BAD OUTLOOK FOR SCHOOLS.

TAMMANY MAKES NO EFFORT TO KEEP PACE WITH THE INCREASE OF PUPILS.

ONLY A TRIFLING SUM AVAILABLE FOR THE ERECTION OF BUILDINGS —THE SITUATION GROWING STEADILY WORSE.

Number of city school children in half time classes	**52,000**
Average yearly increase in number of school children	**28,000**
Additional school sittings to be ready in 1902	**25,000**
Number of children without full school facilities at the end of next school year	**58,000**
Probable number in 1903, if Tammany remains in power	**114,000**

THOUSANDS KEPT FROM LEARNING TO READ AND WRITE.

The Board of Education this year asked the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to give $14,031,325 for new school sites and school buildings. It wes estimated that so much money would be needed to provide school facilities for all the children who are now being kept in half time classes or shut out of overcrowded schools. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed only $3,500,000, about one-quarter of the amount wanted for new schools.

It takes about two years to acquire sites by condemnation proceedings, make the plans, build new schools and furnish them, after the money for the schools is authorized. Last year Tammany allowed only $3,500,000 for new schools, the same amount voted this year. About twenty-two new school buildings or additions to present buildings will be completed before the end of next year as a result of last year's appropriation. It is estimated that the new buildings and additions will have room for twenty-five thousand school children.

There are now about fifty-two thousand school children in the city who are allowed to stay only half a day at school, because the schools are overcrowded. The average increase in the number of children of school age in the city is about twenty-eight thousand. While their will be additional room for twenty-five thousand more children in the schools next year, there will be twenty-eight thousand more children demanding room in the schools. This means that three thousand children would be kept out altogether if they were not placed in half time classes. To give the three thousand children half a day at school, however, means that three thousand other school children will be kept out half a day. The number of half day children will, therefore, be increased six thousand, and there will be fifty-eight thousand children without full school facilities.

The Board of Education has been compelled to use all except about $100,000 of the $3,500,000 appropriated this year in the purchase of new sites, leaving practically nothing available for the erection of new buildings. In June the Board of Education asked for a bond issue of $3,500,000 additional for new buildings, but the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has not passed favorably on the request. It looks, therefore, as if Tammany wishes to prevent the erection of any new schools in 1903. In that year, therefore, if Tammany remain in power, there will be an increase of twenty-eight thousand school children without any increase of school facilities. This will mean that fifty-six thousand more children will have to study in half day classes, and that the number of school children without full school facilities will be 114,000.

The spending of more than $3,000,000 for new school sites this year would enable the Board of Education to build a score of new school buildings in 1903 if it received the necessary appropriation for buildings. The defeat of Tammany in November and the election of a new administration pledged to provide ample school facilities would keep the number of children in half time classes down below sixty thousand in 1903. To provide amply for the future, however, large appropriations for school sites and school buildings would have to be made by the new administration.

While Tammany has been raising salaries in all departments of the city government and increasing in every department the number of high salaried officials, making places for political workers and vastly adding to the burden of taxation, there is pursued a policy which keeps the schools overcrowded, and prevents the increase of school facilities in proportion to the growth in the school population. The Board of Education has been protesting vainly against such a policy, and has demanded that provision shall be made for the future, as well as for the present, but without avail. The Citizens Union has demanded in its platform better school facilities, and in the platform adopted by the Republican City Convention last Tuesday evening appears this timely declaration:

More urgent than all else is the erection of a sufficient number of public school buildings to give a seat and a desk to every child seeking to obtain a public school education.

WOMEN CATCH HIGHWAYMEN

ONE STRUCK HER IN THE FACE AND GRABBED HER POCKETBOOK WHILE SHE HELD HER BABY.

While Mrs. Corinda Spina, of No. 350 East One-hundred-and-ninth-st., accompanied by her sister, Elizabeth, was walking through One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., between Second and Third aves., yesterday, Mrs. Spina having her little baby in her arms, she was approached by two men, one of whom made a grab for her pocketbook, which was in an inside pocket of her apron. Mrs. Spina pushed the man away, but he struck her a violent blow on the right side of the face, took the pocketbook, passed it to his companion, and ran off in the direction of Second-ave., the other man running toward Third-ave. The pocketbook is said to have contained $45 in money and diamonds and jewelry to the value of $207.

Placing her baby in a friend's arms, Mrs. Spina and her sister pursued the man running toward Second-ave., and overtook him at One-hundred-and-tenth-st. The two women seized the fellow, a crowd collected, and Policeman Uhstedt, of the East One-hundred-and-fourth-st. station, arrested him, and took him to the station house, accompanied by the women and followed by a large crowd.

While the man was having his pedigree taken Mrs. Spina espied his companion standing in the crowd outside the station. An officer went out and arrested him. The two men gave the names of Thomas De Agazio, forty years old, a contractor, of No. 174 Hester-st., and Frank Catrecala, a shoemaker, of No. 650 East Sixteenth-st. They were vehement in their denials of having been concerned in the robbery, but Mrs. Spina and her sister were positive in their identification. The prisoners were arraigned in the Harlem police court in the afternoon, and held for examination.

MADE AN ARREST; TRANSFERRED.

