LORD DE LA TRINITE

Old Manor with American Associations Gets New Master.

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John Athelstane Riley, who is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as an explorer, as a writer and as one of the chief lay authorities in England on everything relating to the history and administration of the Established Church, has just obtained a royal warrant and letters patent from the Crown appointing him Seigneur de la Trinité in the island of Jersey. The Manoir de la Trinité is one of the four ancient fiefs de Haubert, or baronies of the island, and prior to the establishment of the royal courts the seigneurs of these baronies were the dispensers of justice, with rights of inflicting capital punishment. Even to this day these seigneurs occupy seats on the bench of the Supreme Court, with the title of haut justicier of the Duchy of Normandy. For Athelstane Riley holds his fief from Edward VII not in his capacity as King of England, but as Duke of Normandy.

This Manoir de la Trinité, which has thus become the home of Athelstane Riley, has certain associations of American interest. For it was at one time the home of the Carterets, and it was in recognition of the refuge and hospitality which Charles II and his brother, the Duke of York, had enjoyed at the hands of Sir George Carteret and of the latter's loyalty to the Royalist cause throughout the stormy days of the Comwellian regime that Charles bestowed upon Sir George all that tract of land in America north of the River Delaware, which he decreed should be known as Novum Cæsarea, or New Jersey, as a compliment to Sir George, Cæsarea being the ancient Roman name for the island of Jersey. Sir Philip Carteret took possession of the territory thus granted in the name of his brother, Sir George, in 1665, and was the first English Governor of New Jersey.

Sir George Carteret's rights in New Jersey were sold soon after his death in 1682 for about $40,000 to William Penn and the Society of Quakers, who in the early part of the eighteenth century surrendered their rights of government to the Crown, New Jersey being from that time forth administered as a colony of the Crown, of which the Governor was appointed by the King.

While the Carterets have thus ceased to possess any seigneurial rights in New Jersey, yet their name has always been identified with the history of the state, and there are a number of representatives of the family and bearers of the name now living on this side of the Atlantic. It is a family which is perhaps the oldest of all in the Channel Islands. In fact, they have been seigneurs of the Channel group from time immemorial, and it is on record that both Humphrey and Mauger de Carteret accompanied their duke, William of Normandy, to England in 1066, and fought at the battle of Hastings, and that Sir Reginald de Carteret was one of the companions in arms of Godfrey of Bouillon, the leader of the First Crusade, and was present with him at the taking of Jerusalem.

THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK.

It was at the beautiful old Manoir de la Trinitie that the Carterets, who are closely related to another Channel Island family well known in this country, namely, the Marquands, entertained King Charles II on numerous occasions; the first time when he was still Prince of Wales, and a lad of barely eighteen; and it was then that the manor was the scene of his romance with Marguerite de Carteret, the sister of his host, which resulted in the birth of that mysterious individual known as James de la Cloche, and who is now pretty generally admitted by students of history to have been "the Man in the Iron Mask." He owed his name of de la Cloche to the fact that eleven years after his birth his mother married Etienne de la Cloche.

James de la Cloche, whose story has been the theme of numerous learned and authoritative articles in the Paris "Revue des Deux Mondes," in the official organ of the Jesuit order, "La Civilta Catholico," of Rome, and by Andrew Lang, was recognized by Charles II, in an autograph document dated Whitehall, September 27, 1665, as "our natural son James Stuart, who in obedience to our order and command is living in France and other countries under a feigned name, namely, that of de la Cloche, du Bourg de Jersey." Charles had stipulated that James de la Cloche should not reveal his parentage. But while staying at Hamburg he made the acquaintance of Queen Christina of Sweden, and, informing her of his origin, carried with him when he subsequently proceeded to Rome a letter from her in Latin attesting that Charles II had privately acknowledged the bearer as his son.

