the boat dive. Across the course she sped, at times under water, then with decks awash, and again with her upper parts completely out of water.

SUBMERGED TORPEDO DISCHARGED.

While completely submerged a torpedo was again discharged. It was not aimed at any target, and the intention was simply to show that it could be done.

With her bow to the strong ebb tide and a strong wind blowing across her, the little boat ran, with decks awash, a quarter of a mile just to show her speed. Her speed as timed by the Board was exactly eight knots.

RODGERS GREETS HOLLAND.

With this performance came a change in the demeanor of the Board. Rear-Admiral Rodgers was the first to relax. Going up to Mr. Holland he grasped his hand and said enthusiastically:

"Holland, let me congratulate you. You have made a grand success of your boat."

Each member of the Board present spoke in the same manner.

It had been announced in advance that it was expected by these exhibitions to satisfy the Board that the Holland can appear on the surface, fire its torpedo and submerge itself within such a short space of time as to reduce to a minimum the danger from rapid gun fire of warships and attacks of torpedo boats.

NO CHANCE FOR A BATTLESHIP.

The opinion of the Board on this point was summed up in the remark of Admiral Rodgers, who said that the average modern battleship would have absolutely no chance against a Holland boat. In addition to Mr. Holland, the owners of the boat were represented by President Isaac L. Rice of the Holland Torpedo Boat Company; Treasurer E. B. Frost, Walter H. Barrett and other stockholders. The Board announced that its report, which every one was satisfied would be favorable, would be filed with the Secretary of the Navy within two days.

Chief Engineer Lowe was asked by a Tribune reporter what his report to the Department would be. His work ceased with the filing of his report of to-day's exhibitions. Lowe refused to say anything about his report, but he enthusiastically gave it as his private opinion that the Holland is a complete success, and has done far more than the Board asked of her. Every run was longer than specified and the speed was more than called for.

THE NEW NAVAL ENGINE.

The Holland was launched from Lewis Nixon's yard, at Elizabethport, in March, 1896. Her first tests were made last year in Raritan Bay, and for a time it looked as if her patient inventor was doomed to disappointment. He tried to make the boat dive. Time after time her bow went deep in the water and her stern, with her propeller and diving rudders, stuck up in the air. Ballast was shifted, more ballast was taken aboard, and after a time the boat would dive with a part of the regularity which marked her movements today.

In the beginning, every time a man moved a pig of iron was shifted to counteract the change of weight. Now an automatic balance adjuster counteracts the movements of the crew, and is controlled by a lever within reach of the pilot.

The motive power of the Holland is dual. Below the surface electricity is used. On the surface, it is expected that a 50 horse-power gasolene engine will be used. To-day, however, by request of the Board, electricity only was used. The gasolene engine is used to generate the power, which is stored in sufficient quantity to give a radius of action of fifteen hundred miles. The crew while under water have a plentiful supply of compressed air. Except for the lack of sleeping accommodations the boat could safely be kept under water for a period of ten days. Thus far she has never had more than forty feet of water over her tiny deck, but she is built to withstand the pressure to be found 150 feet below the surface.

The Holland is fifty-four feet long and ten feet in diameter. Her hull is a perfect sphere amidships, the so-called deck being merely a flat superstructure designed to give the crew a foothold as they step from the conning tower.

AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Mr. Holland said to-night that the Holland represents his experience and labor of thirty years. She is the sixth and most successful submarine boat that he has built, and a favorable report by the Board will be the culmination of his hopes.

It is expected that on the filing of such a report a contract will at once be made by the Secretary of the Navy for two boats of the Holland type, under authority given by an act of Congress passed three years ago. At that time, through the efforts of E. C. Creecy, attorney for the company, $[illegible] was appropriated for the construction of two boats as soon as a successful model was exhibited. This Mr. Holland has done. It is now pointed out by the owners of the boat that it will be wisdom for the Government to purchase outright the present Holland, so that while others are building men can be drilled in handling the boats. The Holland has cost nearly $[illegible], but she can be duplicated for a little more than half that sum.

