# GUTHRIE ACCUSES HILL.

## BOUND TO CONTROL N. P.

### *Stock Bought Since the Decree Was Issued, Lawyer Says.*

St. Paul, April 13.—W. S. Guthrie created a sensation in the Northern Securities case to-day by making the charge that the Hill-Morgan combination had secured some Northern Pacific or Great Northern stock improperly since the granting of the decree against the Northern Securities Company, in order to make certain their control of the two roads under the plan of dissolution of the securities company that they proposed to put through. Mr. Guthrie made the closing argument for the Harriman interests, and it was after he had said, "If we are permitted to examine these books we can show that the effect of this plan of distribution is, and has been from the first, to perpetuate the control of the Northern Pacific in the hands of Mr. Hill," that he charged the Hill-Morgan interests with acquiring the stock of the two lines improperly.

No immediate attention was paid to the charge, but as Mr. Guthrie closed his argument, Elihu Root, with permission of the court, replied to it. He said:

I think counsel hardly appreciates the gravity of the charge he has made. It means, if sustained, that these gentlemen have been guilty of criminal contempt of court. I am authorized to state that neither Mr. Hill nor Mr. Morgan has acquired one share of either of these stocks since the decree was handed down.

Mr. Guthrie, in a brief rejoinder, stated that the petitioners had nothing to go by except the records of the court and testimony of the defendants, and, if that were illegitimate, he would apologize. If given an opportunity to prove what they believed to be true, he thought it would be disclosed that additional stock had been acquired, if not after, at least on the eve of the decree and in anticipation of it, so that the pro rata method of revision of assets might be furthered.

The court announced that it would take the matter under advisement and adjourned until to-morrow. The decision as to the right of E. K. Harriman and Winslow Pierce, as trustees for the Oregon Short Line, to file an intervening petition in the case of the government against the Northern Securities Company and others, will be handed down then. The arguments on the motion of Harriman and Pierce for permission to file their petition were concluded to-day. J. G. Johnson addressing the court on behalf of the defendants and W. D. Guthrie closing for the petitioners.

Mr. Johnson assailed Harriman's cause as a ridiculous effort, and sarcastically referred to him as the eleventh hour penitent, who came into court confessing his wrongdoing and saying that he was ready to take his punishment, but wanted to tell the court how to administer that punishment. The doctrine of "constructive possession" of the affairs of the Northern Securities Company, he said, was a new idea, but a very absurd one. He declared that it would be impossible to identify the stock originally exchanged for Northern Securities shares.

Answering Mr. Evarts's argument that if the proposed plan of distribution were carried out Mr. Hill and his associates would have stronger control than before, Mr. Johnson quoted from the report of Secretary Nichols, of the Northern Securities Company, to the effect that Mr. Hill would have only 24.70 per cent of the Northern Pacific stock after the distribution. The danger was, he declared, that hundreds of small stockholders would become frightened and sell their shares, and the Harrimans would buy them up and get control of the road.

William D. Guthrie followed in behalf of Mr. Harriman. He said in part:

I wish to call specific attention to the fact that not one of the defendants has filed any affidavits or made any denial whatever of the claim made by us that if this distribution goes into effect the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern will be in still closer control than before. The only form of denial they have made is to quote from the report of Secretary Nichols to the effect that if distribution is made under the plan Mr. Hill will have left only 24 per cent.

We all know that it is a common practice among bankers, financiers and brokers to hide ownership of stocks by making them over to clerks, friends and any one whom they can conveniently use for the purpose. I here offer, if I am allowed to examine the books of the securities company, to trace every individual certificate of stock from its original issue to its present owner, no matter whether it has gone through a hundred transfers.

If we are permitted to examine these books we can show that the effect of this plan of distribution is, and has been from the first, to perpetuate the control of the Northern Pacific in the hands of Mr. Hill.

At this point Mr. Guthrie made the charge against the Hill-Morgan interests. He continued:

We want our Northern Pacific stock back. We do not want any Great Northern. It is the simplest thing to understand that, if we are forced to take an interest in both, we will naturally not care for competition. If we take only Northern Pacific, we must have, and will seek, competition with the Great Northern. If there is one thing which Mr. Hill and his associates dread it is competition, and, if there is one thing which the Northwest will be given the advantage of, if the Union Pacific is successful, it is that competition which does not now exist.

Mr. Hill is not a philanthropist whose chief care is the good of the Northwest. He comes to this court prompted by his own practical interest, but, if there is anything to be said about advantages to be secured, I can show ten that will come through the Union Pacific to one that can be secured through the Burlington alliance.

Judge Sanborn asked as to the form of order desired.

Mr. Guthrie replied:

We ask that the permissive decree be made mandatory and that the court direct the distribution of the stock to the original holders.

Governor Van Sant issued a statement to-day with reference to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the State of Minnesota against the Northern Securities Company. The Governor intimates that no further legal proceedings will be taken by the State unless the attempt to consolidate the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads is renewed.

## NOTES OF THE STAGE.

### "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Gets to Philadelphia at Last—Miss Nillsen's Matinee To-day.

A revival of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be made in Philadelphia on April 25. William A. Brady says that when a manager has no other play in his whole pack he can always revive "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The present revival will include Jefferson De Angelis as Marks, John D. Kellard as Uncle Tom, Theodore Roberts as Simon Legree, William Harcourt as George Harris, Miss Maude Raymond as Topsy, Mrs. Annie Yeamans as Aunt Ophelia and Edith Taliafero as Eva. Of course, with these players, the cast will be labelled "all star."