In Rome James de la Cloche joined the Jesuit Order, and, becoming a member thereof, was in course of time employed as a means of communication between the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church at Rome and the King. It seems, however, that he lacked that quality upon which more than any other the Jesuit Order is accustomed to pride itself, namely, discretion, and that he permitted some information to leak out concerning an understanding between Charles II, his sister, Duchess Henrietta of Orleans, and Louis XIV, with a view to war against Holland and the restoration of Roman Catholicism in England. Charles, on learning of this indiscretion, realized that the tenure of his throne depended upon absolute silence about all negotiations of this kind and secrecy as to his connection with the Church of Rome. It became necessary that James de la Cloche, who had talked and who might talk more, should disappear; and accordingly the services of Louis XIV were invoked, and James de la Cloche was thrust into captivity, and became "the Man in the Iron Mask."

Louis's action in the matter was prompted by the realization that the divulgation of the secrets which James de la Cloche had in his possession would once more drive Charles II into exile, and thus prevent him from continuing to show himself not only a useful ally, but one blindly subservient to the interests of France.

It has been urged that the "Man in the Iron Mask" was either Count Matthioli, the treacherous minister of Charles III, Duke of Mantua, or else M. de Marchiel, a French soldier of fortune, head of a widespread and formidable conspiracy for the assassination of Louis XIV. But whereas Marchiel was a Frenchman, and would naturally speak his own tongue without a foreign accent, Count Matthioli could not speak French, while the "Man in the Iron Mask" spoke the language with a foreign accent. Then, too, neither Matthioli nor Marchiel was of sufficient rank to warrant his being treated with the extraordinary deference and respect that were shown to the mysterious prisoner by his jailers, even the governor of the prison standing bareheaded when addressing him. This can be explained only by the fact that the man was, if not of royal birth, at any rate the son of a king. Moreover, why the extravagant precautions to prevent anybody talking or communicating with him, unless he was in possession of some secrets the revelation of which might have cost the downfall of a throne and the overthrow of a dynasty?

CZAR AND HIS PREROGATIVES.

People abroad who fondly imagine that constitutionalism in Russia is a mere make-believe, and that the Douma is only a dummy parliament, devised as a sop to constitutional aspirations, and completely subservient to the views of Crown and government, will be amazed to learn that a very grave conflict is in progress between the Czar and the legislature on the subject of the control of the army and navy.

Article XIV of the constitution expressly stipulates that "the Emperor alone may create, shape and modify the administrative machinery of the army and navy." Some time ago Nicholas felt it necessary to create a general staff of the navy. The funds for this obviously indispensable feature of naval organization should have been voted at once by the Douma. But the matter was allowed to drag until a year ago, when the third Douma finally voted the bill submitted by the Cabinet, providing the funds, and at the same time giving the legislative sanction to the general staff created by the Czar.

The Council of the Empire thereupon threw out the measure, on the ground that parliament had overstepped its authority, and that while it had the power to vote the funds it had no right to either accord or withhold sanction of the Emperor's creation of a general staff of the navy, which was one of his sovereign prerogatives.

Either through design or through negligence on the part of Premier Stolypin and of his Cabinet, the bill thus thrown out by the Council of the Empire was resubmitted to the Douma in its original form three weeks ago, and thus brought to an issue in parliament the question as to whether the monarch or the legislature is to control the army and navy. Count Witte, who framed the constitution, and especially Article XIV thereof, took a very active part in the debate, championing the cause of the Emperor. In speeches delivered in the Douma he warned the nation against the pernicious results to the army and navy of parliamentary interference, and urged that the constitution never contemplated that the Czar should be invested with less power over the naval and military resources of the Russian nation than that enjoyed by Emperor William in Germany, by Francis Joseph in Austria, and even by President Fallières in France. In spite of this speech, the Douma passed the bill once more in its objectionable form, by a very narrow majority it is true, in which the ministers took part.

The result of this is that there are now two constitutional courses open to the Czar. Either he must affix his signature to the bill, and by so doing surrender to parliament the control of the army and navy, renouncing the rights and prerogatives conceded to him by Article XIV of the constitution, or he must disavow the action of the Cabinet, by refusing to sanction its action and by dismissing the ministers. That is perhaps the chief reason why Stolypin cannot remain any longer Premier and why the Czar has within the last fortnight appointed a number of new Cabinet ministers without consulting the outgoing Premier.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE ON DARWIN.

