

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:30—Drink. AMERICAN THEATRE—8:30—The Darling of the Gods. BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—A Princess of Kensington. CANTON THEATRE—8:15—The Runaways. CIRCUS—8:30—Vaudeville. COLEMAN ISLAND—8:30—The Runaways. DALY'S THEATRE—8:30—Little Maid. FRENCH THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. GARDEN THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. HAYES SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. KINGS THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. LITTLE THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. NEW YORK THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. PALACE THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. PARK THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. RAYMOND THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. WALLACK THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways. WEST END THEATRE—8:30—The Runaways.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 2 columns: Page No. and Page No. listing various advertisements and their locations.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1903.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The powers have again warned Bulgaria against entering into a war with Turkey, and the mobilization of troops reported an encounter near Lake Perlepe, in which one hundred insurgents were killed and many wounded. A Blue Book was issued in England giving an exhaustive account of the British trade and industrial conditions. Natives attacked a constabulary post in Luzon and were defeated after a sharp fight. One hundred and thirty plagues were reported at Manila, and cholera was said to be prevalent in all parts of Luzon. It was reported from Rome that the Pope, after consultation with Cardinal Gibbons, believed one candidate to be sufficient for the United States. The Socialist Congress at Dresden passed a resolution forbidding its members to contribute to a "capitalist press." Attorney General Finley continued his argument before the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal. In a recent fight in Morocco the Sultan lost six hundred men and narrowly escaped capture. DOMESTIC.—Five lives were lost by the sinking of a schooner laden with stone in the storm off the Delaware Breakwater; a number of other vessels went down without loss of life. Congressman Vincent Gray died at the New York City Hospital, after a long illness. The chief clerk of the Surveyor General for Arizona was dismissed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office on account of irregularities. President Roosevelt's favoring of the majority candidate in the campaign for Mayor in New York. Lewis Nixon was still considered a dark horse for the Tammany nomination in the majority campaign. An authorized statement declared that President Roosevelt was not interfering and would not interfere with the selection of candidates in the majority campaign. THE WEATHER.—Indications for to-day: Showers and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees; lowest, 69.

EGOTISM AND OTHER THINGS.

Mr. Jerome's extraordinary performance as a letter writer is in itself sufficient comment on his assertion that Mr. Low is an egotist and has no sense of humor. There is no use in discussing egotism or humor with a man who can parade his personal feelings as public considerations with supreme self-confidence and a solemnity which would arouse the envy of the tragic muse. In its last analysis Mr. Jerome's letter declares that, while Mr. Low has been an excellent Mayor and deserves re-election on all public grounds, he should be set aside because his personality is not agreeable to Mr. Jerome. Undoubtedly tastes differ. Some people like an erratic, hot-headed man who cannot resist the temptation to say sensational things and who makes a vast deal of noise over doing a simple piece of work. Others like a quiet, clear thinking, steady-going person who does his work well the year around without stopping to be spectacular. Mr. Jerome is entitled to his natural preference, but we are inclined to believe that the majority of the voters of New-York prefer the quiet, self-contained worker to an amusingly erratic personality in the Mayor's chair.

It is unnecessary to consider as of public consequence what Mr. Jerome thinks it good taste to say about Mr. Low's election to the presidency of Columbia University, or his "disgracefulness" in the campaign of 1897. We are at present concerned with perpetuating the good government which Mr. Jerome says Mr. Low has given us. Neither is it necessary to take up seriously the proposition that the Independent Democratic objection to Mayor Low is not really his Republicanism, but indignation at his associating himself with the President, thereby "hurting a man loved by many who are opposed to him politically, and in a State where in his own time of trial he will desperately need every friendly influence he can have." Mr. Jerome's concern for President Roosevelt's welfare is touching, but hardly pertinent to the discussion. In fact, the only two pertinent things in his letter are the assertions that Republican support of Mr. Low is not sincere and that the Mayor is personally unpopular, not because of his adherence to reform principles, but owing to his alleged vanity, timidity and personal unlovableness.

