RUSSIAN PEACE AIMS.

THE HAGUE PROGRAMME.

To Enlarge Tribunal's Power—Language—Contraband of War.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—Russia's attitude and line of action before the Hague conference are now beginning to take shape at a series of conferences between M. Nelidoff, first member of the Russian delegation, his associates and technical advisers, and officials of the Foreign Office.

A series of proposals, mainly drafted by M. Martens, the Russian expert on international law and second member of the delegation, furnishing a basis of discussion for the various points of the Russian programe, has been considered and tentatively adopted. Whether these will be presented to the conference depends largely on the attitude of other delegations, Russia having no desire to dictate the course which the discussions shall take, and wishing to give precedence to the proposals of other powers whenever these are found satisfactory. Nevertheless, Russia has now definitely shaped her course on the various important questions to be presented.

In regard to the limitation of armaments Russia maintains the position laid down in its note of March 16, 1905, and, with Austria and Germany, is frankly opposed to any discussion of this subject, which, it is still felt, can lead to no useful result. In drawing up its programme and eliminating this and other questions from the discussion, Russia's highest diplomatic officials maintain that they were guided principally by by the desire to omit all subjects which might lead to acute disagreements and introduce into a conference whose aim is peace a bitter struggle of a political nature. From this point of view they regret deeply the international difficulties raised by an insistence on a discussion to which three of the leading Continental powers are unqualifiedly opposed, and which threatens completely to change the character which the conference should bear. Negotiations toward a modus vivendi are still in progress, however, and the Russian authorities have not abandoned hope of an eleventh hour agreement which will enable the question to be disposed of amicably and without bitterness before the conference opens.

In its plans the Russian government lays chief weight on the development of the scope and machinery of the Hague tribunal and the international commissions of investigation established by the first conference. Its first efforts have been directed toward opening the doors of the Hague convention to non-signatory powers. These efforts have already been crowned with success, and one after another the republics of Central and South America have signified their adherence to its provisions for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. It now remains to enlarge its authority and remedy certain defects, such as the absence of provision for an official language, which have been brought out in cases before the tribunal. The increasing number of cases referred to The Hague for settlement is ample reason, in Russian official eyes, for a wide enlargement of the functions of Hague peace processes.

Russia also regards it as highly desirable that the questions of maritime war and the rights and obligations of neutrals, now so important after the Russo-Japanese war, should be systematized. The Russian programme provides for the discussion of the principal problems which arose in the recent war. On these the Russian naval and legal experts have prepared drafts of articles, but, realizing the superior interests of other powers and feeling that these questions may not be of vital importance to her for years to come, Russia is anxious that the great marine powers should share heartily and with good will in this labor, and that England and Japan should not persist in their attitude of reserve toward the discussion.

Of first importance in this department the Russian government considers the question of contraband, at present a situation of utter chaos, with every belligerent defining after the outbreak of hostilities what it is pleased to call confiscable property. The difficulty of adjusting the English and Continental views on conditional contraband, such as coal, machinery, horses, etc., is realized, but it is hoped by Russia that the conference can work out a convention, enumerating what articles shall be considered contraband under given conditions, and providing international regulations for prize court procedure, perhaps even an international prize court of highest instance.

A corollary which Russia hopes will also result in international regulation concerns the obligations of neutrals in supplying to belligerents coal and similar quasi-munitions of war. This question was of acute interest during the Russo-Japanese war. Definite rules concerning the right of asylum in neutral ports are also desired.

The first Hague conference proclaimed the wish that the second conference should discuss the question of the inviolability of private property transported under the enemy's flag, this being always desired by powers of inferior maritime rank and always opposed by Great Britain. The conference, it is thought, will hardly be able to establish this principle, but it is hoped that a compromise may be reached, much as the Declaration of Paris of 1856 was a compromise between the American and English positions on the inviolability of private property of subjects of belligerents conveyed in neutral bottoms.

Russia has as yet made no official announcement concerning her attitude in regard to the discussion of the Drago Doctrine, proposed by the United States, but the appointment of M. Prozor, the Russian authority on this question, indicates Russia's willingness to take part in the discussion of this subject, if other powers more vitally interested are willing to admit its inclusion in the programme.

DOUMA REPEALS OBNOXIOUS LAWS.

Two of M. Stolypin's Measures to Suppress Sedition Voted Down.

St. Petersburg, June 3.—The lower house of parliament to-day held another working session and repealed three obnoxious laws, two of which were temporary measures instituted by Premier Stolypin to combat the revolution. The first provided for the punishment of persons publicly expressing approval of political crimes, and the second excluded from military service persons who were accused of political crimes or were under police supervision.

The repeal of the third law, penalizing private instruction in Poland, was at the request of the ministry. This measure was passed at the height of the Russianizing campaign in Poland.

The manor house of M. Alexander Stakovitch, father of two members of the lower house, has been burned by peasants in Tver.

AMERICAN COMMISSION AT NAPLES.

Emigrant Headquarters Inspected—To Visit Other Italian Ports.

