NEW DUC DE MOUCHY

Strong Strain of American Blood in His Veins.

[Copyright, 1909, by the Brentwood Company.]

Henri de Noailles, who at the age of nineteen has just succeeded his grandfather as the seventh Duc de Mouchy, and in the possession of the Chateau de Mouchy, a grand old palace in the Department of the Oise, distant about an hour from Paris, has, like the Dukes of Richelieu, of Choiseul-Praslin, of Vallombrosa and of Chaulnes, American blood in his veins; for his mother's mother, the late Vicomtesse de Courval, was a Miss Ray, of a family which has many representatives in New York, Washington and St. Louis. She was one of the first New York girls to marry into the French aristocracy. Then, too, the new duke's grandmother, on his father's side—namely, the now widowed Duchesse de Mouchy—is a native of the United States, and was born as Princess Anna Murat at Bordentown, N. J., of an American mother, Miss Caroline Fraser, of Philadelphia. Miss Fraser had previously occupied the position of governess in the family of ex-King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain at Bordentown.

Anna Murat, who was not merely the chosen companion, but likewise something akin to an adopted daughter, of Empress Eugenie, with whom she practically lived until her marriage in 1865, may be said to have made her husband, although their union was very far from being a love match. Like most of the members of the grand old Crusade house of de Noailles, he held aloof from the Court of the Tuileries as a young man, declining to recognize in any way the Empire. He was very wild, however, when he returned from his travels, was constantly getting into scrapes, from the penalties of which he was protected by the police at Paris, acting under the orders of Napoleon III in the matter, who was anxious to conciliate the old aristocracy, and who likewise realized that scandals among the classes are not conducive to law and order among the masses.

According to stories which might have been forgotten had it not been for their preservation in various "memoirs" and "reminiscences," the Emperor, on being notified one night by his chief of police, Hyrvoix, that the Duc de Mouchy was again in trouble and that the affair was of a more than ordinarily serious character, caused the young nobleman to be brought into his presence at the Tuileries, and, after seriously remonstrating with him about his conduct, promised him immunity for what had just occurred if he would "marry" himself—that is to say, turn over a new leaf. Napoleon added that the best way of managing that was to marry, and suggested that he should become a suitor for the hand of Princess Anna Murat. In fact, he was given to understand that if he did not marry the princess he could expect no further indulgence on the part of the Emperor. The duke, face to face with the alternative of the grave consequences of his latest escapade, on the one hand, and marriage with a very handsome and fascinating girl of identically his own age, on the other—a girl who was the adopted daughter of the Empress, a favorite kinswoman of the Emperor, and certain to be handsomely dowered by them—decided to brave the anger of his family and to marry the girl—that is to say, the granddaughter of the stable lad who was raised by the First Napoleon to the rank of a Marshal of France and to the throne of Naples.

The de Noailles were furious at what they denounced as the terrible mésalliance into which the Duc de Mouchy had been trapped, and as long as the Empire lasted declined to hold any communication with him or with his wife. But, as mentioned above, the marriage proved the making of Antoine de Noailles. He entered politics, became a member of the National Legislature, a director of the Great Northern Railroad of France, and took a leading position on the turf, becoming in course of time one of the pillars of the Jockey Club and of the Union. During the war of 1870 he managed by personal intervention at Versailles to secure from old Emperor William a reduction of the heavy contribution exacted by the victorious Germans from his own Department of the Oise, in which his estates and ancestral home were situated, and for a number of years after the establishment of the republic represented not royalism, but Bonapartism in Parliament. In fact, having once given his allegiance to the Bonapartes, on the occasion of his marriage to Anna Murat, he remained true to their cause, in evil as well as in good days.

DUKE ANGERS EMPRESS EUGENIE.

This intimacy between the de Mouchys and the Empress lasted until the time of the Baring smash. When the Empire was overthrown, and more especially after the death of M. Rouher, Empress Eugenie confided all her extensive real estate holdings and property in France to the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy. They became terribly entangled in the Baring crash. Not only did the Empress experience the utmost difficulty in extricating her own affairs from the disaster, but was likewise compelled, in addition to her own losses, to furnish a large sum to the de Mouchys in order to enable them to meet their most pressing engagements and to protect them from absolute ruin. As it was, they were compelled to submit to all sorts of sacrifices, including the surrender to Mrs. Ayer, one of the best known American residents in Paris, of their beautiful town mansion, which had been one of the favorite rendezvous of the great world of France, the scene of so many brilliant entertainments since their marriage, and where Empress Eugenie was always accustomed to stay when she visited the French metropolis after the loss of her husband and son.