Joseph Miron will soon leave the cast of "Piff, Paff, Poof," the musical comedy, to join "A Venetian Romance," which, after an unsatisfactory beginning, will open again in New-England in a week or two, and later come to New-York.

To-day at 2 o'clock Miss Carlotta Nillsen will appear at Wallack's Theatre, presenting for the first time on any stage the new play by Horace B. Fry, of this city, called "Love's Pilgrimage."

A delegation from the Lambs will go to Philadelphia on Saturday night to see De Wolf Hopper in "Wang," and bring him to New-York, where he appears at the Lyric on Monday.

Jacob P. Adler, the Jewish tragedian, is making arrangements for another spring season, supported by an English speaking company.

On Friday, in Philadelphia, the annual Actors' Home Benefit will take place at the Garrick Theatre. Miss May Robson will go over to appear in "The Dakota Divorce," the play presented at the benefit in this city. E. H. Sothern and his company will appear in a one-act play adapted by him from Stevenson's "Markheim."

# TAFT ON PHILIPPINES.

### *The Islands for the Filipinos the Government's Policy, He Says.*

Cleveland, April 13.—The fifty-fifth annual dinner of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce was held to-night. The guest of honor and principal speaker was Secretary Taft, whose subject was "The Policy of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands." Before beginning his speech he paid a warm tribute to the memory of Senator Hanna.

Concerning the policy of the United States toward the Filipinos, Secretary Taft said that it was first, last and always the Philippines for the benefit of the Filipinos, but it involved, necessarily, the retention of the islands indefinitely, until by education, material development, government and the gradual extension of political control to the inhabitants, under the guidance of the United States, they should be sufficiently fitted for self-government, so that independence would be a benefit and not an injury. He added:

I affirm with confidence in the future judgment of the impartial historian that the course which was taken by the United States in the Philippine Islands is the only course which honor, wisdom and a due regard to the international obligations of this country, on the one hand, with a due regard to the welfare of the Filipino people on the other, would permit.

# KUNZ ON BASKERVILLE.

### *Crookes Examining Carolinium and Berzelium.*

Dr. George F. Kunz, the mineralogist, made an interesting revelation yesterday concerning the recent discoveries of Professor Charles Baskerville. Dr. Kunz enjoyed the latter's co-operation in an elaborate study of the fluorescent properties of minerals under the influence of radium at the American Museum of Natural History last summer, has sustained intimate personal relations with the North Carolina chemist, and has been in his confidence. Moreover, Dr. Kunz was the first American to obtain from the Curies a specimen of actinium, the last of the radio-active elements isolated by them. Actinium was closely associated with thorium in the crude mineral, just as polonium was with bismuth and radium with barium. Hence it ought to rank as a sister of carolinium and berzelium, which Professor Baskerville obtains from thorium. Dr. Kunz said:

Not being a chemist myself, I cannot say positively whether the two substances described by Professor Baskerville are really new elements or not. The professor is a chemist of rare ability, and has a remarkable familiarity with the subject. He showed this in his address to the section of chemistry at the St. Louis meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The question is in a fair way to be solved soon, however, by competent authority. Samples of the substances isolated by Professor Baskerville have been sent to Sir William Crookes, the veteran English chemist, the man after whom the vacuum tube was named, and one of the first scientific experts to advocate the doctrine that all matter is undergoing slow disintegration and change. If he confirms the supposition that berzelium and carolinium are independent elements, there will hardly be any room for further doubt.

The usual standard by which chemists judge whether a substance is really a new element or not is by its spectrum. This should be unlike that of any other known element. It is also desirable that its atomic weight be definitely ascertained. These are the chief guides in fixing the identity of a fresh candidate for attention. No safe opinion can be based on appearances only. Still, I have the impression that the so-called carolinium and berzelium differ from actinium in at least one respect already. They probably do not radiate so powerfully.

Professor Baskerville tells me that he inclines to the belief that pure thoria—the oxide of thorium—is not radio-active. Perhaps the radiation and emanation imputed to it come from other elements that have been associated with it. Dr. Zerban, a young chemist from Munich, formerly an assistant of Hoffman, who has now come to this country to work with Professor Baskerville, has reached the same conclusion.

# ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES.

### *What They Express Set Forth by Senator Lodge.*

"The Critic" prints an article in its current number by Henry Cabot Lodge, entitled "Theodore Roosevelt: a Study of the Character and of the Opinions of the Man as Expressed in His Speeches." It was prepared as an introduction to the volume of the "Speeches and Presidential Messages of President Roosevelt," shortly to be published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. In it Senator Lodge says in part:

It is most important that people should be able to read and, let us hope, ponder well what has been written or said by any man to whom they are asked to entrust the Presidency of the United States. For that reason this volume has far more significance than that of being merely an addition to the collected works of President Roosevelt. Here have been brought together certain important speeches and messages which express the President's opinions upon subjects with which he has felt it his duty to deal since he has been charged with the highest public duties. In the still distant future they will form a most important contribution to the history of the time, as is always the case with the words and thoughts of men who have had the largest share in their day in directing the course and fortunes of the country. It will also be for that distant future to decide what place these speeches shall take and hold in that very small group which are remembered and repeated among men, not as history, but as literature. At the present moment, however, they have the peculiar and most important interest of being the utterances of a man who has not only filled the highest place in the gift of the American people, but who now stands before that people for their direct approbation and for re-election to office. This is neither the time nor the place to analyze or criticise these speeches from the point of view of their permanent position as examples of literature or of oratory, or even to attempt to measure the historical value which the coming generations will surely place upon them. That which concerns us at the moment is the light which they throw upon the speaker himself, upon what he has done, and upon what the man who, with the gravest public responsibility resting on him, thinks and speaks in this way may be counted upon to do in the future.

