ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

How to Reform Them—Foreign Students at Oxford.

London, July 27.

Will those time-honored universities, Oxford and Cambridge set their houses in order? Lord Crewe, speaking for the government, is not confident that they can be depended upon to reform themselves, but he thinks that they ought to have a little time for pulling themselves together before another royal commission is appointed, and legislation is proposed for shaking them up and bringing them into line with modern life. They will be allowed a prolonged interval of grace, since ministers have work enough laid out to occupy them during the remainder of their term without taking up the thorny question of university reform. The most zealous reformers, moreover, admit that the most urgent need at both Oxford and Cambridge is a large increase of university endowment, and that nothing should be done to interfere with the financial operations of those strenuous academic beggars Lord Curzon and the Duke of Devonshire. Money is wanted alike from young fanatics and moss-grown reactionaries, and until both universities are enriched by private benefactions and enabled to establish new professorships, to broaden and multiply courses of instruction and to supply additional buildings legislative proposals and investigations by commissions will be resented as meddlesome and untimely. Even the German universities, which are liberally supported by the state, are left to govern themselves in their own way without interference from the Reichstag. Their liberties have never been challenged since Frederick the Great reinstated Christian Wolf at Halle after he had been expelled as a heretic. The two English universities are equally jealous of their rights as self-governing strongholds of learning.

It has been Bishop Gore's privilege in the House of Lords to frame an indictment against the universities much more serious than the appeal of the six tutors or any recent agitation for reform from within. Of all the English prelates he is most closely in touch with the new democracy, and he commands attention when he proves how hollow is the academic boast that the universities are training "the governing classes." The working classes, he asserts with absolute truth, are beginning to govern the kingdom, and they are excluded from universities which are playgrounds for the sons of the wealthy—the majority of them idlers. The bishop did not refer to the German universities, but he might have strengthened his argument if he had done so. In the fatherland, where education was made compulsory at least a century before Mr. Forster's act was passed in England, the universities have been brought within the reach of the poorest students. Among the 40,000 university students a large proportion represents the poor professional and working classes. The doors are opened to all applicants in a democratic spirit and poverty is not an obstacle to equipment for the highest educational work. How strong is the contrast at Oxford and Cambridge, where students are not welcomed unless they have as much as $1,500 to spend in the course of a year! The colleges were primarily hostels where poor students were lodged, fed and supplied with a religious atmosphere while they were obtaining higher education; but they are now mainly recreation grounds for well-born idlers, who live luxuriously and are incapable of serious work. There are workers who make use of scholarships, prize money, examinations and fellowships, and are classed for honors by virtue of hard and continuous reading, but these make up a small group in comparison with the non-studious pass-men, who amuse themselves with entertaining one another and with field sports and are out of place in a working university.

What Dr. Gore favors is a radical reform by which the idlers will be excluded and workers substituted for them. It will involve a complete change of teaching and examination, by which the energies of coaches, tutors and professors will not be taken up with what is practically grammar school work, but be reserved for earnest students with a passion for knowledge. Other reforms vaguely hinted at are the revision of the scholarship and fellowship system, higher standards for entrance and pass examinations and a distribution of the wealth of the colleges for the relief of the poverty of the universities. The utility of these remedial measures is not questioned by the reformers, who want to restore the oldtime mission of the universities and to adapt them to modern life; but they are at a loss to understand how these beneficial changes are to be effected, when the non-resident masters, whose names are kept on the books, invariably muster in full force and outvote the progressive men. So long as degrees are easily obtained without conscientious work and there is a governing body opposed to any changes of system, reform from within seems impracticable. An act of Parliament is indispensable if the colleges are ever to be brought under business management, endowments used for the maintenance of professors and the broadening of courses of instruction and the universities opened to poor students content with frugal living and eager for thorough training. There are no institutions in the world with such limitless resources for passive resistance to reforms as Oxford and Cambridge.

The ultra-conservative idea of an English university is that it is a school of manners for the education of gentlemen, with side shows and playing fields for athletics. A college, according to this view, is a nursery under paternal discipline, where the defects of public school education or private tutoring are repaired and awkward or bumptious young men are taught what they ought to have known before entering the university, trimmed and polished in manners and sufficiently coached by expert tutors to enable them to retire after three years with a mediocre degree. It is considered a little democracy because the sons of rich merchants and bankers or of barristers and clergymen live temporarily on terms of equality with the sons of titled families, and the levelling process is carried to that extent. If the cost of living in a college has risen generation after generation it is because the rich are better off than they were and can afford to make more generous allowances for spendthrift sons. Something must be done with them when they are too old for public schools, and the discipline and supervision of family life in a college can hardly fail to exercise a restraining and moderating influence over them; and they are encouraged to stand for honors if they are disposed to be ambitious. These are the academic explanations of higher educational processes at Oxford and Cambridge, but when the last apologetic word is said it remains true that endowments originally created for the benefit of penniless students are mainly employed for the education of well-to-do idlers who have little heart for serious work, and that the standards of efficiency and culture are lower than the spirit of modern progress requires them to be.