With regard to the first assertion, it may be in order to remind Mr. Jerome that in one of his former "wildcat" flights two years ago he charged the Republicans with the same insincerity toward himself which he now charges that they feel toward Mr. Low. A little later he was glad to apologize for his imputation and secure the office which he now holds through the hearty support of the Republican organization, which, without the slightest proof, he denounced for treachery. Mr. Jerome's judgment on the question of Republican sincerity is scarcely trustworthy. He "sees red" too easily. As for the Mayor's popularity, it is to be said that, whatever may be his personal temperament, he had it in 1881 and in 1883 and in 1887 and in 1901. Four times he has been before the people. Three times he has won, and the other time he was defeated only through divided counsel as well as they know him now. His per-

sonality was no more attractive than that it is now. He is as strong now as he was then, unless the voters care less for reform or are ready to let petty mistakes outweigh their judgment of generally excellent work. A man who has thus proved his popularity, and then added proof of ability to give good government is hardly to be set aside by sane and sober men because Mr. Jerome thinks he is an egotist or unlovable. And by the way, didn't Mr. Jerome himself know all about this personal temperament of Mr. Low, and about most of these other items which go to prove to his satisfaction Mr. Low's unavailability, when in April last he said to Good Government Club C of Mayor Low:

He is honest and upright, but he can't help being constitutionally timid. He can't help it. And he loves to write letters, as I love to make speeches. But the best work that has been done in fifteen years has been done under him. It does not detract from the force and power of his administration. We can do better than to have him for our standard bearer despite his shortcomings.

Does Mr. Jerome really know what he thinks and says from day to day?

JUST THE SAME AS USUAL.

A week ago when the Tammany leader had just returned in a hurry to New-York in some apparent trepidation lest the Hon. Hugh McLaughlin should actually hurl at his head a most advertised ultimatum declaring that Colonel McClellan must not be nominated for Mayor, we ventured to remind Mr. Murphy that the ultimatum launched by the statesman-sage of Brooklyn almost invariably had strings to them. Whether or not it was our benevolent reminder that restored Mr. Murphy's tranquility we cannot say, but the fact is that he has lately shown no anxiety whatsoever as to the proceedings of the Kings County organization.

In the light of the latest information, supplied yesterday by "The Brooklyn Eagle," our estimate of the probabilities appears entirely accurate. The question now is not what McLaughlin is going to do to Murphy, but what Murphy is going to do to McLaughlin. Kings County Democrats are hoping against hope that the Tammany despot will let them down easy with a nomination which won't wound their feelings, but they are prepared to take McLaughlin if that bitter dose is finally prescribed. Mr. Shea, as we have already noted, has signified his opinion of Mayor Low's strength by urging the absolute necessity of putting up a very good candidate against him; but, good, bad or indifferent, Murphy's candidate will get all the delegates, and Mr. McLaughlin's ultimatum will, as usual, be gently laid away until a more convenient season.

A BIT OF A HURRICANE.

The first general storm which the Middle Atlantic States and New-England have experienced for several months made its appearance yesterday on the coast on this side of Cape Hatteras. Though its path was comparatively narrow, its progress was attended with great destruction. Atlantic City was not only one of the first localities to suffer, but, by reason of the prevalent style of architecture there, was peculiarly susceptible to damage. Other places, further inland and to the northward, however, came in for their share of trouble. Steeples were blown down, houses unroofed, vessels stranded or wrecked, trees uprooted and telegraph and telephone wires prostrated by gales of exceptional violence, and many washouts occurred as a result of the sudden and tremendous downpour of rain.

While the full fury of a West India cyclone was not exhibited, it was closely approached. There is little doubt, moreover, that the invader was really of tropical origin. It was not identical with the hurricane that visited the Bahamas and Florida last week and that retained its organization for several days thereafter. Traces of the earlier storm, greatly enfeebled, were still evident on the weather maps on Wednesday, the centre being in the East Gulf States.

Many indications, however, agree in fixing the character of the later disturbance. Its northward movement, when the first blinks of it were detected off Hatteras, suggests that its birthplace was in the warm waters adjacent to the Antilles. The startling fall of the barometer which attended its advent and the almost equally abrupt rise after the passage of the centre were equally significant. A third characteristic of the storm which assists in identifying the type was its small diameter. That was illustrated by the short duration of the heaviest wind and rain. Partly because the advance of such storms, when once well outside the tropics, is more rapid than while they remain in low latitudes, and partly because this latest specimen seems to have been below the average in intensity, its effects were not so terrible as those witnessed in Jamaica a few weeks ago. Yet most people will be content to accept its pretensions to being the genuine article, without insisting on a closer conformity to established standards.

