JOHN BURNS UNDER FIRE

Socialist Abuse of a True Representative of Labor.

London, April 3.

Thoughtless denunciation of John Burns by socialists is a tribute to his honesty and good sense. Two of their national organizations, the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Conference, have proclaimed him a callous reactionary, a Right Hon. Renegade and an enemy of working interests. Labor members and agitators have described his career as a warning against the degradation of socialistic ideals through acceptance of high office. Reckless defamation does not cloud his title to preeminence as the best representative of working England. Factory hand, apprentice, engineer, he has risen from the bottom by virtue of strong fibre of character; and whether in the London County Council, Parliament or the Local Government Board, he has shown political ability and administrative capacity of a high order. He has proved that the humblest mechanic can aspire to distinction in public life and secure a Cabinet position of the first rank. This is a record of which workingmen ought to be proud, for it is a complete vindication of their fitness for a full share of the responsibilities of political government. Instead of being stimulated by this example of what can be accomplished by persistent industry, habits of reading, self-development and high character, socialists turn against him and revile him because he thinks for himself, carries out his convictions and refuses to pauperize and demoralize the unemployed. They reproach him for disloyalty to the red flag which he unfurled in Trafalgar Square, but they cannot deny that he is a leader who has high ideals and never loses sight of them.

Mr. Burns has lost the confidence of socialists because he takes a practical view of pauperism and lack of employment. They are agitating for larger use of Mr. Balfour's legislation for the unemployed, for a national scheme of relief works, and for a compulsory requirement that local authorities shall supply work whenever it is needed by registered applicants. He is convinced that any borough or rural district can have as many unemployed as it may be willing to pay for, and that it is a terrible mistake to provide a local endowment fund for those out of work. They affirm that the state owes every man a living—house if he lacks shelter, food and clothing if he be poverty stricken, work if he cannot find occupation himself, a pension when old age overwhelms him with ailments and burdens. He retains the oldtime belief in self-respecting labor and the virtues of thrift and independence. They magnify the evils of lack of employment so as to have a pretext for advocating nationalization of land and industries and work for all, and they are not ashamed to advise less efficient labor and shorter hours so that there may be something for everybody to do. He favors emigration when there is a surplus of labor in a community like West Ham, and he is unwilling to recruit an unmanageable army of the unemployed by any form of relief works or endowment or to create industries for it. The socialists are a long way in advance of an old fashioned trades unionist like sturdy John Burns, and they know how strong is his grip upon the English working world. They stand in dread of his common sense and resources of influence, and he is a hard hitter who does not wait for them to attack him.

The Liberal government is under obligation to take up social questions without tainting itself with socialism. Mr. Burns's co-operation from the front bench is of the highest political value. He is in sympathy with poverty and toil without being the dupe of professional agitators. His point of view is that of the intelligent trades unionist, who considers it a duty to work and to lay by money for a rainy day, and a privilege to remain independent of public or private charity. Mr. Keir Hardie looks at the working world through colored spectacles and sees countless grievances against society. Is anybody out of a job, starving, shelterless, despairing? It is not through his unfitness or misfortune, but because the state is in debt to him and owes him everything he needs or craves! If he be a poor workman, it is not through faults of his own, but because there has not been the right kind of practical training in industrial schools! If he be a weakling, with an inherited taint of alcoholism, the state is responsible for his early environment of poverty and disease, and owes him reparation for its neglect, easy work and short hours, and food, shelter and a retirement pension when he is disabled! When there is such incessant socialist chatter about the workman's grievances against society and his natural right to have work provided for him by the municipality and a pension from the state without regard for his own improvidence or inefficiency, it is a great gain to have an honest toiler in the Cabinet who can brush aside these sophistries and appeal to the true instincts of self-respecting labor.

Whatever may be the real causes of lack of employment in England—and an American onlooker naturally looks upon the system of free imports as the most potent among them—it cannot be a good thing to have the working people nursing grievances against society, clamoring for a redistribution of land and capital and assuming that they are entitled to old age pensions without having earned them by thrift and steady habits. It cannot be doubted that political trafficking in the miseries of the unemployed has become as dangerous and as senseless as the alarming growth of pauperism in what are generally admitted to be highly prosperous times. The Germans are wiser than the English in their treatment of social questions. They conduct their workhouses on business principles so as to diminish pauperism; they compel vagrants and beggars to work for a living; they have shelters and relief agencies for genuine workers, and assist them in finding employment; they provide safeguards against accident, sickness and permanent disability, and old age pensions for the encouragement of thrift, and by the most practical system of technical education in the world they increase the efficiency of working power. Horace Greeley used to say that the best product of labor was the well trained, high minded, self-respecting workman. That is a truth for which John Burns stands, while the socialist intriguers who are reviling him have lost sight of it. I. N. F.

