ROYALTY'S LIVERIES.

Why Their Adoption by an American Exhibitor Aroused Criticism.

It is a pity that one of the principal American exhibitors should have handicapped the popularity and success of part of his entries in the great International Horse Show at the Olympia in London last week by putting his men in scarlet and gold liveries, which in Great Britain is a combination restricted, with two notable exceptions, exclusively to the servants of the royal family. Of course, there is no statute prohibiting anybody else from putting his domestics in the same garb as those of the reigning house. But the unwritten laws dealing with the matter are infinitely more stringent and their violation is much more strongly resented. People are just as jealous of the color of their liveries abroad as they are of their armorial bearings, and it is probable that had the royal heraldic devices figured on the buttons of the coats of the American servants it would not have excited a bit more adverse comment than the appropriation of the royal scarlet and gold.

In Italy, as in England, the royal livery is of red and gold; at Berlin, of black and silver; at Brussels, of blue coats and red breeches; while the liveries of the court of Madrid are likewise of blue, heavily gallooned with gold bullion. The Duke of Orleans has assumed the liveries of the royal house of France, which have always consisted of royal blue coats and red velvet knee breeches, King Louis Philippe having been the only member of his house who ever made use of scarlet liveries. Emperor Napoleon had liveries consisting of green coats and scarlet breeches, and it is a somewhat peculiar circumstance that most of the French ambassadors abroad should make use of the Napoleonic liveries for their domestics. The liveries of the President of the French Republic nowadays are dark blue, and much more simple than those of which Marshal MacMahon made use when chief magistrate of the French Republic, for the marshal's servants on state occasions wore liveries of white, with every seam gallooned with gold lace, into which his armorial bearings were woven.

In England there are only two persons besides the members of the reigning family who are entitled to make use of the royal liveries—that is to say, of scarlet and gold. One of these is the sovereign's Master of the Horse for the time being—just at present that office is held by the Earl of Sefton—while the other is Lord Inchiquin, the head of the Irish house of O'Brien and the lineal descendant of Brian Boroihme, whose family received a patent from King Henry VIII authorizing in perpetuity the head of the house for the time being to make use of the royal liveries, in recognition of the first Lord Inchiquin's surrender of his sovereignty over Southern Ireland to the British Crown.

With regard to the cockade which forms part and parcel of modern royal liveries in Europe, it is the up-to-date form of the bunch of ribbons with which soldiers in bygone centuries were wont to cock their hats—that is to say, to hold the brim in position. The three-cornered hats were in course of time abandoned by the soldiers, but retained for domestic liveries, and still form part of state liveries. When the high silk hat took the place of the tricornered chapeau for ordinary livery wear the cockade was transferred from the brim of the one to the edge of the crown of the other, the cockade usually consisting of a species of rosette of ribbon. In the monarchical countries of Europe it is only the liveried servants of rulers, of naval and military officers and of those high in the service of the crown who are permitted to use cockades.

BARON DE FOREST'S HISTORIC MANSION.

Baron Maurice de Forest, who has purchased Stowe House from Lady Kinloss, is the natural son and principal heir of the late Baron Maurice Hirsch, and was adopted, with rare generosity, by the latter's widow, who, when she died, bequeathed to him and to his younger brother, Raymond, all her own large fortune. Possessed of immense means, the young baron, whose title is an Austrian one, conferred upon him by Francis Joseph in recognition of the numerous philanthropic institutions created and endowed by Baron Hirsch, will, therefore, be in a position to restore some of the former glories of this magnificent country seat, one of the most stately and palatial in Great Britain. The baron is married to Lord Gerard's sister, Ethel, and they have one little boy, of the name of Alaric. The baron, by the bye, is a naturalized Englishman, and holds a commission as lieutenant in the Staffordshire Yeomanry. He was previously married to the widow of Albert Menier, of chocolate manufacture and racing fame, who, moreover, was the daughter of the millionaire owner of the Paris newspaper "Le Journal." But the union came to grief, and was severed by divorce and annulled by the Church, for the young baron has abandoned the faith of his father and is a Roman Catholic.

Lady Kinloss, from whom the baron has purchased Stowe, is the eldest daughter of the last Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, who was a frequent visitor to the United States, possessing many friends here. He died without male issue, and his dukedom became extinct, everything that he possessed in the shape of property, including Stowe House in Buckinghamshire, passing to his eldest daughter, then known as Lady Mary Grenville, along with his Scotch Barony of Kinloss. Lady Kinloss is therefore a peeress in her own right. She married Major Morgan, who assumed her patronymic of Grenville, and on her demise her eldest boy will become Lord Kinloss and the principal representative of the family of which the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos was the chief. The duke's Earldom of Temple went to his nephew, coming to him in a rather peculiar manner. It was during the reign of George IV that the latter, wishing to confer a special mark of favor upon his pet crony and chum, the Duke of Buckingham of his day, granted him the Earldom of Temple, with the stipulation that it should be inherited, in default of male issue, by the duke's favorite granddaughter, Lady Anne Grenville. Lady Anne married a Gore Langton, and died before her brother, the third and last Duke of Buckingham. Consequently, on his demise, her eldest son, Gore Langton, succeeded, as his mother's heir, to her brother's Earldom of Temple. Curiously enough, his wife, Lady Temple, was a sister of the widow of the Duke of Buckingham, a lady now married to Lord Egerton of Tatton, who still retains the title of her first husband.