POLICEMAN'S PRISONER WAS A BOOKMAKER, SAID TO BE NAGLE'S FRIEND.

Policeman Buckridge was transferred yesterday from the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station to the Alexander-ave. command. Buckridge says he was transferred because he arrested a bookmaker, who was a friend of Street Cleaning Commissioner Nagle. He declined to talk about his transfer.

"I never made any kick about my transfer, and I never will make any kick," he said. "I will take my medicine like a man."

The arrests which are believed to have caused the transfer of Buckridge were made on April 28. Louis Stewart, of New-Rochelle, and George Gehring, of No. 564 Eagle-ave., were the two men arrested. They were charged with running a handbook at One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st. and Second-ave. They were discharged by Magistrate Hogan in the Harlem Police Court on May 2.

The arrests are said to have been the cause of the transfer of Captain Edward Walsh, who was then in charge of the precinct. Walsh was sent to a Brooklyn precinct, and his two wardmen, Frank Conners and Anthony Balz, were transferred at the same time, and later the two detectives were returned to patrol duty.

DENIALS SENT TO GIBSON.

OF COURSE, STREET CLEANING FOREMEN NEVER HEARD OF CORRUPTION IN THE DEPARTMENT—PHILBIN MAY TAKE A HAND.

P. E. Nagle, the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, was not able to go to his office yesterday, and it was said there that the delegation from the Central Federated Union, which had asked for a conference on P. J. McNulty's charges did not appear. One member of the union went to the office and said he could not get the committee together.

Deputy Commissioner Gibson said yesterday afternoon that he had received several statements signed by foremen and assistant foremen of the department, denying all knowledge of the "shake-down" methods described in The Tribune's interview with one of the foremen. It is expected that signed statements will be made by nearly all of the foremen and assistant foremen in the department in an attempt to discover the name of The Tribune's informant. Captain Gibson said yesterday that he did not attach much importance to the statements he had received.

"Of course, if the men are guilty, they would make denials," he said.

One batch of statements was sent in by William S. Clarke, the superintendent of the Seventh District. "I know of no such system or corrupt practices," he wrote, "and have never received any complaint from either sweeper or driver to that effect, nor, when questioned in the light of The Tribune's statements, do they in any particular sustain the charges made." In inclosing the signed statements he writes that the foremen "will make solemn affidavit to the same effect, if desired."

Captain Gibson declined to show the affidavits of seven men who months ago made charges against two foremen in the department. He said Commissioner Nagle would have to show the affidavits, if they were to be made public.

Interest in the existence of such affidavits was expressed yesterday at the District Attorney's office, and it is probable that Commissioner Nagle will be asked to submit them to the gaze of the District Attorney at an early day.

AGED HUSBAND ACCUSED OF NON-SUPPORT

HE SAYS WIFE TOOK HER PREDECESSOR'S JEWELS —SHE DECLARES ACTRESS GOT THEM.

Thomas McElroy, of No. 62 Washington Square South, was a prisoner at the Jefferson Market court yesterday charged with non-support by his wife. Mr. McElroy is feeble and seventy-two years old. His wife, whom he married on August 1, 1900, confessed she is fifty-six years old. From the evidence it appears that Mr. McElroy represented himself as a millionaire, while the woman said she was the possessor of $2,000,000 in money, bonds and real estate. Each thinking the other was wealthy they married. They were not long in finding out their mistake.

Mrs. McElroy was a widow, with children grown and married when she consented to share the fortunes of her present husband. Her first husband was Robert Patterson, who for some years was the treasurer of the Exempt Firemen's Association.

Mrs. McElroy told Magistrate Mayo that immediately after her marriage she went to live at No. 62 Washington Square, but she found that there was no furniture in the house except in the front room, and that room Mr. McElroy very ungallantly occupied himself, telling her that she could sleep in the kitchen. She went to board at No. 122 West Eleventh-st. Her husband went with her and remained there a week or so, and then returned to his house in Washington Square, leaving her without support. She brought an action in the Jefferson Market court, and three weeks ago he was ordered to pay her $15 a week, but he failed to do so.

Mr. McElroy in his own defence said that the only property that he owned was the Washington Square house, and that a week ago, when he had an offer for the house, which was heavily mortgaged, he had to pay her $375 in order to get her to sign the deed, and that, he thought, should be considered in lieu of the weekly payments. He said that the house was sold for $29,000, but that after satisfying the mortgages there was less than $6,000 left. He charged his wife with stripping the house of furniture, linen and jewels which belonged to his first wife, valued at several thousand dollars.

Mrs. McElroy declared that he had given the jewels to an actress before her marriage, that the actress promised to marry him, but that after getting the gems she said that her husband, whom she had thought was dead, had suddenly come to life and hence she could not marry him; that he sued the actress, but never got the jewels. He had taken paintings worth about $6,000, which had been a present from her first husband, and she had not been able to regain possession of them, she asserted.

It was finally agreed that Mr. McElroy should pay $12 a week for the support of his wife.

