JAMES WILSON HONORED

BODY LAID BESIDE WIFE'S.

Eulogies by Moody, Mitchell, Carnegie, White and Parker.

Philadelphia, Nov. 22.—With impressive ceremonies the body of James Wilson, of Pennsylvania, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a leader in the convention which framed the Federal Constitution and one of the original justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, which for 108 years had lain in a North Carolina grave, was placed to-day beside that of his wife in a tomb in the graveyard of historic Christ Church. On the plain walnut coffin, as it was lowered into the vault of ancient design, lay a large wreath, the tribute of the twenty-sixth President of the nation whose foundation he helped to build, and surrounding the open grave stood with heads uncovered a representative of the President, justices of the Federal Supreme Court, the Governor of Pennsylvania, members of the state and local judiciary and distinguished citizens of this and other cities. Before the exercises at the church the body lay in state in the Declaration Room of Independence Hall, where the general public had an opportunity to pay a last tribute.

Justice Wilson died while on the Southern judicial circuit, and was buried at Edentown, N. C. It was the desire of those who recognized his work in the early struggles of the republic to have him rest in the midst of the scenes of his most important labors. The body was disinterred on Tuesday, and was conveyed to this city by the United States gunboat Dubuque, which arrived here shortly before noon to-day.

The body was received by Governor Pennypacker and was carried on the shoulders of six United States sailors to Independence Hall. The escorting party consisted of the Wilson memorial committee, representatives of Colonial societies and prominent citizens, under guard of the 1st City Troop, Philadelphia's oldest military organization. The old State House was draped in mourning, and surrounding the coffin in the historic room where the Declaration of Independence was signed were numerous floral tributes.

BODY LIES IN STATE.

The body lay in state from noon until 1:30 p. m., when the justices of the United States Supreme Court arrived. At 1:30 o'clock the doors were closed to the public and Attorney General Moody, Chief Justice Fuller and Assistant Justices White, Day and Holmes, and Judge Gray, of the United States Circuit Court, were admitted to the building. After a private view a procession was formed for the march to Christ Church. First came the cavalry in brilliant uniform on foot in double file, then the flag draped coffin, followed by the four Supreme Court justices, who acted as honorary pallbearers, representatives of Colonial societies and state and city officials.

Christ Church is in the heart of the city's business district, and as the funeral party slowly marched along the sidewalks there was a general suspension of business.

The services in the church were conducted by the Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith, Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania. Following the services Governor Pennypacker took charge of the exercises, and before introducing the other speakers delivered a brief eulogy. He was followed by Samuel Dickson, of this city, who spoke for the bar of Pennsylvania, and William Draper Lewis, who paid a tribute in the name of the University of Pennsylvania.

DR. MITCHELL'S ADDRESS.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell spoke for American literary men, saying, in part:

Nowhere in all the land is there any burial ground which more than this of Christ Church deserves to be called consecrated, if the use of that term be justified by the greatness of the dead who rest within its limits. In this chancel, beneath these aisles, and in the greater graveyard of this church, the memorial stones record in brief the living history of the state; from the crumbling monuments which cover the children of colonists to the later day when those who made of the colonies a country were brought in turn to this, their final rest. Here lie statesman, soldier and sailor of the War for Independence. Here, too, lie in the peace which is past understanding the Tory gentlemen who stood for the King.

The mere record of the names of those who lie within these burial grounds constitutes the biographic history of every great event which has occurred since the land took on its own rule. For here, of the signers of the Declaration, are Franklin, at rest as never in life; Benjamin Rush, physician and statesman; Francis Hopkinson, Robert Morris, and, to mark the changing era, at your feet rests the body of John Penn, the last of the proprietories of Pennsylvania. On these walls are memorials of the great Bishop William White, and of many Colonial servants of that king the prayers for whom the fearless bishop struck from the prayer book of this church. There is, then, a certain propriety in the thought which results to-day in placing among his peers the body of James Wilson.

His hand is on the declaration which framed our freedom; his thoughts are everywhere in the great bond which for a century and a quarter, amid the embarrassments of peace and prosperity and the perils of foreign and civil strife, held together the diverse communities of these many states. Therefore it is that we find it reasonable and just that we lay among the graves of the men who were his fellow workers in war and peace all that is mortal of James Wilson, statesman and jurist, judge and teacher of law.

Andrew Carnegie paid the tribute of Scotch-Americans. He said, in part:

I rise to add to the tributes already paid to the memory of James Wilson, the tribute of his native land of Scotland, speaking as his fellow citizen of Fife and as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University, of which Wilson was a graduate.

The man whom we this day honor, and whose unstinted and invaluable services to our country we this day recall, was nursed in his youth at St. Andrew's University upon democratic ideas. It was Buchanan of that oldest of Scotch universities who, three hundred and fifty years ago, first proclaimed in Britain that all power resided in the people and that kings were to be upheld only as long as they wrought the people's good; doctrines which Milton adopted from him at a later day in England. Thus Wilson, like Witherspoon, was democratic and republican and an intense advocate of independence by virtue of his Scotch birth and education. His name is enrolled justly among among those who in the perilous days of the Revolutionary struggle never faltered in their devotion to the rights of man or the cause of American independence.

He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The signers were not born to die. They have become indestructible parts interwoven into the structure of the Republic. As long as the Republic endures so long they endure. Franklin and Witherspoon, two of the immortals, have long rested among you. To-day the remains of a third, Wilson, reverently conveyed thither by men who have in so doing rendered high public service, are laid with his colleagues under the ægis of Independence Hall, the scene of their chief labors, where was produced, according to Gladstone, "the most wonderful work ever struck off at one time by the brain and purpose of man."

