the English Tanganyika Concessions Company; Colonel Harrison and Lord Mountmorres; by men in the missionary field, such as Millman, a Baptist missionary, who works in the northern and central districts; Verner, who pioneered for the American Presbyterians in the southern and western parts; Clarke and George, whose missionary district is in the extreme southeast; by Catholic missionaries whose experience covers the whole state—Father Maguire, Father Colle, Father Beynen, Father Schmite and Monsignor Augouard; by the apostolic vicars, Monsignor Roelens and Monsignor Van Ronslé, and by the principals of all the missions.

"It is in behalf of true justice and of real humanity," says Monsignor Roelens, "that we Belgian missionaries make bold to protest against the attacks levelled at his majesty our King and against our fellow countrymen, whom we believe are attacked without any serious foundation."

This overwhelming mass of testimony shows that there is no excuse for investigating or meddling with the internal affairs of that sovereign independent state, the Congo. The attitude of the American government on the question was defined by Mr. Root last February: "The United States has no treaty right of intervention. We could not rightfully summon or participate in any international conference looking to intervention, adjudication or enforcement of a general accord by other African powers against the Congo State."

JAMES GUSTAVUS WHITELEY,
Consul General of the Congo Free State.
Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1906.

A LAYMAN'S VIEW OF DR. CRAPSEY.

Quotes from Scriptures to Prove the Divinity of Christ's Birth.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir—I have read your leading article of to-day, and, I think, everything else that has appeared in respect to Dr. Crapsey, and must say that I have no sympathy with the man or the views he holds, and whether there are "hundreds of clergy" and "thousands of laymen" who hold similar views is to me of no moment.

It would be no argument in favor of agnosticism to say that there are thousands, or even millions, of infidels, which in all probability there are, and events like the Crapsey episode are only calculated to increase the number.

Dr. Crapsey denies the "virgin birth" as recorded in the Gospels, and the "resurrection of Christ." He believes that Christ was born into the world like any other man, and that Joseph and Mary were his natural parents. He was a human being like ourselves.

The Apostle Paul says: "Wherefore as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, so death hath passed upon all men, for that all hath sinned." Christ, then, was a sinner in common with the whole race of human race, if Dr. Crapsey's view is correct. "That which is born of flesh is flesh, and that which is born of spirit is spirit."

How, then, would he interpret the apostle's further remark, when he says: "Therefore, by the offence of one judgment came upon all to condemnation; even so, by the righteousness of one, the free gift came upon all men to justification of life." How could Christ be designated the "righteous" one if His origin was not divine?

The above passages are plain and unmistakable in their meaning, and the apostle is a thousand times greater authority on these points than Dr. Crapsey, for he lived at a time when everything connected with the birth and death of Christ, as the Saviour of men, were common topics of conversation, to say nothing of the divine revelation of which Paul himself was the subject.

To accept views such as those propounded by Dr. Crapsey we must reject the Gospel narratives in respect to the birth of Christ, and if we begin to eliminate, where are we to stop?

Dr. Crapsey denies the resurrection of Christ. Does he deny the veracity of the Apostle Paul on this subject, as given in I Corinthians, xv, and in which he says, "And if Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain"?

As to the future, Dr. Crapsey proposes to enter upon a guerilla warfare to convince all men that his heterodox views are right, and in doing this thinks he is doing God's service. Better a thousand times that he would turn evangelist and preach the everlasting Gospel to perishing sinners. This would bring him more joy in this world and greatly add to his crown of rejoicing in the next.

New York, Nov. 27, 1906. A LAYMAN.

UNIFORMITY IN MARRIAGE LAWS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is truly as necessary to have uniform and salutary laws in marriage as in divorce legislation. To marry in one state under statutes and conditions different from the statutes and conditions in some other state is as wrong as to have diverse divorce laws and regulations throughout the several states and territories. We are not connubially forty-six states and some territories; we are one united, uniform nation, which should immediately provide rigid uniformity of marriage and divorce statutes. We have been negligent in the past; there is no excuse to remain negligent in the future. We are now over the threshold of a new century, and it is time before this century advances further to provide for the betterment of marriage and of divorce. Let us make marriage to be in the highest degree honorable and irreproachable, and divorce, unfortunate though it may be, as dignified and decent as possible.

CHARLES NEVERS HOLMES.
Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 30, 1906.

MUNICIPAL FERRY AN OBJECT LESSON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your remarks in to-day's Tribune in regard to the Staten Island ferry are very true—too true to make enjoyable reading. But please do not blame us Staten Islanders for this unsatisfactory and altogether unnecessary condition of things.

