CHATEAU ARENABERG.

Eugenie Transfers Napoleon III's Old Home to the Swiss.

Empress Eugenie has created a good deal of indignation among the members of the Bonapartist party in France by transferring to the government of the Swiss Canton of Thurgau the chateau and estates of Arenaberg, where her husband, Napoleon III, spent his boyhood with his mother, Queen Hortense, and received all his early training, incidentally serving, first as a private and then as a non-commissioned officer, in the cantonal contingent of artillery in the Swiss Federal army.

After the downfall of the first empire in 1814-'15 the Bonaparte family was widely dispersed. King Joseph Bonaparte, with several of his nephews and nieces, including the Murats, came to America and settled at Bordentown, in New-Jersey. Empress Marie Louise took up her abode at Parma, in Italy, Queen Caroline Bonaparte of Naples and ex-King Jerome Bonaparte of Westphalia, at Trieste; the great Emperor's mother, known as "Mme. Mere," and some of the children of Prince Lucien established themselves at Rome, while Queen Hortense Bonaparte of Holland gladly availed herself of the opportunity to cut herself adrift once and for all time from her uncongenial husband, King Louis Bonaparte, and to retire with her two boys, Louis, afterward Napoleon III, and his elder brother, to an estate which she had purchased in Switzerland on the shores of the Lake of Constance. There, under the title of Duchess de St. Leu, she resided with her sons from 1814 until her death more than twenty years later, without interruption, save for a brief visit to Paris in 1831.

It was an odd menage. For she had with her not only her two sons who had been acknowledged, not without compulsion, by her husband, King Louis, but also her illegitimate son, who afterward became Duke de Morny, and whom King Louis repudiated. Indeed, her letters go to show that she was devoted to her three boys, and the affection manifested for the Duke de Morny by Napoleon III when he became Emperor may be attributed not only to mere fraternal affection, but also to his fondness for his mother and his remembrance of her love for this illegitimate son of hers. The eldest of the three brothers, Napoleon, who married in 1835 at Bordentown, N. J., his cousin, a daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain, died in 1831 at Arensberg, tenderly nursed by Queen Hortense.

After Hortense's demise Louis Napoleon embarked upon all those various conspiracies which cost him all his money, forced him to come to this country for a time and also to undergo several periods of imprisonment in France, but which ultimately landed him upon the throne of that country. One of the first things which he did on becoming Emperor was to repurchase Arensberg from the worthy Swiss merchant who had bought it while Napoleon was in prison in the Castle of Ham. Fortunately, the merchant in question had been a warm admirer of the Bonapartist cause and a strong believer in its fortunes, and had in consequence thereof made a point of leaving everything at Arensberg untouched, just as Queen Hortense had left it at her death.

Napoleon visited it on three or four occasions while Emperor, and Eugenie, during the time which elapsed between the beginning of her widowhood and the loss in South Africa of her only son, the Prince Imperial, was accustomed to spend the summers and autumns there with him. Indeed, the Prince Imperial was quite as fond of the place as his father had been before him, and until a short time ago all sorts of relics and mementos of his youth, his sporting guns, his riding whips, his favorite books, etc., were to be found there, figuring along with similar relics of his father's boyhood and youth. Eugenie has visited the place only twice since his death, but did not remain long, its associations being altogether too sad for her. She lent it for a time to Prince Victor Napoleon, but he did not find the place to his liking, and then there was some awkwardness about the danseuse Marie Biot, whom he married ecclesiastically but not legally, and by whom he has a large family of children.

Now the Empress, realizing that after her death Arensberg might fall into irreverent hands, has presented it to the cantonal government of Thurgau, which will convert the chateau into a sort of Napoleonic museum. For if there is one part of Europe more than any other where the name of Napoleon III is held in kindly remembrance and in respect it is precisely in that little Swiss canton, where he spent what were perhaps the happiest years of his life as a plain Swiss citizen, identified with all his surroundings and with local interest. The chateau is surrounded by exquisite scenery and commands a superb view of the Lake of Constance.

A STIPEND FOR THE BISHOP OF ROME.

An extraordinary story comes from Rome that means have at length been found of enabling the Church to avail itself of the annuity of $600,000 voted to it by the Italian government, under the terms of what are known as the Law of Guarantees, but which Pius IX, Leo XIII and Pius X have refused until now to touch lest the acceptance of the money should be construed as a recognition by the Church of that Law of Guarantees which established Italian rule over the city of Rome and the former temporal dominions of the Holy See. It is the Italian government that pays the stipends of all the bishops and archbishops in possession of Italian sees. This has been done ever since 1870.