SAVED AN ARTIST'S LIFE IN THE AZORES

Baltimore, Sept. 26 (Special).—Dr. William Lee Howard, of Baltimore, was instrumental in saving the life of Henry Sandham, the well known Boston artist, whom he met while travelling in the Azores a few weeks ago. They were in the Valle de Furnas, San Miguel, and were standing near the foot of a deep and narrow gulch, when several large rocks became dislodged and tumbled down the hillside. Dr. Howard, observing that the largest rock would strike Mr. Sandham, who was unconscious of his danger, sprang forward, and, although receiving some severe bruises, so diverted the course of the bowlder that it simply scratched Mr. Sandham instead of crushing him. However, smaller stones struck Mr. Sandham, injuring his ribs and partly crushing one of his limbs. Dr. Howard was warmly congratulated on his presence of mind, which undoubtedly resulted in saving the artist's life.

TAMMANY DISREGARDED IT

WHY MR. GROUT'S RESOLUTION OF 1899 WAS NOT OBEYED BY THE WIGWAM.

NINE PRIVATE COMPANIES STILL SUPPLYING WATER TO PARTS OF THE CITY—PLAN FOR A SPECIAL WATER COMMISSION.

An examination of the records in the Department of Water Supply shows that there are nine private water companies supplying water to parts of the city, and that they have contracts that are binding. All were made with officials of towns or municipalities previous to consolidation, and were in force on January 1, 1898. All through the present Tammany administration the nine companies have been collecting money from the city for supplying water for fire extinguishing purposes, and have been selling water to residents on terms over which the city has no control.

In his efforts to stave off the threatened Ramapo contract, Edward M. Grout, in April, 1899, got a resolution through the Board of Public Improvements, calling on the Commissioner of Water Supply to make a report on plans for taking over all the private water companies, either by purchase or by condemnation proceedings. The resolution never has been obeyed. Tammany officials were too anxious to pass the infamous Ramapo deal to begin proceedings for the acquirement of water rights belonging to any private company. They have made the excuse that the city could not afford to spend money in extending its own service to portions of the city supplied by the private companies.

"Why," said an official in the Department of Water Supply the other day, "the Health Board has had the nerve to ask us to supply water to a new school on Barren Island, when the city has no water pipes on that island."

NAMES OF THE COMPANIES.

The Jamaica Water Supply Company has a contract with the city to furnish water in Jamaica for fire extinguishing purposes, the water rental for each hydrant being $20 a year. This contract was made between the water company and the officials of the town of Jamaica, and was renewed on December 30, 1897. People of Jamaica get water from the company on the company's own terms.

The Queens County Water Company supplies water to Arverne-by-the-Sea, to Rockaway Beach and to Far Rockaway, on practically the same terms, the contracts having been made with the town officials immediately before consolidation so as to be binding on the city.

The Citizens' Water Supply Company's contract was made with the officials of the town of Newtown. There is no stipulation to protect the people of Newtown against exorbitant water rates, but there is a provision which scales the rate for a fire hydrant from $25 a year to $18 a year when the number of hydrants is increased above two hundred.

The Upper New-York City Water Company obtained a contract in 1896 for furnishing water to the village of East Chester, and it is now binding on the city. This company collects $40 a year for every fire hydrant in its district, and makes its own rates for water supplied to the people of East Chester.

The New-York and Westchester Water Company has been in the hands of a receiver some time, but it still supplies water to Williamsbridge, Westchester, Pelham and Wakefield under contracts made before consolidation, and collects $40 a year from the city for every fire hydrant in the districts in which its pipes are laid.

The Woodhaven Water Supply Company furnishes some of the water used in Jamaica under a contract made in December, 1897. Its fire hydrant rental is $20 a year.

The Flatbush Water Works Company supplies water to a part of Brooklyn under a contract, receiving $30,000 a year from the city. It is not allowed to charge more for water supplied to private buildings than the city charges for its own service in other parts of Brooklyn. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment some time ago passed a resolution authorizing the city to begin condemnation proceedings to acquire the company's plant, but the resolution has been held up in the Municipal Assembly.

The Crystal Water Company of Edgewater has contracts for furnishing water to Middletown, Northfield, Southfield and Edgewater, in the Borough of Richmond. These contracts contain stipulations as to water rates, the annual rental for each faucet ranging from $7 a year to $3 a year, and the meter charges from $3 38 per 1,000 cubic feet to $1 88, according to the quantity of water used in a building. The company gets its water from driven wells on Staten Island.

The Staten Island Water Supply Company furnishes water to Port Richmond, Northfield, New-Brighton and Westfield on practically the same terms, and gets $25 a year from the city for each fire hydrant.

HOW THEY LOOKED AT IT.

While there was a possibility of forcing the Ramapo contract on the city it was believed that the Tammany officials wanted to keep the city buying part of its water supply from the private companies. They could say that the city had to buy part of its water anyhow, and why not buy more? Legislation at Albany early last spring destroyed the power of the Ramapo company, by taking away its rights to condemn watersheds in any part of the State. Other legislation secured to the city the right of eminent domain, by which it can go into any part of the State and get additional watersheds. The Merchants' Association of New-York aided in securing such legislation. It had caused extensive surveys to be made by eminent engineers, and had collected and printed a vast amount of information about the water system of the city and about the available sources of supply.