HAD TO HAVE AN ASSISTANT.

Until recently Mr. Holland permitted no one except himself to steer or handle the boat. It was found that frequently he would become so interested in some detail of the machinery, even while under the water, that he would leave the conning tower, the only part of the boat from which anything can be seen, and go below. Several narrow escapes from collisions prompted Mr. Holland's associates to ask him to designate some one to take his place as helmsman. Frank Cable, the electrician, was regarded as competent, and Mr. Holland at once gave way to him.

For a month Robert H. MacKenzie, a gunner on the Iowa during the Spanish-American War, has been coaching the men of the Holland in handling torpedoes. He to-day declared the gunner of the crew, Nindemann, an excellent gunner, and it was he who discharged the torpedoes to-day. Nindemann is a survivor of the Jeannette Arctic expedition.

Within a day or two the Holland will be taken to Washington for any further inspection that the Navy Department or Congress may desire. The trip will be made through the Raritan Canal, which has a depth of eight feet. The Holland will be lightened two feet by the use of pontoons in order to make the trip through the canal. The entire trip will be made in tow of a tugboat.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 6.—During Monday rain was reported in the North Pacific Coast districts and on the Southern Texas Coast; elsewhere the weather was fair. The temperature changes were unimportant and the temperature was very near the seasonal average in all sections, the most marked departures being noted over the Middle Atlantic States, where the readings were 2 to 10 degrees below the normal. Heavy frost was reported throughout the interior of the East Gulf and South Atlantic States Monday morning, and fresh frost was forecasted for the South Atlantic States for Tuesday morning. The temperature will moderate slowly east of the Mississippi during the next two days, and no marked changes in temperature are indicated for states west of the Mississippi. No well defined disturbance appears within the region of observation, and fair weather will continue except in the States of the Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys and in Texas, where rain is likely to occur during the next forty-eight hours. Along the Middle Atlantic and New-England Coast light northwesterly winds will become variable Tuesday. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh from the northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

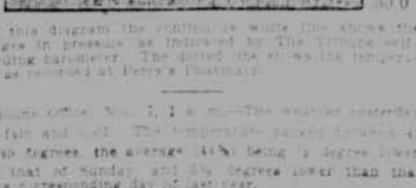
For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair to-day and Wednesday; light northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair and continued cool to-day and Wednesday; light variable winds.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair and warmer to-day and Wednesday; light variable winds.

For Western New-York, fair to-day and Wednesday, with warmer weather in western portion; light variable winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Nov. 7, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and cool. The temperature ranged between 41 and 49 degrees, the average (44¾) being ¾ degree lower than that of Sunday and 3¾ degrees lower than that of the corresponding day of last year.

The weather to-day will be fair.

THE DRAMA.

MR. GILLETTE AS SHERLOCK HOLMES.