The Empress was very angry with the de Mouchys after this Baring smash, held that they had grossly mismanaged her affairs, and for several years the estrangement was so bitter that the Empress would hold no communication with the duke and duchess when she came to France. Eventually, on the occasion of an illness of the duchess, a partial reconciliation took place. But the oldtime relations were never entirely restored, for the Empress is extremely close in money matters. Many, indeed, accuse her of avarice, and if there is one thing more than another which she finds it difficult to forgive it is carelessness or mistakes that have involved her in financial loss.

ORIGIN OF THE MOUCHY DUKEDOM.

The dukedom of Mouchy is, strictly speaking, a Spanish one, and was first created in favor of the younger of the two sons of that Duc de Noailles who married Françoise d'Aubigny, niece and heiress of Mme. de Maintenon, the morganatic wife of Louis XIV of France. The elder of the two sons of this particular Duc de Noailles inherited Mme. de Maintenon's famous castle bearing her name, in the Department of the Eure-et-Loire, and was known as the Marechal de Noailles; whereas the younger son, Philippe, was known as the Marechal de Mouchy, and became by his marriage to Louise d'Arpajon, granddaughter and heiress of the last Spanish Duke of Arpajon, a grandee of the first class in Spain and Duke of Arpajon. That title was subsequently transformed by the King of Spain into a Spanish dukedom of Mouchy, Mouchy being the name of the fine old castle which the Marechal de Noailles owned in France, in the Oise, about an hour's distance from Paris. This Duc de Mouchy subsequently inherited from his aunt, the Duchesse de Richelieu, herself the niece of the great Cardinal, the title of Prince de Poix. In 1814, on the overthrow of the Napoleonic empire and the restoration of the Bourbons, the then Duc de Mouchy and Prince de Poix was created a peer of France, and while in 1815 his Spanish dukedom of Mouchy received official cognizance and acceptance on the part of the French Crown, he received in 1817, in addition thereto, the French dukedom of Poix from Louis XVIII.

The new Duc de Mouchy, who is also Prince-Duke de Poix and Duke of Arpajon, as well as a grandee of the first class of Spain, has a brother of eighteen and a sister of eleven, bearing the Christian name of Philippine. Until now all three children have made their home with their widowed mother at No. 6 Rue Paul Baudry, in Paris. The mother bears the name of Princess de Poix.

NOT MENTIONED IN THE GOTHA.

Not every French dukedom will be found in the pages of the Almanach de Gotha. An instance in point is that of La Force, to which Auguste de Caumont, Marquis de la Force, and husband of Marie Therese de Noailles, has just succeeded through the death of his father. The latter, formerly in the diplomatic service, was one of the most popular figures on the French turf, was a member not only of the French Jockey Club, but likewise of that of England, and an old friend of King Edward. His racing colors, black and white, were familiar on many a Continental racecourse.

The dukedom of La Force is one of the most illustrious in France, and the first duke, Jacques Nompar de Caumont, was one of the survivors of the massacre of St. Bartholomew. Covered with the blood of his father and of his elder brother, who had been slain by the ringleaders of the massacre, the then nine-year-old boy had the presence of mind to simulate death, and remained prostrate until discovered by a thief who was plundering the corpses. This ghoul, with more kindness of heart than is usually possessed by people of his class, instead of killing the lad, managed to smuggle him out of the city, and the boy was able to reach his uncle, the Marshal de Biron, in safety. Growing up, he developed into a famous soldier, became one of the closest friends and adherents of Henry IV, and was in the carriage with that monarch when the latter was assassinated by Ravaillac in 1610. For his military services he was in turn advanced to the rank of Marshal of France, and created a peer and Duc de la Force by patent dated May 6, 1653. He was succeeded by his brother Henry, who was also a distinguished military commander.

An even still more widely known member of the De Caumont family was Antoine Nompar de Caumont, Duc de Lauzun, the favorite of Louis XIV, and who secretly married the royal Duchess of Montpensier, granddaughter of King Henry IV. On account of this marriage, according to one story, or else in consequence of having incurred the enmity of Mme. de Montespan, as others insist, he was thrown into the Bastile, where he spent a number of years. He must not be confounded, however, with the duke of the same name, but of a different family, who was the companion in arms of Lafayette and of Rochambeau in the American War of Independence. That Lauzun was a member of the house of Gontaut-Biron.

About the time of the American war the descendants of the second Duc de la Force became extinct in the male line, and King Louis XVI thereupon authorized the assumption of the title by the chief of one of the junior branches of the family, descended from a certain Bertrand de Caumont. This Duc de la Force, Louis Joseph Nompar de Caumont by name, emigrated with the royal princes at the outset of the Revolution in 1792, but returned to France in 1806, entered the army, took part in the various campaigns, and in the terrible retreat from Moscow attained the rank of general, and became a member of the Legislative Assembly. On the Restoration he transferred his services to Louis XVIII, and, as Royalist Military Commandant of Montauban, distinguished himself by the gallantry and personal courage with which he rescued a number of Bonapartist officials from the fury of the mob. In 1815 he was created a peer of France by Louis XVIII, as Duc de la Force, and the present duke is his great-grandson.

