MORMONS INVADE CHURCH

AND ARE MAKING CONVERTS DAILY IN BRONX BOROUGH.

Almost a Scene in Port Morris Congregational Church When Mormon Missioners Appeared There and Rose to Speak—Mr. Severance, the Pastor, Highly Indignant—A Woman Leader of the Congregation Converted.

For several months Christian ministers having congregations in The Bronx have been watching with interest the attempts of a few Mormon missionaries to carry on a propaganda in that borough. So long as they pursued the usual method of holding meetings by themselves the ministers felt that it was best to let the work go unnoticed. But an attempt a week ago yesterday by some of the Mormon missionaries to carry their religion into the very camp of the enemy, into a church meeting, has had the effect of thoroughly arousing those ministers to whose attention the occurrence has been brought, with the result that a letter is now being drawn up and will be sent to ministers appealing to them to warn their people against the Mormons.

What has made the feeling still more pronounced against these missionaries of the faith of Brigham Young is the fact that in the church they so far forgot the usual amenities as to enter they have secured two converts, both of them women and one of them the President of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. This church is the Port Morris Congregational Church, the pastor of which is the Rev. Claude Severance. Mr. Severance recently came here from Baltimore and one of those who were instrumental in getting him appointed to his present charge was Mrs. Thomas Blair, who was then the head of the Christian Endeavor Society and had great weight in church councils. Mr. Severance has since succeeded in strengthening the church very much.

Like many of the other ministers in the lower part of The Bronx he heard several months ago of the Mormon missionaries. At that time their efforts seemed to be confined mostly to the distribution of Mormon tracts. In this way they were very thorough. The men are young, and it was, and still is, their custom to visit every house in a block generally in the daytime when husbands are not home, and ask to see the woman of the house. Then they would generally tell who they were, endeavor to set forth some of the alluring features of their faith and leave with her, if she did not show them the door, a handful of their literature. That struck Mr. Severance, and some other ministers to whose knowledge it was brought, as being a rather unusual method but nevertheless still within the bonds of legitimate missionary enterprise even though it was conducted in behalf of a faith repugnant to Christian teachings. Like the others Mr. Severance let it go unnoticed.

A month ago at an entertainment at the Port Morris church which was attended by most of the congregation, Mr. Severance received quite a shock by having Mrs. Blair come forward with three men whom he did not know and introduce them as Mormon missionaries. The men were very affable and so was Mrs. Blair. Mr. Severance was not. But because of the time and the place he was silent. A few days later he was still more surprised upon getting a letter from Mrs. Blair in which she announced her intention of resigning the presidency of the Christian Endeavor society of the church and withdrawing from the congregation, giving as her reason that she had become a convert to Mormonism and believed it to be the true faith. Mr. Severance at once sought out Mrs. Blair, endeavored to dissuade her from her purpose and failed.

She did not attend any more services in his church, and shortly after her resignation a friend of her's, a Miss Dickinson, also left. Mr. Severance heard that she had gone with Mrs. Blair. Neither of the women was seen again in the church until Sunday night a week ago. A Christian Endeavor meeting preceded the evening service and in the absence of the regular President Mr. Severance opened it. He saw before him when he did so Mrs. Blair, Miss Dickinson and the three Mormon missionaries. The meeting, as all such meetings are, was an open one, and any one was privileged to rise and speak or offer prayer. Mr. Severance opened with a prayer and then called for any one to speak.

Several persons did so and finally to the surprise of Mr. Severance, one of the Mormons rose and began to talk. No one, of course, but the minister, recognized in him anything more than a visitor supposedly from some nearby church. They did not then know him or his friends to be Mormons. People of the church, including the minister, said yesterday that there was nothing offensive in this man's talk. In fact, it contained nothing to reveal to his hearers who he was.

After prayers had been offered by several others the Mormon who had spoken arose again and began a prayer. It was short, but in it he seemed to lay upon those present to act with charity to vard all and to be tolerant of other belief.

Mr. Severance thought this was significant. It was then his turn to pray. What he said startled the members of his church. He said that there were Mormons in the meeting and he prayed that his hearers and his flock might beware of those who came like wolves in sheeps' clothing. He prayed "that those who had hearkened unto them enough to desert Christ might have their vision clarified and be brought back."

When he stopped every face had a question written on it and there were looks about the room. Mrs Blair and her party did not seem at all disturbed. Mr. Severance fully expected them to leave the meeting. Instead another of the Mormon missionaries got on his feet and asked permission to speak. Mr. Severance stopped him. The Mormon hesitated. Then he said that he and his party were Mormons.

"We have come here," he said, "in a spirit of fellowship to meet with you, for there is nothing in your religion or in ours that forbids it."

Several persons at the meeting got up from their seats but the pastor motioned to them to be seated.