MAY HAVE SEEN KIDNAPPED CHILDREN.

Atlantic City, April 15.—A well-dressed woman, with two boys and a girl, believed to be the kidnapped Brown children of Ocean City, was seen here on Friday night. The children were roughly dressed. The woman took the children into a clothing store and bought an outfit for them. The clerk who saw the woman said her description was that of Mrs. Sarah Maxwell, a friend of the Brown family, who cannot be found.

TEXT AND PRETEXT.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The gayety of parties, to say the least, is enhanced by these interesting (Jefferson Birthday) speakers. The destinies of empires are not involved with what they say, but the resources of American amusement and of American instruction are revealed and increased by them. Whether holding the centre of the stage himself, or himself being made the text or the pretext of those who temporarily hold the centre of the stage, Mr. Roosevelt must be equally gratified. When Washington was the topic in February, or Jackson on the 15th of March, or Cleveland on the 18th of March, Mr. Roosevelt, somehow or other, was continually referred to, whether for contrast or for compliment, and in either case with a direct contribution to the interest of the people and with a direct concession that he was holding the centre of observation, no matter what other contributory personages were under alleged consideration. Thus it goes. Roosevelt is the text. Others are the pretext. "Each heart recalled a different name, but all sang 'Annie Laurie.'"

THE DRAMA.

GRACE GEORGE AT WALLACK'S.

"DIVORCONS."

There are in our language many pure, bright, cheerful, interesting plays, which, for the achievement of ample success, only require to be well acted; and therefore it seems strange that the election of a play should so often fall on something that is either morbid, tainted, dissolute or in some way unhealthful. The old play of "Divorçons," adapted from the French of Sardou, is, undoubtedly, clever, in a cynical vein; but its theme is indelicate, it lacks refinement, and the mirth that it supplies is not kindly. The spectator of it may enjoy its glitter: the character of the wayward Cyprienne is piquant, and the circumstances contrived for the display of her caprices are broadly comical: but that glitter prompts neither genial thought nor sympathetic feeling. The version of "Divorçons" brought forth by Miss George proceeds from the pen of Miss Margaret Mayo. In the original French the play is obnoxious equally to good taste and good judgment. In English it is considerably deodorized and is modified to such an extent that it finally becomes a farcical satire. All that is dramatically valuable in its substance was set forth in the earlier play of "Delicate Ground." The leading part in it is not Cyprienne, but the husband—the cool, imperturbable man of the world, so exceedingly well acted, a few years ago, by Frederic de Belleville, when Mrs. Fiske gave her sparkling, humorous, and amusing performance of the wife. On this occasion that part is expertly assumed by Frank Worthing, one of the most accomplished of light comedians. Miss George invests the part of Cyprienne with a mischievous sprightliness and, at times, demure aspect of innocence, and with the charm of personal beauty. Her delivery is susceptible of improvement by clarity of articulation and her demeanor by avoidance of asperity. Under stress of excitement the sweetness of the woman should not become the tartness of the vixen. Her introduction of a belching hiccough, after the drinking of wine, toward the close, reacted upon her performance in such a way as to greatly injure its effect. The piece was, in general, performed more as a farce than as a comedy, but that result was inevitable from the nature of its construction, the elaboration of a very thin plot, and the necessity imposed upon the actors of keeping up the fun by effusion of animal spirits and by emphasis of broadly comic effect. Mr. Worthing's fine style seemed like a jewel in a setting of paste. The house was crowded, and the representation was received with many marks of popular sympathy and approbation. W. W.

CAST OF DIVORCONS.

M. Henri des Prunelles	Frank Worthing
M. Adhemar de Gratinac	Robert T. Haines
M. Clavynac	A. H. Stuart
M. Bafourdin	Charles Stanley
Bastien	Edward Fielding
Joseph	Max Freeman
Jamarot	Richard Wilson
Cyprienne, Mme. des Prunelles	Grace George
Josepha	Laura Lemmers
Mme. de Brionne	Ruth Benson
Mlle. de Lusigan	Justine Cutting
Mme. de Valfontaine	Evelyn C. Carrington

MAJESTIC THEATRE.

"THE PRINCE CHAP."

Mr. Edward Peple's genial little play called "The Prince Chap," which enjoyed popularity for a time at the Madison Square and has been well received in other local theatres and "on the road," was again brought to this city last night, and presented at the Majestic Theatre. Mr. Cyril Scott still performs the chief part in it.

LYRIC THEATRE.

"THE ROAD TO YESTERDAY."