The Rhodes scholarships have brought nearly two hundred foreigners into residence at Oxford and imposed an obligation for the extension of university courses, and the influence of this world-wide life is felt also at Cambridge. The most progressive men want to open the universities to foreign students, but are hampered by the college system. The best results of university training cannot be obtained without residence in a college. The Rhodes scholars have been taken into the colleges and placed on a level with British students. So far as there are accommodations the colleges are opened to foreigners. A degree from Harvard or Yale, for example, excuses an applicant from responsions and entitles him to rank as a junior foreign student. A certain amount of honors obtained at a leading American university will exempt the holder of a degree from moderations also, and give him the status of a senior foreign student. Both junior and senior foreign students have the privilege of reckoning the term in which they matriculate as their fifth, so that they can take their degree two years after coming into residence. Ordinary pass degrees obtained easily at either Oxford or Cambridge by non-studious men do not attract foreign students who have already received the same degrees in their own universities, yet unless they go into residence for them in a college they are rank outsiders. At Oxford foreigners desiring to take special courses are turned over to the Rev. Dr. Pope, censor of non-collegiate students, and after taking lodgings are left to look out for themselves and to do as much or as little work as they like, without any chance of getting a degree or being classed for honors, and the choice of courses and lectures is more restricted than at an American or a German university of the first rank. It is the traditional college system, grounded upon the mediæval hostel for poor students and reconstructed for the benefit of well-to-do young men without aspirations for higher education and earnest work, that stands in the way of the expansion of the universities as strongholds of learning for the scholarship of the world.

I. N. F.

KANN COLLECTION'S SALE.

Duveens to Resell Art Works in Paris—Mr. Morgan's Denial.

London, Aug. 7.—The manager of the London branch of Duveen Brothers says there is no truth in the report that the art objects collected by the late Rodolphe Kann, bought by Duveen Brothers for $5,000,000, were purchased on behalf of J. Pierpont Morgan. The Duveens add that they expect to sell the collection in Paris. The palace which Rodolphe Kann built for the art treasures is included in the sale, and the works will be kept there until the completion of the galleries which the Duveens are erecting in the Place Vendôme. Several museums, including American institutions, to-day telegraphed offers for some of the tapestries, which are a notable part of the collection.

Mr. Morgan to-day telegraphed The Associated Press from Cowes:

"No truth whatever in the report," referring to a rumor here that the Duveen Brothers had bought the Kann collection for him.

Emperor William has conferred the Order of the Red Eagle of the second class on Henry J. Duveen, of New York.

Paris, Aug. 7.—A leading member of the firm of Morgan, Harjes & Co., of which J. Pierpont Morgan is a member, said to-day that he was not aware that the Kann collection had been purchased in behalf of Mr. Morgan for the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York. He knew, however, that Mr. Morgan was greatly interested in this collection, and on several of his visits to Paris had considered the question of its acquisition. Mr. Morgan is now aboard his yacht, the Corsair, at Cowes.

It is reported in art collecting circles that Messrs. Lowengaard, Wildenstein & Kleinberger are associated with Duveen Brothers in the purchase of the Kann collection.

MISS ROBSON'S LONDON PLANS.

To Appear in Plays by Louis N. Parker, Zangwill and Rostand.

Miss Eleanor Robson, who arrived from Europe yesterday on the Carmania, is to spend the season of 1908-'09 in London in a repertory of plays. While the theatre at which she is to appear is not yet definitely decided upon, she believes that it will be the Haymarket. Miss Robson since her departure last May has been living at her home, on the upper Thames, with her mother, Mrs. Madge Carr Cook. With the exception of a brief trip to Paris, she has devoted all her energies to golf and tennis. On her arrival yesterday Miss Robson said:

"After a brief trip to the mountains I will return here to make preparations for our engagement at the Academy of Music in 'Salomy Jane,' which begins on September 2. I understand there are to be some changes in the play at the Academy, for which the size of the stage gives opportunity. I am to have two new plays for my London engagement. Louis N. Parker and Israel Zangwill are at work for me. We are positively going to do Edmond Rostand's 'The Lady of Dreams,' and if it is not produced here at the end of the coming season it will be done at the beginning of the London season."

A PLEA FOR BETTER PARK CARE.

Grass, Trees and Shrubbery All Show Evidence of Neglect, Says Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In one of your issues of last week I was pleased to notice that our Park Commissioner had again been considering plans for the betterment of the lawns in Central Park. This is well, I am sure, but can any one believe that even if the lawns were at present in the most flourishing condition possible they could be kept so for any considerable length of time, when one sees the tremendously heavy usage they get so frequently?

