VIEWS ABOUT THE CRIME.

TREATING IT AS TREASON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: No doubt you are right in your interpretation of the clause of the constitution providing that "treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." It is a strict construction, but probably a permissible construction, if not a necessary one, to hold that the assassination, or attempted assassination, of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, is neither "levying war against them" nor, in time of peace at least, "giving aid and comfort to their enemies."

Nevertheless, the fact remains that such an assassination, or even such an attempt, is treason by the common law of England (whence we inherited it), and was treason by the common law of America down to the time when this constitution was adopted. It is equally true that the constitution seemed to narrow the definition of treason, not because the old definition had been wrong, but only because of that droll fear of having another king replace the authority of the one they had thrown off, which makes the first fifteen or twenty years of our constitutional history such violent as well as grotesque reading for Americans of this generation.

But surely the time has come when this great and powerful people will no longer consent that it shall be a less crime to kill the Chief Executive Officer of a nation of seventy-five millions, than for a soldier to lay a switch across the back of his orderly sergeant. If an amendment to the constitution is required, let us have it. But meanwhile, if in time of danger and sudden emergency it was permissible to make greenbacks a legal tender, in spite of the distinct constitutional requirement that nothing but gold or silver should be legal tender, or if now, in time of profound peace, it is permissible to shut both eyes to the constitutional provision forbidding an abridgement of the suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition, why is it not equally permissible to punish a monstrous criminal for an assault at which the whole world shudders? Why must our strict constructionists swallow camels, yet keep on forever straining at gnats?

One word more. Can we not have an end of the sapheaded, sentimental gush into which the hysterical portion of our population fall over every criminal—insisting that he should not be punished but reasoned with; that the object of punishment is not vengeance but reformation; and that therefore we should coddle the criminal and measure his skull to see if he is not mentally unbalanced, and then go to work to try to cure him. An eminent physician of the last generation in New-York said a true word, that it refreshes one to remember, after being forced in the last few days to witness the revived outpourings of these sentimentalists. Dr. Fordyce Barker was asked on the witness stand, in the trial of Guiteau for the murder of President Garfield, "Are not these proofs of insanity?" The doctor's reply was prompt and short—"No; they are proofs of wickedness." And Guiteau was righteously hung! If Czolgosz is not, it will recall the Scriptural declaration of woe against a nation which enacts iniquity into a law—even into its constitutional law! Yours respectfully, ONE OF THE PLAIN PEOPLE.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1901.

SENSATIONAL PAPERS AND THE REAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have often noticed the nasty minstrel pictures in some New-York newspapers, and turned from them disgusted and ashamed that in our country there are so-called "enterprising" and "up to date" journals which so grossly and malignantly insult our Chief Magistrate. There is such a thing as newspaper liberty, but those caricatures and kindred cartoons are certainly not newspaper liberty, but an atrociously disgusting insult and libel, and such things, in the judgment of your humble correspondent, as well as many other more educated and widely known men, ought to be legally estopped by national enactment. There is no more disgusting spectacle in all our American newspaperdom and literature than this thing of continually caricaturing our chief magistrates. It belittles the great office far more than it throws contempt upon the man, and where there are so many excitable minds as in this country, there are sure to be many who are quickly inflamed by such a gross series of insulting caricatures and cartoons. They should be legally restrained. In my heart I believe that those miserable pictures and the unnatural contempt thus hurled at the President have been more the cause of the villanous attempt at assassination at Buffalo than anything else. Those pictures aid the inflammatory instincts of a disreputable lot of scoundrels who have neither decent humanity in them nor a soul large enough to fill the eye of the smallest needle that was ever made.

Again, the public receptions of Presidents at great expositions is wrong—wrong altogether. I remarked this when I had the pleasure of shaking President McKinley by the hand at the Nashville Exposition. It is the best chance in the world for such dastardly crimes. Better espionage of those in line should be maintained. Very truly yours,

Troy, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1901. F. P. LOTZ.

[If our esteemed correspondent had not himself been supporting the journals he complains of, by buying and reading them, he would be in a better position to utter his deserved censure. But the papers furnished what they supposed their readers wanted, and he seems to have been one of their readers.]

