on the top floor of a cheap tenement house. Years ago the father owned a small candy store and failed in business. At present he supports his family on $10 a week. The "yacht" proved to be a rowboat owned by his uncle.

Frequently a country host comes to this city to see for himself whether he has been imposed on. In all cases he has returned satisfied that the selection was well made. This season a reporter from "The Perry Record," of Perry, N. Y., made a careful investigation of the homes of the Perry guests and found, she wrote, "conditions were much more pathetic and deplorable than the Perry hosts believed could exist." All the congested tenement districts of this city are filthy and enervating in the extreme, especially through the heated term. There is practically no chance for the occasional rains and winds to get into the narrow streets and cool them. After visiting several homes on the East Side a hostess from the country this season declared, "Each new place we visited seemed worse than the preceding one."

So much for where the children come from. Between the missions that have selected and recommended the children and their kind country hosts the Fund has acted as a clearing house, placing the lists from the country with the right missionaries, planning and paying for the trip and supervising the whole process.

Gratitude is also due to the railroad companies who contributed much to the Fund by giving cheap rates. Through this kindness from the so-called "soulless corporations" many hundred children had these fortnights in the country who would otherwise have missed the pleasure and benefit of that great change in their lives during the most oppressive months of the year. It was largely owing to the keen interest and kindly personal care of the railroad officials and employes that all those miles of travel were entirely free from mishap.

Nor must the escorts be overlooked who took the little guests from the missionaries at the station and attended them on their journeys till met by the country hosts. Their servicces were given free to the Fund. It is no easy task to care for a carload of youngsters under twelve, the majority brimming with mischief, the others car sick and home sick and needing special attention and sympathy. The general public must be remembered gratefully also for the constant interest and for little acts of kindness and assistance from travellers at the stations and on the trains.

The old question has again been often repeated through the summer: "What good does the outing do?" This summer, too, as heretofore, the workers for the Fund have had new proofs of the far reaching benefit conferred by this work, benefit not confined to the recipients themselves and to the summer, but extending through families and lasting for years.

The mere pleasure thus given to little lives otherwise rarely freed from care and privation is patent. More important than that, however, is the physical upbuilding of two weeks of fresh air, sunshine, cleanliness and good and abundant food. A trainman in one of the railroad stations who has helped Fresh Air children aboard the trains for many years remarked one day last summer: "The little pipestem arms are much sounder and more plump when I help them off the trains on their return from the country." The average child gains from four to six pounds in the two weeks. A gain of ten pounds is not uncommon. Again this season the physicians reported some children whose lives were saved by the outing. All get an impetus likely to help them through the year.

But it is the moral gain that is most potent and lasting. In order to go away with a Fresh Air party the child must come in touch with the missions and Sunday schools. Several weeks before he goes he begins to form habits of cleanliness, which are kept up through his visit and keep some hold on him through the rest of the year. For the first time he sees the better way of living, and is steeped in its influence for two weeks. When he returns to his own home he is discontented with old ways and brings to his parents new ideas of better things. Again last season testimonials were received from persons who have made comfortable homes for themselves and are occupying good positions, declaring that their first inspiration to make something of themselves came from a fortnight in the country with a Tribune Fresh Air party.

Permanent friendships are formed between the children and their city guests. Every year many children are invited back by hosts of former years. This season there were fifty-eight reinvited from one mission alone. A host in Otsego County, N. Y., who entertained a Fresh Air boy twenty-six years ago, extended this season an invitation to the children of his former guest. Three women who were formerly Fresh Air children themselves entertained children for The Tribune last year. Many of the children correspond the year around with their country friends.

These benefits of the work have all been alluded to in former reports, but each season presents them in a new light, and each year the workers and contributors have brought to them more forcibly the good done by The Tribune to the Fresh Air Fund:

The following is the list of missions in Manhattan and The Bronx which furnished children to the Fresh Air Fund:

St. Clement's Church.
Adams Memorial Presbyterian Church.
Warren Goddard House.
East Side House.
Harlem Young Women's Christian Association.
D. L. T. Society.
Metropolitan Temple.
Knox Memorial Reformed Church.
Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
Grace Reformed Church.
West Side Settlement.
Hope Chapel.
Union Settlement House.
Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
Broome Street Tabernacle.
New-York Infirmary for Women and Children.
Francis Bottome Memorial.
King's Daughters.
Jewish Bible Mission.
Howard Mission.
Oliver Chapel.
Richmond Hill House.
Church of the Strangers.
Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church.
Rutgers Presbyterian Church.
People's Home Church.
Fruit and Flower Mission.
Church of Sea and Land.
Christodora House.
Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
Church of the Saviour.
Hartley House.
Spring Street Church.
Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.
Good Will Chapel.
Thirty-seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
Normal College Alumnæ House.
Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church.
Manor Chapel.
Wilson Mission.
Church of the Covenant.
People's Tabernacle.
East Side Settlement House.
Middle Reformed Church.
Puritan Chapel.
Orthodox Society of Friends.
De Witt Memorial Church.
Bloomingdale Day Nursery.
West Side Settlement of Young Women's Christian Association.
Phelps Memorial Settlement.
Sybil F. Hubbard Kindergarten.
Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church.
Camp Memorial Church.
Calvary Settlement House.
Emanuel Chapel.
Sunshine Mission.
Madison Square Church House.
Sunshine Settlement.
St. Augustine's Chapel.
West side Day Nursery.
Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
Greenwich House.
St. John's Chapel.
St. Paul's German Methodist Episcopal Church.
Blinn Memorial.
German Methodist Episcopal Church.
Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church.
Church of the Holy Communion.
Christ's Lutheran Church.
Church of St. Cornelius.
Church of the Good Shepherd.
Bethlehem Chapel.
Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church.
Second Reformed Presbyterian Church.
Ministering Guild District Nurses.
St. James Methodist Episcopal Church.
Bethany Memorial Reformed Church.
The Jacob Riis Neighborhood Settlement House.
Christ's Church.
Eleventh District Charity Organization Society.
West End Presbyterian Church.
Woman's Branch City Missions.

The Brooklyn organizations are:

Pentecostal Mission.
Cuyler Chapel.
Woman's Branch City Missions.
Union Mission Chapel.
Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
Greenpoint Settlement.
Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church.
Jane Addams Settlement.
South Congregational Church Mission.
Knickerbocker Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
City Missions.
Pilgrim Chapel.
Bethren Chapel.
Holy Cross Chapel.
Mayflower Mission.
Church of Our Father.
Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church.
Atlantic Avenue Chapel.
Italian Mission.
City Missions.
City Park Branch.
Willow Place Chapel.
St. Luke's Church.
Bureau of Charities.
St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.
Bergen Street Baptist Church.
Industrial School No. 3.
Willoughby Avenue Sunday School.
Industrial School Association.
Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church.
Eagle Street Mission.

THE WORK SUMMARIZED.

For purposes of comparison, a summary is subjoined of what has been accomplished by The Tribune Fresh Air Fund during the twenty-eight years of its existence. Up to date it stands as follows:

TERRITORY COVERED BY THE TRIBUNE'S FRESH AIR WORK.
Each dot in the seven States represents a town to which the fund sent children this season.

Years.	Number sent to the country for two weeks.	Expenditures.	Average cost per capita.	Number sent out for one day by private gift, not included in fund.	Total number of beneficiaries.
1877	60	$187 62	$3 12	——	60
1878	1,077	2,980 29	2 77	——	1,077
1879	2,400	6,511 54	2 71	——	2,400
1880	2,500	8,519 71	3 55	600	3,100
1881	3,203	8,217 64	2 54	1,000	4,203
1882	5,500	21,825 06	2 85	——	5,500
1883	4,250	14,908 67	3 36	5,700	9,950
1884	6,253	18,756 14	3 00	1,000	7,253
1885	6,650	19,883 95	2 98	6,073	12,723
1886	8,336	24,092 09	2 89	1,600	9,936
1887	7,748	22,783 85	2 94	——	7,748
1888	10,920	25,683 64	2 35	——	10,920
1889	10,352	24,978 29	2 42	——	10,352
1890	11,193	28,804 11	2 12	18,029	29,222
1891	13,568	28,068 28	2 03	22,088	35,656
1892	15,226	27,925 51	1 83	25,560	40,796
1893	18,846	26,620 75	1 92	26,329	40,175
1894	16,171	22,809 60	2 24	28,432	88,603
1895	8,021	19,840 53	2 47	28,924	36,945
1896	10,040	23,948 09	2 39	30,610	40,650
1897	10,286	28,703 30	2 60	31,073	41,359
1898	7,180	18,047 16	2 51	26,915	34,095
1899	8,002	21,868 84	2 67	26,007	34,009
1900	7,431	20,536 48	2 76	26,770	34,201
1901	9,125	27,103 95	2 97	26,611	35,736
1902	9,135	25,260 91	2 77	27,738	36,868
1903	9,287	26,297 41	2 84	25,347	34,584
1904	8,744	24,101 24	2 76	28,220	31,964
Totals	220,459	$561,167 65	*$2 55	409,626	630,085

*Average.