The ingenious, fanciful, romantic and interesting drama, called "The Road to Yesterday," by Evelyn G. Sutherland and Beulah Dix, which was presented at the Herald Square Theatre on December 31, 1906, and was current there till Saturday night, April 6, is now visible at the Lyric Theatre, where it will remain during the rest of the present season. It is fantastical with the wild notion of pre-existence in other bodies, but it possesses sterling virtues, and it affords healthful enjoyment. The acting of Miss Helen Ware and of Miss Julia Blanc,—the one as a gypsy girl, the other as a "witch,"—has made a particularly favorable impression of dramatic talent. The cast is unchanged, Mr. White Whittlesey and Miss Minnie Dupree presenting the leading parts. The transfer of this play to the Lyric was made last night—after a week in Brooklyn.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

BENEFITS.

At the Irving Place Theatre to-night a comedy entitled "Mit Vergnügen," by Messrs. Moser and Girndt, will be acted,—Messrs. George Bischel and George Herrnstadt taking a benefit. On next Friday evening Herr Willi Thaller will take a benefit, appearing in the comedy of "Gebildete Menschen" ("Educated People"), by Victor Leon.

WALDORF-ASTORIA.

SIGNOR NOVELLI.

Record is made of the farewell appearance of Signor Novelli, which occurred last night, in the theatre at the Waldorf-Astoria. The distinguished actor performed in three comedies, "The Beneficent Bear," "A Tempest in a Tea Pot," and "60 Minutes Too Soon."

PROMINENT PLAYERS NOW HERE.

Grace George.	Charles Richman.
Eleanor Robson.	Edward Abeles.
Alla Nazimova.	William Collier.
Ethel Barrymore.	Arnold Daly.
Frances Starr.	Joe Weber.
Carlotta Nillson.	Louis Mann.
Margaret Anglin.	Bruce McRae.
Anna Held.	Cyril Scott.
Beatrice Morgan.	Henry Miller.
Minnie Dupree.	Montgomery and Stone.
Helen Ware.	Eddie Foy.
Rose Stahl.	Richard Carle.
Vesta Victoria.	Frank Worthing.
Alice Lloyd.	Frank Daniels.
Cecelia Loftus.	William J. Kelley.
Mme. Calvé.	Frank Moulan.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Mr. Jones's popular play of "The Hypocrites" will be brought to the Grand Opera House on April 22, and Mr. Robert Loraine will appear there, on April 29, in "Man and Superman."

Miss Ellen Terry appeared at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston, last night, in "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." She will continue to act there till April 27.

Mr. G. M. Cohan will appear at the Academy of Music next week in his specialty, "Little Johnny Jones."

The attraction at the West End Theatre this week is a play, called "Parted on Her Wedding Tour," based on a novel by Miss Laura Jean Libby, entitled "Miss Middleton's Lovers."

Mr. William Morris's stock company, at the Lincoln Square Theatre, is acting, this week, in "The Lost Paradise," by Mr. De Mille.

MEMORIAL DAY ARRANGEMENTS.

Major General O. O. Howard will be the reviewing officer of the Memorial Day parade, and at the evening exercises in Carnegie Hall Governor Hughes will preside and the principal speech is to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, of Cambridge. The address at the Soldiers and Sailors' Monument will be made by George B. Loud. Colonel Simpson Hamburger will be grand marshal of the parade, with Colonel Joseph B. Lord as adjutant general.

"DREAM CITY" AGAIN.

Joe Weber, Miss Loftus, Otis Harlan and the other members of the Weber forces who have been playing and singing "Dream City" and "The Magic Knight" on the road for the last few weeks, came back to New York last night, delighting a big audience at the Grand Opera House. They will remain in Eighth avenue for the week, and Victor Herbert's merry burlesque of "Lohengrin" will alone repay a trip there, if one has not already heard it.

SALE OF JAMES FAY COLLECTION.

From the first day's sale at auction of the antique art objects of James Fay, in the old Harmonie Club Building, Nos. 43 and 45 West 42d street, yesterday $3,500 was realized. Two hundred lots were sold. A marqueterie dressing bureau brought the highest price, $65. Many of the best specimens of Chippendale and Louis XV furniture were sold at low prices. The sale will continue for eight days. Among the oil paintings to be sold is a life size portrait of President Lincoln by William T. Matthews, which hung for many years in the Corcoran Art Galleries at Washington. President McKinley introduced a bill in Congress to purchase it for the government.

THE PAPAL CONSISTORY

Seven New Cardinals—Pope's Reference to Separation.

Rome, April 15.—Pope Pius X held a secret consistory this morning at the Vatican and created seven new cardinals, as follows:

CAVALLARI, Monsignor, Patriarch of Venice.
RINALDINI, Monsignor, Papal Nuncio to Spain.
LORENZELLI, Monsignor, former Papal Nuncio at Paris.
LUALDI, Monsignor, Archbishop of Palermo.
MERCIER, Monsignor, Archbishop of Malines.
MAFFI, Monsignor, Archbishop of Pisa.
AGUIRRE Y GARCIA, Monsignor, Bishop of Burgos, Spain.

