only on condition of his purchasing the remainder of the set at retail price, still giving him a splendid bargain, for, really, "the library is to be the finest thing of its kind ever published."

This, at any rate, was my experience. I explained to the persuasive young man that there was a seeming discrepancy between the proposition by letter and its sequel, and that if I had complied with the request I should feel that my innocent credulity had been abused, but his explanation was rather vague. I wonder if the men who are such enthusiastic admirers of the library will retain their admiration when they are called upon to supplement their opinions with ready cash.

COUNTRY EDITOR.

New-York, Sept. 3, 1903.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We concede that Hellenes and Hebrews are children of light.

Macedonia and Syria are being menaced. The Holy Land and the classic land are being invaded by people who put out men's eyes. Why should we care? For the following reason:

What we have of daylight, in this world we owe to Plato and Aristotle. What we have of refined art and divine beauty we owe to Homer and Hesiod. Our liberty, our very formation, body and soul, our existence as white men, we owe to Miltiades and Themistocles, the heroes of Marathon and Salamis.

Greece is the eye of Europe, as Syria is the eye of Asia. Our eyes are menaced. If we lose Greece we lose our eyes. If Greece is hurt our souls are darkened. If we lose Hellenism we lose our foreheads.

WALLACE WOOD.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1903.

THE PASSING THRONG.

HERE TO INVESTIGATE PAVEMENTS.

Pedro D. Buzzi, of Havana, who served in the latter part of the Cuban insurrection on the staff of General José M. Gomez, the present Governor of the Province of Santa Clara, and who is now in the service of President Palma's government, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is superintendent of the engineer's laboratory in the Obras Publica, or Department of Public Works, of Havana. Though a native Cuban, he was educated in the United States, and, being a chemical engineer, he was detailed by Public Works Secretary Manuel Diaz as "special commissioner on bituminous pavements to the United States and Canada." He has visited Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Charleston, Nashville, New-Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston and other convenient cities in Massachusetts, and, after making a similar inquiry in New-York, will sail on Saturday next for Havana.

"One thing," said Commissioner Buzzi, "that presents a problem in the matter of paving in Havana is the fact that the streets are very narrow, and on many of them the traffic is very heavy. The pavement is mostly Belgian or Boston (granite) blocks. The noise of the ceaseless stream of carts over the granite blocks is awful, and we would be glad to substitute something sanitary and substantial that would eliminate the noise. But it may be that the demands of heavy traffic will compel us to use the granite blocks on some of the streets. It was my mission to find out all I could concerning asphalt and other pavements of that class. I found a great amount of asphalt paving in Washington, and I am satisfied that such broad thoroughfares of asphalt are responsible for the extreme heat that prevails in the capital city. I cut a hole in the asphalt in one of the Washington streets, and a thermometer placed an inch below the surface registered 141 degrees Fahrenheit. I had made a similar test on Tacon-st., near Ludlow's Park, in Havana, and the highest temperature shown there was 138 degrees.

"The most recent paving in Havana has been macadam, but the heavy rains wash it out, and in the dry season it yields blinding clouds of dust. I have found a patent pavement that is being used extensively in St. Louis and two or three other smaller cities that has much to commend it for use in Havana. It is laid much like macadam, but is made of stone ground to a variety of sizes and mixed in quantities that will insure the smallest voids, and that these may be filled a tar or bitumen is mixed with it. While the combination is hot, it is laid like asphalt. On top of this more of the bitumen and a coat of ground granite are added. The result is a surface that looks like asphalt, but which lacks its slippery smoothness. Some of this sort of pavement will probably be laid in Havana—on the lighter traffic and pleasure driving streets at least."

SPEAKS WELL OF GENERAL ARMY STAFF.

Colonel James Brattle Burbank, U. S. A., retired, who is now domiciled at the Everett House, was a schoolmate of ex-Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley when they were boys together at Hartford, Conn., before the Civil War, in which each of them had a part. Colonel Burbank entered the service as a member of the 20th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry in 1862, and the following year was transferred to the 3d Artillery in the regular army. He continued in the artillery arm of the service until placed on the retired list, when he attained the age limit, in September last. The colonel was for six years—1877 to 1883—professor of military science at Cornell University, under the administration of Andrew D. White. Asked for an expression concerning the staff corps army reorganization, Colonel Burbank exhibited the usual reluctance of the old school of military officer in giving utterance to opinions on army affairs. He said, however, that the staff corps was organized in response to the demand that had long obtained that the United States Army be put in line with the best known standards of military efficiency.