It is only the old story over again, and should be an effective warning to New York to keep her hands out of municipal ownership experiments. It takes two overpaid municipal employes to do the work that one well paid man under private ownership could do with ease. Extravagance and excessive high cost seem inseparable from anything the city undertakes.

A private company, operating our ferry under a contract with the city, requiring just as good a service as we have now, could comply with all these requirements, and, very probably, still pay a dividend to its stockholders.

In our Staten Island case it is not only city ownership, but more yet, city operation that causes the deficit. New York is certainly not the place for this year of grace the time to look for profits from municipal ownership schemes of transportation. Deliver us from any more of them and from any greater number of city officials to do the work that private ownership could do as well and cheaper.

One thing, of course, must be excepted, that is the water supply. That should certainly be owned and operated by the municipality. A satisfactory water supply we need the worst way on Staten Island more than anything else. E.

New Brighton, Staten Island, Nov. 28, 1906.

RECEPTION TO M. SAINT-SAENS.

French Composer Honored by Fellow Musicians—May Stay Here Months.

One of the most representative gatherings of musicians, both vocalists and instrumentalists, that has assembled in this city in years met yesterday afternoon at a reception in honor of Camille Saint-Saëns, the eminent French composer, at the residence of Herman Klein, at No. 154 West 79th street. It developed that there is a possibility of M. Saint-Saëns remaining in America for many months to come. He was urged to do so, and said that he possibly might consent, if he could go to some warmer climate for the winter.

Among those present were Sir Percy Sanderson and Miss Sanderson, Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Señor and Señora de Holguin, Heinrich Conried and Mrs. Conried, M. Rousselière, Signor Scotti, Herr Andreas Dippel and Frau Dippel, M. Dalmovis, Mme. Louise Homer, Mme. Szamosy, Moritz Rosenthal, M. Joseph Lhevinne and Mme. Lhevinne, Herr Anton Von Rooy, Alfred Hertz, Samuel Bovy, Signor and Mme. Campanini, Henry W. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bull, John Drew and Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Henry Arthur Jones, Forbes Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, Daniel Frohman and Mrs. Frohman, Signor Leandro Campanari, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer, Walter Damrosch and Mrs. Damrosch, Richard Watson Gilder and Mrs. Gilder, John Philip Sousa and Mrs. Sousa, Charles Klein and Mrs. Klein, Rudolph Schirmer, Charles H. Ditson and Mrs. Ditson, Victor Harris, Alexander Lambert and Gustave Schirmer.

CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN.

A large audience greeted Mr. Hertz when he took his place last night as conductor of the first of the Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan. It was rewarded by some numbers above the average of those which have been heard at these concerts and some by no means extraordinary. The appearance of Miss Farrar was evidently the most anxiously awaited feature of the programme, and her singing of an aria from "Don Giovanni" earned her four recalls. Later she sang three songs, which increased the favor in which the audience held her. Mr. Burrian, who sang Siegmund's Love Song, from "Die Walküre," and a passage from "Lohengrin," added nothing to the impression of his work received from his "Tannhäuser" on Friday. Mr. Franz Stiner sang an aria from Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" to piano accompaniment, while the orchestra sat in silence. In spite of this he was well received. Mme. Homer delighted her hearers with arias from "Samson and Delilah" and "Don Carlos." Her beauty is as great as ever, in spite of her illness after the San Francisco disaster, and her art needs no comment. The orchestra contributed Beethoven's Egmont overture, Liszt's symphonic poem "Les Préludes," the "Lohengrin" vorspiel and, as a finale, Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slave."

VICTOR HERBERT ON COPYRIGHT.

Victor Herbert, it was learned last night, will visit Washington on December 7 to testify before a Congress committee on the musical copyright question.

PREMIER'S CHALLENGE.

Von Buelow Defies Critics to Cite Unconstitutional Act by Kaiser.

"Can you tell me of a single instance in which our Emperor has put himself in opposition to the constitution? I do not think that you can mention a single case, or that you will ever be able to mention one hereafter."

This challenge was delivered by Prince von Bülow, Chancellor of the German Empire, during a remarkable speech in the Reichstag at Berlin, in response to attacks made by Socialist and ultra-Radical Deputies upon the alleged absolutism of the Kaiser. Prince von Bülow's challenge has remained unanswered, either in the imperial Parliament or in the German press. Not even his most bitter adversaries have been able to bring home to William II a solitary instance of infraction of the constitutions of the German Empire and of the Kingdom of Prussia.