Months ago the Merchants' Association offered to Mayor Van Wyck all the maps and surveys the engineers had made, as a means by which the city could make preparations for getting an additional water supply for the future. An amendment to the State constitution, prepared by the association, has passed one legislature and will come before the people next year, enabling the city to buy watersheds without having the cost count against the city's debt limit.

If the present Tammany administration does nothing before the end of the year to take advantage of the opportunity to secure additional water rights for the city, the Merchants' Association will take to the legislature a bill for the creation of a special water commission, with powers equal to those of the Rapid Transit Commission, to have entire control of New-York's water supply system. By the passage of such a bill, it is said, the whole question of the city's water supply could be taken out of politics.

CAN'T GET ITS SHARE OF EXCISE MONEY.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY TO PRESS ITS CLAIM ON MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

The Legal Aid Society held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the president, Arthur Von Briesen, at No. 40 Wall-st.

The president reported that it was impossible to obtain any share of the excise money from the present municipal authorities, and on his suggestion the law committee was instructed to frame an amendment to the present law, mentioning the Legal Aid Society explicitly as one of the charitable institutions entitled to a share of the excise fund.

Frank Russak, who is now in Europe, sent in his resignation as a member of the board of directors. Alexander Beckers, who made a gift of $1,000, was elected a life member, and Charles S. Fairchild, George F. Peabody, James Carter, V. F. Macy and Francis Lynde Stetson, who had sent contributions of $100 each, were elected patrons. Samuel Thorne, jr., George B. Hatch, J. Warren Greene, Herbert S. Barnet, Dwight W. Morrow and O. J. McCook were elected members.

MORE AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

Advices received yesterday by J. & W. Seligman & Co., announce the receipt this week by the Anglo-California Bank, of San Francisco, of $750,000 gold from Australia; also of a further shipment of $1,500,000 having left Australia for San Francisco on Tuesday night.

VACANCIES ON SUPREME BENCH.

JUSTICE RUMSEY, OF BATH, RESIGNS TO PRACTISE LAW IN NEW-YORK—OTHER PLACES TO BE FILLED.

Albany, Sept. 26 (Special).—Secretary of State McDonough received to-day a letter from Justice William Rumsey, of the Supreme Court for the Seventh Judicial District, resigning his office, the resignation to take effect on September 30. Several days ago the statement was made in a newspaper dispatch from Bath, Steuben County, where Justice Rumsey lives, that the judge had decided to resign and open a law office in New-York about October 4. He was first elected to the Supreme Court in 1880 and was re-elected in 1894. His term of office would not expire until December 31, 1908; so that he resigns a salary of $7,200 yearly for over seven years to come.

For years, until May 1, Justice Rumsey was a member of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial Department. On May 1 he was transferred to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Fourth Department, and Justice Frank C. Loughlin, of the Fourth Department, was appointed by Governor Odell for five years to the First Department, Appellate Division.

No successor to Justice Rumsey can be elected the present year, and it is presumed that Governor Odell will immediately appoint a successor to serve until a justice is elected for the full term of fourteen years, in 1902.

Politicians in Albany say that in all likelihood the Republicans of Steuben County will argue that some Republican lawyer of eminence of that county should be appointed by Governor Odell, since Justice Rumsey lives in that county and it is a large one, with much legal business. Republican officials here from the southern tier of counties say that they think it not unlikely that Judge John F. Parkhurst, of Bath, now a judge of the Court of Claims, will be appointed to the place. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed a judge of the Court of Claims, in company with Charles T. Saxton. The term of the judges of the Court of Claims is six years, but as his appointment to the Supreme bench now would almost insure election in 1902, it is believed he would accept the appointment. Judge Parkhurst for several years has been a member of the Republican State Committee, representing the XXIXth Congress District.

The Republicans of the Sixth Judicial District will hold their judicial convention at Binghamton to-morrow. The terms of Justices Charles E. Parker, of Owego, and Gerrit A. Forbes, of Canastota, expire with the year. All reports here indicate that both will be renominated to-morrow.

The Republican leaders in Columbia County were surprised yesterday when they learned that the Republicans of Schoharie County, at their county convention on Tuesday, had put forward Lawrence W. Baxter as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Supreme Court Justice in the Third Judicial District, composed of the counties of Albany, Rensselaer, Columbia, Ulster, Sullivan, Greene and Schoharie. It had been supposed by them that ex-Congressman A. V. V. Cochrane would be nominated without opposition. The Republican judicial convention for this district will be held here in the coming week. Apparently the Democratic candidate will be County Judge Levi F. Longley, of Columbia County.

Senator Hobart Krum has been elected a delegate to the convention from Schoharie County and will argue in behalf of Mr. Baxter that there is need of a Supreme Court justice in the western part of the district. Ever since Judge Mayham's term ended, Schoharie County has had no representative on the Supreme Court bench.

Ex-Senator Charles Davis, of Ulster County, will be supported by the two delegates of that county.

Ex-Congressman Cochrane's friends say he will be supported by the delegate from Columbia County and the three delegates from Rensselaer County. Since it will require seven votes to nominate, friends of Cochrane, Davis and Baxter are seeking support for them among the uncommitted delegates.

SUFFRAGE PLANS IN VIRGINIA.

