BARONET'S NEW NAME

Sir Charles Wittewronge Was Formerly Charles Lawes, the Sculptor.

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In Sir Charles Wittewronge—the name should be pronounced "Wit-rong"—who has just been elected president of the Society of British Sculptors, in succession to Thomas Brock, R. A., many people on both sides of the Atlantic will find difficulty in recognizing Charles Lawes, who not only won considerable fame as a sculptor in England and in France, but also as the foremost athlete of his day, first at Eton and afterward at Cambridge, where he rowed stroke in two successive years in the interuniversity race. At the recent Franco-British exhibition in London Sir Charles's superb marble group, "The Death of Circe," was the feature of the Fine Arts Palace, and, by reason of the complexity of the design, the vigor of the handling and the spirit of the execution, was described as one of the most notable triumphs of British plastic art.

Although Sir Charles is a very rich man, both through the money which he inherited from his father and through his marriage, he has been graduated from the bankruptcy court. But this was not because he could not pay, but because he would not surrender the damages awarded to the sculptor Richard Belt, who was not long afterward sentenced to a term of penal servitude for forgery and fraud, thus justifying that opinion for the expression of which Charlie Lawes had been mulcted in damages. Lawes, who was at the time more or less dependent on his very wealthy father, knew that he was right about Belt, and sooner than pay the damages or costs went into voluntary bankruptcy.

The Lawes-Belt case was the cause célèbre of 1883. There were in reality three Belt trials—two civil and one criminal. The first one was brought about by a rather sensational paragraph which appeared in the London society paper "Vanity Fair," intimating that Richard Belt, who had recently quitted the studio of Charlie Lawes and had set up as a sculptor on his own account, was not in reality the author of the statue of Dean Stanley, of the Byron monument and of the memorial busts of Charles Kingsley and Canon Conway, but that they had been made for him; that he was wholly incapable of doing anything in the shape of artistic work, and that he was neither a sculptor nor an artist, but merely a statue jobber and an impostor. This article remained uncontradicted for several months, until when Belt sent in designs for a memorial advertised for by the Corporation of London, Charles Lawes wrote to the Lord Mayor calling attention to the statements in "Vanity Fair," avowing himself the author thereof, and laying stress on the fact that they had never been contradicted. It was only then that Belt was forced by his friends to bring the matter into court and to institute a civil suit against Lawes for damages.

The trial lasted forty-five days, all the most eminent counsel of the day being engaged in the case, the legal expenses of Belt being defrayed by a number of his followers and friends, mostly people of the so-called æsthetic cult, of which Oscar Wilde was the bright particular star. Indeed, there is no small analogy between the careers of these two men. The jury in the case was composed of London petty tradesmen, without the slightest knowledge of art, and when Belt modelled in its presence a bust, which was declared by Lord Leighton, then president of the Royal Academy (himself an eminent sculptor), by Sir John Millais, and by the sculptor Thornycroft, both of them members of the Royal Academy, to be utterly devoid of artistic merit, and manifestly fashioned by different hands from those which had produced the statue of Dean Stanley and the Lord Byron memorial, it decided, nevertheless, that Belt had proved himself to be a sculptor, that he had been slandered, and returned a verdict in his favor for $25,000 damages. This verdict was upheld on appeal, in spite of the popular conviction and the certainty in all artistic circles that Lawes was justified in his statements and that Belt was an impostor.

It was thereupon that Lawes, on the advice of his lawyer, Sir George Lewis, resorted to the bankruptcy court, and, having no fortune of his own, saving the income which he derived from his work as a sculptor, easily obtained a discharge of all his debts, including the $25,000 damages to Belt, and the latter's legal costs, for which he had become liable.

A few months later Belt was arrested and tried at the Central Criminal Court in London on charges of having obtained by fraud and by forgery sums to the amount of $40,000 from Sir William Abdy. The frauds practised upon Sir William Abdy by Belt were of the most gross and shameful description, and it was universally felt that Belt got his merits when he was sentenced to a long term of penal servitude.

It was six years ago that Sir Charles Lawes, who inherited his father's baronetcy and great fortune in 1900, adopted the name of Wittewronge, on succeeding to the extensive property of a relative, and in compliance with the stipulations of the latter's will. Many regretted it, not only because Sir Charles had won considerable fame as a sculptor under the name of Lawes, but also because of the celebrity enjoyed by his father, who may be said to have been the founder of the artificial manure industry and of its application to agriculture. It is from his estate at Rothamsted, in Hertfordshire, now owned by Sir Charles, that not only British but American and foreign agricultural experts have obtained much of their knowledge and the inspiration of their teachings.

The late Sir John Lawes started the experiments at Rothamsted in 1843, and they are going on there to this day, thanks to a trust of $500,000 which Sir John, who received a baronetcy for his services to agriculture, left at his death for the purpose.