Now, the constitution of the empire is of the most hampering description, and leaves far less authority to the Kaiser than the Constitution of the United States does to its President. Thus, the Kaiser as such has no right of initiation in the matter of imperial legislation. Moreover, as Emperor, he has no veto, although he now practically possesses one by the number of votes which he controls in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, the votes being those of the Kingdom of Prussia, and of certain other states which may be trusted to vote with Prussia in every instance. The Kaiser has not, however, always controlled the majority of votes of the federal council, and occasionally as executive president of the Germanic confederation, has had to promulgate laws which, as King of Prussia, he had previously opposed in the federal council. For instance, the law locating the supreme court of the empire at Leipsic, instead of at Berlin, was bitterly opposed by Prussia, and by its sovereign, who were obliged to submit to the wishes of the majority of other states of the confederation. Nor is it true that the Kaiser has the power to plunge his country into war. By the terms of the constitution, the Kaiser can act upon his own initiative only in repelling an actual hostile invasion of German soil. In all other cases the consent of the Bundesrath—that is, of the council of allied sovereigns—is indispensable. The Emperor is the executive officer of the Bundesrath or council, and the state power of the German Empire is centred not in him, but in it.

This may convey some faint idea, until now widely ignored, of the limitations which the constitution of the German Empire places upon the Kaiser. That his most bitter adversaries and savage critics should have been unable to take up the challenge of the Chancellor and to cite a single instance where the Kaiser during his reign of almost nineteen years has infringed the restrictions imposed upon him as Emperor by the constitution shows in conclusive fashion how little justified are most of the attacks which are made upon him, both in his own country and abroad, in connection with his alleged absolutism.

THE CARAVAN OF THE DEAD.

Baron Henry Rothschild, the one member of the famous financial dynasty who has turned his attention to medicine instead of to banking, and who has become celebrated not only as one of the leading specialists in France on maladies of children but also as the munificent founder of all kinds of hospitals and asylums for afflicted children in France, has just delivered before the Academy of Medicine at Paris an address which deserves careful attention in America as well as in Europe. It consisted of nothing more or less than a warning as to the germs of maladies which are too frequently transmitted from the Orient by textile fabrics and curios, and the baron urges all purchasers of such goods from the Orient to subject them to the most careful disinfection before placing them in their rooms. The baron cited numerous instances where diseases, notably dysentery, etc., had been imported from the Far East into families in Europe in this fashion.

How necessary is this warning may be gathered from the fact, which I mentioned some years ago in these articles, that whenever a rich Moslem dies, in Persia, Central Asia, Egypt, Turkey, etc., his body is, in accordance with his dying request, almost invariably sent to Mecca or Medina for final burial. The conveyance of the body, which fortunately is a most expensive process, is effected for the most part by means of camels, and for the trip the corpse is always wrapped in several of the most costly and valuable rugs. When the so-called "caravan of the dead," composed of hundreds of camels, each with a coffin slung on either side, reaches its destination at Mecca or Medina, these rugs become the perquisites of the people who have had charge of the caravan, and who realize large sums by their sale. They eventually find their way into the bazaars of Smyrna, Cairo, Alexandria and Constantinople, and thence to the houses of the rich in Europe and in America.

It may be readily imagined that rugs, no matter how beautiful and artistic, that have been used to envelop the infected corpse of some old Turk during a camel back trip of several weeks across the desert, under the blistering sun of Arabia, are not precisely calculated to prove conducive to the health of their European or American purchasers. In the past many an epidemic in Cairo, Alexandria and Smyrna has started in the bazaars, or, rather, in that portion of the latter devoted to the sale of rugs, and many is the time that the authorities have been compelled to shut up the carpet bazaars just on this account.

IN SPITE OF OATH, WILL BE AN EARL.

Inasmuch as Lord Portsmouth has no son, and his next brother, John, is unmarried, the action of the third brother, the Hon. Oliver Wallop, in taking out papers of citizenship of the United States deserves some note. For Mr. Wallop, who has married the daughter of S. J. Walker, of Chicago, and who owns a large sawmill plant at Cody, Wyo., where he makes his home, in taking the oath of allegiance as a citizen of the United States has been obliged to renounce not only the prefix of "Honorable" to his Christian name, to which he is entitled as the son of a peer, but likewise his succession to his elder brother's earldom of Portsmouth, to the viscounty of Lymington and to the barony of Wallop. It is said in the telegraphic dispatches from Wyoming that he has been compelled to become a citizen in order to secure a large contract with the federal government to furnish lumber for the great Shoshone Dam, the United States insisting that those with whom it does business should be its citizens. It is also said that in renouncing his rights to the succession of his brother's earldom he has stipulated that the renunciation should not affect the rights of his young American born son to the succession of the family honors.