President Roosevelt's speeches, it is needless to say, have the quality sure to be imparted to the spoken word by a man of the highest education, who has read widely and thought deeply, and who has had the invaluable mental training which comes from many years of historical study. All the attributes which these habits of thought and education imply may be found here, but these speeches have one quality which is more important at this moment certainly than any other, although its value and meaning also to those who come after us can hardly be overrated. That which marks President Roosevelt's speeches beyond anything else is their entire sincerity. What he says is pre-eminently genuine, for all his utterances not only come straight from the heart but are set forth with an energy and force of conviction which are as apparent as they are characteristic. He has no secrets. The truth that is in him rises unchecked to his lips. . . .

In this case we may read the speeches here printed with the profound assurances that, whether we agree with the opinions expressed or not, the man who uttered them meant exactly what he said, because he is both honest and fearless. In the clear note which carries the conviction of absolute truth, in the accent of profound sincerity lies one of the great attributes of the highest eloquence, but far more important here than any quality of oratory is the fact that the words and the thoughts they embody enable those who read to understand the man who speaks them.

. . . . . . .

The speeches here collected have a most peculiar value at this precise moment. The American people are to be asked to give again to Mr. Roosevelt the greatest trust and the highest responsibility which any people can give to any man. In these speeches they are able to see precisely what manner of man he is. They can have the assurance that he says always what he means and means always what he says. They can judge him better from these words which he himself has uttered than from countless biographies or acres of newspaper sketches. Here in these pages is the real man.

# WON'T ELECT T. J. MAJORS.

### *Cotton Exchange Managers Refuse to Make Him a Member.*

The board of managers of the New-York Cotton Exchange has refused to elect to membership in the exchange Thomas J. Majors, of New-Orleans, who has been associated with W. S. Brown and Frank B. Hayne, of that city, in the big bull operations of the last two years, and who is one of the most widely known cotton operators in the United States. A semi-official explanation of the managers' action makes it appear that the rejection of Mr. Majors's name was due to the fact that he has been so prominently identified with the recent speculative movement, the speaker adding: "What we want most to do now is to return to trading where actual cotton will be delivered. We can get along very well without sensational speculation."

## MRS. M'COMAS CRITICALLY ILL.

Washington, April 13.—Mrs. Louis E. McComas, wife of the Senator from Maryland and former justice of the District Supreme Court, is critically ill here with Bright's disease.

# ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, April 13.

NEW-YORK MIDSHIPMEN NAMED.—Senator T. C. Platt has advised the Navy Department that he has nominated a principal and three alternates to the vacancy to his credit at the Naval Academy. The principal is Frederick Lyford Lang, of No. 187 Kingston-ave., Brooklyn. The first, second and third alternates are, respectively, Rodney W. Hey, of Highland Falls; George W. Chase, jr., of Pawling, and Elliott Hawes Beardsley, of No. 40 West Seventy-second-st., New-York City. Representative W. H. Flack, of the XXVIth New-York District, has nominated as midshipman Andrew W. Carmichael, of Plattsburg, and as alternates, F. W. Burleigh, of Plattsburg; H. F. Locke, of Ticonderoga, and A. E. Paddock, of Malone.

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.—The conferrees on the Fortifications Appropriation bill reached an agreement to-day by which the Senate recedes from its amendment providing for the purchase of a submarine torpedo boat for the school of submarine defence, and the House accepts the amendment making an appropriation for the completion of an elevating disappearing gun carriage, but modified so as to provide that the cost of the carriage shall not exceed the amount of the appropriation now available for construction. The report of the conferrees will be submitted to-morrow.

FOREIGN MILITARY NOTES.—A bulletin of military notes just issued by the military information division of the General Staff of the army, compiled under the direction of Major Beach, chief of that division, contains much of interest pertaining to foreign armies, their organization, equipment and armament. Changes effected in foreign armies are noted and facts concerning the naval increase of the powers are given. The book contains interesting facts concerning new field guns and new devices for use by troops. A new sighting device makes it possible for a soldier to fire a gun from behind an embankment without exposing himself. Another device minimizes the recoil of a rifle. Experiments, it is said, are being made with an apparatus for signalling the approach of submarines.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army and navy orders have been issued:

ARMY.

Captain JOHN R. M. TAYLOR, 14th Infantry, detailed member of Army Retiring Board, at Washington, vice Major Samuel W. Dunning, assistant adjutant general.

First Lieutenant WILLIAM K. M'CUE, 1st Infantry, before Army Retiring Board at War Department for examination.

First Lieutenant CHASE D'OSTER, 21st Infantry, assume charge quartermaster's construction work, Fort Lincoln, relieving First Lieutenant William P. Kitts, 21st Infantry.

