COUNT NIGRA'S MEMOIRS

Their Mysterious Destruction Reported from Rome.

Count Nigra's memoirs, which were to have been published very shortly, under the title of "Life and Correspondence of Count Nigra," have been destroyed. It is added that the count himself consigned all his correspondence and his memoirs to the flames not long before his demise last summer. The news comes from semi-official and authoritative quarters at Rome, but, while it is tolerably certain that the memoirs will never see the light of day, some skepticism will quite naturally be entertained with regard to the story that they had been reduced to ashes by their author.

At the time of the demise of the count, in July last, I mentioned in these letters that, as he had devoted the last five years of his life, following his retirement from the post of ambassador at Vienna, to the compilation of his memoirs and correspondence, and had put his heart into the work, this wonderfully interesting memorial of his notable career would soon be on the market, since it was all ready for publication in the exact shape in which its author wished it to appear. For fifty years or more he had been one of the most important figures in European history. As secretary and then the principal lieutenant and close confidant of Cavour in the creation of United Italy, Italian Ambassador in France throughout the greater part of the reign of Napoleon III, the preux chevalier of Empress Eugénie, whom he rescued at the Tuileries in September, 1870, and conveyed through the mob to safety in the house of her American dentist, the late Dr. Thomas Evans; afterward the representative of his country in London, in St. Petersburg and Vienna; regarded both at home and abroad as the Nestor of diplomacy and of statecraft, and a favorite of the great world in all the capitals where he had been stationed; possessed, moreover, of a most facile and gifted pen and celebrated for his wit, his memoirs would have been of absorbing interest, and would have constituted a most enlightening contribution to the elucidation of the history of the second half of the nineteenth century.

That these memoirs existed, that Count Nigra was proud of them, and that he looked to them to keep his memory green, are shown by the fact that they were a favorite theme of his conversation during the last years of his life, in the so-called House of the Four Winds, at Rome, where he was fond of reading extracts from them to his friends and acquaintances. At one of these readings he gave some very interesting data regarding the death of Crown Prince Rudolph, he having been Italian Ambassador at Vienna at the time of the tragedy of Meyerling. It is difficult, therefore, for any one who knew the count to believe that he himself destroyed all this work, which had been to him a labor of love, and it is impossible to refrain from the conviction that if the memoirs no longer exist they have been destroyed by other hands, and that they have shared the fate of the most interesting portion of the memoirs of Crispi and of the latter's most important correspondence, which mysteriously disappeared shortly after his death, and which are missing, therefore, from the volumes of his life which are now being placed on the market.

At the time of Nigra's death I expressed in these columns the fear that powerful influences would be exercised, not only in Italy, but also by foreign courts, statesmen and society, to avert, if possible, the publication of his long heralded memoirs, and to prevent at all costs the disconcerting revelations which they were known to contain. These influences, it would seem, have proved efficacious, and the memoirs of Nigra have apparently gone the way of certain of Crispi's journals and batches of letters which mysteriously disappeared from his desk immediately after his death, the envelopes in which they had been contained being found stuffed with meaningless scraps of newspaper and showing evidence of having had their seals broken and of having been somewhat clumsily reclosed.

The fate of the memoirs of Crispi and of Nigra is, however, that to which the posthumous memoirs and correspondence of every great statesman, leading diplomat or high court dignitary are exposed, and to escape which the late Prince Bismarck sent all his diaries and his correspondence, especially that portion thereof relating to the reign of the present Emperor and to the circumstances in connection with his own downfall from power, to England, where they still remain. That Nigra's memoirs would have been of an infinitely more sensational character and would have created far greater consternation in high quarters, if published, than those of Prince Hohenlohe is certain.

HOW THE ROCHEFORTS LOST VALENCAY.

Cable dispatches from Paris announce that Henri Rochefort at the age of seven-seven has just severed his connection with the ultraradical "Intransigéant," a newspaper which he founded at Paris more than a quarter of a century ago, and has assumed the editorship of the clerical "Patrie." They describe him as the "well known pamphleteer and journalist." But they fail to mention that he is one of the most famous art connoisseurs and art critics in Europe, and that in spite of his radical lucubrations in print—he speaks of them slightingly as "mere journalism"—he is an aristocrat by lineage, patrician in many of his ways and tastes, and that he is by birth the Marquis de Rochefort Lucay, connected by marriage with the great houses of Rohan, La Rochefoucauld, Montmorency, Maillé and Brissac. One of his ancestors, Guy de Rochefort, was Chancellor of France and creator of that Grand Council which has since developed into the Council of State, the most permanent, the most authoritative and respected of the various institutions of French government. He is on historic record as having inaugurated the sittings of this Grand Council with the remark that "Kings are made for the people, and not the people for kings." Henri Rochefort's granduncle, Philibert de Rochefort, was marshal of the nobility for the province of Issoudun, which gave him the right of precedence over all the nobles of the province.