Naples, June 3.—The American Immigration Commission, of which William Paul Dillingham, United States Senator from Vermont, is chairman, has arrived here for the purpose of studying local emigration conditions. The members of the commission to-day visited the emigrant headquarters and then watched the embarkation of a large number of emigrants on different steamers. They also inspected the plant for the disinfection of the belongings of the emigrants, and made inquiries of several emigrant agents.

From Naples the commission will go to Capri, after which it will visit Rome, where the members will be received by the Foreign Minister, Signor Tittoni. From Rome the commissioners will go to Genoa.

JUSTICE BLANCHARD'S SON WEDS.

Miss Mabel Marks and Medbery Blanchard, son of Justice Blanchard, of the Supreme Court, were married last night at the home of the bride's mother, No. 162 West 85th street. The Rev. Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, rector emeritus of St. James's Episcopal Church, officiated. The bride was given away by her brother, Sherman Marks. Miss Hazel Mackaye, of Cambridge, Mass., a cousin of the bridegroom, was maid of honor, and Miss Christian Fosdick was flower girl. Gilbert Holland Montagu was best man. Only relatives and intimate friends of the two families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard will spend the summer abroad.

NEW YORKER GETS NEW MAINE OFFICE.

Augusta, Me., June 3.—The position of State Auditor, a new office created by the State Legislature this year, was filled to-day by the appointment of Charles P. Hatch, former national bank examiner of Maine and now head of the accounting department of the International Paper Company at New York. Mr. Hatch was named to-day by Governor Cobb.

TUPPER LIBRARY SEIZED.

Books Attached by Member of Congregation for Loan of $2,000.

A deputy sheriff is now encamped in the parish house of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church in East 31st street, after having shown to the sexton yesterday a writ of attachment on the library of the Rev. Dr. Kerr Boyce Tupper, the former pastor. The sojourn of the Sheriff's officer is likely to be of brief duration, however, as a friend of Dr. Tupper's, as soon as he got wind of the attachment, called up John C. Coleman, of No. 100 Broadway, the lawyer who got the writ, and assured him that the $2,000 which Dr. George J. Helmer, Mr. Coleman's client, lent to Dr. Tupper on December 1, 1905, would be forthcoming at once. Mr. Coleman at once sent the news to Dr. Helmer, who was glad to get it, as his many previous futile attempts to get the money back led him to get out the writ.

Dr. Helmer, who has an infirmary of osteopathy at No. 136 Madison avenue, directly across the street from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, sat under Dr. Tupper when the minister occupied its pulpit. Mr. Coleman said last night that the books were the only tangible property of Dr. Tupper's he had come across in his search, after Dr. Helmer had decided to get out the attachment. He said he did not know whether the $2,000 had been lent to Dr. Tupper for investments in the stock market. The attachment was sued out on the ground that the minister was a non-resident.

Dr. Tupper came to this city from the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia in July, 1905. After his resignation last month he suddenly disappeared, but was discovered later in a little New Jersey town not far from the Quaker City. Then stories came out that he owed large sums of money to former parishioners in both New York and Philadelphia. These sums, it was rumored, had been lost in unfortunate speculation, but Dr. Tupper has declared that he will pay back all the money he owes.

ACADEMY HAS OPERA AGAIN.

East Side Impresario Gives "Carmen" to Crowded House at Low Prices.

Grand opera at popular prices moved one stage west of the Bowery last night and rang forth in the Academy of Music, with "Carmen" as its first offering. To judge by the enthusiasm of more than two thousand persons who flocked to the great place, once New York's chief home of opera, opera at $1 for the best seats is likely to become permanent.

The singers were billed as "the Royal Italian Grand Opera Company," and their impresario, Gaetano D'Amato, said that they had been in this country only a few weeks, and that this was their first public appearance. Carmen was sung by Mme. Irma Monti Baldini, and Don José by Amadeo Alemani. Both of them received many curtain calls and a flatcar load of flowers. Eduardo Boccalari, the conductor, got a big wreath of laurel.

Mr. D'Amato, who is a Mayor's marshal and a deputy chief of the bureau of licenses, as well as a Democratic leader and a disciple of Apollo and the Muses, made a neat little speech after the second act. He said that Mr. Hammerstein had built up a following of persons willing to pay $5 for an orchestra seat. "If you give us your support," he said, "we'll perhaps astonish the musical world by what we'll do, for we believe there's a great chance for popular priced opera here. If you don't support us we'll fold up our tents and steal away into the night."

Mr. D'Amato has produced low priced opera on the East Side for three years, and this is his first great venture west of there. For a week the opera will be at the Academy, and will then move for three weeks to the Grand Opera House, in Eighth Avenue. After that, as Mr. D'Amato says, "Who knows but the public?"

OPENING AT HAMMERSTEIN ROOF.

"The Mute Revue" Pleases a Large Audience—Vaudeville Besides.

Nothing pleased the large audience which presented itself for the opening of the Hammerstein Roof Garden last night so much as did "The Mute Revue." A corner on the roof aptly lends itself to unusual comparisons with many Broadway productions of the last season.