MR. HERBERT'S CONCERT.

Victor Herbert continued his Sunday night series of orchestral concerts last evening at the Majestic Theatre before the customary enthusiastic audience. The programme was a varied one, ranging all the way from "Put Down Six and Carry Two," from Mr. Herbert's "Babes in Toyland," to Lassen's "Festival Overture." The soloists were Miss Grace Munson and F. Archambault.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR HOUSE—Captain F. Oliver, U. S. A. CAMBRIDGE—Richard Harding Davis, Marion, Mass. FIFTH AVENUE—M. Calderon, Chihuahua, Mexico, and ex-Justice Shiras of the United States Supreme Court, Washington. HOTEL ASTOR—Sir James Kitson, London. IMPERIAL—D. C. Robinson, ex-Mayor of Elmira; Judson B. Todd, Ithaca, and F. Mergenthaler, Baltimore. MANHATTAN—Congressman W. P. Robinson, Iowa. MURRAY HILL—C. C. Woolworth, Albany. WELLINGTON—Major George Adams, U. S. A.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Horse Show, Madison Square Garden.
National Flower Show, Herald Square Exhibition Hall.
Annual meeting Church Periodical Club, diocesan house, Lafayette Place, 2:30 p. m.
Exhibition Society of Illustrators, Strollers' Club.
Address on "The Subway Tavern" by Joseph Johnson, jr., No. 23 West Forty-fourth-st., 8:30 p. m.
Meeting Reformed Church Union, Hotel Savoy, 8:15 p. m.
Meeting Ohio Society, Waldorf-Astoria, 8 p. m.
Meeting West End Association, Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and Seventy-second-st., 8:30 p. m.
Meeting Society of Medical Jurisprudence, No. 17 West Forty-third-st., 8 p. m.
Columbia University extension lectures: D. G. Mason, "The Development of Instrumental Music," St. Peter's Hall, West Twentieth-st., near Ninth-ave., 8 p. m. (free); Professor Henry E. Crampton, "The Evolution of the Human Species," Girls' High School, Nostrand-ave., corner Halsey-st., Brooklyn, 8 p. m. (free).
Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: Public School No. 3, Grove and Hudson sts., Professor Guy Carleton Lee, "The Westward Movement" (illustrated); Public School No. 14, No. 225 East Twenty-seventh-st., Dr. Isaac H. Berry, "The Treatment of Unconsciousness, such as Apoplexy, Fainting, Sunstroke, Convulsions in Children, Etc."; Public School No. 33, No. 418 West Twenty-eighth-st., Arthur C. Maclay, "Japan" (illustrated); Public School No. 44, Hubert and Collister sts., Dr. Magnus C. Ihlseng, "A Lump of Coal and Its History" (illustrated); Public School No. 51, No. 523 West Forty-fourth-st., Professor Charles L. Harrington, "Dynamical Electricity" (illustrated); Public School No. 86, Ninety-sixth-st. and Lexington-ave., Will W. Massee, "Cowboy Life on the Plains"; Public School No. 135, First-ave. and Fifty-first-st., Professor Robert W. Prentiss, "Comets and Meteors" (illustrated); Public School No. 158, Avenue A, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth sts., Mrs. Emma P. Telford, "Arizona, the Cradle and the Wonderland of the New World" (illustrated); Public School No. 188, Lewis and East Houston sts., Joseph Martin, "Ireland: Scenic and Historic" (illustrated); Columbus Hall, Sixtieth-st., between Columbus and Amsterdam aves., Dr. Thomas P. Hughes, "India" (illustrated); Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson-st., Frederic Reddall, "Patriotic Songs"; St. Peter's Hall, Twentieth-st., between Eighth and Ninth aves., Daniel Gregory Mason, "Beethoven—II"; Public School No. 5, No. 2,436 Webster-ave., Dr. Louis F. Bishop, "The Treatment of Broken Bones, Dislocations, Sprains, Suffocation, Drowning, Choking and Croup"; Public School No. 7, Church-st., Kingsbridge, William E. Davenport, "Southern Italy, the Home of the Italian Immigrant" (illustrated); Public School No. 16, Matilda-st., Wakefield, Dr. Augusta J. Chapin, "Venice" (illustrated); Public School No. 27, St. Ann's-ave. and One-hundred-and-forty-seventh-st., John Hutchison, "Niagara Falls" (illustrated); Public School No. 81, Mott-ave. and One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., Sydney Herbert Cox, "Australia, the Land of the Southern Cross" (illustrated); Lafayette Hall, One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-st. and Alexander-ave., Dana C. Johnson, "Thomas Jefferson."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Local Official Record.—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 of last year:

	1904.	1903.		1904.	1903.
3 a. m.	42	48	6 p. m.	38	54
6 a. m.	43	46	9 p. m.	36	52
9 a. m.	41	46	11 p. m.	36	51
12 m.	41	58	12 p. m.	—	50
4 p. m.	37	59			

Highest temperature yesterday, 43 degrees; lowest, 36 degrees; average, 38 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 50 degrees; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 45 degrees.

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.

KING LEOPOLD'S NAMEDAY

Count's Arrival Recalls Memories of a Celebrated Tragedy.

To-day, being St. Leopold's Day, is celebrated in Belgium and by Belgian legations and consulates all the world over as the name day of King Leopold. In Catholic countries it is not the anniversary of the birth, but the day of the saint from whom the name is taken that is observed, and this is the reason why no attention is accorded to April 9, which is the actual birthday of the King, all the observances, official and otherwise, being reserved for St. Leopold's Day.

This is the only day in the year that King Leopold goes to church and attends divine service. A special service is celebrated in honor of the day at the ancient church of Ste. Gudule, at Brussels, which everybody belonging to the male sex attends in full uniform. The King is received in grand ecclesiastical state by the principal prelates of the kingdom and by the clergy of the church at the main entrance of the sacred edifice, and marches in procession up the central aisle under a magnificent canopy to his seat within the chancel rail. He carries in his hand a gorgeously bound massbook of somewhat pompous dimensions, which he peruses with an appearance of devotion throughout the ceremony, and which on his return to the palace of Laeken is locked up once more out of sight until the recurrence of St. Leopold's Day twelve months later.

King Leopold will be seventy next April, but, with his long, white beard, somewhat bent figure and halting gait, looks older than his actual age.

THE COMTE DE CHOISEUL PRASLIN.

The Comte de Choiseul Praslin, who arrived here by the French liner last Saturday, is half an American, his mother having been a Miss Elizabeth Forbes, of New-York, while his father is the sixth Duke of Praslin and the second Duke of Choiseul Praslin, by which latter title, indeed, he is commonly known. The Duke and Duchess divide their time between Paris and Mentone, where they occupy the picturesque villa, Bosano, both living a very retired life, while their eldest son, Gaston, Marquis de Choiseul Praslin, has come before the public quite frequently of late by protesting in the Parisian newspapers, and likewise in the Paris edition of "The New-York Herald," against the use of the title of "Marquis de Choiseul" by the French husband of one of the daughters of the late Charles Coudert, of New-York.

The name of Choiseul Praslin will always be associated in the minds of the older generation with one of the most shocking tragedies of the reign of King Louis Philippe, a tragedy which has not been without exercising a saddening and sombre influence upon the present Duke of Choiseul Praslin. For his mother, a daughter of the French Field Marshal Sebastiani, was hacked to death by a sword which had belonged to her husband, the late Duke, and it was the latter who was arrested and charged with her murder, the motive for which was asserted to be his desire to wed his children's beautiful governess, who, with her reputation absolutely cleared of any voluntary connection with the crime, or even of having encouraged the attentions of her employer, came to this country immediately afterward, married a distinguished divine of New-York City, one of a trio of brothers famous in the national affairs of the United States—namely, the Rev. Dr. Henry Field—and now sleeps her last sleep in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The duke was arrested and charged with the murder of his wife. But a week later, before he could be brought to trial by the Chamber of Peers or make any avowal, it was announced that he had "done justice to himself," as they say in France—namely, that he had committed suicide by means of arsenical poisoning, in deference, it was said, to the entreaties of his kinsmen and of his fellow peers, who besought him to thus preserve both his name and his caste from the disgrace that would fall upon both one and the other were he to die the death of a felon at the hand of the public executioner.

