CARNEGIE PROFESSORS.

FIRST SELECTION MADE.

Well Known Instructors Named for Pensions.

The Carnegie Foundation, which was organized in April, last year, by Andrew Carnegie, to provide retirement pensions, or allowances, as they are to be known, for teachers in the universities, colleges and technical schools of the United States, Canada and Newfoundland, and to which Mr. Carnegie gave $10,000,000 in Steel Corporation bonds, has made its first selection of men to receive these allowances. About fifty professors and teachers will be retired at the end of the college year, the total amount to be distributed to them being approximately $70,000 a year. Among well known men on the list are John Krom Rees, of Columbia; Henry M. Baird, of New York University; Hiram Corson, of Cornell; Charles A. Young and William A. Packard, of Princeton; Edward W. Morley, of Western Reserve; George Trumbull Ladd, of Yale; Henry P. Bowditch, of Harvard; Francis A. March, of Lafayette; Dr. E. R. Merrill, formerly president of Ripon College, Wisconsin, and P. H. Chandler, of Ripon.

Professor Rees has held the chair of astronomy at Columbia since 1892. He was born in New York on October 27, 1851, and is therefore one of the younger of those who are to retire. He was graduated from Columbia in 1872, and received the degree of mining engineer from the Columbia School of Mines in 1875. In that year he also received the degree of master of arts from Columbia. In 1896 he received the degree of doctor of philosophy from his alma mater. His teaching career began in 1873 in Columbia, his subject being mathematics. In 1876 he became professor of mathematics and astronomy at Washington University, St. Louis. He remained there for five years, and then returned to Columbia, where he became director of the observatory and instructor in geodesy and practical astronomy. He has been vice-president of the American Mathematical Society, president of the New York Academy of Sciences, secretary of the American Meteorological Society, secretary of the university council of Columbia University, and is a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, of London, and a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft. In 1901 he received from the French government the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Professor Baird has held the chair of Greek at New York University since 1859. He was born at Philadelphia in 1832, and after being graduated from New York University, in 1850, spent two years in study at the University of Greece, Athens. He received the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy in 1867, of Laws from the College of New Jersey in 1882, of Divinity from Rutgers in 1877, and of Letters from Princeton in 1896. He has written several historical and biographical works, referring chiefly to European history.

Professor Corson, the professor emeritus of English literature at Cornell, is almost seventy-eight years old, having been born in Philadelphia in 1828. He held the chair from 1870 until 1903, when he was made professor emeritus. He was connected with the library of the Smithsonian Institution from 1849 to 1856, was lecturer of English literature at Philadelphia, from 1859 to 1865; professor in Girard College for one year, going to St. John's in 1866, and from there to Cornell in 1870. He has written many books and articles on English literature. His degrees are Master of Arts, Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Literature.

Charles Augustus Young, professor of astronomy at Princeton until he resigned last year, is well known as the author of several astronomical works and the discoverer of the solar reversing layer. He was born at Hanover, N. H., in 1834. He is an alumnus of Dartmouth, class of '53. He was professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy at Western Reserve College from 1857 to 1866. While connected with this college he served four months as captain of Company B, 85th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, in 1862. He went from this college to his alma mater, where he filled the chair of natural philosophy from 1866 to 1877, when he went to Princeton. His degrees are Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Pennsylvania and Hamilton College, and Doctor of Laws from Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Columbia and Western Reserve.

Edward Williams Morley, professor of chemistry at Western Reserve University, is, perhaps, best known for his chemical investigations, especially those which resulted in the determination of the fundamental ratio of the atomic weight of hydrogen and oxygen. He was born at Newark, N. J., in 1838, and was graduated from Williams College in 1860. He became professor of chemistry at the Western Reserve in 1869. He has been president of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Chemical Society, and is a member of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Science, the American Philosophical Society, the Chemical Society of London, and honorary member of the Royal Institution of London.

George Trumbull Ladd, professor of moral philosophy at Yale since 1881, is a descendant of Governor Bradford and Elder Brewster of the Plymouth Colony. He was born at Painesville, Ohio, in 1842, and was graduated from the Western Reserve College in 1864 and the Andover Theological Seminary in 1869. After preaching in the Middle West until 1879 he became the professor of philosophy at Bowdoin College. After two years he went to Yale. While at Bowdoin he was lecturer on church polity and systematic theology at Andover. He was several times lecturer at Harvard. He was president of the American Psychological Association in 1893, and lectured at the Summer School and at Doshisha College, in Japan, in 1892 and 1899, on invitations from the Imperial Educational Society and the Imperial University of Tokio. He was admitted to an audience with the Emperor of Japan and decorated with the third degree, Order of the Rising Sun. He also lectured on philosophy before the University of Bombay, India, during 1899 and 1900, and on the philosophy of religion at Calcutta, Madras, Benares and other Indian universities. He is the author of several theological, philosophical and psychological works. Several of his books have been translated into Japanese and the language for the blind. He holds the degrees of Doctor of Divinity from Andover and Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve and Princeton.

