FRENCH POLICE TRICKED.

Wrong Priest in Custody for Canon Rosenberg, the Swindler.

Paris, June 17.

The French police have unwittingly participated in a comedy of errors which surpasses the wildest fancies of opera bouffe or of Palais Royal farce. Tribune readers may recollect that about a year ago a certain Canon Rosenberg succeeded in imposing upon the charity and benevolence of many great ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, and under various false pretences had managed to amass a fortune amounting to $300,000. The adroit canon even drew ecclesiastic dignitaries of the Vatican into the meshes of his web, and among his victims in Paris were the Papal Nuncio, the Duchesse d'Albufera, the Princesse de Broglie and many other illustrious personages. The Napoleonic audacity of Canon Rosenberg's exploits was only surpassed by the stupendous operations of Mme. Thérèse Humbert. The only victim, however, to take legal proceedings against the canon was Mme. Civet, who sought to recover some $20,000 which she had confided to the swindler to endow a mythical establishment called the "Miraculous Light," in which foundlings were to be sheltered, reared and educated according to the principles of the Church.

For several weeks the French police searched for the mysterious canon high and low. He was traced to a rustic villa on the shady banks of the Oise, but the officers of justice were half an hour behind time. The canon had already fled. A fortnight ago, however, the news was telegraphed from Beyroot that Canon Rosenberg had at last been arrested while on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and had been dispatched to Marseilles on a Messageries steamer for trial at the Court of Assizes, in Paris. Enterprising reporters boarded the Yang-Tse as she made fast to the wharf in the port. They peered into Canon Rosenberg's cabin, and some of the Marseilles reporters went so far as to write interviews with the master swindler, who, chained, handcuffed and escorted by police, gendarmes and detectives, was put in a special car on the Paris express. He arrived at the Conciergerie Prison at midnight on Friday, and was securely placed in a celi near that of Mme. Thérèse Humbert and opposite the historic room where Marie Antoinette had slept the night before her execution. Paris papers devoted columns to the exploits of the canon, for their readers were to be regaled by a highly sensational cause célèbre.

At 10 o'clock on Saturday morning the prisoner was led, with pale, downcast face, before M. Flory, the magistrate, who had summoned for the occasion Mme. Civet, M. Benjamin Gadobert and a score of witnesses. Representatives of the press and a fashionable audience filled the courtroom. The judicial examination began. Judge Flory, without even glancing at the accused, who stood trembling between two gendarmes, put the usual formal questions to establish identity. "Your name is Stanislas Rosenberg, ex-Canon of Tours, charged with swindling and"—— Suddenly the judge was interrupted by the following exclamation from the prisoner, uttered in a piercing voice, with broad American accent: "No, no! It's all a terrible error! I am not Rosenberg! My name is Pierre Dorval. I am fifty-nine years of age. I was born at Montreal, Canada. I belong to the Order of Cistercians, and my name in religion is Father Robert!" The judge started as if from a dream, wiped his spectacles, scrutinized the accused man and asked, "But did you not at Beyroot confess that your name was Rosenberg?"

"No, indeed! I protested all the time, until at last, tired of being bullied and maltreated, I kept silent, otherwise I should have gone mad."

It gradually dawned upon the magistrate that some great error had been committed. The judge said, "Tell the court how it all happened."

The prisoner replied: "I was travelling in Palestine as a pilgrim. I was on my way from Jerusalem to Smyrna. At Beyroot I missed the steamer Le Gallien, upon which I should have taken passage. I thought I would take advantage of the delay by going to Damascus. I went to the Lazarist Monastery near Beyroot, but, finding that it was too far from the town, returned to the Hotel de l'Europe. On Sunday, May 24, I was quietly lunching at the hotel, thinking of my proposed trip to Damascus, when the vice-consul of France appeared, and asked to see my papers, which he said he had been told were not in proper form. The vice-consul took away my papers and said that he would examine them at leisure. Shortly afterward a patrol of Turkish police came and arrested me. I protested in vain and was put into prison. Next day I was carried to the Lazarist Monastery and confronted with the monks in presence of the French Vice-Consul. All the members of the congregation were assembled in an immense hall. One of the ecclesiastics—the preacher—with profound emotion addressed me, saying: 'It is you, my poor Stanislas Rosenberg, whom the authorities have come for! You will shortly be compelled to answer before the criminal tribune of Paris the grave charges brought against you. I hope you will be able to refute all accusations!' I at once vehemently protested that I was not Rosenberg, but no one listened to me, and before I could finish my sentence the preacher interrupted me with the words: 'Oh! my son, God will be merciful if you cease further prevarication. It is no use, you are found out! . . . Go and expiate your worldly faults!'