First Lieutenant CHARLES L. WOODHOUSE, 4th Infantry, to Company H.

Captain ARTHUR CRANSTON, 17th Infantry, to Company K.

Captain DAVID J. BAKER, Jr., from Company D to Company E, 26th Infantry.

Captain GEORGE D. ARROWSMITH, from Company E to Company D, 26th Infantry.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: Colonel THOMAS C. WOODBURY, 3d Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel G. H. ROACH, 20th Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM H. C. BOWEN, 13th Infantry; Major THOMAS W. GRIFFITH, 28th Infantry; Major GEORGE W. McIVER, 12th Infantry; Captains CARL A. MARTIN, 8th Infantry; Captain MARK WHEELER, 16th Infantry, Company B; Captain GEORGE D. ARROWSMITH, 26th Infantry, Company E; Captain G. SOULARD TURNER, 7th Infantry, Company A; Captain IVERS LEONARD, 11th Infantry, Company L; Captain PHILIP E. M. WALKER, 12th Infantry, Company C; First Lieutenant IRA F. FRAVEL, 19th Infantry, Company H; First Lieutenant "NED" M. GREEN, 25th Infantry, Company B; First Lieutenant WILLIAM C. STONE, 3d Infantry, Company C; First Lieutenant J. ALFRED MOSS, 22d Infantry; First Lieutenant CHARLES F. LEONARD, 7th Infantry, Company E; First Lieutenant F. P. JACKSON, 2d Infantry, Company C; First Lieutenant JOHN S. CHAMBERS, 3d Infantry, Company E; First Lieutenant JAMES REGAN, Jr., 14th Infantry, Company G; First Lieutenant GILBERT M. ALLEN, 26th Infantry, Company F; First Lieutenant JOHN RANDOLPH, 10th Infantry, Company L; First Lieutenant HARRY GRAHAM, 27th Infantry, Company I.

NAVY.

Commander N. E. MASON, to visit navy yards and powder factories on the Pacific Coast.

Lieutenant Commander W. I. CHAMBERS, detached naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay; to General Board, Washington.

Lieutenant G. T. PETTINGILL, detached naval recruiting party No. 2; to Washington.

Lieutenant C. P. PLUNKETT, detached the Topeka; home, await orders.

Ensign F. O. BRANCH, detached Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs; to charge naval recruiting party No. 2.

Medical Inspector E. H. GREEN, detached Asiatic Fleet; home, await orders.

Surgeon N. H. DRAKE, detached the Maine; to the Lancaster.

Surgeon I. W. KITE, detached navy yard, Norfolk; to the Maine.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. WOODWARD, detached naval proving grounds, Indian Head; to the Brooklyn.

Assistant Surgeon J. E. GILL, detached Naval Medical School, Washington; to the Kearsarge.

Assistant Paymaster R. SPEAR, detached the Pensacola, to Naval Station, Tutuila, additional duty as pay officer of the Adams.

Chaplain C. M. CHARLTON, to the Constellation.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

April 13—The Nashville and the St. Lawrence at St. Joseph; the Eagle at Cabanas.

SAILED.

April 13—El Cano from Shanghai for Hankow; the New-Orleans from Cavité for Shanghai; the Prairie from Caribbean to Atlantic Training Squadron.

# NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO.

### *Why Municipal Reform Fails in the Former and Succeeds in the Latter.*

Under the title "Why Municipal Reform Succeeds in Chicago and fails in New-York" "The Independent" publishes an article on political conditions in the two cities. Of New-York the article says:

Only a few months ago New-York reform had an overwhelming defeat. Why? Because it was neither radical nor democratic. Its watchwords were the hackneyed ones of "a business administration, honesty, efficiency, economy." According to these standards the Low administration was a success. . . .

New-York reform has failed to "make good" its promise of reform "for the people," because it is not of the people. Undemocratic in its origin, it has been permeated with a fear of democracy and has tried every measure to restrict it. District Attorney Jerome says: "Democracy is still on trial." Abraham Lincoln said: "Democracy has succeeded." In Chicago they have voted for direct election of the School Board. The New-York charter puts the power of appointment and every other possible power into the hands of the mayor out of fear of the representatives of the people. While Chicago has demanded and obtained a popular referendum on municipal ownership, New-York reform has offered the people an autocratic self-perpetuating rapid transit commission. While Chicago has been fighting for home rule, New-York reformers have often stood for commissions appointed by the Governor of the State.

New-York reform has come from above. The people of the tenement houses have learned that government by the propertied classes means insufficient schools and a retardation of everything that the people demand from the city.

Reform in New-York has been conservative and autocratic. Reform in Chicago has been radical and democratic. The working people have turned out New-York reform by overwhelming majorities. In the districts where the working class lives the vote was three and four to one against the "business" administration. By almost the same majorities the working people of Chicago have invited "municipal socialism."

There is no longer any excuse for ignorance of what the people want in municipal politics. Here is the programme so clearly shown by the New-York and Chicago results:

First—Democracy—the referendum on important issues. Elections by the people, instead of appointment by the executive.

Second—Municipal ownership.

Third—Increased expenditures for the people.

Fourth—Increased taxation—of corporations, ground rents and the luxuries of the rich.