ROMANCE OF A FAMOUS DUCAL HOUSE.

The Duc de Rohan has just been re-elected president of the Union Club, at Paris, the most exclusive and aristocratic organization of the kind in the French capital, and of which Henry White, by virtue of his position as Ambassador of the United States, is the only American member. The Duc de Rohan is not the chief of the historic Breton house of Rohan, but of a younger branch thereof, founded by Count Henri de Chabot, who in June, 1645, married Marguerite de Rohan, daughter and heiress of Henri, Duc de Rohan. The Duke of Rohan, however, in spite of his connection with the family only through the female line, represents it in France, and owns much of the old Rohan property and many of its ancient dignities, though the other members of his family all bear the title of Counts de Chabot, some of them prefixing "Rohan" thereto. The real head of the Rohans is Alan, Prince de Rohan, who makes his home wholly in Austria, to which his grandfather, Jules de Rohan, emigrated from France at the close of the eighteenth century. Securing Austrian naturalization in 1808, the emigré de Rohan received from old Emperor Francis the Austrian title of fürst, or prince, and an hereditary seat in the Austrian House of Lords. Prince Alan Rohan is likewise twelfth Duke of Montbazon, Prince of Cuemenee, of Rochefort and of Montauban, all of them French honors, and also Duke of Bouillon, a title which, it may be remembered, was once borne by the first Crusader King of Jerusalem.

There is a curious romance about this title, which up to the end of the eighteenth century was in the possession of the now extinct House of la Tour d'Auvergne. In those days the duchy of Bouillon enjoyed the rights of petty sovereignty, and the penultimate authentic Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, who was likewise sovereign Duke of Bouillon and a peer of France, was Godfrey, who, knowing that his only son, Leopold, was childless and, although married, mentally deficient, was extremely anxious about the perpetuation of his line. Happening to meet a Lieutenant Philip d'Auvergne, of the English navy, whose ancestors had held a grant of land in the parish of St. Ouen, on the island of Jersey, ever since the thirteenth century, he took a great fancy to the young officer, who was at the time a prisoner of war in France. The duke, after employing the leading genealogical experts of the day to trace the Jersey family of d'Auvergne, acquired absolute proof that it was descended from Count Thiebault d'Auvergne, who, a cadet of the petty sovereign House of Auvergne, had been the original grantee of the land at St. Ouen, the grant bearing the date of 1232. The duke, finding that, next to his son, the father and uncle of the young lieutenant were, with the latter, the only remaining heirs to his honors, issued in 1786, under his own seal and signature, letters patent acknowledging the father and uncle of Philip to be descended from the ancient Counts d'Auvergne, confirming to them the armorial bearings of his family, and then, after having obtained the consent of the British Crown, formally adopted Lieutenant Philip d'Auvergne as his second heir.

Resisting all the duke's attempts to persuade him to exchange the service of England for that of France, Philip insisted upon remaining in the English navy, in which he ultimately attained the rank of vice-admiral. In 1792 Duke Godfrey died and was succeeded by his imbecile son Leopold, who was forthwith driven from his dominions, dying at the beginning of 1802 without issue. In 1794—that is to say, two years after the death of Duke Godfrey—Philip d'Auvergne, who had meanwhile attained the rank of captain, was stationed off his native isle of Jersey on board the frigate Nonsuch, with a flotilla of gunboats under his command, for the defence of the Channel Islands, and with orders to communicate with and befriend the royalist party on the coast of France and to further the royalist insurrection in Brittany and the Vendée. Indeed, throughout all that time he made a point of taking under his special protection the many French refugees who had fled to the Channel Islands from the fury of the Revolution. Between 1790 and 1800 more than four thousand royalists, principally ecclesiastics and representatives of the old French noblesse, had sought safety in Jersey, among them the famous poet and statesman Châteaubriand.

When peace was restored between England and France in 1802 Captain Philip d'Auvergne went to Paris to claim his inheritance and the estates and dominions of Duke Godfrey and Duke Leopold, which had been confiscated by the republic. But the consular government had not forgotten or forgiven the services which Captain d'Auvergne had rendered to the royalists while serving in the English Channel. He was arrested on some frivolous pretext or other not long after his arrival in the French capital, his papers were seized, and, after being subjected to a considerable amount of ill treatment, he was expelled from France. In Jersey from that time forth he was known as the Duke of Bouillon and Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, was recognized by the French royalists there as such, and sundry buildings on his former estates in Jersey are known to this day as the Duke's Hall and as the Prince's Pavilion. On the overthrow of Napoleon he was, like the other petty sovereigns who had been deprived of their thrones and dominions by the French Emperor, called upon to submit to the Congress of Vienna his demands for their restoration to him. He had a clear case. He was the lawful heir of the last two authentic princes de la Tour d'Auvergne and sovereign dukes of Bouillon, a bona fide member of their family, acknowledged by them as such and as their legitimate successor. The Congress of Vienna should, therefore, either have revived the sovereign duchy of Bouillon in his favor or else should have granted to him the status of a mediatized prince. His claims, however, were opposed at Vienna both by Prince Talleyrand, the French Plenipotentiary, and by the great Prince Clemens Metternich, who allowed themselves to be influenced by the emigré Prince Jules de Rohan, who had married Louise, the only sister of Godfrey de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duc de Bouillon.

