Anglo-American Memories

III.

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London, February 4.

The three Yale professors whose names after all these years stand out most clearly to me are Thacher, Hadley, and Porter. Professor Thacher taught us Latin. They used to say he knew Tacitus by heart—perhaps only a boyish emphasis upon his knowledge of the language and literature. He was, at any rate, a good Latinist, and a good teacher. What was perhaps more rare, he was a genial companion, to whom the distance between professor and pupil was not impassable. He won our sympathies because he gave us his; and our admiration, and almost our affection, went with our sympathies. He was one of the few college dignitaries upon whom the student feels himself privileged to look back as a friend; for on his side the spirit of friendly kindness governed the relations between us.

Of Professor Hadley's Hellenism we expressed our admiration by saying he dreamed in Greek. To us, so long as we were in his hands, Greek was the language of the Gods. The modern heresies touching the place of Greek in a liberal education had at that time not been heard of, or had taken no hold upon the minds of either teacher or pupil. We learnt Greek, so far as we learnt it, in the same unquestioning spirit as we read the Bible; so far as we read it. Hadley taught us something more than grammar and prosody. He taught us to look at the world through Greek eyes and to think Greek thoughts. To him the Greek language and literature were not dead but alive, and he sought to make them live again in his pupils. I don't say that he always succeeded; or often, but at least we perceived his aim, and we listened with delight to the roll of Homer's hexameters from his flexible lips. For the time being he *was* a Greek. To this illusion his dark eyes and olive skin and the soft full tones of his voice contributed. Some of his enthusiasms, if not much of his learning, imparted themselves to us. If we presently forgot what we learned, the influence remained. "I do not ask," said Sainte Beuve, "that a man shall know Latin or Greek. All I ask is that he shall have known it." A sentence in which there is a whole philosophy of education; a philosophy which the universities that have abolished Greek out of their compulsory courses, forgot to take into account.

Professor Porter's mission was to implant in our young minds some conception of Moral Philosophy and of Rhetoric. He taught persuasively; sometimes eloquently; and always with a clearness of thought and purpose which made him intelligible to the dullest; and instructive. He had another means of appeal to his students. He was human and sympathetic. We looked upon our Professors as, for the most part, beings far removed from us; exalted by their position and virtues above us, and above mankind in general; a sort of demigods who had descended to earth for the good of its inhabitants; to whom, however, they were not of kin. We never thought that of Professor Porter. He had a magical smile; it was the magic of kindness. We fancied that the Faculty dealt with the students in a spirit of strict justice;—from their point of view if not always from ours. They were a High Court of Justice which laid down the law and enforced penalties out of proportion to the offence. It was law, and the administration of it was inexorable. Not so Porter. He was never a hanging judge. I know it because I owed to him the privilege of remaining at Yale to the end of my four years. I have quite forgotten what crime I committed, but it was one for which, according to the strict code by which the undergraduates were governed, expulsion was the proper sentence; or perhaps only suspension, which in my case would have meant the same thing. But Professor Porter intervened. There were mitigating circumstances. These he pressed upon his colleagues and I believe he even made himself answerable for my good behaviour thereafter. I stayed on, and if I did not profit as I ought to have profited by the opportunity I owed to him, I was at least grateful to him, and still am.

Professor Porter became later President of Yale: one on the roll of Chief Magistrates of the University to whom not Yale only but the country is, and for two hundred years has been, indebted. He ruled wisely; fine administrative qualities reinforcing his scholarly distinction. He was beloved, and his name is forever a part of the history of this great college.

Looking back on those days and on the Professors I have known since, at Yale, Harvard, Columbia, and one or two other American universities, one thing impresses me beyond all others. It is the spirit of devotion in those men: of devotion to learning, to letters, to their colleges, and to their country. Many of them were, and many in these days are, men who had before them other and far more profitable careers. They might have won much wider fame and made a great deal more money. They have been content with the appreciation of their own world, and with salaries which, I believe, never exceed $6,000, and are commonly much less. When English critics, albeit in a friendly spirit, have commented—in private, not in public—on the American love of money making, I have made this answer, pointing to the absolute unselfishness of one of the highest types of American citizen, all over the land, and to their conception of what is best in American life. I have always added that though others may speak of their renunciation as a sacrifice, they never do. So far as I know them, they are content and more than content;—they rejoice in their work and in the modest circumstances which alone their income permits. Now and then we hear of some brilliant scholar as having refused a lucrative post in order to go on teaching and studying. There are many more whom we never hear of publicly; to all of whom the country owes a debt of gratitude if nothing else; which it does not always pay. But here in England if you state the facts you will find them accepted, and welcomed, as the best answer to the reproach of money-ambitions—a reproach based on conspicuous exceptions to the general American rule of thrift and simplicity.

