TO HONOR MILTON.

Invited to Join in Celebrating His Tercentenary Next Fall.

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Preparations are being made for the celebration of the tercentenary of Milton next fall. The British Academy, of which Sir E. Maunde Thompson is the president, and of which Sir Courtenay Ilbert, now in Washington, is one of the principal officers, has charge of the arrangements, and it is hoped that there will be an extensive American participation in the affair. One of the suggestions for commemorating the event is the production of "Comus," written when the poet was only twenty-six, for production at Ludlow Castle by the children of the Earl of Bridgewater, and it is interesting to recall that the principal part was taken by Lord Bridgewater's son, who bore the name and title of Viscount Brackley, just as Lord Ellesmere's son and heir does to-day.

Lord Ellesmere is a descendant of this Lord Bridgewater, and has inherited not only his vast estates and his superb collection of pictures (the so-called "Bridgewater collection," contained in Bridgewater House, which the poet Swinburne so justly proclaims "a palace of paintings"), but also his literary tastes; for under the pseudonyme of "Charles Granville," which are his middle names, Lord Ellesmere has published a number of novels, the most successful of which have been "The Broken Stirrup Leather" and "A Cypher Ring." Lord Ellesmere is indebted for most of his wealth to his kinsman, the third and last Duke of Bridgewater, the constructor of the celebrated canal that bears his name and the founder of inland navigation in Great Britain.

MONARCH AND HIS CONSORT PART.

Grand Duke Frederick Augustus of Oldenburg, the only European sovereign now reigning, save King Edward, who can boast of having visited the United States, has become involved in a bitter quarrel with his consort, which is setting half the courts of Europe by the ears and has also brought about a constitutional crisis in his dominions, where his ministers and the legislature side with the grand duchess. The latter, a sister of Prince Henry of the Netherlands, is about a score of years the junior of her gifted but eccentric husband, and is his second wife. It was not a love match on her side when he led her to the altar, twelve years ago. But he was at that time infatuated with her, and when in the following year she gave birth to a son and heir, the now eleven-year-old Crown Prince Nicholas, he, full of enthusiasm, secured from his ministers and from his parliament a legislative enactment investing her with the regency of the grand duchy in the event of his death or his incapacity through illness during the minority of the heir apparent.

Two or three years ago differences arose between the grand duke and the grand duchess, which, becoming more and more acute, have developed into downright animosity and into a virtual separation. The grand duke in consequence thereof took it upon himself to intimate to his ministers that, inasmuch as the grand duchess had ceased to enjoy his confidence and was no longer in sympathy with his views and wishes, he must insist on the modification of the terms of the act of regency so as to deprive her of any right thereto, and the substitution in her stead of Duke Frederick Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein. The ministers and the legislature, however, will not hear of the change, prefer the grand duchess to Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein as ruler in the event of the necessity arising of the establishment of a regency, and sympathize with her in her troubles with her husband. These troubles have now become public property through the present constitutional crisis at Oldenburg, and need no longer be treated as a passing matrimonial squall concerning which it is preferable to maintain silence.

In order to appreciate the complications to which this matrimonial shipwreck of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Oldenburg has given rise it must be mentioned that Duke Frederick Ferdinand of Schleswig-Holstein is a brother-in-law of the Kaiser, his wife being a sister of the Empress. Moreover, Duke Frederick Ferdinand's second daughter is engaged to be married to her cousin, Prince Augustus William of Prussia, fourth son of the Kaiser. Duke Frederick Ferdinand not only occupies a warm place in the affections of his brother-in-law and sister-in-law, the Emperor and Empress, but is also persona gratissima at St. Petersburg. Indeed, it was in his favor that Emperor Nicholas resigned the rights which as a member of the House of Holstein-Gottorp he possesses by inheritance to the succession to the throne of Oldenburg. The grand duke, as I mentioned above, has been twice married. His first wife was a princess of Prussia, eldest sister of the royal Duchess of Connaught. By this union he had a daughter, Princess Sophie, of whom he is very fond, and who is now the wife of Prince Eitel Frederick, second son of the Emperor, and she holds court with her husband at the palace of Bellevue, at Berlin. Of course, she and her husband sympathize with her father in his troubles.

The grand duke himself is a great admirer of the Emperor, who has always manifested a kindly regard for him. It may be remembered that a year ago the Kaiser executed the withdrawal from the German army of Count Welsburg, and the resignation of the commission which he held in the Prussian Garde du Corps Regiment, because he had ventured to bring suit against the grand duke to establish his claim to rank as a prince of the blood by virtue of his being the son of the late Duke Elimar of Würtemberg (author of many popular plays and farces under the pen name of "A. Quenther"), whose marriage had been, however, morganatic. Then, too, it is declared that one of the causes of the marked wane of the favor which Director General Ballin of the Hamburg-American Line formerly enjoyed on the part of the Emperor is attributable to the refusal of Ballin to entertain seriously or to accord any trial to the improvement in the construction of propellers invented by the grand duke, and which has been received with marked approval by naval experts in England and France. In England, where the grand duke, as a brother-in-law of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, has been a frequent visitor, sympathy is all with him in his troubles with his wife.