"The staff corps," said he, "had its supremest test at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian War, in 1870, when the carefully developed plans of the French strategists, contemplating a campaign on German soil, were set at naught by the promptness with which the German forces, controlled by the staff system—three hundred and eighty thousand strong—were transported to the theatre of war within French territory, with the utmost regard for every important detail of equipment and transportation, and all within ten days. That was a result of the plans that had been worked out along practical and not theoretical lines in every department under the German staff system. It is not, of course, possible to divine the results of the staff corps in its relation to our army any more nearly than other important problems that lie in the future, but it is organized on lines that are approved by the consensus of opinion prevailing among those most experienced and of highest attainments in the study of matters military. Under this system every problem of a practical character will be carefully and broadly considered. One of the important reforms that it inaugurates is the removal from the arena of political influence many matters which under the old system perplexed a Secretary of War, and unwarrantably claimed his time, at the expense of weightier questions. The outlook for the success of the system is very promising."

THINKS CANAL WILL BE BUILT.

Tracy Robinson, a native of Orleans County, N. Y., but whose home for more than forty years has been in the city of Colon, Panama, is at the Marlborough. He went to the isthmus in 1861 as an employe of the Panama Railroad Company, whose line between the oceans had been completed six years before. He had to fight the tropical malaria when he first landed in that infected latitude, but became acclimated, and has already passed the mark of three score and ten. Speaking of his experiences on the land link between the two Americas, he said:

"I was assistant superintendent of the Panama Railroad, and was in charge in 1873, when we had a revolution in progress, and you may guess those were exciting times. I was in Colon when De Lesseps arrived, on December 31, 1879, and during the next eight years, 1880 to 1888, when the work was pushed on the canal, the normal population of Colon, which is about four thousand, was swelled to twenty thousand. When the troubles of De Lesseps came it dwindled again. The work has never, of course, been entirely suspended. It has continued in a limited way, to keep the franchise alive. Yes, I have made a study of the canal problem ever since it was first mooted, and I am confirmed in the opinion that Panama affords an incomparable route. I am also confident the canal will be built on that route. I believe the delay of the Colombian Congress is only for the purpose of driving a better bargain. But if the Colombian Government rejects the pending treaty it would not be surprising if Panama withdrew from the Union."

INSTRUCTED VERDICTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Before a juryman tries a case he is required to take an oath that, so help him God, he will render a verdict according to the evidence. If, now, he should render a verdict not according to the evidence, but according to instruction received from another man (or, if you choose, from a court), it seems, if words have any meaning, that he has broken his oath.

If a juror, seeing the matter in this light, should refuse to comply with such instruction, he would, apparently, have only the choice of perjuring himself or of incurring a penalty for contempt of court. Isn't it best to change such a situation? If the court is going to give the verdict, let it be so frankly written in the law.

It may be entirely proper for a judge to take the case out of the hands of the jury—it seems to the writer fardical, as well as immoral, to demand of jurymen that they should pretend to judge when they are mere automata.

A CITIZEN.

New-York, Sept. 5, 1903.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The letter of James Wood in this morning's issue on the canal question is a multum in parvo recital, more meaty and convincing than anything yet published by the antis, and could it be pondered by all the voters would deal a deathblow to the indefensible scheme.

H. H. THOMPSON.

Paterson, N. J., Sept. 5, 1903.

CONRIED ANGERS PRINCE.

Production Here of "Parsifal" Denounced by Royalty as a Sacrilege.

Prince Louis Ferdinand of Bavaria, who to a greater extent than any other member of the sovereign house of Wittelsbach has identified himself with the cult for Richard Wagner, and who since the death of King Louis has succeeded the latter as the principal patron and royal friend of the great composer's family, has come out flatfooted in his denunciation of the projected production of "Parsifal" in New-York, and has publicly declared his amazement that a country which has given such abundant evidence of its admiration and of its regard for Wagner should permit so inconceivable an act of "sacrilege" (pietätlosigkeit). Indeed, he has been quite eloquent on the subject, and is invoking every kind of influence, official and otherwise, to prevent Manager Conried from putting into execution his project of producing "Parsifal" in New-York and in other cities of the United States during the forthcoming operatic season.

Prince Louis Ferdinand is more than half a Spaniard, for his mother is the Infanta Amelia, sister of the late King Francis of Spain, while his wife is the Infanta Paz, sister of the Infanta Eulalie and of the late King Alfonso XII of Spain. He has a grownup son and a twelve-year-old daughter, whom he caused to be christened with the strange name of Omnes Sancti in order that throughout her life she might be under the protection, not merely of one, or even of half a dozen saints, but of all of them.

