HIS TWENTY-FIRST CHILD

Ex-Duke of Parma the Patriarch of Old World Royalty.

Prince Robert of Bourbon, Infant of Spain and ex-sovereign Duke of Parma, has just been presented by his consort with his twenty-first child, and, as far as the number of his legitimate offspring is concerned, may be regarded as the patriarch of European royalty. He has been twice married. His first wife, Princess Marie of Naples, left him with nine children, and his second wife, the Infanta Marie Antonio of Portugal, has just given birth to her twelfth child. The duke's eldest daughter married Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, by whom she had four children before she died, and her brother, Prince Elias of Bourbon-Parma, married to Archduchess Marie of Austria, has a little girl, so that there are, all told, five grandchildren, in addition to the twenty-one sons and daughters of Parma's duke, the most reactionary and narrow minded of all the scions of Old World royalty.

The duke succeeded to the throne of Parma on the mysterious and still unpunished assassination of his father in 1854, when he was but six years old, and five years later he was deprived of his crown, driven from his dominions and forced to seek refuge in Switzerland by the war of 1859, between France and Sardinia on the one side and Austria on the other, which culminated in the Duchy of Parma and the Grand Duchy of Tuscany being incorporated into what is now known as the Kingdom of Italy.

The Duke of Parma has since then been permitted to return to Italy, but makes his home in Austria, where he is accorded all the prerogatives and immunities of a prince of the blood and treated with the utmost distinction and consideration. He is colossally rich, and inherited the major portion of the fortune of his uncle and aunt, the late Count and Countess de Chambord, as well as the superb chateau of Chambord, in France, which, formerly a royal residence, had been repurchased by the Royalists of France and presented by them as a token of their loyalty and affection to the Count de Chambord, in whose favor King Charles X had abdicated the throne of France in 1830, and who reigned for the brief spell of forty-eight hours as King Henry V of France.

A NEW FRENCH DUKE.

Through the death of his grandfather young Stephen d'Audiffret, just twenty-three years of age, becomes Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, and as he is unmarried and very rich, likewise good looking, his name deserves to be noted as that of an eligible matrimonial parti. He lost his father last year in an automobile accident. The dukedom is of relatively modern origin, although the family of Audiffret is an ancient one. It is of Italian creation and settled in the Basses-Alpes in the thirteenth century. The father of the late duke bore the title of Comte d'Audiffret, held the lucrative post of Receiver General of Taxes and married the daughter of Stephen Augustin Pasquier, director general of the state tobacco monopoly and younger brother of that Stephen Dennis Pasquier who was Prefect of Police during the reign of the first Napoleon, Minister of State under King Louis XVIII and King Charles X, and Chancellor of the Kingdom of France while Louis Philippe was on the throne. Napoleon had given him a barony, King Louis XVIII made him a peer of France and Louis Philippe transformed him into Duke Pasquier. He died in 1863, and in accordance with the terms of the patent of his dukedom the latter passed to his grandnephew and adopted son, Count Gaston d'Audiffret, who assumed the title of Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier. I should add that although the Pasquiers received a barony from the first Napoleon they had been ennobled by the kings of France as far back as at the end of the seventeenth century, when one of their number, Stephen Pasquier, was Auditor General of the Realm.

The late duke was a very learned man, a member of the Academy and, during the first three years of the present republic, played a quite important political role, presiding in turn over the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Although he owed his dukedom to the house of Orleans, he never managed to get along well with the Orleans pretenders, and his relations with the present Duke of Orleans were even more strained than they were with the late Comte de Paris. The latter was often in the habit of sneering at the old duke and of ridiculing him for what he was pleased to describe as his narrowness of mind and for his avarice—that is to say, his refusal to contribute largely to the Orleanist cause. On the other hand, the old duke was equally open in expressing his dissatisfaction with the late Comte de Paris and with the latter's son, the present pretender, declaring that he preferred on the whole a republican form of government to monarchy in the person of such men. He was more dreaded than popular in the great world at Paris on account of the bitterness of his tongue and of his pen.

FORMER DRUMMER AS PRIME MINISTER.