Stowe House was rented by Lady Kinloss to the late Count of Paris from the time of his banishment from France until his death, in 1894, and was his English home. The house as it now stands was built at the end of the seventeenth century by Sir Richard Temple. It is approached by a magnificent avenue of ancient elms more than a couple of miles in length, through a stately Corinthian arch sixty feet in height, the façade of the building being no less than one thousand feet in length. The main floor of the mansion is reached by the ascent of an immense flight of steps. Indeed, a famous wit remarked that there is "no getting out of the house after dinner without tumbling down a flight of steps as high as St. Paul's."

The pleasure grounds by which it is surrounded are immortalized in the verses of Pope and the prose of Walpole, extend over one thousand acres, and constitute the finest example of landscape gardening in Great Britain. The ornamental buildings and temples in the grounds comprise many remarkable structures and an immense amount of valuable statuary, and add to the charm of the place by bringing before the visitor memories of all the celebrated personages who have been identified in one way or another with Stowe, for there is not a single great man in politics, war or letters, nor any foreign monarch or prince of the blood visiting England in the nineteenth century who has not been entertained at Stowe House, and the late Queen Victoria and Prince Albert were there for a week in 1845, the then duke, the grandfather of Lady Kinloss, spending, it is said, no less than $1,000,000 on their entertainment.

DUKE FAILED FOR $10,000,000.

Three months later he was a fugitive debtor, with liabilities to the tune of $10,000,000, The London "Times" describing him as "a man of the highest rank, and a property not unequal to his rank, who has flung away all by his extravagance and folly, and reduced his honor to the tinsel of a pauper and the baubles of a fool." The contents of Stowe, its priceless art treasures, including the ivory throne of Tippoo Sahib, the Marine Venus from the baths of Agrippa at Rome, the famous Chandos portrait of Shakespeare, the travelling organ of King James II were sold by public auction, which lasted over thirty days, and which brought buyers from all parts of the world. But the magnificent tapestry in the state dining room, being a fixture, remains to this day, and there is likewise the cedar wainscoting of the chapel, the carvings of which date from Elizabethan times; while the ceiling of the great library contains no fewer than 719 quarterings of the family arms of the Temples, the Grenvilles and Nugents and the Chandoses. The kitchen at Stowe is one of the features of the place, and its open grate is in proportion to the vastness of the house, holding a full ton of coal at a time.

It was the second duke's conduct toward his wife, rather than his insane extravagance and ruin, which roused such bitter resentment against him, not only on the part of the public but also of the Queen and Prince Albert, and which led the Queen subsequently to bar him from the chapter of the Order of the Garter held at Windsor Castle on the occasion of the investiture of Napoleon III. The second duke was divorced and died some years later, unhonored, ostracized and almost entirely forgotten, in a London hotel, where he had been living in obscurity, dependent upon an allowance granted to him by his son, the last duke. The latter, after his father's ruin, was reduced to such financial straits that he was forced for many years to earn his living as a subordinate official of the Great Western Railroad of England. He was very honest, conscientious, practical and clever, though an intensely homely and unducal looking man. Before he died he had worked himself up from his place in the railroad service at the very foot of the ladder to the presidency of the company, and as such attracted so much attention by his administrative abilities that he was appointed in turn Governor of Madras, Secretary of State for the Colonies and President of the Privy Council.

KAISER'S ENVOY A WAG.

Baron von Kiderlen Waechter, who has been appointed to represent the Kaiser at Constantinople during the absence of the ambassador, Baron Marschal von Bieberstein, at the Hague conference, is one of the ablest men in the German diplomatic service and has long formed part of the immediate entourage of the Kaiser. He is the life and soul of the Kaiser's annual yachting parties, his witticisms, his antics and his inimitable talent for mimicry keeping everybody, even the sailors of the Hohenzollern, in continued roars of laughter. It is on this account that he is known in the imperial circle by the nickname of "August," that being the sobriquet given to the clowns belonging to the variety shows and circuses on Continental Europe. He is, however, extremely sensitive to newspaper criticism, and on one occasion, when he had been charged in a Berlin journal with having taken advantage of the imperial favor, won by mimicry and practical joking, to foster the irritation between the Court of Berlin and Friedrichsruhe, he challenged the editor to a duel, and sent a bullet through the shoulder of the knight of the quill.

For this escapade the baron, who was at the time German Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Denmark, was condemned to three months' imprisonment in a fortress, duelling being forbidden by German law. His incarceration in the military fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine, was absolutely unprecedented. Ambassadors and envoys are on record as having been imprisoned by sovereigns to whose courts they were accredited, in defiance of all the laws of international right regulating intercourse between civilized nations; but this was the first occasion of a government taking the unheard of step of jailing one of its own envoys, without even relieving him of his office. Fortunately, the late King of Denmark was before his accession to the throne an officer of the German army, and as such was disposed to regard with the utmost leniency the offence for which the baron was condemned to imprisonment. He realized that the envoy had no alternative but to fight, his honor having been questioned by the editor whose paper he challenged. King Christian, therefore, raised no objection to the appointment of a chargé d'affaires to represent the diplomatic interests of Germany at his court during the term of imprisonment served by the Minister Plenipotentiary, and as soon as ever the latter had served the sentence and was liberated from prison he resumed his duties at the Court of Copenhagen, just as if nothing had happened.

Detention in a fortress in connection with a sentence of imprisonment for duelling is not a very great hardship. The prisoners are treated by the officers of the fortress not as criminals, but as comrades. They are permitted full liberty to roam all over the grounds of the fortress, and in many instances are allowed to visit friends in the neighborhood, on the understanding that they will return before nightfall. Moreover, the imprisonment entails absolutely no disgrace.

