BISHOP POTTER MARRIED

QUIET WEDDING TAKES PLACE AT COOPERSTOWN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cooperstown, N. Y., Oct. 4.—In the perfume of thousands of white roses and orchids Elizabeth S. Clark, widow of Alfred Corning Clark, and the Right Rev. Henry Codman Potter were united in marriage in Christ Episcopal Church at noon to-day. Shortly before 12 o'clock Mrs. Clark and Bishop Potter were driven to the church, followed by Lieutenant Robert Clark, U. S. A.; the Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, Miss Mary Chaffee and Mrs. D. F. Woods, of Philadelphia. The Wedding March from "Lohengrin" was played by Ernest E. Leigh, organist of Christ Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. William Mercer Grosvenor, of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York. Mrs. Clark was attended by Miss Mary Chaffee, a niece of Mrs. Clark, and Mrs. D. F. Woods, of Philadelphia, an old friend of the bride. The Rev. Dr. George F. Nelson, formerly of Grace Church, New-York, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her second son, Lieutenant Robert Sterling Clark, of the 9th Infantry. The ushers were Mrs. Clark's three sons, Edward Severin Clark, Stephen Carlton Clark and Frederick Ambrose Clark, Waldo Cory Johnston and Sutherland Irving.

After the ceremony the bride knelt on a white satin pillow, while the venerable Dr. W. W. Lord, an old friend and pastor of the Clark family, pronounced the benediction. As the bridal procession left the church the Mendelssohn wedding march was played. The church was decorated with hundreds of large palms, and the chancel with thousands of white and pink roses, while over the altar steps was an immense arch of white orchids and roses. The body of the church was decorated with running vines and smilax. On each pew was a large bunch of white orchids tied with white ribbon.

The bride's dress was of white crêpe de chine, with a train. A lace fichu, draped on the head, was worn instead of a bonnet. No jewels were worn, with the exception of a brooch of diamonds. As the couple left the church gates crowds thronged to see the bride and bridegroom as they drove by. Detectives employed by the Clarks tried in vain to prevent photographers from photographing the bride and bridegroom as they passed. The bride and bridegroom and the other members of the Clark family drove to Fernleigh, where a light wedding breakfast was served.

Bishop Potter and his wife will spend their winter in New-York, not returning to Cooperstown until next summer.

Among the guests were Alonzo Potter, nephew of the Bishop; Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Russell, Mrs. Mason C. Davidge, daughters of the bridegroom; Miss Susane Cooper, Miss Crocker, James Potter, Captain and Mrs. W. H. McKittrick, Winthrop Cowdin, of New-York; Mrs. P. B. Cooke, of New-Brighton, N. Y.; H. S. Irving, of New-York; Dr. and Mrs. Janvrin, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John E. McElroy, of Albany; Mrs. Forbes, Henry Merchant, Mrs. P. A. H. Brown and daughter, of New-York; Mrs. Campbell Smith, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pomeroy Keese, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith, of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Wardwell, of New-York; Miss Cora Randall, Mrs. George Clark, Mr. and Mrs. David Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Fell Clark, S. M. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ryerson and Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Stokes.

BANK STATEMENT IN USUAL FORM.

MR. SHERER EXPLAINS HOW RESERVE IS LARGER THAN SHOWN—LOANS EXCEED DEPOSITS FOR FIRST TIME.

The weekly bank statement yesterday appeared in the usual form, both the "United States deposits" and "other than United States deposits" being included in the announced total of $872,176,000, although a memorandum was appended to the statement noting the fact that the government deposits aggregated $40,769,300. The reserve, too, was figured in the old way, being stated as $219,863,200; the surplus reserve thus working out as $1,819,200. If the government deposits had been deducted from the total deposits, the required reserve against the remainder would have been only $207,851,700, and the surplus reserve yesterday would have stood at $12,011,500. William Sherer, manager of the Clearing House Association, said yesterday, in speaking of the surplus reserve and the reason for adhering to the Clearing House's rule requiring member banks to maintain a full 25 per cent. reserve against their total deposits:

These figures are averages made up from the reports sent in by the banks from day to day for six days. I know of a bank whose reserve would have shown up nearly 10 per cent better if its report could have been sent in Thursday instead of Friday. A large increase in cash holdings that is reported on Friday counted for only one-sixth, you see, in making up these averages.