The titles depicted through some keen, consistent feature are: "The Road to Yesterday," a frolicsome monkey in a cage; "The Rich M. Hoggenheimer," a good sized, fat porker; "Cousin Kate," a cow in her manger; Rose Stahl, a stall bedecked with roses; "Caught in the Rain," a clothesline full of washing; "The Rose of the Rancho," a rosebush; "The Man of the Hour," a Teddy bear; David Warfield, a battlefield; "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," a Long Island farm for sale.

Of the vaudeville bill presented, Barnold's dog and monkey pantomime company, presenting "A Hot Time in Dogville," received the most generous applause from the audience. Collins and Hart, Rice and Prevost, Gus Edwards's School Boys and Girls, "The Sunny South," Willy Pantzer trio, "That" Quartet and Les Camille trio all did their share to make up a bill of the usual Hammerstein standard.

ANOTHER COHAN ROOF PLAY.

"Running for Office" Turns Up Again as "The Honeymooners" at New Amsterdam.

The comfortable aerial gardens on top of the New Amsterdam Theatre were opened for their fourth summer season last evening with "The Honeymooners," a revised edition by George M. Cohan of the farce "Running for Office," which was played at the Savoy Theatre a few years ago.

George M. Cohan played the part of Augustus Wright, a football player, who had just arrived from college at the scene of the play, Hazelnut, Vt. Miss Gertrude Hoffman took the part of Madeline Tiger, Augustus Wright's sweetheart. Jerry J. Cohan acted as John Tiger, a Prohibition candidate for the mayoralty of the town, who is fighting Andrew Riley, mayor of the town and running for a second term. After a number of complications Tiger wins the race and the plot is completed.

Many catchy songs won the applause of a large audience. Among the most popular were "The Musical Comedy Maid," "We'd Thank You Very Kindly, Mr. Bingham," and "Let's Take an Old Fashioned Walk."

In the third act Miss Hoffman gained much applause by her imitations of Eddie Foy, Miss Anna Held and the Gibson girl. Among the others in the cast were William Keogh, James H. Manning, Jack Webster, Jonathan Keefe, Miss Leona Anderson and J. Smith Marba.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

At Florenz Ziegfeld's Jardin de Paris, on the roof of the New York and Criterion theatres, Mlle. Dazie, Miss Daisy James, a London music hall singer, and Mlle. Celia Galley were the new attractions last night. Mlle. Dazie was the premiere danseuse at the Manhattan Opera House last season. Mlle. Galley gives imitations of celebrated French actors and actresses.

"When Knighthood Was in Flower" is being played this week by Keith & Proctor's stock company at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, Miss Edna May Spooner appearing as Mary Tudor. W. J. Kelley is a feature of the vaudeville bill at the 125th street house. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew are at 23d street, Houdini at Union Square, and at the Harlem Opera House there is a revival of "The Middleman." At the 58th street house a feature of the bill is a sketch called "The Girl and the Wire Tapper," built on a short story by Arthur Stringer.

Henry B. Harris announces that he will produce next season a new comedy by Augustus Pitou.

At Tony Pastor's this week are Frank Bush, a jester; Vernon, a ventriloquist; Whalen and West and others.

Miss Elsie Leslie, who retired from the stage several seasons ago, is to appear in a new piece next season under the management of Walter N. Lawrence.

"THE HURDY GURDY GIRL" PRODUCED.

Boston, June 3.—A new musical comedy, entitled "The Hurdy Gurdy Girl," had its first production to-night at the Tremont Theatre. The piece was written and staged by Richard Carle, although he does not figure in the cast. The music is the work of H. L. Heartz, of this city. In the unfolding of the plot scenes in Longacre Square, New York, a summer home in Larchmont and a Fifth avenue ballroom are depicted. The comedy was well received.

OLGA NETHERSOLE AT PARIS.

Paris, June 3.—Olga Nethersole, supported by an English company, opened a week's engagement at Sarah Bernhardt's Theatre to-night with "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." A large audience warmly welcomed the actress. There were many diplomats and persons of social prominence among the audience.

THE REVISION OF THE VULGATE.

Rome, June 3.—Father Ildebrande de Hemptinne, Primate Abbot of the Benedictines, was received in private audience by the Pope to-day, and explained at length to the Pontiff the system under which it is proposed to conduct the revision of the Vulgate, or St. Jerome's Latin version of the Bible.

FOR A TYPICAL FLOWER

Columbine Suggested as Most Appropriate for This Country.

The recent discussion on the adoption of a national flower for this country has brought forth a letter to The Tribune from Dr. Frederick Le Roy Sargent, teacher in the summer course in botany, Harvard University, and instructor in botany at the University of Wisconsin.

He says that the maize and the trailing arbutus were carefully considered by the National Flower Convention, held at Asheville, N. C., in 1896. This convention was composed of delegates appointed by the Governors of their respective states. Dr. Sargent is president of the Columbine Association, which has been formed to bring about the official adoption of the columbine as the national flower.

The main results of the deliberations of the National Flower Convention are set forth in the following official letter:

His Excellency Elias Carr, Governor of North Carolina.