After graduating at Yale, and after a year in Mr. Hoar's office at Worcester, I went to the Harvard Law School. Harvard was as much a Unitarian university as ever, but perhaps it was considered that law was a safeguard against loose theology, or perhaps the reasons were no longer omnipotent. I attempt no comparisons between Yale and Harvard. There is no kind of likeness between undergraduate and post-graduate life. During four years at Yale the discipline had been rigid. At the law school in Cambridge I cannot remember that we were under any restraint whatever. In New Haven we lived either in the college dormitories or in houses approved by the Faculty; and I am not sure that in my time we did not all sleep within the college limits; insanitary and uncomfortable as many of the buildings then were. But the law student in Cambridge lived where he would and as he would. He went to chapel or not, weekdays and Sundays alike, to suit himself. Not even attendance at the law lectures was compulsory. It seems to have been held that students had come to the school upon serious business, and that their own interest and the success of their future careers would be enough to insure their presence. It was not always so. The very freedom which ought to have put men on their honor sometimes became a temptation. And Boston was a temptation; as it was, and must always be, to undergraduates and graduates alike.

The years were drawing on—it was now 1854—and the sectional antagonism of which there had been evidence enough at Yale was increasing. We were older, and the crisis was nearer. There was a kind of Law School Parliament in which all things were put to the issue of debate, and the air often grew hot. Angry words were exchanged between Southerners and Northerners. The rooted belief of the Southerner, or of many Southerners, that they had a monopoly of courage, was sometimes expressed. More than once, challenges were talked of, though I believe none were actually sent. There was a choleric young gentleman from Missouri who put himself forward as champion of slavery, and there was an attempt to deny to us of the North the right to express our opinions on our own soil; which did not succeed. The Missourian was the exception. Of the Southerners in general at Harvard I should say what I have said of those at Yale: if they felt themselves of a superior race they accepted the obligations of superiority, and treated their inferiors with an amiable condescension; for which we were not always grateful.

These were not matters of which the authorities of Dane Law School took notice. Their business was to teach Law. Judge Parker was a real lawyer, who afterward revised the General Statutes of Massachusetts into something like coherence and the symmetry of a Code. He handled the law in a scientific spirit; without emphasis, not without dry humour; and had ever a luminous method of exposition which grew more luminous as the subjects grew more abstruse. His colleague, Mr. Theophilus Parsons, was, I think, what is called a case lawyer, to whom the *chose jugée* was as sacred as it was more recently to the anti-Dreyfusards. There are always, and I suppose always will be, lawyers to whom decisions are more than principles. Parsons was one of these, while Parker's aim was to present to the student the entire body of law as a homogeneous whole, organic, capable of abstract treatment, capable of being set forth in the dry light of reason. Whether it was the difference in the men or in their methods I know not, but there can be no doubt that Judge Parker's lectures were better attended and more devoutly listened to by the students; and that his system bore fruit. For it created a habit of mind, and under his teaching a legal mind was formed, and became a better instrument for use at the bar.

The bar of Massachusetts was at that time in a period of splendor: as it had been for generations. Webster was gone and there was no second Webster; he was the leader not only of the Massachusetts Bar but of the American Bar. But Rufus Choate was still in his prime; whose eccentricities of manner and of speech could not disguise forensic abilities of almost the first order. Sydney Bartlett, his rival, was as sound as Choate was showy. But Choate also was sound though he had a spirit of adventure which carried too far, and a rhetoric not seldom flamboyant. Some of his phrases are historical; as of a witness who sought to palliate his dishonesty by declaring that he never disclosed his iniquitous scheme. "A soliloquy of fraud," retorted Choate. I heard one of his brethren at the Bar say to him as he came into court: "I suppose you will give us a great sensation to-day, Mr. Choate." "No," answered Choate, "it is too great a case for sensation." And he tried it all day with sedateness. Chief Justice Shaw disliked him, or disliked his methods, and sometimes showed his dislike; overruling him rather roughly. The great judge was not an Apollo, and there is a famous aside of Choate's, smarting under judicial censure, and remarking in an audible aside to his associate counsel: "The Chief Justice suggests to me an Indian idol. We feel that he is great and we see that he is ugly." But amenities like that were unusual.

General Butler, afterward too famous at New Orleans and Fort Fisher, yet after that the Democratic Governor of Whig Massachusetts, had a none too savory renown at the Bar. Yet it was said of him by an opponent: "If you try your case fairly, Butler will try his side of it fairly; but if you play tricks he can play more tricks than you can." His sense of humour was his own, sometimes effective and sometimes not. Defending a railroad against an action by a farmer whose wagon had been run over by a train, and who alleged that the look-out sign was not as required by law in letters five inches long, Butler made him admit he had not looked at the sign. "Then," said Butler to the jury, "it could not have availed had the sign been in letters of living light;—five inches long."