As for reserves, the usage of Clearing House banks for years has made the surplus reserve figured on this weekly report less than what is actually required by law. State banks, for instance, are required by law to carry only a 15 per cent reserve. But Clearing House custom has been to figure a 25 per cent reserve against deposits in all banks belonging to the association, and so we figure the State banks in with the others in calculating the required reserve. If we figured the State banks on their legal 15 per cent basis, there would be a difference of $13,000,000 in the surplus. The reserves would be increased by that amount. So nobody need be frightened when he sees a little decrease in reserve, or even a small deficit, for he can figure $13,000,000 leeway on State banks, and now he can figure on an additional leeway of about $2,000,000 on these government deposits which the banks don't have to carry a deposit against, although we prefer here, in order to follow precedent, to figure as if they did.

As a matter of fact, it would have been impossible to figure out the last week's bank statement under the new system, for it was not in operation for a full week, and the averages would have been unreconcilable. The decrease in loans by the banks shown by the statement is, however, more significant than the form of report made by the Clearing House. It shows that the banks did not take advantage of Secretary Shaw's officer, and are not lending the money put at their disposal by their release from the necessity of carrying the reserve against the $40,000,000 odd government deposits.

The loans in yesterday's statement, for the first time in the history of the Clearing House, exceeded the deposits—although by only the trifling sum of $127,700.

GERMAN BANK RATE RAISED.

Berlin, Oct. 4.—The rate of discount of the Imperial Bank of Germany was raised to-day from 3 to 4 per cent.

The rise in the bank rate, which had been anticipated, was due to the large increase of bills discounted by the Bank of Germany and to the rise of the Bank of England's rate.

SIR PERCY SANDERSON RETURNS.

Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General at this port, who has been in England on a two months' leave of absence, returned yesterday on the steamer Campania. Nearly the entire time was spent with his brother, Sir Thomas Sanderson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Another passenger on the Campania was Samuel Fessenden, of Connecticut. He has been spending two months at Bad Nauagin.

J. Welles Champney, the American artist, and his wife were also on board. They spent the summer on the coast of France, where Mr. Champney painted several portraits. Later they visited several of the European galleries, making copies.

Others on the Campania were A. Watson Armour, L. H. Armour, Mrs. K. B. Armour and Miss Mary A. Armour, of Chicago; Frank R. Lawrence, president of the Lotos Club; Elkan Kosman, concert master of the Philadelphia orchestra; Colonel W. G. McCabe, a professor of the University of Virginia, and T. L. Lutkins, of the Leather Trust.

SOUTHERN MAY BUILD INTO NEW-ORLEANS

New-Orleans, Oct. 4 (Special).—The general solicitor of the Southern Railway officially announces that unless the Queen and Crescent Railroad sells out to the Southern the Southern Railway will parallel its line and build into New-Orleans.

TRANSPORT ASHORE AT BERMUDA.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Oct. 4.—The British transport Aurania, Captain King, which is coming to Bermuda to convey Boer prisoners to South Africa, ran ashore while entering the harbor. Assistance has been sent to her, and it is expected she will be floated to-night.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. HENRY CODMAN POTTER, BISHOP OF NEW-YORK, AND HIS BRIDE, WHO WAS MRS. ALFRED CORNING CLARK.

GOES DUSS A FEW BETTER.

VIOLINIST WHO FOUGHT TWELVE DUELS IN THREE DAYS TO DIGEST LUNCHEON.

Into this land of quick returns and susceptible women another musician has come, to tickle fancies and tap purses. If he is not the greatest yet, at least he is the most sided, according to no less trustworthy evidence than that of his press agent. Harken unto this passionate prelude:

In introducing to the intelligent and appreciative American music loving public the distinguished young Hungarian Nobleman, the famous Violin Soloist and Spirited Composer, the Talented Painter, the Celebrated Litterateur and Poet, the Thoroughbred Sportsman, the Favorite of the Army, the True Gentleman and Cavalier, and, above all, the very Soul of Honor, Marczy de Zoldy, we can but largely contribute to the pleasure and delight of the entire nation.