The ceremony was held in the hall which takes its name from the consistory and was carried out with the usual impressive pomp. All the cardinals met there, headed by their dean, Oreglia di Santo Stefano, the only surviving cardinal created by Pius IX. They divided into three groups, according to their orders—that of the bishops including, besides Oreglia, the two Vannutelli brothers, Agliardi, Satolli and Cassetta; that of the priests, the most numerous, headed by Rampolla, and that of the deacons, just deprived by death of their dean, Cardinal Macchi.

Pius X, robed in white, entered the hall on foot, preceded by the Swiss Guard, flanked by the Noble Guard, and followed by the Sistine choir, singing. After the cardinals had paid their homage to the Pontiff the masters of ceremonies ordered all to leave the hall except the Pope and the Sacred College. Then the Pope, from the throne, made a prayer and delivered a short allocution.

The Pontiff dealt especially with the struggle in France, which, he said, was particularly painful to him, as he loved that "most noble nation, whose sorrows and joys I consider as my own, instead of being those of her French rulers, who, after arbitrarily denouncing the Concordat, violently despoiling the Church and failing to recognize the ancient and true glory of the country, tried to uproot the remains of religion by committing all kinds of excesses, even those most repugnant to French politeness, violating with the gravest offence every public and private law and custom. In so doing they calumniated the episcopacy and clergy, tried to separate them from the Holy See and purposely utilized the national institutions to further their anti-religious war, so as to be able to accuse the Holy See of being in opposition to French popular institutions, which, in reality, were always recognized and respected."

The Pope said he was much pleased with the splendid concord shown by the French bishops and clergy, who remained faithful to the Holy See, hoping for better days for France and for the Church. He was confident they would not cease to do their sacred duty and work for the benefit of so beloved a people. The Pope added:

To hatred they will oppose love, to error truth, and to insults and maledictions forgiveness. I pray God to end this persecution of religion and permit the Church to reacquire her liberty. Even non-Catholics, if they are lovers of civilization and honesty, must agree with us that this would add to the common good and prosperity of the country.

Immediately after delivering the allocution the Pope proceeded to the creation of the new cardinals, asking for each appointee if the members of the Sacred College approved his choice, which is only a formality, as the cardinals answered affirmatively by merely lifting their red hats. As soon as this ceremony was over the names of the new cardinals were read out.

After this the Pontiff made appointments of archbishops and bishops, including Monsignor Albert Guertin, Bishop of Manchester, N. H.; Monsignor James Davis, Bishop of Davenport, Iowa; Monsignor Emanuele Ruiz y Rodriguez, Bishop of Pinar del Rio, Cuba; the Right Rev. William A. Jones, Bishop of Porto Rico, and Monsignor Shortynskyi, Titular Bishop of Daulia, Greece.

The Pope appointed Cardinal Martinelli to be Chamberlain of the Sacred College.

In Vatican circles, after the consistory, there was considerable comment on the fact that the allocution did not contain any reference to the Montagnini affair, but, in the main, an affirmation of Papal loyalty to the French Republic.

The creation of seven new cardinals makes a total membership of sixty-two in the Sacred College. There are thirty-seven Italians and twenty-five foreigners, which gives the Italian element a majority of twelve. Fifty years ago, when there were sixty-seven cardinals, there were only eighteen of them non-Italians. At that time the Italian element had a majority of forty-nine, which in the intervening half century had been cut down to twelve. This is the third creation of cardinals under Pius X. In 1903 he gave red hats to Merry del Val and Callegori. The latter is dead. In 1905 Samassa, Arcoverde de Alburque, Cajetano de Azevedo and Spinola y Maestre were created cardinals. The last named cardinal died last year. Sketches of the cardinals appointed yesterday follow:

PIETRO MAFFI.

The Papacy has had literary men, poets, historians and scientists, but as yet no practical newspaperman has had a chance to wear the tiara until yesterday. Pietro Maffi is not fifty years old. He is a Lombard by birth. About this time last year the city of Pisa celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination. Before he was a priest he was a newspaper man; wrote for local papers and was correspondent for Roman dailies and several foreign dailies. As he grew older he turned toward the sciences. After his ordination he was professor of physics and natural sciences at Pisa Seminary. He built an observatory at Pisa, and also later reorganized the Vatican observatory. While at the seminary in Pisa he owned and edited "Il Ticino," a weekly paper. On the death of Monsignor Capponi he was appointed to the see of Tuscany. This was the last episcopal nomination of Leo XIII. Cardinal Maffi has presided over several meetings of scientists from all parts of the world. In addition to his work as a theologian, physicist and newspaper man, the cardinal has written several novels. One of them, "The Village Hawks," is said to be his best effort in this line.