The best contrast to Butler was Richard H. Dana; as good a lawyer, or better, and with the best traditions of a high-minded bar, pursued in the best spirit. But I will leave Dana till I come to the Burns case.

G. W. S.

BLUE ISPAHAN CARPET BRINGS $4,500.

Top Price at Last Day's Sale of Topakyan Rug Collection.

A dark blue Ispahan carpet with seven borders brought the top price yesterday at the final sale of the Topakyan collection. Its size is 25.9 by 14.4, and C. B. Fales paid $4,500 for it. A Persian silk carpet the red border of which contains verses in Persian heiroglyphics, brought the next highest price—$4,200—paid by S. Russell for a customer. Donchian Brothers paid $4,000 for a cloth of gold rug.

J. H. Flagler obtained for $3,000 the largest carpet offered, measuring 48 by 28 feet. It was made in Meshed, the capital of Khorassan. A. J. Wilbur paid $2,700 for an antique Ghordez carpet measuring 31.6 by 6.8 feet. The largest one previously sold in America, it is said, is one 15 by 11 feet, owned by George J. Gould.

NOT DR. PARKHURST'S LETTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: There appeared in your columns a few days ago what purported to be a letter addressed by me to Assemblyman Voss, to be used by him in support of his anti-Sunday bill at the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee. I wrote him no such letter. I take the liberty of inclosing a verbatim copy of the letter which I *did* write, and beg of you the courtesy to print it in justice to the cause.

C. H. PARKHURST.

No. 133 East 35th street, New York, Feb. 20, 1909.

The letter received from Dr. Parkhurst follows:

George A. Voss, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

Dear Sir: I was unable to go up to Albany to the hearing, nor did your letter reach me in time to prepare a communication addressed to the Ways and Means Committee. I have some ideas with reference to Sunday statutes which may or may not be in conformity with your own views.

I should like to see statutes enacted that are just as strenuous as can be enforced and no more so. To what degree laws referring to Sunday selling could be executed here in this city, provided we had the municipal administration that was interested in law enforcement, it's difficult to say. Yours very sincerely,

C. H. PARKHURST.

No. 133 East 35th street, Feb. 17, 1909.

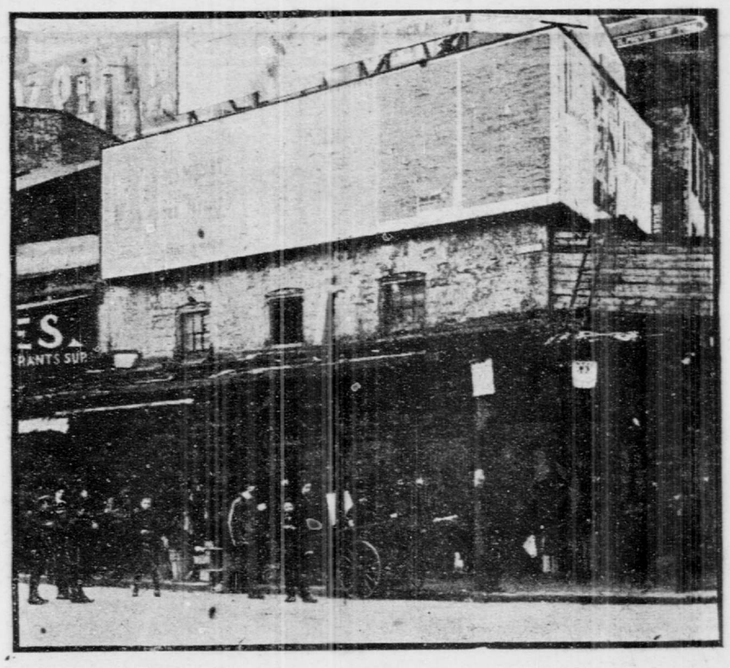
PRESIDENT GREEN GETS A LOVING CUP.

A. W. Green, president of the National Biscuit Company, was presented with a loving cup by the managers of the Eastern department of the company at a luncheon in the company's building, in West 15th street, yesterday. The luncheon, given to the managers and their wives, followed an inspection of the plant. There were speeches by Mr. Green and other officers of the company.

Thirty automobiles were waiting to convey the party to the Hotel Astor, where fifty rooms and suites had been engaged for the guests of the company. A large section of the New Amsterdam Theatre was reserved for them at the evening performance, and there will be other entertainments provided during their stay in this city.

MILLIONAIRE OIL OPERATOR DEAD.

Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 20.—Colonel T. W. Moore, a millionaire banker and oil operator, died at his home here to-day.



"THE VESEY STREET LIGHTHOUSE."