"It is preposterous," he said then, addressing the Mormons, "that you should come into this house of God, into this meeting and seek to be heard. We cannot deny you a place among us for Christ himself, were he here, would let you stay, but we do deny you the right to take part in our services, in our prayers, knowing you to be the servants of a creed we neither countenance nor respect."

The Mormon sat down, but neither he nor his friends left the church. When the meeting broke up they retained their seats, while the others present gathered in groups and denounced their invasion. When the evening service began, the Mormons were still there, and it was a decidedly excited congregation. There was no chance for them even to try to speak at the service. Mr. Severance preached a sermon on "Backbone," which he made apply to the cases of those who had left the church. After the service the Mormons walked away unnoticed by the people in the church.

When word of what had happened spread, it created great indignation. A meeting of Christian Endeavor societies was called and President Halloway of the Union societies of the district was asked to prepare the letter which will be sent this week to the pastors and be read to their congregations. Mr. Severance said yesterday that a concerted effort should be made to counteract the effects of the Mormons' teachings.

"Congregationalism," said he, "is the most liberal of all the 'isms,' but we cannot allow this thing to go on, culminating, as it did last Sunday, in an invasion of a Christian house of worship. When people will show such a disregard for another's faith as that they will go to any extreme to succeed in the propagation of evil. All of the ministers to whom I have talked have said so with such earnestness that I think that be next Sunday every one will be on his guard. These Mormons are not priests of God, under our laws to hold meetings by themselves, and those who want Mormonism can attend them, but to invade a Christian church is an affrontery, the like of which I think has seldom been practised.

"How Mrs. Blair was won over I do not know. I have talked with her and told her that she was deceived, misled, misguided and doing wrong to her children to take up such a religion but it has been all to no purpose."

Other ministers who were seen yesterday in The Bronx were highly indignant over the occurrence. They all said that no similar invasion had been attempted in their churches but that it might occur unless measures to prevent it were taken to see that it didn't occur. "Pretty such," said one minister, "we shall have Mormon elders, if we do not look out."

In the meantime it is said that the Mormon colony is growing and that many persons without any church affiliations who have been approached by the houses by the missionaries have joined them. It is known that their meetings are held in private houses and in this way they have gained many converts.

REV. MR. TEMPLETON'S NEW SECT.

Uncertain Whether the Sanctified Scrub Woman Was Present Yesterday.

A new religious sect, which calls itself the People's Christian Family Church, sent out notices to the newspapers last week, announcing that the public was invited to attend their meetings. There being no church building, these meetings have been held for several months past in the homes of the various members. Yesterday's meeting was arranged to take place at the home of George Spach, 287 Baltic street, Brooklyn.

"Miss Sophie, the sanctified scrub woman from New York, will be present and speak," read the notice. "All are invited. Christian conference and testimony. Free to all. The Rev. S. Arthur Templeton, minister of Christ, in charge."

A SUN reporter went to the home of Mr. Spach at the hour set. When the door was opened he made known his identity and the purpose of his coming. Mr. Spach was summoned from within.

"We don't want reporters," he said. "We put the notice in the paper so that any Christians who wanted to come would feel at liberty to do so."

"The advanced notice said that the meeting was public and that everybody was invited," ventured the reporter.

"Yes," smiled Mr. Spach, "that was to get the Christians to come, but we would rather not have any reporters. We are much obliged to you for printing the advance notice."

While the reporter stood at the open door he could hear a woman making an address of some kind in the parlor. He could not distinguish what she was saying but her voice sounded as if it might be that of a sanctified scrubwoman.

WHAT IS HERESY?

The Rev. Dr. Burrell Answers the Question From the Orthodox Standpoint.

The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Presbyterian Church, Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, preached yesterday morning on heresy.

"Heresy," said Dr. Burrell, "is not free thought, it is not infidelity and it is not nonconformity. It is ecclesiastical disloyalty. To put it in another way, it is common dishonesty. A Jew in a Christian church would be a heretic. A Unitarian in a evangelical church would be a heretic. The moment a man becomes a Christian he takes the Bible as the infallible rule of faith and practice. Being a Christian, if he renounces the Bible as the infallible rule of faith and practice, he is false to his vows, he is false to himself, he is dishonest, he is a heretic.

"A week ago a jury of twelve men up in Harlem sat in judgment upon a man charged with desecrating the Sabbath. They had sworn to render a verdict according to the facts presented and according to the law as it was interpreted to them. The law was plain and the facts were as plain as the law, yet those jurors, despite the injunction of the Court to the contrary, brought in a verdict of acquittal. They perjured themselves to render that verdict.

"A man may accept the faith and teachings of Christ or Mohammed or Buddha, as he likes. If he holds to his faith, he is no heretic. But if he renounces that faith or part of it, he is guilty of heresy. He has perjured himself. Luther told the Catholic hierarchy that it was not he who had been false to the Catholic Church, but that the Church and her priests had been false to God. God help our theological professors and teachers of religion."