If I call attention to this dukedom of la Force, it is because Americans, when they do not find a title of this importance in the Almanach de Gotha, are apt to set it down as deficient in authenticity. There are, however, quite a number of the most illustrious and historic of French titles of indubitable validity of which no record will be found in the pages of the Almanach, but the correctness of which are nevertheless beyond question.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

OBITUARY.

CONGRESSMAN DANIEL L. D. GRANGER.

Washington, Feb. 14.—Congressman Daniel L. D. Granger, of Providence, R. I., who represented the 1st District of Rhode Island in Congress during the 58th, 59th and 60th Congresses, died here at 7:15 o'clock this evening from heart failure.

Congressman Granger had been sick since last November, when he was taken ill in Albany. He was under care in New York City until December 13, when he came to Washington. His condition had been serious since January 2, and the end was not unexpected. While Mr. Granger was in London last summer, he suffered a severe attack of acute articular rheumatism, which developed later into valvular disease of the heart. The attack compelled him to abandon a European tour he had just started. The funeral probably will take place in Providence on Wednesday.

Daniel Larned Davis Granger, who was a stanch Democrat, was born in Providence in 1852, the son of the Rev. Dr. James N. and Anna Brown Davis Granger. He was graduated from Brown University in 1874. In 1902 the university conferred on him the degree of A. M. Mr. Granger was admitted to the bar in 1877, and since that time had practised in Providence. Five years later he was admitted to the United States bar. Mr. Granger had been Treasurer and Mayor of Providence. He was a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, president of the Churchman's Club of Rhode Island, vice-president of the American Group of Inter-parliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration, and American vice-president of the union. Mr. Granger was treasurer of the Dorilton Corporation, of New York, and a member of the Psi Upsilon and the University Club of Providence, and the Manhattan Club, of New York. He was unmarried. A sister, Miss Grace Granger, survives him. His home in Providence was at No. 328 Thayer street.

WILLIAM B. GUILD.

William B. Guild, one of the oldest lawyers of New Jersey, died from paralysis at Newark yesterday. He was eighty years old, and leaves three sons and three daughters. Mr. Guild was for three terms City Counsel in Newark, was identified with the Board of Health, and for many years was a Police Commissioner. For years he was recognized as an authority on criminal law.

Mr. Guild was born in Denville, N. J., and was the son of William B. Guild, who owned the defunct "Newark Daily Journal." He was a member of the class of '51 at Princeton, and received his legal training in the office of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. He was admitted to the bar in 1859.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

H. E. HOERRING.

Copenhagen, Feb. 14.—H. E. Hoerring, State Councillor and former Premier, died to-day.

Herr Hoerring was Minister of the Interior before he took office on May 23, 1897, as Premier and Minister of Finance. He resigned as Premier on April 27, 1900. During the latter part of Herr Hoerring's term as Premier negotiations were opened between the United States and Denmark for the purchase by the United States of the Danish West Indies. This aroused much opposition in Denmark, and it was said that the downfall of the Hoerring Cabinet was due to the willingness of the government to part with that territory. This attitude precipitated the final struggle and forced the resignation of the ministers.

JOHN F. RUSSELL.

Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 14.—John F. Russell, seventy-one years of age, an inventor of national reputation, died here to-day, following a stroke of apoplexy. Mr. Russell was associated with William N. Whitely years ago in the perfection of the modern reaper and also possessed several patents upon devices in the development of the steam locomotive.

GEORGE J. SEABURY.

George J. Seabury, president of Seabury & Johnson, manufacturers of antseptics, medical and surgical supplies, with offices in the Seabury Building, No. 59 Maiden Lane, died on Saturday from pneumonia at his home, No. 330 West 108th street. Mr. Seabury was born in this city sixty-five years ago. His early education was received in the public schools. Subsequently he studied medicine and pharmaceutical chemistry.

He served through the battles of the Peninsula campaign in the Army of the Potomac, and distinguished himself in the battle of Gaines Mill. He was twice wounded in two of the engagements.

Mr. Seabury was one of the famous Committee of Thirty that organized 50,000 Republicans in New York City into election districts, and was an honorary member of scores of scientific, benevolent and political societies, in all of which he had been elected to important offices.

DR. WULLNER'S RECITAL POSTPONED.

The illness of Dr. Ludwig Wüllner, already noted in these columns, has caused the indefinite postponement of his song recital at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, set for to-night under the auspices of the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

"THE KING OF SIAM."

