GOVERNOR AT CORNELL.

STATE COLLEGE OPENED.

Mr. Hughes Emphasizes Importance of Agricultural Interests.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 27.—The new buildings of the New York State College of Agriculture were dedicated this morning. The Rev. Dr. C. M. Tyler opened the exercises with prayer.

President Schurman, in presenting Governor Hughes, quoted the following two stanzas of Horace:

Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
Non vultus instantis tyranni
Mente quatit solida neque Auster,

Dux inquieti turbidus Hadriæ,
Nec fulminatis magna manus Jovis;
Si fractus inlabatur orbis,
Impavidum ferient ruinæ.

"In spare moments during the last forty-eight hours, which have been more than full with multifarious and imperative engagements," he said, "I have made a translation of these stanzas from the third Ode of the third book of Horace, which, with apologies to the shades of Horace for my rash presumption, I now venture to read:

A just man of tenacious will—
No party bent on doing ill,
No frown of tyrant, boss or lord,
No yellow journal's windy word.

His righteous purpose e'er can move—
Nor the big bolt that's hurled by Jove.
'Mid chaos and dissolving bands
Unmoved and fearless, lo! he stands:

"Once our comrade in this university, always our friend, and now Governor of our state, Charles Evans Hughes."

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Governor Hughes said in part:

You have celebrated with fitting ceremony the 100th anniversary of the birth of Ezra Cornell. Nothing could more suitably embody the spirit which animated him in the founding of Cornell University than this provision for instruction and experiment, for the spread of useful information and for intelligent leadership in order to promote the agricultural interests of this state.

The progress of civilization is perhaps most strongly marked by the widening of the area of instruction and the diminution of failures due to untutored and unrelated effort, through the establishment of schools for proper training and for the communication under skilled direction of the lessons of experience. And the modern breadth of view with reference to scholastic purpose, and the rapid growth in appreciation by the people of the benefit of scientific instruction could have no more striking illustration than the establishment, under the auspices of the state, in contact with schools of liberal arts, of politics and of law, of this school of agriculture.

I am reminded of the occasion when, fifteen years ago, as a member of the staff of instruction of this university, I listened to the inaugural address of its new president. I remember well the mingled expressions of concern as to the wisdom of his policy and admiration at his courage—not to say audacity—in announcing it. Rarely has there been vouchsafed to any prophet a clearer vision or a more complete fulfilment of his prophecy. Among other things President Schurman then said: "From the very beginning Cornell University has paid special attention to the two subjects which more than any other vitally affect the interests of the majority of our people—I mean agriculture and veterinary science. . . . We need an appropriation for a college of veterinary knowledge of at least $40,000 a year . . . and at the same time liberal provision should be made for agriculture, including horticulture. The first and imperative need is that of a building large enough to house, along with the department of agriculture, those of horticulture, entomology and dairy husbandry. . . . The home of teachers and investigators, it should be made the living centre of all the agricultural interests of the state. Students would come for the regular courses or for short winter courses, and those who could not leave their homes might receive instruction by correspondence. Bulletins would be published giving results of investigations. . . . We should need at least $200,000 for the building, and then such appropriations as would make the work in it worthy of the vast agricultural resources and wealth of this imperial state."

All those who heard marvelled at his dream. But in 1894 a state veterinary college was established, and an appropriation was made by the state for the construction and equipment of suitable buildings for its purposes. It has also received appropriations for its maintenance amounting to $25,000 a year.

In 1904 the Legislature passed an act establishing a State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, and appropriated for the construction and equipment of its buildings the sum of $250,000, and at the last session of the Legislature it received for its maintenance and for the promotion of agricultural knowledge through the state an appropriation of $100,000.

We may pause to congratulate President Schurman, not only upon his foresight, but upon the sagacity and vigor which have enabled him to accomplish his purpose.

There are many engrossed in the great industrial activities of the state who fail to realize the importance of its agricultural interests. According to the last census New York led the states in the value of its dairy products, of its hay crop, of its vegetables, of its flowers and plants and of its apple crop, while in the value of its fruit and orchard products it was second only to California. The value of its farm property is exceeded only in the case of three states. The state has no more important duty than to husband its agricultural interests.

Much has been done in recent years to improve the condition of the farmer. The rural free delivery has brought him in closer contact with his fellow citizens and with the forces which make for progress in the state. The improvement of the roads of the state will greatly facilitate his access to markets. While he has the advantages of these external improvements, he has the opportunity of forming part in the important and efficient organization of the State Grange for the protection and advancement of his interests. The State Department of Agriculture has a most important function, and among its other activities is now addressing itself to the very serious problem of farm labor. Its efforts have also facilitated the sale of abandoned farms.