Distinguished Americans have to-day paid their tributes to James Wilson and expressed the profound gratitude felt for him by the Republic. It remains for me to say, in behalf of Scotland and the Scottish-American element, that they also bow their heads reverently yet proudly in memory of this noble patriot, whose record sheds lustre upon both his native and adopted lands. He proved himself a man worthy of both. When this can be truly said, as it is said of this eminent Scottish-American, the inquiry, "Is life worth living?" has its ample answer here, "Yes, grandly worth living, if lived as James Wilson lived." Let us see to it that his example serves to keep us in the path of duty, faithful to the end, devoted as he was to the Republic founded upon liberty through law, which he did so much to mould.

Of James Wilson, her loyal son, Scotland is justly proud. To James Wilson, her loyal citizen, America is justly grateful, and both will keep his memory green in lasting and honored remembrance.

EX-JUDGE PARKER'S SPEECH.

Alton B. Parker, formerly Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, said:

As president of the American Bar Association, I am here to pay tribute on its behalf and my own to the character, achievements and memory of the man who laid the cornerstone of constitutional interpretation in this country upon deep and solid foundations. As the result of his labors and those of John Marshall and Joseph Story and their associates and successors there has been perfected a system of jurisprudence which is the most original, as it promises to be the most imposing, monument of our national ideas and institutions.

When the members of the Supreme Court of the United States met in 1789 all the judicial conditions were chaotic. The links of precedent had been broken by revolution, popular opposition to a central court was general, the feeling against appointive judges and life tenure was strong, and the jealousy of legislative and executive departments was keen and deep seated. All these elements and forces were so distinctly opposed to the new experiment that the task of welding the almost infinite variety of simple Colonial tribunals and procedure into a centralized and harmonious system of jurisprudence must have seemed to them almost impossible. They might well have asked, "Can these dry bones live?"

In its letter to Congress, submitting the result of its labors, the Constitutional Convention, through its president, George Washington, had emphasized what was then the dominating factor—"the consolidation of our Union—in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence." James Wilson, one of the leaders of the convention, who became an associate justice, personified this sentiment.

During the first nine years of the court's existence only one strictly constitutional case came before it. The decision was written by this man, whose prescience in foreseeing the result of a controversy between the federal and state governments must, in the light of a century's history, be pronounced remarkable. Thus, in commemorating the career of the jurist and statesman who began with the very beginning of the greatest court of history, we recognize the work of a forerunner, one whose duty and privilege it was to prepare the way, to make the paths straight.

When studying him we can understand clearly why this court has stood for permanence and stability, why it has resented the agitator and demagogue, and why it has resisted tyranny and oppression. Most vital of all, we can see why and how it has consistently fixed in the law and made it the very warp and woof of our institutions the doctrine that the United States is a nation—strong for the protection of its own existence against internal foes, able to resist outside aggression, and capable of inviting and commanding the loyalty and co-operation of all who owe it allegiance.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S ADDRESS.

Attorney General Moody said:

We are joining to-day in an act of long delayed justice. The occasion is full of interest for every lover of liberty, for every believer in a strong and efficient government, capable of furnishing protection to the rights of its citizens, intrusted to its care, of compelling obedience to its lawful decrees and of fulfilling its obligations to the other nations of the earth—of interest because we are commemorating the life of a man who, as much as any other, has made it possible for us to live in security under such a government.

When I read for the first time Madison's report on the debates in the convention which framed our Constitution I made my real acquaintance with James Wilson. I learned that this man had exercised an influence in the convention which equalled, if it did not surpass, that of any other man. It is one of the mysteries of history why his fame has not kept pace with his service. By his speeches and writings he prepared the way for the independence which as a signer he helped to declare. As a member of Congress under the confederation he struggled as best he could with the weak and inefficient government set up by that instrument.

Recognizing that the ultimate sovereignty rested with the people of the United States, he desired a government whose powers should proceed directly from them and operate directly upon them. He realized the inestimable value of the preservation of the state and its powers, but regarded the state and the nation alike, as the creation of the people, and subject to the people's will. He would have had the President elected by the majority of the people; he would have had the members of both legislative bodies elected by the people, divided into equal constituencies.

He was a believer in democracy and in nationalism—the first man, I believe, in all our history who united the two beliefs. He was not troubled with the apprehensions which haunted the men of his time, as they have haunted the minds of some men from that day to this, that liberty and property would be insecure under a strong government controlled by the people. He had faith in their intelligence and sense of justice. He understood clearly that government is not merely a matter of well devised constitutions and well expressed laws, but that in the end good government is possible to a people only when they themselves wish, demand and, by their virtues, deserve it.

With the keen vision of a seer, he discerned that the structure of the government was destined for the ages for vast territories and uncounted millions. We may imagine his picturing to himself the resistless progress over mountains and rivers and arid plains until the sons of fathers looked out upon the waters of the Pacific. The prospect did not inspire him with the fear of the timid ones, who could see nothing but danger beyond the boundary of their states or section. "If the interior countries," he said, "should acquire the majority, it will not only have the right to govern, but will avail itself of it whether we will or no."

In bringing his body within the commonwealth in which he lived and worked, you have done well to seek by these memorial services to impart the lessons which he taught to the nation to whose establishment he so potently contributed.

Justice White, in his tribute, referred at length to the work of the Constitutional Convention, and closed as follows:

As I stand here a participant in these ceremonies commemorative of the placing of all that remains of James Wilson to rest in the bosom of the mother who bore him—this great commonwealth of Pennsylvania—my mind turns not to extol his virtues, but rather lifts itself up to that All Merciful Ruler who holds in the hollow of His hand the destinies of people and nations, with the supplication that these ceremonies may enkindle in all our hearts a keener purpose to preserve and perpetuate the government which our fathers gave us.