Our suburban friends understand a little of what it means successfully to cultivate the lawns around their homes. Careful sprinkling is regularly attended to, a watch closely kept on all wandering cats and dogs, and woe betide the messenger boy or visitor who dares trample upon the lawn—a thing of beauty it certainly is, and much to be prized.

Such carefulness is, of course, impossible in the management of our park grass, but a vast improvement may be made by a wise restriction in the public use of it, at least for a while in the dry summer months.

As I walk through the park I am sorry to notice often signs of neglect in the care of the grass along the sides of the walks and roads and the borders of the lake. These places have formerly been kept neatly cut, but are now a tangle of rank weeds. More and more frequently do we come across paths worn bare by the feet of hurrying and careless workmen and others who fail to walk round by the regular path.

The general condition of most of the trees seems to be fairly good, but I see with great regret the miserable condition of many of our beautiful trees, some of the finest ones having become infested with caterpillars. The sight of these trees is really scandalous, and is patent now to any citizen who will take a short walk from the entrance to the park at 59th street and Fifth avenue toward the Mall.

Something ought to be done, and done immediately, or we shall be robbed of these stately trees through the neglect of lax park officials and employes. Noticeable to one who walks much in the park is the fact that little care is now being taken in the necessary work of cutting the grass, clearing shrubbery or caring for the trees. All of these conditions can, of course, be remedied by honest, intelligent work on the part of those who have been intrusted with this interesting department of the public service.

I would suggest that it be ascertained every day that the men who are paid for doing work in the park are found at their posts faithfully doing it. The taxpayer has come to believe that there are too many of the city's employes who show up only on pay day. I would recommend to park policemen that they should take more care than they do in warning foreigners and ignorant persons, children and their nursemaids that flowers and shrbbbery must not be meddled with nor short cuts be taken across the grass.

I would also particularly recommend that a force of men care for the trees immediately, and try to save the trees already much damaged by insects, and prevent the trouble from spreading over all the park by protecting the trees that have not yet been affected.

C. M.

New York, Aug. 5, 1907.

A PUBLIC PERIL.

Excited State of Popular Mind May Lead to Attacks on Innocent Persons.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial this day on crimes against women and children is timely, and the one pity is that it might not be seen and read by those to whom it most applies. I wish to relate one case that came under my notice a few days ago to show that fear and oversensitiveness are doing a great deal of harm. The case is this: A gentleman, a friend of mine, passing the corner at West End avenue and 106th street desired to view the handsome house at that corner and was slowly walking in front of it. Having walked in front of its whole length, he stopped, and to his surprise he heard a little girl screaming, "Mother! A man! A man!" The child had heard the story of man hunters from the parents and neighbors and was ready to be a victim to its self-bred fear.

Suppose my friend had happened to be on some crowded street and this child had pointed him out to the crowd, any one can imagine what might have happened to him. The heedless rush of the mob element is every ready to vent itself to the harm of an imaginary "Jack the Ripper" or some other supposedly dangerous character. It has now become a difficult matter for a man to pass through this city without danger of being suspected by children, girls and mothers, owing to the hysteric state of women and children and men also. It is a risk now for a man to look at a girl child or its mother lest he be suspected of evil designs. And to speak a kind word or give a friendly penny to any one has a grave risk of being misunderstood.

We are told by the judges of our courts that the number of cases awaiting trial for crime is considerably less than in former years, but exaggeration makes out that no child is safe on our streets. This is a good and sure way to spoil children and work incalculable harm. It is always to be remembered that children do not always tell the truth.

ELMER LEE, M. D.

New York, Aug. 6, 1907.

STUDYING THE COUNTRY.

A New World to Many Children Sent Out by Fresh Air Fund.

It is interesting to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund workers to see the way the children sent out by the fund gain information of the country and the life there. Some have never seen a plot of grass as large as that in Gramercy Park.

Yesterday in a large party that went to Ardsley were three sisters. They came from one of the most densely populated blocks on the East Side. It was said that not one of them had ever been away from the place she called home. On their way they passed through City Hall Park and greeted the grass and trees there with cries of delight. One of the girls wanted to stay right there, and when she had to go on cried bitterly.

One of the missionaries told of another girl she took out recently. After passing through the miscellany of houses, factories and stores and Highbridge and Morris Heights, the train stopped at Van Cortlandt. The child pointed to the pretty park with the question:

"Do the deads lie there?"

It seems her one trip to the country had been a visit to a cemetery, at the funeral of her mother. She said that the place was prettier than anything she had ever seen, and consequently the child believed that all pretty places with grass must be cemeteries.

Another boy last year passed a field where the owner had been digging potatoes. Two barrels full stood beside the road.

"Where's the potato factory?" asked the boy.