But much remains to be accomplished. In the press of the questions incident to the congestion of population in our great cities we must not forget the demands of rural communities, and must not fail to take advantage of every opportunity to promote the welfare of that important portion of our population which, although not urban, has its own serious social and economic problems.

We need scientific instruction in matters pertaining to farming—instruction with reference to suitable farm machinery, with regard to the various matters which Director Bailey has aptly called "rural engineering," and in the various subjects which relate to rural life. We need not only instruction and experimentation at this school, but the dissemination of its influence and the carrying to the people through the various forms of extension work of the information and the practical assistance and guidance which will help them in solving the problems of existence and in developing the agricultural resources of the state.

It is for these purposes that this school has been established. The statute provides: "The object of said College of Agriculture shall be to improve the agricultural methods of the state; to develop the agricultural resources of the state in the production of crops of all kinds; in the rearing and breeding of livestock; in the manufacture of dairy and other products; in determining better methods of marketing and handling such products and in other ways; and to increase intelligence and elevate the standards of living in the rural districts."

Under the act of administration, while these buildings and equipment are to remain the property of the state, Cornell University is intrusted with their custody and control, and is authorized to administer this college with authority to appoint investigators, teachers and other employes, to lay out lines of investigation, to prescribe the requirements of admission and the course of study and otherwise to exercise such power as may be needed for due administration.

This is a sacred trust. To your administration the state has committed one of the most important interests of the people, represented in the establishment of this school. It is not a school to be administered for the benefit of Cornell University, but it is a school to be administered by Cornell University for the benefit of the people. We may view its future with confidence as we recall the services rendered in the past by those connected with the agricultural work of this university, and I am sure it is gratifying to the people to know that the work is to continue under the immediate supervision of that accomplished director, Liberty Hyde Bailey, to whose ability and energy this institution owes so much. And through wise administration and through the benefits which will result from the knowledge this school will disseminate, and the fruitful experience it will record and communicate, Cornell University will be entitled to the respect and the gratitude which are the just due of the faithful execution of a public trust.

President Schurman, on behalf of the State of New York, it is now my privilege and my agreeable duty to commit through you to Cornell University the custody and control of these buildings and property, constructed and set apart by the state for the New York State College of Agriculture, and through you to commit to Cornell University the administration of this college for the benefit of the people of the state. And in doing this I take pleasure in expressing my confidence in the administration of this trust by Cornell University and my expectation that through this foundation the agricultural interests of the state will be notably advanced.

At the end of his speech Governor Hughes delivered a golden key, symbolical of the trusteeship of Cornell University.

GENERAL WOODFORD'S SPEECH.

General Stewart L. Woodford, the next speaker, made a vigorous plea for the cultivation of military science and tactics.

Nathan J. Batchelder, master of the National Grange, spoke at length on Agriculture, and Dean L. H. Bailey, of the College of Agriculture, president of the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations, made the last address. The student body sang the Cornel "Alma Mater." Luncheon was served in the gymnasium, and a reception held in the new buildings.

Among the guests were John De Witt Warner, State Engineer Skene and Deputy State Engineer Getman.

The Cornell festival chorus of 175 voices, directed by Professor H. E. Dann and assisted by the Boston Festival Orchestra, with Mme. Florence Mielford, J. Humbird Duffey, Albert Johnson and Julian Walker as soloists, produced St. Saëns's sacred opera, "Samson and Delilah," in Sage Chapel to-night before a crowded house, and achieved a noteworthy artistic success.

MR. HUGHES AT PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.

Governor Charles E. Hughes will speak on "The Democratic Social Progress of the Year" before the People's Institute at Cooper Union at 8 o'clock this evening. Other speakers will be the Rev. J. L. Magnes and Thomas Raeburn White, of Philadelphia. This will be the closing meeting of the season.

MME. EAMES MAY MARRY AGAIN.

But Divorce Decree Forbids Mr. Story to Wed During Life of Plaintiff.

The interlocutory decree of divorce granted by Supreme Court Justice Arthur S. Tompkins to Mme. Emma Eames from her husband, Julian Story, is now locked in the safe in the Westchester County Clerk's office at White Plains. To be sure that the papers would not be opened one of the lawyers made the impression of his seal ring in the sealing wax.

Justice Tompkins signed the divorce decree after looking over the evidence, which covered about seventy pages. He wrote on the papers, "The County Clerk is directed to seal all the papers in this action except the interlocutory judgment."