Henry Pickering Bowditch, professor of physiology at Harvard Medical School since 1876, and assistant for five years previous, was born in Boston in 1840. He was graduated from Harvard College and Medical School, receiving his diploma from the former in 1861 and from the latter in 1868. In the interim he served through the Civil War as lieutenant, captain and major of volunteer cavalry. After he left the medical school and before his connection with the faculty he studied physiology in France and Germany. He has published many papers on physiological subjects.

Professor William A. Packard, who holds the chair of Latin at Princeton, was born at Brunswick, Me., in 1830. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1851. He later studied at Göttingen, from which he holds the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He revised, with translations, Curtius's "History of Greece."

Francis A. March, professor of English language and comparative philology at Lafayette College, is well known in connection with his work in simplified and phonetic spelling. He has advocated and suggested forms for improving English spelling for some thirty years. He was born in Millbury, Mass., in 1825. He is a member of several American and foreign philological and educational societies, the editor, with his son, of a Thesaurus Dictionary of the English language and a consulting editor of the Standard Dictionary. He holds the degree of Master of Arts from Amherst, Doctor of Laws from Princeton and Amherst, Doctor of Letters from Columbia, Doctor of Civil Law from Oxford and Doctor of Literature from Cambridge and Princeton. He is now ending his fiftieth year in his chair at Lafayette.

Dr. Merrill was president of Ripon College from 1876 to 1891, and is still professor of philosophy. He has been a member of the faculty since 1863. Professor Chandler, who is professor of mathematics at Ripon, has been connected with the college since 1871.

The Carnegie Foundation was established to assure to instructors in the higher institutions of learning a competence when obliged to retire from active service. Its founder believed that these men, as a class, are so poorly paid for their services that men of ability hesitate to enter the ranks of teachers. Feeling that the assurance that when they had reached the age of sixty-five years they could retire, as teachers in the public school system of New York are retired, would add to the incentive to teaching, and also pave the way for replacing the veterans with younger men, Mr. Carnegie set aside enough bonds to furnish an income of $500,000 annually. This sum is to be divided among men selected by the board of trustees, not more than one-half of his former salary to be paid any man. The sums to be paid to the first selections will average less than $1,500 a year. The board of trustees is made up of the presidents of a number of the best known universities and colleges and a few financiers. Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, formerly head of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the president of the board which is the custodian of the fund.

SYNOD IN UPROAR.

Report Favoring Appeals of Two Ministers Starts Excitement.

After a day of routine business at yesterday's session of the Reformed Church General Synod, pandemonium broke loose fifteen minutes before the closing hour, and the chairman's gavel was ineffectual in curbing the spirit of the assembled delegates. The occasion of the outburst was a report of the committee on judicial business, which favored the appeals of two ministers who had met reverses in the trials of lesser ecclesiastical courts and sought a hearing before the General Synod.

The committee's report granted a hearing in the case of the Rev. C. P. Evans, of Albany, who, it is alleged, had done such things in the handling of his finances that the Albany Synod saw fit to deprive him of his charge. Mr. Evans holds that the Albany Synod exceeded its authority, and the committee recommended that the present synod take up the investigation and rule merely as to whether this is a fact, but in no way to go into the original case. The report of the committee was harshly criticised by members of the synod, who held that in certain of its preambles and conclusions it sought to force its opinions on the body.

The other applicant for a hearing was the Rev. Spitka Koster, of Iowa, who appealed from the action of the Chicago Synod of 1905. His case first gained wide notoriety because of its origin in the trading of horses and a question as to the ownership of the horse traded. There are subsequent details, including the story of the troubles of a minister with an unlucrative church, a large family and an unsympathetic congregation.

The Chicago Synod thought that Mr. Koster had deported himself in a manner unbecoming a minister, but the committee of the General Synod holds that he was deprived of certain privileges that he should have had in the previous trial, and recommended that the appeal be granted.

The hour of 5, at which time adjournment must be taken, arrived in the midst of the denunciation of the committee report and the raining of the blows from the gavel of the presiding officer with difficulty quelled the rising storm. The case of Mr. Koster went over until to-day.

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA.

Loud Hopes Expressed That Football May Be Resumed.

The senior class of Columbia College held its annual class day exercises yesterday. The restoration of football was the prevailing note, several of the speakers expressing a hope that football would be resumed.

Robert W. Macbeth, president of the class, delivered an address of welcome. Edwin T. Maynard called the roll of the class, and William Leopold Essex followed with a long history, in which he recounted the many glorious deeds of the class of '06.

The chief fun of the afternoon was caused by Frank D. Frankenthal, who made the presentation oration, and Charles Laidlaw Williams, who read the class prophecy.

In reading the history of the class, W. L. Essex announced the statistics. The average age of the class is 21 years 8 months; the average weight, 149 pounds, and the average height, 5 feet 9 inches. More than one-half of the members were born in New York, New Jersey coming next. The politics of the class is Republican, as a rule, although there are fourteen independents and ten Democrats.