"The preacher, who wore full ecclesiastical robes, turned aside his face in apparent sorrow, and in an access of righteous despair said to the vice-consul and to the police: 'Oh take him away gentlemen! I implore you to remove him from my sight as soon as possible—the spectacle is too painful and too humiliating!' The policemen then carried me away, notwithstanding my protests. Several monks exclaimed: 'Why, Rosenberg, it is not at all nice of you to refuse to recognize your comrades! We all know how clever you are, but it is pure folly to try to deceive us!' Furious and indignant, I shouted out that I was not Rosenberg. I could not even obtain sight of the warrant for my arrest, which ought to have been accompanied by a photograph of Rosenberg, which would have at once explained the terrible error. I was put in chains, handcuffed, and placed on board the Yang-Tse. During the voyage to Marseilles I protested continually, but no one would believe me. In despair, I kept silence, and this was taken as a confession."

Judge Flory asked, "Then you formally declare that you are not Stanislas Rosenberg?"

"Certainly! I do not know Canon Rosenberg. I have never, to my knowledge, even seen him, unless perchance he was the ecclesiastic at the Lazarist Monastery at Beyroot who with assumed righteous indignation turned me over to the police. Anyway, I trust that this terrible mystery will be cleared up."

The magistrate took from a portfolio the warrant of arrest for Rosenberg, and the photograph that accompanied it bore no resemblance to the prisoner. Rosenberg was tall and stout; the prisoner was short and thin; Rosenberg was nearly bald, while the prisoner had thick, bristly hair. The court nevertheless pushed the investigation further and called witnesses.

Mme. Civet, one of Rosenberg's victims, an extremely attractive young woman, dressed simply with exquisite taste, appeared and was asked:

"Do you recognize Canon Rosenberg?"

Mme. Civet scanned the room with her eyeglass, and replied, "No, he is not here!"

"Look carefully at the prisoner. Is he not Rosenberg?"

"Good heavens, no!" was the reply

Other witnesses were called. Among them was the ex-canon's brother. They all testified that the prisoner was not Rosenberg.

The judge then addressed the prisoner, saying, "Father Robert, I herewith set you at liberty!"

This episode of the counterfeit Canon Rosenberg has brought down upon the French police almost as much ridicule as was elicited by the false tiara of Saitapharnes in regard to the archæologist curator of the Louvre Museum. Maître Laureau, counsel for Mme. Civet, declares that he has reason to believe the the Lazarite monks of Palestine were accomplices of the ex-canon in his swindling operations, and that Rosenberg himself, disguised as the preacher of the congregation, hoodwinked the French Consul at Beyroot and palmed off upon the French police a counterfeit of his own personality. The opinion is that Father Robert, the Canadian prelate, is absolutely innocent of any connivance. At all events, he is now at liberty, after travelling at the expense of the French Government from Beyroot to Paris, and will soon be on his way home to Montreal. The government is about to take measures against the Lazarites of Beyroot, and the Radical supporters of the Anti-Clerical Cabinet of M. Combes wish to profit by the present opportunity to extend the laws against the religious associations to the Levant, where the Roman Catholic establishments are all under French protectorate.

C. I. B.

AN ANSWER TO MARIE CORELLI.

Sidney Lee Explains Action of Trustees in Accepting Carnegie Library at Stratford.

London, June 27.—Sidney Lee, the author, in behalf of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, has written a long letter, which will appear in the newspapers on Monday, explaining their action in accepting Andrew Carnegie's offer of a library for Stratford-on-Avon. He declares the accusations that the trustees are destroying the historic street where Shakespeare was born are untrue, adding:

Through the generous aid of Mr. Carnegie they are doing precisely the opposite; they are permanently preserving all the structural work which has been proved on accurate examination to possess any kind of archæological interest. Modernizing has of past years progressed very far, and of late, but for Mr. Carnegie's interposition, threatened a conspicuous advance.

The rumors that Mr. Carnegie proposed to erect an "ostentatious building of palatial splendor" is not true. Mr. Carnegie has left everything in the hands of the Stratford Corporation, and has expressed the wish that his name be not bestowed on the building.