On the other hand, the grand duchess's interests are championed not only by the ministers and by the parliament of Oldenburg, but also by the grand ducal family of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, to which she belongs by birth; by her brother and sister-in-law, Prince Henry and the Queen of the Netherlands; by her half-brother, the Regent of Brunswick, and by her half-sister, the Grand Duchess Vladimir of Russia. How it will all end it is difficult to say. The possibility of a coup d'état against the grand duke is precluded by the fact that all the military forces in the grand duchy are under Prussian commanders and subject to directions from Berlin.

GRAND DUKE VISITED AMERICA.

The grand duke, although an amiable and gifted man, with a pronounced taste and cleverness for mechanics and for other branches of science, is somewhat eccentric. He has on several occasions since his accession retired to sanatoriums at Dresden and elsewhere, for rest cures, which he declared had been rendered necessary by "overwork." On the occasion when he visited this country he did so without any warning to people on either side of the Atlantic. He suddenly vanished from view in Europe, and when his family and his ministers were wondering what could possibly have become of him, and fearing for his safety, he suddenly turned up in New York unattended save by a single servant, having assumed by way of incognito the familiar name of his beautiful and widely known steam yacht Lansahn. He admitted his identity when taxed therewith, insisted that he had merely run over to see the Falls of Niagara, and after spending about a week in inspecting the latter and in rushing about to various points of interest in New York with his former chamberlain, Baron von Pletenberg, whom he found here, and dining on the eve of his departure with a number of members of his old college society, he sailed for home, calling upon his relatives, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, en route. He has never been able since his accession to get along very well with his ministers and his parliament, and at one time when they refused to comply with his demands for an increase of his civil list, he subjected his country and his capital to a species of boycott. That is to say, he shut up his palaces, put all his court officials on half pay and took up his residence with his family abroad. Oldenburg is not a very interesting city, and the absence of the court tended to deprive it of one of its only attractions. Trade and industry suffered to such an extent that the administration and parliament yielded to the grand duke's demands, and he re-established the court at Oldenburg.

His father and predecessor on the throne was an equally gifted man, and also a trifle eccentric. His hobby was socialistic literature. He was a subscriber to most of the socialist and anarchist journals and pamphlets published in Switzerland, and so as to enable them to reach him by mail without any interference on the part of the imperial German postal authorities he was wont to send to the publishers batches of canvas lined envelopes bearing not only his address but also his franking signature.

QUAINT PREROGATIVES OF A DUKE.

On Monday last, being the feast of the Epiphany, one of the military uniforms worn by King Alfonso during the last twelve months was conveyed in a state coach, with much military pomp and ceremony, from the royal palace of Madrid to the mansion of the Duke of Hijar, who is likewise Count of Rivadeo. Hundreds of years ago a King of Castile lost his way while out hunting in the district of Rivadeo. According to another tradition, he had not merely lost his way, but was likewise pursued by would-be assassins. Knocking at the door of a cattle herd's hovel, he took shelter from the fierce storm, according to some; from his pursuers, according to others. Ignorant of his identity, the man gave him not only shelter and food but likewise his clothes, thanks to which the monarch managed to escape. On the morrow, when the monarch took his departure, he offered his purse to the herder, who indignantly rejected it, replying: "You are not a true Castilian if you offer to your host a price for his hospitality."

So touched was the King by this proud answer that he insisted on bringing the man to Madrid, and after having begun by creating him a Count of Rivadeo promoted him to the dignity of Duke of Hijar and conferred upon him by decree the hereditary and unique privilege of receiving a suit of the clothes of the Spanish monarch for the time being on every Epiphany Day in memory of having surrendered his own clothes to his King when the latter sought refuge in his hovel, drenched, hungry, worn out with fatigue, lost and in danger of his life.

This prerogative has been exercised by the counts of Rivadeo and by the dukes of Hijar throughout the last four or five centuries, and, as all these royal suits of clothes thus presented year by year have been carefully preserved, the Rivadeo Palace at Madrid contains what is probably the most interesting collection of fashions in the world, the changes of mode being shown without interruption as they succeeded one another, each article of dress possessing additional historic value from the fact that it had been actually worn by the King, who had presented it to that Duke of Hijar, Count of Rivadeo, who was his contemporary.

BRANDY TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD.