Some skepticism was expressed at the time as to whether the story of the duke's suicide was really true. But the revolution of 1848, which drove King Louis Philippe from the throne, followed shortly afterward, and people forgot all about the matter.

Nearly five and twenty years ago—it was in 1879 or 1880—I happened to visit Fauconbeau in the neighborhood of Limoges, one of those institutions which, like Montresson and Mettray, are devoted to the disciplining of young people under age who are intractable to the authority of parents and guardians, many children of rich parents, among others the son of the celebrated French millionaire, novelist and playwright Ohnet, having been thus committed to one of these reformatories of the well to do.

While going over Fauconbeau my interest was excited by the appearance of an old man who wore the garb of a monk, had a snow white beard descending to the rope that served to gird his waist, and who bore traces of having been a very handsome and stately personage. Both the monk, who seemed so sad and so silent, and the head of the institution, who told me what he asserted to be his story, are now dead. And I can therefore consider myself released from the pledge of secrecy to which I was bound by the chief of the establishment. If his story was to be believed, the old monk was no other than the late Duke Theobald de Choiseul Praslin, who after his alleged suicide and mock burial had been confined for a time in a private lunatic asylum—he was undoubtedly insane at the time of the duchess's murder—and after that was permitted to take up his residence at Fauconbeau on condition that he never left its precincts and never revealed his identity.

While I cannot vouch for the truth of the story of the late duke's survival for more than thirty years his alleged death, it must be borne in mind that the case would be by no means without precedent. In an Italian city there lives to-day the bearer of one of the grandest names of the German aristocracy who figures as dead in the pages devoted to the enumeration of his family in those official lists of the European nobility published at Gotha, and whose alleged demise followed a few months after his incarceration in a lunatic asylum as the only means of protecting him from the criminal consequences of a terrible scandal in which he had become involved while holding a high official position. This was twenty years ago; and there must be many of the older generation who recall the presence in New-York during the last ten or fifteen years of his life of a younger brother of an English duke who lived here under an assumed name, well supplied with funds from home, and his identity known by quite a number of people, but who was officially reported as dead in order to save him from the consequences of a scrape or something worse in which he had become implicated in London.

ROYALTY'S LACK OF PRIVACY.

Few people in this country have any idea of the suffering which royal personages have to endure in Europe from the lack of privacy inherent to their rank. An extraordinary illustration thereof was furnished the other day at Madrid on the occasion of the particularly sad death of the King of Spain's elder sister, the twenty-two-year old Princess of the Asturias, who succumbed to failure of the heart forty-eight hours after giving premature birth to a little infanta.

If ever people yearn for privacy, it is when gathered around the deathbed of a dearly loved daughter, wife and sister, to receive her last farewell. Queen Christina, King Alfonso, the Infanta Maria Theresa and Don Carlos of Bourbon, husband of the dying woman, were thus assembled after the princess had received absolution from the father confessor of the family, when suddenly the great folding doors of the apartment were thrown open, and, escorted by the halberdiers of the Royal Guard, the grand almoner of the court, followed by all the canons and dignitaries of the Chapel Royal, some forty in number; by all the grand dignitaries of the court and officials of the royal household and by all the grandees, men and women, who happened to be apprised in time of the impending ceremony, marched into the death chamber, each bearing a lighted candle. All dropped on their knees, the halberdiers as well as the others, and after administering the viaticum the grand almoner commenced to recite the prayers for the dying, to which the responses were made by the attendant clergy and by all others present. Before twenty minutes had gone by the princess had passed away.

While the scene was very solemn, yet the presence of that vast crowd of people, some of them comparative strangers and barely known to the royal family, at such a moment must have added to the distress of the bereaved husband, mother and other relatives. They would naturally have preferred that the young princess should have been left to them and to their old family chaplain and trusted spiritual adviser during those last sad moments.

But the inexorable laws of Spanish court etiquette require that it should be otherwise, and that when a member of the royal family is about to die—and sometimes the death agony is terrible to behold, though it was not so in the case of the Princess of the Asturias—all the dignitaries of the court, all the guards on duty, the servants of the palace and all the noblemen and noblewomen of grandee rank who may happen to be at the palace should have the right to put in an appearance around the royal deathbed and to witness the royal demise.