A landmark of old New York soon to make way for a modern hotel.

MUSIC

YESTERDAY'S OPERAS.

The operas at the Metropolitan yesterday were Massenet's "Manon" in the afternoon and "Fidelio" in the evening. The evening performance was announced as the only one planned for Beethoven's opera in the season, which may have accounted for the fact that it was heard by an unusually numerous audience. It was, in a manner, a test of the new policy of the management to introduce the regular tariff of prices instead of the popular rates which have prevailed since the Saturday night representations were established by Mr. Grau. There have been three of these performances, but two of them were for the benefit of charitable institutions and one was Mme. Sembrich's farewell celebration, at which not ordinary, but extraordinary, prices were exacted. Under the circumstances, therefore, last night's attendance must have held out promises of a gratifying nature to the management. It must have also been gratifying, in the same quarters, to note that though Mr. Caruso did not sing in the afternoon the fact did not seem to have lessened the attendance or chilled the ardor of the listeners. Mr. Jörn took his place, and sang and acted the part of Des Grieux admirably. The influence of his style, which was marked by much refinement, and also the greater discretion exhibited by Miss Farrar, compared with her first performance with Mr. Caruso, had a good effect upon the representation. There seemed to be a realization in more quarters than one that Massenet's opera did not need to be sung by main strength.

The singers chiefly concerned in the evening performance were Mme. Morena, Miss Fornia (who as Marcellina acquitted herself most admirably), Mr. Burrian, Mr. Goritz, Mr. Blass, Mr. Reiss and Mr. Mühlmann. With them the audience seemed inclined to associate Mr. Mahler, the chorus and orchestra. The third "Leonore" overture, between the scenes of the second act, aroused a great demonstration of enthusiasm. As a whole, the performance, thoroughly excellent, yet fell a little short of those of last season, except in the matter of the singing and acting of the chorus, which was distinctly better.

Last night at the Manhattan Opera House "Salome" was presented for the fifth time in New York this season, but it was the first Saturday night performance, a fact that was not without its effect on the size of the audience. Those who were unable to obtain seats—their number was very large—but who were fortunate enough to buy admission found themselves uncomfortably crowded, so great was the throng, numerically the strongest of the season's quintet of performances of the Strauss-Wilde or Wilde-Strauss product.

As Saturday or holiday audiences in New York are most likely to differ from those of other days and nights, so last night's assemblage had distinctiveness as compared with those at previous performances of "Salome," but certainly not through lack of curiosity and eagerness to witness Salome's dance before Herod and all else that happened on the stage.

Despite the demands made upon her by the representation of the chief character in "Louise" the night before, Miss Garden again had the centre of the stage last night. Mme. Doria, Mr. Dalmores and Mr. Crabbe, who were also in the cast of Charpentier's opera, also sang last night.

PADEREWSKI AND BOSTON ORCHESTRA

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is usually the principal factor at its own concerts, but yesterday afternoon, as on last Thursday evening, its Carnegie Hall programme was dominated by Mr. Paderewski. The Polish pianist's new symphony was repeated, and then came the E flat pianoforte concerto of Beethoven, with the guest of the day as soloist. This completed the printed list of what was to be expected, but the audience, which filled every inch of available space in the vast building, was in no mood to depart without hearing Mr. Paderewski in music for pianoforte alone, and so there followed the scenes familiar enough at his recitals, but not often witnessed at Boston Symphony Orchestra concerts. The pianist was generous, and he added a group of extra pieces, including a gorgeously performed Liszt rhapsody.

In these additional numbers the auditors revelled in what perhaps represents the strongest single appeal of Mr. Paderewski to his public, namely, his exquisite tone color. The "Emperor" pianoforte concerto had been played with clarity and masculinity of style, and with a straightforwardness that placed the music on the lofty plane where it belongs. Beauty of a high and noble kind was here, and it was appreciated, but the intimate side of the pianoforte was what the hearers missed in it, and this the extra pieces supplied. There was sharp accentuation in the Beethoven music, as Mr. Paderewski played it, particularly in the final allegro, but the scale of dynamic values was justly chosen.

The repetition of Mr. Paderewski's symphony emphasized the qualities already discussed in this newspaper. If anything further need be said, it must be a word of admiration for the many passages disclosing masterly treatment for the orchestra, especially the amazingly brilliant and overwhelmingly effective tutti just before the close. Here the strings are employed with consummate skill. The performance of this difficult score by Mr. Fiedler and the Boston orchestra was again of memorable sort. The conductor and his men were evidently in close sympathy with the work, and it was not only a pretty tribute, but a deserved one, when Mr. Paderewski, after he had been recalled several times to receive the audience's applause, insisted that the orchestral players rise to share it with him.

"LA SONNAMBULA" AT MANHATTAN.