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT'S CALM AND MODERATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In view of the terrible shooting of our President, let me write to you. With nearly every one, I have felt this shock so much I could hardly sleep. The relief given by the President's hopeful condition fills me with gratitude. In this moment let us all be as kind to the man who shot him as the President was. What man is not insane in the accepted term? But any man is mentally weak who does not reason aright. This applies to the men of the sensational journals more than to the man who shot the President. It applies more to any big instigators than to the little tool who perpetrated the deed, and I consider the clergyman in the President's church, in Washington, who "almost is an advocate of lynching," almost as criminal as the one who shot the President. Lynching is anarchy. The President said not to hurt the assassin, and we must not hurt the Rev. Dr. Naylor, but he would better ponder Christ's words on the Cross, and preach from them: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

Brutality never reforms; to open the eyes to reason only can. The Rev. Hugh Black gave us a beautiful sermon on Sunday morning upon the results of adversity. I cannot give his eloquent words, but he said it was not pleasant, as joy is; and the present part is not what the after part is. What the after part and use adversity may bring is the result of how we take adversity. Dr. Naylor would lynch a man who had attempted murder; then Dr. Naylor almost had murder in his own heart. Do give him light, and others in your noble paper.

I have not thought so highly of our President until this moment, when he has shown courage, calm and forgiveness, and it has brought out his best traits. HIRAMIA.

New-York, Sept. 9, 1901.

HOLDS THE SENSATIONAL PRESS RESPONSIBLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Newspapers which make themselves conspicuous by publishing daily cartoons against President McKinley, representing him as the offspring of the trusts, and as bound to them by ties of natural affection, may well ask themselves the question, how far such daily ridicule and appeal to the anarchistic sentiment have been responsible for the assassin's shot at Buffalo. Yours,

PINE HILL READER.

Pine Hill, Sept. 8, 1901.

HARM OF RECKLESS PARTISAN ATTACKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am glad to see the tone of the respectable press in different parts of our country holding sensational journalism responsible in great part for the attempted assassination of our President. If the Goldman woman's writings or speeches encouraged the brute, as he says they did, how much more harm have the infernal pictures printed daily in more than one of our newspapers done? The editors of these murder-teaching papers should be tried and convicted as accessories. Public condemnation is not enough punishment for such creatures.

EDWARD DAY.

Asbury Park, September 8, 1901.

WOULD NOT USE ASSASSIN'S NAME.

TIME TO PUT NATURALIZATION UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The time has come for action to protect the great and good from anarchists and cranks seeking publicity by criminal assault. I would not allow the name of the assassin to be printed or pronounced. Deny him the publicity he glories in. Let him be named only as the assassin, except in the necessary legal prosecution, and I would that he might spend the remainder of his days in solitary confinement.

Now we should be ready for a constitutional enactment confining naturalization to federal authority. Let no man, native or foreign, be enfranchised without action by the national courts, in which deliberate and careful examination of character and antecedents shall be made; the record of which (for publication and preservation) shall show both renunciation of foreign allegiance, acceptance of obligation of citizenship, with promise of obedience to law, and support of the constitution, coupled with an intelligent understanding of its provisions, in case of foreign born; also for natives the same acceptance and promise, with absolute proof of legal age and good character.

Citizenship in this republic is a valuable right and should not be conferred without solemn formality and examination. Every one should be proud to hang in his home a certificate showing what he had received and how he had committed himself to obedience by its acceptance.

I would favor an enactment making an attack upon an official an act of treason against the State, and a law authorizing the confinement of persons uttering anarchist sympathies or associating in secret assemblies unauthorized by charter from the government.

As a Mason and comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and other secret societies, I feel we had better throw open our doors than offer an excuse, by maintaining our existence, for evil disposed persons to plot against the property, rights or life of any one.

I was arranging for the banquet of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the city of Buffalo, where we hoped to have our beloved President as a guest, when the foul deed was done, and we were startled and saddened by it. I feel that it is incumbent on those who make the laws to see to it that the crimes of April 14, 1865; July 2, 1881, and September 6, 1901, shall never be repeated.

May God bless the President and preserve our country! RICHARD HENRY GREENE.

New-York, Sept. 11, 1901.

WOULD DEPORT ALL ANARCHISTS.

SUGGESTION THAT THEY HAVE AN ISLAND TO THEMSELVES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Just so long as we have the anarchist among us, just so long we are in danger of the knife, the bullet or the bomb of the assassin.