Dwells on Singular Simplicity and Modesty of Great Scientist.

Philadelphia, April 23.—James Bryce, British Ambassador to the United States, delivered an interesting address on Charles Darwin at to-night's session of the American Philosophical Society, which is holding its 168th annual meeting here. Mr. Bryce spoke of the enormous impression produced by the "Origin of Species" on its first publication. He also told of Mr. Darwin's appearance and character, and dwelt on the charm of his singular simplicity and modesty.

Professor George Stuart Fullerton, of New York, read a paper on "The Influence of Darwin on the Mental and Moral Sciences," and Professor George Lincoln Goodale, of Cambridge, told of the influence of Darwin on natural science.

CALLIGHAM COLLECTION PURCHASES.

Furniture and Tapestries Sold Make Total to Date $40,991.

An old Aubusson tapestry panel, showing a wolf and a fowl in a rustic scene, brought the top price yesterday, $750, at the third afternoon sale of the Sir Roland Callighan collection at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. J. Hammond was the purchaser. The total of the sale was $17,064, bringing the total to date up to $40,991. Mrs. W. Carlisle paid $675 for a carved and gilt Louis XIV salon suite, covered in verdure tapestry, and $680 was paid by J. Carpenter for a set of six Chippendale armchairs covered in old damask. A Brussels tapestry, depicting an historical scene, went for $640 to H. A. Murray. G. Delavan bought for $500 a Louis XVI clock set in bronze, chiselled in ormolu, and $400 was paid by J. C. Allen for a Louis XVI salon table, with a Fleur de Pecher marble top.

David Belasco made a number of purchases, among them two old Renaissance carved wood chairs, for which he paid $100, an old oval walnut table for $80 and a carved walnut Italian table for $60. Among the other bidders and buyers were J. Leventritt, W. E. Benjamin, Mrs. Eastman Johnson, Captain A. B. Stannard, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray, J. R. Wiles, Victor Sutro, James Cunningham, Mrs. Bernheimer and Mrs. F. Chase. The final session of this sale will begin at 2:30 o'clock to-day.

MISS COTTLOW'S RECITAL.

Though the pianoforte recital which Miss Augusta Cottlow gave in Mendelssohn Hall last night must have seemed somewhat post festum to all diligent concertgoers, it was attended by an audience which, in numbers and character, was highly complimentary to the artist. Miss Cottlow has evidently set herself the mission of preaching the musical evangel of MacDowell. At the concert of the New York Centre of the American Music Society last Sunday she played the lamented composer's concerto in D minor, and last night she made his "Heroic" sonata the culminating feature of her recital. She played the noble and beautiful work with splendid breadth and dignity. There is only one regret which the young woman awakens in some of the many music lovers who have followed her development from a prodigy to a mature artist, and that is that she seems to have become obsessed by the ambition to emulate the "virility" of Mme. Carreño, who has achieved the title of "the Brünnhilde" of the pianoforte. When women who play the pianoforte try to be "manly" they hit the keys as forcibly as possible; and when this is done at the cost of beauty of tone it is a pity.

MUSICAL NOTES.

The Catholic Oratorio Society, composed of 150 soloists, will give "Paradise Lost," a dramatic oratorio by Theodore Dubois, in Carnegie Hall tomorrow night. The society will be assisted by Mme. Selma Kronold, soprano; George Carre and Robert Campbell, tenors; Albert Farrington and David Sheehan, barytones, and Francis Motley, basso, and an orchestra conducted by Emil Reyl. Archbishop Farley is the chief patron. Boxes have been taken by a number of well known women.

Samuel A. Baldwin will give his usual free organ recital in the great hall of the City College tomorrow and next Wednesday afternoons at 4 o'clock. To-morrow's programme includes Bach's Dorian Toccata, Beethoven's Allegretto from the Seventh Symphony, Arthur Foote's Suite in D, Nocturne from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Andantino in D flat by Lemare, and the overture to "Sakuntala," by Goldmark.