FRANCOIS JOSEPH MERCIER.

The new cardinal for Belgium is a psychologist. He is five years younger than Maffi and succeeded the late Cardinal Goosens as primate of Belgium. At that time he was president of the Leo XIII Seminary and of the Institute of Philosophy at the University of Louvain. His principal scientific work is "The Sources of Contemporary Psychology."

BENEDETTO LORENZELLI.

Cardinal Lorenzelli will always be known as the nuncio at Paris prior to the breaking of diplomatic relations between the Vatican and the French government. He has been in the diplomatic services of the Vatican since he left the seminary. He represented the Vatican at The Hague for three years, and later was at Munich. He has written several theological treatises. In 1904 he succeeded Monsignor Ghilardi as Archbishop of Lucca, and is about the same age as his colleague, Cardinal Mercier.

ARISTIDE CAVALLARI.

Cardinal Cavallari, like his predecessor in the patriarchal see of Venice, is more noted for his simple piety and sense of justice than for his intellectual attainments. He was born in Chioggia, in the diocese of Venice, in 1849, and has the appearance of a man of seventy. He was archpriest of San Pietro del Castelle when named as successor to Pius X at Venice.

ALESSANDRO LUALDI.

Cardinal Lualdi was born at Milan forty-nine years ago, and so shares with Cardinal Maffi the honor of being the youngest of the group. He came from an old and wealthy Lombard family. He gave his entire fortune to the Lombard Seminary at Rome, for the founding of which Cardinal Borremeo gave $20,000. He was professor in the Grand Seminary at Milan for several years, then became rector of the Lombard institution, which he put on a high intellectual plane. Some of the most gifted clergymen of the Catholic Church have gone out of Lombard Seminary. He is at present the archbishop of Palermo, and at the time of his nomination to that see Pius X remarked that it was necessary "to graft a Lombard branch to a Sicilian trunk."

ARISTIDE RINALDINI.

Cardinal Rinaldini is the Papal Nuncio at Madrid. He will represent the Pope at the baptism of the expected heir of the King of Spain. He was born in Montefalco in 1844, and has been in the diplomatic service since 1868, when he was sent to Lisbon as secretary of the nunciature. He was under secretary of state under Leo XIII from 1893 to 1896. He is the eldest of the group.

GREGORY MARIA AGUIRRE Y GARCIA.

Burgos, Spain, is one of the biggest and wealthiest dioceses in all Spain, and the new cardinal, Aguirre y Garcia, one of the most popular prelates in the kingdom. He is more than fifty years old, and is noted in his own country for his literary attainments. He is a Franciscan.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM NOT DEAD.

From The Hudson (Hoboken, N. J.) Observer.

Both political parties took part in the defeat of Civil Service Reform, but, as has been suggested, they did not succeed in killing any Civil Service reformers.

Every party boss, from United States Senator Frank O. Briggs around to the Hudson Overlords, seems to have been opposed to it, but Governor Stokes favored a good law on this subject.

But Civil Service is not dead, any more than Civil Service reformers are dead. No candidate for Governor will dare to go before the people this fall in opposition to it.

OBITUARY.

GEORGE W. ROOSEVELT.

Brussels, April 15.—George W. Roosevelt, the American Consul General here, is dead. Mr. Roosevelt was a cousin of President Roosevelt. His end came rather unexpectedly. He was under treatment early in February for intestinal trouble, and his condition was then serious. He recovered, however, and on February 14 his condition had so improved that hopes for his complete restoration to health were entertained.

George Washington Roosevelt was the son of James S. Roosevelt, of New York, and of his wife, Esther Vicery Roosevelt. He was born in Chester, Penn., on St. Valentine's Day, 1844, and was educated in the public schools of that place and by private tutors. When the Civil War broke out he was a clerk in a store in Chester. He enlisted in Company K, 26th Pennsylvania Infantry, on April 16, 1861, and was immediately appointed corporal. He rose to be first sergeant of his company, and received the brevet of captain for meritorious conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, where his severe wounds resulted in the loss of his left leg. He also received the Congressional medal of honor for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battles of Bull Run and Gettysburg. Although invalided home, he raised a company of volunteers in Philadelphia upon President Lincoln's second call for troops and was elected its captain; but the loss of his leg prevented him from returning to the front. In 1878 Mr. Roosevelt was appointed consul to Auckland, New Zealand, by President Hayes. From there he was transferred to St. Helena, in 1879; to Matanzas, Cuba, in 1880; to Bordeaux, France, in 1881, where he served until 1889. In that year he was appointed consul at Brussels, Belgium, being promoted to consul general when the post was raised to that rank in 1905. Mr. Roosevelt was married, in 1874, to Miss Ida Edmonston.