Sir: We, the undersigned, have been appointed a committee by the National Flower Convention, assembled by your invitation in the city of Asheville, October 21-23, 1896, to apprise you of the results of their deliberations.

In regard to the main object of their assembly, viz., to decide upon a flower to be recommended in a memorial to the National Congress for adoption as our national floral emblem, they have concluded, after careful consideration, that, in view of the inadequate representation of the different sections of the country, it is inexpedient to make any recommendation at this time.

In the way, however, of contributing to the decision of the matter some time in the near future, they have thought it not improper to present herewith a copy of the resolution adopted by them at their first business session for their own guidance in the selection of a proper floral emblem, viz.:

Resolved, That a plant to serve properly the purposes of a national flower should meet the following conditions:

1. It should be a native of the United States and should grow wild over the greater part of its area.
2. It should bloom on one or more of our national holidays.
3. It should be capable of easy cultivation in any garden.
4. It should not be a weed or in any way offensive or harmful to health.
5. It should bear what in the popular sense is called a flower, and should not be merely a foliage plant or one chiefly valued for its fruit.
6. It should lend itself readily to floral decoration by variety and purity of color and distinctiveness of form.
7. The features characteristic of its form should combine such simplicity and gracefulness that, when used conventionally in decorative design, the flower may be readily recognized independently of its color.
8. It should be a flower which has never been used by any other people as their floral emblem, and not resemble such a flower in general form.
9. It should possess, if possible, patriotic associations plainly connecting it with the best for which our country stands among the nations of the world.

While the convention deemed it inexpedient to make any recommendation of a special flower at this time, it was evidently the sense of a majority of the delegates present, as shown by an informal vote, that the columbine, or aquilegia (sometimes known as wild honeysuckle) is the only flower which meets the requirements set forth in the above resolution.

"Maize was found," Mr. Sargent continues, "to be unfit to serve as a national flower when tested, especially by the conditions numbered 1 and 5, for it is not really a flower in the sense that the rose of England is, and its native home is Mexico and regions to the South.

"As to the so-called mayflower, or trailing arbutus, the case is even worse, for not only has this flower been the chosen emblem of Nova Scotia for many years, and must thus be excluded under condition number 8, but it also fails to meet those numbered 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 9.

"The only flower ever suggested which meets all the requirements mentioned is the columbine, whose many charms and wonderful fitness to serve as Columbia's emblem are fully discussed in the literature issued by the Columbine Association and in my address on the national flower movement, delivered before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The Columbine Association wishes to include among its members all who are interested in furthering the adoption of the columbine for our national flower. Its membership is steadily increasing, and as soon as it becomes sufficiently large and widespread to represent fairly public opinion our purpose is to urge upon Congress the official recognition of the columbine as Columbia's floral emblem, standing for Peace, Plenty and Power through its suggestion of the dove, the horn of plenty and the eagle.

"We would especially emphasize its symbolism of peace, as indicated by the name columbine, which, like Columbus and Columbia, comes from columba, a dove, the world's emblem of peace—a name given to this flower because one common form of it resembles a group of doves."

Copies of the columbine leaflet and President Sargent's address will be mailed to any address on receipt of four cents, which covers the expense to the association, on application to the secretary, Professor J. S. Pray, Postoffice Box, 2,774 Boston.

PEARL WIGHT ACCEPTS OFFICE.

To Become Internal Revenue Commissioner on December 1.

Washington, June 3.—Pearl Wight, of New Orleans, the Republican National Committeeman of Louisiana, has accepted the place of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to become effective on December 1. Mr. Wight has business affairs which he wants to settle before assuming the duties of the office. Pending his assumption of the work, a commissioner ad interim will be appointed by the President. He has already been selected, but his name has not been announced.

GENERAL KUROKI'S "TIPS" LIBERAL.

Chicago, June 3.—General Baron Kuroki distributed between $400 and $500 in gratuities at the Auditorium Annex before his departure last night for the West. He had been at the hotel a week with his staff. This money came from the Japanese Treasury. General Kuroki is comparatively poor, and the Emperor pays all his expenses, figuring that it will come back to Japan in increased friendly relations between the two countries.

Baron Kuroki presented to Police Lieutenant Collins, who had been his bodyguard while in Chicago, a silver cigar case, and through the lieutenant thanked Mayor Busse, Chief Shippy and other city officials.

J. P. MORGAN AT SIENA.

Siena, June 3.—J. P. Morgan arrived here to-day and visited the cathedral and other points of historical interest. Mr. Morgan expects to visit the Benedictine convent of Monte Oliveto Maggiore and the town of San Gimignano, famous for its mediæval walls and towers.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Addresses by Dr. E. O. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell at meeting of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, Presbyterian Building, No. 156 Fifth avenue, 10:45 a. m.

Business meeting of the California Club, Waldorf-Astoria, afternoon.

Luncheon of the Barnard College Alumnæ, Hotel Astor, 1 p. m.

Meeting of the New York Historical Society, Central Park West and 76th street, 3 p. m.