It is now proposed that the Pope should accept the annuity of $600,000 from the Italian Treasury, not as a civil list paid to the Supreme Pontiff, but as a mere episcopal stipend paid to him in his capacity as Bishop of Rome. For that is the oldest title of the Pope, namely, Bishop of Rome. His episcopal functions over the diocese are exercised in his name by a vicar general, who is always a Cardinal, and it is further proposed that the money should be paid to the vicar general, so as to thoroughly make clear the fact that it is not the civil list of the Pope, but the stipend of the Bishop of Rome. Up till now the episcopal see of Rome has been the only one in the kingdom of Italy where the bishop has received no stipend from the state. Let me add that the arrangement is strongly indorsed by the Order of Jesuits, and meets with general approval, both in ecclesiastical and political circles at Rome.

Of course, there is a considerable difference of opinion as to the payment of arrears, and the question arises as to whether the statute of limitations holds good in this particular case. If it does, then the Papacy will only be able to ask for the accumulated annuities of the last six years, whereas, if it does not, there are thirty-five years of arrears to be handed over as back pay to the Bishop of Rome.

SOWED NO WILD OATS.

Count Guicciardini, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs at Rome, has numerous American friends, whose acquaintance he made during the many years which he spent as Mayor of Florence. He belongs to one of the oldest houses of the great Tuscan aristocracy, and is married to a sister of the present Duke Strozzi, head of one of the grandest families of the Florentine nobility. Tall and powerfully built, with a short gray beard and a rather serious face, he suggests in his manner the gravity of the North rather than the frivolity of the South. Indeed, he gives the impression of so much earnestness and seriousness that it is not difficult to believe his contemporaries when they insist that he sowed no wild oats in his early days, and that his youth was quite as free from any indiscretions as his present life. With all that he is a most agreeable companion, wonderfully well read, travelled, and popular alike with the aristocracy of Florence and with the lower classes of that city, but still more even on his estates in Tuscany, where he passes for a most kindly landlord. The name of his family figures frequently in the pages of Italian history, and indeed has furnished to Europe one of the most eminent of Italian historians.

ITALY'S PROTESTANT PREMIER.

Baron Sidney Sonnino, one of the greatest authorities in Europe on all economic questions and to whom more than to any other statesman Italy is indebted for the revival of her prosperity and for the restoration of her credit, is a Jew, and a Protestant by creed. His recent accession to the Premiership of Italy is due to his merits rather than to his popularity. In fact, he is quite the reverse of popular in Italy, and while he has many admirers he has but few friends. Indeed, it is no secret that he was formerly much disliked by the King, who has now, however, learned to respect him for his independence and ability. Public sentiment toward Sonnino is due to his cold and reserved manner, devoid of geniality and quite the reverse of "simpatico," and, moreover, he is lamentably deficient to all the arts of oratory. Although a conservative, he is in favor of universal suffrage, thanks to which he enjoys the support of the socialists, and it is quite possible that he may introduce universal suffrage, which would have the effect of bringing to the polls more than forty per cent of the adult male population now disfranchised owing to inability to read or write. I may add that his mother was an English woman, that he received a part of his education in England, and that his grandfather migrated from the ghetto of Leghorn to Egypt, where he built up an enormous fortune as a banker, a fortune which the Premier to-day enjoys.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

DIPLOMAT SHOT DEAD.

Killed by Son of the Chilian Chargé at Brussels.

Brussels, Feb. 24.—Mr. Waddington, son of the Chilian Chargé d'Affaires here, to-day shot the secretary of the Consulate, Señor Balmaceda, killing him instantly. Waddington took refuge in the Chilian Legation, where the extraterritorial law prevents the police from entering and arresting him. His father, however, telephoned the Foreign Minister that he would be responsible for his son, and that he would inform the Foreign Office later whether he would hand him over to the police or to the Chilian authorities.

Señor Balmaceda was engaged to be married to Waddington's sister, and the crime is understood to have been due to an intimation by Balmaceda of his intention to break off the engagement.

IN HONOR OF DR. LUDWIG FULDA.

Special Performance of "Die Maskerade" at the German Theatre.

Last night was Fulda night at the Irving Place Theatre. In honor of the German poet, dramatist and translator, Ludwig Fulda, who is visiting this country, Mr. Conried presented "Die Maskerade," with Marie Reisenhofer, Hedwig von Ostermann and Harry Walden in the principal parts. Dr. Fulda's play exhibits all the tendencies of the modern German school, in which he is recognized with Sudermann and Hauptmann, as a leading spirit. It presents the social problem so popular with this school—that of adjusting a woman's past to the demands of social convention—and attacks that problem with the unvarnished frankness which Sudermann has shown in more familiar plays like "Heimat," "Die Ehre" and "Es Lebe das Leben."

