

MARQUAND HOUSE SOLD

Mrs. G. T. Bliss Said to Have Paid \$600,000 for Property.

The red sandstone and brick dwelling house at the northwest corner of 64th street and Madison avenue, which was built from plans by Richard Meade, who was the late Henry G. Marquand, the banker, who was at one time president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was sold yesterday for the Marquand estate by Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. for about \$600,000.

The real reason for its being there was the completion of the big dome, which will later be surmounted by the cathedral tower. To the men on the edifice it represented what the small tree generally does on a frame house when the exterior has been finished.

According to the older etiquette, when a tree goes up there is to be a "blowout." But when the flag flying was spoken of at the office of the architect of the cathedral, G. Grant La Farge, No. 30 East 121st street, it was said that the men working on the edifice were probably just following an old custom. Then the question was asked: "Has it the same significance the tree generally has when it is put on the top of a building?" "Yes, it means that it is finished."

Mr. Marquand was a collector and connoisseur of art treasures. He enriched the Metropolitan Museum of Art with a fine collection of old master paintings. His home is filled with pictures, sculptures, bronzes and stained glass.

The house contains many remarkable features. The main hall is set with small tiles of green and white, and is of Philip II's palace, the ground and trim being of Elizabethan woodwork. To the westward of the grand hall, which is in the middle of the building, is the chief drawing room, called the Greek room. In it is a big fireplace of brown and light marbles. Off the drawing room and conservatory is a little apartment which the late Mr. Marquand styled the Saracenic room.

Among the artists who have helped to decorate the interior are Manly N. Cutter, John La Farge, Francis Leighton, Louis C. Tiffany and Frederick C. Pennington. The French artist, Lac-Olelier, designed the interior decorations of which are all removable. The floor and ceiling are of quebracho wood. Plans used an ordinary wood. It is said, refuse to cut marble, so the carvers were forced to employ such materials as are used in marble. On the walls are a multitude of carvings, including the figures of the sodas-Leo, Capricorn, Gemini, Aquarius, Pisces, etc.

On one of the windows lighting up the grand air leading from the great hall to the second floor is a figure of Michael Angelo, designed by Lac-Olelier. The figure of Paris, and put in colors by E. Condit. On the other side is a figure of Leonardo da Vinci. There are many beautiful decorated bedrooms on the second and third floors. On the fourth floor are nine bedrooms for servants and a large room lined with fragrant cedar for furs and clothes.

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FLAG UP ON CATHEDRAL.

Workmen Raise Emblem to Mark Completion of St. John's Dome.

A small American flag caused a great deal of fussing yesterday for persons passing by the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Cathedral Heights. Tied to a pole about the size and length of a broomstick, the flag fluttered from the top of the dome of the cathedral. A flag flying on a church is an unusual sight anyway, and that probably accounts for the many surmises that were advanced.

The real reason for its being there was the completion of the big dome, which will later be surmounted by the cathedral tower. To the men on the edifice it represented what the small tree generally does on a frame house when the exterior has been finished.

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OBITUARY

GUSTAVE BERNHEIM.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 27.—Gustave Bernheim, a member of the firm of R. Neumann & Co., leather manufacturers at No. 74 Duane street, New York, with a branch factory at Hoboken, died here today of heart disease at his summer home, Greywood, Germany, sixty-four years ago, and had lived in New York for thirty-seven years. He was a member of the Historical Society, connected with the Metropolitan Museum and the Geographical Society. A wife and two sons, George and Alfred, survive.

GEORGE MANVILLE FENN.

London, Aug. 27.—The death is announced here today of George Manville Fenn, the novelist. He was born in 1831.

Mr. Fenn was at one time editor of "Casell's Magazine," and editor and proprietor of "Once a Week." He was a frequent contributor to "Chambers's Journal," "All the Year Round" and other magazines, his short tales and magazine sketches numbering more than one thousand. Mr. Fenn wrote more than one hundred novels. Among the best known are "Alisa Grey," "The Vagrant," "Aynley's Case," "Bill Policy" and "A Country Squire."

FREDERICK WILLIAM LEHR.

Baltimore, Aug. 27.—Frederick William Lehr, died this morning after a long illness. He was the son of the late Robert Lehr, and of Mrs. Lehr, of Baltimore, and was one of the most prominent young men in Baltimore society.

He leaves three brothers, Harry Symes Lehr, Robert O. Lehr, and Dr. Louis C. Lehr. His sisters are Mrs. B. Morton, of Bordeaux, France, and Miss Frances Lehr, who is at present visiting Mrs. Morton.