Under the judgment Mme. Eames must wait three months before a final decree can be granted, and then she will be at liberty to marry again, but Mr. Story will not be able to marry again until Mme. Eames is dead. When the three months have expired the plaintiff may make application to the Supreme Court for a final decree. Mr. Story married Mme. Eames in Paris when he was a young artist. His greatest work is said to be a miniature of his wife. They had two homes, one in Italy and one near Paris.

MAY DISMISS READER CHARGE.

Judge Chatfield Hints He May Take Perjury Case from Jury.

A motion to dismiss the indictment for perjury in the case of Athole B. Reader, the husband of Ella Rawls Reader, was up yesterday before Judge Chatfield in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court. The jury was excused on Friday until Monday morning. The defence held that the evidence submitted by the government did not make out legally the crime of perjury.

Francis L. Wellman, the general counsel for J. B. Haggin, the copper man, representing the government as a special assistant, opposed the motion. The argument narrowed down to the question whether Reader, when he swore he was not to share in a division of the commissions received by Juan Garland on the sale of the Peruvian copper mines to Haggin, did not state a fact.

Former Assistant United States Attorney William M. Byrne, Reader's counsel, insisted that Reader's testimony in the civil trial and the contradictory letters to Garland did not support the perjury charge.

Judge Chatfield said he would pass on the motion to-morrow before the defence opened its case, provided he then decided to permit the case to go to the jury.

MRS. A. M. PELL SEEKS DIVORCE.

Series of Differences Reach Climax—Papers Kept Secret.

Through the appointment of Charles F. Bliss, of Brooklyn, by Justice O'Gorman yesterday as referee, it became known that Mrs. Alexander Mercer Pell had begun divorce proceedings again against her husband. The only papers filed were in Special Term, Part I, of the Supreme Court. The clerk refused to make their nature public. Mrs. Pell's counsel is Luther G. Billings, of No. 43 Cedar street, while Mr. Pell is represented by W. J. A. McKim, of No. 320 Broadway. Mrs. Pell asks for an absolute divorce, but the name of the co-respondent probably will be kept secret, if possible.

Mr. Pell, who spends most of his time at his estate at Richfield Springs, is a brother of "Archie" and Duncan Pell. He married Miss Mary Hutton Ecclestine nine years ago, and they have one child. Two years ago Mrs. Pell instituted divorce proceedings against her husband, but finally dropped the suit. The year before she had gone to London to manage a hotel there, to which her husband objected. Previously to this she had kept a big dairy farm, which also aroused the opposition of her husband. A few years after their marriage, in 1907, Mr. Pell settled his country estate in Herkimer County, valued at close to $1,000,000, on his wife.

LEGACY FOR COLUMBIA INSTRUCTOR.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Ind., April 27.—Professor Charles A. Beard, of Columbia University, is heir to one-half the estate left by the late William H. Beard, his father, at Newcastle, Ind. His two sons share equally, the other being Charles H. Beard, an attorney, of Newcastle. The estate is valued at $300,000.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

HOTEL ASTOR—Governor Hughes, Albany; Chauncey Olcott and Hale Cecil, London. GRAND—Captain S. M. Marsters, New London, Conn. HOLLAND—Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore. HOFFMAN—Virgil P. Kline, Cleveland. MANHATTAN—C. Stanhope, London. ST. REGIS—George F. Putnam, Boston.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, April 27.—The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coast were fresh northeast; South Atlantic coast, fresh northwest, brisk off Hatteras; Gulf coast, light and variable; on the Lower Lakes, light to fresh northeast; Upper Lakes, fresh northeast. High pressures in the north and low pressures in the south, with wintry weather in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley and the north Rocky Mountain region were the chief characteristics of Saturday night's daily weather map. Light rains fell in the Middle and South Atlantic states, and snow mixed with rain in Minnesota, South Dakota and the Rocky Mountain region.

The temperature changes were quite irregular, the most marked being a fall of about 30 degrees and to freezing or below in South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Rocky Mountain region. The cold weather of the West will extend into Iowa, West Illinois, Missouri and Lower Michigan Sunday, attended by rain or snow and rain in the northern portion of those states, and rain is also possible in the Ohio Valley and the Lower Lake region. Monday will be cloudy, with rain, in Eastern districts, including the Ohio Valley and the Lake region. It will also be colder east of the Mississippi, except in the South.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair to-day; Monday, increasing cloudiness, with rain in south portion; fresh east winds.

For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, partly cloudy to-day; Monday, rain; fresh east winds.