Another missionary tells a story of a boy who was sent to a private family. Coffee was served for breakfast, and a large pitcher of milk was on the table. The boy passed the pitcher on without taking any. This caused the hostess some surprise, so she said:

"Why don't you take some milk in your coffee? Don't you like it?"

"Yes, I likes it, but I likes real milk."

"That is real milk; it just came from the cow."

"No, it ain't; it ain't thick enough."

It was learned that the only kind of milk the youngster had ever seen was condensed.

At Milton, where one of the treats of the visit is a trip out of doors one night to see the moon and the stars, one of the attendants tells this of a boy. Thinking to interest him she told him about this trip soon after his arrival at the home. Suddenly the boy looked at her quizzically and asked:

"Do you have street lights here?"

"No, of course not; they never do in the country."

"Then how do you see the moon when you ain't got no lights?"

Another remark that caused the hearer to smile was made by a seven-year-old attendant at an East Side Sunday school when he saw his first hailstorm in the country:

"Say, God is getting careless throwin' those stones that way. He'll hit somethin' if He ain't careful."

There were 180 children in the only party that left the city yesterday. They were bound for Ashford Hill, Ardsley, N. Y., where over a thousand children have already been entertained.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

"From Quogue, Long Island"	$254 00
F. L. J.	3 00
F. T. P.	5 00
"Uplands, Winsted, Conn."	10 00
Kent Mission Circle, Kent, Conn.	8 75
L. M. and L. M., Staten Island, N. Y.	5 00
H. B. McC.	15 00
R. A.	3 00
F. and F.	10 00
C. C. Napier, Woodhaven	10 00
"In memory of mother"	5 00
A. C. E.	5 00
A. F. N., Plainfield, N. J.	10 00
Proceeds of a fair held on the Dutcher golf links, Pawling, N. Y., by the Misses Josephine Adams and Mabel Sherwood and Master Schuyler Goodwin	20 10
Mrs. F. E. Morse	2 00
Previously acknowledged	15,021 52
Total August 7, 1907	$15,387 37

Remittances, preferably by check, postal money order or express order, should be made payable and addressed to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, New York City.

"RIP VAN WINKLE" IN OPEN AIR.

Historic Play Will Be Given in Palenville Among Scenes of Irving's Story.

Palenville, N. Y., Aug. 7 (Special).—Irving's little "Village of Falling Waters" has never presented a scene of so much active enthusiasm as now. Every inhabitant seems actively engaged in the preparation for the production of the "Rip Van Winkle" drama here on Friday night, and the success of the enterprise is assured.

The place selected for the open air presentation is the Pine Grove of Mrs. Hiland Hill, in Bogart avenue, and the spot seems ideal for the purpose.

For many years it has been the desire of the Catskill residents, their many visitors and the various actors who appeared in "Rip Van Winkle" to have this charming drama produced in the open air, among the scenes of the story. Unfortunately, Joseph Jefferson was never able to arrange such a performance.

Novel scenic effects not seen in theatres will be introduced here. The grounds will be brilliantly lighted by electric and calcium lights and Japanese lanterns. A cast of seventeen New York actors has been selected, headed by George Ober and Mrs. Lizzie H. Comley, who appeared with Jefferson in the role of Gretchen. Special trains will be run from Catskill and other points, and mountain visitors from all parts of the range will be in attendance. The list of patronesses includes many well known women.

C. D. LANGHORNE'S SON ENGAGED.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Richmond, Va., Aug. 7.—The engagement of Miss Edith Forsyth, of New Orleans, to "Buck" Langhorne, youngest son of C. D. Langhorne, of Albemarle County, was reported here to-day. Miss Forsyth spends her summers in Albemarle, but lives the remainder of the year in New Orleans.

Mr. Langhorne is a brother of Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Reginald Brooks, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson and Miss Nora Langhorne. The date of the marriage has not yet been anounced.

SWIFT TARBELL'S CONDITION SERIOUS.

Swift Tarbell, the son of Gage E. Tarbell, who was injured in an automobile accident, is lying at Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition. He was visited late last night by his parents and a sister, who remained with him for several hours. The physicians now consider his condition extremely grave.

SPANISH SOVEREIGNS IN FRANCE.

Cambo, France, Aug. 7.—King Alfonso, Queen Victoria and a large retinue drove across the frontier in automobiles to-day, had luncheon here and returned to San Sebastian, Spain.

RUSSIAN EMPEROR AT PETERHOF.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 7.—Emperor Nicholas reached Peterhof to-night on the Standart from Swinemünde.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Raymond Hitchcock opened at Atlantic City last night in "A Yankee Tourist," a musical farce, in which Wallace Irwin, Alfred G. Robyn and Richard Harding Davis had a hand in the making. He will begin the season at the Astor Theatre in the new piece next Monday.