Owing to the proximity of the equinox, no doubt yesterday's demonstration raised the question in many minds whether or not this was "the equinoctial storm." A belief in such a storm is still rather common, but meteorologists discourage it. The propriety of the phrase, of course, depends on the precise sense in which it is used. Owing to the greater temperature differences between the tropics and polar regions in winter than in summer, there is a brisker general circulation of the atmosphere in the former season than in the latter. In other words, higher wind velocities, on the whole, are observed in cold weather than in warm. Sooner or later during the second half of every year there is a transition from one set of conditions to the other, and the change is not always imperceptible. In some parts of the world it is occasionally introduced by a disturbance of conspicuous severity, though this may occur as early as August or as late as October or November. To calling such a storm an "equinoctial" there could certainly be no objection. Experts who have examined the record for many years, though, say that no greater number of heavy storms visits this country within five days of September 21, either before or after, than during any other ten-day period in autumn or winter. Hence they discredit the theory that any immediate effect is produced upon the weather by the sun's crossing the line.

THE BOYCOTT.

Suits of an exceedingly interesting character have been brought in Connecticut, in both State and Federal courts, to recover damages on account of a boycott applied by labor unions against a Danbury firm of hat makers and to enjoin the use of boycotting methods against the firm hereafter. These actions, supported by the Anti-Boycott Association, will come on for trial next month. In the main time the situation is of unusual practical concern to the defendants, numbering more than two hundred, who are officers and members of the unions, for the real estate and bank accounts of each and all of them have been attached to the value, it would appear, of \$350,000.

The story related in the complaint possesses many familiar features. The hat factory had been in the past a union factory, but had been "non-unionized" because the owners found that independent competitors were able to undersell them. However, no discrimination was made against union men, who were largely employed, nor, when the demand was made that the factory should be unionized again, was any complaint respecting wages or treatment or meth-

ods brought against it. Indeed, it was urged by the union officials that virtually no change of regulations would be required. However, the owners decided to maintain their independence, and consequently the boycott was instituted and rigidly enforced all over the country, with the customary union notices to the firm's customers that the factory was "unfair." At first some of the customers continued to buy its product, whereupon the next usual step was taken and their customers in turn were warned against them. The result was that they regretfully felt constrained to yield, and in the end the hat makers found a large part of their business gone and suffered a heavy loss.

The pending suits are expected to determine whether the facts alleged establish the existence and operation of an unlawful conspiracy, and whether the method of obtaining pecuniary redress which has been adopted can be successfully employed. The intention of the plaintiffs, backed by the Anti-Boycott Association, is to make a fight to a finish and procure a final decision of the questions involved from the court of last resort. Without anticipating the result, we may properly say that the proceeding is one which all good citizens ought to commend. It is time the public ascertained on the highest authority just what the legal character of a boycott is, and to what, if any, penalty members of unions applying a boycott are liable in Connecticut or elsewhere.

FREE TRADE OR FREEDOM?

Free trade or freedom? is the keynote of Mr. Balfour's pamphlet. The publication will surprise none but those who have blinded themselves to facts. It will be called a change of base, or a repudiation of Mr. Chamberlain's plan, by none but those who have willfully or ignorantly misconstrued Mr. Balfour's attitude and Mr. Chamberlain's plan. Our London correspondent pitifully describes Mr. Balfour as looking toward a tariff on manufactured goods rather than toward one on food. In that it is to be assumed the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary are in accord. There is no apparent reason for thinking otherwise. Mr. Chamberlain has never committed himself to the principle of food taxation for its own sake, but only as a means to an end to be adopted as a last resort. The end he aims at are the strengthening of Great Britain in commercial competition with her rivals and the consolidation of the British Empire on the basis of a community of industrial and commercial interests. If these ends can be attained without a tax on food, well and good. If not, he will not shrink from the imposition of such a tax, believing the end would justify the means.

The salient condition which Mr. Balfour perceives, and which the die-in-the-ditch propagandists of the Cobdenite school conveniently ignore, is this: The United Kingdom now imports yearly about \$450,000,000 worth of fully manufactured goods, upon which not a cent of duty is paid. These goods are ready for immediate sale in the British markets without giving a day's work to any British artisan. They are practically all such as could readily be made in British factories by British workmen. The bulk of them, indeed, come into competition in the British market with British-made goods. They undersell the British goods and drive the latter out of the British market. Mr. Balfour, who is the important example of German steel, which the German manufacturer, sustained by a protective system at home, is able to sell in the British market at a lower price than that at which the British manufacturer can produce it. A duty upon such goods would not add a farthing to the price of the British workman's food or to that of the British manufacturer's raw material. But it would relieve the burden of internal taxation, it would give British manufacturers a better market and British workmen more employment at better wages, and it would materially strengthen the negotiating and competing power of the United Kingdom in dealing with its commercial rivals.