The class planted a root of ivy on the north side of the chapel, Charles Stewart making the oration. The exercises ended with the class pilgrimage, when the class marched around the campus, cheering each building, and ending by singing "Sans Souci" on the library steps.

PROFESSOR DASHIELL ADVANCED.

Well Known Annapolis Coach Appointed Professor of Mathematics.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 11.—Paul J. Dashiell was to-day appointed professor of mathematics at Annapolis. He first made a reputation as a football player at Lehigh, where he played halfback on the team. He went to Johns Hopkins in 1890, and remained there two years. Dashiell was then invited to go to Annapolis to become assistant instructor in chemistry and physics and was made director of athletics.

For years Professor Dashiell has coached the Annapolis football and baseball teams. He was an expert in both branches of athletics, having been repeatedly invited to join baseball clubs in the big leagues. Dashiell was especially prominent as a football official and his services were much in demand to umpire all the big football contests in the East. He was made chairman of the Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee and regularly umpired games in the Big Four. He was very popular at Annapolis, and the success of many of the Annapolis teams was due to his coaching. As an instructor he performed his duties efficiently and was promoted to the important place of instructor of mathematics as a result. He is a native of Maryland.

BIMBERG TO BUILD NEW MUSIC HALL.

Announced as Purchaser of Site Fronting on 42d and 43d Streets.

Meyer R. Bimberg is the buyer of the parcel of land, No. 117 West 42d street, and No. 106 to 118 West 43d street, recently sold by the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, for the owners. It was reported in The Tribune a few days ago that the premises had been bought by a syndicate headed by Edward B. Kinsila as a site for a music hall, to be conducted similarly to the leading music halls of Europe. The syndicate, it was learned yesterday, represented Mr. Bimberg in the purchase.

The plot has a frontage of 25 feet in 42d street and 144 feet in 43d street. George Keister is drawing plans for the music hall. There will be a 12-foot court on the east, west and north sides of the structure, it is said. Mr. Bimberg built the West End, the Yorkville and the Colonial theatres. He is erecting the Astor Theatre, near the Hotel Astor.

This will be the first theatre project to be carried out under the revised building code affecting theatres. One of the new provisions of the code is that a theatre or any building in which public entertainments are held must have exits on each side of the structure.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Racing at Gravesend.

Meeting of Woman's Boards of Missions of the Reformed Church, Collegiate Church, 48th street and Fifth avenue, all day.

Board of Aldermen, City Hall, 1 p. m.

Commencement, New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, 8 p. m.

Berkeley Institute commencement exercises, First Reformed Church, Brooklyn, 8 p. m.

De La Salle Institute commencement exercises, De La Salle Hall, No. 108 West 59th street, 8 p. m.

Sale of Pioneer coach horses, Durland's, 8:30 p. m.

Free day at the Museum of Art and the Zoological Park.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

GRAND—Senator T. C. Taliaferro, Tampa, Fla. HOTEL GOTHAM—H. C. Hanna, Cleveland. MANHATTAN—Dr. Duncan Reid, London.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, June 11.—The Southern storm appears to be still central in the Eastern Gulf, with a slight diminution in intensity. Abnormally high tides were reported at Tampa, and reports from Southern Florida stations are missing. Rains continued in the Southern States, but have not extended above North Carolina. There were also rains in Western Washington, Western Oregon and Northern California, but no other precipitation of consequence, except some light local showers in the Central West.

Temperatures are below the seasonal average, except in the plateau region, especially in the lake region, which is covered by a high area of fair magnitude.

Showers will continue Tuesday in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, followed by fair weather Wednesday. There will also be rain Tuesday and Wednesday in the Pacific States, except Southern California. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

Temperatures will continue moderate over the Eastern half of the country during Tuesday, and will rise somewhat Wednesday. They will change but little in the West, except in Montana and the middle and northern plateaus, where they will fall Wednesday.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Jacksonville to Norfolk, and on the Washington and Oregon coasts.

The winds along the New England coast will be light to fresh north to northeast; along the Middle Atlantic coast fresh northeast; along the South Atlantic coast fresh to brisk northeast, except variable on the Florida coast; along the East Gulf coast fresh to brisk north; along the West Gulf coast light to fresh and variable; on the lower lakes fresh northeast, and on the upper lakes light to fresh east to southeast.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh north to northeast winds, with partly cloudy weather, to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, Eastern New York and New England, fair and cool to-day and Wednesday; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair and continued cool to-day; fair and slightly warmer Wednesday; light northeast winds.

For Western New York, fair to-day; fair and warmer Wednesday; light to fresh northeast winds.

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:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 a. m.	66	67	6 p. m.	69	72
6 a. m.	65	64	9 p. m.	69	67
9 a. m.	68	69	11 p. m.	68	65
12 m.	71	72	12 p. m.	68	—
4 p. m.	72	75			

Highest temperature yesterday, 75 degrees; lowest, 62; average, 70; average for corresponding date last year, 69; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 69.