The prince devotes all the time not absorbed by music to obstetrical surgery, and in the same way that his cousin, Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria, by his four thousand cataract operations, has restored the sight to numbers of his blind countrymen, Louis Ferdinand may be said to have helped many hundreds of tiny Bavarians into this world of suffering, free of cost. Indeed, he enjoys considerable fame in the medical world of Europe in connection with this particular branch of surgery.

Prince Louis Ferdinand, it may be added, will take no part in the forthcoming Wagner festivities at Berlin. Indeed, the latter, owing to the quarrels which have arisen in connection therewith, bid fair to prove something of a fiasco, since the Kaiser and a number of other royal personages who were to have been present at the ceremony have now announced that they will be unable to attend. Inasmuch as the prince had at the outset accepted the position of president of the committee charged with the organization of the festivities, his refusal to take any part therein is attracting a good deal of attention, and is generally ascribed to his close friendship with the Wagner family, which does not approve of the forthcoming celebration at Berlin, and will, like the prince, be conspicuous by its absence.

Prince Louis Ferdinand is now at work on the composition of an opera, the theme of which is the well known German drama of Hebbel entitled "Der Gyges und sein Ring." He is likewise a virtuoso of the violin, and in the recent performance of the cycle at the Prince Regent Theatre at Munich, was seen in the orchestra each night playing first fiddle.

Colonel Mashin, the Servian officer who played the leading role in the assassination of his sister-in-law, Queen Draga, and of King Alexander, whose chief aide-de-camp he had been, has been brought to justice before a tribunal, which he certainly never dreamed at the time of his crime would concern itself with his case. It seems that the Grand Chancellor of the French Order of the Legion of Honor has received since the tragedy of Belgrade many letters and protests alike from French and foreign members of the order—some twoscore of them coming from American dignitaries thereof—against the retention on its roster of the name of an acknowledged murderer such as the regicide Colonel Mashin. In deference to these demands, the Grand Chancellor, General Florentin, summoned a meeting of the council of the order, which, after due consideration of the case, decided that the colonel, in view of the fact that he had not only been the ringleader of the assassins of King Alexander and Queen Draga, but acknowledged having fired the first shot on the defenceless woman, had rendered himself unworthy to retain any longer the cross of commander of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him when he was at Paris as chief of the military household of the illfated Alexander whom he subsequently betrayed and killed.

In consequence thereof the colonel's name was erased from the roster of the order, and the Servian Government was notified of the fact, a piece of news which cannot fail to give satisfaction to those two hundred or more members of this French order in the United States. The colonel has already been deprived of all those other foreign orders of knighthood which figure in such profusion on his breast in the portraits published of him at the time of King Alexander's assassination, and ere long it is probable that King Peter in turn will find means of ridding himself of the presence in his entourage of an officer who is an object of such universal and well merited repulsion and execration.

Inasmuch as the new German Minister of Finance and Chief of the Treasury of the Empire will have no little say in the conduct of the commercial relations between Germany and the United States, it may be of timely interest to state that Baron Von Stengel is a Bavarian, a fact which has given much satisfaction in Southern Germany. Indeed, Herr Von Stengel, whose barony dates from 1740, has for a number of years past been one of the representatives of the Kingdom of Bavaria in the Federal Council at Berlin. Unlike his predecessor, Baron Von Thielmann, who was a diplomat and a scientist, and who spent several years at Washington, where he attracted more attention by his profound knowledge of Sanscrit and by his laborious works on America than by his statesmanship, Baron Von Stengel has spent his entire career, extending over a period of forty years, in the fiscal branches of government administration, and is therefore an adept in all questions of State finance. He married a Miss Anna Braun, and has three sons and a daughter, the latter being the wife of Dr. Carl Seitz, the well known Munich specialist for children's maladies.

With regard to Emperor William's new Minister of War, General Von Einem, who has just been promoted to this post over the head of hundreds of his seniors, he also is a non-Prussian, being a Hanoverian by birth. In fact, his father was killed by the Prussians in 1866 at the battle of Langensalza, where he commanded the Cambridge Dragoons of the Hanoverian Army, meeting with his death in an heroic attempt to seize the Prussian guns, which were decimating the Hanoverian infantry. After his horse had been killed under him he fought on afoot, rejecting all invitations to surrender and offers of quarter, until at length felled to the ground by several bullets, three bayonet thrusts and a couple of terrible sabre cuts.