Mr. Wallop can rest easy on this score. The mere fact that he has renounced his rights to the succession does not affect his position with regard thereto in any way. He has, according to English law, no legal power to make any such renunciation of his inheritance of a peerage, and should his two older brothers—that is to say, Lord Portsmouth and the Hon. John Wallace—still be as childless at their death as they are now he would then become Earl of Portsmouth, Viscount Lymington and Lord Wallop whether he liked it or not, and invested with all the disadvantages and some of the advantages that fall to the share of a peer of the realm. Among the prerogatives of which he would be deprived in his qualities as an American citizen would be the right to occupy a seat and to vote as a member of the House Lords. In order to recover this he would have to take steps to resume his English citizenship.

Through the female line he is descended from the celebrated Sir Isaac Newton, owing to which all the men of the family since the beginning of the last century have born the Christian name of Newton. The Wallops belong to the ten or twelve noble houses who can trace their descent in an unbroken line to Saxon ancestors, and there is some reason to believe that their virtues are enshrined in the vulgar and expressive verb which they use as a patronymic, and which signifies the administration of severe chastisement. In old days the Wallops were a terror to their enemies. Especially so was Sir John Wallop, the most famous commander of the reign of King Henry VIII.

THESE ROYAL MARRIAGES IGNORED.

The extent to which the "Almanach de Gotha" maintains silence with regard to morganatic marriages on the part of the members of the reigning houses of Europe is once more demonstrated by its failure to make any mention of the existence of the stepfather of Queen Elizabeth of Rumania, an old man, who is now lying at the point of death. The mother of the Queen, Princess Hermann Wied, after losing her first and royal husband in 1864, contracted a morganatic union with Baron Francis Poggenbach, who had been Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Baden and chamberlain of the grand duke. For some reason this marriage was always enveloped with a certain amount of secrecy, and it was never recorded in the "Almanach de Gotha." Indeed, people affected to ignore it, and to regard the baron as the chamberlain instead of the husband of the princess. Many, however, were in doubt as to whether any bona fide marriage existed, or whether any marriage ceremony had been performed, and consequently much color was lent to the stories circulated throughout Europe to the effect that the intimacy between the Princess of Wied and the baron—that is to say, her chamberlain—was unlawful. I may add that currency was given to these calumnies by the novel dealing with the court of Rumania, entitled "Royal Misery," published by Queen Elizabeth's Alsatian secretary, after his summary dismissal by the King and expulsion from Rumania.

It is difficult to understand the object which the princess and the baron had in view in maintaining secrecy as to their morganatic marriage, since the baron's political career had already been brought to a close, owing to his antagonism to Bismarck, before he married Princess Wied. But it gave rise to a natural misapprehension, which cannot but have been deeply distressing to the relatives of the princess, who was one of the most saintly and pious of women, devoting all her energies and her wealth to religious and philanthropic enterprises.

There was nothing to be ashamed of in her marriage with the baron, for the Roggenbachs are one of the oldest houses of the German nobility, belonging, indeed, to the Teuton Uradel, that is to say, to the families who formed part of the aristocracy at the dawn of German history. There are no children of this union between the late Princess of Wied and Baron Roggenbach, and after his death the family have only one surviving representative, namely, Baron Hermann Roggenbach, who is colonel of the 142d Prussian Regiment of infantry, stationed at Mulhausen, in Alsace.

Another morganatic marriage ignored for some reason or another by the Almanach de Gotha is that contracted by the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholaievitch of Russia with the colossally rich and comely widow of the great Moscow tea merchant Burinine. This marriage was celebrated at Moscow on September 4, 1892, with the sanction of the late Czar, which had been obtained by the present Emperor Nicholas, who has always been a close friend and chum of the grand duke. The grand duke's wife still retains her name of Mme. Burinine, has declined the offer of a title, and has never expressed any desire to be received at court, where she realizes her position would be a somewhat awkward one. The union has turned out happily, and if its existence were more widely known we should be spared the constant reports that are being cabled to this country to the effect that the Grand Duke Nicholas is going to be married to this or that princess.

It was the same with the late Princess Mathilde Bonaparte, who was twice morganatically married, after death had released her from the intolerable bonds that bound her to the savage and semi-insane Demidoff, to whom she had been virtually sold by her disreputable old father, ex-King Jerome Bonaparte of Westphalia, in settlement of "debts of honor." But no mention of these morganatic second and third husbands of the princess was ever to be found in the Almanach de Gotha, and consequently, save to the initiated, the husbands of the old princess were regarded by the public at large as her lovers, and she herself denounced as an extremely improper old lady, a personification, indeed, of all the immorality that is more or less justly attributed to the house of Bonaparte.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

A WEDDING TO COME.