Of Chicago the article says:

Chicago is on the road to genuine democratic government. For the second time a direct vote of the people has been taken on the greatest of municipal issues: Shall the city own its transportation facilities? As before, the people have shown their belief in the direct democratic government by piling up 171,000 ballots and their confidence in their ability to run their own affairs by voting in favor of municipal ownership by a majority of 70,000. They also voted by a majority of two to one in favor of democratic government of the schools—the direct election by the people of the members of the Board of Education, instead of their appointment by the executive.

After showing how the Chicago situation is condensed in the personal history of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, the article says:

To-day Mr. Harrison is not only the headpiece, but the head of his party. As he had been elevated to power without passing through the ranks, he had never made the acquaintance of the wriggling grafters who fill those ranks. He had simply "accepted" them. They were part of the established institution which he inherited. Now, however, an awakened—or, at least, a somnambulistic—public conscience was demanding a change. Municipal government was to be a public service, instead of a private scramble. The greatest opportunist of his age was not perturbed. It was necessary to retain the wriggling grafters. It was necessary to appease the public conscience. The feat was colossal in its magnitude and colossal in its straddle, but it was accomplished.

The article goes on to show how Mayor Harrison, by the skilful use of opportunism, discomfited his opponents and strengthened his hold on the city government, and continues:

Control of the organization, concessions to the innovators—these are the two firm legs on which opportunism stands. Those of the innovators who are not radicals may be alienated, but the number of innovators who are radicals is so large that the absence of the others will not be noticed. Reform without radicalism in a mayoralty election in Chicago is an impossibility as long as the Democratic machine candidate is willing to outbid his Republican rival for the radical vote.

This means two things. It means that reform in Chicago will be gradual rather than spasmodic. It will keep pace with the centre of gravity rather than with the nebulous swirl of advance thought. It will carry the body of the people with it. It will represent "average opinion" rather than "the better element."

The second thing that the present situation means is that reform in Chicago will be tinctured with social democratic sentiment. It will coalesce with the diffusion of power among the people. It will fall in with the drift toward municipal ownership and the referendum. If we recoil from the dangers of such a course and rally around a purely "business" candidate, we shall have merely the satisfaction of registering our convictions. The machine and the radicals together are the voice of God, a special revelation, a majority.

## OBJECTS TO $1,350 FOR STENOGRAPHER.

### General Sickles Says He Himself Is Worth Only $1,000 to City.

General Sickles, since he took a seat in the Board of Aldermen, has been preaching economy on all occasions. Yesterday he objected to a report favoring paying a new stenographer $1,350 a year.

"We aldermen get only $1,000 a year, and that is as much as we are worth to the city," he said. "I will not vote to give $1,350 to a stenographer when the city can get all the good stenographers it needs at $800 a year."

"I am willing to agree that Alderman Sickles is not worth more than $1,000 a year to the city," said Alderman Downing, "but you can't get a good stenographer for $800 a year."

"I agree with Alderman Sickles," said Alderman Myers. "These are the facts: The place became vacant by the marriage of the former incumbent, a woman who earned $900 a year. Then the chief stenographer asked for a man and fixed the salary at $1,350. It seems to me that it is rather a large raise to pay for a single vote."

"Some of us have to work for a living," said "Little Tim" Sullivan, "and when we give time to the city we deserve decent pay for it. I don't know about General Sickles, but am satisfied to take his own estimate of his value."

The report was adopted on rollcall, and the stenographer will get his salary.

## FUNERAL OF ISABELLA OF SPAIN.

Paris, April 13.—The imposing funeral service over the body of the former Queen Isabella, this afternoon, in the Palace of Castile, was attended by officials and diplomats. A large detachment of French troops paid military honors. As the procession crossed the Place de la Concorde a battery of artillery fired a salute of twenty-one guns. A royal train bore the body to Madrid.

## IN HONOR OF PROFESSOR EHRLICH.

The German Medical Society of New-York will give a dinner at Delmonico's at 7:30 o'clock on April 18, in honor of Professor P. Ehrlich, Privy Councillor of Germany, who is now in this country. Dr. Isaac Adler, president of the society, will preside. The secretary of the society is Dr. Hermann Bocker and the treasurer Dr. Louis Heitzmann.

## ANDREW CARNEGIE BUYS PICTURE.

The Society of American Artists celebrated the thirteenth day of the month yesterday by selling its thirteenth canvas. This brings the total of cash received for exhibited pictures up to the $5,000 mark. The highest price paid for any one picture was given by Andrew Carnegie for Leonard Ochtmann's "Autumn Sunrise" (No. 362), for which he paid $1,000. The smallest price paid was for Laura Muntz's "Little Miss Sly" (No. 180), which sold for $55. Professor Seelye, of Smith College, bought two pictures for $300 each—Couse's "Under the Trees" (No. 326) and Rockwell Kent's "Evening" (No. 292).

## PEARY TO TALK TO "DEKES."

Commander Robert E. Peary will address the D. K. E. dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow evening. Other speakers will be Edward M. Grout, the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church; Frank K. Pendleton, of Harvard; John J. McCook and Charles F. Matthewson. A letter will also be read from President Roosevelt, who is a member of the fraternity. Charlton T. Lewis will preside.

## WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Circus at Madison Square Garden.

Address by Horace E. Deming before the Woman's Municipal League, No. 55 West Forty-fourth-st., 11 a. m.

Meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission, 3 p. m.

Graduation exercises, winter course in philanthropy, United Charities Building, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the Union League Club, evening.