Grand Duke Paul of Russia appears to be gradually recovering the good will of his family, from which he had become estranged by his union, in defiance of the Czar's orders, to the divorced wife of his aide-de-camp, Colonel Baron Pistolkers. For the grand duke and his wife have just had a long interview at the Hotel of the Four Seasons, at Munich, with his only sister, Grand Duchess Marie, widow of the late Sovereign Duke of Coburg, and of Edinburgh, parting on the most affectionate terms.

Lady Galloway's death has been so completely overshadowed by that of her half-brother, the Marquis of Salisbury, that it attracted but little attention. Yet, she was a remarkable woman, of great brilliancy and intellectual attainments, who shared many of Lord Salisbury's scientific tastes, and who, besides taking a leading part in many public movements, is known to fame as the author of numerous works and review articles about Russia, Greece, Turkey and the most varied subjects. She rejoiced in the Christian name of Arthur, which she owed to her godfather, the first Duke of Wellington, and displayed the most amazing forbearance and patience toward her husband until his death.

For the late Earl of Galloway was one of the most eccentric members of the peerage, and his death must have been to her something akin to a release. His oddity extended to his appearance, and among other peculiarities he made a point of always wearing thick knitted white gloves winter and summer, as well as large blue goggles. He was terribly coarse and blasphemous in his language, and it is related that when on one occasion he applied to the late Lord Beaconsfield for an office in connection with the royal household the Prime Minister replied that he could not possibly nominate him for any office at court, as Queen Victoria objected to having people about her that were addicted to the use of strong language, but that he would gladly appoint him instead to the office of Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Lord Galloway accepted this offer, and as High Commissioner presided decorously over the deliberations of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1877 and 1878.

Lord Beaconsfield is also on record as having expressed fears on hearing that Lord Galloway had received the Scotch Order of the Thistle lest he should eat it.

The present Earl of Galloway is a man of an entirely different order, and every reader of the novels of Sir Walter Scott will be interested to learn that his ancestral country seat of Baldoon was the scene in 1669 of the weird incident that forms the theme of the story entitled "The Bride of Lammermoor." The river Bladnock runs through the property, and it was at its mouth that the Wigtown martyrs in the old Covenanting days were tied to a stake below floodmark and left to be drowned by the rising tide.

Comloden, another of Lord Galloway's country seats, which has been in the possession of his family for hundreds of years, has historical interest as being part of the gift of Robert the Bruce to the three sons of the old woman in whose house he slept on that memorable night when the pertinacious spider encouraged him to make his third and successful bid for the crown of Scotland.

The Earls of Galloway come from the same stock as the ancient royal house of Scotland, though they spell the name differently. They are descended from Sir John Stewart, brother of James, fifth High Steward of Scotland, who died in 1298. They have always insisted on retaining the old spelling of the patronymic, and the late earl even went so far as to refuse to subscribe to a charity which had printed his patronymic as Stuart.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

LOVING CUP FOR MR. ISELIN.

Movement to Show Appreciation of His Admirable Work in the Contests.

A movement has been started by lovers of yacht racing in this city, which it is hoped and expected will spread among those who have taken interest in the international yacht races and have been gratified by the successful defence of the cup, to present to C. Oliver Iselin a loving cup in recognition of his great services in connection with the Reliance and of the defender in the two preceding contests. It is felt by those who have started the movement that Mr. Iselin's sacrifices of time and money, his constant attention to the yacht throughout the summer and the skill and ability which he has shown in the work deserve some tangible and lasting expression of appreciation from those who rejoice in the success of his earnest and loyal efforts. The fund for a loving cup to be presented in behalf of the American people is in charge of the Colonial Trust Company, and some subscriptions have already been received.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Productions Ahead—Second Nights in London—Plans for Melba and Others.

Next Monday and the days following will be even more full of theatrical novelties than this week. To-day Miss Crosman, Mrs. Langtry, Andrew Mack and the Rogers Brothers appear, and on Thursday Wallack's opens with "Peggy from Paris." But next week the openings will be more numerous and more interesting as a whole.