A comic opera, "The King of Siam," will be given by the young men and women of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, in East 14th street, at the Grand Central Palace, to-morrow evening. The stage will be under the direction of John Reed, and Professor Arundel will direct the music.

A GEORGE WASHINGTON PICTURE.

Handsome photogravure of the famous Stuart portrait of George Washington with next Sunday's Tribune. Also opening chapters of Louis Tracy's new story, "The Silent Barrier."

MUSIC

NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.

The sense of intimacy is not often in evidence at Carnegie Hall concerts, but it was agreeably present yesterday afternoon, when Walter Damrosch and the Symphony Orchestra, on the one hand, and an audience of moderate size on the other, came together for two hours of music. The suggestion of informality was strengthened by the absence of a specially engaged soloist, from outside, whose entry into the scheme of a carefully arranged programme may often bring a disturbing and unduly personal element. Instead, Mr. Damrosch drew upon the abundant resources of the orchestra's own membership, and the result was a sympathetic performance by Paul Kefer, of the violoncello contingent, of an unfamiliar lied by Vincent d'Indy, with orchestral accompaniment. Mr. Kefer's tone was full and sonorous, with a fortunate freedom from roughness, and he phrased the Frenchman's wistful and melodious song with judicious absence of sentimentality. The piece itself is of not much importance, but it was worth introducing here and it may well be added to the slender repertory of the violoncello.

The bone and sinew of the afternoon's musical doings were furnished by a consistently excellent presentation of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. The very recent performance of this work by the orchestra may have helped to pave the way for yesterday's achievement, but it was not only the orchestra's responsiveness and skill that demanded recognition, but the invigorating and markedly appreciative reading of the score by Mr. Damrosch himself. The first movement struck a keynote of lofty sincerity, which was adhered to throughout. The solemn march of the second division moved with a weighty tread that enforced its note of high significance. There was quick vivacity in the scherzo, while the last movement, instead of marking a falling off in interest, as it sometimes does, maintained to the final bar the emotional potency that distinguished the work as a whole. There were balance, symmetry, power. The same qualities shone through the orchestra's playing of the "Leonore" overture, No. 2, which replaced the d'Indy overture to "L'Etranger" that had been announced.

There was also brought forward as a novelty Mr. Damrosch's recent transcription of Siegfried's adventure with the dragon in the second act of Wagner's Nibelung drama bearing the forest hero's name. The new arrangement does not differ importantly from those already known in concert form, but it preserves the vital features of the score and of this part of the drama, and welds them together with skill. Except for the first horn part, the performance was commendable, and the audience received it warmly.

SMALL AUDIENCE AT METROPOLITAN.

Under auspices which by no stretch of the imagination can be qualified by the adjective "favoring," Albert Spalding, the young American violinist, played two numbers at the regular Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. They were the Saint-Saëns Rondo Capriccioso and the Sarasate Zigeunerweisen, and in face of and in spite of the small audience—which seems to dwindle most noticeably week after week—this young artist played them well—and with a smile. His is not as yet the skill or the art to stir a handful of hearers to audible expression of rhapsody or ecstasy. But, if he be not a genius, at least he shows always that he has been well taught, and that, whatever the circumstances under which he plays, he always tries to do his best. He has sincerity and earnestness and a manner of doing his work that ingratiate here, as they must have done abroad

As to the other soloists, Miss Frances Aida, the New Zealand soprano, who has not been heard in opera since her last essay as Gilda in "Rigoletto" several weeks ago, was disappointing in her singing of the jewel song from "Faust," a number ever popular with Sunday night audiences. She started well, but got into difficulties in the later part of the aria, but finished well amid great applause, and to several recalls, commanded by applause, in which Mr. Rawlins L. Cottenet, the only director of the Metropolitan Opera House to sit in the directors' box, enthusiastically joined. Some of the fire and vitality of the prologue from "Pagliacci" was lost, even with Mr. Amato's fine delivery, by the absence of the accoutrements with which this bit from Leoncavallo is accustomed to be given.

The other soloists were Miss Ranzenberg, Mr. Grassi and Mr. Noté. Mr. Spetrino conducted.

CONCERT AT THE MANHATTAN.

The concert programme at the Manhattan Opera House went askew last night. Florencio Constantino, the Spanish tenor who was billed to sing in two numbers on the programme, was indisposed, and did not appear. There was a murmur of disappointment when the announcement was made that Gilibert would sing a solo in place of Constantino and Taccani would fill the gap in the quartet. Mlle. Gerville-Reache sang with great effect "Les Stances de Sapho," and Mme. Mariska-Aldrich was liberally applauded for her rendition of two Hungarian folk-songs. Mlle. Labia contributed two numbers. Mischa Elman, the violinist, was the feature of the musical programme, which included a number from "Rheingold" and the "Dance of the Water Nymphs," both conducted by Campanini. Taccani also sang a solo.