Benefit for Royal Arcanum Hospital Fund, Grand Central Palace, evening.

Republican Congress district conventions to elect delegates to national convention, evening.

Closing session of the Winter Course in Philanthropy, under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, United Charities Building, Fourth-ave. and Twenty-second-st., 8 p. m.

Camera Club lecture by Frank M. Steadman, No. 5 West Thirty-first-st., 8:30 p. m.

Annual concert of the New-York University musical clubs, Carnegie Hall, evening.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: Public School No. 3, Grove and Hudson sts., "The Pacific Coast States," Mrs. Florence Jackson (illustrated); Public School No. 33, No. 418 West Twenty-eighth-st., "A Tramp Through Switzerland," E. C. Chorley (illustrated); Public School No. 51, No. 523 West Forty-fourth-st., "Distribution and Exchange," Dr. Walter Quincy Scott; Public School No. 135, First-ave. and Fifty-first-st., "Pike's Peak, Pass and Plain," Gilbert McClurg (illustrated); Columbus Hall, Sixtieth-st., between Columbus and Amsterdam aves., "A Glimpse at the History of Architecture," Grenville T. Snelling (illustrated); Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson-st., "Napoleon and the Formation of Modern France," Dr. James T. Shotwell (illustrated); Public School No. 16, Matilda-st., Wakefield, "The Rocky Mountains and the Great Basin," Thomas Douglas (illustrated); Lafayette Hall, Alexander-ave. and One-hundred-and-thirty-seventh-st., "Japan," A. C. Maclay (illustrated).

## PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BELVEDERE—Professor M. Schafer, Berlin, Germany. CAMBRIDGE—Monson Morris, Jericho; Herr von Swinderlin, Netherlands Minister to the United States, Washington. EARLINGTON—F. G. Perkins, Florida. EVERETT—Colonel C. S. Rogers, Hudson, N. Y. HOFFMAN—Norman E. Mack, Buffalo. HOLLAND—Baron Kaulko and suite, Tokio, Japan; Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, Washington. IMPERIAL—Frederic Condé, Oswego. MANHATTAN—Captain Hengreville, R. N., London; G. B. Cortelyou, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Washington. SAVOY—Judge M. L. Stover, Amsterdam. WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. Neuhuis, The Hague, Holland; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit; S. F. Parrott, Atlanta; Oscar G. Murray, Baltimore; B. H. Baker, Baltimore; Colonel P. H. Corr, Taunton, Mass. WOLCOTT—Henry Warren, Troy.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

**Official Record and Forecast.**—Washington, April 13.—There is no well defined disturbance on the weather map to-night, although there is a moderate depression in the Southwest. There have been local rains and snow in the lake region, the upper Ohio and upper Mississippi valleys, and showers on the South Atlantic Coast; elsewhere the weather has been fair.

Temperatures are considerably below the seasonal average from the Mississippi Valley eastward, and are much higher in the Southwest, they have fallen somewhat in the northern slope with the exception of possible local showers Thursday in the central Rocky Mountain region, and Thursday night or Friday in Western Texas and Southern New-Mexico, the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday over all districts.

It will be warmer Thursday in the Northwest, and warmer Friday in the central valleys and upper lake region. It will be cooler Thursday in the central Rocky Mountain region.

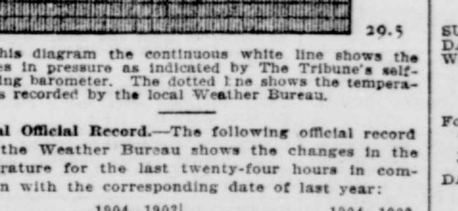
**Forecast for Special Localities.**—For the District of Columbia, Eastern New-York, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair, continued cool to-day; Friday fair; light northwest to north winds.

For New-England, fair to-day and Friday; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair, continued cool to-day and Friday; light to fresh northwest to north winds.

For Western New-York, generally fair, continued cool to-day and Friday; light to fresh west winds.

**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.

**Local Official Record.**—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

| | 1904. | 1903. | | 1904. | 1903. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 a. m. | 40 | 47 | 4 p. m. | 44 | 55 |
| 6 a. m. | 37 | 48 | 6 p. m. | 44 | 50 |
| 9 a. m. | 39 | 48 | 9 p. m. | 41 | 47 |
| 12 m. | 42 | 53 | 11 p. m. | 39 | 46 |
| 3 p. m. | 44 | 56 | 12 p. m. | — | 45 |

Highest temperature yesterday, 44 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 40; average for corresponding date last year, 49; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 47.

**Local Forecast.**—Fair, continued cool to-day; Friday, fair, light northwest to north winds.

# OBITUARY.

## EX-SENATOR TITUS SHEARD.

Utica, N. Y., April 13.—Ex-Senator Titus Sheard, of Little Falls, died suddenly this morning. He had been ill for about two months with heart trouble, but it was recently thought he was improving. This morning he was about to enter his room to shave himself when he paused an instant at the doorway and fell to the floor. He was unconscious from that moment and breathed only a few times before he died.