This, however, is but the prelude to a long tale of dulcet dreams and deadly duels, of swordsmanship and serenades, of fortunes lost and then regained, and through it all there sounds the G string of a 25,000 franc violin.

"Born of a noble family in 1877, in the land of sunshine, in the city of Kapolna, Hungary," so runs the tale away, catching its breath at the commas, "the remarkable site of one of the fiercest battles fought for liberty and freedom, in the hopeless struggle of Hungary for independence, where the sacred blood of the flower of Hungary was shed, where now stands the Hungarian National Monument, commemorating the mortal deeds of unselfish chivalry, around which for years afterward, the Hungarian Patriot, General Louis Kossuth, with his small band of surviving officers, gathered in honor of the illustrious dead, amid these inspiring scenes was passed the youth of Marczy de Zoldy."

"As a precocious boy," we learn, "he early exhibited musical talent. . . . music was first his plaything, next his companion and, lastly, that which made him famous throughout the music world."

He soon obeyed "the call to duty," and entered the National Military Academy. At this training school for war his "marvellous work with the violin"—that weapon of murder—"attracted wide attention," and he was soon "the proud possessor of a 25,000 franc" instrument. We further learn that "in scholarship, swordsmanship, marksmanship, and in athletics in general, he stood at the head of the Academy, while in Music, Literature and Art, he stood at the head of the entire Hungarian army."

According to the tale, "De Zoldy music" became the standard of the day, while "in Painting, as may be supposed, this young artist excelled in beauty of color and tone, and perfection of form and detail." What more, indeed, could be desired?

"This young lieutenant, of a sensitive nature, always the embodiment of honor," we further learn, "could not escape the trials which come to every officer, for which there is no code of etiquette but the duel." Accordingly we hear of three duels fought during his term at the academy. In all, of course, he was successful. At his first army post he fought seven more, winning all. Two were with "journalists" (music critics, perhaps) and five with lawyers. His next affair was better yet.

Invited to play at a ball, he became angered at the entertainment committee, and the entire committee, twelve in all, challenged him. This was a pretty big contract, but by taking four a day, two before and two after luncheon, he managed to dispose of the entire committee in three days, and still have strength enough left in his arm to play Richard Strauss's music in the evening. His total number of successful duels to date is twenty-nine; his unsuccessful, none. He has not yet fought his American managers.

After a time, finding himself in debt, and his "beloved mother denied much to which she was accustomed from birth," he resigned from the army and entered the concert field. This step caused "great joy" to his "host of admirers."

And now he is here! He will play on his 25,000 franc violin, and also give exhibitions of swordsmanship, but whether at the same concert is not stated. His appearance here will be at Carnegie Hall on Thursday, November 20.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

MISS DRESSLER SERIOUSLY ILL—A DISARMED PLAYWRIGHT DETAINED.

Miss Marie Dressler, who, it was announced last Wednesday, had been forced to retire from "King Highball" through illness, has developed typhoid fever, and is now at her summer home, at Bayside, Long Island, in a condition that causes her friends no little anxiety. Her Western engagements will probably have to be cancelled.

Harry Clark, author of "The King's Wager," in which Miss Julia Nielson and Frederick Terry are to appear this season in America, was a passenger on the Philadelphia yesterday. He was detained at the pier on the ground that he had only one arm. Mr. Clarke protested vigorously and with considerable indignation. He said he had no intention of remaining in the United States; that he was on his way around the world, and he hoped the fact that a man was so unfortunate as to have lost an arm was no legitimate bar to his enjoying a pleasant trip. He was finally allowed to go.

"When it rains in Amsterdam it rains like the—well, Bostock already has drawn such crowds to see his animals that he is going to put several hundred more seats into the St. Nicholas Rink, and last night the Hagenbeck aggregation of tame wild beasts arrived at the New-York Theatre and were quartered in the ballet room. They had been quartered in Hoboken, and seemed glad to make the change. Monday they will make their first public appearance.