HIGH PRAISE FOR CLEVELAND.

The Rev. Dr. Smith Tells of the Former President's Integrity in Public Office.

The Rev. Dr. Welton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in West Fifty-seventh street, in his sermon yesterday morning held up former President Cleveland as a splendid exception to the very few men who do right for right's sake.

"I happened to be with him at Lakewood in the spring of 1896," said he, "when he wrote his now famous letter protesting against the silver heresy; it was just on the eve of the Democratic National Convention. I said to him that his action put his renomination in jeopardy. 'I know it, doctor,' he said, 'and perhaps it will kill me politically; but I do it because I think it's right.'

"When he was Governor of this State a bill was passed by both houses of the Legislature giving permission to the Manhattan Elevated Railroad to charge a ten-cent fare except at certain hours in the morning and evening. At that time he said to me: 'Doctor, I feel that this is one of the hardest things I have ever been called upon to do, to veto this bill; it is backed by such tremendous influence that it may mean political annihilation, but I'll veto it because I thing it's an outrageous injustice,' and veto it he did.

"I had the privilege of being with him in Washington," Dr. Smith continued, "before his second inauguration, and he did me the honor of reading his inaugural address to me. When he had finished he walked up and down the floor and with his voice trembling with emotion said: 'Doctor, I start out this term resolved to do right, no matter what the cost.' Here I am with a hungry party at my back, and such pressure can be brought and is brought to bear that sometimes it seems as if one were unable to withstand; but right it shall be, come what may.'" Dr. Smith said in closing: "Oh, that there were more men like that man."

FAVORS A NATIONAL THEATRE.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant Says Some Rich Man Should Endow It.

At the St. Chrysostom's Chapel last night the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension and chaplain of the Actors' Church Alliance, talked on "Relations of the Church and the Stage." He talked of the stage and its people and showed that he was well versed in the subject. He said that some one of sufficient wealth should endow a national theatre, or at least, a national company of players that would go forth throughout the country producing only those plays that were for the moral uplifting of the public.

NEW GERMAN FREIGHTER HERE.

Built in England to Wrest Away England's Commerce—Mistaken's Reported Afire.

Another new British-built, single-screw cargo carrier flying the German flag and intended to help wrest the commercial sea power from England, arrived yesterday from Calcutta and tied up at the Erie Basin. She is the Argenfels of the Hansa Line and brings about 8,000 tons of linseed, jute and shellac. She is one of eight 8,000-ton freighters that will be in service in competition with British steamships plying between New York, South Africa and Calcutta within the present year. A sister ship, the Neidenfels, recently arrived here, and another, the Hohenfels, is on her way.

The Argenfels will sail for Cape Town with a general cargo. She is what is called a "gilt-edged" freighter. Her skipper, Capt. Wilhelm Tegge, and all his officers are uniformed and wear gilt lace. She is as clean as a Yankee clipper of the older days.

One of the marine observers mistook her new signal flags for the announcement that she was afire, and when she got up to Quarantine she found the fireboat New Yorker ready to pour a few cataracts into her hold.

Less Talk on Tammany's Fourth.

The Tammany Fourth of July celebration this year will differ from the celebrations of former years in that the programme of talks will be shorter. There will be but one long talker, if the present plans are carried out, and only a few short talkers. The Hon. Joe Bailey of Texas, janitor of the Constitution, may make the long talk. It was said last evening that State Senator Thomas F. Grady would make one of the short talks.

The great spring in the basement of the Wigwam will flow with firewater as usual.

Early Boom for Yerkes for Vice-President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.—The Republicans of Kentucky have begun a movement to secure the nomination of John W. Yerkes for Vice-President. Mr. Yerkes's name has been proposed by Samuel J. Roberts, a close personal friend of President McKinley and now collector in the Sixth district. Mr. Yerkes has been member of the National Republican committee from Kentucky for eight years. He made a good race for Governor of Kentucky against Beckham last year and is now commissioner of Internal Revenue.

$50.00 Chicago to San Francisco and Return.

All who can should take advantage of this very low rate offered by the Chicago and North-Western Railway on account of the Epworth League Convention in July. Shortest route. Full particulars at North-Western Line Office, 461 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

SUNDAY GOLF IS ALL RIGHT.

THE REV. DR. EATON HAS LIBERAL VIEWS AS TO SABBATH REGULATION.