Mr. Lee quotes a letter showing that Marie Corelli, who is the chief critic of the trustees and Mr. Carnegie, had herself negotiated for the property in question, for the purpose of erecting a library. The negotiations failed, owing to the price being higher than Miss Corelli wished to pay.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL GEORGE CHURCH.

Great Barrington, Mass., June 27.—Colonel George Church, of this town, died at his home to-day. He was known throughout Western Massachusetts, having been engaged in manufacturing for more than forty years. He was descended from old Connecticut stock, and was born in Canaan, that State, on July 20, 1826. His father was Leman Church, prominent at the bar. During the war Colonel Church was one of the owners of the Richmond Iron Works Company, which furnished the government with material for guns and cannon. Later he became interested in the Lenox iron furnace, at Lenox Furnace, Mass., and other iron concerns. The Monument mills in Housatonic under his management grew to be the largest manufacturing plant for bed quilts in the United States. Colonel Church was a director in several corporations. He was married in 1861 and three children survive.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Haysville, Ky., June 27.—James W. Stanton, aged seventy, died at Brooksville to-day from paralysis. He was Past Grand Master, Past Grand High Priest and a thirty-third degree Mason.

Miss Rose McFadden, vice-principal of Public School No. 17, Driggs-ave. and North Fifth-st., died on Friday at her home, No. 979 Greene-ave. She was born in Brooklyn and was the daughter of Edward McFadden, for many years principal of No. 27, Nelson and Hicks-sts. She leaves a mother and two brothers.

NEWPORT NOTES.

Newport, June 27 (Special).—Miss Dorothy Whitney, daughter of William C. Whitney, who has been visiting Miss Gladys Vanderbilt at the Breakers, returned to New-York to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing will go to Lyon on Monday for a short visit.

Mrs. William Payne Thompson entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Bruen Vallino.

Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will return from abroad about July 8, and will come directly to Newport on the Electra. Seaverge, their house here, is being prepared for their coming.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, of New-York, are guests of Lispenard Stewart, at White Lodge.

Mrs. E. H. G. Slater entertained at dinner to-night at Hopedene.

Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin gave a luncheon this afternoon and Miss Anna Sands entertained at dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, who were married here on Wednesday last, returned on the steam yacht Wanderer to-day.

The Newport Clambake Club, at Easton's Point, has opened, and the first bake of the season will be given at the house on July 4.

This afternoon Mrs. Delancey Kane gave a tea to the members of the '03 graduating class of St. Mary's School, at her cottage, in Narragansett-ave.

Edward Gray, of Boston, has arrived at Hilltop for the summer.

Edward A. Willard, of New-York, who had rented the Leyba cottage, in Rhode Island-ave., has changed his plans, and will not spend the summer in Newport. He has sublet the house to Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Post, who will arrive next week.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Henry Erben arrived at Jamestown from New-York yesterday and are registered at the Bay View, where they will spend the summer.

John M. Richmond and Henry B. Lewis, of Providence, are registered at the Gardner House, Jamestown.

E. S. Page and family, of Philadelphia, arrived to-day at the Champlin cottage.

Dr. D. H. Hayden and his daughter, Miss Anna Blake Hayden, whose engagement to the Rev. Ernest J. Dennen was annouced this week, will sail for Europe on July 8.

Mrs. Samuel Coombs and the Misses Ann and Elizabeth Coombs are at the Gull Rock cottage, Hawthorne-st.

Mrs. Sarah G. Birckhead is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. David King, at King's Cote, in Bowery-st. Mrs. Birckhead is erecting a handsome summer residence on Wapping Road, Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clarke are expected to come to their new home, Gray Craig, in Purgatory Road, in two weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have been abroad the last two months.

Gordon McKay lies seriously ill at his home, in Marine-ave. Mr. McKay is over eighty years old, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Last September he underwent a severe surgical operation, from which he rallied and made a brave fight for life. Within the last month or two he seemed to decline.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier returned from New-York this evening.

Mrs. Hugo Freitch, of New-York, is the guest of Miss Rosa A. Grosvenor at Wyndham.

Samuel Babcock, of New-York, arrived to-night, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson at Bruen Vallino.

Amos Tuck French, William Watts Sherman, William E. Glyn and Whitney Warren returned from New-York to-night.

THE SULTAN AT MANHATTAN.

At last the season at Manhattan Beach is fairly open. Pain was disappointed on Wednesday evening, and Pompeii did not go up in smoke until Thursday evening, and the cool weather has had its effect on the bathing crowd, but "The Sultan of Sulu" began his engagement at the theatre last evening, and will be swept by ocean breezes for two weeks. The attendance was good, so was the cast, which included nearly all the well known faces. Manhattan Beach will be a lively place for the next two months, and "the cold gray dawn of the morning after" is shorn of much of its anguish by the coolness of the winds and the rejuvenating effects of a good long swim.