Robert Edeson and his company played "Soldiers of Fortune" for the last time at the Savoy last night. They will go to Boston next week. The play has run since March at the Savoy, with a short vacation. Mr. Edeson was called on for a speech, and took occasion to express his pleasure that the play had been well received, for it encouraged him to go on in his endeavor to produce clean, healthful plays of manly, American character.

At the Proctor houses the bills for the week are as follows:

At the Fifth Avenue, "A Celebrated Case," with variety between acts.

At Twenty-third Street, continuous variety, headed by Press Eldridge.

At the Fifty-eighth Street, "The Power of the Press" will be revived by the stock company.

At the Harlem house the stock company there will give "Camille" with Adelaide Keim in the name part.

At all houses there are Sunday concerts.

At the head of Keith's programme for next week appear the Fadettes Woman's Orchestra of Boston, an organization of twenty women which has received much favorable notice in that city, and which had a long run at the Boston house of the Keith Circuit. Eva Williams and Jack Tucker will present their sketch, "Driftwood," which has been pdescribed as an idyll of the East Side and is the most successful of their offerings. Other features are Stack and Milton, with their comedy bar act; Elizabeth Murray, comedienne and vocalist; Julian Rose, the Hebrew comedian, and many more.

At Tony Pastor's will be Harry Watson, Alice Hutchings and Ed. Edwards, the funny Dutch Alliance in new comedy, entitled "The Dramatic Agent;" Ward and Curran, in a new comedietta, "A Terrible Judge;" Joe Flynn; Ascot and Eddie, acrobatic comedy and dancing act; Doherty Sisters, in songs, dances and mimicry; Miss Maud McIntyre, character dialect singer and monologist; Evans and St. John, "The Effervescent Pair;" and, as an added attraction, Howard and Bland, in their piano comedy sketch, entitled "A Strange Boy."

The management of the Eden Musee has caught the popular fancy again in the new departure of giving a special performance in the Winter Garden. The engagement of De Kolta, the magician, has been so successful that his engagement has been extended. His illusions have the merit of novelty and mystery, and he introduces new features constantly. The ease with which he produces his wife from the small dice box is puzzling and never fails to be appreciated by the audience. The farce "La Dance des Millions," in which he makes a woman disappear into space, is most poplar.

OPENING OF THE WOMAN'S EXHIBIT.

To-morrow night the much talked of Woman's Exhibition, organized by the Professional Woman's League in order to obtain funds for a new clubhouse, will be opened at the Madison Square Garden. Everything will be conducted by women; women will take tickets, usher, call carriages, arrest disorderly males, and be in evidence generally. The street of all nations will show the women of twenty-five different countries in characteristic occupations, and a woman's orchestra and band will furnish music while the spectator beholds in hundreds of booths the product of woman's industry in all times down to the present. The exhibit will be open each afternoon and evening.

"THE JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON."

The American Theatre, contrary to its usual custom, will produce a new play on October 27 and keep it on for an extended run. The play selected is "The Judgment of Solomon," an adaptation from the French by Doré Davidson, and founded on the well known incident narrated in the Old Testament. One hundred people will be required on the stage, and a mounting something on the scale of those given to "Quo Vadis" and "Ben Hur" will be required. The management of the American Theatre will endeavor, they say, to meet the requirement in full.

IRVING PLACE PLANS.

To-morrow night the first of Mr. Conried's plays from all nations will be produced at the Irving Place Theatre, and repeated on Friday. The play chosen is the Norwegian drama, "Above Human Power," played here last winter in English by Mrs. Campbell. On Monday of next week the second play will be given, Schiller's "Don Carlos," with a strong cast. At all of these "educational plays" the regular prices of the theatre will be reduced.

On Tuesday of this week Frl. Bertha Rocco, the new "sentimentale" from the Stadt Theatre at Leipzig, will appear for the first time in this country in the comedy, "The Countess Guki," popularized in English by the Augustin Daly stock company.

MASCAGNI WELL KISSED.

HIS COUNTRYMEN GREET HIM WITH BAND, SPEECHES AND EFFUSIVENESS.