It is quite possible that Baron Kiderlen Waechter, who was formerly one of the private secretaries of the late Prince Bismarck, will be appointed permanently to succeed Baron Marschal as ambassador to the Porte, for Baron Marschal is well advanced in years, subject to some of the infirmities of age, and his return to Turkey is, under the circumstances, improbable. The embassy at Stamboul is not only one of the most lucrative but also one of the most important posts in the diplomatic service of Germany, owing to the fact that German influence predominates over that of all other powers, not only in the Ottoman Empire, but also among Moslems throughout the world.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

HEAT OVERCOMES TRINITY TREE.

Ignited, It Burns Fiercely Until Police and Sexton Put Out the Fire.

Cars and almost everything else stopped in Broadway yesterday afternoon when an old tree in Trinity Churchyard, near Rector street, seemed to be suddenly overcome by the heat. Instead of topping over it began to burn briskly. The tree was hollow, and the little foliage left on it came from some branches which bore a few twigs. The hollow trunk was dry and filled with punk, and the theory yesterday was that this had been ignited by the heat of the day, though a carelessly thrown cigarette may be the more correct explanation.

Every one who had seen the tree was interested, and every window of the nearby Empire Building was lined with anxious faces. Many felt that they were in danger of losing an old friend, and when two policemen and the sexton of the church succeeded in putting the fire out in time to save the tree the cheers were unmistakably hearty.

MRS. POTTER PALMER'S DENIAL.

Earl of Munster Also Says Reported Engagement Untrue.

London, June 18.—"I do not know the Earl of Munster, and I am much annoyed by the unauthorized report," said Mrs. Potter Palmer, replying to an inquiry to-day on the subject of her reported engagement.

The Earl of Munster when asked to-day regarding the report that he was engaged to Mrs. Potter Palmer replied: "The report is absolutely untrue."

All the afternoon papers here print dispatches from Chicago, reporting the engagement, with portraits and biographies.

FRENCH SHIPS LEAVE JAMESTOWN.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 18.—The French cruisers Kléber and Chasseloup Laubat, which with the Victor Hugo represented the French government at the opening of the Jamestown exposition, sailed to-day for Quebec, Canada.

SURVIVOR OF TEXAS NAVY DEAD.

Denver, June 18.—John Pierson Titcomb, sole surviving officer of the Texas navy, died yesterday at the home of his son-in-law, in this city. Mr. Titcomb was born at Salem, N. H., in 1817.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

HOTEL ASTOR—Lieutenant William E. B. Smith, Charleston. BELMONT—Judge J. M. Dickinson, Chicago. GRAND—C. M. Bunker, U. S. A. HOLLAND—George Dudley Whitney, Philadelphia. VICTORIA—Alfred O. Tate, Toronto. WOLCOTT—Count and Countess Karl von Holnstein, Wood's Hole. WALDORF-ASTORIA — William Payne Thompson, Red Bank, N. J.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, June 18.—The barometer is falling slowly in Eastern districts and the temperature conditions are moderately high. High temperature also continues in the interior valleys, except that there has been a fall due to showers in the middle Missouri Valley and thence southward to Oklahoma. A moderate area of high pressure is advancing eastward from the Dakotas. Falling pressure, coupled with high temperature, point to the development of thunder showers in the Mississippi Valley and along the Middle Atlantic coast on Wednesday and in scattered localities east of the Mississippi on Thursday. The temperature will fall over the rain area and in a less degree over areas of fair weather east of the Mississippi, except in the northern lake region.

The winds along the New England coast will be fresh southwest; Middle Atlantic coast, fresh southwest; South Atlantic coast, light and variable; Gulf coast, light and variable; on the lower lakes, fresh southwest, and on the upper lakes, light and variable.

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

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair to-day; possibly showers by night in south portion; Thursday, showers and cooler; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day; possibly showers in the afternoon in extreme south portion; Thursday, showers and cooler; fresh, variable winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, cloudy, possibly rain in southeast portion, to-day; Thursday scattered thunder showers; light variable winds.

For New Jersey and Delaware, cloudy, possibly rain, to-day; Thursday scattered showers; fresh variable winds.

For Maryland, rain to-day; Thursday scattered showers; light variable winds.

For the District of Columbia, cloudy, possibly rain, to-day; Thursday showers; light variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; Thursday thunder showers and cooler; fresh southwest 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.	65	69	6 p. m.	69	77
6 a. m.	66	66	9 p. m.	65	73
9 a. m.	66	74	11 p. m.	64	71
12 m.	66	84	12 p. m.	63	—
4 p. m.	70	82			

Highest temperature yesterday, 84 degrees; lowest, 66; average, 75; average for corresponding date last year, 66; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 69.

Local forecast—To-day, partly cloudy; possibly showers in the afternoon; Thursday, showers; fresh, variable winds.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

President's Proposal Wise, Conservative and Humane.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the recent published utterances of President Roosevelt to the effect that "workmen should receive a certain, definite and limited compensation for all accidents in industry, irrespective of negligence," and the public comments upon the same in various daily papers, I desire to call your attention to some considerations showing this proposal to be eminently wise, conservative and humane and little more than an enactment of a statute in force in England for more than ten years past.

The law on this subject, as heretofore and now administered, is, to those gifted with a conscience, who know, simply monstrous.

According to the popular conception any sort of an accident case is simply a mine of wealth to the plaintiff and his attorneys. In reality, in four out of five accident cases, the plaintiff is, even in our supposed civilization, as absolutely remediless, so far as his "legal" rights are concerned, as if he lived in a state of barbarism.