The Marquis de Rochefort Lucay, grandfather of Henri, Chevalier de St. Louis, was among the nobles who emigrated along with Louis XVI's brother, the Comte de Provence, at the beginning of the Revolution at the end of the eighteenth century, and while living at Coblenz, in attendance upon that prince, who was subsequently to reign as Louis XVIII, was forced to raise money at ruinous rates on his vast lands in Berri. These lands would represent to-day a sum of several million dollars. But partly through the foreclosure of mortgages and partly through confiscation he was divested of all of them, including the historic Château de Valençay and the surrounding park. The Castle of Valençay, indeed, had been the home of the De Rochefort Lucays for three centuries. But the great Talleyrand happened at the beginning of the nineteenth century to get hold of some of the mortgages on it, and taking advantage of the Marquis de Rochefort Lucay's straitened circumstances and of his own power as the most influential of all Napoleon's ministers of state foreclosed and secured Valençay at about a twentieth of its real value. It still remains in the possession of the Talleyrand-Périgord family to-day, thanks to the marriage portion of ex-Governor Levi P. Morton's daughter Helen, whose unhappy marriage with Count Boson de Talleyrand-Périgord has now been dissolved.

HIS UNCLE FOUND THE VENUS DE MILO.

The son of this Marquis de Rochefort Lucay, who had thus been robbed by Talleyrand of Valençay, was Governor of the Ile de Bourbon. He was the father of Henri Rochefort, and his sister was the Comtesse de St. Maur. The Comte de St. Maur, uncle, therefore, of Henri Rochefort, was with his brother-in-law, the Duc de Rivière, French Ambassador at Constantinople, when the statue of the Venus de Milo was first unearthed at Milo. The duke and the Comte de St. Maur purchased the statue jointly for a mere song, and instead of retaining it for themselves presented it to King Louis XVIII. It is of interest that according to their sworn statements the statue when found, instead of being armless as it is now, possessed two arms in perfect condition, the right hand holding the apple which Venus had just received from Paris, while with the left hand she slightly raised the skirt of her robe in order to show her ankles to the young shepherd who had been called upon to decide as to the superior beauty of the three goddesses.

Sworn statements to this effect, signed by the Duc de Rivière and by the Comte de St. Maur, are contained in the archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs, on the Quai d'Orsay, at Paris, and also in the National Library of France. From these it would appear that at the moment when the sailors of the dispatch boat belonging to the French Embassy at Constantinople were landed at Milo, for the purpose of embarking the statue, they caught sight of a number of peasants, who, by order of the parish priest, or orconomus, were endeavoring to cart the statue off, with the object, as it was afterward ascertained, of taking it to the palace of a pacha who resided in the vicinity. In the struggle which ensued the French sailors drove off the peasants, and then it was found that both arms had been broken off the statue by contact with the rocks. The statue was placed on board the dispatch boat Estafette, together with the parts of the broken arms, which were carefully preserved and crated, and they were received in due course with the statue at Paris. From that time until now they have been hidden away somewhere or other in the vaults or garrets of the Louvre, never having been unpacked from the case. These vaults and garrets contain thousands upon thousands of cases and crates, both great and small. They are being examined by degrees. But the progress of the work is so slow and the quantity of boxes and crates so vast that a generation may elapse at the present rate of progress before the missing arms of the Venus de Milo are recovered.

ROCHEFORT'S CLOSEST FRIEND A DUKE.

It is curious that although Henri Rochefort's family should have been despoiled of the Château of Valençay and of so much of its wealth by the Talleyrand-Périgord family his most intimate friend and associate should be the Marquis de Talleyrand-Périgord, Duc de Dino, who enjoys the questionable distinction of having married two American women in turn and of having been divorced by each of them. One of these women still continues to use the title of Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord, her husband being a marquis before he succeeded to his father's dukedom. His second wife has assumed, in accordance with the French law of the present day, her maiden name, and lives in New York as Mrs. Adele Sampson.