Annual reception of the Woman's Art School, Cooper Union, 8 p. m.

Lecture by John Spargo on child labor at North Presbyterian Church, West 145th street, between Amsterdam avenue and Broadway.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BELMONT—J. T. Hanrahan, Chicago. BRESLIN—George W. Kellogg, Rochester. GILSEY—Dr. W. L. Austin, Knoxville. ST. REGIS—H. Carroll Brown, Baltimore. VICTORIA—E. A. Fultz, Cleveland. WALDORF—J. C. Stubbs, Chicago. WOLCOTT—Edward Bok, Philadelphia.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, June 3.—Rain has fallen in New England, the upper lake region and the middle Mississippi Valley, and showers in the Northern Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere fair weather has prevailed. Showers are indicated for Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region, and on Wednesday in New England and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states. The winds along the New England coast will be fresh northwest; along the middle Atlantic coast light and variable; along the South Atlantic coast light west to south; along the East Gulf coast light and variable; along the West Gulf coast fresh southeast to south; on the lower lakes fresh southwest, and on the upper lakes fresh northwest.

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

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair and warmer to-day and Wednesday; northwest winds, diminishing.

For Eastern New York, fair and warmer to-day; partly cloudy Wednesday; possibly showers in northern portion; light variable winds, becoming west.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, the District of Columbia and Maryland, fair and warmer to-day; partly cloudy Wednesday; light variable 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.	64	48	6 p. m.	77	58
6 a. m.	62	49	9 p. m.	72	57
9 a. m.	67	50	11 p. m.	69	57
12 m.	75	53	12 p. m.	68	—
4 p. m.	77	58			

Highest temperature yesterday, 58 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 52; average for corresponding date of last year, 70; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 65.

Local forecast: Fair and warmer to-day; partly cloudy Wednesday; light variable winds, becoming west.

GENERAL RUGER DEAD.

Former Superintendent of West Point Succumbs to Heart Disease.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., June 3.—Major General Thomas Howard Ruger died here at 5 o'clock this afternoon from heart disease. He was stricken on Friday evening while escorting his daughter home from a social gathering. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. T. P. H. Hay, of Easton, Penn., and Miss Anna Ruger, of this city. The burial will be at West Point.

General Ruger had a long and brilliant record in the army. He was a native of New York, having been born in Lima, Livingston County, on April 2, 1833. Removing to Wisconsin as a boy, he was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point by Representative Orsamus Cole, and was graduated third in his class, in 1854. Among his classmates were boys who were later to become Generals O. O. Howard, H. L. Abbott and Stephen H. Ward, of the United States Army, and G. W. Custis Lee, J. E. B. Stuart, S. D. Lee and William D. Pender, of the Confederate army. His high standing in his studies got him an assignment to the Corps of Engineers as a brevet second lieutenant, and he was an assistant engineer in the New Orleans district for nearly a year.

He resigned, however, on April 1, 1855, and took up the study of law. As soon as he was admitted to the bar he began the practice of his new profession at Janesville, Wis., and continued there until the outbreak of the Civil War. He re-entered the army as lieutenant colonel of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers in June, 1861. The following September he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, and in November, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers. As colonel of the 3d Wisconsin he saw service in the Shenandoah Valley and in the Northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns, taking part in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam. Upon his promotion he commanded a brigade in the Rappahannock campaign, taking part in the battle of Chancellorsville and being advanced to the command of the First Division, Twelfth Army Corps, on the field of Gettysburg, winning the brevet of brigadier general in the regular army for his services in that battle. After Gettysburg General Ruger was ordered to this city to aid in suppressing the draft riots of that year, and upon successfully accomplishing his uncongenial task he was assigned to duty with the army of General Sherman, and took part in numerous battles of the Atlanta campaign.

After the fall of Atlanta General Ruger, with his division of the Twenty-third Corps, was attached to the command of General Schofield, whom he aided at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in defeating General Hood and in turning back what had threatened to be a serious invasion of Northern territory by a Confederate army. For his "gallant and meritorious service" on this occasion General Ruger received the brevet of major general of volunteers. He also took part in the various engagements that resulted in the final surrender of Johnston's army on April 25, 1865, and he was for a time in command of the Department of North Carolina after the close of the war.

Having taken rank in the regular army while he was in command of volunteers, he was, upon being mustered out of the volunteer service in the fall of 1866, commissioned as colonel of the 33d Infantry in the regular service. He served with his regiment at Macon, Ga., until February, 1867, when he was transferred to the Department of Chattanooga, Tenn. His distinguished services, demonstrated executive ability and legal training got for General Ruger during the reconstruction period important assignments. While in command of the 33d Regiment at Atlanta, in 1868, he was provisional Governor of Georgia from January to July, and was in command of the District of Alabama until February, 1869.

He was then transferred to the 18th Infantry and received command of the Department of the South. This service was terminated only when he was detailed as superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he remained for five years. He then returned to the command of the Department of the South. In 1878 he was ordered to command the Department of Montana, where he rendered valuable service in the various Indian campaigns occurring during his seven years in that department. For a year he was in command of the infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, and upon receiving his commission as brigadier general in the regular establishment, in 1886, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri. Later he commanded in turn the departments of Dakota, Missouri and California.