The popular notion of the value of an "accident" as an asset results from the widespread publicity given to the rendering of a large verdict in favor of a plaintiff when some rare chance of that sort occurs.

To a lawyer such a verdict means next to nothing, because in the great majority of instances, owing to the prevailing tendencies of all judicial tribunals to give great consideration to so-called "property" rights as distinguished from "personal" rights, such verdicts are almost invariably upset on appeal or by the trial justice. The real theory, possibly unconscious, is that before a poor and ignorant man, however greatly injured, should receive such an amount from the pockets of one who is supposed to have received no consideration for it he should have at least two or three runs for his money. Long before such a plaintiff can obtain a final judgment in his favor he is willing to settle for a trifling sum, and usually does so.

This disposition of the court is particularly noticeable in cases involving master and servant law, and much more rarely in cases of accidents to persons sustaining other relations. This branch of the law is one in which there is almost invariably extreme poverty and destitution on the plaintiff's side, with wealth and position on the defendant's. In other classes of accident cases no such inequality generally exists. The consequent pitiable suffering in cases of injury to employes has attracted attention in recent years to the gross injustice that now prevails in respect to their obtaining any legal relief and has led enlightened humanity to demand a change.

This sentiment has now found expression in the utterance of the President, and I venture to say that in after years nothing in the career of this distinguished man will so much redound to his credit as this latest recommendation on his part if it shall result in general national and state regulation on the lines he has so cogently indicated.

At the present time, speaking of the law of New York State, even with the existing labor law (Laws of 1897, chapter 419) and the employers' liability act of 1902, great improvements as they were upon the previously existing condition, the law still is that even the slightest neglect on the part of the injured employe, resulting in death or the gravest lifelong injury to himself, absolutely debars such injured employe and his family from any relief whatsoever, even though the employer may have been guilty of gross neglect of proper precautions and gross violation of express statutes designed for the protection of employes. The rule further is that if the employe's conduct does not come up to that of the ideal man "of ordinary prudence" such employe is guilty of contributory negligence, even though he was doing his best at the time of the accident.

The above is no exaggerated statement. Such is the law administered to-day in this state, deemed to be one of the most enlightened localities in the world. (See Knisley agt. Pratt, 148 N. Y. 372; Kiernan agt. Eidlitz, 115 A. P. 141, for late cases so illustrating the law as stated.)

Is not such a condition absolutely revolting to any intelligent person whose brain and conscience are in a normal state? Is it not perfectly obvious that the only fair disposition of a case where both employe and employer are at fault would be at least to require the employer to pay one-half the pecuniary damages instead of, as now, requiring the party least able to endure the whole loss? (This is the familiar rule in admiralty law.) In this letter I am of, of course, speaking only of the civil rights of injured persons and passing over the matter of the practical denial of justice in nearly all accident cases in the city of New York at the present time by reason of the fact that the mere interposition of an answer by defendant prevents the case from coming to trial for upward of two years thereafter. During this time the maimed employe and his helpless family must live by charity, and when finally his case comes to trial he is usually defeated because of death or disappearance of his witnesses.

The doctrine known as "assumption of risk" is that it is presumed that an employe bargains for and obtains money wages adequate to compensate him for the ordinary risks of business, including risks resulting from his own negligence and the negligence of practically all his fellow servants. This is the theory. In practice it is a matter of common knowledge that, outside of employments requiring high skill, the compensation fixed bears no relation to such dangers, and, as the President well says, it is simply outrageous that the financial burden of disability should fall upon the single individuals injured who belong to the class least able to bear it.

Now, then, what is the proposition of the President? It is simply to enact in the United States a statute which has existed in England for more than ten years, entirely familiar to lawyers, known as the workingman's compensation act of 1897, which act provides a simple, speedy and determinate compensation for all employes in those occupations known by experience to be especially dangerous, to wit, railroads, mines, quarries, erection of buildings, factories, and more recently (1900) agriculture. (See Dresser's Employers' Liability, p. 680.)

Professional representatives of employers of labor and of the various casualty companies in commenting upon the President's speech have been ready with the suggestion that the change of law in the respect indicated might result in injustice to employers at times. Undoubtedly this may be so. But how about the scandalous and wicked injustice to the poor and helpless that is now almost universal in respect to this matter?

The remedy proposed would accomplish three things:

1. Place the employe and employer on an equal plane, so that both would share the burden of the injury from the accident.

2. Make it unnecessary for the employe to barter one-third or one-half of the compensation to which he is legitimately entitled to some attorney to assist him in effecting a collection.

3. Bring about a situation whereby the employer could, as a matter of law and not as an act of charity, be compelled to contribute to the support of the individual injured as a legitimate expense of the business in which such employer is engaged.

This change in the law must and soon will come in some shape, as the present situation of the employe is nothing short of intolerable in a community which professes to be civilized.

The President, in my judgment, is right in saying that the responsibility for the financial loss from an accident should first be imposed upon the employers. Ultimately, of course, the whole community must pay for it.

GILBERT D. LAMB.

New York, June 12, 1907.