At the recent wedding of Prince Charles of Bourbon to Princess Louise of Orleans, at Wood Norton, her brother, the French pretender, furnished to his guests a liqueur brandy which bore the date of 1720—that is to say, a date when Frederick the Great was still a boy, when the first Duke of Marlborough was still alive, when the United States was subject to the sway of George I of England and of Louis XV of France, then ten years of age, and when the South Sea bubble was exciting universal attention. No one has ventured to place a price on this liqueur brandy, distilled nearly two centuries ago. But Lord Rothschild still possesses in his cellars some Madeira of 1778 that went down in a ship wrecked at the mouth of the Scheldt, which when recovered in 1814 was purchased by his grandfather to the extent of forty-four bottles, at the rate of about $600 a bottle. Opinions differ as to the taste and aroma of liqueurs and wines of an age so great as these, and there is a general tendency to regard them as valuable to the relic hunter rather than to the gourmet.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

E. R. OLCOTT DROPS DEAD.

Well Known Lawyer Victim of Apoplexy While Out Walking.

Stricken with apoplexy, Emmet R. Olcott, sixty-two years old, for years one of the best known lawyers in this country on international questions, of No. 128 West 11th street, dropped unconscious on the sidewalk near his home last night, and died before the arrival of medical aid.

For several weeks Mr. Olcott has been ill and two weeks ago, while out walking, he hurt his ankle. Since then he had walked about with a cane, and yesterday was the first day that he went out without his walking stick. When returning home late, in front of No. 118 West 11th street, only a few doors from his home, he was stricken with apoplexy and fell to the sidewalk.

The street is a quiet one, and no one living in the houses happened to see him as he lay unconscious. Patrolman Murray, of the Charles street station, found him and summoned Dr. Sullivan from St. Vincent's Hospital. When the surgeon arrived he said Mr. Olcott had been dead several minutes. As it started to rain at that moment, the body was taken to the Charles street station, where it was identified by his son, Herman, who is a lawyer.

Mr. Olcott was born in this city and went to the College of the City of New York. During the Civil War he served at first as a common seaman, but later was made lieutenant. Following the war, he went to Germany, where he attended the University of Berlin.

He was a classmate at the University of Berlin of Justice Charles F. MacLean, of the Supreme Court. Following his graduation, Mr. Olcott went as war correspondent of The Tribune to the Franco-Prussian War. Following the war, he returned to this country, and in 1877 he married Mrs. Mary Jane Clapp.

Entering the law practice here, he became associated with the firm of Coudert Brothers, and then later he became a member of the firm of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, who have for years been at No. 32 Broadway. For a time Mr. Olcott was the attorney for the Controller of the State of New York.

Immediately following the Spanish-American War, Mr. Olcott drafted the code of railroad laws in Cuba during the time that General Leonard Wood was Governor. Later these laws became permanent.

Mr. Olcott devoted most of his time to international laws, and he was well known in all of the republics in South America.

He leaves a wife, who at present is in Washington, and three children, Herman Olcott, an attorney; Mestre, an engineer, and Mrs. Lucy M. Perkins.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BELMONT—Seth B. Hunt, Buffalo. GOTHAM—John S. Arnold, Pittsfield, Mass. MANHATTAN—T. C. Bell, San Francisco. MAJESTIC—George R. Munroe, Chicago. PRINCE GEORGE—G. W. Collamore, Boston. WALDORF-ASTORIA—John N. Baldwin, Omaha.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Jan. 12.—The storm that appeared over Texas Friday is now central over Western New York, with lowest reported barometer 29.06 inches at Buffalo. The precipitation area that attended this storm Sunday covered the country generally east of the Mississippi. In the East and Southeast the precipitation was in the form of rain, with thunder storms in the middle Atlantic states. From the western lake region over the Mississippi Valley, as far south as Tennessee, the precipitation was in the form of snow or rain, changing to snow. Warnings of heavy snow were issued Sunday morning for Southeast Wisconsin, lower Michigan, northern portions of Illinois and Ohio, Indiana and for Western Pennsylvania, Western and Northern New York and the interior of New England. There was a general fall in temperature, except in the Northeastern states and the Southwest. During Monday the colder weather will extend over the middle Atlantic and New England states, and snow or rain, changing to snow, is indicated from the Ohio Valley and the lake region to the middle Atlantic and New England coasts. Tuesday will be fair and seasonably cold over the eastern half of the country.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, snow and colder Monday. Tuesday, fair and colder, southwest, shifting to northwest gales.

For Eastern New York colder to-day, with rain, changing to snow; high northwest winds; Tuesday, clearing and colder.