Ultimately the Congress of Vienna, yielding to the recommendations of Talleyrand and of Metternich and basing itself on "considerations of general policy," denied the pretensions of Philip d'Auvergne, who had meanwhile become an admiral, refrained from either reviving the sovereignty of Bouillon or from mediatizing its heir; but declared the titles of the Duke of Bouillon and the estates, though not the dominions, belonging thereto to be vested in Jules Prince de Rohan by virtue of his marriage to the sister of the penultimate sovereign Duke of Bouillon.

Admiral d'Auvergne, profoundly chagrined, his fortune wrecked by the money which he spent in succoring French royalist refugees in Jersey throughout the Revolution and Napoleonic reign, and through the heavy cost entailed by the prosecution of his claims before the Congress of Vienna, died shortly afterward, on September 15, 1816, in an obscure hotel just off St. James's Square, in London, almost on the very same day of the death of his only son on board ship off Colombo, the Jersey d'Auvergnes thus becoming extinct. The present Prince de Rohan and Duc de Bouillon is the grandson of the emigré Prince Jules, who, with the assistance of Talleyrand and Metternich, succeeded in robbing Admiral Philip d'Auvergne of his inheritance.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

NEW THEATRE FOR HUB.

Shuberts Buy Lyric Site—Morris Will Build.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Boston, April 11.—The Shuberts are to buy the proposed Lyric Theatre site from the Charles H. Bond estate. They will build the new theatre for which plans are secured by Mr. Bond and will run it as a first class house. On account of the withdrawal of Sam S. and Lee Shubert, Inc., from the Theatrical Managers' Alliance of New York, and the reported break between the Shuberts and the so-called "theatrical syndicate," the prospect of the Shuberts controlling a new theatre in Boston, in addittion to their present share in the management of the Majestic, makes probable a lively rivalry in the local field. The site comprises 18,869 square feet of land, valued at $155,700.

Announcement is made by William Morris that his company has purchased the site for a new theatre in this city and plans are being prepared for an up to date house to seat 2,500 persons. The location will not be made public until arrangements of leases and other details are completed.

SPECIMEN OF FLORIDA "WORM ROCK"

Addition to Department of Conchology at Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, announced yesterday that the department of conchology had received an exceptionally valuable gift from A. de Costa Gomez. It is a group of peculiar mollusks, the specimen being a tightly coiled mass of tubes.

These anomalous mollusks are unisexual and oviparous, and eggs are often found in the tubes. The animals are dark purple brown in color, with reddish dots, and the species makes the so-called "worm rock" of West Florida. The masses of tubes are sometimes dangerous, like coral reefs, to boats in shallow water.

The specimen acquired by the museum is varied in color, the tubes ranging from hyaline whites to soft sienna browns. Dr. L. P. Gratacap, curator of the department of conchology, said yesterday that these shells looked as if a batch of tobacco pipes had become strangely twisted in the baking. The specimen is from Clear Water Bay, Dunedin, Fla.

RECOVERS LOST DIAMOND SUNBURST.

Mrs. Edward J. Kenny, of No. 293 Lenox road, Brooklyn, has recovered a diamond sunburst, valued at $3,500, which she lost on Thursday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. A woman, who is said to live near Fifth avenue, Manhattan, saw the sunburst fall as Mrs. Kenny left her seat, picked it up and informed the police. Mr. Kenny had offered $250 reward for the piece, and he says he tried to make the woman take twice that amount, but she refused to accept anything. Mr. Kenny is superintendent of the investigation department of the Edison Illuminating Company, with offices in Manhattan.

DIRECT NOMINATIONS.

HUGHES AND THE PEOPLE.

From The Jamestown Post.

Will the Republican legislators of New York State never realize that Governor Hughes has the people of the state behind him? "The mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small."

THE OPPOSITION.

From The Rochester Post-Express.

"As usual," says a morning paper, "Governor Hughes defined his position in the matter of direct primaries clearly." Quite so; and it is to be regretted that the opponents of the Hinman-Green bill were not equally clear in defining their disapproval of the Governor's plan.

A CONTRAST.

From the Binghamton Republican.