THE NEED OF A LANDOR'S SATIRE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: What a pity we have not a Landor to-day to draw for the world a picture of the "liberal" Czar and his "constitutional" government! The satirist of Ferdinand VII and the Holy Alliance would find congenial material in St. Petersburg. How suggestive the policy of Nicholas is of that Bourbonism thus illuminated in the conversation of Pope Leo XII with his valet, Gigi:

Prince Michael would perhaps have favored me with his presence if it had not been required at Paris, whither he has gone, in order to protect his country from the horrors of a constitution, after valiantly fighting against his father, in defence of legitimacy, under the commands of the Holy Alliance. My regard for the House of Braganza is little less than for the Capets, and I myself advised the King to delay no longer the wishes of his people, and proposed two constitutions. The first and preferable consisted of one estate, namely, the King, but subject to the advice of his Privy Council, removable by him at pleasure, with the sole exception of the Archbishop of the realm, perpetual president thereof. The second was of four estates—the King, the clergy, the nobility, the populace. The King, as in other free countries, should, at his option, lay down or reject any law, and every one should originate with him, excepting the ecclesiastical, which are written in heaven from the beginning, and are thence delivered down to me, and from me to the faithful, as occasion may require. The taxes were to be decreed by the King, the clergy and the nobility, and their impartiality was certain and unavoidable, since they were not parties concerned. A more extensive power was left to the populace, namely, that of paying them. This plan, however, was considered as affording a bad example, and I was called a liberal at the court of Vienna.

Perhaps Nicholas feared that if he retained the Douma his constitution might grow too strong to be easily broken at his whim.

New York, June 18, 1907. E. B.

OUTING FOR INFANTS.

Slum Children to Romp Two Weeks in Country Meadows.

With real summer weather on hand, the Tribune Fresh Air Fund sent away thirty perspiring little boys and girls yesterday for a two weeks' outing in Orange County. The children are to be the guests of the people of Middletown and Goshen, who maintain at Mechanicstown, half way between the two places, a convalescent home, where last year nearly one hundred little invalids were entertained.

It would have been hard to find a number of children who were more in need of just such opportunities as the home offers. Most of them were selected by visiting nurses who had watched through the winter the decline of their little charges, had seen the need of getting them away from the city and had been only too eager to grasp the opportunity to send them to Middletown.

Some of the little ones were almost too weak to carry the small bundles of clothing which their mothers had provided, not from disease, or accident, but simply on account of the poverty they had been obliged to face in their homes, which made it impossible for their parents to buy even simple food enough to meet their wants. Others who went had had to struggle not only against poverty, but against sickness of one sort or another, and, according to the nurses who brought them to the station, stood little chance of a complete recovery under the conditions which surrounded them at home.

One little fellow with a white, drawn face was brought by a nurse from the Presbyterian Hospital. He had had only a short walk to the ferryboat, but when he reached it he climbed to the seat and dropped back into it, weak and exhausted.

"You see, he comes from one of our poorest families," the nurse explained. "The father is a plasterer, who is anxious to obtain work, but because of strikes and other troubles he has had nothing to do for nearly a year. He tried to turn to some other trade, but found that he could not do so without joining another union. He had no money with which to do this. The mother has done the best she could to help, by scrubbing and washing, but she has not earned enough to support the family. We found this little fellow last winter almost starved. Since then we have been feeding him as much as we were able, but practically all that he has had to eat since we found him were the eggs and milk which we provided.

"Over there is another boy whose condition is much the same. If he could have had nourishment enough he would be now as well as any child. As it is, he is scarcely able to walk. His mother is a thrifty Irish woman who tries hard, but who simply cannot earn enough to support her family properly."

These are the kind of children the Tribune Fresh Air Fund has been sending out to Middletown and other places in the country for several years, and from all sides come reports of physical improvement. From Middletown it was learned last year that not one of the children sent there had failed to gain in weight. In some instances this increase was amazing, reaching a pound a day for two weeks in the case of one little girl. With this went a corresponding increase in vitality, spirits, buoyancy, and even mental ability.

Not only this, but children afflicted with disease, believed to be incurable, were actually made well by a two weeks' visit to Middletown. Cases of St. Vitus's dance showed decided improvement.

One of the nurses yesterday told of two cases of recovery last year which were particularly striking. One of them, that of a little girl who was so ill that the doctors said she could not live, was sent to Middletown, where she remained for more than a month. When she returned the doctor refused to believe she was the same child, so great had been the change. The little girl is alive to-day and, according to the nurse, in good physical condition. The other case was that of a boy whose life had also been despaired of. A visit to Middletown straightened him up, and this year he is looking forward to a visit to one of the other fresh air homes where, thanks to his last year's trip, he will be able to play with the other children.

The people of Middletown and Goshen are making preparations to do a larger work this year than they have ever done before. The capacity of the home has been increased by nearly one-third, while a large playhouse has been built where the children can amuse themselves on rainy days.

There are two weak points in the fresh air work. The children are ready; so are the homes operated by the fund. The heat of the summer is coming on, but the money to send the boys and girls away is lacking. Next week seven hundred and fifty children will be waiting to go away. If there is to be no break in the work of giving them the necessary outing generous contributions to the fund must be received.

Homes are also needed for the children. The institutions operated directly by the fund cannot begin to meet the demands of the poor of New York. In the country are thousands of people who might follow the example set by many in the past and take one or two needy ones into their homes for two weeks.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Oterita is not the diminutive edition of her sister Otera which her name would denote, but "an even more sensational dancer and finished artist," according to Mr. Hammerstein, who has engaged her for his roof garden. Oterita has been on the stage only a little while, but has felt already the lure of the American dollar.

Mme. Virginia Novelli will succeed Miss Edith Helena as Violetta in "La Traviata" in the matinee to-day of the Royal Italian Grand Opera Company.

Max Hoffman has been engaged to write the score of "The Rogers Brothers in Panama."

William Furst, who has been with David Belasco for the last five years, has been engaged to write the music for Henrietta Crosman's production of "The Christian Pilgrim."