Mr. Gillette appeared at the Garrick Theatre last night and impersonated Sherlock Holmes, in a new play, by Conan Doyle and himself, made on the basis of selected portions of the Adventures of the Detective, written by Mr. Doyle, and, doubtless, familiar to all readers of contemporary fiction. Holmes and Moriarty are confronted in this play, in a duel of the wits, for the possession of certain papers, the publicity of which might disgrace a royal name. No observer of the proceedings feels the least interest in the royal name or the least solicitude as to its welfare, but all observers are interested in an exposition of mental ingenuity and strategical tactics, and the purpose of the play is the accomplishment of that exposition. This purpose has been pursued by the most conventional of all theatrical methods—the beguilement of a gallant adventurer into a den of thieves and murderers and the sudden liberation of him from imminent peril at a moment when his escape seems impossible. This time-honored situation may be found, in possibly its best development, as far back as Bulwer's novel of "Pelham," in which epitome of heroic dandyism, likewise, the elegant, nonchalant, imperturbable and all-fascinating man of action is a conspicuous figure. Mr. Doyle and Mr. Gillette, however, have contrived to make this ancient device momentarily effective, and Mr. Gillette, as the tall, lithe, muscular, expeditious, icy and indomitable Sherlock Holmes—clerical in aspect and crisp in vocalism—was sufficiently audacious and formidable to satisfy every reasonable requirement of the character and the story. The play is trivial at the beginning and feeble at the end, but it provides a sharp colloquy between Moriarty and Holmes in the middle, and this is supplemented with a good old-fashioned scene of melodrama, wherein one determined man discomfits five bloody-minded ruffians by the simple device of smashing a lamp. The Sherlock Holmes stories, notable for ingenuity of invention and clarity of style, are agreeable at the first reading and some of them can be read with interest a second time or even a third. The tale of the snake that crawled down the bell-rope possesses, indeed, a peculiar and enduring fascination—so abundantly suggestive is it of horrible possibilities in common experience. But stories of this kind are for the reader rather than the spectator. They lose their charm when they are taken from the field of the imagination and placed in that of the clear vision. Poe's story of "The Purloined Letter" or "The Gold Bug" could not be shown on the stage, and certainly the essential quality of Conan Doyle's style was nowhere manifested in Mr. Gillette's drama. A large audience, however, followed the performance with attention and received it with considerable favor. The play has no lasting value, of any kind whatever, unless it be the value of an occasional melodramatic incident. The Ruffian and the Page divided the honors of the night with Mr. Gillette.

W. W.

CAST OF "SHERLOCK HOLMES."

Sherlock Holmes	William Gillette
Doctor Watson	Bruce McRae
John Forman	Ruben Fax
Sir Edward Leighton	Harold Heaton
Count Von Stalburg	Alfred S. Howard
Professor Moriarty	George Wessells
James Larrabee	Ralph Delmore
Sidney Prince	George Honey
Alfred Bassick	Henry Herman
Jim Craigin	Thomas McGrath
Thomas Leary	Elwyn Eaton
"Lightfoot" McTague	Julius Weyms
John	Henry S. Chandler
Parsons	Soldene Powell
Billy	Henry McArdle
Alice Faulkner	Katherine Florence
Mrs. Faulkner	Jane Thomas
Madge Larrabee	Judith Berolde
Thérèse	Hilda Englund
Mrs. Smeedley	Kate Ten Eyck

OBITUARY.

ERVIN MONROE THOMAN.

Ervin Monroe Thoman, who had an international reputation as a crop statistician, died in this city on Saturday from hasty consumption, aged thirty-four years. He leaves a widow. Mr. Thoman, who was a younger brother of Le Roy D. Thoman, formerly a member of the United States Civil Service Commission, was connected with the Agricultural Bureau and the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, from 1887 to 1893. In the latter year he retired from the Government's service to pursue independently the work of collecting crop statistics. His system of correspondence embraced every county in wheat and corn districts, and within the last few years he devoted himself also to the gathering of data from the cotton belt. His estimates of the probable yield of these crops from year to year were surprisingly accurate, his most notable achievement, however, being his prediction of the total wheat crop of 1898, the publication of the official figures in January of this year showing Mr. Thoman's estimate, made in September, 1898, to have been within one million bushels of the actual total, while the official estimate of the Department of Agriculture was ten million bushels less than the total amount.

WILLIAM L. SAMPSON.

Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 6 (Special).—William L. Sampson, of Chicago, died this morning, at his summer home, in Ocean Grove. He was seventy-six years old, and was one of the pioneers of Chicago, and owned large tracts of land just outside the limits of that city.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—D. G. Thompson, manager of the Montreal Transportation Company and well known in transportation circles, died last night. He suffered a paralytic stroke in the Board of Trade on Saturday.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 6.—General Charles Williams, one of the best known citizens of New-Hampshire, died at his home here to-day, aged sixty-three. He operated extensive stone works in this State and Vermont. He took an active part in politics as a Republican, and was a member of Governor Sawyer's Council.