The tastes of the Duc de Dino and of the Marquis de Rochefort are similar in many respects. They are both quite the reverse of domestic, they are each of them in spite of their lineage and certain patrician mannerisms and prejudices radicals in politics to the extent of socialism, and they both possess a most extraordinary knowledge and experience in everything relating to art and archæology. Many of the art treasures of the duke have found their way to this country at one time or another, and may be seen in private collections and public institutions, notably in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. Like Rochefort, the duke helped Louise Michel, made an allowance to her mother of 100 francs a month, and when the great strike took place at Anzin appeared upon the scene with pecuniary assistance for the wretched miners. The duke possesses a singularly able pen, has written a number of clever books, including a dainty volume of verses entitled "Salut à Vous" and dedicated to his second wife, Adele Sampson, and distinguished himself at the Battle of Champigny in the war of 1870 so greatly that his name was put forward for the cross of the Legion of Honor. This he declined, on the ground that he had the misfortune to have a brother, Count Archibald de Talleyrand-Perigord, serving against France as captain of cavalry in the German army. Despite his socialism, the Duc de Dino, who prefers to be called "Citizen Perigord," has his house always filled with reminders of his rank. In the Henry II dining room his armorial bearings are embroidered on the curtains, carved on the sideboards, painted on the door panels, and on the porcelain made for him by Ginori in Florence, as well as engraved on the silver.

THE THREE MARQUISES DE ROCHEFORT.

As for Rochefort, he, like his friend, the Duc de Dino, has had some rather odd matrimonial experiences. He has been thrice married. His first wife was Mlle. Renaud, the mother of his two sons. He was under sentence of death in prison after the suppression of the Commune, and, hearing that she lay dying, in spite of all his professions of entertaining no religious belief, asked for and obtained permission to be brought by his jailers to her bedside, in order that he might be ecclesiastically married to her in the hospital, where she expired shortly afterward. His sentence was commuted to penal servitude in New Caledonia, whence he escaped by way of America. He established himself at Geneva in Switzerland. There he married a young girl more than thirty years his junior, a Mlle. de Nauroy, daughter of the widowed Baroness de Nauroy. Olivier Pain, who had escaped with Rochefort from New Caledonia, and who afterward was put to death by the Mahdi in the Soudan, was one of the witnesses. This marriage was sundered by a divorce, and the lady has since died. Subsequently Rochefort married Mlle. Marguerite Vervoort, sister of Andre Vervoort, the editor of the Radical Paris daily, the "Jour." Adolphe d'Ennery, the well known dramatist, was one of the witnesses, and afterward entertained the wedding party at his beautiful house in the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne. The present marquise is some thirty-five years younger than her husband, and was known during his exile in England, following the Boulanger episode, as his niece, until she became his wife.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to Museum of Natural History and Bronx Zoological Gardens.

Hearing on Torrens system, City Hall, 2 p. m.

Budget hearing, City Hall, 2 p. m.

Automobile show, Grand Central Palace, afternoon and evening.

Mass meeting, West Side Republican Club, No. 2307 Broadway, 8 p. m.

Meeting Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association, 8 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: Wadleigh High School, 115th street, near Seventh avenue, Louis U. Wilkinson, "Richard II"; Public School 30, No. 224 East 88th street, Professor William Elliott Griffis, "The Dutch at Home and Their Grand Story"; Public School 38, Dominick, Clark and Broome streets, Alfred W. Martin, "Seattle and the Pacific Northwest"; Public School 40, No. 320 East 20th street, Mrs. Ellen M. Staples, "A Study of American Poetry"; Public School 52, Broadway, Academy street and Vermilyea avenue, Stephen Pierce Duggan, "The Federal Congress"; Public School 157, St. Nicholas avenue, 127th street, William Farley, "How France Is Governed"; Public School 158, Avenue A, between 77th and 78th streets, Thomas McFlernan, "George Washington"; Public School 160, Suffolk and Rivington streets, Gerhardt C. Mars, "Cairo"; Institute Hall, No. 218 East 106th street, Willis Fletcher Johnson, "Florida, Texas and Oregon"; West Side Neighborhood House, No. 501 West 50th street, Miss Anna Barrows, "Preserved and Canned Foods"; Young Men's Benevolent Association, No. 311 East Broadway, Michael M. Davis, jr., "Politics and Business"; Public School 2, 169th street and Third avenue, W. Wallace Ker, "The Electric Storage Battery"; Public School 8, Mosholu Parkway, Briggs and Bainbridge avenues, Bedford Park, Professor Charles L. Harrington, "Electricity and Chemistry"; Public School 17, Fordham avenue, near Main street, City Island, Mrs. Frances Carter, "Much Ado About Nothing"; Public School 28, Anthony and Tremont avenues, Albert L. Mershon, "Distinguished Names in Roman History"; Public School 32, 183d street, between Beaumont and Cambreling avenues, Professor Georges Castegnier, "Lafayette"; Public School 33, Jerome avenue, north of 184th street, Miss Mary Proctor, "Story of the Stars"; Public School 36, Avenue C, between 8th and 9th streets, Unionport, Miss Mary V. Worstell, "The New York Zoological Park."