George M. Cohan says that he is soon to marry Miss Agnes Nolan, of Brookline, and that they will go abroad some time in September. Cohan was divorced by his wife about a month ago.

TWO MANAGERS WANT ACTOR.

The application for an injunction to restrain William Rock from appearing in "The Orchid" at the Herald Square Theatre will come up before Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, to-day. It is made by Florenz Ziegfeld, jr., who says Rock has a twelve weeks' contract with him, beginning last week, to appear exclusively under his direction. The Shuberts and Rock maintain they had a verbal contract antedating the other. Rock says that he would not have signed with Ziegfeld if the latter had not assured him that the verbal contract was no good.

ROOF GARDEN ON THE ALHAMBRA.

It was announced last night that Percy Williams, the theatrical manager, would open a roof garden on the Alhambra Theatre, Seventh avenue and 126th street, on July 1. When the theatre was built it was designed with this purpose in view, and on that date Harlem will have its first roof garden. A promenade will skirt the auditorium, and on this refreshments will be served and smoking allowed. The bill of attractions for the opening has not been announced.

GUSTAV MAHLER COMING HERE.

Berlin, June 18.—The "Börsen Courier" to-day said it was authorized to announce that Gustave Mahler, director of the Imperial Opera in Vienna, positively would begin an engagement as conductor of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, January 5, 1908.

Gustav Mahler has been director of the Court Opera at Vienna since 1897, when he succeeded William Jahn, being promoted from the post of Hofkapellmeister, to which he had been appointed a few months before. He was born in Bohemia, forty-seven years ago. He took the philosophical course at the University of Vienna, and studied the pianoforte with Epstein and composition and counterpoint with Bruckner at the Conservatory. He was Kapellmeister at the Court Theatre at Cassel, from 1883 to 1885, going then to Prague as Anton Seidl's successor under Angelo Newmann, and then to the City Theatre at Leipsic. He was three years director of the Royal Opera at Pest from 1888 to 1891, which he thoroughly reorganized, and was six years Kapellmeister at the Hamburg City Theatre, before receiving his appointment to Vienna.

SECRETARY TAFT IN OMAHA.

Omaha, June 18.—Because of delays north of Chadron, Neb., the result of heavy rains, Secretary Taft and party did not reach Omaha until 7 o'clock to-night, three hours behind their schedule time.

The Secretary was the guest of Victor Rosewater at dinner at the Omaha Club and later went to the Young Men's Christian Association building, where a public reception was held. Governor Sheldon was among those who greeted the Secretary. Staff officers of the Department of Missouri, including General E. S. Godfrey, assisted in the reception.

Secretary Taft left Omaha late to-night for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE RETURNING.

Guthrie, Okla., June 18.—Ambassador Bryce and party left here to-day for Arkansas City, Ark., on the way East, after spending last night in Guthrie as the guests of Governor and Mrs. Frantz. In some further comment upon the Oklahoma constitution, Mr. Bryce said: "Your proposed constitution seems to contain a great many experimental ingredients. Some of its provisions have been tried and some are now in use in Switzerland, which I regard as the greatest democracy on earth."

OBITUARY.

GEORGE HUSSEY EARLE.

George Hussey Earle, a resident of Philadelphia, and father of George H. Earle, jr., a financier of that place, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward H. Johnson, No. 2211 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Earle was the oldest surviving delegate of the Frémont convention, when the Republican party nominated its first candidate for President. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln and a relative of Lucretia Mott.

Mr. Earle was one of the early abolitionists, and one of the first to demand that the municipal affairs of Philadelphia should be conducted on a business basis. Born in Philadelphia, on December 8, 1823, he was seventh in descent from Captain Ralph Earle, of Portsmouth, N. H. He was a son of the late Thomas Earle and Mary Hussey Earle. Mr. Earle took part in the stormy period which culminated in the formation of the Republican party and the final overthrow of slavery. Mr. Earle's father was an ardent advocate of abolition. He was a candidate for Vice-President with James G. Birney, on the Liberty party ticket in 1840. Mr. Earle obtained his education in his native city. He served an apprenticeship to the machinist trade with Matthias Baldwin, founder of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. After reaching his majority, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1847, then spent a year in travelling through Europe, and on his return to Philadelphia opened a law office in partnership with Richard P. White, his brother-in-law. In April, 1849, Mr. Earle married Miss Ellen Frances Van Leer. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 3 o'clock.

THE REV. J. B. HARRISON.

Franklin, N. H., June 18.—The Rev. J. B. Harrison, a well known retired Unitarian clergyman and author, died at his home in this city to-day. He was seventy-two years old. He served throughout the Civil War in the 8th Indiana Regiment, and later travelled through the South as a correspondent for a New York paper. He had written several books on social and religious topics, and received the honorary degree of master of arts from Harvard in 1889.

ALEXANDER STEWART HERSCHEL.

London, June 18.—Alexander Stewart Herschel died to-day at the Observatory House, Slough, Bucks, where his grandfather, Sir William Herschel, and Sir John Herschel, made most of their discoveries.

Alexander Stewart Herschel, M. A., D. C. L., was the second son of Sir John Frederick William Herschel and a grandson of Sir William Herschel, the eminent English astronomers. He was about seventy-two years old. He inherited the mathematical aptitude of his great forebears and the fondness for physical and chemical investigation which his father possessed but was unable sufficiently to gratify, owing to the obligation under which he felt himself bound to carry on the astronomical work of Sir William.

He was honorary professor of physics and experimental philosophy at the Durham College of Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and a fellow of the Royal Society. His home was at Observatory House, Slough, near Windsor, where his grandfather went to live when he was appointed private astronomer to George III, at a salary of £200 a year.