For District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and warmer to-day; Monday, rain, fresh east to southeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, increasing cloudiness, followed by rain to-day; Monday, rain and colder, fresh east 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 of last year:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	50	49	6 p. m.	70	56
6 a. m.	47	46	9 p. m.	65	50
9 a. m.	52	47	11 p. m.	61	49
12 m.	68	56	12 p. m.	59	—
3 p. m.	72	57			

Highest temperature yesterday, 57 degrees; lowest, 46; average, 52; average for corresponding date last year, 60; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 53. Local forecast to-day partly cloudy; Monday, rain; fresh east winds.

YALE MEN CHEER TAFT.

HE TALKS NO POLITICS.

His Fellow Alumni Enthusiastic at Cincinnati Meeting.

Cincinnati, April 27.—Secretary Taft returned today to his home city. His public utterances were devoid of political import. During the afternoon he was for several hours in conference with his political friends, and his visit was naturally made the occasion of considerable talk in political circles here.

The Secretary himself was consistently silent on all matters relating to the Presidency. Secretary Foraker sustained to-day a deep personal loss in the death of his brother, James R. Foraker. It is therefore certain that there can be during the present Western trip of Secretary Taft no political argument or debate between him and the Senator.

The friends of the Secretary were more demonstrative than he, and chief among them were the men from Yale who came here, as did the Secretary, to attend the annual convention of the Associated Western Yale Clubs. Secretary Taft, as president of the organization, held the gavel at the business meeting in the morning, and again at the banquet in the evening.

Although Mr. Taft announced on his arrival in the city that he would not in any manner discuss politics during his visit West, there was no such restraint upon the young men of Yale. They came from nearly every state between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi, and many were present from the South. Their remarks about the "next President of the United States" were frequent, and were all applauded. The sentiment could not be downed, and, although the Secretary ignored it as well as he could, it was impossible to pass it by entirely.

The first outbreak came in the business meeting of the morning. Mr. Taft, as presiding officer, had announced the personnel of a nominating committee and mentioned the offices they were to fill. As he finished a voice from the throng offered the amendment of "And also nominate the next President of the United States." A spontaneous yell came from the crowd, but the Secretary was unmoved.

"The gentleman is out of order," he said, with such a definite lack of appreciation that the men who had cheered the words tried to make up for their own misconduct by glaring with disapproval at the man who had led them astray. He sank into his seat, looking abashed, although, next to the Secretary, he had made less noise than anybody in the room.

At to-night's dinner, however, there were signs on every side of the coming Presidential campaign. The Secretary himself was unmoved or jocular at the frequent remarks and the continued applause which followed them. He was at all times noncommittal, but the other men from Yale never for a moment left their attitude in doubt.

SECRETARY TAFT'S SPEECH.

Secretary Taft, as presiding officer and toastmaster, delivered the first address of the evening. He said:

This is a time in the history of the world when association is the order of the day, and a sympathetic feeling among even a few on any subject matter justifies the forming of a society. It may be superfluous to point out or dwell upon the reason for the association in whose name we gather to-night. The humor of an occasion like this is chiefly reminiscent, and it is not inappropriate, therefore, to invite your attention to the fact that in this city, in December, 1864, in a law office in the Masonic Temple was organized the first Yale club that was formed anywhere in this country of the graduates of our alma mater, and that in this company are tottering and venerable alumni of the classes of '63 and '64 who were present at that first meeting.

Mr. Taft then pointed out that the formation of Yale clubs and clubs of the graduates of other institutions had grown into a custom, and he briefly outlined the idea which led to the formation of the Western Federation of Yale clubs, which had its first meeting in Chicago two years ago, its second in St. Louis and now its third in Cincinnati. The advantage of such an organization, he said, was that it made for the good of Yale, in that it aroused interest in the university the country over and bound together in sweet memories the members of the organization. He went on:

The effect, therefore, of an association which spreads the evangel of the Yale spirit through the country by bringing to the university students from all over the country continues and adds to the cosmopolitan character that Yale has always enjoyed. Another benefit which follows from the organization of a club or an association of clubs like this is the fact that it furnishes an opportunity for the crystallization and expression of opinions by the alumni of the university upon the broad policies to be pursued in the progress which the university makes.

Like every good thing in the world, Yale is a growth, and it is growing more to-day than ever in its history. The expansion in the university during the last twenty years has been much greater than in the previous one hundred years.

It is not true that, because hazing has disappeared, because drunkenness is very much less, therefore men may not develop rugged practical qualities fitted to resist temptations of after life, and all of us ought to rejoice that the material growth of Yale since we were there has been paralleled by an improvement in the moral tone of the student body and in the standards set by that public opinion which is even stronger as an influence in the college community of New Haven than in the body politic at large. The change has not affected the spirit of independence, of self-reliance or democracy that we all like to think of as especially characteristic of Yale.