Maurice Nitke, a young Polish violinist, will have his first public hearing at Carnegie Lyceum tomorrow evening. Besides a group of shorter compositions, he will play Rubinstein's sonata for violin, Op. 13, and the "Kreutzer" sonata (finale). Mr. Nitke will be assisted by Mrs. Cecelia Niles, Mr. C. R. Macauley, Mr. Harry McClausky and Mr. Malcolm C. Maynler.

A popular organ concert will be given by Henry E. Duncan at the Washington Heights Baptist Church next Friday evening, assisted by Mrs. Anne Price Strahan, soprano.

A NEW PLAY IN LONDON.

London, April 23.—"Col. Smith," a comedy by A. E. W. Mason, member of the House of Commons for Coventry, was produced at the St. James's Theatre to-night. It was well received, but the play was hardly up to the standard of those recently produced at this house. The plot is slight. The daughter in a country family, in order to prevent herself from being "shelved," as she expresses it, announces her engagement to a mythical Colonel Smith. A real Colonel Smith turns up, causing amusing complications. George Alexander and Irene Vanbrugh played the leading parts and made the most of them. The other characters were chiefly interested in country elections, parodying some of the means adopted in Great Britain to obtain a seat in Parliament.

SAM H. HARRIS GOES ABROAD.

Sam H. Harris, accompanied by Mrs. Harris and his general representative, sails to-day on the Baltic for a six weeks' stay abroad, during which he will arrange a London engagement for J. E. Dodson in "The House Next Door." Mr. Harris will also take up the proposition of a London syndicate to produce George M. Cohan's popular comedies in England.

PLAYERS TO APPEAR FOR NEWSBOYS.

More than a score of performers in Broadway productions will appear on Sunday night at the benefit to be given in the Academy of Music, under the management of Cohan & Harris, for the Newsboys' Home Club. Among those who will appear are George M. Cohan, Raymond Hitchcock, Miss Vesta Tilley, J. E. Dodson, James J. Morton, James J. Corbett, George Evans and Miss Josephine Cohan. The receipts will go toward making life pleasant for the thousands of beneficiaries of the club at the summer camp, on Staten Island, where each boy spends a week away from the hot streets. Music for the benefit will be furnished by the Hebrew Sheltering Orphan Asylum Band.

MRS. DALZELL CRITICALLY ILL.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

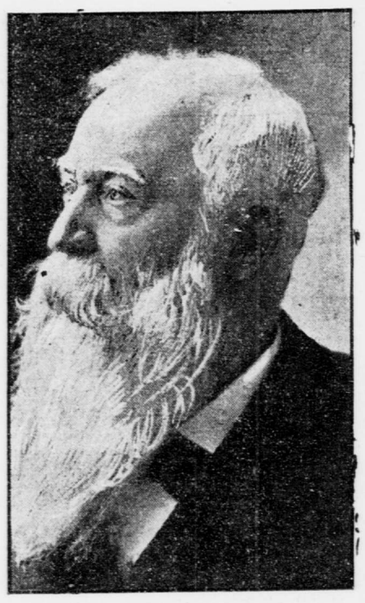
Washington, April 23.—Mrs. Dalzell, wife of Representative John Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, is seriously ill at her home, in New Hampshire avenue. Some weeks ago a valvular affection of the heart developed, but under the care of physicians she appeared to recover. Within the last week, however, she suffered a relapse, and to-night her physician gives slight hope for her recovery. Mrs. Dalzell has taken a leading part in Washington society for many years and is one of the most popular hostesses in the capital.

W. M. STEWART DEAD

HIS NOTABLE CAREER.

Long a United States Senator and Free Silver Advocate.

Washington, April 23.—William M. Stewart, for many years United States Senator from Nevada and a notable figure in national politics, died at the Georgetown Hospital here to-day after an operation. The body will be taken to Nevada on Sunday for burial. Mr. Stewart had been at the hospital since March 30. On March 31 he underwent an operation, the nature of which the physicians have not made public. About a week ago his condition became worse, and he sank steadily until he died at 7:05 o'clock this morning. Mr. Stewart was



EX-SENATOR WILLIAM M. STEWART.
Of Nevada, who died yesterday.

eighty-two years old, and had been a familiar figure in this city in the latter part of the last half century.