The heroine is the illegitimate daughter of a baron, who decides, late in life, to adopt her, and tries to bring about her marriage to the son of a government official, who has known her only as a governess, without family or prospects; has already compromised her and wishes to marry her. The father wins the daughter's confidence, and sets about arranging the alliance. But she makes him promise to say nothing to the young man, intending herself to test his feelings and the sincerity of his professions. The intrigue is overdone, however, for the young man yields to pressing entreaties on the part of his own father to cast off a mistress and accept a rich wife. He writes the heroine a letter confessing his determination to sacrifice his pledgees to the demands of family ambition. She gets the letter before the mystery of her identity is cleared up, and though the hero's parents are delighted with her when they meet her, she scornfully rejects her suitor when he encounters her in her new character and in new surroundings. Later she offers to marry him if she can renounce her title and fortune.

But the young official's worldliness asserts itself, and they part, after a violent scene, which ends the drama. The piece is artificial in feeling at times, but is cleverly constructed and holds the attention.

Mr. Walden had a difficult part and played it with discretion, and Fraulein von Ostermann was excellent as the impetuous and embittered heroine. Frau Marie Reisenhofer's role was a rather subsidiary one, but it helped to give distinction to a performance of exceptional merit. Dr. Fulda appeared before the curtain in response to calls from the house.

H. E. K.

ART SALE BRINGS $49,467.

Vitall Benguiat's Collection Sold—Embroidered Panel Sold for $1,225.

The last day's sales at the American Art Galleries of Vitall Benguiat's collection of ecclesiastical embroideries, laces, brocades and fans realized $26,844, making a total of $49,467. The sale was conducted by Thomas E. Kirby.

The highest price, $1,225, was paid by Frank Keeble for an embroidered panel (Italian) of the seventeenth century.

For $1,200 each B. Williams bought two large Renaissance silver lamps of classical design, with three extending arms supported by chains from Cupid heads.

For the Metropolitan Museum of Art $140 was paid for a curious Italian lace border illustrating the Biblical history of David and Goliath.

Miss M. Clark bought for $500 a half shawl of old Flanders lace which formerly belonged to the Queen of Portugal. E. H. Gary obtained for $255 an old Spanish fan, with painted leaves, ornamented with gold; for $180 another old Spanish fan, painted in medallions, with historical subjects, and for $160 an old Dutch fan with painted decoration, "A Rural Scene," after Teniers.

A Spanish ecclesiastical banner, with a medallion of a saint in the centre and angels holding a crown, was sold to "Stanley" for $400; an old Italian lamp with classical designs went for $400 to W. W. Seaman, and a Charles II collar, a fine specimen of Venetian rose point, was sold for $350 to Miss Lorenz.

Among other purchasers were Mrs. Isaac Untermyer, Mrs. Hewitt, Cortlandt Bishop, Mrs. H. A. Alexander, Mrs. Colgate, Captain Lydig, Mrs. John E. Cowdin and Mrs. Louis Ettlinger.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BREWLIN—Professor Dwight M. Billings, Amherst. CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Swinderen, Netherlands Minister to the United States; Vicomte de Faramond, Naval Attaché of the French Legation at Washington. GOTHAM—James H. Eckles, Chicago. IMPERIAL—Professor R. C. Knapp, Amherst; A. F. Prescott, U. S. A.; Captain C. Tachanai, Imperial Japanese Navy.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Feb. 24.—A well defined storm from the Southwest is central to-night over Southern Michigan, attended by general rains in the central valleys and the Gulf States, and rains and snow in the upper lake and western lower lake region. It has also caused much higher temperatures east of the Mississippi River, but they have begun to fall as far east as Ohio under the influence of a cold high area, central to-night over Manitoba. The weather has been fair in the slope and central Rocky Mountain region and the southern plateau, while over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains rains still continue.

It is much colder in the Dakotas and Nebraska, but elsewhere throughout the West temperature changes were unimportant.

It will be much colder on Sunday in the lake region and the Ohio Valley and on Monday in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States. It will also be somewhat colder in the north portion of the South Atlantic States.

It will be warmer on Sunday in the extreme Northwest and warmer on Monday in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys and western upper lake region.

There will be snow on Sunday in the upper lake region, rain or snow in the lower lake region and rain in the Middle Atlantic States and New-England. There will also be rain or snow in the middle and northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains. For Monday, generally fair weather is indicated, except along the lower lakes, where there will be snow flurries.

The winds along the New-England Coast will be fresh southerly, becoming westerly, on Monday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh southerly to southwesterly, becoming northwest, by Monday; South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southerly to southwesterly; Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly southwesterly; Lake Michigan, brisk to high northwesterly, diminishing by Sunday night.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Lobos northward, except on the Oregon Coast.