The Secretary referred to the fact that since the last meeting of the federation he had been elected a member of the governing body of Yale. He pointed out that in the evolution of the university Yale is not now a sectarian institution.

"This is official," he said, "for it has come within the benefits of the Carnegie fund as a non-sectarian institution, and it is purely so."

He expressed gratification that he had found the view taken by the clerical members of the Yale corporation with reference to liberal instruction, particularly in theology, to be broad and tolerant. He said, however, that the corporation pursued the wise policy of not meddling and in leaving to the president the management of the various departments. He approved the Yale method of dealing with athletics, indicating his belief that public opinion would place restraint upon excesses in such things. He was gratified to see the spirit of appreciation of high scholarships that was displayed by the students at a recent meeting of the Phi Kappa Association. He then said:

We are here to acknowledge the debt that we owe and the gratitude that we feel to our alma mater. Taken as a whole, Yale men are not wealthy. I think generally they have acquired more of influence than of riches, and therefore we are not able to give as much to the university as she ought to have, but I believe that a successful method has been brought about for materially improving the finances of the university.

In closing, and presenting President Hadley, the Secretary said:

It is not more than a dozen years since the Yale men of Cincinnati met and passed a resolution that in their opinion the person to be selected to succeed President Dwight was Arthur Hadley, of the class of '76. This was the first formal expression of opinion from any part of the country. We cannot say that his selection was due to that resolution, but we can take pride in the fact that that resolution expressed the general opinion of the alumni of Yale and of the corporation, and we can take further pride in the triumphant vindication of our judgment which the administration of President Hadley so abundantly furnishes.

DR. HADLEY'S ADDRESS.

President Hadley then took the floor, saying in part:

The history of our country, in every department of national life, is a story of interactions between the East and the West. The history of collegiate education is no exception to this general rule. Until the early part of the nineteenth century the work of higher education was done by a few colleges in the East. These were, with few exceptions, sectarian or narrow. The founding of state universities introduced wider views. For more than half of the nineteenth century the state universities of the West stood for a broader conception of university training than that which generally prevailed in the East.

But in the last forty years the Eastern universities have undergone a great change. They have widened their conception of what a college should do. They differ from the Western institutions not so much in the things they teach as in the character and traditions of the student body. Their constituency is national and not local. Their associations are not with one or two generations alone, but with many. Amid the disintegrating tendencies of American life they form an overwhelmingly strong cohesive element. Not Yale alone, but Harvard and Princeton also, and other colleges like them, represent a distinctive feature in American life which is likely to become more and more important as time goes on.

These endowed universities of the East are national; the state universities of the West are, by contrast, local. I am unwilling to say a single word which would appear as a criticism of the system of state universities. They are rendering magnificent services to the country. Nevertheless, if this tendency to localize learning went to an extreme, our teaching of science and literature would lose half its benefit. We do not want the republic of letters to be organized too sharply on state lines. We need to have places where the best men from different parts of the country can see each other and know each other, can toil together and play together, and can form a coherent public sentiment which shall prevent the possibility of that disruption in thought which alone creates the danger of political disruption.

Other speeches of the evening were: "The Alumni Advisory Council," Frederick N. Judson, St. Louis; "Yale in Ohio," W. O. Henderson, Columbus, Ohio; "Thirty-five Years at Yale," Frederick S. Dickson, of Cleveland, new president of the association.

THE SECRETARY'S DAY.

Secretary Taft had an exceedingly active day. He arrived early and was driven to the home of his brother, Charles P. Taft, the only person at the station to meet the Secretary. The Yale Alumni had intended to greet him, but it was feared that their demonstration would give the occasion a political aspect, and they were with difficulty persuaded to keep away. Their greeting was reserved for the opening of the business meeting, and it lost nothing in force by the delay.

Following the business meeting the Secretary and other alumni were entertained at luncheon at the University Club.

In the afternoon the Secretary held a conference with Arthur I. Vorys, state manager of the Taft campaign, and Henry A. Williams, manager of the Taft headquarters in Columbus. It was admitted that the discussion embraced the present political situation throughout the state.

To-morrow morning Secretary Taft will visit Dayton, where he will deliver an address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association. The secretary will spend Monday in Cincinnati, and in the evening will deliver an address on "The Panama Canal" before the Business Men's Club.

In an interview here to-day on Cuba and Panama he reiterated the statements he had made in Washington.

RIDDER ON THE PRESS.

German Editor Points Out Difficulties in Printing the News.

Herman Ridder took some exceptions to an attack on the press yesterday at the fourth annual luncheon of the Principals' Club at Delmonico's. His remarks were prompted by the address of the first speaker, Dr. James J. Walsh, who attacked "ultra sensational newspapers."