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Oct. 24.—The Southwestern rain area has spread northward and eastward, and now includes Colorado, Wyoming, Western Kansas, Oklahoma, Westen Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Southern California. In the remaining portions of the country fair weather continues. The temperature changes east of the Rocky Mountains have been quite irregular—warmer in some districts and colder in others. In the Missouri Valley and the middle Rocky Mountain region a wave of falling temperature is spreading southeastward. Indications are favorable for a continuation of fair weather in the central valleys and in Eastern districts Friday and Saturday. In the Rocky Mountain region and the Southwest rain will probably continue. It will be colder in the Mississippi Valley north of Tennessee and along the lower lakes, and the temperature will rise in Atlantic Coast districts.

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

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

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair to-day and Saturday; warmer in northwestern portion to-day; fresh west winds.

For Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, fair and warmer to-day; colder Saturday; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day; colder in the afternoon or by night; fair Saturday; fresh west to northwest 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.	59	38	6 p. m.	57	51
6 a. m.	57	38	9 p. m.	58	49
9 a. m.	56	40	11 p. m.	61	47
12 m.	57	47	12 p. m.	61	—
4 p. m.	57	52			

Highest temperature yesterday, 52 degrees; lowest, 38; average, 45; average for corresponding date last year, 58; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 52.

Local Forecast.—Fair and warmer to-day; fair and colder Saturday; fresh west to northwest winds.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

TESLA ON WIRELESS.

Electrical Inventor Thinks Marconi's Plants Inefficient.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In so far as wireless art is concerned there is a vast difference between the great inventor Thomas A. Edison and myself, integrally in my favor. Mr. Edison knows little of the theory and practice of electrical vibrations; I have, in this special field, probably more experience than any of my contemporaries. That you are not as yet able to impart your wisdom by wireless telephone to some subscriber in any other part of the world, however remote, and that the presses of your valuable paper are not operated by wireless power is largely due to your own effort and those of some of your distinguished confreres of this city, and to the efficient assistance you have received from my celebrated colleagues, Thomas A. Edison and Michael I. Pupin, assistant consulting wireless engineers. But it was all welcome to me. Difficulty develops resource.

The transmission across the Atlantic was not made by any device of Mr. Marconi's, but by my system of wireless transmission of energy, and I have already given notice by cable to my friend Sir James DeWar and the royal institution of this fact. I shall also request some eminent man of science to take careful note of the whole apparatus, its mode of operation, dimensions, linear and electrical, all constants and qualitative performance, so as to make possible its exact reproduction and a repetition of the experiments. This request is entirely impersonal. I am a citizen of the United States, and I know that the time will come when my busy fellow citizens, too absorbed in commercial pursuits to think of posterity, will honor my memory. A measurement of the time interval taken in the passage of the signal necessary to the full and positive demonstration will show that the current crosses the ocean with a mean speed of 625,000 miles a second.

The Marconi plants are inefficient, and do not lend themselves to the practice of two discoveries of mine, the "art of individualization," that makes the message non-interfering and non-interferable, and the "stationary waves," which annihilate distance absolutely and make the whole earth equivalent to a conductor devoid of resistance. Were it not for this deficiency, the number of words a minute could be increased at will by "individualizing."

You have already commented upon this advance in terms which have caused me no small astonishment, in view of your normal attitude. The underlying principle is to combine a number of vibrations, preferably slightly displaced, to reduce further the danger of interference, active and passive, and to make the operation of the receiver dependent on the co-operative effect of a number of attuned elements. Just to illustrate what can be done, suppose that only four vibrations were isolated on each transmitter. Let those on one side be respectively a, b, c and d. Then the following individualized lines would be ab, ac, ad, bc, bd, cd, abc, abd, acd, bcd and abcd. The same article on the other side will give eleven similar combinations, and both together twenty-two lines, which can be simultaneously operated. To transmit one thousand words a minute, only forty-six words on each combination are necessary. If the plants were suitable, not ten years, as Edison thinks, but ten hours would be necessary to put this improvement into practice. To do this, Marconi will have to reconstruct the plants, and it will then be observed that the indefatigable Italian has departed from universal engineering customs for the fourth time.

New York, Oct. 24, 1907. NIKOLA TESLA.

A TIME FOR SANITY.

Restoration of Confidence the Imperative Need.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your columns are always open to whatever seems to concern the public good. Will you let me say a few words, if you please? In lower New York this is the time for sane people to show their sanity, and reasonable people to show their reason.

In the United States there is just as much mineral wealth as there ever was; there is as much grain and breadstuffs; there are as many cattle on the hills and plains; there is as much cotton, as many railways and factories, as many men and women and children, and they are increasing in number and intelligence every day.