General Ruger's promotion to major general, on the nomination of President Cleveland, came in 1895, and in October of that year he took command of the Department of the East, relieving General Miles, who went to Washington to take command of the army. General Ruger made many friends in this city during the two years that elapsed before his retirement for age in 1897. A man of much humor and sympathy, as well as of acknowledged ability, he achieved a great deal of popularity and was a favorite guest at important public banquets, where he was always happy in his remarks when called on for a speech. While at Governor's Island he was for a time engaged in the revision of the infantry drill regulations.

SIR CHARLES MARK PALMER.

London, June 4.—Sir Charles Mark Palmer, Liberal member of Parliament for the Jarrow Division of Durham, died this morning. He was born at South Shields, England, in 1823.

Sir Charles Mark Palmer, the wealthy coal operator and shipbuilder, was the head of Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, at Jarrow, a city that owes its being to the enormous works that grew from the shipyard he established on the Tyne about 1850, from which the first screw collier was launched in 1852. He was the first, indeed, to employ steam vessels in the coal carrying trade, as well as the first to build them, and was the first to produce rolled armor plates for men-of-war. It was his boast that he could, and did, construct an ocean liner or a battleship from ore dug from his own Yorkshire iron mines, through all its processes into a complete ship, using coal from his own coal mines, which have a production of more than 2,500,000 tons a year. He had continuously been a member of Parliament from 1874 to the present year, was a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire and of the County of Durham, alderman and magistrate of the borough of Jarrow, honorary colonel of the 1st Newcastle and Durham Engineer Volunteers, and was for many years president of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce. He was created a baronet in 1886. He was a commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Italy.

MRS. MARY E. BROWER.

Mrs. Mary E. Brower, wife of ex-Park Commissioner George V. Brower, of Brooklyn, died yesterday at her home, No. 1084 Park Place. She was born in Brooklyn fifty-seven years ago, and was married to Mr. Brower when twenty years old. She was a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the New York Society for the Preservation and Marking of Historic Sites, and was one of the oldest members of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Brower was a lifelong friend of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler. She leaves two daughters and two sons, the latter being lawyers. Dr. Cuyler and Dr. C. B. McAffee, the present pastor of the church, will officiate at the funeral at her home to-morrow afternoon.

JOHN S. CALDWELL.

John S. Caldwell, ex-superintendent of the Speedway, died yesterday from pneumonia, after a brief illness, at his home, 175th street and Broadway. He was in his forty-fourth year. Mr. Caldwell held under the McClellan administration the supervision of the Speedway, but resigned in November, 1906. He was one of Charles F. Murphy's righthand men in the last two mayoralty campaigns. Mr. Caldwell was at one time engaged in newspaper work and was well known as a political writer. He leaves a wife.

S. A. R. CONGRESS IN DENVER.

Denver, June 3.—The eighteenth annual congress of the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution began here to-day. President Cornelius A. Pugsley, of New York, presided, and responded to addresses of welcome.

This is the first congress of the society held in the West. In the future the national capital is to be the permanent meeting place. The new constitution and by-laws which have been in process of revision since the incorporation of the organization by the federal Congress will be submitted at this meeting for approval and adoption.

WELLMAN BALLOON SHIPPED NORTH.

Tromsoe, June 3.—The Arctic steamer Frithjof left here to-day for Spitzbergen with the airship and the other appurtenances of the Wellman expedition on board. The Siberian sledge dogs have not arrived here and will follow on another steamer.

GERALDINE FARRAR SINGS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, June 3.—Geraldine Farrar sang Violette in "La Traviata" at the Royal Opera House to-night to a large audience and was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm unusual with the Berlin public. The applause was led by Crown Princess Cecilia and seconded by Lilli Lehmann.

AGAINST FREE COLLEGE

BROOKLYN OPPOSITION.

James McKeen Gives Arguments of Opponents of Foelker Bill.

The Foelker bill, authorizing the establishment of a free college in Brooklyn, will have a hearing before Mayor McClellan to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock. In addition to providing for the establishment of such a college the bill empowers the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to issue city bonds to establish and maintain it and provides that any corporation conducting educational work in the city of New York may consolidate with the proposed college.

This bill has been opposed since it was introduced by James McKeen, general counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance Company, who makes his home in Brooklyn. Mr. McKeen said yesterday that some persons had the idea that he was the only Brooklyn man who opposed the bill.

"As a matter of fact," said Mr. McKeen, "there has been practically no affirmative support of the bill, except by gentlemen connected with institutions which hope to profit by it. The members of the Teachers' Association in the Public Schools have earnestly supported the measure, the principals of the schools naturally hoping for promotions to college professorships.