Local Forecast.—Fair and cooler to-day and Wednesday; fresh north to northeast winds.

HUMANITIES IN WAR.

The Red Cross Conference—Americans Well Equipped for Work.

London, May 30.

The Red Cross movement received its first impulse from the carnage of Solferino. A Swiss physician, Dunant, living in Geneva, witnessed the sufferings of the soldiers wounded in that battle, and returned to his home with an inflexible determination to do everything in his power to reduce the horrors of war. His first convert was Moynier, a medical associate in Geneva, and in the course of five years they succeeded in inducing the Swiss government to identify itself with the humane policy of neutralizing ambulances and hospitals in time of war and of protecting everybody under the red cross. The first convention was held in 1864, when the American Union was distracted with the horrors of civil war and unable to take part in the proceedings. The second convention assembled in 1868, without American representation, and applied the principle of humane treatment of the wounded to maritime warfare. The American government accepted in 1882 the obligations of the first convention, and adopted during the war with Spain two of the most important provisions of the second convention; and at the Peace Congress of 1899 the American delegates cordially supported a declaration in favor of the revision of the original agreement so as to adapt it to the altered conditions of warfare and to include maritime operations. The Red Cross movement now has the heartiest support from America, and a strong and influential delegation has been sent to Geneva for the approaching international convention.

The American commission, which has arrived in England on the way to Switzerland, is headed by Mr. William Cary Sanger, who was Assistant Secretary of War under Secretary Root. Mr. Sanger came to Europe while the Boer War was in progress and conducted an investigation of the auxiliary forces with which the fighting line of the British army was stiffened and strengthened. He was welcomed by the War Office and received assistance from Mr. George Wyndham, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Spencer Wilkinson and many other experts, so that he was enabled to make a most comprehensive and valuable report on this subject. He subsequently went to Switzerland and made an exhaustive study of the military organization there. In returning to Switzerland as a delegate to the Geneva Convention he will be as keenly interested in the humanities as he has previously been in organized preparations for war; and he is sanguine that an agreement can be reached which will receive the sanction of all civilized governments. General O'Reilly, surgeon general of the American army, is his travelling companion—an alert and experienced officer, whose practical knowledge will be of great value in the discussions at the conference. Rear Admiral Sperry, president of the Naval War College, has also arrived in England on his way to Geneva, and he is an expert on all questions of the fighting services. General George B. Davis, judge advocate general of the American army, will join his colleagues in Switzerland.

The original Red Cross charter provided for the neutrality of ambulances and hospitals, the protection of members of the staff and their withdrawal from the field; the return of wounded men to their own country and the conditions under which the flag could be displayed. It was in accord with the ideas of warfare and hospital practice prevailing forty years ago, but has become as antiquated and as impracticable as the old fashioned three-mile limit in relation to coast defence. With the increased range of artillery the zone of military operations has been greatly enlarged for battle formations in the open field, so that the Red Cross flag cannot be brought into use effectively under the old time rules. Expedients for the exchange of wounded at outposts are no longer practicable; and the utility of many arrangements for the protection of the disabled soldiers has been seriously impaired. The Geneva Convention was designed for wars like the Crimea, when the distances between firing lines were comparatively short and artillery and small arms were of limited range, and not for campaigns like that in Manchuria, where the battlefields were immense and encumbered with intrenchments and wire entanglements. What is urgently needed is a revision of the charter of humane activities for the relief and protection of the wounded so as to adapt it to existing methods of warfare and surgical practice. Even a minimum advantage is only possible when modern commanders exercise their discretion and try to secure respect for the red cross on the white ground; and there are liabilities to charges and countercharges of abuse of privileges and wanton disregard of the usages of war. The maximum advantage can be restored when a new agreement is based on the actual range of artillery, the extent of the theatre of operations and the modern practice of rapid deliveries of wounded and disabled, stage by stage, from the fighting line to field hospitals in the rear.

General Davis has formulated the views of the American delegates on this important matter in a judicious memorandum, and Mr. Sanger, General O'Reilly and their colleagues agree that the main work of the international conference will be accomplished if it succeeds in adapting the primary convention to modern conditions. There is also the application of humane principles of warfare to naval operations, especially the neutralization of boats employed for rescue. Measures have been tentatively proposed, but so many objections have been raised that the conference will have to begin at the bottom and make a code that will be generally accepted. As the Peace Congress of 1899 opened the way for a reconsideration of the whole subject of the humanities by land and sea in time of war, so also the revised Red Cross conventions, when the Geneva Conference has finished its work, will be reviewed and probably sanctioned by the next Congress at The Hague. Altogether a most important work for civilization is to be undertaken at the conference in Switzerland, and the American delegates are well equipped by professional training and practical experience for exerting commanding influence in the debates and deliberations.

I. N. F.

RED CROSS CONVENTION OPENS.

Delegates from Thirty-seven Nations Present—Address of Welcome.