CHARLES M. COOKE.

Honolulu, Aug. 27.—Charles M. Cooke, one of the leading financiers of Hawaii, died here today following a second stroke of paralysis and a severe illness extending over a period of several months.

Mr. Cooke was president and principal owner of the Bank of Hawaii and president or director of many corporations in the islands. He had large interests in sugar plantations. Clarence Cooke, his son, succeeded him recently as president and manager of the Bank of Hawaii.

PROFESSOR E. B. BIEMAN.

Lebanon, Penn., Aug. 27.—Professor E. B. Bierman, former president of Lebanon Valley College, at Annville, and one of the founders of that institution, died suddenly at his home in Annville today. He was seventy years old. Professor Bierman was known throughout the state as an educator.

OBITUARY NOTES.

WILLIAM B. WRENNE, secretary of the Chicago Stock Exchange, died at Highland Park, Ill., yesterday, after a two months' illness, from heart disease. He was for many years a member of the brokerage firm of J. H. Wrenne & Co.

THE REV. THEOPHILUS SZADZINSKI, pastor of St. Stanislaus's Polish Roman Catholic Church, at Rochester, died there yesterday. The parish is one of the largest in the state.

TO BE A FARMER IN PERU.

President Leguia's Son Here to Study Agriculture.

Jose Leguia, son of President Leguia of Peru, has arrived in New York. His mission here is another proof that militarism is on the decline in South America.

Two years ago it was the custom of Presidents and other high officials of the Latin American countries to send their sons or relatives to the United States to enter some military academy. In some cases West Point and Annapolis. But President Leguia has cut out for his son a peaceful career. He wants Jose to be an agriculturist.

The boy will wear overalls instead of epaulets, and those who know him many men in Peru have heretofore worn the latter and how few the former will appreciate the importance of the step taken by the chief executive of the republic. Young Leguia will pursue his studies at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and when he has become an expert agriculturist he will return to Peru and put into effect the American farming methods there.

"The people of Peru," said Señor Leguia, who is not yet quite old enough to vote, "are great admirers and friends of this great country. Peru is rapidly becoming a leading agricultural nation, and I have come here to study because I think the American methods are the best for getting results. My father also urged me to select the United States for my studies. I shall give particular attention to the growing of sugar and cotton, which are two important products of Peru."

The young Peruvian has not yet had time to become a football enthusiast, his favorite outdoor sport now being horseback riding. He holds honors as a gentleman rider in Lima.

MENTIONED FOR MEXICAN POST.

H. L. Wilson, Minister to Belgium, May Succeed Ambassador Thompson.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Henry L. Wilson, United States Minister to Belgium, it is understood, will be appointed to succeed David E. Thompson as Ambassador to Mexico.

Some time ago Ambassador Thompson informed the State Department that he would like to be relieved, but he was prevailed upon to remain in Mexico until the question of his successor was settled.

Mr. Thompson, it is said, purposes entering politics in Nebraska. No announcement had been made relative to Mr. Wilson's successor at the Belgian post.

DEATH LURKED IN GUST OF WIND.

Frederick Plenn of No. 216 Fifth avenue, Astoria, a switchman in the employ of the Long Island Railroad, was adjusting a switch at Van Alst avenue, Astoria, yesterday when the wind blew his coat against a projection of a passing train. He was jerked under the wheels and killed. Herman L. Tyler, the engineer of the train, lived in the same house as Plenn and was a close personal friend.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

J. C. Williamson has bought the Australian rights of "Arsene Lupin," which had its first production in English at the Lyceum Theatre on Thursday night. A British production will be made on August 31 in London, with Gerald du Maurier as Lupin, and a Chicago production on November 15, probably with Guy Standing in the same part.

After several changes of title the new musical comedy in which Raymond Hitchcock will appear will be known as "The Man Who Owns Broadway." The company starts for Cleveland to-night, where the piece will have its first trial at Euclid Avenue Opera House on Monday.

Another musical comedy going to town today is that presenting "Keegan's Pal," fourth in the list of detective-thriller plays including "Detective Sparks," "Arsene Lupin" and "The Coast of Chance." Emmett Corrigan and Harry Harwood will be prominent in the cast. After a tryout in Portland "Keegan's Pal" will be seen in Boston and later in New York.