He Believes That Laws Which Rest Upon Religious Grounds Alone Are Hurtful and Should Be Abrogated—Opposed to Undue Interference With the Rights of Any Class.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Central Park West and Seventy-sixth street, preached yesterday morning on "The Logic of Religious Freedom in Its Relation to Sunday Observance." His sermon was unusually liberal from the church point of view for his conclusion was that all Sunday laws which rest on religious grounds should be abrogated. He divided people into three classes with reference to their opinions about the observance of the Sabbath. The first class he called the conservatives, who, he said, retained the old Puritan idea of the Sabbath, believing that no work, no travel, no pleasure, should be had on Sunday. The second class, which he said was by far the most numerous, he styled the liberals.

"The liberals," he said, "affirm that Sunday is not the master of the men but that the man is the master of Sunday; that all festivals and forms were created for the betterment of men and that when these interfere with the largest growth of men, they should be swept aside, no matter how potent for good their influence has been in the past."

The third class Dr. Eaton styled the egoists, and these were the ones who were making the trouble to-day.

"The egoists," he continued, "are those who, if you asked them to obey any custom because it is of present advantage to the majority, reply: 'We only care for our own personal liberty.' The egoist is found also when we come to consider great questions of morality. The gambler says: 'I care nothing for legislation, for the law, nothing for any one's rights but my own, and if I can get my liberty or license by bribing officials and suborning witnesses, I'll get it.'

"We cannot expect any solution of Sunday problems in dealing with the egoists. We can only enforce against them legitimate regulations until they awaken to a higher moral feeling. From the other classes must come the solution because those are interested in the State. But we must not forget the logic of the situation. The United States is the only country which stands for absolute religious liberty. But religious liberty did not come in a day. New England denied it as late as the nineteenth century. Under the theocracy of Massachusetts no man had the rights of citizenship unless he was a member of one of the permitted churches. Quakers and Roman Catholics were driven out on penalty of death if they returned. Virginia was the first State to give religious freedom, and from that beginning we have grown to our present condition.

"What is the logic of this? it is that every law now existing that rests on religious ground should be abrogated. This may seem strange but it is the ground that every logical, intelligent defender of the Sabbath should take. I should be insisted upon that every man be permitted to pass the Sabbath as he chooses. You can't drive men to God with cannon. You can only appeal and suggest to the people how noble ideals may be realized. If American citizens see no advantage in worship, rest assured we have no right to appeal to the machinery of the law. The only religion that is worth anything is that which is intellectually and consciously chosen. If to-morrow we should pass a law that a man must go to church once or twice on Sunday it would be the most unchristian thing we could do.

"When I assert that I would leave Sunday observance to the individual conscience I do not give up all hope of Sunday regulation. There are laws in regard to Sunday observance which are justified by the widest experience and the broadest theories of modern life. To illustrate, we have passed sanitary and health laws which prohibit interference with individual liberties. Such regulations of Sunday are possible. It should be the law, not for religious, but for economic reasons, that six days work a week should suffice. It should be the law that the great masses of the working people have this opportunity for rest. But I go a step further. I affirm that every man has the right to play golf on Sunday, to ride his horse on Sunday, if his conscience permits him. He has the right to follow his conscience in any wise re-creation or re-creation of his faculties.

"When one has taken this position, one is compelled to go further. The individual conscience should be so developed that if he uses Sunday he should strive not to interfere with others. He should not make other work on Sunday. Some of those who look with odium on Sunday golf playing keep their coachmen working all day driving to and from church. I claim that the golf player is nearer to God. The best law to apply is the Golden Rule 'Are you doing to your servants what you would have them do to you on Sundays?' Give men time to worship, and they will worship in their own way. Make their souls free, and you can appeal to them."

YALE'S PRIZES ANNOUNCED.

Undergraduates Who Have Won Distinction in Various Fields of Study.

NEW HAVEN, June 16.—Yale's faculty has announced awards for the principal undergraduate prizes and scholarships:

Woolsey Scholars—Class of '02, George Eugene Davis, Hartford, Conn.; '03, Eliott Round Clark, Farmington, Conn.; '04, Frederick Erastus Pierce, South Britain, Conn.

Hurlbut Scholar—Class of '04, Clarence Whittlesey Mendell, Boston.

Third Freshman Scholarship—Class of '04, Robert Elmer Chandler, Madura, South India.

Scott Burtt Scholars—Class of '02, Sidney Horton Deane, Northfield, N. Y.; '03, George Sidney Leach, Gloversville, N. Y.

Thomas Glasby Waterman Scholars—Class of '02, Frank Huestis Sincerbeaux, Moravia, N. Y.; '03, Hugh Rankin, Peekskill, N. Y.

Daniel Lord Scholars—Class of '02, Charles Asaph Roberts, Hartford; John J. Cox, Scholar, '02, Charles Paxson Flora, Columbia, Pa.; Robert Callender Scholar, '02, Mason Trowbridge, Chicago, Ill.

Learned Scholar—Class of 1903, William Sperry Searles, Cleveland, Ohio.

Winthrop Prizes—Class of 1902, first prize, Sidney Norton Deane, Northfield, N. Y.; second prize, Jacob Braun, New Haven.