The exercises were brought to a close with an oration by Hampton L. Carson, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, who reviewed at length the career of Mr. Wilson.

NATIONAL CRAFTSMEN'S EXHIBIT.

The first exhibition of the National Society of Craftsmen will open on December 4 on the first floor of the new National Arts Club Studios, No. 119 East 19th street. There will be a press view on November 30 and a reception for members on December 3. The exhibition will last till December 15. About two hundred consignments have already been received, and others are arriving daily. A large consignment of Indian pottery from New Mexico will be a noteworthy feature.

J. J. HILL'S DAUGHTER MARRIED.

Becomes Bride of Michael Gavin, of New York—Will Visit Japan on Honeymoon.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 22.—The wedding of Gertrude Hill, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Hill, and Michael Gavin, of New York, occurred at St. Mary's Church at 11 a. m. to-day. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the pastor of St. Mary's, the Rev. T. J. Gibbons, whose twelve acolytes were robed in blue and white.

A wedding breakfast was served at the Summit avenue home of Mr. and Mrs. Hill, only the relatives and bridal party being present. Mr. and Mrs. Gavin will leave here on Saturday for Japan. The beginning of their honeymoon will be, in all probability, at North Oak Farm, the country home of Mr. Hill, a few miles from St. Paul.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Talks on current topics by Miss Janet E. Richards, benefit for National Society United States Daughters of 1812; Delmonico's, 11 a. m.

Luncheon and euchre of the Knickerbocker Relief Club; Hotel Marseille, Broadway and 103d street, 12:30 p. m.

Meeting of the Century Theatre Club; Hotel Astor, 2 p. m.

Dinner of The Square Club, 7th Masonic District; Hotel Astor, 6:30 p. m.

Dinner of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; Delmonico's, 7 p. m.

Ball and reception of the crew of the U. S. flagship Alabama; Grand Central Palace, evening.

Meeting of the Methodist Social Union; Hotel Savoy, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the Partridge Club; Hotel Astor, 8 p. m.

Dinner for Governor-elect Hughes under the auspices of the Republican Club; Waldorf-Astoria, evening.

Meeting of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association; Corrigan Building, Broadway and 157th street, 8 p. m.

Smoker and buffet of the Delta Upsilon Club; Hotel Astor, 8 p. m.

Lecture by Professor Franklin H. Giddings on "The Early Ideals of American Democracy," at the People's Institute; Cooper Union, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the American Leather Chemists' Association; Grand Union Hotel, 9:30 p. m.

Meeting at 8 p. m., and buffet at 10 p. m., of the Phi Beta Kappa; Hotel Astor.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Nov. 22.—The storm of Wednesday continued its rapid northeastward movement, and is apparently central to-night north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It was followed by clearing conditions and high pressure, with generally fair weather prevailing to-night east of the Rocky Mountains, except in Colorado. West of the Rocky Mountains there were quite general rains and snows, due to an area of low pressure over the south districts. Temperatures have fallen considerably in the lower lake region and the middle and south Atlantic states, except along the coast, and also over the extreme Northwest.

It is somewhat warmer in the lower Missouri and the Arkansas valleys and the Southwest. The weather will be generally fair on Friday and Saturday east of the Rocky Mountains, with lower temperatures on Friday in the Atlantic states.

In the central Rocky Mountain region and the Southwest there will be snow on Friday, probably followed by fair weather on Saturday, while over the middle and north districts west of the mountains the weather will be generally fair. It will be colder on Friday in Colorado and New Mexico.

Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes from Erie to Oswego. The winds along the New England coast will be fresh to brisk west; middle Atlantic coast, fresh west to northwest; south Atlantic coast, light to fresh northwest to north; Gulf coast, light to fresh northeast; on the lower lakes, westerly, slowly diminishing; upper lakes, light to fresh and variable.

Steamers departing on Friday for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair, colder to-day; fresh to brisk west winds; Saturday fair.

For Eastern New York, fair, colder to-day; Saturday fair; fresh west to north winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day; Saturday fair; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

For Western New York, cloudy to-day; probably local snows; diminishing west winds; Saturday fair.

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.	38	50	6 p. m.	49	49
6 a. m.	35	50	9 p. m.	44	45
9 a. m.	38	49	11 p. m.	42	45
12 m.	47	57	12 p. m.	41	—
4 p. m.	52	54			

Highest temperature yesterday, 57 degrees; lowest, 45; average, 51; average for corresponding date last year, 43; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 41.

Local Forecast.—To-day, fair, colder; Saturday fair, fresh west to north winds.

TO HELP THE CZAR.

France, England and Germany Unite to Assist Russia.

King Edward, as much as Emperor William, is interested in the preservation of Russia from the horrors of anarchy and of that civil war which must ensue if the government proves powerless to maintain order. France, too, has such a vast amount of capital invested in Russian stocks and in Muscovite industries that her interest in the preservation of order and in the maintenance of the authority of the Czar's government is even greater than that of Germany and Great Britain.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Germany, France and England should have come to an understanding with regard to the issue of an international Russian loan, in which the three countries in question will take part. Of course, it is not the governments of England, France and Germany that will furnish the money, but they will give the hint to their leading financiers that the project would be satisfactory to them and would have government encouragement, good will and interest.

It is believed that the three governments in question and likewise the financiers of the respective countries who are taking in hand the flotation of the new loan have stipulated the restoration to office of Count Witte, and that this is the reason for his recent and unexpected return to St. Petersburg, travelling from the frontier in one of the Emperor's railroad carriages. Money is what the Russian government needs above everything else just at present, and, once it has obtained a new and large loan, the Emperor will be much more easily able to carry out his projects for the gradual constitutionalization and political emancipation of Russia.