It is in keeping with those other barbaric customs which exact that the corpses of Spanish royalty should be reduced to the condition of a mummy by not merely months, but years, of exposure to the dry atmosphere of the vaults cut in the rock on which the Palace of the Escurial is built before being laid to their last rest in the tombs that form a feature of the palace mausoleum and church; which require the presence of all sorts of great dignitaries of state at royal births, to safeguard against any danger of supposition, and which at Vienna, at Dresden, at Munich, etc., demand that the heart, the viscera and the brain of the royal dead should be consigned to the care of other churches and cathedrals than those where the mutilated body is laid.

The existence of royalty is marred by many thorns, and one cannot feel astonished that its members should sometimes express their eagerness to barter all the advantages of their rank for those enjoyed by even the humblest peasantry, namely, privacy and immunity from the laws of court etiquette.

LORD ANGLESEY VERY PHILOSOPHIC.

Lord Anglesey, the bankrupt head of the house of Paget, is living very quietly in the Grand Hotel, at Dinard, his entourage reduced to one manservant, the little baby girl whom he adopted about a year and a half ago, and her nurse. He declares that he has had several offers from America, from first class managers, to go on the stage here, but that he does not feel like doing so just yet. He spends his time on his book, which he is writing about himself, and in the adaptation of plays, and takes his misfortunes very philosophically.

As I have already pointed out, his theatrical tastes are the inevitable result of the environment of his youth. For his mother died in his infancy, and her sister, by whom he was entirely brought up as her own child, is married to Coquelin cadet, one of the foremost actors of the French stage.

The sale of his effects at his place in Wales has realized a far larger sum than anticipated, and the consequence is that, with the full approval of his creditors, he will very shortly obtain his discharge from the Court of Bankruptcy and be in a position to resume his seat in the House of Lords, from which he has been temporarily suspended.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

MUSIC.

The Grenadier Guards Band.

At Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon, after more than two hours of other music, the English Grenadier Band rose to its feet and broke into a fetching performance of "The British Grenadiers." There was a stir through the audience like the wind rustling the forest leaves in autumn. A moment later, without interruption, the rising musical waves of "The Star Spangled Banner" were heard. Instantly every one in the audience room was up, and half the tune had an accompaniment of handclapping. Again a change, and now the music was that of "God Save the King." Was it that or "My Country, 'Tis of Thee"? It mattered not. The rustle had grown into a storm. In all minds there were swelling thoughts which ran into one of a land of birth and adoption, and glowing with an enthusiasm which made the wearisomeness of a concert two and a half hours long forgotten the audience went out into the dismal rain, which it had braved to enjoy the visit of the famous English bandsmen. As can easily be imagined, it was not a numerous audience, but it was in a receptive mood and responsive. Responsive, too, was the leader of the band—a little too responsive. He was ever ready with a supplemental piece, though his original programme was laid out on grounds of prodigal generosity. Yet in a way he was pardonable. The listeners did so heartily enjoy the music. They could not help it. The Grenadier Guards Band is a fine organization. Its tone in the different choirs, as well as in the tutti, is not so mellow as is that of the band of the Paris Garde Républicaine, which preceded it by a fortnight, but in that precision which is the product of discipline well applied and faithfully obeyed it surpasses its equally famous rival. It has, besides, a bandmaster who commands as much respect from the audience as from his men. There can be no question but that Lieutenant Williams is a large element in the band. His will pervades and sways it in a wonderful degree. His gestures are so unconventional that it is frequently puzzling to the spectator to catch their meaning, but his men seem to have no trouble. When he wishes them to do so they strike like a thunderbolt, and the manner in which yesterday afternoon they went through the whirl of a tarantelle was all but bewildering even to the most experienced concert goer. He has none of Sousa's antics, but a pretty set of rapier thrusts in quart, in tierce, with gracefully flexible turns of the wrist, all accomplished so naturally and gracefully that the thought that they might have been designed for effect never obtrudes itself. He played music of all sorts yesterday and commanded respect in all, though, beyond doubt, the pieces which awakened the loudest and gladdest echoes in the hearts of his listeners were the fantasias which grouped Irish and English popular melodies. There was also a pianist in the entertainment, but he sounded peculiarly weak, colorless and without rhythmic spine under the circumstances. There was a second concert in the evening, and will be another this evening.

THE BAND'S PROGRAMME TO-DAY.