In other words, there is as much natural wealth as there ever has been, and that wealth is growing. The bottom is not going to drop out of either the commercial, the moral or the intellectual world, and what is wanting is that everywhere shall be proclaimed the truth that the man who works, the producer, no matter in what line, is useful and to be respected and honored in the exercise of his calling, and because he is a man, and wherever men or women are doing their duty, should be held in esteem; and we ought all to remember that all successful men are neither fools, knaves nor thieves, and what we want to-day is, in the practice of virtue and kindness and goodness, to respect one another, and not to set class against class and interest against interest, but to teach that the wellbeing of the commonwealth depends upon mutual understanding and respect.

It is a time for optimism and for trust, and the present abnormal conditions will pass just as a visit of measles leaves a patent. The restoration of confidence is the imperative note of the hour, and I ask every man and woman who reads this, if it commends itself to their judgment, to talk it to their friends and act upon it.

WILLIAM WILKINSON.

New York, Oct. 24, 1907.

WHERE PENNS WERE BORN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Please inform me through the columns of your daily where William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was born, and where his father was born, and oblige a constant reader of The Daily Tribune. JAMES THOMPSON.

New York, Oct. 23, 1907.

[William Penn, the English Quaker and founder of Pennsylvania, was born in London, in 1644. His father, Sir William Penn, a British admiral and general at sea, was baptized at Bristol, England, in 1621, and it is probable that he was born there, but the family had lived for many generations at Minety, Gloucestershire. His father was a younger son and a sea captain.]

POSTAGE FOR RETURN OF DEAD LETTERS

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Though much is said in regard to postage, etc., I have seen nothing in regard to lessening the expense of the dead letter division. There are handled about one million letters a month, taking the usual course of returning, etc. My plan is to make the two cents cover one and a half ounces, with return address in corner; all others not so marked, three cents an ounce, etc. This would leave those opposed to the return address, on account of publicity of correspondence, etc., the privilege of using the three-cent stamp. As to the constitutionality of this act I am not able to say.

ISAAC H. COCKS.

Westbury, Long Island, Oct. 22, 1907.

PLAN TO RELIEVE BRIDGE CRUSH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have thought of a cheap and easy way to fix the Brooklyn Bridge so that you can run all the trains on it you choose. Build a pier (caisson, foundation or whatever engineers call it) in the middle of the river, the top of this foundation not to come higher than the bottom of the river. Then anchor over this foundation a floating iron pier moving under its own steam and having rollers at the top (on springs, if necessary) for the bridge to rest on.

This pier is to be used only during the rush hours. When its support is no longer needed the floating iron pier steams away and leaves the channel clear as usual.

I am not a mechanic nor engineer, and I do not know whether my plan will work or not. I thought it might be worth the stamp it will take to send it to you. Very respectfully,

New York, Oct. 21, 1907. W. W. STICKLEY.

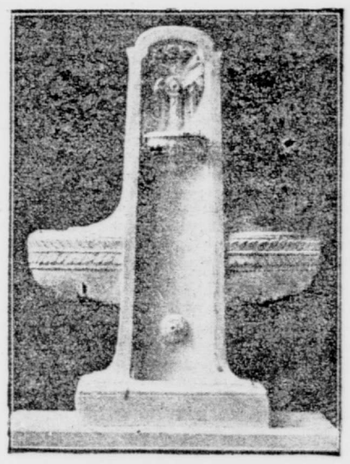
NEW WINONA ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT.

Warsaw, Ind., Oct. 24.—Thomas Kane, of Chicago, who for fourteen years has been president of the board of directors of the Winona Assembly, resigned to-day. H. J. Heinz, of Pittsburg, was named to succeed him.

FOR FOUNTAIN DESIGN.

S. P. C. A. Prize Goes to H. Van Buren Magonigle, Architect.

As the result of a competition designs by H. Van Buren Magonigle, the architect, for simple, serviceable drinking fountains for men, horses and dogs received the prize from the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and was subsequently approved by the Municipal Art Commission. Permission was granted by the commission to have replicas erected at certain selected suitable points in the city already approved of by the Board of Aldermen.



FOUNTAIN ERECTED YESTERDAY AT BRYANT PARK.
Fortieth street and Sixth avenue, by the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The society yesterday, at a cost of about $600, erected one of the fountains at Bryant Park, 40th street, just east of Sixth avenue. On one side of the bronze fountain, facing the street, is the horse bowl, and on the opposite side are the man and dog bowls.