Mr. Balfour speaks with the voice of pure reason when he says that free trade was designed for a free trade country in a world of free traders, and not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists. No doubt Cobden believed the former condition would be established. He told his followers they had no right to doubt the prompt conversion of the world to free trade any more than to doubt the rising of the sun. That was one of those great blunders of the early free traders to which Mr. Balfour refers. Greater still has been the blunder of Cobden's successors in maintaining and continuing that initial blunder for a whole generation after it became evident that it was a blunder. Cobden designed his system for conditions which he expected would prevail. His successors have persisted in that system when it has become evident that those conditions will not prevail. They have stuck to the system in conditions exactly opposite to those for which it was intended. The result has not been satisfactory, and is now becoming disastrous.

Equally admirable is Mr. Balfour's reference to the American system as the preferable one. He sees that the makers of the American Constitution were the founders of the true free trade generations before Cobden. "The most momentous, perhaps the most permanent, victory for free trade was won when interstate 'tariffs were forbidden in the United States.' Those are his words. They exactly express Mr. Chamberlain's idea, too, and the ideal toward which he is endeavoring to urge the British Empire. Under insular free trade Great Britain is helpless, enslaved, bound hand and foot in the presence of her industrial and commercial enemies. She has freedom to buy and sell wherever others do not undersell her, but she has no freedom of negotiation. The most enviable and longed looks of her clearest headed statesmen are cast toward America, where prevail at once the greatest freedom of trade and the greatest freedom of negotiation the world has ever seen, and the greatest freedom, we may add, from tariff wars. It is of hopeful omen to Great Britain that at this epoch making crisis in her career she has the services of so sane and logical and profound a thinker as Arthur Balfour, and so fearless and aggressive a leader as Joseph Chamberlain.

A NEW MACHINE.

With the opening of the school season the market is usually flooded with articles for the use of the great army of school children. New books and school paraphernalia do not, exclusively in this list. The school child makes business for thousands of little stores in all parts of the country. They are the "penny" stores, more attractive to the little folks than the well stocked and beautifully equipped places of business where their parents make their purchases. Pencils, pads, ink, rulers, chalk and blotting paper form an important part of the stock in trade of these stores, but candy, tops, chewing gum and all kinds of cheap toys, are kept to attract the attention of the little ones and to win from them the "pennies" with which the path to school is made smooth for many children.

Out in Michigan the season has brought, in addition to the usual crop of mechanical toys, tin soldiers, transparent slates, fuzzy animals and stick mounted monkeys, a device which was made for the benefit, if not for the joy, of the school child. But the newest contrivance in which the children are interested is a spanking machine. Its use has been sanctioned, so it has been reported, by the school authorities, and its introduction will make not only the rod, but the slipper, shingle or palm which was once looked upon as a potent factor in the education of a refractory child, useless.

The machine can be regulated so that the punishment may be fit and the boy who breaks the no-talking-in-school-hours rule need not fear that he will be punished by the machine to the same extent as the boy who played "hooky" or put tacks, business end up, on his teacher's chair. By a mechanical contrivance the machine is set for "plano" or "forte," "fast" or "slow," before it is applied to the little culprit, and by this scientific graduation of power and number of curative raps the punishment is graded from "gentle taps" to "whacks." Until the teachers who have the machine in charge become accustomed to its peculiarities the punishment may not always be the correct one, but the boys will always know that they were wrongly dealt with only because the machine did not work properly, and that will be a great satisfaction to them.

No efforts have as yet been made to introduce the spanking machine into our New-York schools. If there should be a movement in that direction, the little storekeepers would object. The children would have no further use for toys. Enough fun could be got out of the spanking machine and at a cost which would have no effect on their pennies.

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"Sam" Parks, the irrepressible walking delegate, is having many experiences which do not usually fall to the lot of real leaders of men. The other day it was: "Fifty dollars or fifteen days." He paid the money.

The current quotation for odorous ambergris, according to figures floating about in newspapers, is no less than \$30 an ounce. Is it not possible to harpoon more whales which store up such precious treasure in their interior department? The big fish which swallowed Jonah did not pack away so valuable a cargo as the huge fellow in the Pacific Ocean which was found to be a derelict with ambergris valued at \$48,000 ready for the enrichment of a fortunate skipper.