It is significant that at the moment when England, France and Germany are joining hands to lend money to the Russian government, Japan—that is to say, Great Britain's ally—should be negotiating in vain for a loan of much smaller dimensions in London, finding all doors of a financial character closed against her in England, on the Continent of Europe and here in America. She needs funds as much as Russia, but commands no fiscal confidence abroad, owing to the uncertainty of her economic conditions and her extravagant political aspirations.

GAMBETTA'S ROMANCE.

It is difficult to believe the story which comes from Paris to the effect that the correspondence between Gambetta and Mme. Leon, comprising about two thousand or three thousand letters, is about to be published. That correspondence is in the hands either of Mme. Leon or of the son whom she bore to Gambetta, and whose education was an object of so much solicitude on his part. Mme. Leon manifested such unselfishness and delicacy in concealing her relations with the popular tribune during his lifetime that it is inconceivable that she should be willing to lay bare to the public letters which he wrote for her alone. She had every temptation during his lifetime to allow her intimacy with him to become known. There were several other women of considerable social prominence who owed their importance as factors in the official and political world to the influence which they claimed to exercise over Gambetta by their alleged possession of his affections.

It is doubtful whether Mme. Adam would ever have been able to play the role which she did in Paris had she not posed as the Egeria of Gambetta. On the banks of the Seine and among many of her countrymen this fiction found belief. But the foreign embassies in the French capital were better informed, and, while they suspected the existence of some romance in the life of France's most powerful and most popular statesman, they were convinced that Mme. Adam was not its object, and, consequently, when she visited St. Petersburg and Vienna she found the doors of all the leading people closed against her, her humiliation being completed by the manner in which she was ignored by courts and governments.

Mme. Leon resisted all temptations to boast that she alone swayed the heart and the actions of Gambetta and to expose his alleged fair friends as mere impostors. Never was there an affaire de cœur conducted with so much secrecy and discretion as that of Mme. Leon and Gambetta. His closest friends, the people who frequented his house day by day, never caught a glimpse of her, and, while they may have suspected her existence, at any rate never knew anything definite or even met her until his death. In fact, the romance remained a secret to every one, even to his cronies, until it was brought to light by the tragedy which resulted in the premature termination of his career. That tragedy resulted from his efforts to prevent Mme. Leon from doing injury to herself with a revolver. In endeavoring to wrest the weapon from her it went off accidentally, inflicting upon him a fatal wound. If she had been anxious to kill herself, it was because she had become convinced that she was an obstacle to the attainment of the culmination of his career, namely, the Presidency of the republic. It was on this account, too, that she had refused to comply with his persistent demands to permit him to legalize their relations by marriage. That, indeed, was the one subject of discord between them. She realized that if he married her the attainment of the dignity of Chief Magistrate would be beyond his reach. He, on the other hand, was unwilling to subject the woman to whom he was so deeply devoted to the equivocal position resulting from their romance, and wished rather to sacrifice his political ambitions and prospects than to take advantage of her self-abnegation.

Under the circumstances, it is incredible that Mme. Leon should be a party to the publication of the letters written to her, and for herself alone, by Gambetta, and that she should depart at this stage of her life from the unselfishness and the discretion which she displayed throughout the fourteen or fifteen years of her romance with the statesman who to-day, nearly a quarter of a century after his death, retains a stronger hold on the affection of his countrymen than any other of the leading personages of the third republic.

BLIGHTED BY THE PANAMA SCANDAL.

Baron Mohrenheim, the former Russian Ambassador, who died the other day at Pau, has left his family in such extremely straitened circumstances that an appeal has been made to the Emperor in their behalf. It is doubtful whether he will do anything in the matter, for it was he who summarily relieved the baron of his post as ambassador and suggested to him the advisability of spending the remainder of his days abroad, thus virtually banishing him. If the Czar thus manifested his displeasure with regard to the baron, whom he had ignored in the most pointed fashion on the occasion of his first visit to Paris in favor of the ambassador's military attaché, General Baron Fredericz, it was because the eyes of Nicholas had been opened to all sorts of discreditable financial transactions in which Mohrenheim had become involved.

The baron was the only foreign ambassador compromised in the terrible Panama scandal, and it was an open secret that the letter "M," that figured for the name of one of the largest beneficiaries of the bribery fund of that concern, stood for Mohrenheim. It must be borne in mind that in those days, when the enthusiasm in France concerning the alliance with Russia was at its culminating point, the influence of the Czar's ambassador in Paris was all-powerful, sufficiently strong, indeed, to make and unmake cabinets. A good deal was therefore to be obtained by bringing the Muscovite envoy, and for a number of years no financial enterprise in need of the good will of the French government was started in Paris without large bribes being given to Mohrenheim in the shape either of money or of stocks, the object being not so much to secure his support as to avert his hostility to the scheme in question.

It was this readiness of the baron to accept bribes, oftentimes from the shadiest of financiers, that led to the stories circulated that financial straits constantly compelled him to resort to questionable expedients to secure funds. That he should have died poor and heavily in debt shows that he has shared the fate of most of those incriminated in the Panama scandal. The money thus dishonestly obtained seems quickly to have vanished, in almost every instance, from the pockets of the plunderers, leaving them worse off, not merely in reputation, but likewise financially, than before. Baron Mohrenheim has been overtaken by the same misfortune that has dogged the footsteps of nearly all the other men who filled their purses at the expense of the savings of the thrifty petite bourgeoisie and peasantry of France, and his lot, like that of the others, may serve as a moral.

GRAND DUKE'S SOCIALIST SYMPATHIZERS.