"As a physician," he said, "I have had occasion to observe the effect of the published accounts of a certain recent criminal trial which attracted a great deal of attention by the morbid psychology which it brought to light and by morbidity of various other kinds. It has seemed to me that I have not been able to discover anybody who has not learned a lot from that trial that he would be better off not to know."

Mr. Ridder, who was the next speaker but one, entered a mild protest against Dr. Walsh's remarks. He said that persons who knew nothing about the making of a newspaper did not appreciate the difficulties which confront an editor who wishes to publish a clean newspaper, and at the same time tell the truth about the world's happenings.

"It is hardly necessary," he said, "for those of us who do not publish yellow journals to defend such journals. For my own part, I have tried steadfastly to conduct the "Staats Zeitung" on the principles laid down by Mr. Ottendorfer, and he believed that it should be the aim of a newspaper to educate its readers."

Norman Hapgood, when it came his turn, criticized physicians and drugs good naturedly, quoting Oliver Wendell Holmes, that it would be a good thing for mankind, but mighty hard on the fishes, if all the drugs in the world were sunk in the middle of the sea.

A speech in opposition to supplying eyeglasses to school children was made by Robert W. Hebberd, Commissioner of Charities. There was much dissent from his views.

President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen praised the hospital service of the city and denied that the eyeglass project was socialistic. He was followed by Superintendent Maxwell, who told how the children were crying for municipal eyeglasses. Dr. John Cronin, of the Health Department, also spoke.

SENATOR FORAKER'S BROTHER DEAD.

Expires from Cancer in Cincinnati After Vain Attempt to Prolong Life.

Cincinnati, April 27.—James R. Foraker, brother of Senator Foraker, died at his home in this city this afternoon from cancer, with which he had suffered for a long time. A few months ago he was a patient in a Philadelphia hospital, where he underwent several operations in the hope of finding relief, but his physicians finally gave up hope, and he had been expecting the end for several weeks.

Mr. Foraker would have been fifty-two years old next Monday. He was born in Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Virginia Bromwell, and Ethel, an only child.

MISS EMLY O. GIBBES DEAD.

Never Fully Recovered from Self-Inflicted Privations at Newport.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newport, R. I., April 27.—Miss Emily O. Gibbes died at her home, in Gibbs avenue, late this afternoon. Relatives who had been summoned were not able to reach Newport before she expired. The cause of her death is said to be the infirmities of age, though it is indirectly attributed to the experience which she passed through a few weeks ago. Miss Gibbes took a dislike to her servants, discharged them, locked herself in her home, and was found there practically starving herself to death.

Miss Gibbes rallied under the care of the physicians and appeared to be recovering until this week, when she began to fail rapidly. She was a sister of Mrs. Edwin A. Post, of New York, and a cousin of William Waldorf Astor. Her estate is said to be large. Though nearing her eightieth birthday at the time of her death, she had up to the time of her last illness always maintained strict supervision over the management of her financial affairs.

S. T. K. PRIME, CROP EXPERT, DEAD.

For Many Years Looked Upon by Farmers as Infallible in His Field.

Chicago, April 27.—S. T. K. Prime, who for twenty-five years was stationed at Dwight, Ill., gathering statistics on crops, died last night in the Chicago Home for Incurables. He was stricken with paralysis two years ago.

"Prime Crop Reports" made the publisher known throughout the country. Farmers regarded his figures and opinions as infallible. Even after the government broadened out its field on this work Mr. Prime was by many considered an authority where views of experts conflicted.

Mr. Prime was seventy-five years old, a native of Connecticut and the son of Samuel Irenæus Prime, minister, author and for many years editor of "The New York Observer." He moved from Dwight to Chicago ten years ago, and for a long time made his home at the Union League Club.

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HOTEL PROPERTY BOUGHT.

Boston, April 27.—Announcement was made today of the sale of the Hotel Wentworth and adjacent property, in New Castle, N. H., and the Rockingham Hotel, in Portsmouth, N. H., to a syndicate of Boston and New York men, represented by William J. McDonald, of this city. All this property was owned by the Frank Jones estate, the hotel having been established by the wealthy brewer. It is understood that about $1,000,000 is involved in the transaction. The Hotel Wentworth property includes, besides the large hotel, a number of cottages and other buildings and about one hundred acres of shore land and uplands.

It was at the Hotel Wentworth that the Japanese and Russian envoys were quartered during the Portsmouth peace conference.

LIEUTENANT FRANK P. LAHM ILL.

Saumur, France, April 27.—Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm, the United States representative at the French cavalry school here, who has won fame as a balloonist, is ill with typhoid fever.