The honest voter should need no stronger argument in favor of the direct primary plan than a comparison of the forces for and against it at Albany. On one side college presidents, prominent ministers, educators, scholars, statesmen and business men; on the other a coterie of machine politicians, bosses and manipulators, whose names have long been famous in everything objectionable in state politics. And it is this latter class that pretends to be solely interested on behalf of the voters!

STOLEN POLITICAL GOODS.

From The Albany Argus (Dem.).

It must be remembered that it has been a familiar plea in behalf of Republican candidates for the Legislature that they must be elected in order to "sustain the policies of the Governor." It would seem that a speaker of the Governor's ability could use this fact against the Republican local leaders all through the state with withering effect, as an illustration of false pretence. A man who runs simply as the candidate of his party, without reference to the policies of the Governor, is one thing; but those who asked to be elected in order to aid and sustain Governor Hughes surely are in the position of holding stolen political goods.

NEW CHARTER FOR CITY

J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY EXPLAINS FEATURES.

General Refunding of City's Debt Authorized to Escape Sinking Fund Disadvantages.

By J. Hampden Dougherty, Member of the Charter Commission.

FIFTH ARTICLE.

The theory of sinking funds as security for the payment of public debts has become obsolete. Although the sinking fund created in 1813 permitted investment of pledged revenues in government or state bonds as well as city stock, the practice has long prevailed of purchasing for sinking fund investments only the stock of the city itself. Thus the only security which the city's creditors have is in the last analysis the city's own promises to pay. No added certainty of payment can be derived from the accumulation in a separate fund of the city's own bonds, and such a sinking fund might as well be abolished. After a hundred years' experience of sinking funds, this is the city's situation. Its creditors are no better off than the creditors of other cities which have never established sinking funds. The holders of its bonds have precisely what the holders of bonds of other cities have, and nothing more—the credit of the city itself as assurance for the payment of its debts. So long as by annual taxation interest and amortization instalments are provided, nothing more is needed, except that the amortization instalments should be carefully impounded and preserved. Strictly speaking, the city's own stock should not be purchased with such instalments; they should be invested in other securities. Although few cities of this country have established sinking funds, greater New York, amazing as it may seem, has seventeen different sinking funds! These funds are for the first time enumerated in the new charter.

The first and chief is the fund established in 1813 for the redemption of the old city debt, usually called the "redemption fund." To it have been pledged many city revenues, and most of those not so pledged have been set aside in a separate sinking fund for the payment of interest upon the debt, briefly styled the "interest fund." Nothing more sharply contrasts the difference of former and present day financial theories than this "interest fund." Interest on city bonds is usually raised by annual taxation; yet our city fathers considered it necessary to pledge many profitable revenues for that purpose, instead of raising the interest by annual tax. In 1859 it was discovered that the revenues pledged to the "interest fund," which included water, ferry, dock and slip rents, were accumulating an unnecessarily large sum to meet interest; the Legislature of that year therefore directed the transfer to the "redemption fund" of all existing and future surplus revenues of the "interest fund." That transfer has been taking place yearly from that time. Last year about $9,000,000 was transferred from the "interest fund" to the "redemption fund."

FROM SINKING TO GENERAL FUND.

In 1862, owing to the growth of surplus revenues of these sinking funds, the Legislature authorized the transfer of future surplus to the general fund for the reduction of taxation. Into this general fund all the city's annual revenues would find their way but for the existence of sinking funds. Obviously, the larger the amount to the credit of the general fund the smaller the sum to be raised by taxation. Between 1862 and 1878 there was diverted from the sinking funds to the general fund in all about $17,000,000.

The great increase of city debt due to ring misrule led to a change of policy in 1878. Payments from the sinking funds to the general fund were stopped and a contractual pledge enacted that sinking fund revenues should not be diverted. But it was found in 1903 that by the year 1929, when the last of the old city debt will mature, the sinking fund accumulations would pay it twice over; hence the city, with legislative approval, reverted in a way to the policy of 1862. An artificial system of general fund bonds was devised, these bonds to be issued by the city to the "redemption fund" as the equivalent for its surplus revenues, which were then paid from that fund to the general fund. Between 1903 and 1908 $35,000,000 was paid from the "redemption fund" into the general fund, thus reducing taxation each year by an average of about $11,000,000. In other words, it has cost to run the city government $11,000,000 a year more than the amount of taxes raised, for these transfers have blinded taxpayers as to the actual expense of maintenance.

In 1884 the constitution was amended to prevent city indebtedness in excess of 10 per cent of the assessed value of the real estate subject to taxation within its territory. The Court of Appeals subsequently held that New York City bonds held in its sinking funds should be excluded in the computation of the city's indebtedness. The constitutional restraint did not prevent a city from exceeding this debt limit for purposes of water supply if it created a special sinking fund to redeem its water bonds, none of which may run over twenty years; and, by an amendment made a few years ago, water bonds issued by New York City since January 1, 1904, were not to be counted in ascertaining its borrowing capacity.