PROVISIONS PROPOSED BY MAJORITY OF COMMITTEE.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 26.—Two suffrage plans were presented by the suffrage committee to the constitutional convention to-day, one by the majority and one by Delegate Wysor, of Pulaski. Senator Daniel said that the minority had prepared a report, and gave notice that he would present the same to the convention to-morrow. The Republicans submitted no report, though it is understood that they will offer the present suffrage plan. The two plans presented were read in full, laid on the table and ordered printed. The majority plan provides in part as follows:

Section 1—Every male citizen of the United States at least twenty-one years of age, who shall have been a resident of this State for at least two years, of the county or city in which he shall offer to vote at least one year, and of the precinct in which he shall offer to vote at least thirty days next preceding the election at which he shall offer to vote, who shall have been registered as may be prescribed by law, and who shall have paid in person to the State at least six months prior to the election at which he shall offer to vote a poll tax of $1 50 for the preceding year, except as hereinafter provided otherwise, shall be entitled to vote for members of the General Assembly and all officers elected by the people; provided,

He be a person who has served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States or of the Confederate States, or of any State of the United States; or

He be a person who, or whose wife, shall have paid to the State taxes for the year preceding that in which he offers to vote, amounting to as much as $1 on property owned by and assessed against him or his wife; or

He be a person not embraced in the foregoing alternatives, who, when he offers to register, shall be able to give a reasonable explanation of the general nature of the duties of various officers for whom he may at a time under laws then existing be entitled to vote, and who, if physically able, shall have indicated his substantial attachment to or identification with this State by having been regularly employed or engaged in a lawful trade, profession, business, calling, work or service for at least one-fourth of the time in the year next preceding that in which he shall offer to vote;

And, provided further, that the provisions hereinbefore contained as to the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting shall not apply to any election held prior to the 1st day of January, 1903, and that no person who has served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States or of the Confederate States or of any State of the United States shall at any time be required to pay a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting;

And provided, further, that any person, otherwise qualified to vote according to the foregoing provisions, who shall register after the 1st day of January, 1904, shall make application to the register in his own handwriting, in the presence of one of the registers, according to such form, and to be verified on oath or affirmation in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and shall prepare and deposit his ballot, without aid from another, on such printed form as the law shall prescribe, unless he shall be blind or otherwise physically disabled, etc.

Mr. Wysor's plan renders negroes ineligible to office in the State.

THE LOSS OF THE ISLANDER.

LIFE PRESERVERS LACKING—PASSENGERS NOT AROUSED—WAS CAPTAIN DRUNK?

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 26.—Evidence of rather sensational character was brought out at the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Islander, which has been resumed. Dr. A. W. Phillips, who lost his wife and daughter in the disaster, said he could not find any life preservers in his stateroom, and when he did find them in the cabin there was nobody to assist or instruct them how to put them on. He was not aroused, and only went out because his wife heard a noise and was uneasy. When they reached the deck all the boats and rafts had gone, and they were drawn down with the vessel. He came to the surface again, and his wife and daughter did not.

W. G. Preston, of Seattle, testified that the boat in which he left the ship only contained fourteen persons, one of whom was a fireman. They did not pick up others, as their boat was leaking and they were not oarsmen.

The only indications that the captain was intoxicated was his action in waving a farewell to some friends on the wharf at Skagway with his hands and his actions in an argument. No one seemed to have charge of the boats, but when he left the steamer there seemed to be no more passengers to take away. It took the men about two minutes to lower a boat. They did not seem to understand it. In one boat there were only seven men, and they all looked like members of the crew, one of them having a uniform on. He judged they were members of the crew because they had rough clothes on. They may have been laborers or miners.

No one aroused the passengers and no one ordered the boats to stand by. He heard a man at the inquest at Juneau give evidence to the effect that the pilot was drunk, and his wife remarked as he came aboard the ship at Skagway that he looked as though he had been drinking. Mrs. Preston later testified that the captain looked as though he had been drinking.

Captain MacLeod, of the steamer Danube, testified that boat drills are not generally practised on this coast.

Mace Green, of Tacoma, swore positively that the captain and pilot were intoxicated. The captain was at the bar for two hours, he said, and he had seen him take two drinks.

THE WESTCHESTER HORSE SHOW.

ENTRIES BY WELL KNOWN PEOPLE—KEEN COMPETITION PROMISED.

The entries for the ninth annual exhibition of the Westchester County Horse Show, to be held at White Plains on October 2, 3, 4 and 5, have closed, with more than three hundred and seventy-five nominations. This result is far beyond the expectations of the association, and exceeds considerably the number of entries received last year. The competitions in the various classes promise to be keen and exciting. The programme has been so arranged that each afternoon session will be equally attractive.

In the classes for trotters and roadsters the exhibitors are George C. Clausen, Frank M. Campbell, David McAndless, Charles F. Hubbs, Thomas H. Hart, Charles W. Haynes and J. Campbell Thompson.