NO CHANGE AS TO GERMAN OPERA.

It Will Have as Prominent a Place at the Metropolitan Next Season as This.

Reports in a newspaper on Sunday brought forth the following statement last night from Otto H. Kahn, a member of the executive committee of the Metropolitan Opera Company:

The Metropolitan Opera Company desires to state most emphatically and unequivocally that German opera in German next season will have as prominent a place in the repertoire as heretofore and that no change whatsoever is contemplated in relation to the personnel engaged in or to the manner and the matter of presenting German opera at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mr. Gatti-Casazza, the general manager of the house, and Mr. Toscanini, had a long conference yesterday afternoon with the members of the board who are most active in the direction of the Metropolitan Opera House. At that conference, while it was considered desirable that the services of Andreas Dippel should be retained, it was believed it would be wise to outline his duties definitely. Hereafter, if Mr. Dippel consents or elects to stay at the Metropolitan, he will do so as a subordinate of Mr. Gatti-Casazza, as was announced months ago in The Tribune.

PHILHARMONIC ON FIRM BASIS.

Mrs. George R. Sheldon Confirms Report of Success in Collecting Fund.

The committee which has been working for several months past with a view to putting the Philharmonic Society on a secure financial basis has already received subscriptions totalling an amount which insures the continuation of the endeavors of the society on an entirely independent basis.

Mrs. George R. Sheldon, wife of the treasurer of the Republican National Committee, confirmed yesterday the statement made in The Tribune of Sunday that sufficient funds had been guaranteed to put the Philharmonic Society on a basis that it has never enjoyed before. While Mrs. Sheldon declined to make public the amount of the fund that had been collected, she said it was sufficient to secure the services of an orchestra of one hundred men for a season of twenty-five weeks.

All this season the society has had an option on the services of Gustav Mahler, who is now one of the conductors at the Metropolitan Opera House. The Philharmonic Society at present numbers forty-two active members, but Mr. Mahler, who has accepted an engagement to guide the artistic destinies of the society for two years, will have free rein in making up the orchestra of one hundred.

The committee, which will have an active hand in the management and direction of activities of the society, is composed of Mrs. George R. Sheldon, Mrs. William H. Draper, Henry Lane Eno, Ernest Schelling, the pianist; George R. Sheldon and Nelson S. Spencer, who is the counsel of the society.

A sufficient amount of money has already been pledged to insure the future of the Philharmonic Society for three years. The society has consented to all the conditions made by the committee, which has been busy raising the funds, and it has been arranged to give concerts during a season extending throughout a period of twenty-five weeks. During that time each and every member of the orchestra will be responsible, first of all, to the needs of the Philharmonic. Subscriptions for the fund are still being received by Mrs. Sheldon. Richard Arnold, who has long been the vice-president and active manager of the organization, will have a place of importance and responsibility in connection with the affairs of the reorganized society.

No attempt will be made to put the society on a competing basis with any other organization, as it is felt that there is plenty of opportunity for the Philharmonic in the musical field in New York. Most of its concerts will be confined to this city, but some short trips may be made to the larger cities in the East.

MISS MORGAN'S CHAMBER CONCERT.

The last of the three concerts of chamber music arranged by Miss Geraldine Morgan took place in the Belasco Stuyvesant Theatre last night. Miss Morgan has been wise and generous in her offerings, and the spirit of her undertaking culminated in the concert last night in the performance of Mendelssohn's octet for strings, in which she had the help of J. Lorenz Smith, David Sanders, Samuel Grimson, J. J. Kovarik, S. Laendner, Max Droge and Paul Morgan. Miss Mabel Phipps also took part in the concert, playing the pianoforte part of Schubert's duo in B minor, in which Miss Morgan played the violin. The duo fell between Mozart's string quintet in G minor and the octet and was most delightfully played, the entire affair evidencing the lovely intimacy and refined devotion to art which characterized both its successors.

LARGE MILITARY BAND CONCERT.

Since the announcement of Paul Hennerberg, band master of the 22d Regiment, of the military band concert to be given Sunday afternoon, March 7, at the armory, Broadway and 68th street, many letters have been received from prominent vocal and instrumental soloists volunteering their services. The band will include 208 pieces and will be the largest of the kind ever heard at such a concert. A meeting of the managers of the concert will be held in a few days and a list of the soloists made public.

J. P. MORGAN'S GIFT.

Fine Chinese Screen from Sternburg Collection Presented to Metropolitan.