William Morris Stewart was the most picturesque and one of the ablest of the "mining camp statesmen." For twenty-nine years he represented his state in the United States Senate, and almost from the birth of that commonwealth he controlled its destiny. He was most conspicuous for his advocacy of free silver, making many notable speeches on the subject. It was Senator Stewart who coined the phrase "the crime of '73."

Senator Stewart rose from the ranks. From the time he was thirteen years old he was dependent solely upon manual labor and teaching for his support and education. With his small savings and the aid of a generous friend by the name of James C. Smith, then a young lawyer and afterward one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New York, he entered Yale and remained there until the winter of 1849-'50, when, in common with thousands of other young men, he went to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. After many delays on the passage, he arrived in San Francisco on May 7, 1850, and proceeded immediately to the mines in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. He engaged in mining and prospecting for mines and constructing mining canals for nearly two years. There is now in use in Nevada County, Cal., a canal over twenty miles long, which was surveyed by him along the mountain side with a level made by himself and constructed under his direction in 1851. In the spring of 1852 he began the study of law, was admitted to practise in the fall of that year, and appointed District Attorney of Nevada County. The following spring he was elected to the same office. In 1854 he was appointed Attorney General of California, and served for six months. He became a leading and successful attorney in the mountain counties of California, and was eminently successful in the most important litigation affecting mines and water rights.

Amid this legal struggle there was great political excitement, in which Mr. Stewart took a leading part. He was a Union man and a Republican from conviction, and it became necessary to determine whether Utah with California should remain loyal to the Union. His services to the Union cause during that struggle were most important. When Nevada was organized, in 1861, he served one term in the territorial council to assist in organizing the new government. In 1863 he was a member of the constitutional convention. In 1864, when Nevada was admitted into the Union, he was the first Senator elected from the new state, his colleague, who was elected the next day, being James W. Nye, the first Governor of the territory. Mr. Stewart drew the long term, which was five years, and in 1869 he was again elected, and served until March 4, 1875, when, his fortune having become somewhat impaired, he declined a re-election.

LONG SERVICE IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Stewart's first eleven years in the Senate embrace a large part of the most notable portion of American political, financial and economic history. He was an active supporter of the war legislation, and before the Fourteenth Amendment was offered he proposed a plan of reconstruction which provided for universal amnesty and universal suffrage, but allowed the states to exempt those who were then voters from restrictions which they might thereafter impose. If this plan had been adopted the same parties who took the states into secession would have brought them back into the Union, and would have controlled their own local affairs, provided that they would grant to all who should hereafter become voters equal civil and political rights without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

His plan was not adopted. The Fourteenth Amendment was reported by a committee of fifteen of the two houses, and Mr. Stewart gave it his support. The disfranchisement in the Fourteenth Amendment and the legislation which subsequently followed involved the organization of state governments in the South by negro voters and such whites as were not disfranchised and were willing to participate. These governments were unnatural, and were soon swept away. When President Grant was elected Mr. Stewart was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and reported and obtained the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, which was adopted by the states through the influence of President Grant. He was the author of the national mining laws which recognized and confirmed the local mining regulations which were in existence and provided for the settlement of mining disputes by the local courts.

At the end of Mr. Stewart's second term, in March, 1875, he declined to be a candidate for re-election and resumed the practice of law in Nevada, California and the adjoining territories, and was constantly engaged in important litigation.

In 1886-'87 he was again elected to the Senate. During this term he devoted himself to the remonetization of silver, the subject of irrigation and many other important questions. His writings and speeches on the money question would fill many large volumes and have been extensively circulated throughout the United States. He was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1888, and obtained the adoption of the silver plank in the platform. He was an earnest advocate of legislation looking to the restoration of silver to the place it occupied before it was demonetized in 1873.

After his retirement from Congress in 1905 he divided his time between Washington, his farm in Virginia and Nevada.