On Monday, the 14th, unless the courts forbid the appearance of Tyrone Power, Stephen Phillips's poetic drama of "Ulysses," with the original London setting, will be produced at the Garden. Miss Rose Coghlan playing Penelope and Mr. Power the title part. On the same evening, at the Academy of Music, the popular English melodrama "Drink," built from Zola's novel, "L'Assommoir," by Charles Reade, will be exhibited. Charles Warner, who is familiar with his part from 4,000 performances in London and the provinces, will play the leading character. On the same evening Mrs. Fiske will again appear in her powerful impersonation of "Mary of Magdala" at the Manhattan. And the Murray Hill Theatre will open for the season under its new management and policy. Liebler & Co. have refitted the house during the summer, and Edward Harrigan, supported by Mrs. Annie Yeamans, as of old, will appear in one of his oldtime style of plays, written by himself and called "Under Cover." He has been giving it with success on the road for the past two weeks, but it was written, of course, for New-York. The experiment of producing it so far over as Lexington-ave., however, will be watched with curiosity. The only other production on Monday is at the Victoria, where Miss Blanche Ring will appear in a new musical comedy by George Hobart and Reginald de Koven, called "The Jersey Lily."

But there is no rest. On Tuesday evening John Drew will open his season at the Herald Square Theatre in a new play of modern Italy by Anthony Hope Hawkins and Harrison Rhoades, called "Captain Dieppe," and on Wednesday evening Charles Hawtrey will be seen at the Criterion Theatre in his latest London play, "The Man from Blankley's," by F. Anstey.

On Wednesday evening, also, David Belasco will reopen his playhouse with "The Darling of the Gods," with the same excellent cast, magnificent scenery, and Miss Bates and George Arliss in the leading parts. There will, Mr. Belasco announces, be Thursday matinees this fall, an appreciated innovation, for the demand for them last spring, when the play closed with the attendance still at the full, was hardly to be withstood.

Finally, on Thursday evening, Weber and Fields will open the Music Hall with their new production for the season, "Whoop-dee-doo." The usual auction of seats for the opening night will be held in the Music Hall Thursday evening of this week, with the members of the cast as auctioneers.

Charles Burnham, the veteran manager of Wallack's Theatre, very wisely refuses to be sanguine of the success, or fearful of the failure, of a new production because of its reception on a first night. He waits for the impartial audience that gathers on the second night, and watches their attitude toward the play with set features and quick breath. Even if the play has been severely scored in the papers the morning following its production, he does not despair if the second night house seems pleased, declaring that criticism cannot damage a show, which the public likes, for more than a week. How far this is true is not, of course, definitely ascertainable; and the question is still further complicated, so Kyrle Bellew says, by the fact that in America a popular player can carry a mediocre play to partial success by virtue of his name. "The first night house in England," he said Saturday, "is quite a different thermometer to the first night house in America. The opinion of the play delivered by the first night audience and by the morning papers is all important. This is true in large measure, I think, because in London no star can carry a play on his name. The play in and by itself must please. There is no half way success. There is either success at once or failure. The second night house is either full or very empty, and the manager knows the first morning what his fate is. The most striking instance I ever saw of this occurred not long since, when a musical comedy was produced in London with six stars in the cast, each drawing a salary of £100 a week. It was condemned the first night. The second night there were exactly seven shillings in the house! You can't kill a play so quickly as that here."

"No," said a listener, "but there are some we'd like to."

Mr. Howells not long ago sat in the Easy Chair and genially appreciated the vaudeville stage and vaudeville "stunts," as he lingeringly called them. But it remained for an unknown spectator at the Orpheum Music Hall last Saturday truly to catch the essential value in a vaudeville player's work. "I liked that bill," said he, when the show was over. "They were all good, hard working acts!"

Like Mr. Longfellow, he, too, knew how to put the emphasis on perspiration.

At last an excuse has been found for the "souvenir" postal card. When the stage manager at Daly's Theatre commenced to prepare his stage for the production of "Three Little Maids" he found himself quite without plans of the scenery or pictures of the production to help him. As is not uncommon, the English managers had failed to send over the necessary data. Mr. Hawkes, Charles Frohman's representative in New-York, remembered, however, that he had a souvenir postal card of the play, showing the set for the first act. From this card the entire preliminary preparations were made, and the stage was ready for rehearsals when the company arrived.

Mme. Melba, who is not to sing with the Opera Company this season, will arrive in this country next month for a series of concerts under the management of C. A. Ellis, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She will sing with that organization, and also with a company of her own, composed of Van Hoose, Charles Gilibert, Mlle. Sasoli, harpist; Miss Llewella Davies, pianist, and Charles North, flute.

Ellison Van Hoose will arrive in this country at the end of the month. He is to sing at the Worcester Festival before joining Melba. He has been preparing himself this summer for his operatic debut, with Koening, of the Paris Grand Opera.

David Bispham expects this winter to give several readings of "Manfred," with Schumann's music. He will also repeat his readings of "A Midsummer Night's Dream." He will arrive from Europe in time to sing at the Maine Musical Festival.