Geneva, June 11.—Delegates representing thirty-seven nations assembled here this afternoon for a conference on revision of the Red Cross convention. M. L. Forrer, President of Switzerland, made an address of welcome, saying that the meeting of the conference afforded fresh evidence of the interest of the signatory governments in humanitarian work. It was the duty of the delegates, he said, to ratify the resolutions of the representatives of the powers adopted in the course of the Hague peace conference relative to an international law extending the Red Cross convention to naval warfare, a work that would honor the twentieth century and constitute a further bond for the solidarity of the peoples.

M. Odier, the Swiss Minister to St. Petersburg, was elected president of the conference.

POSTALS THREATEN SPEAKER CANNON.

Indianapolis, June 11.—Postoffice inspectors are trying to trace the writer of threatening postal cards mailed from Indianapolis to Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives at Washington. It is thought that the attack on the Speaker is caused by his supposed attitude on the Pure Food bill.

The objectionable postal cards have been dated Muncie, South Bend and other Indiana towns, but all are in the same handwriting, and are postmarked Indianapolis.

DR. MARY JACOBI DEAD.

Well Known Woman Physician Ends Four Years of Suffering.

After four years of invalid life, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, probably the foremost woman physician of this country, died at her home, in East 47th street, early Sunday morning. Her husband, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and the other members of her family were present.

Although Dr. Jacobi had lived in retirement for several years she had always been a well known figure in public and semi-public life. While not the pioneer woman physician, like Dr. Emily Blackwell, she was the first to insist that the woman practitioner should be at least the equal of the man physician. To place herself on the high plane she sought she overcame innumerable obstacles and became the first woman to be admitted to the Ecole de Médecine of Paris, from which she was graduated in 1871. Dr. Garret Anderson, of London, who entered the school later, was graduated a year earlier, thus becoming the first woman to receive the diploma of the famous school.

Dr. Jacobi was the daughter of George Palmer Putnam and Victorine Haven Putnam, and the eldest of ten children. She was born in London in 1842 and was brought to this country when she was five years old, the family settling in Staten Island. A short time later her father founded the publishing house now known as G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Nothing in the early education of the little English girl suggested that she would one day become one of the foremost physicians of the country. She was allowed much latitude in the choice of her lessons, which were mostly taught by her mother and various tutors. At this time she displayed considerable literary ability, writing a story, "Hair Chains," at sixteen, which was published by "The Atlantic Monthly."

At this time she began the study of medicine, more or less against the wishes of her family. She went finally to the Woman's Medical College in Philadelphia in 1862. Two years later she got her degree. When she left the college she heard that her brother, George Haven Putnam, lay dying in New Orleans. Disregarding all risk and discomfort, she set out for the Southern city and did not leave it until she had nursed him back to health. Then she resumed her work. After being an interne at the New England Hospital in Boston she went to Paris, where her pluck and persistence, backed by undoubted ability, won the applause and admiration of the French, her successful entry into the Ecole de Médecine encouraging scores of other women. Instead of taking a post-graduate course, she began at the beginning, doing all her work over again, finally being graduated in 1870. She stayed in Paris all through the siege, pursuing her academic work.

Then she came back to this country, and two years later, in 1873, was married to Dr. Abraham Jacobi. He had fled to this country with Carl Schurz, by whom he had been employed as a secretary, both with a price on their heads for their work for German liberty.

Dr. Mary Jacobi's work soon made her a prominent figure. Medical brochures, monographs, essays on philosophical subjects, poetry and stories all flowed from her pen. In 1876 she became president of the Association for the Medical Education of Women, and was the first woman ever elected to membership in the New York Academy of Medicine and sent to the State Medical Association as a delegate. She won the famous Boylston prize at Harvard in 1876 with a paper on "The Question of Rest for Women During Menstruation." For ten years she was professor of materia medica at the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and later occupied the same chair for three years at the Post Graduate Medical School. At Mount Sinai Hospital she was dispensary physician for twelve years, and was visiting physician at St. Mark's and the Infirmary for Women and Children.

Her works on medical subjects have long been recognized as authoritative on whatever subject she discussed. Chief among such works are, besides the Boylston essay, "The Value of Life," "Cold Pack and Massage in Anæmia" and "Hysteria, Brain Tumor and Other Essays." She also wrote "Studies in Primary Education," "Common Sense Applied to Woman Suffrage" and many other articles in medical and educational journals.

Although always a believer in the theory of woman suffrage, Dr. Jacobi did not take an active interest in it until comparatively late in life. In 1894 she began to make speeches in public on the subject, and at Albany, before a committee appointed to obtain the passage of a constitutional amendment allowing women to vote, she made an address which has been described as the most eloquent and logical ever made on the subject.

The funeral, which will be strictly private, will be held to-day at the Jacobi home, No. 19 East 47th street. The burial will be in this city.

BISHOP JOHN B. DELANEY.

Manchester, N. H., June 11.—The Right Rev. John B. Delaney, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Manchester, died at 3:40 a. m. to-day at Sacred Heart Hospital, in this city, as a result of an operation for appendicitis.