Prime Minister Rouvier, who has assumed for the nonce direction of the foreign relations of France in the place of Delcassé, is above everything else a financier and considers that the most important of all the tasks that confront the French government is the reorganization of the national finances, which stand in urgent need thereof owing to the fact that the limit of taxation has been reached and that the annual expenses far exceed the annual revenue, building up a national debt of the most alarming proportions. As long as Rouvier, who commenced life as a drummer, remains at the head of affairs everything relating not merely to the domestic, but likewise to the foreign policy of France, will be subordinated to this consideration, and, since from an economic point of view a war with Germany would be altogether disastrous to French trade, industry and finance, Rouvier will go far out of his way to avoid it, much further, indeed, than M. Delcassé was prepared to go. That is why the fall of Delcassé is hailed with so much satisfaction at Berlin, where it is realized that for the sake of peace Rouvier will be much more amenable to Germany's views and demands than Delcassé. The change is further satisfactory to Germany in that it loosens the bonds of the understanding between England and France, which was a creation of Delcassé. Next to Rouvier the most influential man in the present French Cabinet is Etienne, who for the last quarter of a century has been the leader of that particular element in French political life which is committed to opposing and combating British interests in Africa and Asia.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN PEER.

Lord Caithness, who has just arrived here from Liverpool, is one of those British peers who are far more at home in the United States than in their native land, and has for at least thirty years of his life spent the major portion of his time at Berriedale, his big ranch in North Dakota, which is, indeed, his legal domicile, and given as such in the standard works of reference, his house in Inverness Terrace, in London, being merely a small pied à terre in the metropolis. In olden times the estates of the Earldom of Caithness embraced the entire northern part of Scotland, from sea to sea, and included the Orkney Islands, which were then subject to the suzerainty of the Norwegian crown. But to-day there is no longer a single rood of land in the Northern Kingdom connected with the Earldom of Caithness, the fifteenth earl, who died in 1889, unmarried, having contributed in no small measure to alienate the remaining estates, which were very considerable, from the title. For some reason or other he was imbued with sentiments of bitter hatred toward the present earl and his father, both of them very remote kinsmen, and on dying bequeathed the whole of his property to a college chum of the name of F. G. Heathcote. Suit was brought to upset the will, and the legal proceedings ended in its being invalidated.

Unfortunately, the invalidation did not benefit the present earl or his father. It had the effect of rendering the fifteenth earl practically intestate, the estates in consequence thereof going to his next of kin in the female line. These were Sir James Buchanan, of Craigend, as the lineal descendant of Lady Janet Buchanan, daughter of the twelfth Earl of Caithness, while the other turned out to be an Australian squatter of the name of Murray MacGregor, who furnished proofs that he was the great-grandson of Lady Charlotte MacGregor, the other daughter of the twelfth earl, who died in 1810.

Both the late earl and the present Lord Caithness have also been obliged to defend on several occasions in the courts of law their rights to the earldom, the most notable of the claimants having been a Presbyterian minister of the name of John Sinclair, of the parish of Kinloch Rannoch, in Perthshire, who carried his case to the House of Lords, but without success. It is doubtful whether there is any peerage, indeed, that has furnished more subject for litigation than that of Caithness, the ancestry of the Sinclair family being of so complicated and intricate a character that the peerage has rarely passed from one holder to another without legal proceedings.

THE ANCIENT HOUSE OF SINCLAIR.

The Sinclairs are of most ancient origin, tracing back their descent to A. D. 875, figuring prominently in the annals of Scotland, especially in the darkest pages of its history. The fourth peer was, perhaps, the worst of his race. With the assistance of his cousin, Isabel Sinclair, he contrived to poison the Earl and Countess of Sutherland at a supper which he gave in their honor, and then coolly denounced his accomplice, testified against her and witnessed her execution. He next kidnapped the young Lord Sutherland, who was only fifteen, and forced him by torture and threats to marry his daughter, Lady Barbara Sinclair, a woman of mature age and of more than uncertain reputation. The fourth earl's eldest son, Lord Berriedale, Master of Caithness, is on record as having strangled his younger brother, William. In fact, the history of the House of Sinclair in the Middle Ages is one long list of tragedies, of plots and counterplots.

Among the other branches of the House of Sinclair of which Lord Caithness is the chief are Lord Sinclair, who has transformed the patronymic of his name into "St. Clair," Sir John Sinclair of Dunbeath, and Sir John Tollemache Sinclair, of Ulster. Lord Sinclair and the two baronets in question, unlike Lord Caithness, own extensive estates in Scotland, especially Sir John Tollemache Sinclair, the well known poet and author, whose landed possessions in Scotland extend over a hundred square miles. His grandson, the heir to his title and estates, has American blood in his veins, the mother having been a daughter of Mahlon Sands, of New-York. Sir John, who has been on terms of friendship with all sorts of public men, such as Bismarck, Napoleon III, King Louis Philippe, the Comte de Chambord and Prince Gortchakoff, was in his boyhood page of honor to Queen Adelaide, and among his sons-in-law was the late General Owen Williams, M. P., of Temple House, Bucks, the well known sportsman and one of the creators of the Sandown Park races.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

CITY RECORD BLOOMS WITH PICTURES.