Cold wave warnings have been issued for Minnesota, Northern Wisconsin and Northeastern South Dakota.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, partly cloudy to-day, probably showers; Monday fair, colder; light to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

For Maryland, showers to-day, colder in western portion; Monday fair, colder; fresh south winds, shifting to northwest.

For Delaware and New-Jersey, showers and warmer to-day; Monday fair, colder; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to northwest.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, showers to-day, colder in western and northern portions; Monday fair, colder; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

For Eastern New-York, showers to-day, colder in western portion; Monday fair, colder; fresh to brisk southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

For New-England, increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by showers, warmer in east portion; Monday colder and fair; fresh to brisk south winds, becoming northwest by Monday.

For Western Pennsylvania, rain or snow and colder to-day, much colder to-night; Monday fair, except snow near Lake Erie; brisk southwest to northwest winds.

For Western New-York, rain to-day, turning to snow, with falling temperature; Monday snow and colder, except fair in southeast portion.

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:

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 a. m.	27	37	6 p. m.	40	45
6 a. m.	27	35	9 p. m.	35	43
9 a. m.	31	39	11 p. m.	31	42
12 m.	38	46	12 p. m.	31	—
4 p. m.	40	48			

Highest temperature yesterday, 49 degrees; lowest, 35; average, 42; average for corresponding date last year, 33; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 30.

Local forecast: To-day showers; Monday fair and colder; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds, shifting to northwesterly.

MUSIC.

CONCERT ROOM AND OPERA HOUSE.

Three movements of Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony—frank and sonorous music, which sounded singularly ingenuous after a long absence from our concert rooms, during which an entirely different order of programme music has come into favor, or fashion—were played at the beginning of the fifth of Dr. Frank Damrosch's concerts for young people in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. They were the first and last movements with one of the middle allegros, and, following his old custom, Dr. Damrosch described them briefly and presented their themes for identification before playing the movements in full and in succession. After this large symphonic fragment Mr. Marteau came forward with a composition for violin with orchestral accompaniment which challenged the highest degree of respect for its authorship, its musical dignity and interest and its unfamiliarity.

It was Schumann's Fantasia, composed in the mournful closing period of his life, when night was closing around his mind, and not published until twenty years or so ago. It is dedicated to Joachim, and has a great deal of beauty, but too much austerity to enlist the interest of violinists who desire always to win popular favor. It would be pleasant to think that the applause with which Mr. Marteau's broad and obviously sympathetic performance of it was received was due to an appreciation of its contents, but this is scarcely possible; solo performers at concerts of this character must be applauded till they play again, and this happened yesterday. Mr. Marteau preserved the dignity of the occasion, however, by supplementing it with an unaccompanied movement by Bach. Later he came within the zone of obvious popularity with a Romanza and the familiar Rondo Capriccioso by Saint-Saëns, and rewarded the applause, now unquestionably genuine, with one of the Paganini caprices. The other orchestral numbers were Tschaikowsky's "Nut Cracker" suite and Dr. Leopold Damrosch's orchestral transcription of Schubert's Marche Militaire. The Schumann "Fantasia," by the way, had not been heard publicly in New-York since Mr. Max Bendix played it at a Thomas concert, in March, 1889.

There was new music at the concert of the Russian Symphony Society in the same concert room in the evening. It consisted of a suite entitled (for no reason that was obvious) "From the Middle Ages." Two of the four movements proved to be interesting, and one of them caught the popular taste so decidedly that Mr. Altschuler repeated it. This was a Scherzo, which, according to the programme, was a sort of "Danse Macabre," in which if there was an instrument in the orchestra which was not muted it failed to make the fact manifest. Saint-Saëns's grotesque devices seemed to have suggested it, though there was nothing in the music that was borrowed from the Frenchman's well known symphonic poem. The devices were the bony fiddler's open strings (left with the normal tuning, however) and the rattle of the xylophone. It is ingenious music, though not of the nobler ingenuity displayed in the love scene which followed, in which music descriptive of a storm is blended most interestingly and effectively with a fine, broad love song in the wind choirs. After an intermezzo of pianoforte music played by Mr. Lhévinne, there came Konyus's "Childhood" suite, previously performed by the society, and a polonaise by Bubeck, a composer unknown to local concertgoers. Mr. Lhévinne played pieces by Borodiné, Scriabine and Rubinstein, and compelled amazement for the second time with the Scriabine Nocturne for left hand alone, and delight with Rubinstein's "Kammenoi Ostrow" No. 22. A recital of chamber music in Mendelssohn Hall by the Adele Margulies Trio conducted the day's concert list.