SINKING FUNDS AT CONSOLIDATION.

At consolidation New York City had three sinking funds—the "redemption fund," the "interest fund" and a water sinking fund. This last fund is for the redemption of water bonds, some of which, i. e., those issued since January 1, 1904, are not included in the ascertainment of the debt limit. Brooklyn, as a separate city, had also a sinking fund to secure its general indebtedness, and a separate water sinking fund to secure its water debt, and similar funds existed in other communities amalgamated with New York and Brooklyn. With the charter of 1897 two additional sinking funds came into being—a new sinking fund to redeem bond issues of the new city for other than water purposes, and a new water sinking fund to secure payment of its water bonds. The creation of the first of these funds was a grave error. Public credit is no longer secured by pledging specific revenues to pay interest and principal.

The commission of 1908 favors the abolition of all sinking funds, which, however, may not be done without breach of contractual pledges unless the city debt be entirely refunded. Great as the problem of refunding would be, it would be wise to attempt it and eliminate all sinking funds for the future. There are many disadvantages in sinking funds. They confuse the public mind as to the city's debt and the cost of its government, and the complicated bookkeeping system which their existence necessitates adds to the Controller's staff and the cost of his office. Water sinking funds might have to be continued, in view of the constitution, but the profitable revenues of the city should never have been locked up in the new sinking fund for the new city, which the charter commission of 1897 created under the title of the "sinking fund of the city of New York." When, in 1929, the last of old New York's bonds shall have been retired, Croton water rents, ferry rents and other sources of city revenue now pledged to the "interest fund" and the "redemption fund" will be forced into this new fund, for the assumed protection of creditors of the new city. On December 31, 1907, its funded debt was $515,000,000, and payments into the new sinking fund for the debt service amounted to $18,000,000. There will in time be an overplethoric sinking fund for the new debt, just as in 1903 there was for the old. The Brooklyn and Queens sinking funds are so insignificant that, except their water sinking funds, they might all be abolished, despite any contractual pledge, for the city's credit is far greater security to the bondholders than the meagre sinking funds which Brooklyn and Queens have contributed. In fact, several of these sinking funds for which the charter has gravely provided for ten years never actually existed.

CLOG ON CITY'S DEVELOPMENT.

The sinking funds are a clog upon the city's development. There is no incentive to increase water rents, dock rents or other city revenues because they cannot be freely used to reduce taxation, but must be impounded until 1929, when the last of Manhattan's old debt will fall due, and then they pass into a new servitude and are to be held to pay the debt of the greater city. If all sinking funds, with the exception of those which may be said to have a constitutional basis—that is, the water sinking funds—were to be abolished, many sources of annual revenue might be increased to the advantage of taxpayers. Others might perhaps be reduced from the standpoint of the city's commercial interests.

A peculiar complication exists in regard to ferry revenues. The city operates two ferries—one to Richmond and one to 39th street, Brooklyn. It leases other ferry privileges to various railway corporations. The rentals go directly into the sinking fund, whereas the tolls from the two ferries operated by it are applied to defray the cost of operation. Municipal operation involves a loss of about $1,000,000 a year, and the deficit is met by issues of corporate stock, which charges upon posterity a loss that should be met out of annual taxation; and, besides, the city's borrowing capacity is impaired by this use of corporate stock. The charter commission would treat the city's ferry franchise as a unit, and apply all rentals and tolls to meet losses on municipally operated ferries. To this sensible practice objection may be made that the rentals from ferry leases should go directly, as at present, to the sinking funds. If the objection be sound because of the pledge of these revenues to pay the city's debt, the abolition of the sinking funds would liberate all revenues and enable the city to pursue a sound fiscal policy. Payment of operating losses from corporate stock is plainly indefensible.

From every point of view the perpetuation of the sinking fund system is unnecessary and costly. It is a pure survival from days when public credit was unknown and public loans were raised by the pledge of specific funds to meet interest and principal. In strict justice to its creditors the city can get rid of the system only by a refunding of its entire indebtedness, and that might well be undertaken.

The charter commission has had to recognize things as they are, but it has in a brief chapter presented the entire sinking fund system, and, after thorough study of its history, has weeded out unnecessary phraseology, while preserving intact every pledge made by the city for the security of its creditors. But the commission deplores the fact that the sinking fund system has been forever fastened upon the new city by former charter revisers, only to be escaped by a general refunding. The new charter authorizes the Board of Estimate to undertake this refunding.

WEANING OF THE LAMBS.

Fleshpots To Be Broken by Muldoon Before the All-Star Gambol.