The sale of milk from cows fed upon distillery refuse has been forbidden by health officials in Chicago. A wise prohibition. Old New-Yorkers cannot fail to remember the time when this city suffered from Ellsvelle "swill milk" to a grievous extent. That abomination was stamped out entirely by our sanitarians—a good example for our Chicago friends.

The magistrates in the district criminal courts are trying to check the practice of the giving of straw bail by rascally bondsmen, and the District Attorney's office is also putting its hand to the plough in this matter. Occupants of the bench and public prosecutors may wisely redouble their commendable work in hemming in this abuse so far as possible. Straw bail is like sowing tares in the wheat fields, and the evils of which it is prolific are almost innumerable.

Unprejudiced students of the political careers of the Nebraska commoner and the Wantage dandyman are inclined to think that the favorite maxim of that precious pair of political twins is summed up in these words: "While there's life there's hope."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A fashion magazine offered \$25 for the best definition of "style." The prize was won by Frank D. Blake, of Clay Centre, Kan., who was reared in an atmosphere of jackrabbits and buffalo grass far from the world of dress. His definition fetched him \$25 a word. It was this: "A visible expression of some conception of beauty by which a standard of excellence is established or changed is 'style.'"

THE VACATION THAT FAILED.

Far from the madding throng's ignoble strife He wished to go to hunt and fish and rest; Alas! poor man! he had a foolish wife. Who yearned to dandle where the people dressed. Full many a gown her load of trunks contained, When, having made him yield, they went away; He wept and wailed, and wished his wife were dead. She dreamed of dressing seven times a day. He grumbled at his fate and spoke of brooks Where speckled beauties waited to be caught, And where the night her fish chewed off his bait. And wait for nibbles and indulge in thought. She pictured to herself the charming place Where wild verandas spread and all was gay, Where she might sit and read and sing and play. Would fill the other women with dismay. They reached the splendid scene in splendid style, He with a look that was distinctly sad. She with a look that was high, happy smile. And thinking of the fish she had just had. At dinner next to him a woman sat, A woman who was young and passing fair; He seemed to find her well worth looking at, And oft their glances met and mingled there. Ere long the woodland haunts passed from his mind. He thought no more of roaring mountain brooks; The deer no longer hunted and the birds no more. They talked about their travels and of books. What cheerful creatures women are! Ere long His wife for woodland haunts began to wish: A woman who was young and passing fair. She packed her trunks and dragged him off to fish.

GEORGE J. GOULD'S PLACE DAMAGED.

Trees Uprooted by the Wind at Georgian Court and Elsewhere in Lakewood. Lakewood, N. J., Sept. 15.—Georgian Court, George J. Gould's place, was considerably damaged by the storm to-day, which is pronounced the worst in this place in fifty years. The chief damage was in blowing down the trees, some of which were rare and large. The uprooting of the trees raised the lawns. The gardens at the western end of the court were badly damaged by the wind. The lake drive was injured by the falling trees. It was also washed out in several places. The damage is severe in all parts of Lakewood. Wires are down and the streets and houses depending upon electric lights will be in darkness. The uprooting of trees has in several instances been impassable.

SECOND DAVID B. LEE FUNERAL.

Bodies of His Father, Grandmother and Brother Reburied at Woodlawn. Services over the body of David Bradley Lee, the brother of the Countess von Walderssee, were again held yesterday, this time at Woodlawn. At the time of Mr. Lee's death his widow was in London, and his sister, the Countess, was in mid-ocean on her way to America from Berlin. The body was kept at the Stephen Merritt Burial Company's establishment for several days, and then services were held and the body was placed in a temporary vault at Woodlawn. For a number of years the bodies of the countess's father, grandmother and another brother have been buried in the Old Marble Cemetery, in Second Street. They were taken up yesterday and carried to Woodlawn. Services were held over their bodies, as well as that of David Bradley Lee. The Rev. Homer F. Taylor, of the Church of the Holy Communion, officiated.

STUDENTS BACK IN CHELSEA SQUARE.