The society has just erected a fountain of similar design in the Williamsburg plaza. It will be in operation next week. Another one of these fountains will soon be erected by the society at 71st street, Broadway and Amsterdam avenue. It has been paid for by Mrs. E. J. Post, of the Spencer Arms, and will bear this inscription:

"In loving memory of my husband, Elmer Jerome Post and my daughter, Amy Louise Hatfield Clark."

The society will soon place a fountain, designed by John S. Humphreys, at 107th street and Broadway, the gift of F. Augustus Schermerhorn, and another in Fourth avenue, in the rear of Grace Church, which will be the contribution of a parishioner.

Fountains designed by William Singer will be erected at Coenties Slip, the gift of Frank K. Sturgis; at Rutgers Slip, the gift of an anonymous woman contributor, and in Battery Place, the gift of F. Augustus Schermerhorn.

KAISER'S GIFT RECEIVED.

Busts Presented to the United States Military Acadmey.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

West Point, N. Y., Oct. 24.—All academic duty was suspended this afternoon in honor of the presentation to the academy by Emperor William of Germany of the busts of Frederick the Great and General Field Marshal Count von Moltke. The ceremonies took place in the main reading room of the library, the entire commissioned force of the post being present. Major Theodore Kerner, military attaché of the German Embassy, made the presentation in the name of the Emperor, saying:

"The German Emperor presents the busts to this great military academy as an expression of the highest esteem and friendship which he feels for the American army. May these busts be a further tie of sympathy between the two armies, which are already so closely connected by streams of German blood shed in American ranks."

Colonel Hugh L. Scott, superintendent of the Military Academy, received the gift in behalf of the academy, and General Frederick D. Grant, representing the Secretary of War, said:

"I assure you, Major Kerner, the War Department appreciates these statues, and they will always be an inspiration on this historic spot to our young soldiers being trained here for service in the United States army."

Earlier in the day Major Kerner witnessed a grand review of the cadets on the plains.

HIPPODROME'S NEW PRODUCTION.

The Messrs. Shubert and Anderson, managers of the Hippodrome, announced yesterday that the final performance of the present entertainments, "Neptune's Daughter" and "Pioneer Days," would occur on November 23. This spacious place of amusement will then be closed for three days, and on Wednesday night, November 27, the first performance of the new production will be given. The book and lyrics are by Edward P. Temple and Manual Klein. The management confided this much yesterday about the novelty: It is to be an automobile affair; the performers will be arrayed in modern dress, and the scenes of the entertainment have been set in Long Island; also, there is a plot. There will be a conference to-day of those concerned to arrange a name for this new production.

ESQUIMAUS INVITED TO A PLAY.

Miss Anna Laughlin, the dainty performer who appears as Kokomo in "The Top o' th' World" at the Majestic Theatre, has invited all the children of the Esquimau tribe in this and adjoining states to a special performance that is to be given to-morrow afternoon. She has sent these invitations through the representatives of the tribe here and the authorities in charge of the several reservations. From Miss Laughlin's invitation the following is extracted: "By the sun that burns throughout the day and the moon that shines at night, by the great caciques of the past and the present, by the rivers that flow through northern forests and the streams where the hunted deer doth quench his thirst, by all the brave and the true in Esquimau history, I bid you welcome this day in the beautiful month of the seasons to witness little Kokomo."

GEN. BOOTH COMING HERE NOV. 3.

General William Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, has completely recovered from his recent attack of illness, and is scheduled to appear in New York City on November 3 and 4. On his way to New York he will be received by President Roosevelt at the White House.

His public meetings in New York will include three services on Sunday, November 3, in the New Amsterdam Theatre, and a lecture the day following in Carnegie Music Hall. A great farewell demonstration will take place on Friday, November 8, in City Hall Park. The general will set sail the following day, and will shortly enter upon a tour in Germany on behalf of the Salvation Army work.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR—Major Korner, German Embassy, Washington; Alfred H. Miles, U. S. N.; J. P. Traynor, U. S. N.; E. S. Root, U. S. N. BRESLIN—O. W. Dickens, U. S. N. FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton GOTHAM—Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island. MAJESTIC—James C. Dudley, St. Louis; Frank Mack, Chicago. ST. REGIS—W. B. Van Rensselaer, Albany. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Charles H. Hubbard, Chicago.

DOUBLE HOLIDAYS AHEAD.

From The Boston Transcript.

Next year Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July all fall on Saturday, giving the public three "double holidays." Ordinarily these three do not fall on the same day, but by the intervention of the 29th of February this year Washington's Birthday falls just fourteen weeks earlier than Memorial Day, which regularly comes five weeks before the Fourth. The advantage of having a holiday adjoin a Sunday, for people who desire to seize the opportunity to make trips out of town, is very great. In creating the last holiday—Labor Day—advantage of this principle was taken in the selection of a first Monday instead of a numbered day of the month. In 1909, Washington's Birthday falls on Monday, the 30th of May and the Fourth of July on Sunday, which will mean a Monday observance, so that for two years in succession double holidays are assured. In the later year Christmas will also fall on Saturday, thereby affording the most complete trial of the "double holiday" possible in our calendar.