Titus Sheard was born in Batley, Yorkshire, England, October 4, 1841. His father was engaged in the manufacturing of woollens, and his son inherited his predilections for that occupation. He early became interested in the prospects which lay before young men in America, and with his sister emigrated to this country in a sailing vessel in September, 1856. While in Syracuse on his fifteenth birthday he learned that some of his friends whom he had known in England were at Mottville, twenty miles distant. The lad walked the distance. He found some of those friends, but others had moved to Little Falls. He went to that village and found them, and secured employment there at $1.50 a week. He worked in factories for five years, and devoted his spare time to educating himself. In the evenings he attended the village night school, and was a great reader of books and periodicals. He secured a position in the orchestra at the American Hotel, Richfield Springs, one summer and attended school at that place. He was so studious that in a few years he became a teacher in a country school. But his ambition was to become a manufacturer, and in 1864 he laid the foundation for his successful business career. He continued business for a few years, when he purchased an interest in a knitting mill at Oriskany, Oneida County. In 1872 he launched out into the knit goods business, organizing the Little Falls Knitting Mill Company. He was president and financial manager of the company for seven years. He retired from the company in 1879, and purchased the property now known as the Eagle Mills. Mr. Sheard conducted it until 1888, when a stock company assumed control. He retained a controlling interest and was elected president.

Mr. Sheard's public career began in 1877, when he was elected to the State Assembly, and was made chairman of the Committee on Trade and Manufactures and placed on the Canal Committee. He was re-elected in 1878. In the fall of 1883 he was again induced to run for Assemblyman, and was elected. At Albany he was induced to enter the race for the Speakership. Mr. Sheard's opponents were Theodore Roosevelt, De Witt C. Littlejohn and George C. Erwin, but he was victorious. Speaker Sheard appointed the Roosevelt investigating committee, the report of whose findings resulted in reform legislation for New-York City. Mr. Sheard's name is connected with the ten-hour labor law.

Mr. Sheard made so good a record in the lower house of the legislature that the people of the XXVth Senate District, embracing the counties of Herkimer, Otsego and Madison, called upon him in 1889 to represent them in the State Senate. He was elected by a majority of over twenty-eight hundred, carrying all three counties. He served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1884. Ex-Senator Sheard was a man of varied intellectual and business capacities, with a keen sense of the duties of a citizen and a natural aptitude for the study of public questions. He travelled considerably on this continent and Europe, and also visited Asia and Africa. He was the possessor of an excellent library, rich in historical works and books bearing upon economic questions. In 1863 he was married to Helen M. Waite, of Little Falls. They had two daughters. Mr. Sheard was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he was a liberal contributor.

## MRS. FRANCIS E. MANICE SMITH.

Mrs. Frances I. Manice Smith, wife of the Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle Smith, died suddenly on Monday, April 11, in Paris, France. Mrs. Smith was of an old New-York family, the daughter of the late De Forest Manice and sister of Mrs. Dr. G. Grant and the late William De Forest, of this city.

## *Married.*

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

PEARSON—ROSS—On Tuesday, April 12, 1904, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 45 West Fifty-second-st., New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Caroline Campbell, daughter of Caroline F. and the late Alexander M. Ross, to Clifford C. Pearson, jr., of New-York.

**Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.**

## *Died.*

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Barker, Orcilla E. | Le Jeune, George F. |
| Bruce, Mary A. T. | MacFarland-Furniss, Hetty. |
| Budlong, Julia M. | Mathews, John H. |
| Carrington, George W. | Merrill, John F. |
| Colie, Elizabeth D. | Reid, William. |
| Davis, George W. | Schmidt, Grace I. |
| Dunham, Grace V. | Van Dyke, Alida B. |
| Kernochan, William S. | Van Loan, John. |

BARKER—Orcilla Erskine Barker, wife of William Prescott Barker and daughter of the late John and Orcilla Erskine. Funeral service at her late residence, No. 36 Fairfield Road, Yonkers, on Friday afternoon, April 15, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be at Ludlow Station to meet train leaving Grand Central Station 1:10 p. m.

BRUCE—At her home, in South Newfane, Vt., Wednesday, April 13, 1904, Mary Ann Timson, widow of the late Eli F. Bruce, in her 79th year. Interment at convenience of family.

BUDLONG—On Wednesday morning, April 13, 1904, after a lingering illness, Julia Menck Budlong, widow of Morris Mumford Budlong. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, No. 242 West 56th-st., on Friday afternoon, April 15, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Forest Hill Cemetery, Utica, N. Y. It is requested that no flowers be sent. Utica papers please copy.

CARRINGTON—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, April 11, 1904, George W. Carrington, formerly of Jersey City Heights. Funeral at Milford, Conn., Thursday, April 14, at 3 p. m.

COLIE—At East Orange, N. J., Tuesday, April 12, 1904, Elizabeth Dayton Colie, widow of Daniel F. Colie and daughter of the late Levi Dayton, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral Friday, April 15, from her home, No. 32 North Arlington-ave., at 4 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment at convenience of family.

DAVIS—At East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, April 13, George W. Davis, in the sixty-third year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 31 North Arlington-ave., Friday, April 15, at 3 o'clock. Interment will be at East Marion, N. Y., at convenience of family. Brooklyn papers please copy.

DUNHAM—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, April 12, 1904, Grace Vrel, only daughter of Andrew L. and Mary M. Dunham. Funeral service at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Friday, April 15, at 4 p. m.

KERNOCHAN—On Monday, April 11, 1904, in Paris, France, William Seymour Kernochan. Funeral on Thursday, April 14, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at St. Germain.