The safety of all rulers and society throughout the world demands some action on which all can unite to rid the world of this curse. The best way, in my judgment, is that immediate steps be taken to make a treaty with all countries and secure some uninhabited island, either in the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean, or elsewhere, to which this class of people may be transported. In doing this let us not forget that it should be done humanely. At the place where they may be sent erect for them one story buildings to protect them from the elements, supply them with regular rations of pork, flour and salt beef, and permit them to get whatever other luxury the island might produce through their own industry, but under no circumstances allow them any communication with the outside world. To prevent this a few gunboats patrolling the waters around the island would guard against any interference with this very select colony.

Left to themselves they would naturally desire some sort of government, which, organized under their own auspices, would in time wipe out the breed; for, if consistent in the idea so often expressed by them to destroy all rulers, they would, as soon as they had selected one for the ruler over their organization, cut off his head, select another, perform the same operation for him, and so on until the tribe became exterminated.

All States have laws offering so much a head for wild beasts that are destructive of domestic animals or harmful to the human race. This same law, in the minds of the majority, would apply to the anarchists, who are as bloodthirsty as the wild beasts referred to; yet civilization will not permit us to deal with them in that way, therefore the necessity of putting them in some place where society will be relieved of their terrible presence, and they will be able to indulge in license, which this class of people call liberty.

New-York, Sept. 11, 1901. D. W. C. WARD.

BREEDING ANARCHISTS.

WILL THE LESSON LAST?

From The Troy Times.

The exponents of yellow journalism and yellow oratory are in a somewhat chastened frame of mind just now and their tones are subdued, and in fact indicate something of fright as well as of shame. Will the lesson last? It is to be hoped so. The American people are quick to see the point, and there is not an intelligent reader who does not perceive the evil influence which yellow journalism and yellow oratory have exercised. But it looks like a reaction, and as if, from motives of prudence and self-interest, if for no other reason, yellowism will consider it wise to be quiescent for a time at least.

A LOGICAL RESULT.

From The Chicago Journal.

What else could be the logical result of such teachings? If there is no hope for the poor man in the courts, if corruption rules in the highest places in the land, if government is intended only for the benefit of the rich, what remains but to slay those in authority, and bring in the reign of anarchy?

The seed thus daily sown at last found receptive soil, and brought forth fruit after its kind. Discontent breeds hatred, and hatred malice, and malice murder.

Let us place the responsibility for this dastardly crime where it justly belongs. It is due to reckless, unscrupulous, unprincipled journalism.

DANGEROUS WORK.

From The Hartford Times.

Conservative people have been slow to appreciate the amount of mischief which certain invaders of the journalistic field have sought to do, and it is well to have general attention called to their dangerous work.

APPEALJNG TO THE WORST IMPULSES.

From The Chicago Post.

Cartoons are appearing daily in some newspapers in this country that, as Delegate Farrell, of the New York Central Labor Union says, "are calculated to inspire hatred and contempt for this government."

There is no law, and there can be none, to prevent these cartoons or this sensationalism of the press. But there should be an editorial code of ethics governing every newspaper in the land, and the first article of this code should be due respect for those whom the majority of the people put in high places of trust and authority. Neither by printed word nor picture should the discontented or the ignorant have their worst impulses appealed to.

AN APPETITE THAT NEEDS CURBING.

From The New York Press.

This is the one way in which to meet this evil. It is to "move together" to drop this hideous thing utterly out of American life. It is to curb the shame-faced appetite for "sensation," which provides it with its only reason to be. It is to realize that a taste for the politically and socially prurient is as degrading as a taste for the physically prurient. It is to reject the publicly proffered "spice" of invective as indignantly as we would a "spice" of salacity.

THE ASSASSIN'S INSPIRATION.

From The Passaic Daily News.

Lincoln perished as a martyr to the passions aroused by a great strife between brothers; Garfield was a sacrifice to the fury of a disappointed office seeker; McKinley lies, on what may prove to be his deathbed, the victim of social discontent. He was struck down by the preachers of the gospel of revolution, by the fomenters of class hatreds and social passions, by the newspapers or orators that thinly veil their hatred of American institutions and inflame weak minds by lying arguments.

A NECESSARY STEP.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Patriotic men and women, the vast majority of all political parties and creeds, are asking to-day what can be done to exterminate anarchism. They have in their minds small bands of wretches who are at war with society, the ripe fruitage of a godless pessimism. It is well; but all efforts to suppress anarchism will fail if the yellow journal and the yellow orator are permitted to resume their war upon social order as soon as they think that people have forgotten their responsibility in the attempt on the life of the President. Our assassins of Presidents are native born; they have been educated at home, and every weakminded or ignorant person who reads the yellow journal is taking lessons in class hatred which makes many lawless and a few assassins. Efforts to extirpate anarchists will be useless so long as the yellow journals, circulated by tens of thousands, and the yellow orators are permitted to circulate and speak where they will.