John B. Delaney was born in Lowell, Mass., August 9, 1864. He was educated in the Lowell public schools, Holy Cross College and Boston College. After studying at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Richard on May 23, 1891. His first mass was celebrated at the Church of St. Sulpice.

He officiated as a priest at St. Anne's Church, in Manchester, and at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in Portsmouth, and was assigned to Hinsdale, N. H., in 1898. He returned to Manchester as chancellor of the diocese and secretary to Bishop Bradley. After the death of the latter he was consecrated Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Manchester on September 9, 1904.

Besides his mother, a brother, the Rev. Frederick Delaney, of New York, and five sisters, one of whom is Sister Florence Louise, of the Order of Notre Dame, secretary of Trinity College, Washington, D. C., survive him.

GENERAL RALPH BRANDRETH.

General Ralph Brandreth, youngest son of the late Dr. Benjamin and Virginia Graham Brandreth, died yesterday at his home, in Bellport, Long Island. General Brandeth was born in Ossining, N. Y., in 1860. He was graduated from Hobart College, in Geneva, N. Y. He was one of the organizers of the Ossining Hospital and the Ossining Yacht Club, of which he was commodore. On the death of his father he took charge of the Allcock Manufacturing Company, at No. 274 Canal street, and was for many years its manager. General Brandreth was appointed brigadier general on ex-Governor Hill's staff. He was a Democrat and was an active worker for the party. He was an expert marksman. He also was a dog fancier, and won many trophies in the Westminster Kennel Club shows. He was a member of the New York Yacht Club, the Carteret Gun Club, the Westminster Kennel Club, the Merchants Central Club and the Manhattan Club. General Brandreth married Miss Margaret Stuyvesant, daughter of the late Dr. J. Breckenridge Gibson Stuyvesant, a direct descendant of Peter Stuyvesant. Five children survive him. The funeral will be held at Bellport, Long Island, Thursday.

ARCHIBALD PARKHURST.

Archibald Parkhurst, for twenty-seven years cashier of the St. Nicholas National Bank, in Manhattan, died at his home, No. 1003 Broad street, Newark, yesterday morning, after an illness of ten months. His was the third death in the family during the last year. Mr. Parkhurst retired in 1882, when he resigned as cashier of the St. Nicholas Bank. For more than a half century he had been an elder in the South Park Presbyterian Church, in Newark, and was one of the founders of that church. He was eighty-seven years old. A son, Jacob Parkhurst, of Kings Ferry, N. Y., survives him.

SENOR CASTELLANO.

Madrid, June 11.—Señor Castellano, former Minister of Finance and afterward Governor of the Bank of Spain, died to-day.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER C. W. TRACEY.

Boston, June 11.—Lieutenant Commander Charles Wurtz Tracey, U. S. N., retired, died at his home, in Brookline, to-day. Since his retirement, on October 22, 1878, he has been detailed at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

CORNELIUS DELANO WOOD.

Cornelius Delano Wood, the financier and philanthropist, died on Sunday after eighteen months' illness at his home, No. 880 St. Mark's avenue, Brooklyn. He was born seventy-four years ago at Northampton, Mass., and came to this city at the age of eighteen. He entered the firm of Clarke, Dodge & Co. Later he was a member of the firm of Vermilye & Co. He organized the firm of Wood & Davis, and remained a member until his retirement, twenty years ago. He was a vice-president of the Union Trust Company, a director of the Brooklyn Trust Company; of the Bedford Bank, of Brooklyn; of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, and of the London Assurance Company.

He devoted the last twenty years of his life to charity. He gave the Young Women's Christian Association its building in Schermerhorn street in memory of his wife, sister of Robert C. Ogden. He leaves two daughters and three sons.

OPERA PROSPECTUS OUT.

Hammerstein's Full Plans for Season Beginning November 19.

The prospectus for the coming season at the Manhattan Opera House, where Oscar Hammerstein is to conduct a rival lyric entertainment, is out. The downtown subscription office is in the Hanover Bank Building, and the prospectus and other information can be secured there now.

The season will comprise twenty weeks, beginning on Monday, November 19. The subscription performances will be on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights and at the Saturday matinee, just as at Mr. Conried's house. There are forty-two boxes, and the price of each is $4,000 for the season of eighty performances. The orchestra seats will be $5, the dress circle $3, the balcony $2 50 and $2 and the family circle $1 50 and $1. There are about two thousand of these cheaper seats. Opera will be given in Italian and French only, from the following list of works:

Auber—"Fra Diavolo." Bellini—"Norma," "I Puritani," "La Sonnambula." Bizet—"Carmen." Donizetti—"Don Pasquale," "L'Elisir d'Amore," "La Favorita," "Lucia di Lammermoor." Flotow—"Marta." Gounod—"Faust," "Romeo et Juliette." Halevy—"La Juive." Leoncavallo—"I Pagliacci." Mascagni—"Cavalleria Rusticana." Meyerbeer—"Dinorah," "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophète." Mozart—"Don Giovanni," "Le Nozze de Figaro." Puccini—"La Bohème," "Tosca." Rossini—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Thomas—"Mignon." Verdi—"Aida," "Ernani," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Un Ballo in Maschera." Wagner—"Lohengrin" (in French). Berlioz—"La Damnation de Faust." Catalani—"Loreley." Gluck—"Armida."