The General Seminary of the Episcopal Church in Chelsea Square opened yesterday with the giving of entrance examinations. A class of fifty-six are entered this year. On All Saints' Day, November 1, the Rev. Dean Paul Jones, in his mid-career, left by the death of Dean Hoffman has been filled by Frederick Kinsman, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey as professor of ecclesiastical history, who has retired. The Rev. Dr. Sell, professor of modern theology, and the Rev. Abraham Yohannan, instructor in Oriental languages, will also retire. The Rev. H. M. Denison, professor of pastoral theology, will take the chair left vacant by Mr. Yohannan.

MAY BRING JOHN PAUL JONES'S BONES HOME.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Secretary Moody's attention has been called to the fact that a monument marks the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris. It marks the home of the naval hero can be found. Secretary Moody will order a warship to France to bring them home. "Pooh!" said the other, "that's nothing. We own a Jersey cow and a cow of the cowful of cream twice every day."—(Lippincott's.)

About People and Social Incidents.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Lenox will be "en fite" during the next few days, in connection with the horse show which opens tomorrow, and for which a number of entertainments and house parties have been organized. Indeed, a large contingent of well known people will leave town to-day for Lenox to spend the week end with Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane and Mrs. John Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. John G. Alexander and others owning country seats around Lenox. The horse show promises to be a success on its social as well as its equine side, and it is furnishing the pretext for much gayety and hospitality.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting are now on their way home from Europe, and on their arrival next Saturday will go at once to their country place at Oakdale, Long Island.

Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have arrived at Fern Cliff, their country place at Rhinebeck on the Hudson for the fall, making the trip from Newport on their yacht the Nourmahal.

Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell has arrived in town from Newport, and is at her house in East Seventy-seventh-st.

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have left Newport and gone ten days to North Bristol, N. H.

Mrs. James Stillman has arrived in town from Newport, and is at her house in East Fortieth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard are at Hyde Park, N. Y., for the autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Huntington have arranged to prolong their stay at Quogue until the end of the month, when they will return to town and open their house, in East Twentieth-st., for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Colfax and Miss Natalie Colfax are spending September at Greenwich, Conn.

George R. Scheflein, who has been staying at Southampton, with Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Trevor, returned to town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Miss Collier are at the Vogel cottage at Tuxedo for the autumn.

October 21 is the date set for the marriage at Albany of Miss Mabel Martin, daughter of Henry T. Martin and niece of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, to Frank Seely, of New-York.

DIELMAN A PROFESSOR.

Artist to Teach Descriptive Geometry in City College. The board of trustees of the College of the City of New-York last night unanimously elected Frederick Dielman, the artist, as professor of descriptive geometry and drawing, to succeed Solomon Woolf, resigned. The appointment, which was made at the suggestion of President John H. Finley, is looked on by those connected with the college with much satisfaction.

Mr. Dielman, who is president of the National Academy of Design, was born in Hamburg, Germany. He was graduated from Calvert College, Maryland. He then studied at the Royal Polytechnic Institute in Munich, where he also acquired a knowledge of descriptive geometry and allied branches, under Professor Kingfield. His practical knowledge of these subjects was gained as the draughtsman and general assistant in the United States Engineers' offices at Fort Monroe and Baltimore.

In 1873 he resigned this position to study fine art abroad. He spent four years at the Royal Academy of Munich, and travelled extensively in Europe for study.

For the last twenty years he has had a studio in this city, doing mural painting and mosaic work on a large scale, as well as book illustrating. His designs are now in the new Congressional Library. His latest important work is the painting of General Benham, which was placed at West Point last March.

Mr. Dielman is a member of the American Water and Color Society, the New-York Etching Club and a founder of the Society of American Artists. He was elected president of the National Academy of Design in 1899, and has since retained that office.

In 1901 he was named by the United Art Society for the Art Commission of New-York, to which he was appointed by the Mayor, and on which he is now serving.

His experience as a teacher is considerable. He is the acting head of the schools of the National Academy of Design and chief instructor in perspective at the Art Students' League, the Cooper Union, Woman's Art School and the National Academy of Design.

His knowledge of mathematics and chemistry will, it is expected, soon be appointed by the trustees.

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Bodies of His Father, Grandmother and Brother Reburied at Woodlawn. Services over the body of David Bradley Lee, the brother of the Countess von Walderssee, were again held yesterday, this time at Woodlawn. At the time of Mr. Lee's death his widow was in London, and his sister, the Countess, was in mid-ocean on her way to America from Berlin. The body was kept at the Stephen Merritt Burial Company's establishment for several days, and then services were held and the body was placed in a temporary vault at Woodlawn. For a number of years the bodies of the countess's father, grandmother and another brother have been buried in the Old Marble Cemetery, in Second Street. They were taken up yesterday and carried to Woodlawn. Services were held over their bodies, as well as that of David Bradley Lee. The Rev. Homer F. Taylor, of the Church of the Holy Communion, officiated.