Stewart Castle, his former home, in Dupont Circle in Washington, was long one of the landmarks of the national capital, but it is to-day in the centre fashionable residence section, a bare lot, with only the cellar excavation telling the story of the pulling down of that historic structure. Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, planned to build a palatial structure on the site, but after the razing of the old house and a disagreement over the plans, never replaced it, building the Clark home in New York City instead. Almost all the old residents of Washington, and many of the new, knew Mr. Stewart either personally or by sight, for his tall figure, topped with a wide brimmed soft hat, and long white beard, and his complexion as clear as a youth's, were conspicuous on the streets of the city.

Mr. Stewart's personal reminiscences, published last year, were an interesting recital in the first person of many interesting side lights on American history in the last half century, particularly of Western pioneer days. Lincoln he knew well, and told many intimate stories of the great war President. Senator Stewart is said to have received the last written word of Lincoln's before he was shot. He called on the President that evening to introduce a friend. An usher brought out a card in answer to the one sent in by the Senator. On it was written:

I am engaged to go to the theatre with Mrs. Lincoln. It is the kind of an engagement I never break. Come with your friend to-morrow at 10, and I shall be glad to see you. A. LINCOLN.

Then Mr. Stewart tells the story of how he and Senator Foote and others got Andrew Johnson out of bed and swore him in as President, in order that there might be no interregnum in that stormy hour, when riot and slaughter of Confederate prisoners were threatened. In all his writings he displayed an intense dislike of Andrew Johnson.

Mr. Stewart was born in Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y., on August 9, 1827. When six years old his parents moved to Trumbull County, Ohio, where he acquired his elementary education in the common school and in Farmington Academy, after which he returned to Lyons and finished preparation for college in Lyons Union School.

In 1855 he married Miss Annie E. Foote, daughter of Henry S. Foote, the Mississippi Senator, then a citizen of California.

WILLIAM S. QUIGLEY.

William S. Quigley, one of the best known reporters in the department of ship news, died suddenly yesterday on the Staten Island ferryboat Richmond, while on his way to the editorial rooms of "The Evening Mail," with which he had been associated for twenty-five years.

Mr. Quigley, who was an authority on yachting and rowing, was born in this city forty-six years ago, and his knowledge of marine matters began when, as a boy, he worked for his father, Thomas Quigley, a well known stevedore in South street. When eighteen years old he was taken on the staff of "Truth," and later worked for "The Graphic." He was the war correspondent for "The Evening Mail" throughout the Spanish-American War, and reported the Henley races on two occasions when Yale and Cornell, respectively, were contestants. Mr. Quigley was a close friend of Commander Peary, and met the explorer in Newfoundland on his last return from the North to this country. He leaves a wife, a daughter, Miss Helen Quigley, and a son, W. S. Quigley, who is a member of the second year class at Annapolis. Mr. Quigley lived at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island.

CHARLES A. GARDINER.

Charles A. Gardiner, who was for many years general attorney for the elevated and subway railway companies of this city and counsel for other railroad and financial corporations, died suddenly last night at his residence, No. 835 Fifth avenue. He had been working hard recently and for three weeks had been confined to his home. His condition was not of the best, but his death was unexpected. He was fifty-three years old. He leaves a wife.

Mr. Gardiner was born in Canada, but his parents brought him to New York State when he was young. He was graduated from Hamilton College in 1880 and from Columbia Law School four years later. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from New York University, and was a trustee and State Regent. Mr. Gardiner was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities, a member of the city and state bar associations and of the Metropolitan, Riding and Driving and Ardsley clubs.

He was widely known as a writer on constitutional and educational topics. During the Spanish-American War he wrote "Our Right to Acquire and Hold Foreign Territory" and "The Constitution and Our New Possessions." He was a deep student of the negro problem and was a prolific writer on the subject. Within the last few years he wrote "Constitutional Powers of the President" and "Constitutional Discretion of the President."

NATHAN PRATT TOWNE.

Philadelphia, April 23.—After a long illness Nathan Pratt Towne, chief engineer of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company and formerly an engineer in the United States navy, died at his home here to-day. He resigned from the navy to accept a place at Cramps'. Since 1893 he had designed and superintended the construction of the engines of nearly all the battleships, cruisers and large vessels built at Cramps'.