Mr. Hammerstein also gives a list of his singers so far selected. The list is as follows:

Sopranos—Mmes. Arta (Opera, Rotterdam), Mazurini (Opera, Naples), Melba, Tetrazzini (Opera, City of Mexico), and Trentini (Opera, Palermo).

Mezzo-Sopranos and Contraltos—Mmes. Bressler-Gianoli (Royal Opera, Brussels), De Cisneros (La Scala, Milan), Farnetti (Opera, Naples), Gilibert-Lejeune (Covent Garden, London), and Zaccaria (Opera, Marseilles).

Tenors—MM. Altchevsky (Covent Garden, London), Bassi (Opera, Buenos Ayres), Bonci (stellar engagements only in European capitals) and Dalmores (Royal Opera, Brussels).

Barytones—MM. Ancona (formerly Metropolitan Opera House), Mendolfi (La Scala, Milan), Renaud (Opera Nationale, Paris) and Sammarco (Royal Opera, Madrid).

Basso Buffos—MM. Giandi (Teatro Rivoli, Venice) and Gilibert (Covent Garden, London).

Bassos—MM. Brag (Royal Opera, Dresden), Muguinoz (La Scala, Milan) and Edouard de Reszke.

AUGUSTUS THOMAS COMES HOME.

Has Two Plays Planned for American Production, Probably by Charles Frohman.

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, his wife and two children were passengers on the Red Star liner Zeeland, which arrived here yesterday. Mr. Thomas and his family have been abroad three years. The playwright established a home in Paris that his children might study in the French schools. Mr. Thomas said:

The children speak French now as fluently as they do English. They attended school where nothing but French was spoken. They are young, and it was easy for them to acquire it. Of course, I talked with them in English every day, and thus preserved their native language. While in Paris Mrs. Thomas continued her study of music.

Mr. Thomas said he had the work of three plays ahead of him, and hoped to complete them by fall. He said:

I have one which Charles Frohman probably will produce. It will be something different from the plays I have written. It is not a comedy, problem play or farce. It really cannot be classified. I have mapped out the story of a Western play which I shall write for Dustin Farnum. I have also sketched out the skeleton of a new light comedy for Lawrance D'Orsay.

Mr. Thomas, in talking of the London successes and failures, said he was at a loss to account for the failure of "Shore Acres," produced by Cyril Maude, and continued:

"Shore Acres," as Maude produced it in London, was a splendid piece of work. Maude himself gave a great performance and the company was far superior to the company which supported James A. Herne in this country. Changing the scene to Cornwall and using Cornish dialect did not mar the performance in the least. I saw nearly all the plays in London. I got much real amusement out of the American play by Sutro called "The Fascinating Mr. Vanderveldt."

Mr. Thomas will go to his summer home at Easthampton.

KLAW GETS EDWARDES'S PIECES.

Will Control Gaiety and Other London Productions in This Country.

Marc Klaw, of the firm of Klaw & Erlanger, who is in London, signed a contract with George Edwardes yesterday wherein the English producer gives to this firm the rights for the United States and Canada to all of the Edwardes musical productions made at the Gaiety, the Prince of Wales's, the Apollo or any other theatre in London, excepting only Daly's Theatre, for the next five years; and to all of the Edwardes plays now being presented by the Edwardes companies in London and Great Britain, excepting "The Cherub" and "The Orchid." The first piece that Klaw & Erlanger intend to produce in America under this arrangement is "The Spring Chickens," which is now in its second year at the Gaiety Theatre.

This play has made one of the most notable successes scored in London in many years. The combination of interests between George Edwardes and Klaw & Erlanger which this contract brings about means that Klaw & Erlanger will control for the next five years the disposition in this country of the most important and successful musical productions made in London. Mr. Edwardes is generally admitted to be without a peer in this field of theatrical entertainment.

WAITING TO GREET ELLEN TERRY.

Hundreds of People Spending Thirty Hours Outside Drury Lane Theatre.

London, June 12.—The Ellen Terry jubilee performance this afternoon promises to surpass in interest all previous benefit performances. There have been odd scenes in the last twenty-four hours at the Drury Lane Theatre. Seats in the gallery and pit might easily have been sold reserved at high prices, so great was the demand, but Miss Terry begged that her humble admirers be not excluded by prohibitive prices, and hence from early Monday morning stragglers took up places at the doors, provided with camp stools, provisions and wraps, prepared to spend some thirty hours waiting in order to secure a seat. Both sexes were represented. The women knitted and the men mostly played cards. By midnight there were fully five hundred persons thus waiting, and disposing themselves as they were best able, with rugs or overcoats, to catch a fitful sleep. Enterprising lads did a lively business all day long, selling or fetching food or drink, while messenger boys and men were employed to retain places in the line. The doors will open at 11:30 o'clock this forenoon.