Miss Mae Beaven Cooke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Cooke, and Blakeman Quintard Meyer, of this city, will be married in Trinity Church, Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, on Tuesday. Mr. Meyer is a member of the Strollers, St. Nicholas, Church and Oakland Country clubs. He is a member of the firm of S. Osgood Pell & Co., brokers, of this city. The ushers will be Theodore Roosevelt Pell, S. Osgood Pell, John Wendel Minturn, A. Kingsley Porter, Leon Freeman, Charles Coe Townsend, Morris Underhill and Elijah Woodward, of New York, and Jasper Yates Brinton and George J. Cooke, brother of the bride, of Philadelphia. Schuyler Merritt Meyer, brother of the bridegroom, will be best man.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BUCKINGHAM—A. C. Chalmers, Alexandria, Va. GOTHAM—M. Renaud, Paris. HOLLAND—Jacques Seligmann, Paris. IMPERIAL—F. W. Pillsbury, Chicago. MANHATTAN—L. Schade von Westrum, Berlin, Germany. MURRAY HILL—Edward Thaw and Mrs. Thaw, Pittsburg. SAVOY—Joseph Siegel, Detroit; G. W. Pick, Chicago. WALDORF—Marvin Hughitt, Chicago.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Automobile show, Grand Central Palace.

Annual meeting of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, chapel of the Broadway Tabernacle, No. 211 West 56th street, 3 p. m.

Illustrated lecture on "The Posey County Circuit Rider," by James W. Cool, the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association, Nos. 72 and 74 West 124th street, 8:15 p. m.

Exhibition of books of the year, National Arts Club, No. 119 East 19th street, 2 to 6 p. m.

Noonday service, Grace Church, Broadway and 10th street, 12:30 to 12:55 p. m.

Testimonial performance in honor of Father Ducey's silver jubilee, Academy of Music, 11 a. m. to midnight.

Dinner for Robert C. Ogden, Waldorf, evening.

Exhibition of wood carvings, studio of Miss Juliet Thompson, No. 119 East 19th street, 5 to 10 p. m.

Annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union, Hotel Savoy, evening.

Annual dinner of alumni of the University of Rochester, Hotel Manhattan, evening.

Annual meeting of American Society of Refrigerating Engineers, No. 12 West 31st street, 9:30 a. m.

People's Institute lecture by Professor Walter A. Wyckoff on "The Positive Policy of Social Politics," Cooper Union, 8 p. m.

Free lectures (of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: De Witt Clinton High School, 59th street and Tenth avenue, Dr. William E. Griffis, "The Dutch at Home and Their Grand Story" (illustrated); Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue, Mrs. Marian Leland, "An Evening with the Short Story Writers"; Public School 14, No. 225 East 27th street, William I. Scandlin, "Photographic Art" (illustrated); Public School 53, No. 418 West 28th street, Professor Timothy H. Roberts, "The City of Washington" (illustrated); Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Jacques W. Redway, "Volcanoes" (illustrated); Public School 51, No. 523 West 44th street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Walter H. Robinson, "Voice Production for Singing and Speaking"; Public School 82, 70th street and First avenue, Oliver C. Carpenter, "The Sioux Indians"; Public School 86, 96th street and Lexington avenue, Arthur C. Maclay, "Japan" (illustrated); Public School 119, 133d street and Eighth avenue, Abraham Vogel, "The Customs Service" (illustrated); Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, John Martin, "Vienna and Buda-Pesth and Their Governments" (illustrated); Public School 158, Avenue A, between 77th and 78th streets, Herbert N. Casson, "The Evolution of Kindness"; Public School 159, No. 241 East 119th street, Azel Hull Fish, "A Chapter from the Book of Golden Deeds" (illustrated); Public School 188, Lewis, East Houston and East 3d streets, Rossiter Johnson, "The Story of the Constitution of the United States"; Educational Alliance, East Broadway and Jefferson street, Professor A. V. W. Jackson, "Edmund Burke and the French Revolution"; St. Luke's Hall, No. 483 Hudson street, Mrs. E. G. Holden, "Luca Della Robbia" (illustrated); St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Miss Jennie M. Davis, "1829-1860—Democrats vs. Whigs" (illustrated); Morris High School, 166th street and Boston Road, Theodore Chopouian, "Constantinople" (illustrated).

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Dec. 2.—The areas of high pressure during the last few days have uniformly moved over the southern circuit and thence eastward over the Atlantic to the Azores. This movement has facilitated the rapid advance of barometric disturbances from the Northwest across the lake region with frequent changes in the weather along the northern boundary.

The area of low pressure now central in the upper lake region will cause rain in the Ohio Valley Monday with snow along the lakes and in the north portion of the middle Atlantic states.