Mme. Suzanne Adams will reach this country shortly, opening her concert tour on October 5. Leo Stern, 'cellist, will accompany her on this tour.

Sidney Grant and Miss Louise Galloway have been engaged for "The Fortune Hunters," the new musical comedy in which Lola and Nellie Hawthorne will be featured this season.

OBJECT TO THE NAME BRYAN-AVE.

Republicans Living There Want It Changed—Democratic Editor Opposed.

Some of the residents of New-Rochelle have petitioned the aldermen to change the name of Bryan-ave., in that city, to Edgewood Park. The petitioners do not like the name Bryan, because, they say, it gives the public the impression that they are admirers of the Nebraska politician, while, in reality, most of them are Republicans and regard Bryan as a demogogue.

The street is the home of M. J. Doherty, who runs a Democratic newspaper, and is a brother-in-law of ex-Mayor M. J. Dillon. Doherty is an ardent admirer of Bryan, and is opposing the change. He says in his paper that the change is desired only by people who hate Bryan because he had the courage to combat "corporate greed." The Mayor and aldermen, who are Republicans, are likely to make the desired change at the next meeting, notwithstanding the protest of Doherty.

MR. BRYAN VISITS NEWPORT.

The Nebraskan Says He Is on a Pleasure Trip and Is Not Talking Politics.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, R. I., Sept. 6.—William Jennings Bryan was a visitor in Newport to-day. Mr. Bryan arrived here last night from New-Haven, and took apartments at the New Cliffs Hotel. This morning he attended services in Trinity Church, where the Rev. J. E. Brown, of Norwich, Conn., officiated. Later in the day he drove around the city, and left to-night on his return to New-Haven.

Mr. Bryan refused to talk on political affairs and the outlook for the Presidential campaign, saying he came simply on a pleasure trip and to see Newport.

NOTES FROM NEWPORT.

Newport, R. I., Sept. 6 (Special).—The bells which Mrs. John Carter Brown presented to Emmanuel Church in memory of her sons, John Nicholas and Harold Brown, were used for the first time this morning. The bells were cast in London, and are particularly sweet of tone.

Mrs. J. J. Mason gave a dinner to-night at her cottage in Gibbs-ave. The Strollers' Club furnished music.

Mrs. Joseph E. Widener gave a dinner to-night at Pinard Cottage No. 3, using American Beauty roses for the table.

Captain and Lady Kathleen Lindsay, of Ireland, are expected here shortly from abroad, and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter F. Collier at the Coats villa. During the visit Mr. Collier will arrange a run of the Monmouth County Hounds, afterward entertaining at dinner at his villa.

P. F. Collier and Alfred G. Vanderbilt are arranging a point to point steeplechase to take place soon.

Eugene Higgins, on board the steam yacht Varuna, has gone on a short cruise to the westward, and will return here to-morrow.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave a luncheon this afternoon at Crossways to fourteen guests. Music followed.

The last Casino concert of the season took place to-night, and as the weather conditions were perfect there was a large attendance. A number of dinners were given on the grillroom piazzas and in the palm room.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a sailing party and luncheon on board the steam yacht North Star this afternoon for Miss May Goelet and the Duke of Roxburghe. The yacht was gayly decorated with pennants, and quantities of orchids and ferns decorated the table. The guests were Mrs. Goelet, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Miss Alice Blight, John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin, Miss Beatrice Mills, Miss Gladys Mills, Miss Evelyn Burden, Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Post, Mrs. Richard Gambrill and Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Mayer entertained with a coaching party to-night, afterward taking their guests to Slate Hill farm to dinner. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, Harry Oelrichs, Percy Ingraham, Percy Wyndham, Aurel Batonyi, F. K. Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Carman and O. K. Cameron.

Florists were at work all day making preparations for the final subscription ball to be given at the Casino to-morrow night. The piazzas, where dinner will be served, have been inclosed and hung with valuable tapestries. The white and gold ballroom will be embellished with hangings and furnishings that will completely change the aspect of the place. It will be modelled after the style of a Louis XIV ballroom.

On the verandas, where Berger will serve dinner for 250, the floral decorations will consist chiefly of white roses, orchids and vines, the entire color scheme being in white and green. Candles alone will be used on the tables and in brackets, thus giving the whole an Old World tone.

Two cotillions will be danced, one led by Elisha Dyer, jr., and the other by Harry Lehr. The favors have been selected by a committee appointed by the general committee.