Offenbach is a name that in the minds of most people is associated with the most burlesque and extravagant of comic operas, chief among which is, of course, "La Grande Duchesse." But few are aware that there is a small town of this name in the Grand Duchy of Hesse which has just become the cause of a ministerial crisis in Darmstadt. It seems that socialism is rampant at Offenbach, and in its recent municipal election a socialist was returned at the polls at principal deputy Mayor. These elections have to be ratified by the grand duke, and in spite of protests from all quarters he insisted on giving his sovereign sanction to the election of the socialist deputy Mayor. Inasmuch as the ministers in constitutional countries are responsible to the people for the acts of the ruler, who cannot be reached by any attack, the Hessian Cabinet has not only been assailed, but even threatened with impeachment, for having permitted the grand duke to act in a manner so diametrically opposed to the views of his legislature, and therefore presumably of his people, and inasmuch as the grand duke has refused to reconsider his approval of the election of the socialist deputy at Offenbach the administration has resigned.

The grand duke, like the late sovereign of Oldenburg, has always shown a good deal of interest in his socialist subjects, and even a certain amount of sympathy for their views, and on the occasion of parliamentary entertainments and public festivals, at which socialist leaders and politicians have been present, he has not only caused them to be introduced to him, but likewise has drawn them into long and friendly conversations, on two occasions seating himself at their tables and drinking with them.

The late Grand Duke of Oldenburg was so much interested in socialism that he caused most of the publications issued by the socialist presses at Zurich to be sent to him regularly, subscribing liberally, and in order that they might not be stopped by the Postoffice Department of the German Empire he kept the socialist publishers at Zurich supplied with a quantity of envelopes, franked with his signature and title, which, of course, rendered them immune from being opened or confiscated by the imperial postal authorities.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

TRY TO INJURE WITTE.

Russian Premier's Secretary to Start Press Campaign.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—The hostile feelings toward Count Witte held by almost all the members of the present Cabinet, combined with the distrust inspired by the supposed intentions underlying his recent return to Russia, have taken the form of an active campaign to counteract his influence.

A former official of the Ministry of the Interior, who is now private secretary to Premier Stolypin, has been sent to Berlin to start a press campaign against Witte to undermine the prestige he still has in Europe and the United States. A further manifestation of personal emnity is to be seen in the report that steps are being taken to cut off the big stipend, in addition to his regular salary of $6,000 a year as a member of the Council of Empire, which Witte has been receiving since his retirement from the post of Minister of Finance.

MOVE TO BURN BUTLER'S IMAGE.

Columbia Men Want Football—Conservatives Smother Violent Spirits.

A movement to burn President Butler of Columbia University in effigy was started yesterday among the undergraduates and promptly smothered by some of the cooler heads. The affair amounted to little beyond showing the spirit of rebellion aroused in the university by Dr. Butler's attitude toward football.

Notwithstanding the immense attendance at the games this year, President Butler says he believes the popularity of football is waning. He said yesterday that it was popular to a great extent now with the fanatics, while others were beginning to lose interest in it.

At Princeton, he said, there was difficulty in getting men out to cheer the team, while at Yale there were other evidences that the game was not so popular as it once was.

Dr. Butler's remarks were called forth by a student asking him about the movement among the students to have the game restored. The movement is being supported by nearly the entire student body and by the undergraduate publications. On Wednesday night there was a mass meeting in Hartley Hall, addressed by several undergraduates, to arouse enthusiasm for the move. The best received speech was made by a prominent oarsman, who took Dr. Butler's quotation from Seneca, as applied to football, and made it apply to President Butler himself. When he said: "Kill him! Hammer him! Roast him! What makes him so shy of jumping on the gridiron?" he was greeted with much applause. Another mass meeting, expected to be the largest ever held at Columbia, will take place to-day. As no hall could be found large enough, it will be held in the quadrangle, and will be preceded by an anti-Butler parade.

Those who have the movement in charge expect to work through the alumni. If nothing can be gained through Dr. Butler, the matter will be laid directly before the board of trustees.

Some idea of the height of student opinion may be gained from the fact that every day "The Columbia Spectator" carries in big black type across its front page some such words as: "Football must be restored at Columbia," or "Graduate and student control of activities! We want football!"

W. O. HAYES GETS TWO FALLS.

Several Accidents Mar Run of the Meadowbrook Hounds.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hempstead, N. Y., Nov. 22.—There was an unusually fine exhibition of timber topping in the nine-mile drag hunt over the north country of Nassau County held by the Meadowbrook Hunt to-day. William C. Hayes got a nasty fall while endeavoring to negotiate a double fence two miles from Syossett. He pluckily remounted and rode on to a point within a mile of the finish, where his hunter took off too quickly, and rider and horse rolled over on the ground together. Mr. Hayes picked himself up covered with mud, but unhurt.

Clarence H. Robbins, of the Great Neck Club, came a cropper also. He remounted and finished well up. After Mrs. Swift had taken the last fence she rode under a tree and got a severe blow in the face.

THE FAIRBANKSES FLORIDA'S GUESTS.

Vice-President Speaks Twice at Tampa—Reviews Veterans in Parade.

Tampa, Fla., Nov. 22.—Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks arrived here to-day and were the guests of the people of Florida, assembled in thousands at the State Fair. The Vice-President delivered two addresses, one in the morning in the courthouse square, after his review of the parade of the Union and Confederate veterans, and one at the fair grounds in the afternoon. Both speeches, which were of a patriotic character, were received with cheers.