Bellini's "La Sonnambula" was presented at the matinee yesterday at the Manhattan Opera House. The house was filled fifteen minutes before the curtain went up on the first act. Mme. Tetrazzini, as Amina, pleased her audience and received much applause. M. Parola, who sang the part of Elvino, received a warm reception. M. Attilio Parelli conducted.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Rome Fenton, a young American tenor, will give a recital in Mendelssohn Hall next Thursday afternoon. The singer, who is on this occasion to make his first appearance before the New York public, is said to be the possessor of a voice of great natural beauty of tone and flexibility. Mr. Fenton, who is a native of Saratoga and only twenty-one years old, has been industriously working for several years to fit himself for grand opera, although both his parents preferred that he should fit himself for his father's occupation, that of a blacksmith.

Assisting Mr. Fenton at his concert will be Mme. Torriani, pianist; Miss Rodi van Stockum, soprano, and Miss Clara Tuthill, soprano. Miss Grace A. Newell will be at the piano.

"The Meaning and Function of Music" will be the subject of Professor Griggs's lecture at the Hudson Theatre on Tuesday afternoon in the course on "Art and the Human Spirit." He will show the aim and scope of music as an art, its analogy to architecture, its unique sphere among the other arts and its peculiar cultural value.

To-morrow evening in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 502 Fulton street, Brooklyn, a concert will be given by the Polish Young Folks' Educational Society, to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Chopin, who was born on March 1, 1809. Those who will take part are Miss Felicia Romanowska, a Polish soprano; the Naimska sisters—Miss Sophia, pianist, and Miss Mary, violinist—and Lee Schulz, violoncellist. The concert will be preceded by an address in Polish and one in English.

STEPHEN C. CLARK MARRIES MISS HUN

Bishop Doane Officiates at Wedding at All Saints' Cathedral, Albany.

Albany, Feb. 20.—Miss Susan V. Hun, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Hun, of Albany, and Stephen Carlton Clark, of Cooperstown, son by a first marriage of the widow of Bishop Henry C. Potter, of New York, were married to-day at the Cathedral of All Saints. Bishop Doane officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, of New York.

Miss Mary Hun, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids included Miss Alice Bowditch, of Albany; Miss Mary Lewis and Miss Mary Lloyd, of Philadelphia; Miss Grace Brown and Miss Eleanor Parker, of Washington; Miss Anne Gardiner and Miss Cynthia Sherwood, New York. Edward F. Clark, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Alexander O. Jones, Walter W. Stokes, William Beaman and Robert Maclay, of New York; Waldo C. Johnson, of Cooperstown; Rush Sturgis, of Providence, and Thomas Hun, the bride's brother, and Lewis R. Parker, of Albany.

Mr. and Mrs. Clark left here after the ceremony for New York. Later they will sail for England, where they will spend two months in automobiling. Upon their return in May they will reside in Cooperstown.

MIDSHIPMEN FIGHT COLLEGE FIRE.

McDowell Hall, Main Building of St. John's College, Practically Destroyed.

Annapolis, Feb. 20.—McDowell Hall, the main academy building of St. John's College, was practically destroyed by fire this afternoon, only the outer walls remaining intact. The brigade of midshipmen rendered material service with the Naval Academy apparatus and two companies, of United States marines were sent to the scene to preserve order.

McDowell Hall was one of the oldest buildings in Annapolis, being at one time the main building of old William and Mary College. It was built in 1734 of English brick, and contained most of the classrooms, the chapel and executive offices of the institution and most of the fraternity rooms.

PLAN LARGEST COLLEGE DINNER.

What is expected to be the largest college dinner ever given in New York will be held by the alumni of Columbia College and the Schools of Applied Science, at the Waldorf, on April 3. The "Early Eighties," an organization of graduates from 1880 to 1884, are in charge, and the dinner will be in honor of Dean John Howard Van Amringe, who on that day will celebrate both his birthday anniversary and the fiftieth anniversary of his entering on the duties of an instructor in Columbia College. Twelve hundred graduates are expected to be present.

MR. KNOWLES AT DALY'S.

R. G. Knowles will begin his lecture season to-night at Daly's Theatre. The subject of his first discourse will be "Ireland As It Is." It will be amply illustrated.

FRED NIBLO ON "ITALY."

Fred Niblo will give to-night, at the Gaiety Theatre, the last of his instructive and interesting discourses on travel in foreign lands. "Italy" will be the subject. On Friday afternoon he will appear at the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn, where he will give his lecture on "Russia."

HUDSON THEATRE.