Deforest Mathematical Prizes—Class of 1902, first prize, Wilhelmus David Allen, Westfall Montague, N. J.; second prize, Mavern Hull Tillitt, Elizabeth City, N. C.

Berkeley Premium in Latin Composition—Class of 1904, First grade, Robert Elmer Chandler, Madura, South India; Francis Edwin Howland, Asheville, N. C.; Clarence Whittlesey Mendall, Boston, Mass.; Arthur Edwin Norgrand, Concord, N. H.; Frederick Erastus Pierce, South Britain. Second grade, Herbert William Fales, Bridgeport; Harold Gardner, Burnside; Henry Strong Huntington, Jr., Milton, Mass.; Dudley Frank Sicher, New York city; Aaron Wittstein, Bridgeport.

Benjamin F. Barge mathematical prizes, class of '03—First prize, Charles Seymour Parsons, Akron, Ohio; second prize, divided between Bradford Webster, Waterbury, and Fred Brown Utley, Glovers ville, N. Y.; third prize, divided between Ralph Griffith Stillman, Rahway, N. J., and Robert Keep Clark, Chicago, Ill. '04, first prizes, Frederick Erastus Pierce, South Britain, and Harry Hurd Bacon Rice, Colors Ferry, Va.; third prizes, Seth Weaver Baldwin, Naugatuck, Henry Strong Huntington, Jr., Milton, Mass.; Lawrence Stillig, Portland, Ore.

Scott prize in German, class of '02—Jacob Braun, New Haven.

A Quiet Anarchist Picnic.

Bombs, dynamite and Herr Most failed to materialize at an alleged Anarchist picnic held in Liberty Grove in Ridgewood, L. I., yesterday. A big crowd filled the park. There were games, dancing and a plenty of open beer drinking but no red shirts. The lake, which was to be blown up with dynamite was crowded with flat-bottom boats filled with young girls and young men, while the rifle galleries where the Reds were to practice target shooting at effigies of Emperor William, the Czar of Russia and other rulers were closed. As an Anarchist picnic bristling with dynamite bombs and red shirts it was a failure, but a crowd went there just the same.

Excursionist's Body in the River.

The body of James Gaynor of 447 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, was found in the North River at the foot of Seventeenth street, Hoboken, yesterday afternoon. Gaynor went on the excursion of the Thomas McCann Association of Jersey City to Idlewild Grove a week ago yesterday. He was on the tugboat Mutual, which was towing the barge, and the captain and fireman say they put him ashore at the Seventh street dock that night about 11 o'clock.

Wonderland Theatre in Easton, Pa., Burned

EASTON, Pa., June 16.—An incendiary fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the Wonderland Theatre on Front street, this city, together with much other damage. The theatre was a frame building, 60x100 feet and was a tinder box.

ONE MORE BODY FOUND.

Juan Aboy Benitez the Second Known Victim of the Ferryboat Disaster.

Another body was taken from the sunken Staten Island ferryboat Northfield yesterday. It was that of Juan Aboy Benitez of Richmond road, Staten Island. The body was found shortly after noon in one of the wagons which went down with the boat. How Benitez, who was seen after the collision on the upper deck, got into the wagon could not be explained. It is thought by the officials of the company that the body was washed into the vehicle and held there by the hood which covered it. Benitez had a life belt around him. When the body was recovered the belt had fallen to the hips.

The wagon in which the corpse was discovered was one of the last to be taken from the wreck. After the divers had thrown a rope around the vehicle the signal was given to haul it to the pier. In the hoisting the cover of the cart came off and from under it the body floated. F. M. Nadal, with whom Benitez boarded, identified it. Benitez was a native of Porto Rico and was 24 years old. He was employed by Flint, Eddy & Co. as a clerk. His relatives are people of means in Porto Rico. Mr. Nadal cabled to them the circumstances of their son's death, and last night received instructions to send the body to Porto Rico. Mr. Benitez had written a novel and during the Spanish-American War he was employed by the Harpers as an artist.

According to the police, there are now only two persons still missing, Gen. Charles G. Bartlett of Livingston and Charles Dickinson of Egbert avenue, West New Brighton, Staten Island. Dickinson was seen by two of his acquaintances after the collision, standing on the upper deck of the Northfield. His two friends were saved. Dickinson was employed as an artificer in the navy yard. He was a married man, with one son. Gen. Bartlett is also thought to have been drowned, although his wife refuses to give up hope. She bases this hope on the fact that no one has come forward who saw him on the Northfield, although there were many of his friends aboard. Mrs. Bartlett thinks that the General, who is of an extremely nervous disposition, probably missed the 6 o'clock boat and, hearing of the danger which he so narrowly escaped, became so excited as to produce temporary aberration.