RICHARD HENRY TAYLOR.

Richard Henry Taylor died suddenly on Wednesday evening, April 10, and was buried at White Plains last Saturday afternoon. He was born in New York City, the second son of the late Lyman and Hester Taylor. When a young man he was in the lumber business, and later he became interested in the Broadway Insurance Company, from which he retired about ten years ago. He was a member and trustee of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church until in 1873 he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of Tremont. He was in the Five Points Mission, to which he was a liberal contributor. About four years ago he removed to Brooklyn and attended the services at the Central Presbyterian Church. Mr. Taylor was a stanch Republican. He leaves a wife and an only son, Henry Forrester Taylor, who, with the four grandchildren, lives in Morristown, N. J.

DAVID CRANE TIEBOUT.

David Crane Tiebout, formerly vice-president of the National Citizens' Bank and a well known charity worker, died yesterday from a complication of diseases at his home, No. 468 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn. He was eighty-one years old. In 1852 he entered the bank, and worked his way up through every position to the vice-presidency. He retired in 1902 after half a century of service. The bank is now known as the Citizens' Central National Bank, of No. 529 Broadway.

Mr. Tiebout had lived in Brooklyn since 1863. He was a member of the famous New York Hose Company No. 36, vice-president and director of the Mercantile Library Association, of Astor Place; treasurer of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn; a member of the Congregational Club, of Brooklyn; the Brooklyn Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor and of many other charitable organizations. He married in 1855 Miss Mary A. Morrison. She, with two daughters and four sons, survives him.

FRANK M. THORN.

Buffalo, April 15.—Frank M. Thorn, one of the best known lawyers and newspaper writers of Western New York, died last night at his home in Orchard Park, where he had been ill for some time, suffering from progressive muscular atrophy. He was in his seventy-first year. His last regular newspaper work was as writer of signed editorials for "The Buffalo Times."

ALFRED C. BURTON.

Alfred C. Burton, for twenty-three years on the staff of "The Brooklyn Eagle," died yesterday at the home of his sister, No. 529 5th street, Brooklyn. Mr. Burton was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1862. After being graduated from Radcliffe College at the age of fourteen, he came to America, and began his career as an office boy on "The Sun." At the age of twenty-one he became city editor of "The Brooklyn Eagle," and continued on that paper until last year. Three months ago he developed a cancer in the throat, which was the cause of his death.

MRS. SALOME HANNA JONES.

Mrs. Salome Hanna Jones, sister of the late Senator Hanna, died in Roosevelt Hospital on Sunday night. Mrs. Jones lived in Cleveland before her second marriage. She was then Mrs. George Chapin. Mrs. Jones was sixty-four years old. She leaves two sisters and two brothers. They are Leonard Hanna, Melvin Hanna, Mrs. S. Prentiss Baldwin and Mrs. J. Moore, all of Cleveland.

CHARLES KESSLER SMITH.

Ex-Judge Charles Kessler Smith died on Sunday night, from Bright's disease, in the French Hospital, No. 450 West 34th street. He was seventy-five years old. He was at one time counsel for "Boss" Tweed, and was well known as the person who issued the writ against Jay Gould in the celebrated Erie Railroad stock case, when the latter's forces were holding the Grand Opera House against assault. He had a long and interesting career as a lawyer and judge. He leaves a wife and an adopted son, who are at present living in France.

WILLIAM N. WILLIAMS.

West Orange, N. J., April 15 (Special).—William N. Williams, who served for eighteen years as tax collector in West Orange, died to-day, aged seventy-eight years. Because of failing health he resigned as tax collector two years ago. Mr. Williams was born in Mount Pleasant Place. He went to New York in 1846 to learn the trade of cabinetmaker, but came back to West Orange three years later. He married Miss Phœbe A. Underhill, of Westchester County, N. Y., in 1854, and she, with a son, daughter and several grandchildren, survives him. Mr. Williams served on the Board of Education for several years, and for twenty-one years was a member of the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders. He retired from this office in 1887 to become tax collector. He was a Democrat.

JOHN A. VAN BUSKIRK.

Bloomfield, N. J., April 15 (Special).—John A. Van Buskirk, an old volunteer fireman of New York, and one of the original members of the Harry Howard Hose Company, died at his home, No. 214 Ashland avenue, this morning, after an illness of several years. He was born in New York, but for the last twenty years lived in this town. Mr. Van Buskirk was for many years engaged in the real estate business in New York. He was a grandson of Isaac Kip and his mother was a cousin of Bishop Kip, of California. He was seventy-six years old. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

DR. HENRY DE WITT JOY.