At the Opera "Aida" delighted an audience so numerous that the laws of the State and physical comfort were set at naught in the afternoon, and "Rigoletto," with Miss Abott as Gilda, was performed to a fair audience in the evening.

H. E. K.

SAYS HE HAS WEINGARTNER CONTRACT.

Walter Damrosch said yesterday, when questioned regarding the rumor that Felix Weingartner might succeed Wilhelm Gericke as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, that Mr. Weingartner was under contract with him to spend one month in the United States in this and the two following seasons, and to conduct concerts with the New-York Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Weingartner, according to this contract, Mr. Damrosch declared, could not appear with any other American orchestra. Mr. Weingartner sailed for Europe on February 17, after completing his engagement for the present season.

FOLLOW PASTOR HERE TO WED.

Meadville Teacher and Banker Married in Hotel by Minister from Their City.

A wedding that will be a surprise to the people of Meadville, Penn., and Chautauqua County, this State, took place yesterday at the Manhattan Hotel, when Miss Martha M. Cooper, a well known teacher in the Meadville High School, was married to William Thomas, a business man of that city. The clergyman was the Rev. Dr. T. L. Flood, of Meadville, a long-time friend of the bride and bridegroom. The ceremony was performed at 12 o'clock in the hotel parlors in the presence of two or three personal friends. Dr. Flood used the ceremony of the Methodist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas will remain in town for about a week, and will be at the Waldorf. Later they will go to Palm Beach, where they will remain several weeks on their honeymoon.

Mr. Thomas is a trustee of Allegany College and of the Chautauqua Assembly. He is a retired banker and capitalist, owning a flour mill at Canada, N. Y. His first wife died four years ago. He has a grown up son. Miss Cooper is active in educational work in Meadville, and is a familiar figure at the Chautauqua Assembly. The bridegroom is about fifteen years the senior of his bride.

Mr. Thomas is the president of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Church of Meadville. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas knew that Dr. Flood would be in New-York yesterday, and they decided that he was the clergyman they wanted to marry them, and that New-York was the place they wished to be married in.

A WEDDING.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Erie, Penn., Feb. 24.—Reginald Ronalds, of New-York, married Miss Thora Strong, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Strong, of this city, at 1 o'clock to-day in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The Right Rev. Bishop Franklin Spencer Spalding, of Salt Lake City, officiated, assisted by the Rev. John Moore McGann.

More than three thousand invitations had been issued, and the gifts are said to have eclipsed in number and value those received at the Longworth-Roosevelt nuptials. The reception took place in the Strong home, after which breakfast was served. After a visit to North Carolina, Mr. and Mrs. Ronalds will go to Europe, and will live in New-York when they return.

Mr. Ronalds is a son of the late Peter Lorillard Ronalds.

NO CEMETERY FOR HOCH'S BODY.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—The body of Johann Hoch lay to-day in the county morgue at Dunning, Ill., while an undertaker and two clergymen vainly tried to find a burial place. It was not expected that objection would be offered at Waldheim, where Spies, Parsons, Engel and Fischer, the anarchists, are buried, but the officers there declared the burial of the anarchists had brought unpleasant notoriety to their cemetery and refused the request. The body was buried in the Potter's Field adjoining the county poor farm at Dunning.

WRESTLER DIES FROM BROKEN NECK.

Middletown, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Frank Powell, an athlete, whose neck was broken in a wrestling match six weeks ago, died in the hospital here to-day.

OBITUARY.

ALDEN B. BIGELOW.

Cranford, N. J., Feb. 24.—Alden Bardford Bigelow, seventy-nine years old, died last night at his home here, after an illness of eight years. Mr. Bigelow, who was the founder of Cranford, was born in Marlborough, Mass. He early went to New-York and became a member of the firm of Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton, silk importers, in Canal-st. In 1863 Mr. Bigelow came to what was then known as Craneville, purchased thirty acres of farm land and erected the first house, which was his residence up to the time of his death. He leaves a widow, one son and three daughters.

MRS. GRACE V. SWIFT.

Mrs. Grace Virginia Swift, wife of Captain William Swift, U. S. N., died yesterday at Washington, from pneumonia. Mrs. Swift will be buried at Richfield Springs, N. Y., to-morrow.

THE DRAMA.

THE DRAMATIC WEEK.

The most important event of the dramatic week will be the re-entrance here of E. S. Willard, who comes to the Grand Opera House. Mr. Willard's present season began on October 2, last year, at Montreal, and he has acted in Ottawa, Detroit, Toronto, Rochester, Ithaca, Syracuse, Harlem, Brooklyn, Newark, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburg, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, Boston, and Baltimore. He will give seven performances at the Grand Opera House, and on March 5 he will begin an engagement of one week at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn. His season will close on May 28.