Throughout the whole of yesterday large crowds hung about the vicinity of the wreck. Three divers were at work exploring the cabins and decks of the Northfield, and in fixing tackle for the raising of the boat. In the afternoon they reported that they were confident that there were no more bodies on board. For the rest of the day they were employed in passing cables around the hull, and the two steam derricks which are moored alongside will make an attempt to-day to raise the Northfield, so as to make a more thorough search for bodies. It is not probable that the boat will be repaired and put in commission again on the ferry line.

Scores of people called at the police stations at Old Slip and Pier A and at the offices of the company yesterday inquiring for lost articles. There is already a large collection of things in the two stations, whither parcels are conveyed as soon as they are recovered.

Louise Ivers, the telephone operator living at New Brighton, who was removed to the New York Eye and Ear Hospital suffering from injuries to her right eye caused by flying splinters, was reported yesterday to be in a serious condition from shock.

The body of Jere V. Wright, the noteteller of the Oriental Bank, which was recovered on Friday, was taken yesterday afternoon to Poughkeepsie for burial.

VANDERBILT'S IDLE HOUR.

A Palatial Structure in the English Manor Style on Great South Bay.

SAYVILLE, L. I., June 16.—W. K. Vanderbilt's new country house Idle Hour, the ground for which was broken last October, is practically completed, only a few minor touches being now lacking.

The new mansion of which P. H. Hunt has been the architect is built of alternate tiers of brick and limestone, trimmed with marble, and supported by immense iron and steel beams. To prevent a repetition of the fire which two years ago destroyed the old Idle Hour while Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt were spending their honeymoon there, as little wood as possible has been used in the construction of the new house.

The new Idle Hour has, besides the basement, three floors. The ground plan is L-shaped with a frontage on Great River of 180 feet, the wing measuring a hundred feet. In the angle of the building is a court containing conservatories, fountains and stone and marble basins. The other two sides of the court are formed by covered cloisters leading to an elliptical palm garden built wholly of ornamental steel and glass.

The house is massive in appearance and resembles the typical substantial English manor. There are two entrances on the front each guarded by two great crouching lions in stone. The main entrance opens into a spacious hall lined with pillars each bearing brackets holding torches for lights. The parlor is in the extreme south of the house and is finished in white and gold and carpeted in fawn-colored Brussels. The dining room has a ceiling of heavily quartered panelled oak, hand-carved and a huge fire place of variegated marble.

In an alcove above it is a statue of Diana. The chandelier hangs by an immense deer's foot from which branch out three horns bearing lights. The dining room table is a low, massive antique mahogany piece, supported by hand-carved tiger legs. The chairs are old-fashioned, with high wooden backs. In this room there are also five smaller tables and chairs to match. The sidewalls of the dining room represent in stucco work studies of Greek and Roman types. The library and salon are small rooms.

In the banquet room is a large pipe organ which may be played by hand or steam, the walls of this room are covered with green tapestry with a top border of hand-painted arboreal designs. The feature of the reception room is a granite mantelpiece, whose finely chiseled vines and grape clusters are said to have taken five sculptors six months to complete. The table in the billiard room is inlaid with mother-of-pearl, as are also the cues. On the third floor is a handball court.

Mr. Vanderbilt's suite and the eighteen guest chambers are on the second floor. Each guest chamber has a connecting bathroom. The third floor is exclusively for servants, with the exception of a large number of cedar closets for storage. In the basement are the wine cellars, kitchen, pantries, silver safe, men servants' quarters and servants' dining room. There is a broad terrace before the house with marble and granite steps leading down into the river. A few feet out from the base of the terrace steps is moored a great floating landing stage.

A steam dredge has been at work for months dredging gravel from the bottom of Great River which is being used to form a solid bed efor the several miles of roads upon the Idle Hour estate. The newly constructed canal, which separates the mansion from the farm section of the estate, has beautfully sodded banks and is spanned at the many road crossings by pretty bridges. The estate will have one of the finest henneries in the world, including an elaborate incubating department.

A Button Extracted From Tillie Engler's Flesh.

Tillie Engler, the seven-year-old daughter of Edward Engler of 43 Schalk street, Newark, has been troubled by a swelling upon the right side of her nose for months, and doctor after doctor failed to give her any relief. On Saturday she was taken to St. Michael's Hospital in that city. Dr. Sutphen after deciding that there was some hard substance imbedded in the flesh sent her to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, where an incision was made and a common black shoe button was extracted.

The child, it is presumed, had pushed the button up the nostril when she was less than two years old and the flesh had grown around it. Yesterday the little girl was all right and her family was overjoyed at the success of the operation.

Photographs of the Planet Eros.