WHERE HE GOT IT.

Some people are sometimes anxious to know where other people "got it." If it was a great bargain it was no doubt secured through the "Little Ads. of the People."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SOCIALIST LION ROARINGS.

Soft as the Voice of Any Sucking Dove.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Anent reply to Architect Hill, of Boston, on Socialists, etc., June 23. There are two ways to look at a theatrical performance—from the front and from behind the scenes. The man on the roof sees more of the procession than the man in the ranks. The man in the mine knows more about mining than the investor in mining stock. The active student, nay teacher, in the vanguard of militant socialism knows more of socialism than the writer of articles which mislead readers into believing socialists would wilfully deprive those in lawful possession of honestly earned property of their rights. In other words, you lead your reader to believe that if the advocates of socialism were elected to control of the political machinery they would take the honestly, lawfully earned property from its possessors and give it to those not entitled to it. Some men, and those directing socialist thought in this country, are sane men, and would never permit that to be. Following is the rock on which socialist thought in this country is built:

Labor produces all things not directly produced by nature. That being thus, labor should be in possession of all of its product.

If an axe, the product of labor, is laid at the root of a tree (the product of nature, which, i. e., the tree, the laborer needs to build him a house), will that tree be felled? Does it not require the labor power of the laborer to wield that axe, to cut up that tree to construct that house? Is any other person entitled to any part of that product? Socialism means a form of government organized for no other purpose than to secure the producer the full possession of his product, nothing more, nothing less. Most respectfully,

JOSEPH WRIGHT.

New-York, June 23, 1903.
Now serving as juror in Part III, Supreme Court.
P. S.—I shall watch for the publication of this. I might add, I was removed from the postal service for no other reason than because of my advocacy of this cause. I hear you say, "Served you right." Don't add the ——, please.

[Proudhon said "Property is robbery." Bradlaugh said, "Socialism denies individual private property." Marx said, "Capital is the command over unpaid labor." The official programme of the Social Democratic Federation of England demands "Cumulative taxation upon all incomes exceeding $1,500 a year. Repudiation of the national debt." The programme of the Guesdist or Marxist socialists in France calls for "Abolition of the right of inheritance of fortunes above $4,000."

Our correspondent says socialists would not "take the honestly, lawfully earned property from its possessors and give it to those not entitled to it." No. But since, according to Marx, capital is the product of unpaid labor, or, in Proudhon's epigrammatic word, "theft," it does not in the socialist view come under the head of "honestly, lawfully earned property," and there is thus nothing to prevent the socialist from confiscating it and giving it to the men who, according to the socialist theory, really earned it.

Every one who has followed the course of socialist speeches and publications for the last few years knows quite well that they have abounded in demands that the fortunes of rich men and capitalists be seized, confiscated and distributed among the poor, and in promises that just that would be done when socialists came into power. We are glad to be assured that such utterances were mere "bunkum." But we cannot profess any extravagant admiration for those who make a lot of sensational pronunciamentos and promises for the sake of attracting attention and winning support, and then, these ends gained, repudiate the means used to gain them.]

RIG-VEDISTIC SOCIALISM.

How It Is Defined by One of the Believers in It.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am pleased to comply with your kind request in The Tribune of June 23. Socialism, to my mind, is the ideal system of public ownership and public operation of all public utilities, according to the good intelligence in mankind, for mankind. Socialism can mean all public property held in common for common and equal use for the people and by the people—joint ownership of the tools of production by all members of society, and distribution of products according to rules of society.

Socialism may be by town, city, State or nation, as individuals, as now we have them; or one system of laws and rules for all mankind and property in a nation or nations. Universal arbitration may aid this good work. Society in this nation needs a more just distribution of products that perish by using them, of nature and those made by mankind. How mankind can be improved is the good act and thought for socialism. When people act and think for the common good we have socialism. Forces which have socialized mankind must go on to make the people happier and better. Forms of socialism to change according to the good wisdom in mankind. Socialism in the Rig-Veda is as follows: "Assemble; speak together; let your minds be all of one accord, as ancient gods, unanimous, sit down to their appointed share. The place is common, common the assembly, common the mind, so be their thoughts united. A common purpose do I lay before you. One and the same be your resolve, and be your minds of one accord. United be the thoughts of all, that all may happily agree."