Mrs. Carter has finished her engagement at the Academy of Music, and that stage will be devoted, this week, to a revival of the Belasco popular drama, "The Heart of Maryland."

The negro actors, Williams and Walker, will continue to perform at the Majestic Theatre, in their diversified, populous and comical play of "Abyssinia," which has been received with liberal favor.

Mr. Henry Woodruff will appear at the Princess Theatre to-morrow night, February 26, in a composition called "Brown of Harvard," by Miss Rida J. Young, a sketch of life at the university.

Mr. Warfield's brilliant success endures, at the Bijou Theatre, where he will give the 500th performance of "The Music Master" on March 6.

A play about Indians, by Mr. Donald McLaren, will be offered at the Liberty Theatre on March 1—next Thursday. The Rev. Dixon's "Clansman" has been conveyed away. At the West End Theatre a play called "Rufus Rastus" will be presented tomorrow night, with Mr. Ernest Hogan in the chief part. Persons who like ill-breeding, vulgarity, and cheap cynicism can enjoy the decoction of those ingredients provided by Mr. G. B. Shaw, under the name of "Man and Superman," at the Harlem Opera House, this week. Mr. Robert Loraine and his company, recently visible at the Hudson, will appear in it.

The public was lately apprised, by telegraph, that Miss Mary Mannering had lost the key of her trunk. This is serious. The listening universe would like to know whether she has found it.

An error of rapid writing is corrected. The father of the late Mrs. Florence was fatally injured, by the fall of the curtain-roller, at the old Broadway Theatre, not at Wallack's. His name was Samuel Pray. The accident occurred on April 22, 1848.

The singing of Mme. Yvette Guilbert, who is more an actress than a singer, can be heard this (Sunday) evening, at the Lyceum Theatre.

"YANKEE CIRCUS" AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 24.—Thompson & Dundy's New-York Hippodrome production, "A Yankee Circus on Mars," had its Chicago premier at the Auditorium Theatre to-night. To-night's performance, which is said to surpass that of the original one, was greeted by a representative Chicago audience that filled the playhouse to overflowing. The Chicago engagement is limited to five weeks, and the advance sale of tickets insures a tremendous patronage.

FRANKLIN COUNTY SOCIETY DINES.

Sons of Extreme Up-State Meet and Laud Land of Boyhood Days.

The Franklin County Society held its seventh annual dinner in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf last night. There were present about seventy-five members and guests, among whom were many bankers and State and city officials. Among these were F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks; A. S. Downing, Commissioner of the State Board of Education; Dr. Le Roy W. Hubbard, of the Board of Health; ex-Judge Frank Brundage, M. W. Hutchins, of the State Banking Department; Forrest H. Parker, president of the Produce Exchange Bank; Police Captain John Daly and Assemblymen Charles R. Mathews, of Franklin, and Wallace Knapp, of Clinton.

Some of the others who sat around the board were Ashbel P. Fitch, D. P. Morse, John G. Agar, George B. Mallon, Cornelius E. Franklin, Arthur D. Truax and Charles W. Dayton, jr.

The souvenir of the dinner was a small plaster bust of Benjamin Franklin on a base in which the sorbet was served.

Edward L. Stevens, associate city superintendent of schools, president of the society, was the toastmaster. Mr. Stevens spoke of the fraternal feeling that the annual dinner of the Franklin County Society maintained among the natives of that county who have become parts of this busy city.

"We do not meet here," he said, "to hold this dinner, but we have this dinner every year that we may meet and renew acquaintances."

He spoke in glowing praise of the towns in the county. Of Malone he said that the soil there was so fertile that an ordinance was enacted forbidding the throwing of apple seeds in the streets. Speaking of the "Albany plan," the toastmaster said: "It is, Get all you can; keep all you get."

E. E. Dickinson, A. S. Downing and George B. Mallon also spoke.

REAL ESTATE MEN AT DINNER.

Lawson Purdy Speaks on Comparative Methods of Taxation Before Brokers.

The tenth annual dinner of the Real Estate Board of Brokers of the City of New-York was held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Owing to illness in his family the president of the board, David A. Clarkson, was absent. John J. Delany and Borough President Coler of Brooklyn were not present, although expected. James Fitzgerald, J. Van Vechten Olcott and ex-Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn were among those present. Others were Charles E. Schuyler, Frank D. Ames, Joseph P. Day, F. R. Wood, John R. Foley and W. Willis Reese. There were about one hundred and fifty members and guests present.