PHILBIN ALONE CUTS DOWN

TAMMANY DEPARTMENTS, HEADED BY NAGLE, ASK FOR INCREASE OF $12,000,000 OVER LAST YEAR.

District Attorney Philbin has submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment his estimate for the amount necessary for his department in the budget for the year 1902.

He points out particularly that his estimate is about $40,000 less than last year, and he adds: "I feel justified in saying that the public business can be conducted efficiently with smaller disbursements for salaries." He says further along in his estimate that, notwithstanding the several reductions in the list of assistants, it has in no way embarrassed the work of the office.

Mr. Philbin, while laying stress on the fact that the estimate is reduced from last year, takes pains to show the Mayor that he has accomplished much more than did the office under former District Attorney Gardiner. In corroboration of this, he says that from January 1 to August 1 of this year 3,368 cases were disposed of, against 2,975 in the same time last year, and that this was done with a reduced staff. The District Attorney says:

"While the department has had to give attention to an unusual number of cases affecting its municipality, and of great public importance, requiring at all these exclusive attentions of one or more members of the staff, yet the reduced force has been able to keep pace with a volume of criminal business greater, as I am informed, than that disposed of in any previous year."

"The City Record" yesterday published the estimates given by the heads of other city departments for the budget for 1902. These estimates were given to the Municipal Assembly on last Tuesday, but were not made public at that time.

Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting and Supplies, asks for $410,853 53 for 1902, against $392,569 for 1901, an increase of $18,284 53. This increase is in spite of the decrease of $7,500 in his own salary, which office is merged into one of the new offices under the new charter. The main item of increase asked for is $5,000 for overtime and extra help, which, the Commissioner says, is "necessary to meet the expenses of work, such as repairs to steam and electric plants, machinery, etc., which may have to be done on Sundays and holidays and at night." The other increases are for the promotion of engineers in the different city buildings. He wants their salaries raised from $1,000 to $1,277 50. As there are six of them, the increase is $1,665.

The estimates of Fire Commissioner Scannell show an increase of $336,103, most of which is for raises in salary, with about one-third for expenses.

Commissioner Keller of the Department of Public Charities asks for an increase of $271,225 96. The largest item is for supplies, for which an increase of $136,531 96 is asked.

In the Department of Correction Commissioner Lantry asks for $305,000, as against $271,000 for 1901, of which only $235,000 was allowed.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children asks for an appropriation of $50,000 for 1902, where $30,000 was asked in 1901. The reason given is that the work of the society has greatly increased.

The Justices of the Court of Special Sessions ask for the same amount as last year, $70,800. This includes all salaries and a contingent fund of $1,500.

Commissioner John L. Shea, of the Department of Bridges, has evidently been alarmed by the recent break on the Brooklyn Bridge, as his largest increase asked for is $47,210 for the maintenance and repairs of bridges. The total is $96,263 18.

The largest amount asked by any one department outside of the Police is that of the Street Cleaning Department, which asks for $5,794,901 25. This shows an increase of the enormous sum of $749,284 38 over the appropriation for last year. The increases asked for in the respective boroughs are as follows:

Manhattan and The Bronx	$285,697 90	Queens	$43,447 50
Brooklyn	387,929 48	Richmond	32,209 50

The two largest items of increase are for final disposition of garbage in Manhattan and The Bronx and in Brooklyn. They are respectively $154,791 50 and $140,184 03.

The Park Department asks for an increase of over $400,000, mostly for repairs and keeping the parks in good condition. The increase asked for Central Park is $289,000; for Bronx Park, $123,000, and for Brooklyn, $91,431.

Commissioner Keating of the Department of Highways asks for a sum of $4,426,194 for 1902, against $2,182,144 67 for last year. This gives an increase of $2,244,049 33 for the coming year, if he gets it. The increases in each borough that the commissioner would like are as follows:

Manhattan	$530,400	Queens	$441,160
The Bronx	474,546	Richmond	70,424
Brooklyn	727,520		

The Board of Public Improvements asks for only a nominal increase, the salary of the president being deducted, as his office is abolished. The principal increases are in the Topographical Bureau. The Board of Health's estimates are not yet published, as well as several small estimates. As the Police Department increase is about $1,000,000, which is nominal for additional members of the force, it is estimated that the budget asked for for 1902 will be about $110,000,000, or about $12,000,000 more than was allowed for 1901.