Prof. A. Campbell, director of Lick Observatory, has presented to Columbia University more than a thousand photographs on glass of the planet Eros. They represent years of observation and when measured and reduced will be of great assistance in determining the solar parallax. The observatories at Paris and Helsingfors, Sweden, have sent to the department of astronomy a number of large photographic plates of the Pleides group, which will be studied by Profs. John Krom Rees and Harold Jacobi. Dr. Dönner of Helsingfors has informed the university that he has finally succeeded in making polar trail-plates with the fixed polar telescope lately mounted at Helsingfors.

BATTLE OF THE JUDGES:

JUDICIAL CONVENTION AT SARATOGA STIRS ELEVEN COUNTIES.

Senator Platt Tells Visiting Statesmen That He Is Keeping His Hands Off—Senator Brackett's Possible Candidacy Agitating the Friends of Announced Candidates.

Senator Platt yesterday informed visiting Republican statesmen interested in the outcome of the Fourth District Judicial Convention, to be held at Saratoga Springs on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., that he must not be asked to take any interest in the proceedings. In other words, Senator Platt said that he would keep entirely out of the controversy. This convention has brought many Republicans to New York city to see Senator Platt. It might be described as "The Battle of the Judges." The Fourth Judicial district is made up of the counties of St. Lawrence, Franklin, Clinton, Essex, Warren, Washington, Saratoga, Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton. There are twelve delegates to the convention. The convention is to nominate a successor on the Supreme Court bench to the Hon. Judson S. Landon of Schenectady, whose term expires on December 31, and who cannot be renominated because of the age limit.

Already there are five pronounced candidates for the nomination to succeed Justice Landon. A nomination in this judicial district is equivalent to an election. The candidates already known are John I. Gilbert of Malone, Franklin county; Delcore S. Potter of Glens Falls, Warren county; Charles R. Parris of Sandy Hill, Washington county, Charles R. Palmer of Schenectady, Schenectady county; and Edgar A. Spencer of Gloversville, Fulton county.

It might be called "The Battle of the Judges" because so many Justices of the Supreme Court are working for their respective friends. Justice Leslie W. Russell of Canton has been in New York talking with his friends, and Justice James W. Houghton of Saratoga Springs left town last night after talking with his Republican friends at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Justice Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry was also at the hotel for a few minutes. He is to leave for home this morning and will be in Saratoga at the convention, it was said, on Tuesday. Justice S. Alonzo Kellogg of Plattsburg has become deeply interested in the fight because his son, Henry R., is Clinton county's delegate to the convention. No power on earth could obtain from Justice Kellogg or his son yesterday a hint as to whom they favored as a candidate.

Representative Lucius N. Littauer of the Twenty-second Congress district, it was asserted, hopes to control the convention on Tuesday in the interest of Mr. Spencer. The Hon. Isaac V. Baker of Comstock's, Washington county, is fighting for Mr. Parris. The Hon. Frederick D. Kilburn of Malone, Superintendent of Banks, is working day and night for Mr. Gilbert. Justice McLaughlin and his friends declined to say whom they favored, but it was ascertained that Justice McLaughlin leaves for his home in Port Henry this morning in order to attend the convention called to-day to send Essex's representative to the judicial convention to-morrow, and the prediction was made that Frederick W. Dudley, Justice McLaughlin's old Surrogate's clerk, will be the delegate from Essex. St. Lawrence county has two delegates to the convention on Tuesday, and Justice Russell, it was made known last night, is to attend the convention in his district of St. Lawrence to-day for the purpose of selecting ex-Representative A. N. Parker as the delegate to the convention in Saratoga Springs.

The friends of Justice Russell and Justice Houghton said last night that the two Judges were very much afraid that Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga Springs, desired the nomination to succeed Judge Landon. Ostensibly Senator Brackett, it was declared, is working for the nomination of Mr. Palmer. Senator Brackett is a delegate to the convention on Tuesday and he has locked up tight, it was asserted, with Leonard Fish of Fultonville, Montgomery county, son of the late Frothingham Fish, in the interest of Mr. Palmer. Still, certain of the friends of Judge Russell and Judge Houghton seemed to think that Senator Brackett wanted the nomination himself.

The fight for this nomination has disturbed the Republican politics of the eleven counties in the judicial district. The Republicans of these respective counties, however, fight for the nomination of a pound keeper quite as ardently as they do for that of a Supreme Court Justice. They are at it at all hours of the day and night, and are very intense factionists.