Lawson Purdy, the first speaker, dwelt at considerable length on "Personal and Real Taxation." He compared the system of personal taxation in use in England with that in this country, pointing out the advantages and disadvantages of each system. The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters followed Mr. Purdy with a humorous address. Mr. Olcott, the last speaker, spoke of the new Custom House on Bowling Green and the uses to which the $1,000,000 additional appropriation by Congress for the new structure is to be put.

DINNER FOR DEAN BURGESS.

Wishes for His Success in Speyer Chair at Berlin.

A. B. Hepburn, president of the Chase National Bank, gave a complimentary dinner last night at the Metropolitan Club to Dr. John W. Burgess, dean of the faculty of political science at Columbia University. Dr. Burgess will be the first to occupy the chair at the University of Berlin endowed by James Speyer. The dinner was attended by well known educators and business men.

Mr. Hepburn acted as toastmaster. President Butler, in behalf of those present, expressed the hope that the labors of Dr. Burgess in his new field would be crowned with the same success attained by him at Columbia. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by James Speyer, George L. Rives, President John H. Finley, of the College of the City of New-York, and Seth Low.

DELTA TAU DELTA DINNER.

The Eastern Division of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity gave its annual dinner last night at the New-York Athletic Club. This fraternity held in this city last August one of the largest national fraternity conventions on record. At the dinner Colonel James B. Curtin was toastmaster, and the responses were as follows: Professor William Kent, of Syracuse University, "The Fraternity and the College"; Dr. John A. Bolard, of Philadelphia, "What's the Use?" the Rev. Henry R. Rose, of Newark, "The True Fraternity Man," and W. B. Orvis, of Cornell University, "As It Seems To the Undergraduate."

ANNUAL DINNER OF POSTAL CLUB.

The fourth annual dinner of the Postal Club took place at the Astor House last night, with its president, W. H. Mathews, in the chair. The toasts were of a distinctly telegraphic and magnetic character, and a programme of music was rendered by the artist members of the club, among them being C. F. Mason, T. Herring, W. Gaffney and J. Leavey.

A DINNER TO H. R. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, Feb. 24.—The correspondents here of American newspapers and the London journalists gave a dinner to-night to Henry R. Chamberlain, London correspondent of "The New-York Sun," the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with that newspaper.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM.

Frank Moss Urges Solution Without Going to the Catskills.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I think the grounds of opposition to the plan for getting a new supply of water from the Catskills are not understood. This is so large and important a matter that I feel at liberty to ask for a little space to state them.

The plan is awfully expensive. It cannot cost less than $200,000,000.

The delay will be great, for the engineering and constructing problems are very serious.

The supply obtainable from the Catskills is comparatively small, and if the city becomes committed to that plan it cannot afford to get the Adirondack supply, which may be developed to the extent of a thousand million gallons a day. It is not generally known that in 1900 Engineer Freeman gave a detailed estimate to the Controller for a supply from the Adirondacks equal to 400,000,000 gallons a day at a cost of $90,000,000. Allowing for the increased cost of material, it would seem that even now an Adirondack supply would cost less than a Catskill supply (because there is no Hudson River to cross), and the possibilities of supply would be almost limitless. Other cities could be allowed to participate in it on proper terms.

The report of Mr. Freeman and the other engineers of the City Water Board in favor of the Catskill plan is based upon the assumption that the city is determined to go outside of the Croton watershed and that it cannot take water from Dutchess and Suffolk counties because of certain acts of the legislature. But there is reason to believe that those laws are unconstitutional, and there is good reason to believe also that they can be repealed. We do not know of any earnest effort being made by the city authorities for repeal of the laws or for testing their constitutionality.

We know from the report of Mr. Freeman that the watersheds north of the Croton watershed and partly in Dutchess County would supply 150,000,000 gallons a day.

We know also from his report that there could be obtained from the Ten Mile River and East Branch, still further north and east, 200,000,000 gallons a day, and that by drawing on the upper Housatonic, within New-York State, that amount could be increased to 750,000,000 gallons, which could be obtained for an outlay of $47,000,000, and could all be delivered through our Croton system. To secure this last mentioned supply, there would have to be some negotiations with the State of Connecticut, because these waters now run partly into that State, but it has been well understood that the authorities of that State are willing to negotiate and would not demand an excessive compensation.

The Catskill plan, immensely expensive, involving great delay and of limited value, presents the greatest opportunities for profitable contracts. The delay and detail of trying to get into Dutchess County or of negotiating with Connecticut are not to be compared with the delays necessarily involved in going into the Catskills.

And there is no present need for this hurried committal to so dubious a scheme.

The present Croton water supply, if properly conserved, will supply us bountifully for many years to come.

The reports of the Water Department for the last fifteen years show that while 77,000,000,000 gallons a year have been delivered into the city, 81,000,000,000 gallons have gone to waste over the dam. In other words, more than one-half of the natural supply of our Croton system was not used.