OIL SETS FIRE TO ROUNDHOUSE.

TWO BARRELS EXPLODE, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT ARE SAVED, WITH SEVENTEEN ENGINES, IN MOTT HAVEN YARDS.

The oil shed in the Mott Haven yards of the New-York Central Railroad, at One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st. and Mott-ave., caught fire last night and set fire to the roundhouse, in which were seventeen locomotives and 150 barrels of oil. Two barrels exploded, but the rest of the oil and the engines were taken out safely. No one was hurt.

The fire was started by a piece of burning waste kicked against the tank in the oil shed, which stands against the roundhouse, by a yard employe. The timber covering the tank caught fire, and spatterings of oil on the roundhouse flared up, setting fire to the roof, which had timber rafters.

There were three hundred employes in the yard at the time, and when they heard an engine's whistle tooting the danger signal, they formed themselves in a brigade and got out hose lines, and had several streams of water on the blaze in a few minutes. These were not effectual, and when firemen called by a policeman arrived there was a big blaze. A second and a third alarm were sent in, and a large force of engines and hose carts were soon on hand.

Two of the barrels of oil in the roundhouse exploded with loud reports, but by this time the employes were at work rolling the barrels out and engineers were getting the locomotives out. They got all the oil and the locomotives out at another end of the roundhouse away from the fire, and, as the building is chiefly of iron, the fire was soon extinguished. Chief Short said there was no need of a second or third alarm.

The oil shed was destroyed, and the roof and sides of the roundhouse partly damaged, but not seriously. Traffic on the Harlem division and on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad was delayed for about an hour by the fire. Local trains suffered. A couple of firemen fell into the locomotive pumping pit in the roundhouse, while at work, but were uninjured.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Pennsylvania, of the Hamburg-American Line, were Professor and Mrs. J. C. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Bamberger, E. F. Baldwin, A. B. Dick, A. D. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Evans, T. C. Fulton, the Rev. P. J. Corrigan, W. H. Grant, Carl Hagenbeck, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCloskey, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Martin, J. M. Nagle, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Smith, H. P. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Taylor, Dr. J. H. Watermann and Steward White.

On the North German Lloyd steamer Lahn, from Bremen and Southampton, were: Dr. A. T. Aronsohn, H. Bartlett, the Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, George R. Crouch, Judge J. G. Jenkins, of the United States Circuit Court of Illinois; Major H. S. Logan, Dr. Ralph E. Starkweather, N. J. Sargent, James S. Thorndike, George Fred Williams, the Rev. Gaylord S. White and T. J. Washburn.

On La Savoie, which sailed for Havre, were the Baron de Champlouis, Captain Pietro Fazio, Mrs. M. Bakhmeteff, Mrs. M. B. de Comas, Mrs. Paul Chanat, Maurice Perry and G. de Zaldo.

On the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed on Wednesday from Southampton, are: Governor Frank Brown, Consul Antoine Borel, Colonel J. B. Erhardt, Charles Pfizer, Herman Hagedorn, J. Kranz, Gustav H. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Knowles, Dr. George A. Quinby, Thomas Achelis, Otto Arens, C. L. Painter, Harry Rosenfeld, William R. Stewart, Horace G. Young, Mrs. John Tod, Baroness von Andre and Lady Lister Kaye.

OBITUARY.

JUDGE FREDERICK STUMP.

Baltimore, Sept. 12 (Special).—Frederick Stump, Judge of the IId Judicial Circuit of Maryland, who had been thirty-four years on the bench, died today at his country estate, Perry Point, in Cecil County. Judge Stump was born at Perry Point, the ancestral home of the family. He was graduated at Princeton in the class of '59 with high honors.

Judge Stump was of the fifth generation of his family who have resided in Cecil County since 1700. Judge Henry Stump, of Baltimore, was an uncle, and ex-Congressman Herman Stump is his cousin. John Stump, the progenitor of the family, was a Prussian, a cousin of Frederick von Trench, who figured in the reign of Frederick the Great and who was imprisoned for aspiring to the hand of the sister of that monarch.

FRANCIS M. HOAG.

Francis M. Hoag, a well known business man of this city, died at his home in Orange, N. J., yesterday at the age of sixty-eight.