Mr. Klein's melodrama of "The Third Degree" has prospered from the beginning, and to all appearances will have a long run at the Hudson Theatre. Mr. Breese and Miss Helen Ware are the chief actors in it.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Feb. 20.—Low pressure prevails generally throughout the country, with more or less unsettled weather over the North and West. There was, however, precipitation of consequence, except in the Upper Ohio Valley and lower lake region eastward, and over the middle and northern districts of the Rocky Mountains. In the South clear weather prevailed.

The winds along the New Eingland coast will be diminishing west and becoming variable; middle Atlantic coast, moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic coast, light to moderate southwest to south; east Gulf coast, moderate south to southwest; west Gulf coast, moderate south to southwest, and on Lake Michigan, moderate and variable.

The weather will be fair Sunday in the Atlantic states, becoming unsettled on Monday. In the interior of the country it will continue more or less unsettled Sunday and Monday, with probably occasional local rains in the central valleys and possibly light local snows in the lake region. West of the Rocky Mountains local rain and snows will continue.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair to-day, somewhat colder in Maine; Monday partly cloudy; diminishing west winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern New York, fair to-day; Monday partly cloudy; moderate west winds, becoming variable.

For Western New York, partly cloudy to-day; Monday unsettled; possibly local snows.

For New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; Monday partly cloudy; light west winds, becoming variable.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day and Monday; possibly local rains or snows Monday.

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.
3 a. m.	33	51	6 p. m.	29	45
6 a. m.	33	49	9 p. m.	25	43
9 a. m.	31	48	11 p. m.	23	42
12 m.	33	47	12 p. m.	23	
4 p. m.	32	46			

Highest temperature yesterday, 51 degrees; lowest, 42; average, 46; average for corresponding date last year, 28; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 31.

Local forecast: Fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; moderate west winds, becoming variable.

OBITUARY

Dr. Carroll D. Wright Passes Away at Worcester, Mass.

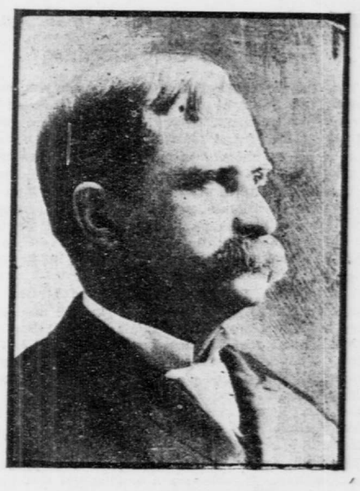
Worcester, Mass., Feb. 20.—Carroll D. Wright, president of Clark College, died at 7 p. m. to-day. He had been a sufferer from diabetes for more than two years, but that disease did not give him serious trouble until after his return from Washington, on December 7. His last public appearance was at the dinner of the trustees of the Carnegie Institution, with which he had been connected for some years.

It was announced to-night that the funeral would be held next Wednesday.

Carroll Davidson Wright, educator, economist and statistician, was born in Dunbarton, N. H., on July 25, 1840, being the son of the Rev. Nathan and Eliza Clark Wright. Following his education in the public schools of Vermont and New Hampshire and the high school at Reading, Mass., Mr. Wright entered on the study of law in 1860. Two years later he enlisted as a private in the 14th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers, and became colonel of this regiment in December, 1864, serving as assistant adjutant general of a brigade in General Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign.

Soon after he left the army, in 1865, Mr. Wright was admitted to the New Hampshire bar, but on account of ill health did not begin to practise until 1867. A few months later he was admitted to the Massachusetts and United States bars. From 1872 to 1873 he served in the Massachusetts State Senate, and in the latter year obtained the passage of a bill to provide for trains for workingmen on suburban roads.

As a statistician Mr. Wright took up his duties with the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor in 1873, and remained in that capacity until 1888. In the mean time he served as supervisor for the United States census of Massachusetts and also as special agent of the census on the factory system. In 1885 he was commissioned to investigate the public records of towns, parishes, counties and courts, and in the same year was appointed United



DR. CARROLL D. WRIGHT.
Who died last evening.

States Commissioner of Labor, serving twenty years.

In 1876 Colonel Wright was a Presidential elector. In 1875, and again in 1885, he had charge of the decennial census of Massachusetts. Mr. Wright in 1879 lectured at the Lowell Institute, in Boston, on the ethical phases of the labor question, and in 1881 lectured at Harvard University on the factory system. He had also given lectures at Johns Hopkins, the University of Michigan and the Northwestern University, in Illinois.

Although he never went to college, Mr. Wright at various times had held six educational places and a commission under several Presidents. In 1907 Mr. Wright received the Cross of the Legion of Honor, conferred on him by the French government for his efforts in bettering industrial conditions throughout the world. He received a similar honor from the Italian government in 1906. He held the degree of Master of Arts, conferred by Tufts; that of Doctor of Philosophy, conferred by Dartmouth, and another, of Doctor of Laws, conferred by Wesleyan University, for services to the world and the application of statistics to sociological questions. He was a member of various scientific societies at home and abroad. He had been president of both the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Statistical Association.