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:

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908.
3 a. m.	39	41	6 p. m.	42	46
6 a. m.	40	41	9 p. m.	41	46
9 a. m.	41	49	11 p. m.	41	45
12 m.	43	46	12 p. m.	41	—
4 p. m.	42	46			

Highest temperature yesterday, 46 degrees; lowest, 41; average, 43; average for corresponding date last year, 41; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 36.

Local forecast: Colder to-day, with rain, changing to snow; Tuesday, clearing and cold; high northwest winds.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Reid's Address—Huxley and the Bible.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Ambassador Reid has given to us an admirable account of popular education in England. No one has ever done it better—and it may fairly be doubted whether any one has ever done it as well. May we not hope that he will supplement this lecture with some account of the university extension movement in that country, the purpose and working of such schools as Christ's Hospital and the hundreds, if not thousands, of substantially helpful scholarships in the English, Scotch and Irish universities? Such an account would necessarily emphasize the relative poverty of this country in what Professor Huxley happily called "capacity catchers." Incidentally, too, it would convey a much needed hint (may I say it?) to all, or nearly all, the greater, collegiate bodies in this country. And who shall estimate the magnificent results, direct and indirect, which might well come of such a hint from Mr. Reid?

In connection with what he said about the use of the Bible in the English schools it will probably surprise most of your readers, and interest all of them, to learn that from the days of his early manhood to the time of his death Professor Huxley never ceased to advocate the daily use of the Old and New Testaments in every English school. Professor Huxley's views are well known, and whenever he deliberately undertook to expound his meaning it was impossible to mistake it. He was the most trenchant, the most consistent and the most unflinching of agnostics. He was, perhaps, a little too trenchant to be always careful of the susceptibilities, not indeed of his immediate opponents, who seldom spared and were never spared when they broke a lance with him, but of those who, without being professional controversialists, found themselves ranged by temperament, sympathy and conviction in the opposite camp to his. At the same time he was no mere indiscriminating iconoclast. He pleaded earnestly and even eloquently—for, in spite of his avowed dislike of rhetoric, he was in truth as consummate a rhetorician as he was an uncompromising dialectician—for the continued study of the Bible. He says, for example, in the conclusion of his prologue to his "Essays on Some Controverted Questions":

Many seem to think that when it is admitted that the ancient literature contained in our Bible has no more claim to infallibility than any ancient literature, when it is proved that the Israelites and their Christian successors accepted a great many supernaturalistic theories and legends which have no better foundation than those of heathenism, nothing remains to be done but to throw the Bible aside as so much waste paper.

I have always opposed this opinion. It appears to me that if there is anybody more objectionable than the orthodox Bibliolater it is the heterodox Philistine who can discover in a literature which in some respects has no superior nothing but a subject for scoffing and an occasion of his conceited ignorance of the debt he owes to former generations.

Twenty-two years ago I pleaded for the use of the Bible as an instrument of popular education, and I venture to repeat what I then said:

"Consider the great historical fact that for three centuries this book has been woven into the life of all that is best and noblest in English history; that it has become the national epic of Britain and is as familiar to gentle and simple, from John o' Groat's House to Land's End, as Dante and Tasso once were to the Italians; that it is written in the noblest and purest English, and abounds in exquisite beauties of mere literary form; and, finally, that it forbids the veriest hind who never left his village to be ignorant of the existence of other countries and other civilizations and of a great past, stretching back to the furthest limits of the oldest nations in the world. By the study of what book could children be so much humanized and made to feel that each figure in that vast historical procession fills, like themselves, but a momentary space in the intervals between the eternities, and earns the blessings or the curses of all time according to its efforts to do good and hate evil, even as they also are earning their payment for their work?"

Elsewhere, that is to say in a letter which was published in the London "Times" of April 29, 1893, he told us that he supported his contention, viz., that the Bible should be used in the public or common schools, by the following citation from a speech delivered by Mr. Forster at the Birkbeck Institution in 1870:

"I have the fullest confidence that in the reading and explaining of the Bible what the children will be taught will be the great truths of the Christian's life and conduct, which all of us desire they should know, and that no efforts will be made to cram into their poor little minds theological dogmas which their tender age prevents them from understanding." W. H. CASEY.

Union Springs, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1908.

TAX TO INSURE DEPOSITS.

Banker Advocates Measure to Prevent Losses Through Bank Failures.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In an editorial in your issue of January 6 you state that no adequate answer has been made to the objection raised to the idea of a tax upon the deposits of banks being paid in to the government to acquire a fund for preventing loss to depositors by the failing of banks.

The rule of life is that the thrifty carry the shiftless, and this applies to banks as well as to individuals. Banks are losing money all the time through failures, because of the lack of confidence in them, and the amount of tax necessary to secure absolute confidence in our banking institutions would be much less than the loss they are constantly suffering by reason of this condition of the public mind.