Borough President Littleton Established Precedent—Some Illustrated Features.

Borough President Littleton yesterday astonished the constant readers of "The City Record" by blossoming out with illustrations in the number containing his annual report. Half-tone cuts of buildings, pavements, new bath houses, school buildings, court rooms and other public places brightened the pages. While Mr. Littleton's spirit of enterprise received commendation, it is feared at the City Hall that he has established an expensive precedent. Now that the ice has been broken it is more than likely that the aldermen will insist that their pictures appear at least once a year.

Some of the special illustrated features in the next six months are likely to be "Little Tim" Sullivan "declaring himself" the friend of the plain people, Alderman McCall taking a farewell of the board, with a mental reservation about "bowing to the will of his constituents" when they call on him to run again; "Reggie" Doull defying the newspapers, and reasserting that no franchise shall be granted so long as Judge Dillon and L. Laflin Kellogg are on this mundane sphere; and, finally, Alderman Frank Dowling giving vent to his feelings against corporations which refuse transportation to the worthy people of the 9th District.

A FOOLISH FABLE.

Flossie Fleeced by Fakir Who Fled to Fetch Filthy Lucre.

Once there was a Girl named Flossie Hope, and she was named Right. She danced in "The Rollicking Girl" every night, very prettily, and then she went Home with her Wages. Last Saturday night she lost her wages, and some more—$96 in all. So she Advertised in a Morning Paper. Monday night a man came to the Herald Square Theatre and said he had Found the Money. He had a Talk with Flossie, and said he was Persuaded that she was the Right Party. But, he added, it was his Brother-in-Law who really found the Dough Wad, and he would go and Fetch it. Flossie said, Very Well, she'd Wait. He said his Brother-in-Law lived a Good Bit of a Distance, and he'd better take a Cab. Flossie allowed he Had. He said he had no money, would she Stake him to a Dollar? Flossie had Visions of her Green Backs coming home, and she Fell. He took the Dollar. Flossie, at a late hour last Night, was still Waiting for him to Come Back.

Immoral: Don't advertise.

WILL SAIL FROM CHERBOURG.

Washington, June 13.—The State Department has been advised that Cherbourg has been settled upon as the place of departure for this country of the squadron conveying the body of Admiral John Paul Jones.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Flag Day celebration in schools.
Columbia University commencement, 11 a. m.
City tax sale, Aldermen's room, City Hall, 10 a. m.
Cornell University Medical College commencement, 1st-ave. and 28th-st., 8:30 p. m.
Meeting of the Board of Education, 4 p. m.
Lawn party for Peabody Home for Aged Women, home of Mrs. Charles D. Dickey, Hunt's Point Road and Southern Boulevard, afternoon.
Commencement exercises of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Majestic Theatre, 8:15 p. m.
Anniversary dinners, classes of Columbia College, University Hall, 7 p. m.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—General C. Neilson, Maryland. FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, of Syracuse. GRAND—Captain R. G. Rutherford, U. S. A. HOFFMAN—Colonel A. B. Andrews, North Carolina. HOTEL ASTOR—A. S. Peabody, Chicago. HOLLAND—Louis F. Payn, Chatham, N. Y. MANHATTAN—The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Washington; President A. T. Hadley of Yale University, New-Haven, and W. R. Harper, president of Chicago University. MURRAY HILL—Captain S. Field Delaney, U. S. A. WALDORF-ASTORIA—General Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, June 13.—Low pressure continues throughout the country except in the North Pacific States, and there were local showers in the lake region, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Northwest and the central and southern Rocky Mountain regions. In the central valleys, the middle and southern slopes, the weather was generally fair.

Temperatures have risen in the central valleys, the upper lake, the western lower lake region and the Middle Atlantic States, and they are generally though not greatly above seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains.

There will be showers Wednesday in the upper Mississippi Valley, the western upper lake region, the James, Red and Middle Missouri valleys, extending Wednesday night and Thursday into the lower lake region and the upper Ohio Valley, and continuing in the upper lake region. There will also be local showers Wednesday in Florida.

Temperatures will be lower over the districts where showers are indicated, and will remain comparatively high elsewhere.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and variable; on the East Gulf Coast, light and mostly northeasterly; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh and southerly; on the lower lakes, light to fresh southerly, possibly thunder squalls Wednesday, and on the upper lakes, fresh southerly, possibly thunder squalls Wednesday afternoon or night.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light variable winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; Thursday partly cloudy; variable winds.