By a special act of Congress he was in 1893 placed in charge of the eleventh census, in addition to his duties as Commissioner of Labor. In August, 1894, under the provision of law, Mr. Wright served as chairman of the United States Strike Commission to investigate difficulties in Chicago. He was the author of "The Factory System of the United States," "Relation of Political Economy to the Labor Question," "The Social, Commercial and Manufacturing Statistics of the City of Boston," "History of Wages and Prices in Massachusetts," "The Industrial Evolution of the United States," "The Public Records of Parishes, Towns and Counties in Massachusetts," "Outline of Practical Sociology," "Battles of Labor" and "History and Growth of the United States Census," and had written many special reports of the United States Department of Labor, besides pamphlets and monographs on social and economic topics.

President Roosevelt named Mr. Wright as a member of the Anthracite Strike Commission in 1902, and in 1903 he was a member of a special committee to revise the labor laws of Massachusetts.

He married, in 1867, Miss Caroline E. Harnden, of Reading, Mass., who, with one daughter, Mrs. Samuel F. Capen, of Worcester, survives him.

HENRY SELIGMAN.

Cable advices were received yesterday by J. & W. Seligman & Co. informing them of the sudden death yesterday morning at his home, in Frankfort-on-Main, of Henry Seligman, a member of the well known family of bankers of this city, Paris, London and Frankfort. Mr. Seligman celebrated his eightieth birthday in December, when a reception was given in his honor by the leading citizens of Frankfort-on-Main. In the early 50's he established the San Francisco branch of the business, and later took up his residence at Frankfort-on-Main, where he organized the banking house of Seligman & Stettheimer, which gave valuable assistance to the United States government in Civil War days by placing a large amount of government bonds in Germany. Although having large business interests, Mr. Seligman devoted a great part of his time to charitable work, both in Europe and this country. The funeral will take place in Frankfort on Monday.

DR. FREDERICK IRVING KNIGHT.

Boston, Feb. 20.—Dr. Frederick Irving Knight died at his home, at No. 195 Beacon street, to-day.

Dr. Frederick Irving Knight, for many years instructor and clinical professor of Harvard University, was born in Newburyport, Mass., in 1841, the son of Frederick and Ann (Goodwin) Knight. Receiving his early education in his native town, Dr. Knight entered Yale, and was graduated from that institution in 1862, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1865. He completed his education in Berlin and Vienna. Dr. Knight's practice was limited to diseases of the throat and chest.

WILLIAM APPLETON POTTER.

William Appleton Potter, son of the late Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, third Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Pennsylvania, died on Friday in Rome, Italy. Mr. Potter was a brother of Bishop Henry Codman Potter.

Married.

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

CLARK—HUN—On Saturday, February 20, at the Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, N. Y., by the Right Rev. William Croswell Doane, D. D., LL. D., assisted by the Rev. William Mercer Grosvenor, D. D., Stephen Carlton Clark and Susan Vanderpoel, third daughter of Marcus T. Hun, esquire.

HALSEY—CROSSMAN—At the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Gaylord S. White, on Thursday, February 18, 1909, Effie Underhill Crossman to R. T. Haines Halsey.

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

OLD LANDMARK GOING

Modern Hotel to Replace the "Vesey Street Lighthouse."

The "Vesey Street Lighthouse," a landmark of old New York, is to be torn down, and on the site a modern three story hotel will be erected by Samuel E. Jacobs. Plans for the proposed structure have been filed, and the work of improving the premises will be begun as soon as the plans are approved by the Department of Buildings. The "Lighthouse" is at the northwest corner of Vesey and Greenwich streets. For years the tenants have been market men.

How the property got its name has long been forgotten. Many merchants in the district still think that the old structure was at one time a lighthouse and that it was put up to warn vessels plying the North River to keep clear of the low marshy land on which it is said to have stood. About ten years ago there was found in a room of the building a picture frame in which was a piece of cardboard, with the following jingle:

Bright is the light of our beacon
And warm is the welcome here;
Linger and join in our gladness,
Drink deep of the foaming beer.

So far as known there are no records which would help to settle the question as to whether or not the building was once used as a lighthouse. Nor do any of the city maps show, it is said, that the old landmark was many years ago surrounded by water or much nearer the North River than now.

Many stories are told about the property, which seem to prove that a beer saloon occupied the ground floor of the premises years ago and that its proprietor called the place "The Lighthouse."

At night the place was brilliantly lighted, a feature of the illumination being a large red lantern suspended from the roof. The illumination was planned to rouse the drowsy drivers of wagons laden with the product of the truck gardens to hitch their teams to the street posts and enter "The Lighthouse."