"On the other hand, a great number of citizens of Brooklyn have put themselves on record as opposed to the bill, some of whose names I shall give you. In the Borough of Manhattan, too, the bill has been opposed by the City Club, and among the many individuals who have recorded themselves in opposition to it are Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

"This bill is substantially identical with a bill introduced last year by Senator Cooper, which passed both the Senate and Assembly, but was vetoed by Governor Higgins. Even assuming that the purposes of the bill this year are laudable, the reckless character of its provisions in regard to the appropriation of public funds is enough to defeat it.

"The College of the City of New York cannot be considered as a precedent for the proposed free Brooklyn college. The former was founded as a free academy pursuant to a referendum and before the adoption of the present constitution. Article I, Section 1, of this constitution says that 'the Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of the system of free common schools wherein the children of the state may be educated.'

"It has repeatedly been judicially determined that 'common schools' mean only elementary schools. The affirmative duty imposed here by the constitution should make the Legislature very careful in allowing any diversion of public funds to higher education. There is a lamentable condition of overcrowding in the common schools right now.

"The College of the City of New York, besides, is a charge upon all the taxpayers of the city, and on its new site is much nearer in time to all parts of the greater city than are the country schoolhouses to the pupils in an ordinary school district. The new buildings have been constructed to accommodate at least 5,000 pupils. The total number now is about 3,900, of which 3,000 are in the sub-freshman, or high school, department. This department was established when there were no high schools, but with the high school system now complete, these 3,000 can be distributed among the existing high schools, leaving only 900 collegiate students in the new buildings, which have room for 5,000.

"Of necessity, only a small portion of the public can profit by a free college in Brooklyn. The avowed purpose of the bill is to tax the entire city for the exclusive benefit of a small part of the population of one of the boroughs."

Some of the residents of Brooklyn who, according to Mr. McKeen, have put themselves on record as opposed to the bill are Henry Hentz, Robert D. Benedict, J. R. Maxwell, Judge George G. Reynolds, Judge Joseph A. Burr, George W. Chauncey, David H. Cochran, Dr. Charles Jewett, Henry E. Pierrepont, the Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke, Guy DuVal, Truman J. Backus, George P. Stockwell, Edward T. Howard, Frederick B. Pratt, Stephen Underhill, Henry E. Ide, William Jarvie, Frederick W. Hinrichs, J. W. Abernethy, George H. Southard, Dr. F. H. Colton, Horace J. Morse, Bryan H. Smith, Charles A. Hull, the Rev. A. De Witt Mason, G. D. Fahnestock, Samuel Rowland, Edward Merritt, Omri F. Hibbard, H. B. Atwater, Edwin Packard, John Mason Knox, E. A. Rollins, Dr. J. D. Rushmore, Ezra B. Tuttle and George A. Price.

IN MEMORY OF JUDGE TOWNSEND.

Criminal Branch of United States Circuit Court Adjourns in Respect to His Memory.

United States Judges Lacombe, Holt, Hough and Martin met yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court and adjourned for the remainder of the day, out of respect for the memory of Judge William K. Townsend, United States Circuit Judge, whose sudden death in New Haven Sunday morning had just been officially announced. United States Attorney Stimson, United States Commissioners Shields and Alexander, United States Marshal Henkel and Deputy Clerk Edick were also present.

The official announcement of the death was made by United States Commissioner Shields, as clerk of the Circuit Court. Mr. Stimson made a brief address and moved for the adjournment of the federal courts for the day and for Tuesday also.

Judge Townsend was regarded as an expert in patent cases. He was a student of mechanics. Some of his inventions have proved successes. Ex-Judge Wallace came to the Federal Building during the day and arranged to accompany Judges Lacombe, Holt, Adams, Hough, Martin and Coxe and other federal officials to the funeral at New Haven to-day.

Speculation is rife as to the successor of Judge Townsend, and United States Commissioner Ridgeway has been mentioned prominently. Judge Townsend was about the Federal Building on Saturday, apparently in his usual health. His death was therefore a great surprise to his associates.

DUTCH CRUISER AT JAMESTOWN.

Norfolk, Va., June 3.—The Dutch cruiser Guilderland, representing the navy of Holland at the Jamestown exposition, dropped anchor off the exposition grounds yesterday. The vessel will be one of the international fleet, whose presence will be a feature on June 10, Georgia Day, at the exposition, when President Roosevelt will again be here, and on June 12, Virginia Day.

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Married.

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

HAYWARD—WILSON—On June 1, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 286 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Ensign James Waldemar Hayward, U. S. N., and Miss Virginia Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Junius W. Wilson, Esq., formerly of Portsmouth, Va., by the Rev. Everard P. Miller, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Newark, N. J.

HILDRETH—MILLER—On Saturday, June 1, at Herkimer, N. Y., by Bishop Andrews, Augusta, daughter of the Hon. Warner Miller, to Loring Townsend Hildreth, of New York.

MARTINEAU—ROBBINS—On Saturday, June 1, at St. Mary's Church, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., by the Rev. William Fitzsimon, Muriel, daughter of Mrs. Price Collier, to Cyril Edgar Martineau, of London.