For Delaware and New-Jersey, fair and warmer to-day; Thursday fair; variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, warm and generally fair to-day and Thursday; variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day; Thursday thunder showers and cooler; light variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

For Western New-York, fair and warmer to-day; thunder showers and cooler Thursday afternoon or night; light to fresh southerly winds.

For New-England, fair to-day; warmer in New-Hampshire, Vermont and Western Maine; Thursday partly cloudy; variable winds.

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

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
8 a. m.	58	62	6 p. m.	61	76
6 a. m.	58	64	9 p. m.	58	72
9 a. m.	60	70	11 p. m.	58	72
12 m.	61	79	12 p. m.	57	—
4 p. m.	61	79			

Highest temperature yesterday, 81 degrees; lowest, 82; average, 72; average for corresponding date last year, 60; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 67.

Local Forecast.—Fair to-day; to-morrow, partly cloudy; variable winds.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH DEAD.

Son of Palatine of Hungary—A Linguist and Business Man.

Vienna, June 13.—Archduke Joseph of Austria died this morning.

Archduke Joseph was the son of the Palatine of Hungary. Joseph, who succeeded to that office when his father became Emperor Leopold II of Austria, in 1790. The third wife of Palatine Joseph was Princess Marie of Wurtemburg, the mother of the Archduke Joseph. He was born in 1833, at Presburg, and spent all his early years in Hungary, where he associated with peasant boys. That they treated him as an equal is shown by the incident that when a peasant complained that his son had been beaten by the Palatine's son, the Palatine replied: "Your boy can cuff mine as much as he is able. I will not complain of it to you."

It was in 1845 that Archduke Joseph entered a Hussar regiment and saw active service. The regiment was in Austria until 1856, when it was ordered home, but in 1860 it went to Italy and was again there in 1864. The Archduke took part in the Battle of Königgrätz in 1866. When he returned to Hungary he became commander in chief of the Hungarian reserves and also became interested in the organization of firemen in his native land. He was married in 1864 to Princess Clothilde of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, a sister of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and a daughter of the old Princess Clementine, a grandchild of King Louis Philippe of France.

Archduke Joseph inherited to a marked degree the talents of his father, especially his facility for acquiring languages. Not content with mastering German, French, English, Italian, Hungarian, Spanish and Russian, he likewise acquired a profound knowledge of that mysterious idiom used by the Gypsies and Zingari which goes by the name of the Romany tongue. He enjoyed the distinction of having been the first to write a grammar and publish a vocabulary of the language; besides which he gathered together an extraordinary collection of manuscripts, documents and books dating from the earliest times and dealing with the customs, the characteristics, the history and the origin of these nomads in Europe. The Archduke was especially attracted to the gypsies by his passion for their weird music.

The Archduke spent a large sum of money some years ago in endeavoring to turn the Zingari from their nomadic life and to induce them to settle down, in order to devote their time and energies to the practice of the art of working metal, which they possess to so marked a degree, rather than to thieving, as is, unfortunately, their habit. He built a number of villages for them in the district surrounding Presburg, and organized gypsy settlements. But it soon became apparent to him that the enterprise upon which he had set so much store was doomed to failure. The Tziganes, true to those instincts which they have inherited from countless generations, abandoned the comfortable houses, the fields and the blossoming gardens with which they had been provided by their imperial benefactor. They refused any longer to till the soil, and turned their entire attention to robbing the inhabitants of the surrounding neighborhood until they came once more to be regarded as the bane of the entire countryside.

Several years ago the Archduke gave his library on the Romany races and languages to the National Library at Budapest.

As the head man of business of the Hapsburg family, Archduke Joseph had in his hands the management of lands, forests, mines, railroads, manufactories and huge business interests of every character. His own personal possessions were likewise large, including among other things the beautiful Margarethan Island, lying in the river midway between Pesth and Buda, and which has frequently been described as the "Pearl of the Danube." This island owes its name to a royal nun, the daughter of the Magyar King Bela IV, who reigned in the thirteenth century. The convent where she lived and where she was buried was destroyed by the Turks, and its ruins were swept away by the great inundation of 1775. Archduke Joseph transformed the spot into a great park, the mass of almost tropical vegetation being dotted here and there by charming villas, hotels, a casino, and various restaurants, as well as bathing establishments; for there are on the island several mineral springs possessed of remarkable curative powers. It was here, too, that he housed the Kneipp Institute, which he founded some years ago for the benefit of the poor. The park is set apart to be the recreation place of the people of the Hungarian capital.