Detroit, Nov. 6.—The Rev. Andrew Ten Brook, who was American Consul to Munich from 1854 to 1862, died here yesterday, aged eighty-six years. He was born in Elmira, N. Y.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 6.—Edward P. Taft, treasurer and head of the Ponemah Mill at Taftville, Conn., died yesterday at his home at Pawtuxet, a suburb of this city. He had been in failing health since September, 1898.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—Colonel William F. Durant, formerly a prominent railroad contractor and builder, died last night. He was well known in railroad circles throughout the country, having been in charge of the construction of the greater part of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific and the Union Pacific railroads. He was seventy-six years old.

SENTENCED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 6.—John J. Skinner, convicted of manslaughter in the first degree, was to-day sentenced to be confined in the Elmira Reformatory until discharged by law. Skinner shot William H. Kennedy, a boss cooper, in the course of the recent dock strikes here, the injured man dying several days later from his injuries.

MARRIED.

MAITLAND—PAINE—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 269 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, by the Rev. D. [illegible], on Saturday, November 4, Laura Isabelle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] Maitland, to John Holland Paine, of Englewood, N. J.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Alexander, Robert C.	Kemp, Harriet M.
Bleecker, Edward.	Kirk, David S.
Brison, David.	Nichols, Effingham H.
Buchan, Rachel.	Porter, Henry B.
Davis, Jennie.	Sayre, Elizabeth.
Fish, Sands H.	Spencer, Annie E.
Jackson, Mary F.	Taylor, Maria L.
Johnson, Charles B.	Weeks, James H.

ALEXANDER—At his home, No. 243 West 99th-st., Robert C. Alexander.
Funeral service in the Presbyterian Church on University Place, corner 10th-st., Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BLEECKER—At Whitestone, Long Island, on Sunday, November 5, Edward Bleecker, M. D., in the 58th year of his age.
Funeral services on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at Grace Church, on the arrival of the train leaving from the foot of East 34th-st. at 10:20 a. m.
Interment in Adams Rural Cemetery.

BRISON—At Metuchen, N. J., on Sunday, November 5, 1899, David Brison, in the 84th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at the homestead on Old Street Mill Road on Wednesday, November 8, at 2:30 p. m.

BUCHAN—On November 6, Rachel Buchan, widow of James Buchan, in her 82d year.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 322 West 85th-st., Wednesday, at 11 a. m.

DAVIS—Jennie Jayne, wife of Lemuel Whitmer Davis, on November 4, 1899, of apoplexy.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Clinton Backus, No. 186 West 22d-st., Manhattan, New-York City, on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 2 p. m.

FISH—In Brooklyn, N. Y., November 5, 1899, Sands Holme Fish, aged 78 years.
Funeral services at the residence of his sister, Mrs. C. S. Woodhull, No. 40 Monroe Place, on Tuesday, November 7, at 8 o'clock.
Interment at Mystic, Conn.

JACKSON—On November 6, Mary F. Jackson, at Orange Memorial Hospital.
Funeral services at her sister's residence, No. 97 Glenwood Ave., East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, at 8 p. m.
Interment at Athens, N. Y.
Athens papers please copy.

JOHNSON—On Sunday, November 5, 1899, Charles B. Johnson, in his 58th year.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 141 St. Mark's-ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, November 7, at 8 p. m.
Interment at Westfield, Mass.

KEMP—At rest, November 6, 1899, Harriet M. Kemp, widow of William M. Kemp, M. D.
Funeral services at her late home, No. 151 West 71st-st., Wednesday evening, November 8, at 8 o'clock.
Interment private.
Kindly omit flowers.

KIRK—At Middletown, N. Y., Saturday, November 4, 1899, David S. Kirk, of Albany, N. Y., aged 59 years.
Funeral services at the Chapel of the Albany Rural Cemetery on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NICHOLS—Entered into rest, at Greenfield Hill, Conn., on Saturday, November 4, 1899, Effingham H. Nichols, LL. D., son of the late Rev. Samuel Nichols, D. D., in his 78th year.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Greenfield Hill, on Wednesday, November 8, at 1 o'clock p. m.
A private car will leave Grand Central Station (N. Y. & N. H. R. R.) at 11 a. m. for Fairfield, where carriages will be in waiting. Returning, reach Grand Central Station at 5:40 p. m.