Certain Republicans at the Fifth Avenue Hotel said that Senator Brackett had a right to aspire to the nomination. He is a lawyer and a well-known Senator at Albany. His critics spoke of him as a "jay politician with exaggerated notions of his own importance as a political factor." Still, the Republicans said that Senator Brackett was a pretty good politician, and that the fact that he was a politician did not debar him from aspiring to sit on the Supreme Court bench of the State. These Republicans went on to point out, as they said, that "many a good Republican politician has been spoiled and the party weakened by nominating him for the Supreme Court Bench." Then the wise men told how the following Supreme Court Justices had displayed their prowess as politicians in local, State and national conventions, and how they had earned their nominations and elections to this exalted court: William D. Dickey and Michael H. Hirschberg of Newburgh, William W. Goodrich and Samuel D. Maddox of Brooklyn, Leslie W. Russell of Canton, John Woodward of Jamestown, Martin L. Stover of Amsterdam, Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry, Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, Warren B. Hooker of Fredonia and William E. Werner of Rochester. There are a dozen more Justices of the Supreme Court who, as young lawyers, became interested in Republican politics and by their abilities secured their places on the bench.

So that the criticism that Senator Brackett is a "jay politician," it was declared, would have little weight in the convention on Tuesday as an argument in determining the nomination to succeed Judge Landon. The proceedings of the convention promise to be highly interesting.

ONE LIMB LEFT HIM HE.

Legs and Arm Lost in a Railroad Crash—He's Going to the Pacific.

There was an applicant for aid at the City Lodging House yesterday who was at once dubbed "All Right," because besides his head and body he had nothing but a right arm. He was William Wilfred Dawson of Pittsburg, he said. His legs had been cut off four inches below the hips in a railroad accident in western Pennsylvania last year and his left arm had been amputated at the shoulder after the same accident. He went to the lodging house in a three-wheel go-cart, in which, he said, he was going to ride to the Pacific Coast. The mechanism of the cart is complicated, but Dawson said it was easy work propelling it with an iron hook he had attached to his three inches of left arm. He has just reached here from Philadelphia and will go to Boston as soon as he raises enough money to proceed. He spent last night at the lodging house.

The Weather.

The low pressure in the West was central over the upper Mississippi Valley yesterday, with brisk to high winds in that section and over the upper Lakes.

Heavy rains fell in South Dakota and Minnesota and light rains in Montana, North Dakota, Wisconsin, northern Ohio and in a few scattered places around the Great Lakes. There were also scattered showers in the South Atlantic States in the preceding twenty-four hours. The pressure was high over the Lake regions, in the New England and Middle Atlantic States and in the extreme Northwest.

The temperature continued high in the Ohio Valley and Central Mississippi States and slightly cooler in the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

In this city the day was fair and slightly cooler; wind fresh east and southeast; average humidity, 56 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level at 8 A. M., 30.08; 3 P. M., 30.05.

The temperature as recorded by the official thermometer, and also by THE SUN'S thermometer at the street level, is shown in the annexed table:

	Official	Sun's			Official	Sun's	
	1901.	1900.	1901.		1901.	1900.	1901.
9 A. M.	62°	68°	60°	6 P. M.	63°	70°	69°
12 M.	67°	73°	68°	9 P. M.	62°	68°	63°
3 P. M.	67°	73°	72°	12 Mid.	61°	64°	62°

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For New England, increasing cloudiness to-day showers and warmer to-morrow; winds shifting to fresh east.

For eastern New York, fair in the interior, warmer with showers near the coast to-day; showers to-morrow; fresh east to southeast winds.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, warmer to-day, with probably showers; fair and warmer to-morrow; fresh east to southeast winds.

For western New York, showers to-day and warmer in east portion; fair to-morrow; fresh east winds shifting to west.

CAMMEYER

Light Summer Shoes to go with Light Summer Clothing

All these right kinds and up-to-date styles of seasonable footwear; we have endless variety of styles, leathers and fashions, and high and low cuts for men, women and children. Ours is the greatest family shoe store in the world. All our goods are guaranteed as the best that are made and all our prices guaranteed as the least.

Men's Patent Leather, Tan and Black Kid Oxford Ties $4.00
The "Standard," Our New Oxford for Women $3.00
Child's and Misses' Russet and Black Oxford Ties ..... $1.50 and $2.00
Boys' Russet and Black Oxford Ties $2.50

Our shoes are specially made on our famous "True Form" lasts that make walking a pleasure in hot weather.

ALFRED J. CAMMEYER, 6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

A JUMP SAVED HIS LIFE.

Landed on a Staten Island Boat and the Next to Leave the Slip Was the Westfield.

"Jumping for a ferryboat going out of Whitehall Ferry probably saved my life about thirty years ago," remarked Robert Kay of Elizabethport yesterday. "It was early in the morning of July 30, 1871. Will Hobart, Harry McDougall and myself started from Newark to go fishing at Pierce's place, Prince's Bay, and we took a train from Newark at 3:16 in the morning, getting breakfast in Smith & McNell's, or some other place in Washington street. We delayed over the steaks and coffee, until we were in danger of missing the first boat and started on a run to get it, when we reached the Battery. We all jumped at once as the old Northfield was leaving the ferry bridge and we all landed safely on the boat. It was not much of a jump, but after noon that day, I thought it was the best I