TO CONTROL THEATRES.

Shuberts Join with Klaw & Erlanger in New Company.

The long talked of union of the existing theatrical combination and the group of independents, headed by the Shuberts, became a fact yesterday when papers of incorporation were issued in New Jersey to the United States Amusement Company, with A. L. Erlanger as president, Lee Shubert as vice-president and Marc Klaw as treasurer. Klaw & Erlanger followed this up with a statement, in which they said that the new arrangement will not affect their syndicate, and that its booking agency will remain as heretofore under control of "Al" Hayman, Klaw & Erlanger.

Speaking for themselves, the Shuberts said that they were pleased with the new arrangement. They said: "It violates none of our existing obligations, all of which will be carried out with our business associates and our companies."

It is said that the purpose of the new combination is to control only the vaudeville end of the business, although the charter gives it unlimited powers in the theatrical and amusement field.

According to the statement sent from the office of Klaw & Erlanger, the new company immediately acquired from Messrs. Shubert and their associates theatres in the following cities: Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chattanooga, Columbus, Denver, Kansas City, Louisville, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Pittsburg, Rochester, Springfield and Worcester, and the Majestic Theatre in New York City. The new company, at the same time, acquired from Klaw & Erlanger and their associates the Tremont Theatre in Boston, Grand Opera House in Brooklyn, the new Forrest Theatre in Philadelphia and the New York Theatre in New York. There was $1,000,000 paid into the new company, for which that amount of stock was at once issued, the company retaining by its charter the power to increase its capital stock from time to time to meet its business requirements.

The executive committee consists of A. L. Erlanger, Lee Shubert and Marc Klaw. The board of directors is composed of A. L. Erlanger, Marc Klaw, "Al" Hayman, Lee Shubert, Jacob J. Shubert, George D. Cox, of Cincinnati; Congressman Joseph L. Rhinock, of Kentucky; Moses Reis and Conover English, of New Jersey, the latter being the New Jersey director, as the laws of that state require a resident director.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOV. RUFUS B. BULLOCK.

Buffalo, April 27.—A dispatch to "The News" from Albion says Rufus B. Bullock, formerly Governor of Georgia, died at the family homestead at Albion this morning, where he had resided since the death of his wife two years ago. He leaves a daughter, Mrs. Leonard Kendall, of Greenwich, N. J., and two sons, Freeman Bullock, of Omaha, and V. V. Bullock, of Atlanta.

Rufus Brown Bullock, twenty-eighth Governor of Georgia, from 1868 to 1870, was born in Bethlehem, Albany County, N. Y., on March 28, 1834. He attended the Albion Academy, in the town of Albion, N. Y., and was graduated at the age of sixteen. He was one of the pioneer telegraph operators of the country and is mentioned in Reid's "The Telegraph in America" as the first who was able to read messages by sound.

He was soon engaged in the superintendence of the construction of telegraph lines from New York City to the South, and in 1859, when he was only twenty-five years old, he was employed by the Adams Express Company to organize and to manage its business in the South, with headquarters at Augusta, Ga. This system became the Southern Express Company with the breaking out of the Civil War, and Mr. Bullock, although a Northerner, remained in charge.

He was opposed to secession, but accepted the fact and threw in his services with the Confederacy, establishing railroad and telegraph lines throughout the South and serving with the Army of Northern Virginia. He was paroled at Appomattox, in 1865, as an acting assistant quartermaster general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Colonel Bullock then returned to Augusta and resumed his duties with the Southern Express Company, of which he was soon elected a trustee and made the secretary. He secured a charter for and organized the First National Bank of Augusta, and in 1867 he was elected the president of the Macon & Augusta Railroad.

The question of Congressional reconstruction being then before the people, he advised its acceptance as a choice of evils, on the ground that civil government, even with negro suffrage, was preferable to military rule, with its attendant paralysis of business and material development. He took a leading part in the deliberations of the Constitutional Convention of 1867 and was the choice of the progressive members of that body for Governor under the provisions of the new law.

He was elected after a hard fought contest, in which the reactionaries succeeded in securing a majority of the Legislature. The negro members were unseated against the protest of the Governor, who carried his complaint to Congress. The Governor was thereupon empowered by Congress to reconvene the Legislature as originally constituted, including the unseated members.