His sea voyage over, his fluttering pulse at last at rest, Mascagni came up the Bay yesterday on the Philadelphia, between fleets of tugs that were screaming a welcome for General Booth of the Salvation Army quite as much as for him. The steamer Valley Girl, bearing a band and representatives of various Italian societies, went down the Bay to meet him and take him off the liner, but the captain of the Valley Girl refused to lay his boat alongside because of the crowd of tugs, so the 200 delegates and the band had to be content with shouting themselves hoarse and blowing themselves into a state of exhaustion, while a small sub-committee boarded the Philadelphia and presented to the composer a bunch of flowers. He kissed the sub-committee and gave the flowers to his wife.

At the pier, however, the enthusiastic countrymen of the perpetrator of the intermezzo all had their inning. While the steamer was docking the band played "Iris" and "Cavalleria," it wailed out the intermezzo, and finally its strains were lost in the din of cheers that rocked the pier shed. When Mascagni came down to the ropes, leaving his pretty and good natured wife hunting for lost baggage over in the "Ja" compartment of the pier, a long line of Italians rushed eagerly to grasp the hand that penned the tune that made the barrel organ profitable. Some of these countrymen Mascagni kissed on the cheek; some of the braver dared to kiss him. Most of them, however, were grateful for a shake of the hand. The Dante Alighieri Society for the Diffusion of the Italian Language in this country presented a bouquet to "Mrs." Mascagni, as the customs officer called her. The Sons of Columbus extended to the composer an invitation to attend their celebration on the 13th of this month, and the Mascagni Society, which had the largest representation, also three banners and a band, set their leader up to make a speech of welcome. The band played so lustily, however, that the leader could not be heard.

The composer is something of a jester. When asked how many handbags he had he replied, "Forty." Later he changed the number to thirteen. He speaks no English, but his manager, Joseph Smith, interpreted his first utterance for the benefit of the curious.

"I am looking forward to my American tour with great enthusiasm," he said. "I played my 'Cavalleria' on the ship last night and raised $135 for the Seamen's Fund. That is not a bad beginning, is it?"

Some one asked him if it was true that D'Annunzio was to write the book of an opera for him.

"No, no," he cried; "D'Annunzio is the greatest poet in Italy, but he does not know anything about the stage." Then he continued, without any logical reason for so doing: "I think Sousa's march music the best I ever heard. His military airs are of as high quality as anything that has ever been written."

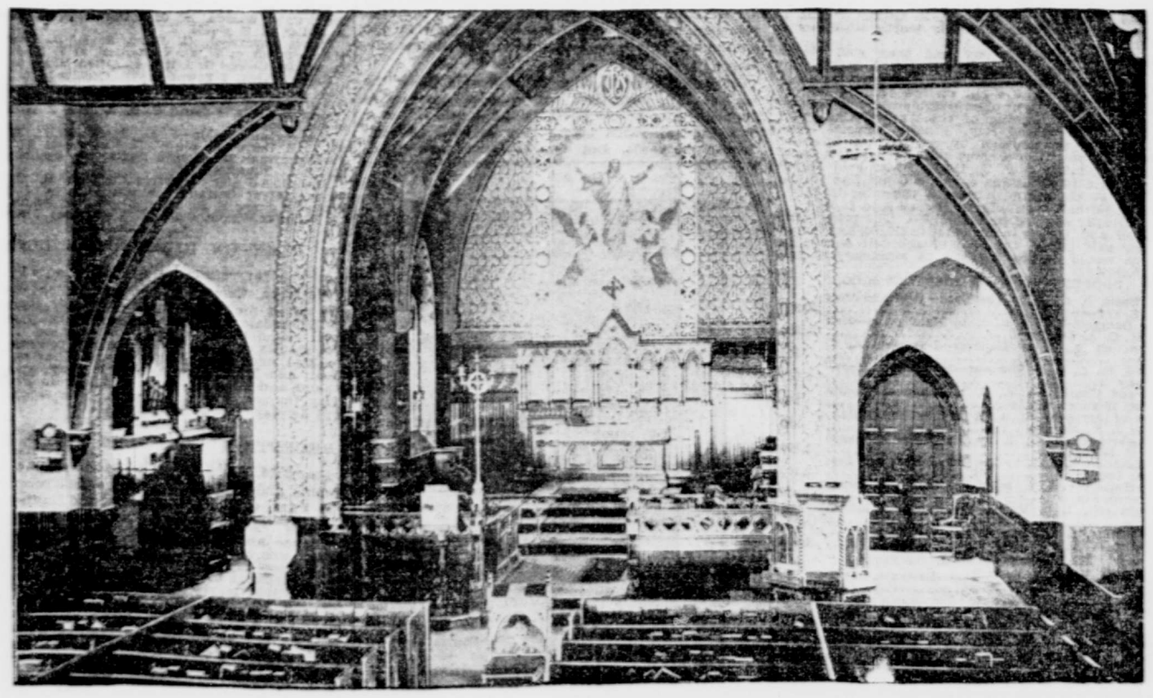
Perhaps with Shelley's example in mind, Mascagni tumbled over when the steamer started from the other side. To be sure, it was excess of emotion at reading "Christabel" that made Shelley faint, and fright at a sea voyage that overcame Mascagni; but in both cases extreme sensitiveness was displayed.