Winston Churchill will preside at a dinner which the jubilee committee will give at the Hotel Cecil on Sunday night in honor of Miss Terry.

About midnight the waiting crowd was surprised to see Miss Terry herself appear on the scene attired in motor wraps, with an attendant carrying a lantern. There was great cheering. Miss Terry, who was visibly moved, exclaimed "Hush!" and asked for the "first nighters" and the "gallery boys." Many ran up to shake her hands. Miss Terry smilingly kissed her hand to the crowd, which continued to cheer enthusiastically as she departed.

KING SISAWATH AT MARSEILLES.

Marseilles, June 11.—King Sisawath of Cambodia arrived here to-day and was received with military honors. The King, in reply to an address of welcome, expressed his fidelity to France as the nation protecting Cambodia.

LONG ISLAND DOCTOR DIES SUDDENLY.

Utica, N. Y., June 11.—Dr. Edwin T. Jones, of Queens, Long Island, was found dead in his bedroom at the home of a friend in this city to-day. Dr. Jones was on his way to Saranac Lake to visit a son, who is ill with consumption. He stopped over here to call on an old friend, intending to go on this evening. He died from apoplexy.

Dr. Edwin T. Jones was born in Usk, Wales, and came to Brooklyn in early life. He worked his own way through college and medical school. He married Miss Rachel Herbert, of Utica. Two sons, Herbert and Clifford, and one daughter, Mrs. R. W. McClintock, of Queens, Long Island, survive him. Dr. Jones was a member of the visiting staff of St. Mary's Hospital. The family will start to-day for Utica, where the funeral will be held.

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Married.

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

STARR—PROCTOR—At Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 7, 1906, by the Rev. Willard P. Harmon, Alice Gertrude Proctor to Russel Tillinghast Starr.

WILLETS—HEWLETT—On Saturday, June 9, at Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, by the Rev. E. Folsom Baker, Joseph H. Willets to Phoebe Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Walter Restored Hewlett.

Died.

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

Barstow, Donald McL.	Halsey, Jane P.
Bloodgood, Robert H.	Ives, Robert S.
Brandreth, Ralph.	Jacobi, Mary P.
Burritt, Margaret.	Reynolds, Margrett.
Catlin, Sarah F.	Tooker, Miriam S.
Clarke, Aroline A.	Wood, Cornelius D.
Desmond, Sarah J.	

BARSTOW—Suddenly, at Portland, Me., on June 9, 1906, Donald McLean Barstow, M. D., in the 39th year of his age, son of Dr. Josiah Whitney and Flora McDonald Barstow and beloved husband of Clara Gerrish Barstow. Funeral will be held on Tuesday, June 12, 1906, at St. George's Church, Flushing, Long Island, at 2:30 p. m. Main st. train via L. I. R. R. leaves East 34th st. at 1:50 p. m.

BLOODGOOD—On June 10, Robert Hildreth Bloodgood, aged 18 years. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1018 Madison st., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

BRANDRETH—On June 11, 1906, Ralph Brandreth, youngest son of the late Benjamin and Virginia Graham Brandreth, in the 46th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURRITT—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, June 9, Margaret, daughter of Wilmot Woodward and Elizabeth Bradbury Gardiner Burritt, born March 6, 1900. Funeral private.

CATLIN—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, June 11, 1906, Sarah Foote Catlin. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 168 Amity st., on Wednesday, June 13, at 2:30 p. m. Interment private.

CLARKE—In this city, suddenly, on June 10, Aroline A. Clarke. Interment at New Bedford.

DESMOND—Sarah J., wife of Dennis Desmond. Funeral from her late residence, No. 208 Bridge st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, 2:30 p. m.

HALSEY—On Monday, June 11, 1906, at her residence, No. 624 Greene ave., Brooklyn, Jane P. Halsey, of apoplexy. Funeral private.

IVES—Suddenly, in New Haven, Conn., on June 9, 1906, Robert Shoemaker Ives, M. D., in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at No. 339 Temple st., New Haven, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend.

JACOBI—On Sunday, June 10, at her home, No. 19 East 47th st., after a long illness, Mary Putnam, wife of Dr. Abraham Jacobi and daughter of the late George Palmer and Victorine Haven Putnam. Funeral private. Please do not send flowers.

REYNOLDS—On Sunday, June 10, Margrett, beloved wife of Joseph R. Reynolds. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 123 Vanderbilt ave., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

TOOKER—On Monday, June 11, Miriam Salmon Tooker, widow of the late William F. Tooker, jr. Funeral services from the residence of her brother, H. H. Salmon, No. 1154 Dean st., Wednesday, 2 p. m. Baltimore papers please copy.

WOOD—At his residence, No. 880 St. Mark's ave., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 10th instant, Cornelius Delano Wood, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Wednesday, June 13, at 3:30 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family.

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