In the harness events the candidates include Herbert Coppell, F. W. Howes, W. R. H. Martin, Miss Gladys Crocker, Edwin H. Weatherbee, A. H. Rutherford, Mrs. E. S. Woodward, Frank J. Gould, George D. King & Son, the Roxton Farm, the Gedney Farm, Miss Mary B. Catlin, Mrs. R. F. Carman, John Arthur, Strauss & Hexter, J. Campbell Thompson, George B. Hulme, J. Roosevelt Shanley, J. F. Carlisle, Van Wyck Rossiter, Lehman Strauss, David Dows, George W. Stetson, Miss Lucille M. Stern, B. L. Sackett, Mrs. Antonio Treupel, Mrs. Marion Story and George P. Robbins.

Four-in-hands and tandems will be shown by Herbert Coppell, Edwin H. Weatherbee, George P. Robbins, J. C. Thompson, the Roxton Farm, the Gedney Farm and Marion Story.

The events for unicorns, ponies in harness and under saddle have filled well. Some of the competitors in the classes for saddle horses will be from the stables of Mrs. E. C. Kirkland, Frank J. Gould, Harry T. Peters, Mrs. Henry Siegel, Miss May Deering, Mrs. W. E. Kotman, W. R. H. Martin, Henry W. Rose, George W. Stetson, J. G. Marshall, Mrs. H. H. Good, Miss Henrietta Weatherbee, Mrs. Margaret E. Crocker, F. Ambrose Clark and Miss Anne Towle.

The exhibitors of timber toppers will be Bradley W. Palmer, F. Ambrose Clark, the Gedney Farm and Lamont Dominick.

The judging will begin each afternoon at 1 o'clock.

A CHINESE LAUNDRY TRUST.

IT IS TO PROTECT THE PROPRIETORS FROM THE UBIQUITOUS SMALL BOY.

Chinatown is rejoicing in the possession of a trust, the first in the history of the colony. It is a laundry trust, and the Chinese are as proud and happy over it as ever a fond parent was over his firstborn child. It is not a trust, as Wall Street knows the term. No one went to New-Jersey to take out articles of incorporation, and there is not even a rumor of capital stock running into the millions. The members of the trust have no idea of putting up the price of laundry work, and they do not care to buy up the laundries which are outside of the combination. In fact, it is a trust in name only, but the Chinese trust that it will serve its purpose.

The new combination of Oriental washermen was formed at the instance of the Chinese Merchants' Association for the purpose of protecting the windows of laundries in various parts of the city from the stones of small boys. Incidentally, it desires to put a stop to raids on Chinese laundries, a form of amusement very popular in certain quarters. The laundrymen were asked to raise a fund to prosecute offenders of this kind, and every case will be pushed in court. The protective association will pay liberal rewards for the arrest and conviction of any person who bothers or interferes with the business of one of its members.

The news of the formation of the laundry protection "trust" did not get out until signs began to appear in the windows of laundries in various parts of the city. They read thus:

$25 REWARD
For the arrest and conviction of any one
BREAKING THESE WINDOWS
or for the
MOLESTING OF THE CHINAMEN
on these premises.

"The practice of tormenting Chinese laundrymen has got to cease," said a prominent Chinese merchant yesterday to a Tribune reporter. "While the Chinaman cannot become a citizen, he has the right to the protection of the law, and the new association is going to see that he gets it. It is only the lower class of white people who make any trouble for us. By offering rewards for evidence leading to the conviction of the offenders we hope to put a check to the practice. There is plenty of money on hand for the payment of rewards and for attorneys' fees. We will fight every case that comes up. The posting of notices offering these rewards has already had a good effect."

SPANISH-AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Chilian papers publish the names of the two secretaries of the Chilian delegation to the Pan-American Congress at Mexico, the members of which are said in a recent dispatch from Washington to be preparing themselves for a start from that city on October 12 for the Mexican capital, where the congress will open on October 21. There is a great significance in the names of the two Chilian secretaries. One of them especially is better known and more influential in regard to the international policy of the country than either of the two delegates, Señors Blest Gana and Augusto Matte, mentioned in the cable dispatches which reported some time ago that Chili had resolved finally to be represented at the Pan-American Congress. Secretary Jorge Astaburnaga is a relative of a former diplomatic representative of Chili at Washington, and is not known any better than the delegates, Blest Gana and Matte, as a specialist in the handling of foreign questions. This is why the government at Santiago has taken good care to support its representatives at Mexico, with Señor Rafael Egaña, the author of a very able book on the Chilian-Bolivian-Peruvian question, in which he managed to present the Chilian side as being upright and in conformity with equity. It will be interesting to follow up the diplomatic manœuvres which Señor Rafael Egaña will induce the Chilian representatives to go through at the sittings of the Pan-American Congress.

It is already known that "La Prensa," the great daily of Buenos Ayres, possesses in Paris a splendid branch office, which rivals in magnificence the similar establishments owned in the French capital by some papers of North America. Señor Ezequiel P. Paz, director of "La Prenza," left Buenos Ayres recently to make a trip to Europe and the United States. He wents to study the organization and management of the principal European and North American papers.

In the Congress of the republic of Ecuador schemes and proposals will soon be presented in view of the colonization of the archipelago of Galapagos, better known under the name of Columbus or Colon Archipelago. This is an indirect answer to the ultra conservative enemies of the Ecuadorian Presidents, formerly Alfaro and now Plaza, who accused those chiefs of the executive power of a desire to sell the archipelago islands to the United States for the establishment there of a coaling station for its naval vessels. But the Ecuadorian papers themselves admit that it will be very difficult, for many reasons, to establish a serious colony in the Galapagos or Colon Archipelago, which is almost uninhabited now, and which offers no commercial, agricultural or industrial inducements to any kind of colonists.