In addition to this, a large increase of business would be theirs, and this would bring increased profits; so, from the business standpoint of profit and loss alone, such a law is desirable.

As stated in your editorial, one effect of the passage of such a law would be that the conservatively managed institutions would see to it that examinations were more strict than at present and regulations more rigid. This would protect the best interests of every one concerned.

It is acknowledged that banks make their profits largely out of the use of the money of their depositors, and it should not be considered unfair to ask them to contribute toward a fund to protect their customers from loss, especially since they will reap a benefit from such action.

A central bank or clearing house would require absolute changes in our business methods, which have become fitted to our present system of banking, whereas the passage of this practical law would give us the simplest, safest banking system in the world, and none of our present business methods would be disturbed.

As stated in a former communication to you, it is confidence, and not currency, that is lacking when we have business troubles, and if our people could be assured that the money in banks was perfectly safe business disturbances would be merely local, our whole country would at no time become involved, and certainly we should not witness the spectacle, which has been before us for some little time, of the people afraid of the banks and the banks afraid of the people.

Our legislators have their pet ideas, and it is doubtful if this one will come into force because of that, although it is possible that it may be pushed into effect if states other than Oklahoma follow the example set by our youngest child as they see it is possible that money may drift to that section, where deposits are absolutely secured.

The idea is so simple that it has failed to impress us business men, but as it is coming to our attention and its practical results are seriously considered, it is clearly seen that there are no valid objections to it when viewed from a common sense business standpoint. F. E. LYFORD.

Waverly, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1908.

PREFERS BICYCLE SEATS TO STRAPS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Sunday edition of your paper contained a very clever and original suggestion for alleviating the discomfort of our overcrowded cars. The bicycle seat would be a joy compared with the strap, or even with the seat out of which one is too often crowded or on which one is forced to move up. Let us hope—those of us who are obliged to travel in the rush hours—that the suggestion may soon materialize into an actual fact.

New York, Jan. 7, 1908. A TRAINED NURSE.

QUESTIONS ABOUT BICYCLE SEATS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: After reading the interesting article in last Sunday's Tribune about the new car with bicycle seats I wish to ask a few questions: Is this really splendid idea to be put into use? Is the Interborough Rapid Transit Company announcing this as welcome news to the long-suffering passengers of its lines? How soon will it be put into operation? These and many other questions suggest themselves to your readers. E. L.

New York, Jan. 7, 1908.

THE RED FLAG ON TOP.

Mrs. Stokes's Declaration Provokes Indignation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: If the words attributed to Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes in this morning's Tribune are correctly reported it is time that some voice be raised against them. Where is the American woman with the gift of public speech who will meet these treasonable words with a loyal defence of her country's flag? These bastard Americans who have the name of citizenship, but deny the power and duty thereof, announce their own shame when they forget the loyalty due to the government that protects them and place the flag of social revolution above the Stars and Stripes. They have come here for a better opportunity to earn their bread than they had elsewhere. If they do not find it they are at liberty to return whence them came; but people who are loyal neither to the land of their birth nor of their parents' birth nor of the land of their adoption will not be loyal in the end even to the associates for whom they now contend.

Americans whose ancestors gave up comfortable homes to find a country of religious liberty and paid for it with blood, brains, means, effort and everything they had grow hot with wrath at the assumption of Americanism by those who came here only for what they could get, and who, grasping with the right the friendly hand held out to them, strike at the heart with the left.

If Mrs. Stokes in travelling abroad should fall into lawless hands would she appeal to the protection of the red flag or to the flag of the United States of America? Shall every body of men who find wrongs to be righted in their government set up its own particular emblem above the symbol of their country's honor and faith and divide the land into hostile camps with no uniting band of loyalty? Out upon such conceptions of government and truth! F. F.

Brooklyn, Jan. 12, 1908.

HYDROPHOBIA AND HYSTERIA.

Fear Working Upon Imagination a Factor in Producing the Symptoms of Disease.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: I read with great pleasure your very sensible editorial on the case of Christian Henry in Wednesday's Tribune. The conclusions which you reach were also, if I remember correctly, arrived at by Dr. Dulles, of Philadelphia, after an exhaustive study of the phenomena of hydrophobia.

One wonders at times if many of our so-called cases of hydrophobia are not analogous to the Italian tarantelle—the dancing frenzy supposed by ignorant Italians to result from the bite of the tarantula. It has, I am told, happened more than once that an Italian peasant bitten by a tarantula has wildly danced himself to death. But among nations who do not believe in and have never heard of the tarantelle the disease, it is safe to predict, will never occur.