The Grenadier Guards Band (sixty-two musicians), of London, Lieutenant A. Williams, conductor, which is giving concerts at Carnegie Hall, is outside of Great Britain for the first time in thirty-two years. It is regularly attached to the English army. This morning it will play at the British Consulate office in Bowling Green at 11 o'clock, marching from there to the Stock Exchange, thence to the City Hall, where it will be received by Mayor McClellan at noon. It will play patriotic music of both nations. This evening will be military night at Carnegie Hall, and boxes will be occupied by General George Moore Smith and staff, First Brigade; General McLeer and staff, Second Brigade; Colonels Dyer, Norris, Stokes and Morrill and Major S. Ellis Briggs, with their staffs, and many other military officers.

Burnett's Vanilla

is pure. Don't let your grocer work off a cheap and dangerous substitute. Insist on having Burnett's.

Died.

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

Blauvelt, Charles.
Buchanan, Adelaide T.
Chaffee, Miner W.
Dowd, Rev. Charles F.
Gesner, George W.
Heydenreich, Caroline W. L.
Ichimura, Rev. Takema.
Jung, Martha L.
Knox, Augusta S. H.
Lewis, Sarah C.
Moffett, Rev. G. H.
Shaw, Catherine G. H.
Spencer, Nancy G.
Trautmann, Ralph.
Yutte, Anna.

BLAUVELT—Suddenly, on November 13, 1904, Charles Blauvelt, in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 518 West 145th-st., on Tuesday evening, November 15, at 7:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited.

BUCHANAN—On Saturday, November 12, 1904, at Florence, Italy, Adelaide Tilden, beloved wife of Robert Douglass Buchanan, of New-York City.

CHAFFEE—On Friday, November 11, in the 28th year of his age, Miner William Chaffee, beloved son of Thomas and Martha Marcy Chaffee. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon, November 14, at Emmanuel Baptist Church, Lafayette-ave. and St. James Place (entrance on St. James Place).

DOWD—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on Saturday, November 12, 1904, Rev. Dr. Charles Ferdinand Dowd, in the 80th year of his age. Funeral Tuesday, at 2:30 p. m.

GESNER—On November 11, at No. 140 West 83d-st., New-York City, George Welden Gesner, late of Nova Scotia, Canada. Funeral private at Orange, N. J. Canada papers please copy.

HEYDENREICH—On November 10, 1904, after a lingering illness, Caroline West Lent, wife of Emile Heydenreich. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 1,133 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, November 14, at 11 a. m.

ICHIMURA—On Friday, November 11, at the Presbyterian Hospital, the Rev. Takema Ichimura, of Kochi, Japan, a graduate student in the Union Theological Seminary. The funeral service will be held in the Adams Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, No. 700 Park-ave., on Monday evening, November 14, at 8:15 o'clock. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery in the burial plot of the First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn.

JUNG—On Sunday, November 13, 1904, Martha Lillybridge, wife of Charles T. Jung, in the seventy-fifth year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, No. 359 Gates-ave., November 15, on Tuesday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Interment private. Utica papers please copy.

KNOX—At her residence, Westmoreland Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., November 12, 1904, Augusta S. Havens, wife of the late Isaac H. Knox, formerly of Yonkers, N. Y.

LEWIS—Suddenly, November 12, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Delos E. Culver, No. 124 West 96th-st., New-York, Sarah C., wife of William K. Lewis. Funeral services at her late residence, Norwalk, Conn., Wednesday, November 16, at 2 o'clock.

MOFFETT—Suddenly, on the 12th inst., the Rev. G. H. Moffett, rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia. Funeral services at St. Clement's Church on Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Interment private.

SHAW—On Sunday, November 13, 1904, Catherine Garland Hewes, beloved wife of George E. Shaw. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 238 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday, November 15, 1904, at 2 p. m. Interment private. New-England papers please copy.

SPENCER—Suddenly, Sunday, November 13, 1904, at Zamboanga, Mindanao, Philippine Islands, Nancy Gulteau, infant daughter of the Rev. Irving and Margaret Brathwaite Spencer.

TRAUTMANN—On Saturday, November 12, at his late residence, No. 118 West 88th-st., Ralph, beloved husband of Mary E. Trautmann. Funeral services will be held at the Liederkranz, No. 111 East 58th-st., on Tuesday, at 12:30 p. m. Interment at Cypress Hills.

YUTTE—On Sunday afternoon, November 13, 1904, at her late residence, No. 218 Hudson-st., Hoboken, Anna, widow of Christian W. Yutte. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CEMETERIES.

Great Pinelawn Cemetery.—Write or call for illustrated pamphlet. 46 West 34th St., N. Y.

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