The Chilian papers state that there is confirmation of the report that Señor Vice-Admiral Montt had resigned as general director of the navy. The real cause must be the defeat of his relative, Pedro Montt, at the last Presidential election. But the pretext put forward was that the captain of the frigate Don Alberto Fuentes had been appointed adjutant in the Ministry of Marine without Admiral Montt's previously being consulted.

The government of the republic of Salvador has presented to Chili another request for assistance as a compensation for the coal station and other favors of an international character already or about to be granted by the Salvadoreans. Their executive power has asked from that of Santiago the sending of a lieutenant, a marine guard and a quartermaster to take charge of a vessel recently purchased by Salvador for the coast service. The Chilian sailors and the lieutenant will be promptly forwarded by the Secretary of the Navy at Santiago, upon the advice and consent of his colleague, the Minister of Exterior Relations.

At the moment when dispatches report that there are some revolutionary troubles in the Brazilian Province of Matto Grosso, it is consoling to hear news of a better character from Rio Janeiro. The movement of hostility to the government of President Campos Salles, which had been developed in the Brazilian Congress and which had seized upon the contract for the leasing of certain of the northern guaranteed railways, recently purchased, to the Great Western of Brazil Railway Company as a weapon to attack the ministry, had practically collapsed, according to the latest news by mail from Rio.

A FACULTY REORGANIZED.

SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY HAS FOUR NEW PROFESSORS.

The School of Pedagogy of the New-York University will be formally opened for the scholastic year on Saturday at 10:30 o'clock, at the University Building, on Washington Square. The chancellor of the university, Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, will preside, and will make an address.

L. L. Tompkins, the register of the university, yesterday issued a pamphlet which gives the names of the members of the faculty, which is larger than heretofore. Especial interest attaches to this announcement on account of the recent dissensions in the faculty of the school. Three of the professors tendered their resignations last spring as a protest against the administration of the dean, Dr. Edward R. Shaw. The trouble was investigated by a special committee of the university council, and on its recommendation the resignations of the remaining members of the faculty were requested. These were tendered and accepted, and it was announced that the faculty would be reorganized de novo, as the best way of getting rid of the feelings that had been engendered on both sides.

The circular issued by Register Tompkins contains the first public announcement of the manner in which the faculty has been reorganized. Dr. Edward R. Shaw is retained as a lecturer on "Principles of Education and School Organization," but he is no longer dean. Chancellor MacCracken is the acting dean. Frederick Monteser and Linnæus Edford La Fetra, the two professors in the old faculty who maintained a neutral attitude throughout the disturbance, resigning only when asked to do so, are also retained as lecturers. Four new men become members of the faculty, and there will be courses of lectures in addition by nine lecturers who are members of the faculties in other schools of the university. The instruction to be given by these nine lecturers will be a new feature of the school. The four new members of the faculty and the chairs they will fill are:

J. P. Gordy, Johns Hopkins University, A. B., 1880; Leipsic, Ph. D., 1884; Western University of Pennsylvania, LL. D.; professor of pedagogy, State College at Athens, Ohio, 1886-'96; professor of pedagogy, Ohio State University, 1896-1901; translator of Kuno Fischer's "Descartes"; author of "The Growth and Development of the Normal School Idea in the United States"; textbook on psychology; "History of Political Parties in the United States." Dr. Gordy conducted a class in psychology in the summer school of New-York University last summer—Professor of the history of education.

Robert MacDougall was graduated from McGill University in 1890 (A. B.), with first honors in philosophy, and took his degree from Harvard University; assistant professor Western Reserve University, at Cleveland, and later placed in charge of the Psychological Laboratory at Harvard University under Dr. Munsterberg—Professor of analytical psychology.

J. E. Lough, Miami University, A. B., 1891; Harvard University, A. B., 1894; A. M., 1895; Ph. D., 1898; assistant professor in psychology at Harvard, 1894-'96; instructor in experimental psychology, Harvard University, 1896-'98; instructor in psychology in Radcliffe College, 1894-'98; instructor in psychology at Wellesley College, 1897-'98; professor of psychology and pedagogy, Wisconsin State Normal School, 1898-1901—Instructor in physiological and experimental psychology.

Edward R. Shaw, Ph. D., Pd. D.—Lecturer on "Principles of Education and School Organization."

The other members of the faculty are: John J. Stevenson, Ph. D., LL. D.; Daniel W. Herring, Ph. D.; Francis Hovey Stoddard, Ph. D.; Morris Loeb, Ph. D.; Ernest Gottlieb Sihler, Ph. D.; Pomeroy Laude, B. S.; Marshall S. Brown, M. A.; Charles L. Bristol, Ph. D.; Lawrence A. McLouth, B. A.

THEOLOGIANS APPLAUD PROFESSOR KNOX.

HE SAYS AGITATION FOR CHANGE IN PRESBYTERIAN CONFESSIONAL IS A SYMPTOM OF UNREST.