To the memory of a son, who met his death in a shooting accident, the Archduke and his wife, Princess Clothilde of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, also dedicated an institution for the care of crippled children.

Archduke Joseph was the only archduke who, on public occasions, was greeted in Hungary by the playing of the famous Hungarian "Rakoczy March" instead of the Austrian "Volkshymne," which, according to court regulations, should have been played in his honor. This exception in his favor, which was a proof of the love the Hungarian people bore him, was acceptable and gratifying to the Archduke, and he was always proud of the honor.

Archduke Joseph left one son, who married the granddaughter of Emperor Francis Joseph, and three daughters. One daughter, Archduchess Marie Dorothée, is the wife of Philip, Duke of Orleans, the pretender to the French throne; a second daughter is the wife of Albert, Prince of Thurn and Taxis, and the younger daughter is still unmarried. He lost his second son last year.

BARON NATHANIEL DE ROTHSCHILD.

Vienna, June 13.—Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, brother of the head of the Austrian branch of the firm, died this morning. He had been seriously ill for a long time.

The Vienna branch of the famous Rothschild family was founded by Solomon, the second son of Mayer Amschel Rothschild, the Hebrew merchant of Frankfort-on-the-Main who laid the foundation of the fortunes of the house. Solomon's two sons were ennobled by the Emperor of Austria in 1885, having the same prerogatives bestowed on them as if they had descended from the Crusaders instead of coming from the ghetto of Frankfort. They became not only barons of the empire, but members of the inner circle of the Emperor's advisers. Baron Nathaniel was not as prominent financially as his brother, the head of the Vienna branch, but was popular socially and widely known as a philanthropist and a patron of art. He never married. For a number of years he had been in poor health, and he was accustomed to spend his winters in a tent near Assouan, on the edge of the Nubian desert, where an Arab tribe formed his guard.

MISS CHARLOTTE P. MONTGOMERY.

Miss Charlotte P. Montgomery, for nineteen years a Presbyterian missionary at Hamaden, Persia, died Saturday in the Presbyterian Hospital. Miss Montgomery entered the hospital on June 2, just after her return from Persia. With her sister, Miss Annie Montgomery, the dead woman conducted the Faith Hubbard School in Hamaden. Miss Annie Montgomery is in Hamaden. She was fifty years old. Her body has been sent to Princetown, Prince Edward's Island, her birthplace, for burial.

FREDERICK SCHOLES.

Frederick Scholes, one of the best known residents of the Eastern District section of Brooklyn, in the development of which he assisted for over half a century, died Monday at his country home, in Essex, Conn. He was eighty-two years old. He was born in Islington, London, and when six years old his parents brought him to America. His family bought a tract of land which extended to the Wallabout Creek and which afterward became valuable. He was elected alderman in 1859 and began a crusade, which made him famous, against the swill milk cows, carrying the fight to a successful issue. Mr. Scholes was nominated for Mayor on the Republican ticket, but was defeated.

WILLIAM M'DERMOTT.

William McDermott, assistant yardmaster of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at Jersey City, died on Monday night at his home, No. 65 Wayne-st., Jersey City. It transpired yesterday that illuminating gas caused his death, but it is believed that it was an accident. Mr. McDermott went to sleep on the sofa. When his wife awoke on Sunday morning she detected the odor of the gas, and, going to the basement, found the tubing had been disconnected from the gas stove. Mr. McDermott was unconscious. He was thirty-eight years old. He leaves a wife and one son.

NO HOPE OF RESCUE.

Bound hand and foot and gagged, the maiden was put into the gunnysack, and, unable to move or scream, felt herself being carried down a flight of stairs, put into a buggy and then driven down the street. Ineffectually she tried to release herself from the gag. Alas! she was bound too securely. Finally the conveyance stopped. She was again carried into a building, fainting and gasping for breath; the sack was taken from her head. The villain, still masked, took the gag from her mouth, his eyes gleaming like coals of fire through his black mask, released her and hissed through his tightly clenched teeth:

"There, my pretty bird, scream and yell as loud as you like; no human ear will ever reach you. You are in my power. Do you hear? Totally within my power!"

"Where am I?" she gasped.

"In a store that never advertises," was the cruel response.

"Alas! alas!" she moaned. "No power on earth can save me; no one will look for me here," and the poor girl fainted.—(Battle Creek (N. Y.) Herald.

UNION LEAGUE'S TRIBUTE.