THE WEATHER.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Temperatures have continued to fall in the Middle Atlantic States, New-England, the central Rocky Mountain region and the middle plateau region, particularly over the latter district, where they are from 12 to 24 degrees below the seasonal average. They have risen in the slope region and the middle Mississippi Valley, and continue high in the South. Low pressure prevails west of the Mississippi River, with a minimum reading of 24.16 inches in the province of Alberta. There have been showers from the Dakotas westward, and also in the central Rocky Mountain region and Arizona. Elsewhere throughout the country the weather was generally fair. The low pressure area in the West will move slowly eastward, and there will be rain Monday from the middle and north slopes eastward into the west lower lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley, continuing Tuesday east of the Mississippi River. There will be rain Tuesday in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States, the east lower lake region and Ohio Valley. There will also be showers Monday in the south plateau. The weather will continue fair in the South, and it will be generally fair Tuesday west of the Mississippi River. It will be cooler Monday in the middle slope and cooler Tuesday in the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys. It will be warmer Monday in the Atlantic States and warmer Tuesday in the extreme Northwest, the middle and north plateaus. On the New-England Coast the winds will be variable, becoming east to southeast and fresh; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh west to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and mostly east; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south; on the upper lakes brisk southeast to south, possibly squally on Superior and Michigan, and on the lower lakes variable, becoming southeast and fresh to brisk. Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh variable winds, becoming east, with fair weather to the Grand Banks. Frost warnings have been issued for the north and west portions of Eastern New-York, interior Western New-York, the mountain districts of Pennsylvania, Utah and West Wyoming.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

For Delaware and New-Jersey, fair to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain; fresh to brisk east winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair, warmer to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain; fresh to brisk east winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair to-day, warmer in western portion; Tuesday cloudy, probably rain; winds becoming west and fresh to brisk.

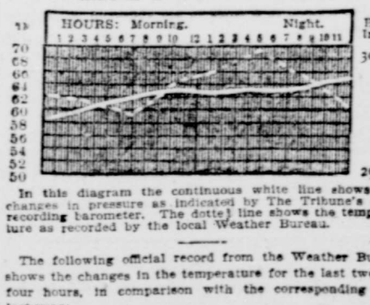
For the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair, warmer to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably rain; winds becoming east to southeast and fresh to brisk.

For New-England, fair to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain, with warmer in western portion; variable winds, becoming east to southeast and fresh.

For Western New-York, increasing cloudiness to-day; Tuesday rain; winds becoming east to southeast and increasing.

For Western Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day, followed by rain; Tuesday rain; increasing east to southeast winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



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

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:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
3 a. m.	61	59	4 p. m.	68	71
6 a. m.	60	59	6 p. m.	68	67
9 a. m.	61	63	9 p. m.	68	65
12 m.	65	70	11 p. m.	60	65
3 p. m.	68	71	12 p. m.	—	65

Highest temperature yesterday, 70 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 64; average for corresponding date last year, 65; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 70.

Local forecast—Fair to-day; Tuesday cloudy, probably rain; winds becoming east and fresh to brisk.

PUSHED BY PRESIDENT.

He Is Putting New Life Into the Postal Investigation.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Sept. 6.—At the request of President Roosevelt, Jerome Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad, special counsel retained by the Department of Justice to assist in the prosecution of the postoffice cases, will come here to-morrow or next day, and will not only give their personal attention from now on to the preparation of the prosecutions, which will come before the criminal court in the term beginning in October, but will be prepared to render every possible assistance to District Attorney Beach in the presentation of the pending cases before the grand jury. Solicitor General Hoyt, of the Department of Justice, will also return here early this week, and there is promised an active and sensational week in the postoffice investigation.

The most important development looked for by the postal officials is the indictment of a former official whose malfeasance and subsequent malpractice is alleged to have resulted in the swindling of thousands of people. While a strong case has been made out against this man, and the matter has for some time been before the grand jury, it cannot, of course, be positively announced that the indictment will be forthcoming. If it is, however, it is deemed extremely likely that another and even more prominent official will also be indicted because of his connivance at the practices of the one first referred to, if not for his actual participation in them. In this latter case an indictment has not been sought by the potoffice officials, because of the age and delicate health of the man, but the jury may find it incompatible with justice to indict the one and not the other.

It has been further stated that the arrest of George W. Beavers would take place this week. While this is expected, a definite announcement to that effect is still premature, as the course of the law officers in this case will be governed by the decision of the grand jury, which cannot be forecasted with certainty. As has been already stated in these dispatches, the jury has before it extensive data and testimony affecting the Bundy time clock contract, and, if the situation permits a confident expectation of Beavers's indictment, an order will go immediately to District Attorney Youngs to issue and serve the necessary warrant.