Professor Herschel was a brother of Sir William James Herschel, whose investigations of the peculiarities of finger marks led to the adoption of this mode of identification in the civil service of India, and of Colonel John Herschel, late deputy superintendent of the great trigonometrical survey of India.

FRANCIS T. WHITE.

Pittsburg, June 18.—Francis T. White, of New York, dropped dead from apoplexy while a passenger on the Chicago & St. Louis express of the Pennsylvania railroad here to-day.

Francis T. White was born in North Carolina about seventy years ago, and had lived in this city for many years. He leaves a considerable fortune, the foundation of which was laid in Cincinnati during the Civil War, when he and his brother were associated in a wholesale grocery business. He came to New York shortly after the war, and was engaged in the banking business here until a dozen years ago, when he retired.

Mr. White was a bachelor, and leaves one brother, the president of the Fourth National Bank, of Cincinnati. He was a member of the Republican Club, where he made his home when in this city. In 1899 Mr. White went to the aid of Earlham College, an Episcopalian institution, in Richmond, Ind., and his gift of $25,000 saved the college from a difficult position. Mr. White had no office in this city at the time of his death, such little business as he had here being transacted at the Bowery Savings Bank, whose president, William H. S. Wood, was one of his closest friends, having known him for half a century.

ORANGE J. SALISBURY.

Orange J. Salisbury, prominent for years in Republican politics in Utah, died yesterday in St. Luke's Hospital, in this city, from heart disease. His home was in Salt Lake City. Mr. Salisbury was born in Buffalo, and was one of the pioneers of the Rocky Mountain region. With his brother, Monroe, who died in this city two years ago, and who was a prominent turfman, and J. T. Gilmer, Mr. Salisbury operated lines of stage coaches in the Western states before the days of the railroads. He is survived by a widow, who was Margaret Blaine Walker, daughter of the late Major R. C. Walker, U. S. A., and niece of James G. Blaine; a daughter, Mrs. L. B. McCormick, and two sons, O. J. and R. Walter Salisbury.

OBITUARY NOTES.

East Orange, N. J., June 18 (Special).—Mrs. Jennie Peeples Bruen, wife of ex-Mayor Edward E. Bruen, of East Orange, died to-day at her home, No. 45 Lenox avenue. Her death is believed to be due partly to the shock from the death of her son, Clarence E. Bruen, which occurred in April of last year. He was a student at Princeton University, and contracted a cold while on an automobile tour. The illness developed into consumption. Mrs. Bruen suffered from heart disease. She was Miss Jennie Aylesworth Peeples, and was born in Harrisburg, Penn. Her father, Thomas W. Peeples, who died two months ago, was chief engineer of the New York elevated railroads for twenty-five years. She and Mrs. Bruen were married in 1881. Besides her husband, two daughters, Miss Edith and Miss Marion, survive her.

Archibald Turner, president of the Franklin Savings Bank, died yesterday after a long illness at his home, No. 166 West 86th street. He was a director of the Lincoln Trust Company.

LAMBS FROLIC AT LARCHMONT.

About one hundred and fifty members of the Lambs had their annual spring "wash" yesterday at the Larchmont Yacht Club. The feature of the day was the baseball game for a basket of champagne between rival teams of actors and playwrights. Clay M. Greene and George V. Hobart were the captains of the rival nines. De Wolf Hopper was umpire. After nine innings the umpire announced to Mr. Greene that his team had lost, but a claim of cheating was made and a protest filed.

At a late hour last night, owing to the uncertainty of the result, both sides were still buying champagne. After the ball game Commodore Wilson Marshall entertained the Lambs at 5 o'clock tea aboard his flagship, the Atlantic. Among those at the outing were Wilton Lackaye, George Broadhurst, Frank Belcher, Digby Bell, Holbrook Blynn, Henry B. Harris, Joseph Griscom and John Brander.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who will sail to-day for Europe are:

ADRIATIC, FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler.
Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting.
Mr. and Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield.
Mr. and Mrs. John Clinton Gray.
Mrs. J. Borden Harriman.
Mrs. William Kingsland.
C. W. Morse.
Mrs. C. L. Perkins.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred A. Pope.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Byron Scott.
Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Sheets.
Mrs. M. S. Ulman.

RYANDAM, FOR ROTTERDAM.

Perley Dunn Aldrich.
Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Churchill.
Professor and Mrs. A. Clinton Crowell.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Duane.
Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Nash, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Shepard.

Travellers who arrived yesterday from abroad were:

ZEELAND, FROM ANTWERP.

Mrs. Charles A. Dearborn.
Mr. and Mrs. William H. Haines.
Mr. and Mrs. Milton G. Harper.
Mrs. C. E. Squires.
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar R. Jackson.
Mrs. Robert M. McLane.
Mr. and Mrs. Osborne P. Thompson.

POTSDAM, FROM ROTTERDAM.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Brown.
Mrs. E. S. Hayden.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ives.
Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Miller.
Miss Sarah Morton.
Miss M. M. Prentiss.

"Burnett's Vanilla is Pure Food."

Married.

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

GREENOUGH—LEWIS—On Saturday, June 15, at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, N. Y., by the Rev. William Greenough Thayer and the Rev. Dr. Washburn, Edith, daughter of the late William Greenough, to Edison Lewis, of New York.