PORTER—In Brooklyn, November 6, Henry Bronson Porter, aged 66 years, son of the late Frederick Bronson and Mary C. Porter.
Funeral services on Thursday evening, November 9, at 8 o'clock, at the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church, corner Marcy-ave. and Madison-st., Brooklyn.

SAYRE—In Brooklyn, Sunday, November 5, Elizabeth, widow of John N. Sayre, in the 90th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 136 Fort Greene Place, Wednesday, at 2 p. m.

SPENCER—On the 5th inst., at Montclair, N. J., Mrs. Annie E. Spencer, widow of the late Albert Spencer, of Syracuse, N. Y.
Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at the residence of her son, Wm. S. M. Parsons, No. 13 Lexington-ave., Montclair, N. J.
Interment Syracuse, N. Y.

TAYLOR—On Sunday morning, November 5, 1899, at her late residence, No. 63 West 12th-st., Maria Louisa Taylor, widow of Alexander Taylor, in the 84th year of her age.
Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church, 53d-st. and 5th-ave., on Wednesday, November 8, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WEEKS—At Carmel, N. Y., Sunday, November 5, James H. Weeks, aged 61 years.
Funeral Thursday, November 9, at 1 p. m., from his late residence.
Train leaves Grand Central Station at 8:04 a. m. and Mahopac, 8:55 a. m.

A.—The Kensico Cemetery.—Private station Harlem Railroad; 43 minutes' ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d-st.

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Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending November 11, 1899, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 p. m. for Ireland, per s. s. Campania, from Boston.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. *St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Friesland (letters must be directed "per s. s. Friesland").

THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Kaiser Friedrich, via Southampton and Hamburg (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. Germany, must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Friedrich"); at 6:30 a. m. for France direct, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India, per s. s. *La Champagne, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Champagne").

SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. *Umbria, via Queenstown; at 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per s. s. Amsterdam"); at 9 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II"); at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. [illegible] (letters must be directed "per s. s. [illegible]"); at 11 a. m. for Norway direct, per s. s. Thingvalla (letters must be directed "per s. s. Thingvalla").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take Printed Matter, etc., for Germany, and Specially Addressed Printed Matter, etc., for other parts of Europe. American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers on Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take Printed Matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

TUESDAY—At 11 a. m. for Newfoundland direct, per s. s. Townsend; at 1 p. m. for Inagua, Hayti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Beverley.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Jamaica, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per s. s. Finance, via Colon (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Finance"); at 11 a. m. for Grenada and Trinidad, per s. s. Grenada; at 1 p. m. for Cuba, via Havana, also Campeche, Yucatan, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Orizaba (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Orizaba"); at 1 p. m. for Mexico, per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (letters must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas").

THURSDAY—At 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Bahama Islands, Guantanamo and Santiago, per s. s. Saratoga.

FRIDAY—At 1 p. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Arkadia, via San Juan; at 2 p. m. for Guadeloupe, Martinique and Demerara, per s. s. Talisman.

SATURDAY—At 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alene (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alene"); at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Havana, via Havana (letters must be directed "per s. s. Havana"); at 11 a. m. for Progreso, per s. s. [illegible]; for Haverdale (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Havendale"); at 1 p. m. for Nuevitas, Gibara, Baracoa and Puerto Padre, per s. s. [illegible].

SUNDAY—At 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at 7 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at 12:30 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Tuesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 12 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. second day before.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November 7th inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe), and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after October 24th and up to November 11th inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Miowera. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, Australia (except West Australia and Fiji Islands) and New-Zealand via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November 11th for dispatch per s. s. Doric. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November 12th inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after November 11th and up to November 18th, inclusive, or on day of arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York November 18, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda. Ordinary mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to November †28, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., November 3, 1899.