Joseph H. Choate Is Club's Guest of Honor at Dinner.

Joseph H. Choate, ex-Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Union League Club last night. There were present about three hundred members and guests. Besides handsome floral decorations the Stars and Stripes with the Union Jack were used effectively to symbolize Mr. Choate's recent duties.

Cornelius N. Bliss, president of the club, was the toastmaster. At the table with him sat Mr. Choate, Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul General; Senator Depew, Elihu Root, President Louis Stern, of the Republican Club, and Allen W. Evarts.

Others present were Justice Blanchard, Cephus Brainerd, Henry M. Brookfield, Philip Carpenter, Justice Clarke, Henry Clews, Judge Cowing, Paul D. Cravath, William Nelson Cromwell, George H. Daniels, Maxwell Evarts, Hamilton Fish, Frank Hiscock, Colgate Hoyt, Charles A. Moore, Anson G. McCook, John J. McCook, D. O. Mills, J. R. Sheffield, John A. Sleicher, N. N. Stranahan, Gage E. Tarbell, J. Hobart Warren, Clarence Whitman and William R. Willcox.

In introducing the guest of the evening, Mr. Bliss said:

The Union League Club comes in force tonight to welcome you. Members are here from all parts of the land. We congratulate the American people that by your presence and service in Great Britain you have added to the long line of eminent Ministers and Ambassadors one who has preserved in the highest sense the American diplomatic traditions as exemplified in the Adamses, Jay, Everett, Motley, Lowell, Phelps and Hay. We again bid you welcome to take your place as the first citizen of the greater New-York.

MR. CHOATE'S SPEECH.

After the cheers, Mr. Choate expressed his great delight to be back in the Union League Club. He said he was perfectly well aware that had he never been a president of the Union League Club he never should have been appointed Ambassador to Great Britain. He was sure that, great as was the grief of the British people at his departure, they would put up with it as long as they were to have another ex-president of the club in his place.

Mr. Choate said he was glad to be no longer an Ambassador. The thing he had most enjoyed for the last six weeks was the liberty to say anything about anybody he pleased. In England he had to be careful not to discuss English politics and American politics, and one of the things he felt proud of was that he had been able to get through his six years and over without treading on the toes of either English or Americans.

The speaker took up the action of President Roosevelt in bringing about an armistice between Russia and Japan, calling it "the last splendid achievement of our youthful President at Washington," adding:

History has no parallel of such a work accomplished in as quiet and graceful and delightful a manner. We never gave him the credit of being his own diplomatist. And see what he has done! While all the other nations were holding their breaths and biting their lips and wondering in their spirit of despair why nothing could be done, he steps forward with one graceful bound and tenders the olive branch to both of these terrible combatants, and puts an immediate stop to this frightful scene of carnage and slaughter that for the last year has been a disgrace to our common humanity.

Mr. Choate said that one had to go abroad to understand how much interested others were in President Roosevelt. He said they had more interest in him, more admiration for him, than for any other American, living or dead. "I do not think it is too much to say," he said, "that this one man, by the force of his strong personality, of his inherent virtue, has actually elevated his country in the eyes of the world."

SIR PERCY SANDERSON SPEAKS.

Sir Percy Sanderson, who was received cordially, said:

I thank you for your invitation this evening, for the opportunity you have given me of joining in the welcome to one who has done so much to promote harmony and good will between the two countries, and to whom, in consequence, Great Britain owes a debt of gratitude equally with the United States. He has rightly said that there is much that each may learn from the other, that the more frequent the intercourse, the better the feeling and the understanding, the greater will be the benefit to each country and to the world in general. I do not propose to go over ground which has been covered in far more eloquent terms than I can pretend to, but I may perhaps be allowed to say a few words on the point of better understanding.

To one who for many years carried on his consular duties in a foreign language, the luxury of being able to use his native tongue in matters of business is untold. It is not that in Rumania I was not treated with every kindness, nor that I was ignorant of their language, for that I learned, but that do what you will you cannot enter into the same intimacy of thought and feeling when the medium of conversation is a language foreign to one of the parties—possibly foreign to both. But here any difficulty of that nature is removed.

In New-York I found, moreover, Trinity Church the old cathedral service on which I had been brought up; the Chamber of Commerce, originally British; Columbia University, once King's College; a system of jurisprudence where the decisions of eminent jurists meet with equal respect on either side of the water. The elements of a good understanding are all there; good will alone is required to bring it about, and of that my presence here tonight is only one of many instances for which I have to express my gratitude.