After the reception at the pier the composer was packed into a carriage, the Italian societies and the overworked band closed in behind with banners waving, and through town the procession swept up to the Hotel Savoy. The composer then disappeared to brush up his pompadour, and the Italian societies marched away. Mascagni says he expects to go to Washington to conduct his incidental music at the opening of the "Eternal City." This his managers do not propose to let him do. The chances are he will have considerably more free advertising before his opera season begins.

LOUIS VICTOR SAAR WINS PRIZE.

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—Louis Victor Saar, of No. 126 East Eighty-third-st., New-York, was declared today the winner of the contest for the composition to be sung in competition for the Kaiser Prize at the twentieth Triennial Sängerfest to be held in this city next June. There were 398 compositions to choose from, the contest having closed on August 15. The judges, Ora D. Boise, David Melamet and W. Edward Heimendahl, unanimously declared for "Heil Deutchem Lied Und Sang," which was submitted by Mr. Saar.

The Rev. A. W. Hildebrandt, of Constableville, N. Y., was the author of the poem, "Das Deutsche Volkslied," which forms the text of the prize song. The prizes for the music and poem are $150 and $50, respectively.



INTERIOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, COOPERSTOWN.

Scene of the Potter-Clark wedding, and the same church James Fenimore Cooper attended. More than one hundred years old.

THE PASSING THRONG.

USE OF OIL FUEL TIES UP FLEET.

Thomas P. Delaney, of San Francisco, says that the people of the Pacific Coast are not upset by the coal strike, and, oddly enough, states that there is more coal on the Pacific Coast than is wanted. This startling remark he made at the Hotel Netherland yesterday. "When I left home," said Mr. Delaney, who is interested in the lumber export business, "there was a whole fleet of vessels lying in the harbor of San Francisco, thirty or thirty-five without cargoes, as a result of the use of oil for fuel. This situation, which tied up about $3,000,000 or more in shipping values, was brought about by the very general use of oil by railroads, streetcar lines and manufacturing concerns who have discarded coal as a fuel. In the past these vessels have found it profitable to bring coal into port, and in the event of not getting a charter going back and getting another cargo of coal. Skippers no longer find it profitable to make trips to Japan, Australia and Oriental points and return with coal, waiting for a grain shipment. The grain people of the coast are going to be benefited by low rates for grain to Europe. Most of these vessels are designed to carry grain to European ports, and also to carry coal. As the coal trade is gone, there is keen competition for grain traffic, and low rates to European ports have followed. This is likely to be only temporary, however, as these vessels will undoubtedly drift to other ports of the world and not come back, but just at present there is over a score of them waiting to get a cargo that will pay expenses on the outward trip. As for coal, I don't see why the people of the East don't turn to oil. It has proved to be an acceptable substitute in the West."

FIREWORKS SET OFF ON MOUNTAINS.