SPOTTED FEVER CHECK

Dr. W. H. Park Finds Good Results from Serum.

Dr. W. H. Park, head of the laboratory of the Health Department, made a thorough investigation of the serum used abroad in cases of spinal meningitis, or spotted fever, last summer. In Vienna good results followed inoculation when cases were in their incipient stages, and physicians there believed that a reliable serum had at last been found. This enemy of the most dangerous of children's diseases can now be obtained here. Its present degree of perfection was the result of experiments made in this city, and Dr. Park said yesterday that results in the main as satisfactory as those in Vienna were attending the use of the serum here.

The work being done here by Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute, to get a serum was first told of in The Tribune. His experiments followed the lines established by Dr. Park in the epidemic of 1905. Dr. Park used horses to get his serum. Dr. Flexner used sheep and goats, and experimented on monkeys. Dr. Park said yesterday:

"The serum in use in Vienna is secured by the same methods employed here. The discovery of the germ was, of course, the first step, and the resultant serum following inoculation was used with varying success here. In Vienna the physicians have great faith in it, but when used after the disease has progressed for several days, no effect whatever results. The serum must be used just as soon as diagnosis establishes the fact that the patient has spinal meningitis. The disease is then often checked, and the use of the serum is well justified."

Dr. Flexner, in a recent paper on the disease and his work to find a serum, said:

It is not improbable that more active anti-sera, using appropriate means of immunization, may be produced. Possibly such anti-sera may prove of value in the treatment by direct spinal inoculation, possibly even by injection. The evident disadvantages to which the human patient must always be subject, as compared with the animals used for experiments, arise from the difficulty often encountered of estimating exactly the duration of the disease and applying the remedy at its most favorable stage.

MR. CHANLER A BUSY MAN.

Lieutenant Governor Finds Much to Do in Atlanta—Name Baby Alice.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Atlanta, Oct. 24.—"Governor, can't you name that baby Atlanta?" was asked of Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler to-night, while he was holding a reception in the Piedmont lobby. "The first letter will be the same," said he, "but the whole name will be Alice."

An informal dinner was given for Mr. Chanler to-night at the Capital City Club, at which prominent Atlantans were present. To-morrow he will be received by the Governor in the morning, make a speech at noon, take an automobile ride in the afternoon and attend a dinner given by the Young Men's Democratic League of Fulton County at night.

MISS STRACHAN TO CONTINUE FIGHT.

Equal Salary Crusade Will Go On Despite Board of Education's Opposition.

The Interborough Women Teachers' Association, which has been fighting for equalization of salaries, apparently does not intend to pay heed to the action of the Board of Education, which on Wednesday afternoon amended the bylaws to prevent teachers lobbying at Albany.

Miss Grace C. Strachan said last night that as the Constitution of the United States gives every one the right to petition and ask redress for grievances she did not see how the teachers could be deprived of that privilege. As it was said that the report of the committee on the absence of teachers contained statements that might be misleading, Miss Strachan said she wrote a letter to the Board of Education protesting against some of the statements in the report as false and unfair

FALCONIO OVERRULES BISHOP MATZ.

Authorizes Wedding in Boston of Catholic Man and Protestant Woman.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, Oct. 24.—Two young people in love and the highest papal authority in America were successfully arrayed against Bishop Matz, of Denver, and his edict that no priest in his diocese can marry a Catholic man and a Protestant woman. This situation developed when Dwight Ryland and Genevieve Cooper, of Denver, were married in Boston yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop O'Connell, on the authorization of Monsignor Falconio, papal delegate, who intervened when Bishop Matz refused to sanction the union.

Mr. Ryland is a grandson of California's first Governor, and two former California Congressmen, his brothers, intervened in his behalf. Miss Cooper is a daughter of a former Governor of Colorado.

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER A YEAR OLD.

The Hotel Knickerbocker celebrated its first anniversary yesterday. To mark the occasion opera glasses, with vanity bags to hold them, were given to each woman guest of the house. More than twelve hundred diners filled the various dining halls, and there were, in addition, numerous parties dining in private rooms. Every table in the public rooms had been engaged days ahead. Those who dined there last night noticed a new way of serving food. Every dish was taken to the tables on rolling tables, from which the service was made. It was thought that this would absolutely insure warm dishes.

OBITUARY NOTES.