Dr. Henry De Witt Joy, for seventeen years attending physician at Sailor's Snug Harbor, died suddenly yesterday from a stroke of apoplexy at his home, No. 50 Davis avenue, Livingston, Staten Island. He was in his sixty-sixth year, and had a wide reputation as a consulting physician. Until a few days ago he was able to give advice to both patients and physicians. About five years ago, shortly after he retired, he was stricken with paralysis.

Dr. Joy was born in New York. He was graduated from Williams College, and later from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He went to Staten Island in 1883, after considerable service as a surgeon in the New York Eye and Ear Hospital and on one of the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. He leaves a wife and one son. The funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow night.

JAMES CLARK HOOK, R. A.

London, April 15.—The death is announced of James Clark Hook, R. A., the well known English artist. He was born in 1819.

PLANS CATHOLIC HALL FOR CORNELL.

Bishop McQuaid Purposes to Erect Building When Conditions Warrant It.

Rochester, April 15.—Bishop McQuaid gave out a statement to-night announcing plans for erecting a Catholic hall at Cornell. He stated that there are upward of two hundred Catholic students at Cornell, and he purposes to erect a house of residence there when conditions warrant it, containing a lecture hall and chapel, where students of his church can receive religious instruction. He believes that this can be done in a way that will be satisfactory to him and to the college authorities.

A year ago Bishop McQuaid suggested to the archbishops, when in session at Washington, that a plan similar to this should be adopted in connection with all the large non-Catholic universities in the country, but he says no attention was paid to the matter. He will therefore take independent action in regard to Cornell, which is in his diocese.

BRYAN AS PREACHER.

Says Japan Is Greatest Missionary Field at Present.

William J. Bryan, who perhaps would have been a more successful preacher than candidate for public office, told the Foreign Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon that Japan was the greatest missionary field to-day, but that men of mature minds only should be sent there.

About one hundred men interested in missions met Mr. Bryan at the Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth avenue, his presence there being on account of an engagement made on the slope of Mount Lebanon in Palestine a year ago, when he met a prominent Presbyterian of this city. Mr. Bryan's talk was in familiar, conversational vein, and his hearers were vastly entertained.

"I fell in with an intelligent Englishman in the Orient," said Mr. Bryan, "and we got to talking about national life and tendencies in our respective countries. After a long homily, my British friend asserted, as a climax, that this nation was given over to commercialism, and that in our headlong rush for wealth and supremacy in commerce we had little time for anything else.

"I told him," said Mr. Bryan, "that he was mistaken, and that he had not looked deeply into the subject. I told him that to India, from which we never had drawn a dollar, we send annually almost as much money through missionary channels as does England, which annually draws from India $100,000,000.

"He could hardly credit the statement at first," said Mr. Bryan, "but I convinced him of its accuracy, and he said that it was useless for him to carry the argument further. I told my English friend that Great Britain spends ten times as much each year to maintain an army in India as she spends for education in that country."

"I also told him," said Mr. Bryan, "that while we Americans cannot boast that the sun never sets on our empire, we can boast that the sun never sets on our philanthropy."

Continuing, Mr. Bryan said that missionaries unquestionably do good wherever they go, but he added that they make errors of judgment. He attributed the setback at Canton two years ago to an error of judgment on the part of a missionary.

"Japan," said Mr. Bryan, "is the gateway of the Orient. Buddhism is a decaying religion, and so is Shintoism. The younger generation does not have a deep veneration for these old religions, and the mind of the Japanese is open and teachable. His mind is ready for the reception of the Christian religion."

Mr. Bryan hoped he would not be considered as advertising his own generosity when he told of establishing eight scholarships in various Oriental schools and colleges maintained by people of this country.

"I expect to continue the good work along this particular line if financial conditions remain the same with me," said the Nebraskan.

Although Mr. Bryan was expected to attend the Jefferson dinner of the Harlem Democratic Club last night, he sent a letter of regret. Isaac B. Hopper is president of the club.

MR. BEACH LECTURES AT LILLE.

Lille, April 15.—Great interest was aroused in the law faculty this afternoon by the opening of a course of thirty lectures on American law and American institutions. The lecturer, Charles F. Beach, jr., of New York, received a most cordial reception. He will stay here until the end of July, after which he will lecture before the Paris faculty and later will deliver lectures in Southern France.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AT PRAGUE.

Prague, April 15.—Emperor Francis Joseph, accompanied by Baron von Beck, the Austrian Premier, and other members of the Ministry, arrived here this afternoon for a visit of about a fortnight. His majesty was warmly welcomed in the Bohemian capital, as well as along the railroad line from Vienna.

END OF "BOHEME" LITIGATION.

Oscar Hammerstein's lawyer, Nathan Vidaver, signed a stipulation yesterday as a result of which Judge Lacombe, in the United States District Court, granted an injunction to the Ricordis, of Milan, restraining further production of Puccini's opera "La Bohème" by Mr. Hammerstein.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Prominent women at Peace Congress meeting, Carnegie Hall, 10:30 a. m.