Mr. Hoag was born in Rensselaer County, this State and came to New-York, entering the employ of Duncan, Sherman & Co. He was confidential clerk in that house until its failure in the panic of 1873. On the failure of that firm he became the chief owner of the Nassau works, in Newark, N. J., and until twenty years ago, when he retired from business, was one of the best known manufacturers in this part of the country. At the time of his death he was a member of the Essex Club, in Newark; the Essex County Club, of Orange, and the Colonial Club, of this city. He was one of the oldest members of the New-England Society, of Orange, and a well known Mason.

His funeral will be held on Sunday at 3 p. m. at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. T. Heyn, Mount Pleasant-ave., Orange.

EUGENE DIAZ.

Paris, Sept. 12.—Eugene Diaz, the composer, is dead.

Eugene Diaz, whose father was a celebrated painter, was born in Paris in 1837, and was a pupil of the Paris Conservatory from 1852 to 1858. In 1865 he produced the comic opera "Le Roi de Candaule" at the Théâtre Lyrique. He won a government prize in 1867 for the three act opera "Le Coupe de Roi de Thule," which was brought out at the Grand Opera. He was also the composer of a lyric drama, "Benvenuto" (1890), and the writer of numerous songs.

HORACE F. BURROUGHS.

Horace F. Burroughs, a prominent dealer in builders' materials, died on Tuesday at his home, No. 197 Carlton-ave., Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn seventy-two years ago, and at the age of sixteen took to the sea. In 1852 he went into business in Brooklyn, and had amassed considerable property. He was a director in the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Brooklyn, and of the Building Materials Exchange, of Manhattan. He was also a member of Hyatt Lodge, F. and A. M.; of the Hanover Club and of the Society of Old Brooklynites. A son and a daughter survive him.

LOUIS F. SCHAEFER.

Louis F. Schaefer, of the firm of Schaefer & Weber, blank book manufacturers, of No. 142 Fulton-st., Manhattan, died at his home, No. 33 Woodbine-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born in Manhattan in 1859. Many years ago he was an active worker in the Republican party in the Sixteenth Ward, in Brooklyn. A widow and two sons survive him.

CHARLES H. BIOREN.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.—Charles H. Bioren, head of the banking and brokerage house of Bioren & Co., died to-day after a long illness at his home, in Riverton, N. J. Mr. Bioren had been a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange since 1865, and was well known in the financial world. He was born in Richmond, Va., in 1823, and left a wife.

JOHN W. NOE.

Sayville, Long Island, Sept. 12.—John W. Noe died at his residence here last night from consumption, aged fifty-four years. He was a steward in the Sayville Methodist Episcopal Church. A widow and two children—Mrs. John Case and Grace Noe—survive him.

MONSIGNOR STEPHAN.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Monsignor Stephan, director of the Catholic Indian missions since 1884, died here to-day.

WILLIAM HARRINGTON.

William Harrington, a veteran of the War of 1812, the Seminole War, the Mexican War and the Civil War, who died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. K. C. Odell, No. 1,417 Franklin-ave., at the age of 101, on last Tuesday, will be buried at Woodlawn Cemetery to-day. The funeral will be at 2 o'clock at the Woodstock Methodist Episcopal Church, One-hundred-and-sixty-first-st., near Prospect-ave., of which he was a member. The Rev. A. Haggetts will officiate.

EDWARD BELL WILL GO ABROAD.

Edward Bell, senior member of the Stock Exchange firm of Bell & Co., who has transferred his seat to Ira A. Kip, will soon take a long trip abroad. He will, however, retain his interest in the firm. Mr. Bell joined the Exchange in September, 1897. The price received for his membership is not disclosed, but it is believed to be about $65,000. In May, after the break in the market resulting from the Northern Pacific "corner," seats sold at $60,000.

GIFT OF A BANKER'S WIDOW.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—The widow of Theodore Stern, the banker, has given Frankfort-on-the-Main 5,000,000 marks to promote medical objects.

AUGUSTUS FREY'S BODY BROUGHT HERE.

The body of Augustus Frey, a real estate and loan agent, at No. 110 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st., who died from apoplexy on August 27, at Frankfort, Germany, was brought home on the steamerLahn yesterday. It was taken in charge at Quarantine by a delegation of Free Masons, headed by Judge Goldfogle. Mr. Frey was junior warden of Empire Lodge No. 206, F. and A. M., and an officer of Washington Irving Union. His funeral will take place next Sunday, at 3 p. m., at the Masonic Temple.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Sept. 12.—The pressure continues low throughout the country, except on the North Pacific Coast, although there has been a general and considerable rise in the Mississippi Valley and the slope region. The storm centre which on Wednesday night was over Southeastern Minnesota has moved very rapidly eastward, and to-night exists as an extremely shallow though marked depression over Canada. It has not been attended by any general high winds except on Lake Erie. There have been general rains from the Missouri and Mississippi valleys eastward, quite heavy in the interior, and rather light in the coast States. In the West the weather has been fair, except in the Dakotas and Montana, where there were light showers.