LE JEUNE—April 11, George Fitzcurwood Le Jeune, late organist and choirmaster of St. John's Chapel, Trinity Parish, in the 62d year of his age, at the Smith Infirmary, Staten Island. The funeral services will take place at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Thursday, 14th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m. Montreal and London (England) papers please copy.

MACFARLAND-FURNISS—On Tuesday, April 12, at New-York, Hetty MacFarland-Furniss, wife of W. P. Furniss and daughter of W. W. MacFarland. Funeral services at her father's residence, Arrochar, S. I., on Friday, at 3 p. m.

MATHEWS—At his residence, No. 58 North Arlington-ave., East Orange, N. J., John Hone Mathews, on Wednesday, April 13. Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, at 4 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

MERRILL—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 12, 1904, John Franklin Merrill. Funeral services on Friday, April 15, at 2 o'clock p. m., at his late residence, No. 1,307 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers. Boston and Haverhill (Mass.) papers please copy.

REID—William Reid, formerly of West Hoboken, N. J., and New-York City, on April 12, after a long illness, at Appleton, Wis., in his 66th year. Interment at Machias, N. Y.

SCHMIDT—Grace Isabella, beloved wife of John Schmidt and daughter of the late William McKenzie and Elizabeth Renée Forbes. Funeral services Thursday, April 14, 2 p. m., from her late residence, No. 132 Autumn-st., Passaic, N. J.

VAN DYKE—On April 11, at Greenville, N. Y., Alida Bevier Van Dyke, wife of the Rev. Ezekiel D. Van Dyke.

VAN LOAN—On April 13, John Van Loan, son of the late Isaac N. and Sarah A. Van Loan. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Friday, April 15, at the Chapel of the Advocate, Washington-ave., between 180th and 181st sts.

**CEMETERIES.**

**Great Pinelawn Cemetery, 2,315 acres.—Round trip tickets 50c., at office, 25 Broad st., New York.**

**UNDERTAKERS.**

**Stephen Merritt Emb'l'g Ist., Undertakers, 241-3 W. 23d St. Tel. 1,324 or 1,325 Chelsea. Frank E. Campbell.**

## *Special Notices.*

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For the convenience of TRIBUNE READERS abroad arrangements have been made to keep the DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE on file in the reading rooms of the hotels named below:

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ENGLAND—Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool; Midland Hotel, Manchester; Queen's Hotel, Leeds; Midland Hotel, Bradford; Hotel Wellington, Tunbridge Wells; Midland Hotel, Morecambe Bay; Midland Hotel, Derby; Holler's Hotel, Shanklin Hotel, Isle of Wight; Bull's Hotel, Cambridge.

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**Postoffice Notice.**

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 16, 1904, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II, and Friday, per s. s. Belgravia.

Regular and supplementary mails close at foreign station (corner of West and Morton sts.) half hour later than closing time shown below (except that supplementary mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at foreign station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. La Lorraine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Lorraine"); at 7:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Prinz Oskar (mail must be directed "per s. s. Prinz Oskar").

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 a. m. for Ireland, per s. s. Umbria, via Queenstown (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. Umbria"); at 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; at 8:30 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Kroonland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Kroonland"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Furnessia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Furnessia").

After the closing of the supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Yucatan, per s. s. Daggry, via Progreso (mail must be directed per s. s. Daggry); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Saratoga, via Havana; at 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas, per s. s. Santiago, via Nassau (mail for Mexico, via Progreso and Tampico, must be directed "per s. s. Santiago").

FRIDAY—At 9:30 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Rosalind; at 11:30 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Roman Prince, via Pernambuco, Santos and Rio Grande do Sul (mail for Northern Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Roman Prince"); at 12 m. for Northern Brazil, per s. s. Horatio, via Para and Manaos; at 12 m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Tropic.

SATURDAY—At 4 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Hydaspes; at 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Pretoria; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Philadelphia (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Philadelphia"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alleghany (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alleghany"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Athos; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 10 a. m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar, per s. s. Maraval; at 12:30 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Curityba, via Matanzas (mail must be directed "per s. s. Curityba").

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANSPACIFIC.

CUBA.—Via Port Tampa, Florida, closes at this office daily, except Thursday, at †5:30 a. m. (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays).

MEXICO CITY.—Overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 p. m. and 10:30 p. m. Sundays at 1 p. m. and 10:30 p. m.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—By rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday).

JAMAICA.—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 6:30 p. m. Tuesday and Friday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, closes at this office at 7 p. m. Saturday.

MIQUELON.—By rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily at 6:30 p. m.

BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ and GUATEMALA.—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †10:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †10:30 p. m. (connecting mails closes here Mondays at †10:30 p. m.).

COSTA RICA.—By rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, closes at this office daily, except Sunday, at †1:30 p. m. and †10:30 p. m., Sundays at †1 p. m. and †10:30 p. m. (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at †10:30 p. m.).

BAHAMAS (except Parcels-Post Mails).—By rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, closes at †5:30 a. m. Wednesday.

†Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April 15, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Agamemnon.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Hawaii, Japan, China and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †21, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Gaelic.

Australia (except West), Fiji Islands and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †23, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi.

Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †26, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. transport.

China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †28, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China. (Merchandise for U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

New Zealand, Australia (except West), New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †30, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New-Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; Sundays, at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer).

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New-Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., April 8, 1904.