McIntyre & Heath, who have been stage partners for thirty-one years, will begin an engagement of three weeks next Monday at the Academy of Music in the musical novelty built around their old sketch, "The Ham Tree." The chorus ranks with the leading men as an attraction.

A complete change of cast will be made to-night in "The Man of the Hour" at the Savoy Theatre. The company engaged for the Pacific Coast will replace the regular company until Monday night.

Miss Florence Tempest, of Tempest & Sunshine, has signed for three years with Florenz Ziegfeld, jr. She will stay with the "Follies of 1907" through the summer.

The Hippodrome will open again on August 31 with the successes of last year—"Pioneer Days" and "Neptune's Daughters." New circus acts will be put on, however.

It was Norse night at the Keith & Proctor Fifth Avenue Theatre last night, and the Norwegian acting counsel and members of various Scandinavian societies saw "Thelma" and Miss Spooner. Byron Douglas has been engaged at the Keith & Proctor Harlem Opero House to play "Prince Karl" for two weeks.

George Arliss has been re-engaged by Harrison Grey Fiske in support of Mrs. Fiske.

Henry B. Harris has engaged Miss Kate McLaurin as leading woman for the "Strongheart" company which will be headed by Edgar Selwyn.

HAS WALKED FOUR TIMES ROUND EARTH

From The Philadelphia Record.

Jacob Bankus, track inspector on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Sunbury and Wilkes-Barre, has done some walking in the twenty-two years he has been employed in this service. His daily stunt is twelve miles, and in the twenty-two years he has walked 96,360 miles, equivalent to a tramp four times round the earth. He is sixty-two years of age, and when he reaches seventy will probably conclude he has walked enough and retire.

PEARY OUTLINES PLANS

AWAITS SHIP'S REPAIRS.

Hopes to Start Soon for Pole—Few Changes in Route.

On the eve of his departure from New York last night, while sitting on a large packing box and surrounded with numerous trunks, boxes and travelling bags, Commander Robert E. Peary talked to a Tribune reporter. The explorer will leave the city to-day, but where he would stay until the Roosevelt is ready he declined to say, as he has been harassed by cranks and others to such an extent that he has found it impossible to obtain any rest or to attend to his work.

"Several New York newspapers have said that you would leave for the North Pole the latter part of August," he was told.

"That is untrue. I cannot at this time give any date as to my sailing," came the quick reply.

"Is your executive staff complete at this time?"

"I have not as yet definitely decided who the surgeon of the expedition will be, though I have three applications for the position. I shall probably decide between now and Sunday night. Captain Robert Bartlett will be in command, John Wardwell, in the engine room, and John Murphy, the old boatswain, will sail and Ross G. Marvin, of Elmyra, N. Y., will be my assistant."

"Then you have raised sufficient funds to enable you to undertake your trip?"

"The question of finances is not worrying me nearly so much as the question of when my boilers will be ready."

"Will you strengthen the Roosevelt so that she will be better fitted to combat the ice pack?"

"She couldn't be strengthened in that respect. She is the strongest boat for ice fighting ever built."

"Have the boilers been installed in the Roosevelt as yet?"

"When I saw the boilers this morning they were on the pier; where they are to-night I don't know, but I sincerely hope that they have been placed on board the ship and that they will be installed within the next few days."

"What are the principal changes you have made in the ship preparatory to your coming trip?"

"The main change in the Roosevelt is that her entire boiler battery now will be of the Scotch type, instead of half Scotch and half water tube, with which she started two years ago. Minor changes consist of the enlargement of the forecastle, or the forward deck house, and of the addition of a squaresail in the foremast for running before the wind. The other work on the ship has consisted of repairing the damage received in her various nips in the ice and in being forced aground at various times."

"What is your itinerary as laid out at present?"

"The itinerary of the Roosevelt will be to Sydney, Cape Breton, where she will fill with coal, and then she will proceed as quickly as practicable to Cape York, on the southern line of the Greenland coast, or that portion inhabited by the Esquimau. In this region I shall take on my dogs and Esquimau drivers, as on previous trips, landing a depot of coal at Etha, a northern post on the Esquimau coast line, and then I shall attack the northern ice barrier just north of Etha.

"The Roosevelt will be forced, if possible, through the Kane barrier, thence through Kennedy and Robeson channels, known as the American route to the pole, to the same winter quarters on the north coast of Grant Land as were occupied in 1905-'06. There the ship will winter. In February, with the first returning twilight of another year, sledge work will begin, the main sledge expedition following substantially the same route as on the last expedition, except that it will continue further west along the northern coast of Grant Land. On leaving the land we will strike out across the ice of the polar sea.

"The course will be kept somewhat more to the westward than on the last expedition, to allow for the easterly set of the ice, as experienced on the last trip. This does not mean drifting with the ice over the pole, as has been in some instances erroneously reported. It means simply keeping more to the westward, to allow for the easterly movement of the ice, in the same way that a man rowing a boat or swimming across a river to reach a point on the opposite side heads upstream to allow for the current.