A twelve-fold screen of the K'hang-Hsi period (1662-1722) by the artist Fong Long, Kon of Fatsam, one of the principal pieces in the recently dispersed collection of the late Baron Speck von Sternburg, has been presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by J. Pierpont Morgan. The screen, painted to be given to a retiring magistrate in 1690, represents the summer palace in Peking, with the Emperor K'hang-Hsi sitting on his throne watching the dancing girls. A long legend in golden letters on the back sets forth the virtues of a district magistrate, to whom the screen was presented by a colonel of Tsen Chow. Mr. Morgan also has lent seven Chinese Celadon plates.

Among the things acquired through purchase by the museum are a bronze group, "Brother and Sister," by Rodin; a landscape by Wilson Steer, and a portrait of Cosima de Medici, by Bronzino; a considerable collection of mediæval arms and armor, and classical antiquities. Gold coins, medals, plaques, etc., have been presented to the museum by Henry R. Ickelheimer, Edward D. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Wait, Mrs. Margaret Crosby Munn and Victor D. Brenner.

On view in the recent accessions room for the present is Corot's "Le Sommeil de Diane." Its companion piece, the "Orphée saluant la lumière," was painted at about the same time, in 1865, and is now in the Potter Palmer collection. The "Diana" figured at the Demidoff sale of February, 1868, and was worked over then by Corot.

The exhibition of contemporary German art at the museum will end on Washington's Birthday. The committee on art exhibits has determined to open the exhibition of art objects in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration next September. The exhibition will embrace Dutch paintings of the time of Hudson, and examples of American industrial arts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. It will last about four months.

SHUBERTS TO PAY AN ANNUITY.

Leslie Stuart Is to Give in Return an Option on All His Musical Compositions.

The theatrical firm of Sam S. and Lee Shubert has made an offer for the American rights of all the compositions of Leslie Stuart, composer of the music in "Florodora" and of the equally attractive musical comedy of "Havana," now at the Casino. According to the announcement, the Shuberts "offer to pay Mr. Stuart an annual specified sum of money for the rest of his natural life in return for an option on the American rights of all the music he may hereafter write."

This includes all the music of any kind whatsoever that Mr. Stuart may compose, whether individual numbers and interpolated songs or scores for entire productions. The Messrs. Shubert do not feel justified in disclosing the exact amount of the "annuity" which they have offered, but state that it is a considerable income. The plan is to arrange now for the payment of this "annuity" through one of the great trust companies, so that it could be discontinued only by an order of the court following a violation of contract by Mr. Stuart.

This is the first time in theatrical history that a managerial firm has offered to guarantee a man an income for the rest of his life in return for a life option on his work.

THEATRICAL INCIDENTS.

Miss Julia Marlowe will appear at Daly's Theatre to-night in "The Goddess of Reason," a drama by Mary Johnston. The announcement is made that the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock for the afternoon performances that will be given during the engagement.

Holbrook Blinn has been engaged by Charles Frohman for the part of Thibault in "Israel." Mr. Blinn is now acting with Mrs. Fiske in "Salvation Nell."

On Wednesday night, February 24, the one hundredth performance of "Mary Jane's Pa" will be given at the Garden Theatre. As a memento of the occasion silk stockings are to be distributed to the women in attendance.

Elsie Ferguson will be seen to-night as Beth Elliott in Mr. Forbes's comedy of "The Traveling Salesman" at the Gaiety Theatre. Miss Ferguson was a member of the company playing "The Battle" at the Savoy. Her place will be taken by Miss Willette Kershaw.

Mlle. Gerard, a French performer, has been added to the cast of "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge" at the Circle Theatre. She will make her first appearance to-night.

Miss Eileen Kearney may be seen to-night in the beauty assemblage of "Miss Innocence" at the New York Theatre. A song written by Nora Bayes and Jack Worth and called "Shine On, Harvest Moon," will be introduced.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Feb. 14.—Since Saturday night the storm centre has moved from Texas to the Ohio Valley, with much decreased intensity, but in connection with the strong and cold high area to the northward it has caused general rains and snows east of the Rocky Mountains, with heavy snows in the southern upper lake region, and high winds over the upper lake region, the central valleys and the west Gulf states. Low temperatures continue in the Northwest, the plains states, the upper lake region and the upper Mississippi Valley, and it is decidedly colder in the lower Arkansas and lower Mississippi valleys and the Southwest, with freezing temperatures in the interior of Southern Texas. It is also colder in New England and the middle Atlantic states, and somewhat warmer from the upper Ohio southward through the south Atlantic states.

There will be rain over the south and snow over the northern districts east of the Mississippi River on Monday, followed by generally fair on Tuesday, except in the east lower lake region and New England, where snow will probably continue. In the West the weather will be generally fair. It will be decidedly colder on Monday in the Gulf states, and the Ohio Valley, and Monday night and Tuesday in the Atlantic states. It will also be somewhat colder on Monday in the lake region. In the plains states, the Rocky Mountain region, and the Northwest temperatures will rise slowly.