William Muldoon, trainer of statesmen, poets and others, has been engaged by Augustus Thomas as the official physical culture man of the forthcoming all-star gambol of the Lambs, which will begin at the Metropolitan Opera House on May 24, and embrace all the large cities between New York and Chicago. Muldoon will begin to-day a series of daily conferences with the chief dispenser in the Lambs café. He has assured Thomas that every mother's son of them will be back on Broadway in "the pink of condition." He will also appear in the afterpiece, giving an exhibition of wrestling.

Mr. Thomas selected yesterday the following "end men" for the gambol: Nat Goodwin, William Collier, Eddie Foy, Maclyn Arbuckle, H. E. Dixey, Ignacio Martinetti, Andrew Mack, Charley Hopper, Nat M. Wills, Lew Fields, Joe Weber and Charles Evans. Weber and Fields will also give their old "pool table" sketch. Mr. Weber has postponed his trip to Europe for a month in order that he may make the tour with the Lambs.

For a double quartet the following players have been selected by Mr. Thomas: DeWolf Hopper, Walter Lawrence, Digby Bell, Andrew Mack, Donald Brian, Eugene Cowles, Joseph Miron, Neal McCay, John McCloskey, Frank Belcher, George Hamlin, Charles Hopper and George Leon Moore. Victor Herbert's band of fifty pieces will furnish the music for the performances and for the parade.

"THE BEAUTY SPOT" EXHIBITED.

Summer Show at Herald Square Filled with De Angelis Gayety and De Koven Music.

The casual visitor to town during the coming summer will find much to distract his mind in the novelty offered on Saturday night at the Herald Square Theatre. The audience went away quite satisfied with the exhibition—it is called "The Beauty Spot"—and only the hypercritical would be disposed to perform an operation upon it. Jefferson De Angelis and comely Marguerite Clark are the chief performers in it. They are always amusing, sometimes very amusing. De Angelis still retains a mastery of his legs, and in this show they are constantly occupied. It would be a waste of words to attempt to relate the incident that inspired the title of this diversion. In nine cases out of ten it is best to forget the "plots" of so-called musical comedy. In this instance the bookman has given the stage painter opportunity for pictorial illustration, that is made more pleasing to the eye by a foreground of pretty faces and shapely forms. De Koven's musical interpolation effectively allays all curiosity to discover the position of "The Beauty Spot." "Creole Days," "The Cinematograph Man" and "Pretty Punchinello" are pleasing songs.

Besides De Angelis and Miss Clark, the list of performers includes Estelle Baldwin, Viola Gillette, Jean Newcomb, Alf de Ball, George J. MacFarlane and Frank Doane.

DUTCH NOBLE TO WED MISS CORNELL.

Ex-Governor's Widow Announces Daughter's Engagement to Former Ithaca Student.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 11.—Announcement has been made by Mrs. Esther Cornell, widow of ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell, of the engagement of her daughter, Miss Esther Cornell, to Arnoud Jacob Joris Vonderdoes Bye, a son of a Dutch count at The Hague, Holland. The marriage will take place in June.

The bridegroom, who was graduated from Cornell in 1907, was a member of the Cornell Glee Club, the Cosmopolitan Club and the soccer football team and was popular with his American classmates.

IMPROVED WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

Paris, April 11.—Lieutenants Colin and Jeance, of the navy, the inventors of a wireless telephone apparatus, with which they succeeded last fall in communicating with Dieppe from Paris, tested a new and greatly improved apparatus to-day. The Minister of Marine talked with operators at Melun, a distance of thirty miles, and said that the result was a great improvement on that attained by the ordinary telephone.

CZAR KNIGHTS PREMIER STOLYPIN.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The Emperor on the ocasion of the conventional Easter honors, has issued a rescript setting forth his high appreciation of the patriotic labors of Premier Stolypin and conferring on him knighthood of the Order of the White Eagle.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, April 11.—Colder weather prevailed generally Sunday morning east of the Mississippi River, with freezing temperature as far south as Central North Carolina, but during the day there was a considerable rise over the interior districts. It was also considerably warmer in the Southwest and the states bordering the Mississippi River on the west. In the Northwest and extreme Central West it is considerably cooler. There were light rains and snows in the Northwest and middle plateau, and snows in the central Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair. There will be snow on Monday in the central and south Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest, and showers in the Missouri, Arkansas and upper Mississippi valleys and upper lake region, followed by generally fair weather on Tuesday, except in the upper lake region.

The winds along the New England Coast and middle Atlantic Coast will be south, slowly increasing; south Atlantic Coast, moderate east to southeast; east Gulf Coast, moderate to brisk south; west Gulf coast, brisk to high south; lower lakes, brisk to high southwest; upper lakes, high southwest to west. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes, except Western Superior, and on the Texas Coast.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Delaware and New Jersey, fair, warmer to-day; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, with showers in the afternoon or at night; increasing south winds.