The variety of diseases of hysterical origin is so great that one finds no difficulty in believing that rather more than half our reported cases of hydrophobia are imaginary. In many parts of this country it is still believed by many persons that if a healthy dog bites a person in 1908 and goes mad in 1918 the person bitten a decade before will have hydrophobia!

In the great battle against disease which is waged on the right wing by improved sanitation, clean ideals of living, the encouragement of optimism, fresh air and hardy habits, and on the left wing by bacteriology, vivisection, drugs and serums, the right wing I believe will save the day and cover the retreat of most of the forces of the left. S. N. CLEGHORN.

New York, Jan. 10, 1908.

DEFENDS CARUSO'S FAUST COSTUME.

Criticisms Regarding Clothes and Stage Presence Bring Comparisons.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Tribune, together with other New York papers, though they have nothing but praise to bestow upon Mr. Caruso's singing, seem to take pleasure in criticising his clothes and stage presence—especially his dressing of "Faust." What is the matter with his dress? I have heard many different tenors sing Faust, and they have all dressed the part about the same, appearing in a short tunic and cloak, with their own dark hair and a mustache when transferred into a young man. Mr. Caruso dresses the part entirely differently, I confess; but is he not right?

In Bayard Taylor's translation of Goethe's "Faust" he describes in a note some pictures of Faust in Auerbach's cellar in Leipsic. Auerbach's house was built in 1530, "but the massive vaulted cellars were evidently left from the earlier building." He then speaks of the pictures in the cellar, "which were painted by no mean artist," as representing Faust "with a full beard, a ruff around his neck, a mantle and fur cape." In the Luxembourg hangs a picture of the meeting of Faust and Marguerite by James Tissot. The dress is not unlike Caruso's. He wears long hair and a beard and holds a glove in one hand. Then again in Henry Irving's production of "Faust" (and Irving was noted for the pains he took to stage his plays correctly) in the first act Faust wears a long, dark gown with flowing sleeves, much like Caruso's, and, though his dress varies somewhat in the picture I have before me, a picture of Irving's Lyceum Faust, yet the hat is much the same and Valentine is dressed in the same cut of clothes that Faust and all the other men wear (only Faust's are of finer material) at the Metropolitan Opera House.

He is the only Faust I have seen with light hair and beard; but is not that correct? Faust was German, and more likely to have been blond than dark. It seems to me Mr. Caruso and his costumer or dresser have taken some pains to be correct as to costumes. H. WESTON.

West New Brighton, Staten Island, Jan. 11, 1908.

OBITUARY.

EDMUND S. WHITMAN.

Edmund S. Whitman, at one time president of the New York Produce Exchange, died yesterday, following a stroke of paralysis several months ago, at his apartments at the Kenmare, Central Park West and 93d street. He was in his seventy-eighth year. Mr. Whitman, previous to his retirement from active business, about three years ago, was an active dealer in cottonseed oil. He was born in Nova Scotia, and came to this country when a young man. He leaves a daughter and two sons, Captain Walter M. Whitman, U. S. A., and Edmund P. Whitman. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. The burial will be in the family plot at Mount Auburn Cemetery, at Cambridge, Mass.

JOHN V. M'INERNEY.

St. John, N. B., Jan. 12.—John V. McInerney, a leading St. John barrister and widely known as a public speaker in East Canada, died to-day after an illness of several months. He was fifty years old. He was a graduate of Harvard and Boston University Law School, twice member of Parliament for Kent in the Canadian House of Commons and at the time of his death was nominee for the New Brunswick Legislature.

OBITUARY NOTES.

SILAS BUNKER COLEMAN, president of the National Bank and Investment Company and vice-president of the Detroit United Bank, died at his home in Detroit on Saturday from pneumonia. He was the youngest son of the late George and Eliza Coleman. A wife, daughter and two sons survive him.

HERMAN H. RUSS, seventy-nine years old, a thirty-third degree Mason, and well known in Masonic circles throughout the state, died at Albany on Saturday. He was a prominent business man of Albany.

DR. CALVIN A. WETMORE, seventy-nine years old, a physician, died at his home in Catskill, N. Y., yesterday, following a stroke of paralysis, suffered a few days ago. He received his diploma in the early 50's from the Berkshire Massachusetts Medical College, and since leaving Catskill in 1881 had practised for twenty-six years in Emporia, Kan. He was a native of Delaware County.

MUSIC.

MME. CARRENO IN RECITAL.