What is true individually is true to a great extent collectively, and it does appear to me that not only in the discussion of such differences as may from time to time arise, but also in the study of those international problems, such as the relations between capital and labor for instance, we are in a better position to arrive at a settlement when the language used is one that can be understanded as well by the workingman as by those who have had the time and means to study foreign languages. The opportunities are there, and I trust that we shall at no time fail to make use of them. What Mr. Choate has done in that direction we all know.

SENATOR DEPEW ON DIPLOMACY.

Senator Depew said that all the members of the club were mighty glad to have Mr. Choate back. He spoke of the peculiarly intimate relation which exists between the American Ambassador and the British people, saying, in part:

Our English friends take very seriously the sentiment of common language, literature, blood and ancestry. One of our ministers was censured by a vote of the House of Representatives for being too profuse and enthusiastic in this line. It is absolutely necessary for the American Ambassador on almost every occasion to express his ardent adherence to this idea. Mr. Choate never better displayed the qualities of the brilliant advocate which have given him international fame than in putting better than any one had before the ties of blood which bind the two peoples and countries and then saving the situation among the Americans at home and abroad by claiming that the stock had improved by being transplanted to a new country.

Success in diplomacy for centuries has been ascribed to skilful lying. But we have for our country the most successful diplomacy in the world because it is the diplomacy of truth. Roosevelt, Hay and Choate are its brilliant representatives. It is no subterfuge. Happily, it is understood.

Elihu Root, ex-Senator Washburn and ex-Judge Howland were other speakers at the dinner. Among the letters of regret read was one from President Roosevelt, saying:

It is with real regret that I find myself unable to accept your invitation to meet Mr. Choate at the dinner on the 13th of June. At that date it is out of the question for me to leave Washington, otherwise I would have taken peculiar pleasure in being present at the dinner and testifying to the admiration and regard which all Americans interested in seeing their country well and worthily represented must feel for Mr. Choate. During his six years' residence at the Court of St. James's he has not merely safeguarded the honor and interests of this country, but has done it in such a manner as to leave the relations of the two countries better than ever before.

A WEDDING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Northampton, Mass., June 13.—Miss Sarah de Forest, of Sendai, Japan, daughter of the Rev. John de Forest, a missionary in that country, and a graduate of Smith College, class of '05, was married to William P. Pettus, of Mobile, Ala., here to-day. The ceremony as performed by the Rev. Dr. L. Clark Seelye, president of Smith College, assisted by the Rev. C. E. Starr, of Cornwall, Conn., and the Rev. Harlan Beach, of Cambridge. The best man was Fennell T. Turner, of New-York, and the maid of honor Miss Louise de Forest, a sister of the bride. The bridegroom is a graduate of Columbia University and is interested in missions, and the couple will go to Japan to engage in missionary work.

COLUMBIA GIVES OVER 1,000 DEGREES.

William Dean Howells Honored—Prizes Awarded to the Graduates.

Columbia University will hold its 151st commencement to-morrow morning in the university gymnasium. In all 1,147 degrees will be conferred, which include 104 degrees of Bachelor of Arts in Columbia College, 83 Bachelor of Arts in Barnard College and 117 Bachelor of Laws. The eight honorary degrees to be conferred will be as follows: Master of Science, Frederick Arthus Goetze, superintendent of buildings and grounds in Columbia University; George Francis Sever, professor of electrical engineering in Columbia University; Doctor of Science, William Tufts Brigham, director of the Bishop Museum of Ethnology, Honolulu; Robert Simpson Woodward, professor of mechanics and mathematical physics in Columbia University and president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; Doctor of Letters, William Dean Howells; Doctor of Laws, Edwin Anderson Alderman, president of the University of Virginia (conferred in camera, June 5, 1905); Jacob McGarock Dickinson, of counsel for the United States before the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, and Doctor of Sacred Theology, the Rev. William Thomas Manning, assistant rector of Trinity Church, New-York.

Twelve prizes will be given to the graduates, Robert Le Roy receiving the alumni prize to the most faithful and deserving student of the graduating class.

At 1 o'clock the annual alumni luncheon will be held in the university commons, and in the evening all of the classes of Columbia from '75 to '05 will be reunited at a big meeting in University Hall.

ALUMNI DAY AT PRINCETON.

Class and Cannon Exercises Held—President's Reception and Prize Debate.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Princeton, N. J., June 13.—The second day in Princeton's commencement week was given up principally to the alumni. Seventeen classes of graduates were present at the luncheon in the gymnasium here this morning. Covers were laid for 750. President Woodrow Wilson was the chief speaker.