We may consider the socialism planned by the authors of the New Testament, which is modern when it is compared to the Rig-Veda. "And the multitude of them were of one mind: neither said any of them that aught of the things which he possessed was his own; but they had all things common. Neither was there any among them that lacked: for as many as were possessors of land or houses sold them, and brought the prices of the things that were sold, and laid them down at the Apostles' feet, and distribution was made unto every man according as he had need."

Paul wrote to the Thessalonians, A. D. 54: "For yourselves, know how ye ought to follow us: for we behaved not ourselves disorderly among you; neither did we eat any man's bread for naught; but wrought with labor and travail night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you. For even when we were with you, this we commanded you, that if any would not work, neither should he eat."

A great need at this time is work and income for all mankind. Feed all mankind. Educate and liberalize their minds.

AURIN F. HILL.

Boston, June 24, 1903.

A friend of ours found in Boston one day a sign proclaiming that the office within was occupied by a "Cosmopathist." "Cosmopathist? Cosmopathy?" he queried. "What sort of a cure is that?" "Oh," said an irreverent bystander, "call it 'any old cure,' and let it go at that!" It really seems that socialism is "any old ism" you please to call it.

AGAINST SPEEDING BURNING CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Of all the outrages inflicted by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company upon a long suffering public, the practice of speeding a burning car loaded with human beings is the worst. It is bad enough to be compelled to ride in overloaded cars, run on unnecessarily long headway, and to ride in open cars in inclement weather; but the recent and growing practice of speeding a burning car, without giving the passengers a chance to escape from the danger of the flames, is an unbearable barbarism, and ought not to be tolerated.

Nothing in the management of these roads reveals so plainly the supremacy of mercenary considerations over public welfare as this new and dangerous practice. The managers have attempted to explain away other outrageous conditions by saying that they are doing the best they can to accommodate the public, and that such conditions are not the result of a deliberate policy to "squeeze" the public, but of unavoidable conditions; but what excuse have they to offer for not instantly stopping a burning car and permitting the passengers to alight? I have seen it stated in the papers that the motormen have instructions to speed burning cars to the nearest barn, because the Fire Department chops the floor of a car and damages it. Hence, in order that the flames may be extinguished in a manner to suit the railroad company, the passengers are subjected to mortal fright and danger of burning if they remain on the car, and to risk of injury or death if they jump off.

It seems to me that it is within the province of the Police Department to notify the railroad company to end the practice at once, as a menace to public safety, and to instruct policemen to stop burning cars containing passengers.

Motormen have nearly been mobbed in this city for apparent carelessness in running over pedestrians, in which cases, very possibly, the motormen have been to blame; but in the matter of not stopping burning cars I am constrained to believe that the conductors and motormen are acting under orders from "higher up," and they would be undeserving victims if the existing provocation should lead outraged passengers to commit breaches of the peace as a means of self-protection and escape from a dangerous situation. That is what these occurrences are surely leading to if not stopped.

If, Mr. Editor, you were on a burning car, filled with panic stricken men and women, and were not permitted to alight, what would you, as a law abiding citizen, do to stop the car, without transgressing the law?

PROTEST.

New-York City, June 22, 1903.

CURIOUS WEATHER PHENOMENON.

A. J. De Voe Tells of Peculiar Snowstorms and Explains Recent Conditions.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Recently a number of articles have appeared in the public press trying to explain why this unusually cold weather should hang over our Atlantic coast so long; but their explanations are couched in such guarded language that none but a lawyer could interpret them I believe that the laws which control our weather are so simple and so beautifully constructed that a little child can understand and take pleasure in studying them, when they are properly explained. It would be impossible for me to make them plain in a newspaper article, but there is just one point which I will try to illustrate regarding snow, which is of particular interest just now, as we are having snow in New-Jersey this June. About twenty years ago I had the pleasure of listening to Lieutenant Schwatka lecture before the Farmers' Club at Cooper Union, shortly after his return from the Arctic regions. He stated that the most interesting snowstorm he ever beheld occurred only five feet above ground; his head was in mild sunshine, while a snowstorm raged at his feet. The audience thought he was joking, and laughed, but he insisted that he was telling the candid truth, and I believed him. I have long wished that I might meet some other man who could corroborate his statement.