"The third feature will be that the sledges will be kept together all the time, and thus obviate the possibility of a protracted swim resulting from the disruption of the ice carrying off a portion of the sledges, with supplies insufficient for maintaining an extended advance.

"On the return the expedition will probably do voluntarily what it did involuntarily in the last expedition, namely, head for the northern Greenland coast and return to the ship along that coast, instead of attempting to go directly back to the starting point on the northern coast of Grant Land.

"These three points, the following of the Northern Greenland coast further to westward, taking a more westerly course across the ice and keeping the entire party together will be practically the only changes in the campaign.

"After the return of the main expedition, or simultaneously with it, it is probable that other journeys will be undertaken, both west toward the land seen last time, and east with the possibility of closing the existing gap in the northeast coast line of Greenland. These auxiliary expeditions may develop important results in the way of additions to existing charts.

"How long do you expect the expedition will last?"

"I don't expect anything. If conditions are favorable, or if they are no worse than were encountered in the last expedition, the object may be accomplished in one season, and the ship may return in fourteen or sixteen months. On the other hand, I shall be supplied with equipment for three years."

Commander Peary said that Mrs. Peary would not go with him on the present trip. She will stay at their home on the Maine coast. In bidding the reporter farewell the noted explorer said:

"Let's hope the next time we meet I shall be able to say that the American flag is at the North Pole."

MAY BE STRIKE ON ELLIS ISLAND.

Complaints of non-union conditions among building workmen employed on the Ellis Island Hospital have been received by the Associated Building Trades. Failure to adjust the grievances may cause a strike. Immigration Commissioner Watchorn has informed the business agents that he has nothing to do with the employment of workmen. He told the agents to consult with the contractors. At the same time the Department of Docks and Ferries informed the labor union men that none but city employes will be allowed admittance to the pier at 57th street and North River. A labor committee, consisting of Delegates Kelso, Storey, Duffy, Hale and Buhr, was appointed to ask the Mayor for admission. The committee wishes to investigate the conditions of labor there.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BELMONT—E. A. Horton, Denver. BRESLIN—J. A. Reidpath, Sussex, England. FIFTH AVENUE—Henry D. Yerxa, Cambridge, Mass. IMPERIAL—Dr. G. B. Ryan, Paris. MANHATTAN—E. W. Hugenet, Paris. SAVOY—Dr. A. Bernard, Detroit. VICTORIA—George C. Reiter, Rear Admiral, U. S. N. (retired). WALDORF-ASTORIA—Robert J. McKay, Pittsburg.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Aug. 7.—During the last twenty-four hours little rain has fallen. The cotton belt was dry, except for a shower or so in Southeastern Mississippi and Southern Alabama. In the corn and wheat region showers fell Tuesday night and Wednesday morning in Illinois, Eastern Missouri, Indiana and Kentucky. The temperature has risen slightly east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the upper lake regions, where it is 8 to 10 degrees cooler. The temperature at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening was generally above 80 degrees in all parts of the country, except the lake region, parts of New England and the mountainous regions of Virginia and the Carolinas. The indications are for fair weather Thursday and Friday, with continued high temperatures in the interior valleys and the Western plains region. In the lower lake region and Northern New England somewhat lower temperatures will prevail Thursday night and Friday.

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

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

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair to-day and Friday; cooler in north portion today; light west winds.

For Eastern New York, fair to-day and Friday; cooler in north and central portions to-night; light west winds, shifting to north.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, partly cloudy to-day and Friday, not much change in temperature; light, variable winds.

For District of Columbia and Maryland, fair, continued warm weather to-day and Friday; light, variable winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New York, fair to-day, cooler along the lakes; Friday fair; light, variable winds, becoming northerly.

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

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	75	73	6 p. m.	86	82
6 a. m.	76	71	9 p. m.	77	77
9 a. m.	80	78	11 p. m.	77	76
12 m.	77	76	12 p. m.	77	—
4 p. m.	86	84			

Highest temperature yesterday, 83 degrees; lowest, 71; average, 78; average for corresponding date last year, 80; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 73.

Local Forecast.—Fair to-day and Friday; light west winds, shifting to north.

OBITUARY.

W. B. CATCHINGS.

W. B. Catchings, a lumberman, with offices at No. 25 Broad street, who, with Swift Tarbell and Emmet L. Woodson, was injured in an automobile accident at Third avenue and 37th street on Sunday, died yesterday morning from internal injuries at Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Catchings was apparently getting better, and up to the last few minutes it was not believed that he would die. With him at the time of his death were his wife, three children and Waddill Catchings, his nephew.