The cannon exercises, postponed from yesterday afternoon, were held this morning at 10. The class history was read by James D. Voorhees, of Philadelphia; Kenneth R. McAlpin, of Ossining, N. Y., class comedian, delivered the presentation oration; Kenneth S. Clark, of Pittsburg, read the class prophecy; Harold H. Short, of St. Louis, class president, delivered the president's address, and F. H. St. John, of Hackensack, class secretary, called the class roll. The gymnastic team gave an exhibition. President and Mrs. Wilson gave a reception to the alumni and professors at their home. The thirteenth annual Lynde prize debate was held at 7:30.

MORRIS K. JESUP KNIGHTED.

Receives Patent of Nobility from Russian Czar Through Count Cassini.

Morris K. Jesup is now a nobleman of the Russian dynasty. Mr. Jesup, by the grace of the "Czar of all the Russias," was created a Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas May 9 last, the patent of nobility having been issued, at the Czar's command, by Baron F. Freedericksz, Chancellor of the Imperial Russian Orders. Mr. Jesup a few days ago received the official news of his being raised to knighthood in a message transmitted to him by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador.

The conferring of the knighthood follows closely Mr. Jesup's presentation of a full series of exhibits from the Jesup exploration collection to the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg. Mr. Jesup has received the insignia of the order of St. Stanislas, which consists of an enamelled cross three inches long and three inches wide and a silver star to be worn on the left side. The star bears the motto, "Praemiando Incitat" ("Encouraged by Reward").

LIBRARY GETS RARE AUTOGRAPHS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Boston, June 13.—The Boston Public Library has received a valuable bequest of rare autographs from an Englishman, including those of Lincoln, Webster, Bancroft, Motley, Thackeray, Lord Brougham and others.

For Feeble Children

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A pleasant-tasting, effective tonic for sickly, fretty or feeble children with weak digestion.

Married.

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

ARNOLD—BERRY—On Saturday, June 10, 1905, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, No. 48 East 67th-st., by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Mary Constance, daughter of Mr. Oliver F. Berry, to Mortimer Percy Arnold.

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.

Aiken, Charles E.
Carpenter, Franklin.
Dodd, Gertrude W.
Fletcher, Thomas K.
Gardner, Arthur H.
Johnson, Allen W.
Montgomery, Charlotte G.
Rieck, Anna G.
Scholes, Frederick.
Wells, Sarah F.

AIKEN—Charles E. Aiken, at his late residence, No. 140 Park Place, Brooklyn, 7 o'clock, Sunday evening. Funeral Wednesday, 2 p. m. Friends invited.

CARPENTER.—At White Plains, N. Y., Monday, June 12, 1905, Franklin Carpenter, aged 74 years. Funeral services from his late residence, No. 46 Grand-st., on Thursday, June 15, at 8 p. m.

DODD.—At Newark, N. J., June 13, 1905, Gertrude Ward, wife of Bethune L. Dodd, M. D. Funeral service at her home, No. 196 Clinton-ave., Newark, on Friday, June 16, at 1:15 p. m. Interment private.

FLETCHER—On June 12, 1905, Thomas K. Fletcher, aged 77 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 222 East 15th-st., to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p. m.

GARDNER.—On Monday, June 12, at No. 939 Madison-ave., Arthur Henry Gardner, M. D., in the 37th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 46 Florida-st., Springfield, Mass., at 1 p. m., Thursday.

JOHNSON—On Friday, June 9, 1905, at Nordhoff, Cal., Allen Wardner Johnson, in his 89th year.

MONTGOMERY—Miss Charlotte G. Montgomery, for nineteen years a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, at Hamadan, Persia, at the Presbyterian Hospital, in this city on Saturday, June 10, 1905. Funeral services were held in the West Presbyterian Church Monday afternoon, June 12. The interment will be in her old home, Prince Edward's Island.

RIECK—On Sunday, June 11, Anna Gazner Rieck, widow of John C. Rieck, in her eighty-third year. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 23 East 65th-st., on Wednesday morning, June 14, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Haverstraw.

SCHOLES—At Essex, Conn., June 12, Frederick Scholes, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 500 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at convenience of family.

WELLS—On Tuesday, June 13, at the residence of her son-in-law, F. M. Olyphant, Englewood, N. J., Sarah Fisher, wife of Ralph Wells and daughter of the late John Adams, of New-York. Funeral private.

CEMETERIES.

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Special Notices.

New York Law School.

The annual

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

will be held at

CARNEGIE MUS