Cold wave warnings have been ordered for the Ohio and middle and lower Mississippi valleys, the East Gulf states and the Southwest, through Texas.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, rain to-day, probably turning to snow, colder in afternoon; much colder at night; Tuesday, fair and colder; winds becoming northwest and brisk to high.

For Eastern New York, snow in north, rain or snow in south portion to-day, much colder to-night; Tuesday fair, colder; increasing winds, becoming northwest and high at night.

For New England, rain or snow in south, snow in north portion to-day; Tuesday much colder, with fair weather in south and snow in north portion; brisk to high, shifting winds, becoming northwest during the night.

For Western New York, snow to-day, colder to-night; Tuesday local snows; brisk to high north 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:

	1908.	1909.		1908.	1909.
8 a. m.	37	48	6 p. m.	44	38
6 a. m.	36	40	9 p. m.	40	38
9 a. m.	39	39	11 p. m.	42	35
12 m.	41	39	12 p. m.	43	—
4 p. m.	48	37			

Highest temperature yesterday, 48 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 42; average for corresponding date last year, 42; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 30.

Local forecast: To-day, rain or snow; much colder at night; Tuesday, fair and colder; increasing winds, becoming northwest and high Monday night.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

A New International Code for The Hague Prize Court.

London, February 3.

The International Naval Conference, saved from shipwreck, seems, at the present time, to be entering port with flags flying in rainbow fashion. It grounded on the rocks at the ebb of the lowest tide, and floated off when the large stock of oldtime precedents had been jettisoned in order to lighten the ship. Each of the ten nations represented in this naval council had to abandon antiquated traditions, which were of no practical value. This has been done, and an agreement is in sight which will facilitate the establishment of a prize court of appeal at The Hague, with a definite code of international law behind it. A good many minor details are to be arranged, and Germany has insisted that there must be unanimous approval of the entire convention; but the crisis has passed, there is general acceptance of the compromise scheme and the conference is approaching its end with a consciousness of having rendered important service to civilization. The delegates have been presented to the King; the final complimentary dinners have been arranged, and the convention, unless unforeseen difficulties arise, will receive the finishing touches in the course of a few weeks.

The principal advantage gained from these deliberations and compromises will be the creation of a definite code of maritime law respecting contraband, blockade, continuous voyages and belligerent and neutral rights. Whenever there is a naval war, shippers and merchants in neutral countries will know what they can do, and will not be forced to insure cargoes against extra hazardous risks. Under existing law each maritime nation has been a law unto itself, and has regulated its own prize courts, definitions of contraband and blockade practice. With an agreement among the ten leading maritime nations respecting a code for the court of appeal at The Hague, there will be a concentration of opinion and practice upon a common law. If the convention, as now seems likely, represents the unanimous action of America, Great Britain, Japan, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Spain and The Netherlands, the minor maritime powers can hardly fail to be influenced, and ultimately there will be uniform practice throughout the world. The appellate court at The Hague will have a higher moral authority than national courts or admiralty tribunals. The law, which it will be called upon to administer, will be a progressive, reformed code adapted to the requirements of modern warfare and to the interests of neutral trade. No nation will want to decline to refer its maritime practice to so superior a tribunal for arbitration. Every country will seek to adapt its own prize courts and naval orders to the reformed procedure sanctioned by the maritime powers.

When every nation has had its own definition of contraband and its own precedents for determining seizure of ship or cargo, naval warfare has been a standing menace to neutral commerce. The naval conference is dealing decisively, if not as comprehensively as is desirable, with this highly controversial question. It has adopted the list of absolute contraband formulated at the last Peace Congress at The Hague. This is restricted to naval and military stores of unmistakable character. To this the conference is adding a list of conditional contraband, including foodstuffs, coal and other merchandise, which is ordinarily exempt from seizure, but may taint a ship if destined for military or naval use by garrisons or fleets. The conference is also compiling a free list of merchandise immune against capture and condemnation in any circumstances. The free list is not so complete as it ought to be, and the catalogues of absolute and conditional contraband are open to criticism, but the three schedules are at least definite, intelligible and practical. In time of war merchants will know what is liable to seizure and what they are at liberty to ship under international usage, which the court of appeals at The Hague will be under moral obligation to recognize. If there were no other results, these regulations respecting contraband would justify the deliberations of the naval conference.