Governor Bullock achieved so much unpopularity by this action in behalf of the constitutional rights of the negroes and was made the target of so much personal abuse that he resigned from office in 1870, when he saw that the next General Assembly would be even more strongly antagonistic to him than the former one. Charges of malfeasance in office, of issuing bogus state bonds, of mismanaging the state railroad, of cheating and swindling, were brought against him, and he was accused of absconding from the state in order to escape punishment for his misdeeds. As a matter of fact, the case was not called until 1877 and was even then postponed for several months, in spite of Governor Bullock's demands for immediate trial. In the end he was acquitted by the courts of the state and settled in Atlanta. He became president of one of the largest cotton mills in Georgia, a trustee of Atlanta University, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Piedmont exposition, government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, a leading officer of his church, and active in all public spirited work for his city and state, but he took no further part in political affairs.

MONSIGNOR BERNARD O'REILLY.

Monsigner Bernard O'Reilly, historian of two Popes, Pius IX and Leo XIII, died late Friday night at Mt. St. Vincent's-on-the-Hudson. There is some doubt about his age. He was at least ninety-three, and his close friends say he was ninety-five years old. He was born in County Mayo, Ireland, and educated at Laval Seminary. The late Leo XIII conferred on him the title of Prothonotary Apostolic, and on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of his ordination in 1902 sent him a special message.

After his ordination he was stationed in Canada for a time, where he won praise from citizens of all denominations by his heroic work during a plague. He was a member of the Jesuit order for many years, but retired from it and spent the latter part of his life in literary work. He was chaplain of the 69th Regiment during the Civil War. At the close of the war he went to Rome, where he began a journalistic career that brought him fame. He was correspondent for several dailies, and during this period brought out his life of Pius IX. Still later he wrote a life of Leo XIII.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at the chapel in Mt. St. Vincent's, Archbishop Farley officiating.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. TURNER.

Boston, April 27.—A dispatch received here to-day announced the death at Andersonville, Ga., early to-day of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Turner, of this city, past national president of the Woman's Relief Corps and chairman of the board of managers of the National Reservation at Andersonville Prison. Mrs. Turner was seventy-eight years old.

MRS. REBECCA N. DODD.

Mrs. Rebecca N. Dodd, wife of Charles T. Dodd, died yesterday morning from pneumonia, after a short illness, at Bushkill, Penn. Mrs. Dodd was born in Brooklyn in 1845, the daughter of the late Dr. William K. Norphall. She was one of the organizers of the Glen Ridge Women's Club, of Glen Ridge, N. J., and its first president. Mrs. Dodd was a member of the Congregational Church at Glen Ridge, where she made her home, and for many years was interested in charitable work there. Mr. Dodd is a brother of Frank H. Dodd, of the publishing firm of Dodd, Mead & Co.

EX-SENATOR COFFEY'S ESTATE $700,000.

The will of ex-Senator Michael J. Coffey, who died at his home in Brooklyn on March 22, was filed in Kings County yesterday. The estate is estimated at $700,000. It is divided among the Senator's four children and a trust fund is established for his friend, James F. Casey, of Albany. Park Commissioner Michael J. Kennedy of Brooklyn is named as sole executor, and will serve without bond. The children are Joseph F., Jay, Marie and Florence, who is the wife of James McCarthy.

CONRIED TOUR A GREAT SUCCESS.

Milwaukee, April 27.—The tour of the Metropolitan Opera Company came to a close at the Alhambra Theatre here to-night with the rendition of a double bill, "Hänsel und Gretel" (in German) and "Pagliacci" (in Italian). Ernest Goerlitz, general manager for Mr. Conried, in a statement to-night said that the tour had been a great success, both artistically and financially. Forty-one performances were given in five weeks in eleven cities.

Died.

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

Barnes, Esther S.
Bartlett, George V.
Bunker, Alexander C.
Colt, James B.
Dodd, Rebecca M.
Duryea, William.
Gately, Maud L.
Gibbs, Emily O.
Hedden, Elmira V.
Knapp, Cyrus.
Moore, Anna M.
Ostrander, Sarah.
Small, Rufus.
Smith, Charlotte A. T.
Stevens, Robert L.
Swan, Eliza B.
Wellington, Lucie J. K.
Willcox, David.

BARNES—At White Plains, N. Y., April 27, 1907, Esther S., widow of Stephen Barnes, in the 83d year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from her late residence, No. 78 Grove st., Tuesday, April 30, at 1:30 p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Palace at 11:30 a. m.

BARTLETT—On Thursday, April 25, at his residence, No. 22 East 68th st., George V. Bartlett. Funeral services at his late residence, on Sunday, April 28, at 2 p. m. Please omit flowers.

BUNKER—On Seventh day, Fourth month, 27th, at Merrick, Long Island, Alexander C. Bunker, aged 90. Funeral at residence, Merrick, L. I., Second day, Fourth Month, 29th, at 4:30 p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving 34th st. ferry, New York, at 2:50 p. m., and Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, at 3 p. m. Interment at