SMITH—LAMSON—On Tuesday, June 18, 1907, at Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. Prescott Evarts, of Cambridge, Mass., Louisa Wardner, daughter of Eastburn E. and Martha Wardner Lamson, to Horace Holley Smith, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

WALLER—RICHMOND—On Tuesday, June 18, at St. George's Church, Flushing, by the Rt. Rev. Frederick Burgess, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Edward M. McGuffey, the Rev. Henry Davey Waller and Eliza Hoppin, daughter of Katharine Hoppin and the late David Richmond.

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

Died.

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

Ackerman, Lydia P.	Johns, Frances J.
Ackerman, Michael.	Jones, Maria.
Becker, Theresa.	Kelsey, Fred'k A.
Bennett, Betsey Ann B.	McDonnell, Margaret.
Brown, William S.	McLaughlin, Mary B.
Carroll, Francis I.	Monell, Anna.
Davis, Jennie.	Purdy, William H.
Earle, George H.	Stanton, S. Franklin.
Gillet, Eliza W.	Turner, Archibald.
Haskell, Lidie M.	West, Mary.

ACKERMAN—At Lyde Park, Scotch Plains, N. J., on Sunday, June 16, Lydia P. Ackerman, widow of Warren Ackerman, Esq., of New Jersey. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church, Front st., Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, June 19, at 11:15 a. m. Carriages will meet the 9:50 a. m. train from foot of West 23d st., New York, and 10 a. m. train from foot of Liberty st., New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, at Plainfield. Relatives and friends are invited.

ACKERMAN—After a short illness, on June 17, Professor Michael Ackerman. Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 482 Fulton st., Brooklyn, Wednesday, June 19, at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends are invited.

BECKER—On Tuesday, June 18, Theresa, beloved wife of Joseph Becker, at her late residence, No. 67 West 92d st. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENNETT—On Tuesday, June 18, 1907, Betsey Ann Birchard, wife of the late Sturgis Bennett, of Georgetown, Conn. Funeral services at the residence of her son, Eli G. Bennett, No. 183 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, Thursday, the 20th inst., 9 a. m. Interment at Branchville, Conn., on arrival of 12 m. train from New York, June 20.

BROWN—Suddenly, on the morning of the 17th, William Sanderson Brown, son of William Harrison Brown. Funeral service Wednesday morning, June 19, at 10 o'clock, at St. Thomas's Church, 53d st. and 5th ave. Interment private.

CARROLL—Monday evening, June 17, 1907, at his home, No. 490 Prospect ave., Francis I. Carroll, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Carroll, aged 29 years. Funeral from St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, Court and Congress sts., Brooklyn, at 10 a. m., on Thursday, June 20, 1907.

DAVIS—On Tuesday, June 18, at New Rochelle, N. Y., Jennie, beloved daughter of Emily F. and the late William A. E. Davis. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 19 Birch st., on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

EARLE—On June 18, George Hussey Earle, in his 84th year. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, No. 2211 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Thursday, June 20, at 3 o'clock p. m. Interment private.

GILLET—Eliza Winter Gillet, widow of Noah Halleck Gillet, on Tuesday, June 18, at the residence of her son-in-law, Louis Eugene Lefferts, No. 254 West 74th st. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway and 10th st., on Thursday, June 20, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Baltimore papers please copy.

HASKELL—Sunday, June 16, Mrs. Lidie Munn Haskell. Funeral at her late residence, Bogota, N. J., Wednesday afternoon, at 2:15 o'clock. Carriages will meet train from Pennsylvania ferries, Cortlandt st., at 1:10 p. m.; West 23d st. at 12:55 p. m.

JOHNS—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 16, 1907, Frances J. Johns, at her residence, No. 543 Quincy st., Brooklyn, in her 78th year. Interment in Greenwood cemetery.

JONES—On Monday, June 17, 1907, Maria, daughter of the late Robert and Maria Marchant Jones. Funeral from her late residence, No. 238 West 45th st., Friday afternoon, at half past 2 o'clock. Interment private.

KELSEY—Suddenly, on June 18, at Freeport, L. I., Fred'k A. Kelsey, son of the late Walter and Sarah J. Kelsey. Notice of funeral hereafter.

M'DONNELL—On Monday, June 17, Margaret McDonnell, beloved daughter of Joseph and Mary McDonnell. Funeral from her late residence, No. 150 23d st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 2 p. m.

M'LAUGHLIN—At Litchfield, Conn., Monday, June 17, suddenly, Mary Brownell, widow of the late Rev. D. D. T. McLaughlin. Funeral from her residence, Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MONELL—At Hudson, N. Y., June 17, 1907, Anna, widow of Judge Claudius L. Monell. Funeral services from her late residence, Hudson, N. Y., on Thursday afternoon, June 20, at 2 p. m.

PURDY—Suddenly, on June 17, at his residence, No. 213 West 81st st., William Halsted Purdy, youngest son of the late Elijah and Catherine Purdy. Funeral services will be held at All Angels' Church, 81st st. and West End ave., on Wednesday, June 19, at 10:30 a. m.

STANTON—S. Franklin Stanton, on Saturday, June 15, at his residence, No. 145 East 36th st. Funeral services at the Brick Church, 5th ave. and 37th st., on Wednesday, June 19, at 10:30 a. m. Interment private.

TURNER—Entered into life eternal, Tuesday, June 18, Archibald Turner, at his residence, No. 166 West 86th st., after a long and painful illness. Notice of funeral hereafter. Please omit flowers.

WEST—Tuesday, the 18th inst., Mary, beloved wife of Edwin West, sr., in her 80th year. Funeral from her late residence, Hohokus, N. J., on Thursday, 20th inst., at 1 p. m. Interment at Evergreen Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

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