Last month I had the pleasure of finding the man who gave me the desired information. He is now foreman of a large machine shop in Paterson, N. J. Fifteen years ago he had charge of a cattle ranch out in Montana; and, knowing that I was interested in the weather, he told me what he had seen. He spoke as follows: "The most singular snowstorm which I ever saw occurred in February, 1889. When we got up in the morning it was snowing hard. Our house and barn stood in the valley, and about 10 o'clock I told the men that I would take a walk and see if any of the cattle had strayed off. As I walked up the hill the storm lightened, and when I reached an elevation of about twenty feet I found the sky clear, and the sun was shining brightly, yet that snowstorm continued in the valley all day. Can you explain that?"

I was very glad to have Lieutenant Schwatka's statement confirmed, because it was in harmony with natural law. For when such snowstorms occur there must be a warm current or stratum of moist air descending toward the earth. And as the fine particles of moisture descend faster than the body of warm air, they are instantly congealed into snow, without clouds. I have long contended that both warm and cold waves are created or have their origin miles above the earth, and descend. The earth is a great ship sailing around the sun, and it runs through storm belts. These storm belts are about five hundred miles wide and five thousand miles long. On the northwest side there is snow both winter and summer, while on the southeast side there are always thunderstorms. These storm belts do not always hang over the earth in the same position, but they are controlled by astronomical conditions. If I could secure certain astronomical data I could map out the position which the storm belts would occupy ten years in advance.

The reason that our present dark, wet weather continues so long is due to the fact that the earth is travelling in the same direction that the storm belts extend—northeast and southwest. At the present time there is a hot wave over the lower Mississippi Valley, and the Weather Bureau fondly hopes that it will come this way. But it will be of short duration. We must turn our eyes to Canada; and, when a hot wave appears up there, then you can lay aside your overcoats and get out your linen dusters, about the middle of August.

A. J. DE VOE, Meteorologist.

Hackensack, N. J., June 25, 1903.

THE DUBLIN COUNCIL AND ROYALTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The line adopted by the Corporation of Dublin in refusing to extend to King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra a loyal address of welcome is merely a case of playing to the gods on the part of a few ill bred officials, and is by no means to be looked upon as typical of the feeling of even a large minority of the people of Ireland's capital. If so, then it might be safe to assume that it was simply a corollary of that blackguardism which moved some ruffian to pelt the royal couple when as Prince and Princess of Wales they paid a visit to Ireland and a piece of wood or mud struck the Princess. But, so far as I remember, that did not happen in the streets of Dublin. It took place at a stopping place—Kildare, I think, or Maryborough—on the line to Cork, where a crowd of rowdies hooted the Prince and Princess and pelted them with missiles.

But that was in diebus illis. To-day, I venture to say, such an outrage would be impossible, and it must not be forgotten, it was impossible even then—except in that one blackguard locality. The Irish (to which race I do not belong), with all their faults, have ever been conspicuous for their chivalry when women were concerned.

CANTAB.

New-York, June 26, 1903.

HONORS AT PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 55.

The graduating exercises of Public School No. 55, No. 140 West Twentieth-st., were held on Thursday afternoon in the assembly room of the school, of which Edgar Vanderbilt is principal. There were fifty-five graduates. An address was made by the Rev. Benjamin E. Dickhaut, who commended the singing of the school. Dr. James Lee, the district superintendent, praised the school's management. The prize winners at the school were George W. Fennebresque, John J. Powell, Frank H. Hynes, William Frankel, Reginald Allee, Bertram Goodman, August Parini, Raphael Mulligan and Edward Meagher.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, June 27.—Unsettled weather still continues throughout the country, with pressure below the normal except on the northern California coast. The weather has been partly cloudy to cloudy with showers in the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley and on the North Pacific coast. Temperatures are still below the seasonal average from the Mississippi Valley eastward, while in the West they are 3 degrees to 14 degrees above. There will be little change in weather conditions for the next two days, although the precipitation will probably be limited to showers Sunday in the Ohio Valley and South Atlantic States, the south slope and Montana, and showers Monday in the middle and west Gulf States, and the extreme northwest.

Temperatures will be somewhat, though not decidedly, higher east of the Mississippi River, while in the northwest and extreme central west they will fall by Monday.

On the New-England coast light to fresh west winds will shift to east, on the south shore to northeast and on the coast they will be light to fresh and variable; on the upper lakes, light to fresh and mostly east to south; and on the lower lakes light and mostly east.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

For District of Columbia and Maryland, continued unsettled weather to-day; Monday probably fair; variable winds.