Frederic Thompson requests dramatic writers hereafter to refer to his wife, Mabel Talferro, as Nell, reviving an older custom of the stage when the surname was a superfluous to the popular performer. The change will not have been in vain if Nell shall attain equal favor to that enjoyed by Lotta.

The second road company in "Havana" will have a chance to test their mettle before the first company at the general public at an extra Casino matinee on Friday, September 2.

Lillian Russell and her players in "The Widow's Might" will go to Springfield, Mass., for a tryout on September 10 and 11. They will return to New York on September 13 to begin the Broadway engagement.

Edgar Forster will send out this season Harry Bessford in a comedy, "Who's Your Friend?" and Minnie Victores in a revised version of "This Woman and This Man."

The Delamater and Norris production of "Beverly" will open at Long Branch to-day with Ray Beveridge in the title part.

FORESTRY DISPUTE ENDS.

Shelved at Conservation Congress—Mr. Pinchot Talks.

Seattle, Aug. 27.—When the second day's session of the National Conservation Congress met today there was a general feeling of relief that the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy had been shelved. It was generally expected that the report of the committee on resolutions will make no reference to the disagreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the chief forester. A majority of the delegates are anxious to ignore the controversy.

Joseph N. Teal, of Oregon, presided at the morning session, and Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot was the principal speaker, his subject being "Principles of Conservation." He said, in part:

"The conservation point of view is as valuable in education as it is in forestry. It applies to the body politic as it does to the earth and its inhabitants. Franchises are as properly within its sphere as franchises for water power. It is as patent to the subject of good roads as to that of waterways. The training of our people in effective citizenship is as important to it as the increase of productiveness in our soils. We are coming to see that conservation will have two great results—to conserve the natural resources which guarantee our welfare and to lead our people to a better knowledge of the laws of our common life. The outcome of conservation is national efficiency."

Governor George C. Pardee of California made an address in which he said:

"Iron, copper and other resources have enabled those who exploited them to reap enough fortunes—fortunes that have too often been used to the detriment of the public good. It is a tragedy of long to the people. Is there any reason, in morals or political economy, to say nothing of fundamental principles, that conservation will not regulate the use and abuse of these resources?"

Speaking on the conservation of wild birds, William L. Finley, of Portland, Ore., lecturer of the National Association of Audubon Societies, declared that to destroy the wild bird was to destroy the forest, and he offered figures to show the important part they took in protecting the agriculturist and the horticulturist from the ravages of insects. He cited the robin, which has been found to devour 175 caterpillars in a day, and instanced the finding of over one hundred potato bugs in the craw of one "Black Wing," and two spoonbills of cinch bugs in another. Another sparrow, he said, had fed seventeen grasshoppers and two spiders to its seven-day old fledglings in sixty-seven minutes.

Mr. Pinchot held a conference here today to devise a method of gathering accurate information and quarterly reports to be used in the monthly and quarterly reports of the forest survey. The reports are intended to hold a position with respect to lumber similar to that of the government reports of wheat, cotton and tobacco. The chief forester was assured by the lumbermen that he would have their hearty co-operation in his plan for improving the work of the forest service.

The following telegram from President Taft was received with cheers:

"I sincerely hope that your deliberations will result in useful conclusions. You can count upon the earnest support of this administration of the policy of conservation. It is my earnest hope that reasonable means properly within the federal Executive jurisdiction and such recommendations to Congress may be best adapted to obtain useful legislation toward the same end."

The majority of the committee on resolutions, including Mr. Pardee, favor the Spokane resolution on water rights, while three members want the government permanently to relinquish its hold on power sites to applicants for water rights.

GET MICHIGAN POWER.

Easterners Back of Eighteen Companies, with \$3,200,000 Capital.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 27.—The announcement today from the Secretary of State's office that articles of incorporation have been filed by eighteen power companies, with a total paid-in capitalization of \$3,200,000, is believed here to mean that practically all of the available power sites in northeastern Michigan have been acquired by Eastern interests, which now control gas and electric properties in many cities of the state.

While there is nothing in any of the incorporation papers to connect either firm with the companies, it has been reported that Hodespyl, Walbridge & Co., bankers, of New York, and E. W. Clark & Co., of Philadelphia, were interested in Michigan power sites.

Fourteen of the new concerns are water power companies. Their incorporators are E. F. Low and H. K. Lound, of Au Sable, Mich., each of whom holds one share of stock, and L. A. Wood, of New York, to whom the other 98 shares are credited.