There is, however, an important gain for neutral commerce in the limitation of the principle of continuous voyage irrespective of transshipment. This was the oldtime British practice of seizure anywhere on the high seas if the goods were destined for the enemy's ports, and during the American Civil War the principle was carried to an extreme point in the enforcement of blockade of Southern ports, cargoes being seized on the way to Nassau and other neutral ports, and even in Mexico, while in land transit. The conference nearly went to pieces over this vexatious question, but a compromise has been effected by timely concessions made by the American, Japanese and British governments in the interest of neutral commerce. The principle of continuous voyage has been restricted in operation to absolute contraband. Military and naval stores destined for the enemy will taint a ship wherever it may be or for whatsoever neutral port it may be heading. Otherwise there can be no interference with a voyage of a neutral ship to a neutral port. For example, if Germany and England were at war, coal, foodstuffs and other articles not unmistakably intended for the use of a belligerent's army or navy could be shipped to Rotterdam or Cherbourg and be exempt from seizure, although designed for transshipment across the Rhine or over the Channel. Operations which were conducted by American cruisers during the Civil War cannot be respected under the new international agreement. Cargoes, unless tainted by absolute contraband, will be safe on the high seas when the destination is a neutral port.

The State Department, in authorizing the American delegates to agree to this concession, has abandoned an extreme and no longer useful interpretation of the principle of continuous voyage, and has sanctioned modifications which will impart security to neutral trade. It would have been foolish to cling to traditions of the Civil War when they had ceased to have any value. It was much wiser to recognize the truth that American interests required the protection of neutral trade and full facilities for transshipment in neutral ports. In like manner Russia has consented to abandon the procedure of seizing vessels at a long distance from the theatre of hostile operations, France has agreed to a new law of blockade at variance with its oldtime precedents, and other powers are sacrificing points of maritime procedure which they have considered important in past years. The progress of naval science, the creation of torpedo flotilla and the increased range of guns have rendered the oldtime system of blockade obsolete. The conference may not provide a scientific method of effective blockade, but it will substitute for what is impracticable a system adapted to modern fleets, in radius, area and employment, of three or more lines of vessels. Many of the questions discussed by experts have been most complex, but unless all signs fail the conference will succeed in effecting a settlement.

What may be stated with confidence is that this conference, composed mainly of naval experts, has not sacrificed any important belligerent right. The blue water martinets may offer censorious criticism in swaggering quarterdeck manner when the text of the convention is disclosed, but the admirals cannot justly be reproached for surrendering any principle of practical value. They are sweeping away a good many obsolete precedents and doing much to simplify maritime procedure in war time and to protect the interests of neutral trade. They are not restricting naval warfare to the fighting ships, nor are they securing private property against seizure under any flag. They are not visionaries singing in the moonlight and playing with impracticable projects. They are making up a code of maritime law which will enable an international court of appeal to operate smoothly and effectively and tend to minimize the risks and losses of commerce in time of war.

I. N. F.

SALE OF PERSIAN RUGS.

There will be placed on exhibition to-day at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, No. 546 Fifth avenue, what is said to be a remarkable collection of masterpieces in Persian rugs, gathered during a recent visit to Persia by H. H. Topakyan. The collection contains many imperial palace rugs. The sale will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, at 3 p. m. each day.

A GEORGE WASHINGTON PICTURE.

Handsome photogravure of the famous Stuart portrait of George Washington with next Sunday's Tribune. Also opening chapters of Louis Tracy's new story, "The Silent Barrier."

Died.

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

Auten, Mrs. Lois A.
Blossom, Minnie P. C.
Davey, Edmund H.
Howe, David S.
Jacobus, Eugenia L.
Lyon, Joshua.
Moore, Richard C.
Seabury, George J.

In Memoriam.

Carr, William R.

AUTEN—On February 11, Mrs. Lois A. Auten. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Warner, No. 257 French st., Fall River, Mass., February 15 at 2 p. m.

BLOSSOM—At Pasadena, Cal., January 26, 1909, Minnie Pettigrew Cole, beloved wife of Benjamin Blossom. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, No. 5 West 55th st., on Tuesday afternoon, February 16, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago papers please copy.

DAVEY—At his late residence, No. 2811 Boulevard, Jersey City, on Saturday, February 13, Edmund H. Davey, in his 61st year. Funeral services Monday at 8 p. m. Please omit flowers.

HOWE—Entered into rest, at his residence, No. 824 St. Nicholas ave., New York, on Friday, February 12, 1909, David Sommers Howe, of Summit, N. J. Funeral private.

JACOBUS—At Peekskill, N. Y., February 14, 1909, Eugenia L. Jacobus, daughter of the late Elias Marks and Samuel J. Jacobus. Funeral services from the residence of her niece, Mrs. Edward Z. Halsey, No. 200 Smith st., Peekskill, on Tuesday, at 2 p. m.

LYON—At his late residence, No. 199 Highland st., Port Chester, N. Y., Joshua Lyon, aged 69 years. Funeral service at the Summerfield M. E. Church, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 p. m.

MOORE—On February 12, in his 89th year, Richard Channing Moore, eldest son of the