Now, it is said, the new Cornell dam, soon to be put in use, will catch all this waste, and therefore our argument in opposition is flat and foolish! How blind we must be if we cannot see that if the new Cornell dam will soon catch and store that lost 81,000,000,000 gallons a year, we shall at once double the water supply of the city.

I hope this claim may be true, though I doubt it, for the Cornell reservoir will hold no more than 30,000,000,000 gallons, and I think with an annual overflow of 81,000,000,000 gallons it will not be long before the Cornell dam is spilling. If that be so, the true plan is to build reservoirs enough to catch the entire flow and pipe lines enough to bring it all to the city.

The Tribune has already shown its knowledge of the vast waste of water within the city limits.

Mr. Freeman reported to Mr. Coler his experiments at the distributing reservoirs in Central Park, from which he concluded that sixty-eight gallons a day for each resident and non-resident inhabitant of Manhattan went to waste within Manhattan.

His evidence is in line with that heretofore given by Hugh Bonner, General Collis, Colonel Waring, Engineers Cross, Herschel and others. This wastage may be located easily by the Deacon system and by proper inspection of houses, and when that is done it will be found that without lessening the real use of water the actual consumption will be reduced to the figures prevailing in other cities, like Liverpool, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Providence, etc., which is less than one-half of New-York's combined use and wastage within the city limits.

To sum the matter up: New-York has been wasting more than one-half of its water at the dam, and fully one-half of the remainder in the streets and houses.

The stopping of leaks in the city will double the amount of available water under the old condition, and the Cornell Reservoir and other reservoirs to be built will then double the available water supply at the fountain head. These measures would dispose of every ground for a scare, and would enable the city to take proper measures looking into the far future, either for getting rid of bad laws, and going into Dutchess County, or for negotiating with Connecticut, or for entering the Adirondack region, or even for using the Hudson water. It is not necessary, under a scare impulse, to commit ourselves now, for two generations to the most expensive and time consuming plan in sight for a moderate volume of water.

FRANK MOSS.

New-York, Feb. 24, 1906.

FAMINE RELIEF NEEDED IN JAPAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the old days of Japanese famine, so common in a country where only the rim and the wrinkles of the tops of a mountainous chain can be cultivated, the dead by starvation numbered millions in many a recorded year, yet the world knew it not. Whole villages were obliterated, or, becoming charnel houses, were given to cremation, and life began again while heaps of human ashes dotted the landscape like the terpen of the Netherlands. Especially severe were the ravages of famine in the sequestered mountain hamlets and villages.

Dr. Henry S. De Forest, the A. B. C. F. M. missionary at Senda, not far south of the famine district, writes me, under date of February 1, that the need for at least 1,000,000 is dire, while for 3,000,000 of human beings, all told, the danger of want is near. One of the poorest sections of Japan, agriculturally, the Iwate Ken, was one of the best for producing soldiers for the Manchurian campaign, and the people, because of many and great sacrifices during the war, are less fitted to endure the famine, for the north is the poor part of Japan, cramped both in soil and in money. For Americans all that is necessary is to have the facts. As one who has seen the scars of the famines of pre-telegraphic days, I remain very truly,

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1906.

NEW-YORKERS FORM PEACE SOCIETY.

The Peace Society of the City of New-York was organized at a meeting in the Broadway Tabernacle yesterday afternoon. Oscar S. Straus was chosen president and Samuel T. Dutton, a professor in Teachers College, Columbia University, secretary. The organization will be perfected at a meeting to be held soon. The object of the society will be the furtherance of the principles of the Hague Peace Tribunal.

CONSTABLE ESTATE, $4,937,426.

An appraisement of the estate of Frederick A. Constable, member of the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., who died last April, has just been made. It shows a net real and personal estate of $4,937,426. Mr. Constable's net personal property amounts to $3,009,093 and his real estate to $1,928,333. He held 1,000 shares of Standard Oil Company stock, valued at $635,000, and 476 shares of Consolidated Gas. Another item showed moneys loaned to the partnership of his firm aggregating $1,268,620, and also $400,000 of the capital stock of that concern.

FAITH CURISTS SENT TO JAIL.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.—At the close to-day of the coroner's inquest into the death of Grace Bates, three years old, Daniel Bates, the child's father, and the Rev. Ambrose Clark, assistant pastor of Faith Tabernacle, were committed without bail for trial. The father is charged with criminal neglect and the clergyman is held as an accessory.

The defendants are members of the Church of Christ, and both testified that they endeavored to accomplish the recovery of the girl through prayer and that medical attention was not provided for the child, who died from typhoid fever.

MR. HENDERSON V