After the afternoon speech the Vice-President was escorted by President Brown of the Fair Association and a committee of the Board of Trade, together with Senator Taliaferro and Congressman Sparkman, on a tour of inspection of the various exhibits at the fair. Many in the crowd pressed forward to grasp his hand and bid him welcome to Florida. He remarked that he little dreamed the state had half the products and industries represented at the fair.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN'S FIRST WEEK.

Bonci, in "I Puritani," to Open Season—"Don Giovanni" and "Faust."

Oscar Hammerstein will open his opera season on December 3 with "I Puritani," Bonci, of course, singing the tenor role. This Bellini revival will be followed on Wednesday night by a performance of "Don Giovanni," with Bonci again in the cast. "Don Giovanni" will be a regular feature of the repertory. The bills for the entire first week follow:

Monday, December 3, at 8 o'clock—Bellini's "I Puritani" (in Italian), with Miles. Pinkert and Zaccaria and MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz and Venturini.

Wednesday, December 5, at 8 o'clock—Mozart's "Don Giovanni" (in Italian), with Mmes. Russ, Donalda and Gilibert and MM. Bonci, Renaud, Gilibert, Brag and Mugnoz.

Friday, December 7, at 8 o'clock—Gounod's "Faust" (in French), with Mmes. Donalda, Giaconia and Zaccaria and MM. Dalmores, Renaud, Arimondi and Fossetta.

Saturday, December 8, at 2 o'clock—Bellini's "I Puritani" (in Italian), with Miles. Pinkert and Zaccaria and MM. Bonci, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz and Venturini.

Saturday, December 8, at 8 o'clock, at popular prices—Gounod's "Faust" (in French), with Miles. Donalda, Giaconia and Zaccaria and MM. Dalmores, Ancona and Fossetta.

Sunday, December 9, at 8 o'clock—The first Sunday night concert at popular prices.

GILLETTE'S STORY TOLD

UNDER SHERIFF WITNESS.

Man Who Made Arrest Testifies—Contradictions by Prisoner.

Herkimer, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Chester Gillette's own story of how his sweetheart came to her death in the waters of Big Moose Lake the evening of Wednesday, July 11 last, as related by him to the Sheriff who placed him under arrest at Arrowhead, on the Saturday morning following, was retold to-day by the officer of the law to the jury which is trying the young man on the charge of murder. It was brought out that Gillette knew the girl had been in a delicate condition since May. He said he and she had been intimate for a year.

"When the boat upset, accidentally you say, and she was floundering helplessly in the water, why did you not go to her assistance?" Under Sheriff Klock to-day swore that he asked his prisoner.

"Because," he says the young man replied, "I was afraid that she might struggle so that we would both go down."

District Attorney Ward followed up this lead in carrying forward the prosecution's case to-day by presenting in evidence the dress suit case, the camera and tripod, the tennis racquet and other articles which are supposed to have been rescued from the water by the young man after the boat upset.

"Gillette told me," continued the witness, "that he shouted to the girl to hold on to the stern of the boat, and he would try to get her ashore. He said he did not get near her, for he was holding on to the bow."

Mr. Klock's story was the only testimony of interest presented during the long afternoon session, which dragged along from 2 until 6 o'clock. The lights had been burning in the crowded courtroom for more than an hour when the adjournment was announced, and night had fallen when the young defendant, who has the stature of a boy, walked through the crowd gathered on the sidewalk and across the street to the county jail. One of his wrists was in a handcuff by which he was attached to a bailiff. As they left the courthouse Gillette threw his free arm about the shoulder of a second bailiff, and with all the springiness of youth hurried by the curious persons. He did not turn his glance to right or left.

Under Sheriff Klock declared that since his arrest Gillette had given three excuses as to why the boat was overturned. When asked if he or the girl was to blame for the alleged accident, he replied, according to the witness.

"I suppose I am to blame for it."

Aside from this testimony, the interest of the day centred in a statement made on the witness stand by the Rev. Cuthbert Frost, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lowville. He was at the Arrowhead Inn with a party on the Friday following the tragedy.

"I saw Gillette coming downstairs from his room that evening," said Mr. Frost, "and overheard him ask two men if they had heard of a tragedy on Big Moose Lake in which a young girl had been drowned. I did not hear what reply, if any, was given."

Up to this time there has been no evidence that any one else in the neighborhood of Arrowhead had heard of the finding of the girl's body at that time. In fact, the prosecutor has not yet shown the time the body was found. He has not carried the narrative that far as yet. The details of the discovery and of the condition of the body are yet to be heard.

Mr. Klock on the witness stand said that when Gillette was first arrested and informed of "Billy" Brown's death by drowning he expressed great surprise and said he had not heard of the accident.

"After a few minutes," said the witness, "I told him he knew as well as I did that the girl was dead. He replied, 'Yes, the boat upset.' I asked him how long he and the girl had been intimate, and he said about a year. I asked him if he had ever heard anything against her character and he said he never had heard a word. He said the boat tipped over about 6 p. m. that Wednesday evening. The girl came to the surface and he told her to cling to the stern and he would try to get her ashore."

Asked as to what the defendant said had caused the boat to upset, Mr. Klock replied:

"At first he said he was standing up doing something with his hat and the boat went over. The next time I talked to him he said he was standing up trying to reach a pond lily. The third time he said he was walking back toward the stern to talk to the girl when the boat upset."

Mr. Klock admitted that Gillette told him he expected to be married, and he understood the defendant to mean the ceremony was to take place during the Adirondack trip.

Sheriff Richard told of finding the tennis racket hidden behind a log on the road from Big Moose to Eagle Bay. Gillette had told him he had placed the racket there, finding it too much trouble to carry. The racket was put in evidence. A number of the strings are broken. It was in that condition, the Sheriff said, when he found it. Mr. Klock was recalled to say that when he took possession of Gillette's suit case at Arrowhead the inside gave no evidence of having been wet. The defendant's clothing found in the case and a number of photographs which he took on the two days following the alleged murder were also introduced in evidence.