Mr. Catchings was born in Texas in 1849. After obtaining his early education in his native town he entered the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1872. Soon afterward he moved to Vicksburg, Miss., where he entered in a law partnership with his cousin, General T. C. Catchings, a Congressman from that place for sixteen years. Mr. Catchings later moved to Birmingham, Ala., where he practised for himself.

He moved to St. Louis in 1876, where he started in the lumber business. He came to this city last year and had since made his home at No. 2 West 86th street. In 1878 he married Miss Fermine Baird, a daughter of a Presbyterian clergyman, at Nashville, Tenn. Besides his wife he leaves a daughter and three sons—Miss Marjorie, Benjamin, S., a member of the law firm of Haws & Catchings; Thomas B., a mining engineer in Canada, and William B. Catchings. He is also survived by a brother, Silas F. Catchings, dealer in iron and steel, with offices at No 25 Broad street. Miss Marjorie Catchings was sponsor of the Confederate Veterans of the fourth Alabama division at New Orleans.

The funeral will be from his home to-day at 2 o'clock. The burial will be at Woodlawn Cemetery.

CLARENCE LEDOUX REID.

Clarence Ledoux Reid, senior member of the law firm of Esselstyn & Ketcham, with offices at No. 35 Wall street, died yesterday from kidney trouble, after a long illness, at his home in Prospect street, Stamford, Conn. He was born in Fayetville, N. Y., on June 24, 1857, the son of Lewis H. Reid, a Presbyterian minister. He was graduated from Yale with the class of '77, and was admitted to the bar in 1882. For many years he was deputy judge of the Stamford City Court, and was at one time president of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Reid was a director of the Blickensderfer Manufacturing Company. Besides his wife, who was Miss Willard, of New York, he leaves two children.

FIRST LIEUTENANT J. V. S. PADDOCK.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—First Lieutenant James V. S. Paddock, U. S. A., died here to-day from pneumonia. Lieutenant Paddock was retired in 1891 because of disability resulting from wounds received in an Indian fight. He was graduated from West Point in 1877.

LEMON FOR "MASHER" ON LINER.

Carmania's Passengers' Only Regret Was That He Did Not Get It Sooner.

According to the passengers on the Cunard liner Carmania, in yesterday from Liverpool, he was neither young enough nor old enough to be childish. He was simply one of those offensive creatures who, Carlisle suggested, should be put into a barrel at the age of twelve years and fed through the bunghole until thirty. The purser kept his name a secret, and he hid aboard the steamer until the ship news reporters gave up the desire to find him. He was referred to by the women passengers as "that horrid man," and his daily occupation on the passage from Liverpool to New York consisted in smiling at and annoying women, eating his meals, sleeping one out of twenty-four hours and annoying women some more.

A dozen angry husbands drew lots to see which should have the privilege of whipping him on deck, but they were restrained by timid wives, who wished to avoid a "scene."

While the Carmania was proceeding up the Bay from Quarantine yesterday a young married woman who had been a particular target for the "masher" throughout the passage reached over toward him at breakfast as if to shake his hand, and handed him a lemon. The man seemed to shrivel up, and some persons at the table declared he melted like the witches into the air. There was only one regret aboard ship. It was felt that he should have received the lemon when two hours out of Liverpool.

FUNERAL OF MR. ST. GAUDENS.

Prominent Artists from All Parts of the East Pay Last Tribute.

Cornish, N. H., Aug. 7.—Attended by artists from many parts of the East, the funeral services over the ashes of Augustus St. Gaudens were held late to-day in the small studio near the sculptor's home, Aspect. Beautiful floral emblems from many societies and distinguished men and women testified to the honor and esteem in which the sculptor was held.

The services were conducted by the Rev. O. B. Emerson, a retired Unitarian clergyman, of Cambridge, Mass., while tributes to the work of the dead man were paid by Kenyon Cox, the artist, and Percy MacKaye, the playwright.

Besides Mrs. St. Gaudens and her son Homer the relatives present included Miss Marie St. Gaudens, of New York, a niece; Louis St. Gaudens, of Plainfield, a brother; Dr. Arthur H. Nichols and wife, of Boston; Joseph Homer, of Brookline, Mass., and Mrs. O. B. Emerson, of Cambridge.

The summer colony of artists about Cornish was represented by Joseph Earle Frasier, John Flanagan, Mr. Keck and Adolph Weinman, of New York, and Herbert Adams, of Plainfield. The ashes were buried in Ascutney Cemetery at Windsor, Vt., in a lot near that of the late Senator Evarts.

FISHING IN GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Licenses Granted to Americans on Same Terms as to British Fishermen.

Washington, Aug. 7.—The State Department received a communication to-day from Ambassador Bryce in connection with the seizure and release last spring in the Gulf of St. Lawrence of the American fishing schooner Alert engaged in trap net fishing. The ambassador says that the action of the Canadian authorities in that case was taken solely with a view to the preservation of the fisheries, and no question of nationality was involved.