Died.

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

Curtis, Frances P.
Jackson, Mary N. T.
King, William F.
Nimmo, William H. D.
Potter, William A.
Seaman, Marie E.
Smith, Harriet E.
Sprower, George W.
Taylor, Rev. George.
Tremain, Eliza M.
Vachris, Domenick.
Vail, Richard U.
Van Pelt, Tunis E.
Wawn, Robert.
Willcox, Amelia A.
Williamson, John I.

CURTIS—Suddenly, in Colorado Springs, Col., on February 19, 1909, Frances P. Curtis, wife of William de F. Curtis and daughter of the late Rev. Charles W. Homer, D. D.

JACKSON—At Middletown, Conn., February 20, Mary Nicoll Thorne, widow of Arthur H. Jackson, M. D., aged 83 years. Funeral from Holy Trinity Church on Monday, February 22, at 2 p. m.

KING—On Friday, February 19, William F. King, at the Hotel Renaissance. Funeral services on Monday, February 22, at St. James's Church, Madison ave. and 71st st., at 11 a. m. Interment private.

NIMMO—William H. D., on February 20, 1909, at his late residence, No. 506 Myrtle ave., Flushing, N. Y., son of the late Rev. Joseph and Hannah Dickson Nimmo, in the 79th year of his age. Portsmouth (Va.), Norfolk (Va.) and Croton Falls (N. Y.) papers please copy. Notice of funeral hereafter.

POTTER—In Rome, Italy, on Friday, February 19, William Appleton Potter, son of the late Right Rev. Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania.

SEAMAN—On Friday, February 19, 1909, Marie Elizabeth, daughter of John I. and Mary T. (nde Herbert), aged 9 months. Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 445 Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, Sunday, February 21, at 2 o'clock.

SMITH—In New York, February 19, 1909, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of the late Benjamin R. and Elizabeth D. Smith. Funeral service from No. 230 Main st., Lakewood, N. J., on Monday, the 22d inst., at noon.

SPROWER—Of pneumania, George W. Sprower, aged 37, beloved husband of M. Augusta Rullman and son of Frederick W. and Mary Sprower, on Thursday, February 18, 1909. Services on Sunday, 9 p. m., at his late residence, Washington ave., Richmond Hill. Funeral private.

TAYLOR—On Thursday, February 18, 1909, the Rev. George Taylor, of New York East Conference, in his 89th year. Funeral services at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ira Preston Taylor, No. 59 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sunday, February 21, at 3 p. m. Interment at Delhi, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers. Delhi papers please copy.

TREMAIN—On February 18, 1909, at her residence, 114 East 71st st., of pneumonia, Eliza Marrin, widow of Grenville Tremain, of Albany. Funeral services at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, at St. Peter's Church, Albany. There will be a brief service on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Robert S. Brewster, No. 100 East 70th st.

VACHRIS—At 12 noon, on February 19, at the residence of his son, Anthony F. Vachris, No. 638 39th st., Brooklyn, Domenick Vachris, aged 74. Funeral services at 10 a. m., Monday. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

VAIL—At Islip, Long Island, February 20, 1909, suddenly, Richard U. Vail, son of the late Harvey W. Vail, aged 75 years. Funeral service from St. Mark's Church, Islip, Tuesday, February 23, on arrival of train leaving Long Island City 9:22 a. m.

VAN PELT—On Thursday, February 18, 1909, Tunis E. Van Pelt. Relatives and friends are invited to attend services on Saturday, February 20, at 8 o'clock p. m., at his late residence, 63d st. and 10th ave., Brooklyn. Interment Sunday, 2 p. m.

WAWN—On Wednesday, February 17, 1909, Captain Robert Wawn, beloved husband of Joanna M. Duffus, in his 41st year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at his late residence, No. 578 St. Mark's ave., near Franklin, on Sunday, February 21, at 2 p. m. Interment at Evergreens Cemetery.

WILLCOX—On Saturday morning, February 20, at the home of her son, Henry C. Willcox, No. 503 West 42d ave., Manhattan, Amelia Antoinette, widow of Edwin Willcox, in her 91st year. Funeral services at Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton st. and First Place, Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, February 23, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON—On Saturday, February 20, 1909, John I. Williamson. Funeral services from the residence of his son, Sea Cliff, Long Island, on Tuesday, February 23, at 10:15 a. m.

Sister Catherine Vera, of the Community of Saint Mary, daughter of the late James Payn Sills, esq., of London, England; departed this life on the twentieth of February, 1909.

The funeral will be held on Tuesday, February twenty-third, at 9:30 a. m., at Saint Mary's Convent Chapel, Peekskill, N. Y.

The train leaves the Grand Central Station at 7:53 a. m. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

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