It will be colder in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys and upper lake region, while temperatures will rise in New England Monday, followed by fair and colder Tuesday.

The winds along the New England coast and middle Atlantic coast will be fresh to brisk southwest; south Atlantic coast light to fresh west; Gulf coast light and variable; on the lower lakes brisk to high west, shifting to northwest; upper lakes brisk northwest.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England and Eastern New York, warmer to-day, with snow in north portions; Tuesday fair and colder; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, snow or rain to-day; Tuesday fair and colder; fresh to brisk southwest winds, shifting to northwest.

For New Jersey and Delaware, unsettled weather to-day, possibly snow or rain; Tuesday fair and colder; fresh southwest winds, becoming northwest.

For the District of Columbia, partly cloudy to-day and Tuesday; colder Tuesday; fresh southwest winds.

For Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, snow or rain to-day, colder to-night; Tuesday fair, except snow flurries along the lakes; brisk northwest winds.

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

	1905.	1906.		1905.	1906.
3 a. m.	30	28	6 p. m.	51	29
6 a. m.	33	24	9 p. m.	51	32
9 a. m.	37	24	11 p. m.	52	34
12 m.	48	26	12 p. m.	51	—
4 p. m.	52	30			

Highest temperature yesterday, 34 degrees; lowest, 24 degrees; average, 28 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 43 degrees; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 36 degrees.

Local Forecast.—To-day fair, warmer; Tuesday fair, colder; fresh to brisk southwest winds.

MR. SPENCER'S FUNERAL

Many Well Known Men Attend Services in Washington.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The body of Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, who was killed on his own railroad on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, was laid this afternoon in the receiving vault at the Oak Hill cemetery, to await final disposition. Tribute was paid to the memory of Mr. Spencer by his associates and by men eminent in all the walks of life. The funeral, in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, was attended by railroad officials, financiers and public men from all parts of the country.

Long before 2 o'clock, the hour announced for the funeral, the church had to be closed to all except the closest personal and official friends of Mr. Spencer. Hundreds stood outside the edifice in the crisp December air throughout the services.

Shortly before 1:30 p. m. the officers and employes of the Southern Railway, 319 in number, assembled at the general offices of the company and proceeded in a body to St. John's Church. They were headed by the four general superintendents of the company. Almost all of the officers of the company were in attendance, as were representatives of the Mobile & Ohio, Georgia Southern & Florida, Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, New Orleans & Northwestern, Central of Georgia, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Chesapeake & Ohio, Pennsylvania and Norfolk & Western.

Among others who attended the services were Vice-President Fairbanks, Justice White, of the Supreme Court; Senator and Mrs. Foraker, of Ohio; Senator Bacon, of Georgia; Governor Swanson and Senator Martin, of Virginia, Senator Kean, of New Jersey; Secretary Hitchcock; Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.

At 2 o'clock, as the organist at the church began Chopin's funeral march every train on the Southern came to a stop, every employe put aside his work, and for five minutes every one paid silent tribute to the dead president.

To the strains of the funeral march the choir, Bishop Satterlee, the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, and the assistant rector of the church entered. Immediately afterward J. Pierpont Morgan, Charles Sterling, of New York; First Vice-President Andrews and Second Vice-President Finley of the Southern Railway entered the pew reserved for them. They were followed by the funeral party, those in the church standing as the coffin was carried to the altar, and the members of the family were ushered to their seats. The bodybearers were selected from among the Negro porters of the Southern Railway. All of them have been in the service of the company for many years, several of them nearly a lifetime, and all of them were known personally to President Spencer.

Following the body came the honorary pallbearers, all of them personal or official friends of Mr. Spencer. They were principally presidents or high officials of the railroads of America, and it was noted that, either personally or by proxy, they represented about one-third of the wealth of the United States. E. H. Harriman was one of the last to arrive at the church. Seated with the honorary pallbearers were the members of the committee appointed by the Washington Alumni Association of the University of Virginia, of which President Spencer was a member. The committee included Surgeon General Rixey, of the navy; ex-Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia; Thomas Nelson Page, C. G. Lee and the Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim.

The service, in accordance with the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was conducted by Bishop Satterlee, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Smith. A special musical programme was rendered, Mrs. Spencer having selected her favorite hymns. These were: "Lead, Kindly Light," "For All the Saints Who from Their Labors Rest," and "Abide with Me, Fast Falls the Eventide." The burial anthem and gloria were chanted by the choir to Felton's C minor setting. When Bishop Satterlee had pronounced the committal service, the committal being given in the church because the body was to be deposited only temporarily, the choir sang "I Heard a Voice from Heaven." The coffin was borne from the church during the singing of "Abide with Me."