In the second group of three companies George E. Hardy, of Englewood, N. J., is the heaviest stockholder, with W. M. Eaton and J. C. Weedock, New York, small holders. These companies and their incorporators are E. F. Low and H. K. Lound, of Au Sable, Mich., each of whom holds one share of stock, and L. A. Wood, of New York, to whom the other 98 shares are credited.

The story was that Mrs. Mame Lipzin, who has an artistic conscience of the severest mould and plays only the serious dramas of Gordin and the modern Continental writers, asked her new manager to discharge the chorus men and women of his company. This, though, she said, she would do if she were not so afraid of a strike by the entire force of the troupe.

"Die Wahrheit," a Yiddish newspaper, contributed to the sensation which the Adler affair aroused by publishing a whole page of comment on the situation, in which it decided that much was to be said on both sides, but that in general Mr. Adler deserved popular support. Copies of the paper were pasted up in the front of the closed theatre doors and formed the centres of the crowds which gathered. Mr. Adler had several conferences with the strikers during the day and it was announced on his behalf in the evening that there were hopes of settling the affair.

IOWA "DROUTH" HITS MAYORS.

"Never Drunk on Duty," Says Official—"Always on Duty," Says Judge Who Ousts Him.

Des Moines, Iowa, Aug. 27.—Judge Byron Preston, of Oskaloosa, handed down an opinion today ousting A. M. Cossin, mayor of Marengo and chairman of the new Cossin law passed by the last Legislature, which provides that officials in Iowa may be removed from office for certain causes, one of which is intoxication.

Henderson attacked the statute as unconstitutional, and asserted he had never been drunk on duty. Judge Preston sustains the law and rules that a Mayor is always on duty.

S. C. DOBBS HEADS ADVERTISERS.

Ingalls Kimball Criticizes Modern Printing at Louisville Convention.

Louisville, Aug. 27.—The Associated Advertising Clubs of America adjourned today after selecting Omaha for the next convention and electing officers.

S. C. Dobbs of Atlanta, was elected president, James Rodgers, of New York, and O. H. T. Wernicke, of Grand Rapids, withdrawing at the last moment. Other officers chosen include P. S. Flores, of Indianapolis, secretary, and Lee Landau, of St. Louis, treasurer.

Ingalls Kimball, of New York, made the chief address during the day on "The Printing Art in Advertising." He said that it really did not exist, and that most of the printing turned out nowadays by advertisers was a combination of sepia halftones, gray ink and flamboyant coloring.

THESE NEED FRESH AIR.

Fund Must Often Pay Earnings to Get Children to Country.

How the families of the East Side would get along without the income derived from sewing for the sweatshops is a matter of much speculation. Rarely is a home found where the mother and daughters of the family who are old enough to hold a needle are not busily engaged from early morning until late at night, sewing on clothes brought from the factories. The income derived is meagre, and yet whole families are forced to live upon the money earned in this manner. Especially is this true where the mother is a widow, but in many cases the father is unable to work through illness, and the mother and daughters support him along with the children.

The child labor laws are successful in keeping young children out of the factories, but they do not prevent them from working at home. Except for the vigilance of truant officers, children would be kept from school to sew, and, of course, when vacation time comes there is nothing to stop the parents from keeping them at work all the time.

When the workers of the Fresh Air Fund come around to get the children to go to the country they are forced to plead with the parents to let the children go, and oftentimes the parents justly hesitate, for although the little ones add only a few cents to the income each week, these few cents form a large percentage of the total, since mother and daughters working together are rarely able to earn more than \$5 or \$6 a week.

Many times the Fresh Air workers have furnished the money that the children would earn during their seven weeks' vacation in the country, but it is impossible to do this in every case, and many little children are forced to go without their vacation because they must stay at home and do their share toward supporting the family.

A visit to the East Side homes will disclose how many children are to be found in the hot, stuffy tenements, on tramps and carts, brought from the sweatshops. To be sure, the streets do not offer a suitable place to play, but the crowd of boys and girls who swarm over the pavements make the best of the circumstances and have as good a time as it is possible in such a cramped situation. But even the little pleasure which this gives is denied the girls who stay at home and finish their sewing, struggling to earn their pocket money for the family.

The work usually done by the girls is that of sewing buttons on trousers, and they earn money at the rate of six cents a dozen pairs of trousers. The mothers are able to do work which requires skill of a simple kind, sewing the linings in trousers and finishing them after they have come from the factory machines, at a rate of six cents a pair of trousers.

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