Meeting of National Publicity Bill Organization, Hotel Victoria, noon.

Orphans' day at the circus, Madison Square Garden, afternoon.

Launching of new city fireboats, the Thomas Willett and the James Duane, Newburg, 2 p. m.

Peace Congress, Hotel Astor, 3 p. m.

Dedication of the Engineering Societies' Building, West 39th street, near Fifth avenue, 3 p. m.

Consensus of the Daughters of the Faith, the Catholic Club, No. 120 West 59th street, 4 p. m.

Lecture by Professor James Orr, of Glasgow, on "The Virgin Birth of Christ," Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 4 p. m.

Musical tea of the National California Club, Waldorf-Astoria, 4 to 7 p. m.

Annual dinner of Brooklyn Democratic Club, the Assembly, Brooklyn, 7 p. m.

Temperance talk by Mrs. Helen L. Bullock, Catharine Street Mission, No. 47 Catharine street, 8 p. m.

First annual meeting of the Tremont Chapter of the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association, Tremont Presbyterian Church, 174th street and Washington avenue, 8:15 p. m.

Annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society, Waldorf-Astoria, 8:30 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: Wadleigh High School, 115th street, near Seventh avenue, Dr. Henry C. Hanchett, "American Musical Conceptions"; Public School 21, No. 222 Mott st., Major Frank Keck, "The Philippines" (illustrated); Public School 30, No. 224 East 88th street, Sarah W. Lyons, M. D., "Foods: Their Dietetic Value" (illustrated); Public School 150, 95th street, between First and Second avenues, Francis J. C. Moran, "The Austrian Tyrol" (illustrated); Public School 169, Audubon avenue and 169th street, Dr. Frederick E. Partington, "A Little Tour in Northern Germany" (illustrated); Alfred Corning Clark Neighborhood House, Cannon and Rivington streets, Professor Charles L. Bristol, "The Bermudas" (illustrated); American Museum, 77th street and Central Park West, Dr. William E. Griffis, "The Making of the Japanese Nation—700 to 1200 A. D." (illustrated); Institute Hall, No. 218 East 106th street, Miss Mary C. Crowley, "Ruins of Irish Abbeys" (illustrated); Judson Memorial Hall, Washington Square South, corner Thompson street, DeWitt C. Snyder, "How the People Live in Congoland" (illustrated); Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Great Jones and Lafayette streets, Miss Josephine Day Nye, "Three American Humorists"; New York Public Library, No. 103 West 135th street, James B. Carrington, "American Illustrators and Their Work" (illustrated); St. Cornelius's Church, No. 423 West 46th street, Samuel L. Joshi, "India" (illustrated); University Settlement, No. 184 Eldridge street, Harry Austin Potter, "Spain" (illustrated); West Side Neighborhood House, No. 501 West 50th street, I. Rogers Mount, "California" (illustrated); Public School 2, 169th street and Third avenue, W. Wallace Ker, "Electroplating and Electrotyping"; Public School 13, Park avenue, 218th and 216th streets, Williamsbridge, Mohammed Barakatullah, "India" (illustrated).

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR HOUSE—Colonel Willard French, Washington. HOTEL BELMONT—Sir Robert and Lady Cranston, Edinburgh; Provost Macbeth, Dumfermline, Scotland. MANHATTAN—Professor Hugo Munsterberg, Cambridge, Mass. MURRAY HILL—Bishop Alexander McKay-Smith, Pennsylvania. VICTORIA—The Rev. A. S. Crapsey, Rochester; William Jennings Bryan, Lincoln, Neb. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Colonel N. Raspopoff, Washington; E. C. Creel, Washington.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, April 15.—The Western depression has reached the western portion of the lake region and extends thence southwestward into Texas. It has caused snow or rain in the lake region and scattered showers and thunderstorms in the Mississippi Valley, together with a sharp rise in temperature. Another strong area of high pressure is moving southeastward over the Dakotas with temperature below the freezing point in North Dakota and Minnesota. Snow is indicated for Tuesday in the lake region and showers in the east Gulf and middle Atlantic states and Western New England. Wednesday will be generally fair, except in New England and the lower lake region, where rain or snow is probable. Showers are also probable in the plateau region and the extreme Southwest.

It will be warmer Tuesday in Atlantic coast districts and decidedly colder in the lower Missouri, the lower Ohio and the middle Mississippi valleys, and the cold weather will doubtless extend eastward into Atlantic coast districts by Wednesday night or Thursday.

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

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

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, snow or rain to-day and probably Wednesday, colder Wednesday; brisk south, shifting to northwest, winds.

For the District of Colum