In order to prevent further friction instructions have been sent to the local authorities not to interfere with trap nets set by American fishermen in cases where a license would not be refused to a British fisherman, even though the special license had not already been taken out. The ambassador says that the Dominion government hopes that American fishermen will be requested to apply for licenses and not proceed to fish without them, inasmuch as they will be issued on the same conditions as to British fishermen.

The State Department regards this outcome as most satisfactory and it is gratified at the attitude of the Dominion authorities.

TO RETIRE OLD CAR HORSES.

As a result of a crusade made by the New York City Humane Society against the alleged abuse of the horses used on the City Island car lines, Superintendent McVey, in charge of the road, has promised that the decrepit horses that were used on the lines will be retired and new ones take their places.

Complaint was made to the society that the horses were old and wind broken and in some cases were covered with sores. It was said by officers of the society yesterday that this was found to be so and that the cars were also greatly overcrowded. The officers of the society are now watching to see if Superintendent McVey will keep his promise to put new horses at work.

LEE SHUBERT RESTING IN COUNTRY.

Lee Shubert, who was compelled to take to his bed at the Ansonia apartments on Monday on account of the heat and overwork, is now taking a few days rest in his country home. It was learned last night at his office in the Casino Theatre that his illness is not serious, and that he will be able to resume management of the Shubert enterprises next Monday.

Superior to Lemonade.—A teaspoonful Horsford's Acid Phosphate added to a glass of cold water refreshes and invigorates. An ideal tonic.

Died.

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

Allen, Mary A.
Burnett, Catherine.
Clark, Lucy.
De Groff, Anna M.
Fields, Josephine L.
Jughardt, Sophie A.
Lyles, Mary C. L.
Orvis, Sarah M. W.
Patterson, Mary McL.
Reid, Clarence L.
Rockwell, Jane E. A.
Warren, Ira D.
Weston, Ruth M.

ALLEN.—At West Orange, N. J., August 7, 1907, Mary A., widow of Moses Allen. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 63 Valley Road, West Orange, Saturday, August 10, at 12:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited.

BURNETT.—Catherine, aged 59, beloved wife of William Burnett, entered into rest at her late residence, 119 West 71st street, on August 7, 1907. Funeral private.

CLARK.—Lucy, beloved wife of the late Joseph Clark. Funeral from her late residence, No. 439 East 14th street; thence to Grace Chapel, East 14th street, Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

DE GROFF.—On Monday, August 5, Anna Margaret, aged 42 years, beloved wife of Abraham De Groff. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. D. Glover, Linden st., near Union Place, Brooklyn Hills, N. Y., Friday, August 9, at 2 p. m.

FIELDS.—On August 7, Josephine L., widow of Edward Fields, in her 75th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from The Chapel of The Home, 104th street and Amsterdam avenue, on Friday, August 9, at 2 p. m.

JUGHARDT.—On August 6, 1907, Sophie A. Jughardt, widow of W. L. Jughardt, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, No. 47 Shepherd ave., Brooklyn, at 2 p. m., Saturday, August 10. Interment private.

LYLES.—On Monday, August 5, 1907, at her residence, No. 538 East 21st st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 71st year of her age, Mary C. Lott, widow of Henry Lyles. Funeral services at her late residence on Thursday, August 8, 1907, at 2 p. m. Please omit flowers. New Brunswick (N. J.) papers please copy.

ORVIS.—At Manchester, Vt., August 7, in the 78th year of her age, Sarah M. Whitin Orvis, widow of the late Franklin H. Orvis. Funeral at Congregational Church, Manchester, Thursday, at 4:30 p. m.

PATTERSON.—At "Craigielea," New Canaan, Conn., on Tuesday morning, August 6, Mary McLachlan, widow of John Patterson. Funeral services at 2 p. m. Friday, August 9. Carriages will wait for 12.3 p. m. train from New York.

REID.—At his home on Prospect street, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, August 7, Clarence Ledoux. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROCKWELL.—At East Orange, N. J., Monday, August 5, 1907, Jane E. Arcularius, widow of John T. Rockwell. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 119 North Arlington ave., East Orange, Thursday, August 8, at 4:30 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at East Orange station on arrival of train leaving New York at 3:30 p. m., D., L. & W. R. R. Kindly omit flowers.

WARREN.—In New York City, on Tuesday, August 6, 1907, Ira D. Warren, aged 75 years. Funeral services will be held from No. 345 West 87th street on Friday, August 9, 1907, at 10:30 a. m. Interment private.

WESTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, August 6, at Oak Bluffs, Mass., Ruth Mills, wife of Clifford L. Weston and daughter of Andrew and Gertrude E. Mills. Funeral services at the residence of her parents at the Spencer Arms, No. 140 West 69th st., Thursday, August 8, at 2 o'clock.

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