No such profusion of flowers has been seen in Washington at a funeral since that of President McKinley. They filled the Massachusetts avenue home of President Spencer and the chancel at St. John's Church. These tributes came from all parts of the country. Only a few wagonloads of the flowers were displayed at the church. President and Mrs. Roosevelt sent a wreath of orchids and white roses, tied with white satin ribbons; Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks, a large bunch of chrysanthemums; officers of the Southern Railway, a wreath of orchids, lilies-of-the-valley and violets; J. Pierpont Morgan, a mass of rare cut flowers, and E. H. Harriman, a cluster of American Beauty roses, palms, violets and lilies-of-the-valley.

By special direction of Mrs. Spencer, all of the flowers were distributed later among the various hospitals and charitable institutions of Washington.

TRIBUTE PAID BY ASSOCIATES.

Southern Railway Trustees and Directors Tell of Mr. Spencer's Work.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The voting trustees and the board of directors of the Southern Railway held a joint meeting to-day and took action on the death of President Spencer. First Vice-President A. B. Andrews presided, and the others present were J. Pierpont Morgan and George F. Baker, voting trustees, and the following directors: Joseph Bryan, Richmond, Va.; Samuel M. Inman, Atlanta; Adrian Iselin, jr., New York; Edmund D. Randolph, New York; James T. Woodward, New York; William W. Finley, Washington, and Charles Steele, New York.

A statement was adopted and placed on the records paying tribute to Mr. Spencer's services to the company, to other corporations and to the public, and pointing out that the progress of the road under his administration was effected without making it the basis of an increase in the road's stock beyond the amount contemplated when the properties were reorganized, eleven years ago. The statement follows:

Samuel Spencer, born in Columbus, Ga., on March 2, 1847, died on November 29, 1906, near Lawyers Station, Va., upon the railroad of the Southern Railway Company, of which he was the first and only president.

The personal qualities of Mr. Spencer, his integrity in heart and mind, his affectionate and genial disposition, his loyal and courageous spirit, his untiring devotion to duty, his persistent achievement of worthy ends and his commanding on the fields of battle, of affairs, and of manly sport, combined to establish him in the highest regard of hosts of friends in every section of his country, and nowhere more securely than in the affection of his fellow workers in the service of the Southern Railway Company.

The importance of his service to this company is matter of common knowledge throughout the railroad world, but the character, the extent and the consequence of that service are and can be appreciated at their full worth only by his associates now gathered here to attest their regard for him, and to record their high estimate of his life and work.

Upon June 18, 1894, on the completion of the Richmond Terminal reorganization, conceived by J. Pierpont Morgan, and conducted by his partner, Charles H. Coster, the first meeting of the Southern Railway Company was called to order at Richmond by Samuel Spencer as president.

In that calendar year the Southern Railway system embraced 4,391 miles of road, with 622 locomotives and 19,634 cars, which carried 3,427,333 passengers and 6,675,750 tons of freight, and earned $16,642,298.

In the last fiscal year the Southern Railway system embraced 7,515 miles of road, with 1,429 locomotives and 42,110 cars, which carried 11,663,550 passengers and 27,369,377 tons of freight, and earned $35,641,438.

The number of employes had increased from 18,718 on June 30, 1895, to 37,002 on June 30, 1906, and the wages paid from $8,712,756 to $21,198,029.

The full details and the impressive character of this remarkable advance, too extended for present recital, are exhibited in the masterly communication which, upon February 1, 1906, Mr. Spencer addressed to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., as the basis of the development and general mortgage.

In this progress every step had been initiated and conducted by Mr. Spencer, with the cordial concurrence of the voting trustees and the board of directors, and it is significant of the conservative and cautious disposition of Mr. Spencer and his supporters that this phenomenal enlargement of the system and its business was not made the basis of any increase of stock, or even of any increase of dividends beyond the amount contemplated and stated in the plan of 1893, with reference to the properties originally reorganized. Every dollar that could be borrowed under President Spencer's management was put into the property in the effort to enable it to meet the ever increasing demands of the vigorous and wonderful growth of the South and its industries.

The mighty fabric which for twelve years he has been moulding must continue under others to develop and to improve in the service that it shall render to the public, but never can it cease to bear the impress or to reveal the continuing impulse of the master mind of its first president. In the height of his usefulness and his powers he has been called away, but the inspiration of his shining example and his lofty standards must ever animate his successors.