George F. Hubbard, of Detroit, a well known street railway official of that city, has just returned from abroad, and at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, in commenting on his European trip, referred to the celebration of the establishment of the Swiss nation. "I suppose Switzerland's celebration of its Statehood has been uninterruptedly observed over a longer period than that of any other government. Switzerland celebrated its national festival, which was established on August 1, 1291, with great pomp and display this year. This celebration has extended without interruption over the intervening six centuries. This year the day hardly started in auspiciously, as there was an execution at Berne early in the morning, but toward night this was forgotten, and the spirits of the populace were high indeed. The celebration partook of many quaint features, with singing, dancing, dining and costumes of picturesque character. The fireworks on the mountains at night were gorgeous, and were shown to much greater advantage from the heights than if they had been set off, as is the case in this country as a rule, from some spot on a level with the eye of the beholder."

LOOKING FOR A PARTICULARLY HONEST MAN.

George Hopf, of Cincinnati, is in the city this week looking for an honest man. The particular honest man he wants is named Alexander Lutez, and in 1880 he lived at No. 508 East One-hundred-and-twenty-first-st. "One Sunday night about twenty years ago I lost a pocketbook with a $20 bill and a $10 gold piece in it at an entertainment in the old Coliseum Building in Cincinnati," said Mr. Hoff. "I advertised in the next morning's paper, and a week later received a letter signed 'Alexander Lutez,' telling me that the writer had found the purse. I wrote him to send me back one piece of money and keep the other, but I received a money order for the whole $30. This is the first time I have been East since then, and I have been trying to find that man Lutez, but so far I have found no trace of him."

FROM VIENNA TO CHICAGO.

LONG JOURNEY BY SURGEONS TO OPERATE ON A PATIENT.

Vienna, Oct. 4.—Professor Adolf Lorenz, of the medical faculty of the University of Vienna, and Dr. Friedrich Mueller, have started for Chicago for the purpose of performing a surgical operation upon a patient in that city.

MARCONI'S DIRECTOR HERE.

HE SAYS HE CAME TO GET ACQUAINTED—THINKS WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IS IN ITS INFANCY.

Major Flood Page, managing director of the Marconi Maritime Communication Company, Limited, arrived here from England on the Campania yesterday. He said on arrival:

I have come just to shake hands with a large number of your men of finance who are interested in the Marconi wireless telegraph and its development. I want to get acquainted. You can say positively that no attempt has yet been made to send wireless messages between Cape Breton and England, and none will be made until Mr. Marconi arrives on this side and has personally inspected the new station at the cape. The King of Italy has assigned the man of war Carlo Alberto to Mr. Marconi for his use as long as he wants it in making wireless experiments and perfecting his service. He will leave England in a few days on that ship and will go direct to Cape Breton, where he will inspect the new station, and will test the powerful instruments with which it is equipped. Then we expect to make some interesting experiments.

The last work which Mr. Marconi has done of special interest was at Kronstadt. We sent and received from him several messages between that city and our station at Poldhu, on the coast of Cornwall. These messages were sent across London, the North Sea, over Denmark and Sweden to Kronstadt. The Czar and the King of Italy were with Mr. Marconi on the Carlo Alberto when these messages were received, and took a deep interest in the experiment.

The Czar decorated Mr. Marconi with one of the most important Russian orders on the occasion. We also recently talked with him by wireless telegraphy from Poldhu to Spezzio, the headquarters of the Italian navy. These messages were sent over the Alps. I think wireless telegraphy is still in its infancy, and that its possibilities are almost unlimited.

LAND BOUGHT BY W. C. WHITNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Saratoga, Oct. 4.—There has been filed for record in the Saratoga County Clerk's office a warranty deed from Frank R. and Fannie B. Sherman to William C. Whitney, president of the Saratoga Racing Association, for $10,000 for sixty acres of land on the south side of the speedway in Saratoga Springs. It bears the date of October 1, 1902. The land adjoins that previously purchased by Mr. Whitney.

RULES THE GIRLS MUST OBEY.

Teachers College girls who will live in the dormitories at One-hundred-and-twentieth-st. and Amsterdam-ave. must obey a strict set of rules this year, if they are not to come under faculty displeasure. Miss Daniells, who has charge of the girls living in the dormitories, has drawn up regulations, of which the following are the most important:

The residents of the hall are urged to refrain from loud talking in the upper corridors.

Men can be received on the first floor only, except in the case of near relatives.