For Eastern New York, fair and warmer to-day; showers on Tuesday or Tuesday night; warmer Tuesday in eastern portion, with increasing south winds.

For New England, fair and warmer to-day; Tuesday, increasing cloudiness and warmer, with showers in the afternoon or night; increasing south winds.

For Western New York, increasing cloudiness and warmer to-day; Tuesday, showers; brisk to high south to southwest 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.
3 a. m.	47	26	6 p. m.	50	39
6 a. m.	48	24	9 p. m.	44	37
9 a. m.	50	29	11 p. m.	40	36
12 m.	59	37	12 p. m.	40	—
4 p. m.	58	45			

Highest temperature yesterday, 45 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 34; average for corresponding date last year, 52; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 46.

Local Forecast To-day—Fair and warmer. Tuesday, showers or Tuesday night; increasing south winds.

OBITUARY.

MAYOR THOMAS W. CAULDWELL.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Morristown, N. J., April 11.—Mayor Thomas W. Cauldwell of this city died at his home in Elm street this afternoon. He had been confined to his bed just a week with pneumonia. Mr. Cauldwell attended the dinner at the Morristown School a week ago Saturday evening in honor of President Eliot of Harvard University, where it is thought he caught a heavy cold, which developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Cauldwell was a son of the late William A. Cauldwell, of New York City. He was born in New York in 1859, and lived there until twenty-one years ago, when he took up his residence in Morristown. Mr. Cauldwell was graduated from Princeton University in 1881. He studied law in New York and was admitted to the bar in 1883. Since that time he has practised in that city, and had the management of many large estates.

Mr. Cauldwell was the first president of the Civic Association here. He resigned when he accepted the Republican nomination for Mayor last fall. He was also a member of the first sewerage commission of Morristown, and was instrumental in getting through the sewerage system which is now under construction. He was a director in the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, of Newark; the Morristown Trust Company, and the Morristown Safe Deposit Company; a member of the Morris County Golf Club, the Morristown Club and Morristown Field Club, and a trustee of the First Baptist Church. His wife and two daughters survive him.

JOSEPH RUSSELL JONES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, April 11.—Joseph Russell Jones, ex-Minister to Belgium, and one of the oldest and best known residents of Chicago, died to-day at his home, No. 2108 Michigan avenue, as the result of long standing bronchial troubles.

Mr. Jones was an Illinois pioneer, and had been a personal friend of two Presidents and many other influential men. He served as Minister to Belgium under President Grant. In Chicago he was one of the first to establish a West Side railway.

He was born at Conneaut, Ohio, on February 17, 1823. His father was Joel Jones, son of Captain Samuel Jones, a veteran of the French and Indian wars.

THEODORE W. E. DE LEMOS.

Theodore W. E. De Lemos, the architect, died at his home, No. 63 West 92d street, yesterday morning from an aneurism of the heart. Mr. De Lemos went South early in the winter, and apparently had been much benefited by the change, but about ten days ago, just before returning to New York, he suffered a relapse. Upon his arrival here he was confined to his bed.

Mr. De Lemos was a son of Hermann and Maria Groth De Lemos, of Holstein, Germany. He was fifty-nine years old. He studied architecture at the Berlin Royal Academy of Buildings, being graduated with high honors. Before coming to the United States Mr. De Lemos, while a young man, designed several of the German army buildings.

In 1881 Mr. De Lemos came here and with A. W. Cordes established the firm of De Lemos & Cordes. They designed the Macy Building, the Arion Club House and many other buildings here.

OBITUARY NOTES.

THE REV. DR. JOHN COLLINS BLISS, aged seventy-two years, died at his home, No. 423 West 154th street, last evening.

MRS. ELIZA M. BEACH, widow of the Rev. John W. Beach, of Middletown, Conn., died at her home in her seventy-fifth year. Funeral services will be held at Middletown to-morrow.

MAE JOSEPHINE ESPUTA DALY, a contralto singer, daughter of Professor Esputa, organizer of the United States Marine Band, died at the Providence Hospital, Washington, yesterday, from the effects of an operation performed ten days ago.

MARTIN CONNORS, proprietor of "The Evening Standard," of Troy, N. Y., died at his home, in that city on Saturday night. Mr. Connors was secretary of the Connors Paint Manufactory, of Troy.

DR. CALDERON'S NEW POST.

Lima, April 11.—Dr. Manuel Alvarez Calderon, the former Peruvian Minister to Chili, has been appointed honorary envoy to Belgium and Switzerland. Andres Alvarez Calderon has been appointed honorary secretary to the legation.

PRINCESS BRANCACCIO DEAD.

Formerly Miss Hickson-Field, of New York—Lady in Waiting to Queen.