STUDENTS BACK IN CHELSEA SQUARE.

The General Seminary of the Episcopal Church in Chelsea Square opened yesterday with the giving of entrance examinations. A class of fifty-six are entered this year. On All Saints' Day, November 1, the Rev. Dean Paul Jones, in his mid-career, left by the death of Dean Hoffman has been filled by Frederick Kinsman, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey as professor of ecclesiastical history, who has retired. The Rev. Dr. Sell, professor of modern theology, and the Rev. Abraham Yohannan, instructor in Oriental languages, will also retire. The Rev. H. M. Denison, professor of pastoral theology, will take the chair left vacant by Mr. Yohannan.

MAY BRING JOHN PAUL JONES'S BONES HOME.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Secretary Moody's attention has been called to the fact that a monument marks the grave of John Paul Jones in Paris. It marks the home of the naval hero can be found. Secretary Moody will order a warship to France to bring them home.

THE PASSING THROU.

Bellamy Storer, Ambassador to Austria, was seen at the Albemarle just after he had returned from Oyster Bay, where he had returned from BELLAMY Storer's respects to President Roosevelt before returning, at the end of his summer vacation in the AUSTRIA. United States, to Vienna. Before Storer was a lawyer in Congress, and in the years 1861 to 1865 was in Congress, and in the years 1866 to 1868 was in Congress, and in the years 1869 to 1871 was in Congress, and in the years 1872 to 1874 was in Congress, and in the years 1875 to 1877 was in Congress, and in the years 1878 to 1880 was in Congress, and in the years 1881 to 1883 was in Congress, and in the years 1884 to 1886 was in Congress, and in the years 1887 to 1889 was in Congress, and in the years 1890 to 1892 was in Congress, and in the years 1893 to 1895 was in Congress, and in the years 1896 to 1898 was in Congress, and in the years 1899 to 1901 was in Congress, and in the years 1902 to 1904 was in Congress, and in the years 1905 to 1907 was in Congress, and in the years 1908 to 1910 was in Congress, and in the years 1911 to 1913 was in Congress, and in the years 1914 to 1916 was in Congress, and in the years 1917 to 1919 was in Congress, and in the years 1920 to 1922 was in Congress, and in the years 1923 to 1925 was in Congress, and in the years 1926 to 1928 was in Congress, and in the years 1929 to 1931 was in Congress, and in the years 1932 to 1934 was in Congress, and in the years 1935 to 1937 was in Congress, and in the years 1938 to 1940 was in Congress, and in the years 1941 to 1943 was in Congress, and in the years 1944 to 1946 was in Congress, and in the years 1947 to 1949 was in Congress, and in the years 1950 to 1952 was in Congress, and in the years 1953 to 1955 was in Congress, and in the years 1956 to 1958 was in Congress, and in the years 1959 to 1961 was in Congress, and in the years 1962 to 1964 was in Congress, and in the years 1965 to 1967 was in Congress, and in the years 1968 to 1970 was in Congress, and in the years 1971 to 1973 was in Congress, and in the years 1974 to 1976 was in Congress, and in the years 1977 to 1979 was in Congress, and in the years 1980 to 1982 was in Congress, and in the years 1983 to 1985 was in Congress, and in the years 1986 to 1988 was in Congress, and in the years 1989 to 1991 was in Congress, and in the years 1992 to 1994 was in Congress, and in the years 1995 to 1997 was in Congress, and in the years 1998 to 2000 was in Congress, and in the years 2001 to 2003 was in Congress, and in the years 2004 to 2006 was in Congress, and in the years 2007 to 2009 was in Congress, and in the years 2010 to 2012 was in Congress, and in the years 2013 to 2015 was in Congress, and in the years 2016 to 2018 was in Congress, and in the years 2019 to 2021 was in Congress, and in the years 2022 to 2024 was in Congress, and in the years 2025 to 2027 was in Congress, and in the years 2028 to 2030 was in Congress, and in the years 2031 to 2033 was in Congress, and in the years 2034 to 2036 was in Congress, and in the years 2037 to 2039 was in Congress, and in the years 2040 to 2042 was in Congress, and in the