An unusual scene occurred last evening in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, Park-ave. and Seventieth-st., at the end of an address by Professor George W. Knox, of the faculty of the seminary. He had spoken at length on "Problems for the Church," and held the close attention of his audience. He had scarcely delivered the last word when somebody clapped his hands. In an instant the applause was general, even the staid members of the faculty, in gowns and other insignia of their offices, joining in the popular method of showing their approval.

It was at the annual reopening services of the seminary, which were conducted by the president, the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall. Professor Knox made the only address. The chapel was filled with theological students and friends of the institution.

In opening Professor Knox said that the agitation for a change in the confessional statements of the Presbyterian Church was merely one indication of a widespread feeling of unrest. Even where differences and discussions were not rife Christianity was not winning the world, and its progress was painfully slow.

"The difficulties," said the speaker, "are within the Church itself. The difficulty is to be sought in the faith of the Church itself."

CAN TEAR DOWN ALL BUT RESTAURANT.

CONTRACTOR ON NEW MACY DEPARTMENT STORE MUST OBSERVE MRS. HASKINS'S LEASE.

The application of Mrs. Laura J. Haskins, who owns a restaurant in the basement of No. 117 West Thirty-fourth-st., to restrain the George A. Fuller Company and other contractors, who are to erect the new department store for R. H. Macy & Co., in Broadway, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth sts., from demolishing the building in which her restaurant is situated, prior to the termination of her lease of the premises, which will expire in 1904, was partly granted by Justice Dugro in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Justice Dugro restrains the contractors from interfering with the portion of the building occupied by Mrs. Haskins, but permits the demolition of the upper part of the house.

Mrs. Haskins declared that under the terms of her lease the contractors had no right to interfere with any part of the building, and contended that her business was seriously injured by the action of the defendants in tearing down the house.

The defendants held that they were entitled to tear down the upper part of the house, provided they took steps to protect the restaurant.

DECIDES STATUS OF ARMORY EMPLOYES.

CORPORATION COUNSEL SAYS THEY ARE IN MILITARY, NOT CIVIL, SERVICE.

The Corporation Counsel, in an opinion sent to Controller Coler yesterday, decides that employes in the various armories in the city are in the military and not the civil service of the State. He decides also that these employes can hold several positions and draw salaries from them.

The opinion was delivered in the case of John Corrie, the armorer of the 12th Regiment Armory, who charged the State for cleaning the armory while it was used as a drillroom by the Police Department. The secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission refused to certify Corrie's claim.

The Corporation Counsel is of the opinion that as the services were rendered for the Police Department the amount named in the claim should be paid from the police fund.

A QUAKER FALLS AMONG THIEVES.

THREE NEGROES AND A WHITE MAN KNOCK HIM DOWN AND ROB HIM OF $1,100.

Frank Cuneo, a merchant of Punxatawney, Penn., was the complainant in the Jefferson Market court against a white man and three negroes, whom he charged with robbing him of $1,100, yesterday.

He said that he was on his way to No. 75 Macdougal-st., when the four men knocked him down at Bleecker and Carmine sts. and took the money from him. They were captured by Detective Byers and Policeman Scheffler, of the Mercer-st. station, as they were running away. They gave their names as Henry Anderson, Samuel Adams, Nathan Brown and William Brooks. Magistrate Mayo held them in $1,500 each for further examination.

DEFENCE OF COL. GARDINER'S BIG FEE.

THE EX-DISTRICT ATTORNEY TO SUBMIT A PERSONAL AFFIDAVIT.

John Schwarzkopf, of the law office of ex-District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner, said yesterday that $150 was not an excessive fee for the services performed by Colonel Gardiner as referee in the mortgage foreclosure case in behalf of Mrs. Mary A. Wynne, a dressmaker, who is interested in the proceedings to the amount of $650. According to Mr. Schwarzkopf, Colonel Gardiner had made an agreement with the lawyers in the case that he should receive $25 a day, which is unusually large, it is said.

Mr. Schwarzkopf said Colonel Gardiner had been absent from the city for some time, and that he (Schwarzkopf) had prepared on his own responsibility the affidavit wherein it was stated that Colonel Gardiner was entitled to $150. He said that the colonel, in addition to holding sessions which lasted half an hour each, had called thirteen attorneys who were connected with the case to court and had spent the greater part of six days investigating voluminous mortgage rolls. Mr. Schwarzkopf declared that it was probable that Colonel Gardiner would on Monday submit a personal affidavit and would ask the court to stipulate the amount due him from Mrs. Wynne for his services.

WRECKED ON GREENLAND COAST.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—The British bark Calcium, from Ivigtut for this port, arrived in the Delaware River below here to-night, and reports having on board Captain Morris and the crew of five of the schooner Thallium, of New-York, which was wrecked on the coast of Greenland. The Thallium sailed from Stockholm, June 24, for Greenland, to load kryolite for Philadelphia. On August 8, off Ivigtut, the schooner was surrounded by ice. A gale sprang up, which drove the vessel to Frederick's Haab. The ice was so thick that the schooner soon became fast, and her bows and sides were crushed. The Thallium was then abandoned, as there were nine feet of water in her hold and she was going to pieces. The captain and crew went aboard the Calcium and decided to come here with the bark.