Rome, April 11.—Princess Elizabeth Brancaccio, who was Elizabeth Hickson-Field, of New York, died here to-day after a long illness. The marriage of Prince Salvatore Brancaccio and Miss Hickson-Field took place at Paris in 1870.

Prince Salvatore Carlos Brancaccio is the son of the fourth Duke Carlo, who died in 1868. The princess leaves three children—Carlos-Hickson, born in 1870; Maria Eleonora, born in 1875, and Marcantonio Gerardo, born in 1879.

Princess Brancaccio was at one time a lady-in-waiting to Queen Margherita of Italy, and an especial favorite of the royal family. In the last fifteen years she had visited this country a number of times, and was considered wealthy, having received an ample fortune from her father and her grandfather, the late John M. Bradhurst, who owned large sections of land on Washington Heights, known a few years ago as Carmansville. At the death of her mother, who died at the princess's home in Rome in 1897, the princess received more than $250,000 in real and personal property in this city, Arkansas and Rome. She also had an income of $3,000 a year from Mrs. Field's estate, and her children will come in for a large share under the residuary clauses of the will. Her last visit to this country, it is believed, was in February, 1901, when she remained here for seven months, spending most of her time in Newport.

VICTOR HERBERT'S CONCERTS.

Mr. Victor Herbert resumed his activities as the giver of Sunday night concerts of what he calls "the lighter classics" yesterday. His locale is now the New York Theatre, which proved to be excellently adapted to the purpose and was comfortably filled by an audience keenly appreciative of Mr. Herbert, Mr. Herbert's musicians, and especially of Mr. Herbert's music. The phrase "lighter classics" has obviously been invented to describe music which is melodically charming, daintily set for orchestra, in which gentle sentiment alternates with humor, and which can be listened to even by the lovers of the most serious forms of composition without harm to their taste or self-respect. There was considerable music of this character last night, such as short pieces by Fritz Stahlberg (who is Mr. Herbert's assistant), MacDowell's "To a Wild Rose" (orchestrated by Mr. Herbert), "Butterflies," from a suite by Arthur Nevin, a transcription of Ethelbert Nevin's "Narcissus" (played on a recall), a new "East Indian suite," by Cowen, and a group of pieces from the facile pen of the concert giver himself. It was an evening of extremely pleasant music, to which Mr. Horace Britt, the principal violoncellist of the orchestra, contributed a large quota.

COURT POST FOR BARONESS DE ROSEN.

St. Petersburg, April 11.—The appointment of Baroness Elizabeth de Rosen, daughter of the Russian Ambassador to the United States, as maid of honor to their majesties the empresses is gazetted to-day.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History.

Ringling Brothers' circus, Madison Square Garden.

Prayer service of the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, No. 156 Fifth avenue, 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. Rudolphine Scheffer Ely on "The Drama," League for Political Education, No. 23 West 44th street, 11 a. m.

Meeting of the New York City Indian Association, Chapel of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, 48th street and Fifth avenue, 11 a. m.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole on "The Mother's Attitude Toward Reforms," meeting of the New York City Mothers' Club, Hotel Martha Washington, 2:30 p. m.

Progressive euchre under the auspices of the Daughters of Ohio, Waldorf-Astoria, 3 p. m.

Meeting of the Association of Women Principals, No. 208 Central Park South, 4 p. m.

Celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth avenue and 37th street, evening.

Dinner for Magistrate Matthew P. Breen, under the auspices of the Clare Men's Association, Shanley's, Broadway and 42d street, evening.

Annual dinner of the Albany Burgesses Corps, Manhattan Club, evening.

Entertainment for the benefit of the Stony Wold Sanatorium, Waldorf-Astoria, evening.

Entertainment for the benefit of the Darrach Home for Crippled Children, under the auspices of the Sowers, Hotel Plaza, evening.

Paas festival of the St. Nicholas Society, Delmonico's, 7 p. m.

Dinner and dance for the benefit of the Jefferson Monument Fund, under the auspices of the Woman's Democratic Club, Hotel Astor, 7 p. m.

Celebration of the eightieth birthday of General William Booth, Carnegie Music Hall, 8 p. m.

Meeting of the Shakespeare Club, Hotel Astor, 8 p. m.

Benjamin C. Marsh on "City Planning and Cheaper Rent," League for Political Education, No. 23 West 44th street, 8:30 p. m.

Died.

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

Beach, Eliza M.
Bliss, Rev. John C.
Cauldwell, Thomas W.
Danser, J. Wesley
De Lemos, Theodore.
Hicks, Paula R.
Hoffman, Charles F.
Hollister, Henry H.
Howland, Alfred C.
Randle, Sarah O.
Romaine, Eleanor J. W.
Taylor, Elizabeth H. K.
Wood,