It is an old story to those who take pleasure in any of the arts that masculine strength, unrelieved by feminine tenderness and charm, cannot alone achieve lasting beauty. Mere muscularity, taken by itself, is gaunt and sterile, while, conversely, there can be no structural quality in an art manifestation wholly depending upon softness and delicacy—the skeleton must shape and support the figure, but it must be clothed with living flesh. Some such considerations as these must inevitably have been called up in the minds of many auditors at yesterday afternoon's piano recital by Mme. Teresa Carreño at Carnegie Hall. When the brilliant Venezuelan pianist made her re-entry here a few weeks ago, after a long absence, it was in the Tschaikowsky B flat minor concerto, which demanded a smaller proportion of the feminine principle than most of the pieces she offered at this recital. The lack of a brooding emotional spirit was felt yesterday not only in Mme. Carreño's playing of the Beethoven "Waldstein" sonata, Op. 53 (which had many other good qualities), but in the Chopin nocturne, Op. 46, No. 1, the familiar barcarolle, Op. 60, and a good deal else. What her audience appreciated most was the pianist's display of her untiring endurance and her surpassing fleetness of finger. Two Chopin preludes and the tarantella, Op. 43, gave scope for these factors in her equipment, and so did the two Chopin studies which she interpolated at the urgent demand of her hearers. Even here there was too much blurring of the rapid passages, too little evidence that these pieces meant to their interpreter much beyond so many opportunities for technical proficiency.

The list prepared by Mme. Carreño contained also the Symphonic Studies of Schumann, Brahms's B minor rhapsody, Smetana's "Am Seegestade" and MacDowell's Etude de Concert. There was a gathering of fair size in the auditorium, and demonstrative enthusiasm was abundant.

CONCERT AT MANHATTAN.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last night, the eighth Sunday concert at the Manhattan Opera House was by far the most successful of this season at that house. Campanini conducted, as usual at these concerts, and every one of the fifteen numbers was received by the audience with extreme demonstrativeness. The nine soloists of the evening were Russ, Jomelli, Gerville-Reache, Zeppilli, Koelling, Bassi, Ancona, Didur and Daddi. The greatest share of the applause went to Mlle. Gerville-Reache for her singing of "Ah, Mon Fils," from Meyerbeer's "Le Prophete." She was compelled to appear on the stage half a dozen times to acknowledge the applause. Although Campanini was willing to have his inexorable rule broken, Mlle. Gerville-Reache gracefully declined an encore.

The two duets, in which M. Ancona sang one with Mlle. Zeppilli and another with M. Bassi, were also well received. The barytone and soprano duet was "La Ci Darem la Mano," from "Don Giovanni," while that of tenor and barytone was from "La Gioconda." A feature of the programme was the "Invocation of Venus," from "Hermes," sung by Mme. Russ. M. Attilio Parelli, the composer, conducted for this number and shared in the ovation given its rendition. "Celeste Aida," sung by Bassi, and Didur's singing of an aria from "Der Freischütz," were also very well received, while the three Neapolitan songs by Daddi, because of their typically native character, delighted particularly the large Italian clientele. Campanini, of course, shared in the honors of the night for his work with the orchestra.

Weber was the best represented composer, four of his compositions being on the programme last night.

CONCERT AT METROPOLITAN.

Neither hail, rain nor lightning could keep lovers of good music away from the Metropolitan Opera House last night, where a special vocal and instrumental concert of selections from Wagner was given. With the exception of the boxes the opera house was filled.

The soloists in the first part were Robert Blass, who sang Pogner's "Anrede," from "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"; Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, whose selections were (a) Träume and (b) Schmerzen; Heinrich Knote, who sang Siegmund's Liebeslied "Winterstürme wichen dem Wonnemond," and Anton Von Rooy, who sang Wotan's "Abschied und Feuerzauber."

Mme. Johanna Gadski and Heinrich Knote appeared in the second part of the programme, in excerpts from "Götterdämmerung."

HONOR LORD KELVIN.

National Engineering Societies Join in Memorial Service.

National science and engineering societies took part in the memorial service in honor of Lord Kelvin, the great scientist, held yesterday under the auspices of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in the auditorium of the Engineers' Building, No. 33 West 39th street.

Andrew Carnegie and Professor Michael I. Pupin attended as representatives of the American Philosophical Society. The American Association for the Advancement of Science was represented by Professor Edward L. Nichols, the American Electro-Chemical Society by Dr. E. F. Roeber and Professor Joseph W. Richards, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, by Dr. A. R. Ledoux, American Mathematical Society by Professor J. Howard Van Amringe, American Society of Civil Engineers by Charles Macdonald, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U. S. N. (retired); American Street and Interurban Railway Association by Professor B. V. Swenson, Association of Edison Illuminating Companies by John W. Lieb, jr.; Franklin Institute by T. Commerford Martin, Institution of Electrical Engineers (Great Britain) by George G. Ward, Illuminating Engineering Society by Dr. C. H. Shap, the National Electric Light Association by Dudley Farrand and W. W. Freeman and the new Electrical Society by George H. Guy. President Henry G. Stott of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers conducted the memorial exercises.