GEORGE A. CHASE, since 1881 treasurer of the Bourne mills, Fall River, Mass., died suddenly from heart disease on Wednesday in a sanatorium at Attleboro, Mass.

JAMES J. DOOLING, clerk of Special Term, Part V, of the Supreme Court and brother of County Clerk Peter J. Dooling, died at his home, No. 453 West 43d street, yesterday afternoon from pneumonia. Mr. Dooling was about fifty-four years old and had been a clerk in the Supreme Court for about seven years.

Married.

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

GREENE—BENEDICT—At the residence of the bride's parents, Parsippany, N. J., October 23, 1907, by the Rev. Charles B. Bullard, assisted by the Rev. David S. Craig, Phoebe Agnes, daughter of William Burritt Benedict, to Van Rensselaer Hoff Greene, of New York.

HOOKER—STOKES—On Thursday, October 24, at St. Luke's Church, Noroton, Conn., Mildred Phelps Stokes, daughter of Anson Phelps Stokes, Esq., to Dr. Ransom Spafard Hooker.

MITCHELL—CROSBY—On Thursday, October 24, at St. George's Church, Flushing, by the Rev. G. H. Parker, Margaret Butler Crosby, daughter of Mrs. Crosby and the late A. H. Crosby, to James Macdonald Mitchell.

WARD—FORD—On Wednesday, October 23, 1907, at the residence of the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Pressley Bisland, Bronxville, N. Y., by the Rev. Albert D. Wilson, Emily Van Duzer Ford to Stanley Ward.

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.

Brower, Laura T.	Shackford, William G.
Chapman, Jane F. H.	Sims, Henry.
Childs, Frederick R.	Sims, Myrtle.
Cushman, Charlotte.	Thompson, Kate.
Lemist, Rebecca T.	Van Olinda, Mildred A. N.
Meyer, Petra F.	Warner, Harriet D. C.
Park, Trenor L.	Waterbury, Emily S.
Patteson, Henry B.	Whiting, Isabell S.
Quirk, James.	Whitson, Thomas.
Salter, John L.	Yelverton, Robert F.

BROWER—On Wednesday morning, October 23, 1907, at her late residence, No. 12 West 18th st., Laura Towar, wife of John Van Alst Brower, and daughter of the late Jonas C. Towar. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th ave. and 10th st., Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

CHAPMAN—At her home, No. 357 Grand avenue, Brooklyn, October 24, Jane Forrester Hamilton, widow of James Holmes Chapman. Funeral private.

CHILDS—Frederick Robbins, at Noroton, Conn., October 23, in the 29th year of his age, of typhoid, son of Harris C. and Emily Robbins Childs and beloved husband of Constance Crimmins. Funeral services at Noroton Friday morning; train leaves Grand Central 8:03 a. m. Burial at All Saints' Church, Great Neck, Long Island. Private car leaves Long Island City 1:00 p. m. Carriages at Great Neck station.

Died.

CUSHMAN—Suddenly, on Wednesday, October 23, 1907, Charlotte Cushman, daughter of the late Alexander Cushman, of New York. Funeral service at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Friday, October 25, at 10:30 a. m.

LEMIST—On Wednesday, October 23, 1907, at her home, in Sheffield, Mass., in the 84th year of her age, Rebecca Train, widow of George Haswell Lemist. Funeral Sunday, the 27th, at Christ Church, Sheffield, at 3 o'clock.

MEYER—Mrs. Petra Fisher, widow of Captain Bernhard D. Meyer and mother of Frederick F., Hans F., Bernhard D. and Elmar F., in her 88th year, after a lingering illness. Funeral and services from her late residence, No. 671 East 13th st., Flatbush, Brooklyn, Friday, at 2 p. m. Interment Greenwood.

PARK—On Wednesday morning, October 23, Trenor L. Park, son of the late Trenor W. Park. Funeral services will be held at the Dutch Collegiate Church, 5th ave. and 48th st., Friday morning, October 25, at 10 o'clock.

EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY, SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.—Compatriots are invited to attend the funeral services of our late compatriot, Trenor L. Park, at the Dutch Collegiate Church, 5th ave. and 48th st., Friday morning, October 25, at 10 o'clock.

W. A. MARBLE, Pres't.
LOUIS ANNIN AMES, Sec'y.

PATTESON—On Thursday, October 24, 1907, Henry B. Patteson, son of Eliza R. and the late James A. Patteson, aged 54 years. Funeral at his late residence, No. 236 West 52d st., Friday, October 25, at 4 o'clock. Interment Richmond, Virginia. Please omit flowers. Richmond (Va.) papers please copy.

QUIRK—On Wednesday, October 23, 1907, James, beloved husband of Margaret Quirk, at his residence, No