The prosecutor at this morning's session laid bare all of Gillette's travels and doings between the time he reached Arrowhead the evening of the tragedy and the time of his arrest, two days later. It was shown that while his former sweetheart lay dead in the lake he joined a number of parties in mountain trips, took many photographs, and made a long canoe trip in search of the two Cortland girls whom he had met on the train while riding to Deruyter with Grace Brown.

Gillette's whereabouts and actions on the Thursday and Friday following Grace Brown's death on Wednesday, July 11, in the waters of Big Moose Lake, in the Adirondacks, were traced earlier in to-day's session. Witnesses testified that Gillette went from Fourth Lake to Seventh Lake, inquiring of various persons as to the whereabouts of the two young women of Cortland whom he had met on the train while travelling with Grace Brown to the mountains, and whom he had promised to join on the following Thursday. The defendant failed to find the camp where the young folk were staying, but on his return said he had secured a number of good pictures on Black Bear Mountain with his camera. Attention was called to the fact that all this time the body of Grace Brown was floating lifeless in the Big Moose.

STARBUCK MACY SALE CONTINUES.

Good Prices Paid—Porcelains and Plates To-day.

The Fifth Avenue Art Gallery was filled almost to its capacity yesterday at the seventh afternoon sale of the Starbuck Macy collection, the fine weather bringing out a throng of bidders and buyers. The total amount realized from the sale of the 261 lots offered was $8,366 25. The highest price paid was for a couple of Chippendale armchairs of mahogany, which were said to be rare specimens, costing E. H. Griffith $554.

A suit of Chippendale furniture, consisting of a settee, two armchairs and five side chairs, was knocked down to D. A. Johns for $430. E. L. Welsh, for $410, obtained two Chippendale side chairs in dark mahogany, carved in Gothic design. For a pair of candle stands, with tripod bases, W. Ramsay bid $275, and W. B. Ostrander got a Sheraton bookcase with diamond shaped glass doors and moulded cornice for $265. An old serpentine slant top desk, of richly grained mahogany, went for $260 to M. E. Butler, and a rare old Chippendale mirror was sold to D. A. Johns for $200. The sale to-day will be confined to porcelains and historical plates.

MME. CALVE WILL NOT RETIRE.

Seattle, Nov. 22.—Mme. Calvé is not to retire from the stage as reported. She sent a cable message to-day from Milan to her manager, John Cort, of Seattle, stating that even though married she will appear in the United States under his direction next season.

AWARDS TO PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

The People's Institute has just received through Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the American Institute of Social Service, full information with regard to the awards given to its exhibit at the Milan Exposition. The People's Institute was awarded the highest distinction—the grand prize. To the managing director for his part in the work was awarded the second distinction—a diploma of honor. For the book, "Working with the People," describing the spirit and the history of the work, a gold medal was conferred.

"Burnett's Vanilla is Pure Food."

Married.

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

COLLINS—CROLIUS—On Wednesday, November 21, 1906, by the Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., Ella Brooks Crolius, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Crolius, to Edwin James Collins.

HACKSTAFF—GALLATIN—On Thursday, November 22, 1906, at Trinity Chapel, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Dix, Margaret Hoffman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Hackstaff, to Albert Gallatin, son of Mr. Frederic Gallatin.

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.

Aitken, Catharine B.	Farley, Philip H.
Carden, Mary.	Fulton, Elisha McC., jr.
Clark, William H.	Owen, Daniel M.
Cullin, Charles.	Phalon, Joseph J.
Delafield, Robert H.	Shove, Levi A.
Dennison, Elizabeth W.	

AITKEN—On November 21, 1906, Catharine Beekman Aitken, widow of William B. Aitken. Funeral from her late residence, No. 702 Madison ave., Saturday morning, November 24, at 11 o'clock.

CARDEN—Mary, widow of James Carden. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, J. H. Bennett, No. 510 9th st., Brooklyn, Friday. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

CLARK—On November 22, 1906, at his residence, No. 25 Monroe st., Brooklyn, William H. Clark, aged 69 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CULLIN—On November 21, Charles Cullin, beloved husband of Maria Cullin, at his home, No. 573 Vanderbilt ave., Brooklyn. Funeral Friday, November 23, at 2 p. m., from 569 Vanderbilt ave., Brooklyn.

DELAFIELD—On Tuesday, November 20, 1906, at the home of his mother, Riverdale, New York City, Robert Hare Delafield, son of the late Lewis L. Delafield, in the 43d year of his age. Funeral service will be held at Christ Church, Riverdale-on-Hudson, on Friday, November 23, at 10:30 a. m., on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 9:30 a. m. Interment private at Woodlawn.

DENNISON—On November 21, at her residence, No. 30 Montgomery Place, Brooklyn, Elizabeth White Dennison, wife of Walter A. Dennison, only daughter of Colonel Ambrose J. and Louisa C. White, and sister of the late Captain William Henry White. Funeral on Friday at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Augustine's Church, 6th ave. and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment private.

FARLEY—At his residence, No. 425 West End ave., on Thursday, November 22, Philip H. Farley. Funeral service at Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d st., on Saturday, at 1:30. Interment private. Western papers please copy.

FULTON—In New York, on Wednesday, November 21, 1906, Elisha McCurdy Fulton, jr., son of Elisha M. and Sarah C. Fulton. Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., on Saturday, November 24, 1906, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station for Rye at 1:04 p. m., returning leave Rye at 3:12 p. m. Interment private. Montreal papers please copy.