Some further indictments against August W. Machen are expected this week, and there is a possibility of the indictment of certain persons connected with the Bundy contract whose names have not heretofore been mentioned in that case. The President has expressed a desire for all the expedition compatible with safety to the government's cases, and the indications are now that the legal forces are being marshalled for a final and comprehensive broadside.

LENOX AND PITTSFIELD NEWS.

Pittsfield, Mass., Sept. 6 (Special.)—Mrs. Giraud Foster gave a large luncheon at Bellefontaine today. Her guests included Mrs. William B. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Schenck, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Griswold, Chandler Robbins and Mr. and Mrs. David L. Lydig.

W. S. Groesbeck Fowler, of New-York, is a guest of Mrs. J. H. Hall at the Newton cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Page and family, who have been in Lenox several weeks, have gone to Philadelphia.

Judge and Mrs. Ernest Hall and Miss Edna Hall have left Lenox, after two months at the Hotel Aspinwall, for their town house in New-York.

Alfred N. Skitt, of New-York, is the guest of Frank Curtis at his country place in Sheffield.

Miss Morgan, of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. John S. Barnes at Cottabrook.

William Pollock, of New-York, who is spending the summer and fall at Holmesdale, his country place, has gone to Worcester to judge the trotters and roadsters at the Worcester Fair Horse Show. Mr. Pollock will judge these classes at the Tuxedo and Chicago shows.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Sinclair Armstrong and family, of New-York, are at the Hotel Aspinwall for the fall season. Other arrivals are Mrs. Theodore M. Barnes, Miss K. M. Barnes, J. B. Barnes, Mrs. Andrew C. Armstrong, S. Howard Armstrong, George P. Field and Miss Field, of New-York, and Mrs. E. T. Griswold and Frank Griswold, of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moller, jr., of New-York, have arrived in Lenox. Mr. Moller will play in the Stockbridge and Lenox golf tournament.

Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia, Mrs. Edward Wharton and Miss Adele Kneeland, of New-York, will judge in the floral exhibition in Sedgewick Hall tomorrow.

Burnett's Vanilla

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

Births.

STIEFEL—Born to Dr. and Mrs. Adele Lewing Stiefel, a daughter. Boston, Hanover (Germany) and Paris papers please copy.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Armfield, William W.
Brickelmaier, Thomas F.
Dake, John A.
Glover, Angelica S.
Hall, Martha J.
Irwin, James B.
Ordway, Frances H.
Sanford, Henry.
Smith, Rev. T. Ralston.
Swords, Helen.
Volt, Louis H.
Wales, Louis H.
Waring, Amelia F.
Wilson, Duncan C.

ARMFIELD—On September 5, William W. Armfield, in the 82d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Millington, N. J., Tuesday, September 8, on arrival of 12 o'clock train from New-York, Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad.

BRICKELMAIER—Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, Thomas Francis Brickelmaier, 1 year and 3 months old, the son of George and Margaret Brickelmaier, at the home, No. 19 Morton-st. Funeral from residence, Monday, September 7, at 1 o'clock.

DAKE—At his residence, No. 509 West 142d-st., September 5, John A. Dake, in his 86th year. Funeral services in the First Reformed Episcopal Church, Madison-ave. and 55th-st., at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, September 8.

GLOVER—On September 4, Angelica Schuyler, youngest daughter of the late Daniel and Mary Cruger Glover. Funeral from her late residence, Middletown, Conn., Tuesday, September 8, at 3 p. m.

HALL—At White Plains, N. Y., Saturday, September 5, Martha J. Hall, sister of the late John H. Hall. Funeral services private.

IRWIN—At Charleston, S. C., on September 5, James B. Irwin, of Elizabeth, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ORDWAY—On September 5, 1903, at Windsor, Vt., Frances Houson Ordway, daughter of Frances Hunt Throop and Samuel Houson Ordway, aged 4 years and 11 months.

SANFORD—In Bridgeport, Conn., September 6, 1903, Henry Sanford, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, No. 221 Washington-ave., on Wednesday, 9th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m. The burial will be private.

SMITH—Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D., at his home, No. 571 Park-ave., on September 5. Funeral services will be held at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

SWORDS—At Huntington, Long Island, on Saturday, September 5, 1903, Helen, daughter of the late George H. Swords. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 20th-st., near Broadway, on Tuesday, at 10:30 a. m.

VOLT—Sudden