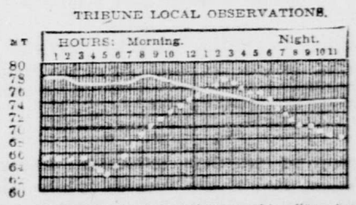
For Eastern New-York, Delaware, New-Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day and Monday; variable winds.

For New-England, fair to-day; warmer in northwest portion; Monday fair, cooler in eastern portion; light west winds, becoming east by Monday.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day; showers in southern, warmer in northern portion; Monday fair, warmer in southern portion; variable winds.

For Western New-York, partly cloudy to-day; Monday fair, warmer; light to fresh winds, mostly east.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded by the local Weather Bureau.

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:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
3 a. m.	65	60	4 p. m.	75	74
6 a. m.	63	59	6 p. m.	75	74
9 a. m.	70	65	9 p. m.	70	68
12 m.	75	68	11 p. m.	68	67
3 p. m.	76	73	12 p. m.	—	66

Highest temperature yesterday, 77 degrees; lowest, 63; average, 70; average for corresponding date of last year, 67; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 71.

Local forecast.—Partly cloudy to-day and Monday; variable winds.

LENT GIFTS TO FATHER.

Son and Daughter of General Thomas Get $600,000 Each.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday, on the application of Edward R. Thomas and Eleanor T. Beekman, the son and daughter of General Samuel Thomas, made an order setting forth that they have proved claims against their father's estate amounting to $1,200,000, and are entitled to receive $600,000 each before the administration of the estate.

General Thomas, by his will, directed that the bulk of his property be placed in trust, and the income paid to his son, Edward R., and his daughter, Mrs. Beekman, and to his widow. Another son received a small amount in trust.

DeLancey Nicoll appeared for Mr. Thomas and Mrs. Beekman, and detailed the circumstances under which gifts of $600,000 to each of them were made. He stated that General Thomas, in May, 1901, signified his intention to give them $200,000 each, but subsequently decided to increase these amounts to $600,000, which he made payable by checks to their order on the Bowling Green Trust Company, in which he generally had deposits amounting to about $2,000,000. The checks were deposited to their credit.

General Thomas, on June 25 following, finding that his balance in the Bowling Green Trust Company was low, asked his son to lend him the $1,200,000. Son and daughter lent the money, which was not paid prior to the father's death.

At the time General Thomas made these gifts, Mr. Nicoll said, he naturally thought their amount might occasion some surprise, and therefore he called on William H. Taylor, the president of the trust company, and invited him to his home, where he fully explained them to him.

Dr. Walter S. Chappell, General Thomas's family physician for many years, testified that he was perfectly sound in mind when he made the gifts.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S SON SAILS.

Cuban Secretary of State Denies Any Intention of Resigning.

Tomas Palma, the son of President Tomas Estrada Palma of Cuba, sailed for Havana yesterday on the steamer Morro Castle. He is a student at Cornell University, and will spend the vacation with his family.

Among other passengers on the Morro Castle were Major James A. Runcie, U. S. A. (retired), and Martin Riviero, first secretary of the Cuban Legation at Washington. The latter is on a leave of absence.

Carlos Zaldo, Cuban Secretary of State, who was on board to see young Palma off, denied the truth of the Havana dispatch published yesterday that he intended resigning his office.

E. H. SOTHERN IN "A PROUD PRINCE."

London, June 27.—In connection with the contract recently made for the joint appearance for three consecutive seasons of E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, under the management of Charles Frohman, it is said to be highly probable that Mr. Sothern will appear in London in Justin Huntly McCarthy's "A Proud Prince" prior to his appearance in the United States with Miss Marlowe. The terms of the contract will probably be amended in order to allow Mr. Sothern to produce the new play here.

BASEBALL AT RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Richfield Springs, N. Y., June 27 (Special).—Richfield will have baseball this summer. The arrival of Richard S. Croker at the Earlington on Thursday was a signal for a gathering of the "cranks," and the success in forming a baseball organization here is due to his leadership in outdoor sports. W. P. Earle was elected president at the meeting held in the Arcade this morning, J. Lee Taller vice-president, and I. D. Peckham secretary and treasurer.

In seven minutes $700 was subscribed, and Mr. Peckham has yet to hear from several New-York enthusiasts. Mr. Croker, Mr. Taller and Mr. Earle each gave checks for $100. Others gave $50 to $75, and a dozen business men subscribed $25 each.