Residents who expect to be out after 10 p. m. must leave word at the office. Students under twenty-five years of age must obtain permission for being out of the building after 8 p. m. or overnight, and satisfy the matron that they are properly matronized.

Girls are not to entertain their callers at the ping pong table, which may only be used between 4 and 8.

Dancing in the greenroom until 8 p. m.

All new students must be vaccinated.

The playing of musical instruments cannot be permitted at hours that will interfere with the study of residents.

Medicinal Mineral Waters.

It may be of interest to many returning from the European spas to know that Carl H. Schultz's Central Park Mineral Spring will be open daily from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m. until November.

MARRIED.

AHNELT—ANDERSON—On Wednesday, September 24, 1902, by the Rev. C. D. Nott, Katharine Schuyler Anderson, daughter of Kate Barton and the late Smith W. Anderson.

COMFORT—NUTT—On Wednesday, October 1, at Perth Amboy, N. J., Ethel M. Nutt, of New-Orleans, to Ralph Manning Comfort, of New-York.

DEBEVOISE—LORD—At Grace Church, Orange, N. J., October 4, 1902, by Rev. Alexander Mann, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Robert L. Paddock, George, son of George W. Debevoise, of New-York, and Jessie, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Lord, of Orange.

LEONARD—NORTON—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Clifton, Staten Island, October 4, 1902, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Thomas Demock Leonard and Lucie Moore Norton, daughter of Mrs. Ex. Norton.

STEDMAN—THURBER—On Saturday, October 4, 1902, at St. Ignatius's Church, New-York City, by the rector, Rev. Arthur Ritchie, Mrs. Margaret Wadsworth Thurber to Mr. Francis Buckley Stedman. Washington (D. C.) and Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

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

DIED.

Cooper, John B. Ely, Zebulon S.
Meeker, Charles H.

COOPER—On Friday, October 3, 1902, at his residence, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., John B. Cooper, in his 75d year. Funeral services at Zion Episcopal Church, Dobbs Ferry, Monday, October 6, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:30 a. m. Carriages will be in waiting.

DIED.

ELY—At his country place, at Lyme, Conn., in the 83d year of his age, Zebulon Stiles Ely, esq., of New-York. Funeral from Prospect, Lyme, Tuesday, October 7, at 3 p. m.

MEEKER—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., on Thursday, October 2, Dr. Charles H. Meeker, aged 77 years. Funeral service at his late residence, on Monday, October 6, at 2 p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving New-York at 12:25 p. m., Pennsylvania Railroad. "Daytona Halifax Journal" and Florida papers please copy.

Cremations for Fresh Pond

are arranged by all undertakers.
Charges: $25 for adults, children $15.
U. S. Cremation Co. (L'd) 62 E. Houston St., N. Y.

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Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending October 11, 1902, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Station half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen; at 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Nord America (mail must be directed "per s. s. Nord America"),

WEDNESDAY.—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Philadelphia, via Southampton; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Germanic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Augusta Victoria, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (mail for France must be directed "per s. s. Auguste Victoria"); at 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Champagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Champagne").

SATURDAY.—At 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Staatendam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Staatendam"); at 8 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Vaderland, (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland"); at 8 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Trave (mail must be directed "per s. s. Trave"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown; at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

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

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

SUNDAY—At 7 p. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Buenos Ayrean, from Philadelphia.

TUESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Allianca, via Colon (letter mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Allianca"); at 10 a. m. for Yucatan and Campeche, per s. s. Ravensdale (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ravensdale"); at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Sampson, from Boston.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. for Newfoundland direct, per s. s. Rosalind; at 9:30 a. m. for Fortune Island and Haiti, per s. s. Flaudia; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. New-York.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Vigilancia (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Vigilancia"); at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas and Santiago, per s. s. Orizaba.

FRIDAY—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Seneca, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Seneca"); at 12 m. for Northern Brazil, per s. s. Dunstan, via Para and Manaos; at 12:30 p. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Lauenburg; at 12:30 p. m. for Pernambuco, Santos and Sao Paulo, per s. s. Kaffir Prince (mail for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Kaffir Prince").

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Pretoriano; at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Ponce; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Zulia (mail for Savanilla and