OWEN—On Thursday, November 22, 1906, Daniel M. Owen, eldest son of the late Daniel and Saffey Owen. Funeral private.

PHALON—On Thursday, November 22, 1906, Joseph J. Phalon. Funeral from his residence, No. 204 Dodd st., Weehawken Heights, Saturday, November 24. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SHOVE—On Thursday, November 22, at his late residence, Brewster, N. Y., Levi A. Shove. Funeral from St. Andrew's Church, Brewster, N. Y., on Sunday, November 25, at 3 p. m.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone 4855 Gramercy for Book of Views or representative.

Office, 20 East 23d St., New York City.

UNDERTAKERS.

FRANK E. CAMPBELL CO., 241-3 West 23d St. Chapels. Private and public ambulance. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

Special Notices.

POSTAL INFORMATION, REGARDING INCOMING AND OUTGOING MAILS, WILL BE FOUND WITH THE SHIPPING NEWS ON PAGE 8.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE Office.

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY,	5 cents	WEEKLY REVIEW,	5 cents
DAILY,	3 cents	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents
WEEKLY FARMER,	3 cents		

Domestic Rates.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.

For all points in the United States, Canada and Mexico (outside of the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx). Also to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign postage.

DAILY and SUNDAY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
One Month,	$1 00	Six Months,	50
Three Months,	$2 50	Twelve Months,	$1 00
Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY REVIEW:	
Twelve Months,	$10 00	Six Months,	50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1 00
Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per copy,	25
One Month,	90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 00	Per copy,	$1 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	
TRI-WEEKLY:			
Six Months,	75		
Twelve Months,	$1 50		

Mail subscriptions in New York City to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

Rates to Foreign Countries.

For points in Europe and all countries in the Universal Postal Union, THE TRIBUNE will be mailed at the following rates:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1 82	Six Months,	$7 12
Two Months,	$3 64	Twelve Months,	$14 24
Three Months,	$4 98	TRI-WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$9 95	Six Months,	$1 53
Twelve Months,	$19 90	Twelve Months,	$3 06
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
Six Months,	$2 82	Six Months,	$1 03
Twelve Months,	$5 64	Twelve Months,	$2 04
DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Offices.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau street.
WALL STREET OFFICE—No. 15 William street.
UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1364 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.
HARLEM OFFICES—No. 157 East 125th street and No. 263 West 125th street.
THE BRONX BUREAU—No. 416 East 138th street.
WASHINGTON BUREAU—No. 1322 F street.
NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad street.
AMERICANS ABROAD will find THE TRIBUNE at
BRUSSELS—No. 62 Montague de la Cour.
LONDON—Office of THE TRIBUNE, at "Dane's Inn House," No. 265 Strand.
Gould & Portman, No. 54 New Oxford street.
American Express, Nos. 5 and 6 Haymarket.
Thomas Cook & Son, Tourist Office, Ludgate Circus.
Brown, Shipley & Co., No. 123 Pall Mall.
Speyer Brothers, No. 7 Lothbury.
The London Office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—John Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
John Wanamaker, No. 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries.
Eagle Bureau, No. 53 Rue Cambon.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Crédit Lyonnais, Bureau des Etrangers.
Continental Hotel Newsstand.
The Figaro Office.
Saarbach's News Exchange, No. 9 Rue St. George.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
Brentano's, No. 37 Avenue de l'Opera.
NICE—Crédit Lyonnais.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—French, Lemon & Co., Nos. 2 and 4 Via Tornabuoni.
Maquay & Co., Bankers.
MILAN—Saarbach's News Exchange, Via le Montforte, 15A.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 2 Ferdinandstrasse.
MAYENCE—Saarbach's News Exchange.

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:

LONDON—Hotel Victoria, Savoy Hotel, The Langham Hotel, Carlton Hotel, Claridge's Hotel, Hotel Metropole, Midland Grand Hotel, The Howard Hotel, Norfolk street, Embankment; Horrox's Hotel, London; Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.
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; Hoiller's Hotel, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.
SCOTLAND—St. Enoch Hotel, Glasgow; Station Hotel, Ayr; Station Hotel, Dumfries.
GIBRALTAR—Hotel Cecil.
PARIS—Hotel Chatham, Hotel de Lille et d'Albion, Grand Hotel de l'Athenée, Grand Hotel, Hotel Continental, Hotel St. James et Albany.
HOLLAND—Hotel des Indes, The Hague; Hotel Kurhaus, Scheveningen.
BELGIUM—Le Grand Hotel, Brussels; Hotel St. Antoine, Antwerp.
GERMANY—Nassauer-Hof Hotel, Wiesbaden; Four Seasons Hotel, Munich; Hotel Bellevue, Dresden; Palace Hotel, Wiesbaden.
AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND—Hotel Bristol, Vienna; Grand Hotel Hungaria, Budapest; Hotel Baur au Lac, Zurich.
ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE—Hotel Excelsior, Rome; Grand Hotel, Venice; Grand Hotel, Rome; Eden Palace, Genoa; Grand Hotel Quirinal, Rome; Hotel Danieli, Venice; Hotel de la Ville, Milan; Grand Hotel, Florence; Savoy Hotel, Genoa; Hotel Bristol, Naples; Hotel Santa Lucia, Naples; Excelsior Palace Hotel, Palermo; Royal Hotel, Rome; Hotel Metropole, Monte Carlo; Hotel de l'Hermitage, Monte Carlo; Grand Hotel, Monte Carlo; Hotel Metropole, Cannes; Hotel Gallia, Cannes; Hotel de Nice, Nice; Hotel de France, Nice; Hotel de Londres, Naples.
CAIRO, EGYPT—Grand Continental Hotel.