To many other corporations conducting the commerce of the country as well as to the Southern Railway did Mr. Spencer render invaluable service, and all of them will share in our sense of loss and personal grief. As their chosen spokesman in the tremendous agitation, culminating in the Congressional action of 1906, his mastery of his subject, his dignity of bearing and his integrity of character commanded the confidence and approval of the vast interests whose constitutional rights it became his duty to assert and to protect.

To the great public not less than to the commercial interests did he recognize his obligation. How well he conceived, how admirably he performed that duty, was indicated in the last of his public addresses, his last message to his friends in the South, delivered at Montgomery, Ala., on October 25, 1906, an address which deserves wide circulation and close consideration, not only in his own South that he loved so well, but throughout the whole country, which he had learned to know far better than most of its citizens wherever born.

His chosen career has closed, but the wisdom and the virtues that characterized that career will abide as long as there shall be a regard for duty bravely done and for high service gallantly rendered.

To his family we extend our deep and most respectful sympathy, and our assurance that for them, as well as for his associates, honor and happiness will ever result from their relation to Samuel Spencer, that just and upright man and officer.

GREETINGS TO KINGS.

Cardinal Gibbons Sends Letters to Sovereigns of His Faith.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Dec. 2.—Cardinal Gibbons has just completed what he considers one of the most pleasant of his official duties, that of sending his Christmas greetings to kings and princes of his faith in the Old World and to the members of the College of Cardinals and other dignitaries of the Church in all countries. Among others, the Cardinal has sent a letter to King Alfonso of Spain. It is as follows:

Our Divine Saviour's birth reminds me each year of the sacred duty that befalls me of renewing to your sacred royal Catholic majesty my sincere good wishes for your happiness, together with my fervent prayer which I offer to the Almighty that he may deign to grant you the special protection of heaven.

I trust that your esteemed majesty may accept this respectful and serious duty which I am discharging.

With most profound reverence, I have the honor to sign myself, with the deepest respect, your sacred royal Catholic Majesty's most humble, devoted, obedient servant. J. CARD. GIBBONS.

Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1906.

RECTOR TO TAKE UP SOCIAL WORK.

The Rev. Dr. W. D. P. Bliss To Be Secretary of Garden Cities of America.

Amityville, Long Island, Dec. 2.—The Rev. Dr. William Dwight Porter Bliss, for four years rector of St. Mary's Episcopal Church here, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on January 1. He will then take up his duties as a secretary of the Garden Cities of America, an association formed a few weeks ago to found and develop cities for the laboring classes. The movement is patterned after the Garden City Association of Great Britain.

The Rev. Dr. Bliss was born in Constantinople, where his parents were missionaries. He is a graduate of Amherst College. He has long been interested in improving industrial and social conditions. He edited the "Encyclopedia of Social Reform," and in 1889 he organized the first Christian socialist society in the United States. In 1887 he was the nominee of the Labor party for Lieutenant Governor in Massachusetts. John Lewis Childs is president of the association; Ralph Peters, president of the Long Island Railroad, vice-president, and on the board of managers are Bishop Burgess and Bishop Potter.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OPERA HOUSE READY.

Finishing Touches Put On for Opening with "I Puritani" To-night.

All is now ready for the curtain to rise to-night on Manhattan's new opera house, and Conried and Hammerstein, having finished the preliminary flourishes, will cross swords in earnest. "I Puritani" will open the new opera house, with Caruso's rival, Bonci, in the cast, which also includes Pinkert, Zacari, Ancona, Arimondi, Mugnoz and Venturini. The only change in the first week's programme announced is that "Rigoletto" is to be substituted on Wednesday night for "Don Giovanni."

The strike of the carpenters and other trades at work on the opera house has been called off, as there was so little work to be done that it would have been without effect. The men were out in sympathy with the members of the steamfitters' union who were discharged, it is alleged. Another reason for the calling off of the strike was that because, if it had been continued, the carpet layers and upholsterers, who belong to new unions, might have been sacrificed. The steamfitters' union, although going back, is still at odds with Mr. Hammerstein, and the members declare that if he builds another theatre they will start the fight afresh immediately.

Mr. Hammerstein was at the new house most of the day overseeing the final polish which was being put on everything, from the big, shallow dome of the ceiling to the orchestra pit. There were many little things to be done yesterday, and a lot more to be completed to-day, yet there will not be a single thing left undone when the curtain goes up to-night. Mr. Hammerstein was too busy to talk last night, but looked happy, even though tired and exhausted. The completion of the house is not going to be an easy task at that, for the last carpenter and carpet layer will no more than have slipped out the rear door when the first ticket holder walks in from 34th street.

COUNTESS DI CISNEROS HERE.

The American liner St. Paul came in yesterday with 160 of the cabin passengers of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, of the North German Llo