The West Indian disturbance has developed into quite a severe storm and at 1 p. m. Thursday was apparently central northwest of Porto Rico, moving west-northwest. Warnings of this storm were issued Wednesday and Thursday wherever necessary.

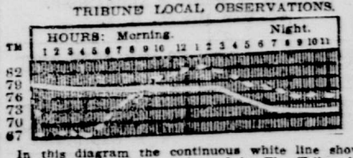
The rapid movement of the storm in the North will hasten clearing conditions over the eastern half of the country, and the weather will therefore be generally fair over this district during the next two days, except in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where showers will probably continue. In the West the weather will also be fair, except in the extreme Northwest, where showers are probable. There will be no marked temperature changes, although it will grow gradually warmer in the central valleys.

Steamers which depart Friday for European ports will have fresh south to west winds and partly cloudy weather in the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

For the District of Columbia, New-England, Eastern New-York, New-Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, generally fair to-day and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Bar. Inch. 30.0 29.5

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 the local Weather Bureau, 256 feet above the sidewalk.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year:

	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
3 a. m.	68	67	6 p. m.	75	76
6 a. m.	68	65	9 p. m.	75	72
9 a. m.	74	64	11 p. m.	—	70
12 m.	76	69	12 p. m.	—	70
4 p. m.	75	76			

Highest temperature yesterday, 76 degrees, at 12:15 p. m.; lowest, 67 degrees, at 6 a. m.; average, 74 degrees.

Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 70 degrees; average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 67 degrees.

Local forecast for to-day: Generally fair to-day and Saturday; fresh westerly winds.

IN SOCIETY.

Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, of Rhode Island, are in town, staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, with their two daughters, the younger of whom is engaged to John D. Rockefeller, jr. Miss Aldrich and her mother spent most of yesterday shopping. Mr. Rockefeller is likewise staying at the Fifth Avenue.

Among the familiar faces seen in the avenue yesterday were those of Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who was arrayed in a black and white frock, and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, looking delightfully cool in gray linen. She had come up from Oyster Bay for the day. In the evening, dining at Sherry's, were Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, with her daughter, May, the latter's fiancé, and Goelet Gallatin. Mrs. Gallatin was in heliotrope silk, with a black hat, while her daughter May wore a creation of black lace. At another table were Lady Sarah Wilson and her husband, with R. Livingston Beeckman. Lady Sarah was attired in a dress of black lace over white silk, the bodice being of silver spangles. She wore a black hat. Lord Athlumney, Sir Edward Hamilton, Frank Murietta and Anthony Drexel were also dining there, as were Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos de Heredia, the latter complaining bitterly of the cold at Lenox, which she had just left. Her toilet was of blue and white foulard, with a white lace bonnet.

Mrs. Walter R. Gillette and Miss Gillette have gone to Buffalo to visit the Pan-American Exposition. Thence they will go to their country place at Bluff Head, Cape George, where they will spend most of the fall.

More than seventy yachts were moored yesterday at the anchorage of the New-York Yacht Club, on East River, and there are many more at anchor in the North River and down the Bay, all waiting for the Cup races. They are all in commission, and in most cases their owners are living on board and entertaining large parties of friends. Among the most important of the yachts are Anthony Drexel's Marguerita, Colonel Astor's Nourmahal, John R. Drexel's Sultana, J. Pierpont Morgan's Corsair, George Gould's Sybarite, the Clementina of Walter Jenning, and the yacht which Clarence H. Mackay has chartered from Richard Veit, of the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer throughout the summer conducted a sort of fresh air enterprise on her own account. She has devoted certain building on her Camp Hill country place, in Pennsylvania, to the entertainment of poor children, who have arrived in batches of twenty for ten days' stay. The principal one of the buildings in question is known as Orchard Cottage, and a matron and a nurse have been employed by Mrs. Van Rensselaer to look after the young visitors. This is only one of the many private charities organized and maintained by the rich, both here and in Philadelphia—good works that are so quiet and so unobtrusive that little is known of them by the general public, which is always disposed to regard the word "fashion" as synonymous with selfishness.