PHELPS—CURTIS—In Cambridge, Mass., June 3, by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D. D., Helena Pelham Curtis, daughter of the late Benjamin Robbins Curtis and Mary Gardiner Horsford, to Dr. Gouverneur Morris Phelps, of New Rochelle, N. Y.

WADE—MEIN—On Monday, June 3, at Philadelphia, Helena, daughter of Mrs. John H. Mein, to Mr. Alfred Byers Wade.

Notice of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

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

Archer, Mary P.	Pearson, Sarah M.
Brower, Mary E. T.	Pépin, Pauline A.
Hopkins, Sarah L.	Perine, Robert A.
Judd, Maria J.	Rogers, Albert D.
Keegan, Mary S. K.	Ruger, Thomas H.
Kissam, Benjamin A.	Short, James.
Lane, Elizabeth M.	Siedler, Ernestine.
Mott, Marie R.	Stone, Edward.
Myers, Andrew G.	Tighe, Dorothy A.
Nash, Dorothy R.	White, Eliza M. C.

ARCHER—On Monday morning, June 3, 1907, Mary Purdy, wife of the late Jarvis Archer. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 115 West 136th st., on Thursday, June 6, at 10 a. m.

BROWER—On Monday, June 3, Mary E. Tompkins, wife of George V. Brower. Funeral services from her late residence, 1084 Park Place, corner Kingston ave., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 5, at 2:30 p. m.

HOPKINS—On June 1, at Brookline, Mass., Sarah Lewis, wife of Charles A. Hopkins.

JUDD—At the Methodist Episcopal Church Home, on Sunday, June 2, Mrs. Maria J. Judd, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Relatives, friends and managers are invited to attend the funeral services at the home, Park place, corner New York avenue, Tuesday, June 4, at 10:30 a. m.

KEEGAN—On Monday, June 3, 1907, at her residence, No. 37 Bergen st., Brooklyn, Mary S. Kennedy, beloved wife of Lawrence Keegan.

KISSAM—Suddenly, June 3, 1907, at Elizabeth, N. J., Benjamin A., son of the late Dr. James B. Kissam. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LANE—On Sunday, June 2, 1907, Elizabeth Marie Lane, beloved daughter of Eliza and the late John. She will be buried from her late residence, No. 286 Hudson ave., Brooklyn, thence to St. Edward's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered at 9:30. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery.

MOTT—On June 1, 1907, Marie R. Mott (nee Raegener), beloved wife of Charles F. Mott, in her 44th year. Funeral from her late residence, No. 911 President st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 4, at 2:30 p. m. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

MYERS—Entered into rest, at Pasadena, Cal., on Friday, May 10, 1907, Andrew Gormly Myers, aged 69 years, late of New York.

NASH—Dorothy Rose, born May 23, 1905, died June 2, 1907. Funeral from late residence, Neptune ave. and Cortland st., Coney Island, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

PEARSON—On Sunday, June 2, at her residence, No. 39 Seventh ave., Brooklyn, Sarah Mason, wife of the late Alexander Pearson. Funeral private.

PEPIN—At Palisades, N. Y., Monday, June 3, 1907, Pauline Adele, daughter of the late Victor A. and Lucetta Woodruff Pépin. Funeral services from Trinity Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday, 6th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Coaches in waiting on arrival of train leaving West 23d st. at 1:25 p. m., via Pennsylvania R. R.

PERINE—Suddenly, of heart disease, June 2, 1907, Robert A. Perine. Funeral services at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. C. Deknatel, Netherwood, N. J., Tuesday, 2:45 p. m. Carriages at Plainfield meet train leaving New York, Liberty st., 1:20; 23d st., 1:10. Interment private.

ROGERS—Albert Day, infant son of Annie Day and James Gamble Rogers, at Niantic, Conn., sudddenly, June 1. Funeral at Lake Forest, Ill., Tuesday afternoon at 4.

RUGER—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., Monday, June 3, 1907, Major General Thomas H. Ruger, of U. S. Army. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SHORT—On June 1, James Short, beloved husband of Julia Short. Funeral from his late residence, No. 363 Douglass st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 4, at 9 a. m. Solemn requiem at St. Augustine's Church. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

SIEDLER—Ernestine, daughter of Charles and of the late Grace Syms Siedler, on June 3, at Mantoloking. Funeral at Kensico Cemetery, Wednesday, June 5, on arrival of the 11:30 o'clock train.

STONE—On Sunday, June 2, 1907, at the Baptist Home, Brooklyn, N. Y., Edward Stone, in his 90th year. Funeral services at the Home, Greene and Throop aves., on Tuesday, June 4, at 1 p. m.

TIGHE—At her residence, No. 802 Church ave., Brooklyn, June 2, Dorothy Adele daughter of James S. Tighe and Marie G. Harrison, aged 6 years. Interment at Holy Cross, June 4, at 2:30 p. m.

WHITE—At Alpine, N. J., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. F. W. Hopkins, on Sunday, June 2, Eliza Matilda Chandler, wife of Stephen V. White, in the 77th year of her age. Funeral services at Plymouth Church, Tuesday, June 4, at 3 p. m. Interment private.

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