Mr. Croker, J. P. Balter and Dr. Wilbur P. Borland, comprising the board of directors, began telegraphing at 6 o'clock to engage the best men available. It is likely that John A. Gammons, the Brown coach, will captain the team, college men to do the playing. A series is now contemplated between the Fleischmanns and New-Berlin, and possibly Oneida.

Married.

BERGSTROM—BURKSON—On Sunday, May 31, Agnes Josephine Burkson, of Philadelphia, to John Victor Bergstrom, of Stockholm, Sweden, by the Rev. Francis Kelley.

COLEGATE—LEONARD—June 27, 1903, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Brooklyn, Edith Casey Leonard, daughter of Charles W. Leonard, to Lathrop Colegate.

JACKSON—M'CALL—In New-Orleans, La., on Monday, June 8, 1903, at Christ Church Cathedral Chapel, by Very Rev. Charles L. Wells, Dean, Miss Fanny McCall to Mr. Arthur L. Jackson, of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

Babcock, Alfred P.
Bailieff, Susan G.
Benjamin, Sarah J.
Church, George.
Clawson, Augusta H.
Conkling, Thomas W.
Cook, John F.
Dunham, John S.
Dwight, Harriet A.
Gilbert, Frances A.
Ottmann, Augustus F.
Palmer, Rev. T. R.
Rodman, Charles W., jr.

BABCOCK—On Thursday, June 25, at Freeport, Long Island, suddenly, of apoplexy, Alfred Peckham Babcock, aged 56. Funeral services Monday, 10 a. m., at Church of the Good Shepherd, McDonough-st., between Lewis and Stuyvesant aves., Brooklyn.

BAILIEFF—In this city, Friday, June 26, 1903, Susan Gaston, widow of Robert D. Bailieff and daughter of the late Alexander Gaston, of North Carolina, in the 72d year of her age. Funeral at St. Francis Xavier's Church, New-York, Monday, June 29, at 9:45 a. m. Interment at St. Joseph's Church, Rhinecliff, N. Y., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 11:30 a. m. Kindly requested not to send flowers.

BENJAMIN—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 25, Sarah J., wife of the late William Massena Benjamin, of New-York. Funeral on Sunday, June 28, at St. Phillips in the Highlands, Garrison, N. Y., on 6:30 p. m. Train leaving Grand Central Depot at 4 o'clock, returning reach New-York 9:20.

CHURCH—At Great Barrington, Mass., June 27, 1903, George Church, in the 77th year of his age. Services at his late residence, Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30. Interment private.

CLAWSON—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, June 26, 1903, Augusta Holmes, wife of Dr. Frank T. Clawson. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 672 West 7th-st., Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, June 29, at 3 p. m.

CONKLING.—On Thursday, June 25, 1903, Thomas Walter Conkling, husband of Clara Conkling, and son of the late Jonas and Elizabeth Mary Conkling (nee Herring), aged sixty-eight years. Funeral at late residence, No. 364 West 121st-st., at 11 a. m., Sunday. Interment at Greenwood.

COOK—At Denver, Col., Thursday, June 25, suddenly, John Frederick Cook. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNHAM.—On Saturday, June 27th, John S. Dunham, father of Frank J. Dunham, suddenly, from Bright's disease. Funeral at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday.

DWIGHT—On Friday, June 26, Harriet A., widow of the late Edmund Dwight, of this city, and daughter of the late Benjamin F. Butler, in the 85d year of her age. Funeral service from her late residence, No. 312 West 90th-st., on Monday morning, June 29, at 10 o'clock.

GILBERT—At Brookline, Mass., June 27, Frances Adelaide Gilbert, daughter of the late Hon. Uri Gilbert and late Frances Harriet Gilbert. Funeral and interment at Troy, N. Y., Tuesday, June 30.

OTTMANN—In sorrowful and loving remembrance of my beloved husband, Augustus F. Ottmann, who passed away June 26, 1902.

PALMER—In Springfield, Mass., June 26, 1903, the Rev. T. R. Palmer, aged 85 years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 48 Kenwood Park, Sunday afternoon, June 28, at 3 o'clock. Burial at Fendleton Hill, Conn., Monday, June 29, at 3 o'clock.

RODMAN—
MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES, Commandery State of New-York.—Companions are informed of the death of Charles W. Rodman, jr. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2:45 at Queens, on arrival of 2 o'clock train from Long Island City. Companions are requested to attend. By order of General THOMAS H. HUBBARD, Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Paymaster, U. S. Navy, Recorder.

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