Mr. and Mrs. Trenor L. Park, who returned from Europe on the Oceanic, have gone to their counary place at White Plains, where they will spend the autumn.

The British Embassy remains at Newport until the end of the month, when it will move back to Washington. Gerard Lowther, who has been acting as chargé d'affaires, goes to Chili as British Minister Plenipotentiary there.

In The Tribune's telegraphic dispatches from Newport will be found a detailed description of the wedding there yesterday of Miss Gwendolen King to Edward Maitland Armstrong of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, who have been in Europe throughout the summer, sail for home on September 25.

In announcing the quiet marriage of Miss Marion Lee to Dr. Richard Ewell Brown, at Sound Beach, Conn., three days ago, no attention was drawn to the number of New-York clubs to which I. Bowers Lee, the father of the bride, belongs. He may be described as one of the pillars of the Union and Knickerbocker.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The marriage of Caroline, daughter of General and Mrs. John B. Gordon, to Orton Bishop Brown, will take place on Wednesday at Southerland, Kirkwood, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Cooper announce the engagement of their daughter Adelaide to Rudolph Tombo, jr. Both are of this city.

Miss Matilda Kay and Don O. Shelton were married at the home of the bride, No. 246 West Ninety-ninth-st., yesterday afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, in the presence of a few relatives and friends, by the Rev. E. Ernest Matthews, curate of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Shelton is secretary of the special religious work department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 12 (Special).—A largely attended wedding took place at Trinity Church at noon to-day, the contracting parties being Edward Maitland Armstrong, of New-York, and Miss Gwendolen King, daughter of Mrs. David King, of this city. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns and cut flowers, the chancel decoration in white flowers being particularly effective. The best man was John Hill Prentice, of New-York. Mrs. King gave her daughter away, and the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, rector of Trinity, performed the marriage ceremony.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Marion Howard Armstrong, Landon Rives, Mabel Wyllis Pomeroy, Una Howland Soley, Julia Stuyvesant Rodgers and Romola Dahlgren, and the ushers were William Messena Benjamin, Neel Armstrong, Philip King, Philip Gordon Birckhead, Rogers Hammond Bacon, James M. A. Darrach, Richard Lewis Morris and Arthur Osgood Choate.

After the ceremony at the church a reception was held at the summer home of the bride's mother in Bellevue-ave., after which Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong started on their wedding trip, which will include a visit to Biltmore, the winter home of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt.

R. H. M'CORMICK'S YACHT A WRECK.

Lewes, Del., Sept. 12.—All efforts to float the yacht Rapidan, which stranded on Tuesday night, have been abandoned, and she will be a total wreck. She is badly broken up, and the tide ebbs and flows through her. Further instructions are awaited from the owner, Robert Hall McCormick, of Chicago.

CHANGE IN "THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION."

CLARK HOWELL SECURES CONTROLLING INTEREST OF COLONEL HEMPHILL, WHO RETIRES.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 12.—Announcement was made to-day that Clark Howell has acquired a majority of the stock of "The Atlanta Constitution," having purchased the full interest of Colonel W. A. Hemphill in the company. Mr. Howell has been in the editorial control of the paper for ten years, succeeding Henry W. Grady as managing editor at the latter's death, and now becomes also the president of the company.

Roby Robinson, a well known young Atlanta business man, has purchased the one-fourth interest in the paper owned by the Banigan estate, and he will succeed Colonel Hemphill as business manager. Colonel Hemphill has been connected with "The Constitution" for thirty years, and retires, as he says, for a well earned rest.

Burnett's Vanilla

leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap adulterated goods.

ENGAGED.

ZEIMER—LEVY—The engagement is announced of Miss R. Levy to Mr. Alfred A. Zeimer, both of this city. At home Sunday, September 15, from 2 to 6 p. m., at No. 13 East 75th-st.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—KING—On Thursday, September 12, 1901, by the Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, at Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., Edward Maitland Armstrong, of New-York, to Maud Gwendolen, daughter of the late David King, esq., and Ella Rives King.

DEMAREST—MARKS—On Wednesday September 11, 1901, at the Congregational Church, Closter, N. J., by the Rev. C. A. S. Dwight, assisted by the Rev. Henry Ward, Howard Durie Demarest to Louise Sherrill Marks, daughter of the late Alfred Marks, of Haverstraw, N. Y.

SHARPE—STEPHENSON—On Wednesday, September 11, 1901, at St.