After prayer by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, assistant rector of Trinity Parish, resolutions were adopted by the American Institute of Electrical Engineers to give "expression to its sense of the irreparable loss which the engineering profession has sustained in the death of this great and good man" and to offer to Lady Kelvin its deep sympathy in her bereavement.

In speaking of Lord Kelvin as a Christian, the Rev. Dr. Manning said, in part: "It is an encouragement and an inspiration to hear a man like Lord Kelvin say that the facts of science demand the recognition of a supreme power in the universe and that with the utmost freedom of thought we are bound to recognize that science is not antagonistic to religion, but a help to it."

Professor Elihu Thompson described Lord Kelvin's inventions, which included the Niagara Falls power plant. Professor Nichols, of Cornell University, spoke of him as the foremost scientist. "He was the only man," he said, "who could give Cyrus Field a definite answer as to the practicability of the laying of an Atlantic submarine cable."

Rear Admiral Melville described Lord Kelvin from the point of view of a personal acquaintance.

"THE JESTERS" WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

The Empire Theatre, as has been made known heretofore, will be closed to-night and to-morrow night. Wednesday night Miss Adams will appear in a new play called "The Jesters." That information was duly imparted yesterday in the regular Sunday notices in the dramatic section, but, by an oversight, the announcement of the new presentation appeared in the "novelties of the week" under those of Monday night. The advance sale for the first performance has been exceptionally large.

USHERS FOR THEATRICALS AT PLAZA.

The ushers at a private theatrical performance in which Mrs. George J. Gould will appear were selected last evening. They include Bradley Martin, jr.; Frederick M. Davies, Kingdon Gould, Jacob Astley, Reginald Fellows, Stephen Van Rensselaer and Seymour Johnson. George J. Gould, jr., and his cousin, Philip Hamilton, will act as pages. The theatricals will be held at the Hotel Plaza on January 21. Eight hundred invitations have been issued.

Mrs. Smith—My husband always says that I am his first thought.

Mrs. Jones—From all that I hear, he seems to think that second thoughts are best.—Illustrated Bits.

Died.

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

Bennet, Jonathan S.
Chamberlin, Rev. Albert.
Coleman, Silas B.
De Victoria, José L.
Eddy, Florence S.
Fleming, Charles C.
Ford, Emily L.
Huggins, Rosa L.
Kiddle, Henry F.
Lawrence, Charlotte S.
Lee, Sarah A.
Rice, Helen A. S.
Whitman, Edmund S.

BENNET—In Hartford, Conn., on Friday, January 10, 1908, Jonathan S. Bennet, brother of the late Josiah S. Bennet, of New York City. Burial services at Fairfield, Conn., on Tuesday, January 14, at 11:30 a. m.

CHAMBERLIN—Entered into rest, in the 86th year of his age, Rev. Albert Chamberlin, at his late residence, Croton Falls, N. Y. Funeral service will be held in the Presbyterian Church, at Croton Falls, on Monday, January 13, 1908, at 2 o'clock p. m. Carriages will meet the 11:15 p. m. train from New York.

COLEMAN—At his home, in Detroit, on January 11, 1908, Silas Bunker, youngest son of the late George and Eliza Coleman.

DE VICTORIA—
KANE LODGE, NO. 454, F. & A. M.—Brethren: You are requested to attend an emergent communication at the lodge for the purpose of holding Masonic services at the late residence of Brother José Lopez de Victoria, No. 965 Lexington ave., New York City, on Monday, January 13, 1908, at 3 o'clock p. m.
HAROLD E. LIPPINCOTT, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

EDDY—On Friday evening, January 10, 1908, Florence Slocum Eddy. Funeral services from her late residence, Tappan, N. Y., Monday, the 13th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

FLEMING—At Scarsdale, N. Y., on January 11, Charles Carmer Fleming, son of Charles K. and Mary H. Fleming. Funeral on Tuesday, January 14, at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on arrival of the 1:36 train from New York.

FORD—Suddenly, at Morristown, N. J., on Saturday, January 11, 1908, Emily L., widow of the late Henry W. Ford and daughter of the late Augustus H. Ward. Funeral from her late residence, No. 190 Morris st., on Monday, January 13, 1908, at 3:30 p. m.

HUGGINS—On January 12, 1908, at her residence, No. 253 West 71st st., Rosa Louise, wife of J. Lenox Huggins and daughter of the late Alexander Roux. Funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th st., Tuesday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock.

KIDDLE—Henry F., on Saturday, January 11, 1908, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 7 East 130th st., on Monday, January 13, at 8 o'clock p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family.

LAWRENCE—In New York City, at her late residence, on Saturday, January 11, 1908, Charlotte Beers, widow of Albert Gallatin Lawrence, of