Among these were the cruiser Pennsylvania, the battleships Tennessee and Maine, the Russian cruisers Variag and Retvizan and the Japanese cruiser Tuskish. He served with distinction in the Civil War, and during that conflict was engineer of the United States battleship San Jacinto when she captured the British ship Trent. He was also engineer of the Richmond, which conveyed General Grant the greater part of the way on his tour of the world. He was sixty-five years old.

CHARLES M. LANE.

Charles M. Lane, Sheriff of Westchester County, died at his home in Pleasantville yesterday morning, following an operation for appendicitis. He was recognized as one of the most popular officials who had ever held office in Westchester County. Mr. Lane was operated on at his home on Thursday evening, and the operation appeared to have been successful. Dr. De Garmo and Dr. Swift, the New York specialists who attended him, thinking that he was on the road to recovery, returned to the city, but peritonitis set in, and he began sinking.

Mr. Lane was forty-seven years old, and was born at Pleasantville, in the town of Mount Pleasant. Although his town was for many years, and is to-day, a Democratic stronghold, he was elected three times as Republican Supervisor, and finally became chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County. While serving as Supervisor he exposed wholesale frauds at the county almshouse. He was next elected County Superintendent of the Poor, to fill the unexpired term of Henry Esser, of Mount Vernon, who died in office; was then appointed under sheriff under James S. Merritt, and at the expiration of Mr. Merritt's term was elected Sheriff by a large majority. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at his home in Pleasantville. Sheriff Lane was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Masonic fraternity, the White Plains lodge of Elks, the Republican Club of the City of New York and the Republican Executive Committee of Westchester County.

OBITUARY NOTES.

THE REV. GWILYM M. EVANS, for nine years pastor of the Baptist Church at Port Chester, died last night from heart disease. He was fifty-one years old. He was born in Wales and served as pastor of Baptist churches in Pennsylvania and other states. Mr. Evans was chaplain of Mamaro Lodge of Masons in Port Chester and a member of the National Protective Legion. He leaves a wife and daughter.

WILLIAM HOWARD DOUGHTY died yesterday at his home in Williamstown, Mass. He was about seventy-two years old. Mr. Doughty was born in Troy, N. Y. In 1874 he married Miss Alice Clarkson Crosby, of New York, a daughter of the late Edward N. Crosby. Mr. Doughty was one of the most prominent citizens of Troy.

WILLIAM R. ROSE died at his home in Ellenville, N. Y., yesterday at the age of seventy-five years. He was prominently identified with public affairs, and served as a member of the Assembly from Sullivan County. He was a lifelong Republican. Mr. Rose leaves a wife, a daughter, two sons, J. G. Rose, of Rondout, N. Y., and W. C. Rose, of Ellenville.

JOHN M'CONE, a well known blind newspaper correspondent, who reported the Riel rebellion in Canada, is dead in Boston.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American Museum of Natural History and the Zoological Garden.

Closing performances of Ringling Brothers' Circus, Madison Square Garden.

Meeting of the Schoolmasters' Association, Brearley School, No. 17 West 44th street, 10:30 a. m.

Discussion on the "Tariff," under the auspices of the Academy of Political Science, Earl Hall, Columbia University, 10:30 a. m.

Annual luncheon of the Schoolmasters' Association, Burns's, No. 785 Sixth avenue, 1 p. m.

Easter luncheon of the Elmira College Club, Hotel Majestic, 1 p. m.

Wilson College Alumnæ luncheon, Hotel Astor, 1 p. m.

Meeting of the Woman's Press Club, Waldorf-Astoria, 2 p. m.

Third annual dinner of the Interborough Association of Women Teachers of the City of New York, Waldorf-Astoria, 6:30 p. m.

Annual dinner of the lecturers of the Board of Education, Hotel Astor, 6:30 p. m.

COL. BARTLETT DEAD

Well Known as Lawyer, Politician and Guardsman.

Colonel Franklin Bartlett, a well known lawyer of this city and for many years commander of the 22d Regiment, died early yesterday morning at his home, No. 26 West 20th street, from carcinoma of the liver. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, and the burial will be at Greenwood.

Colonel Bartlett leaves his wife, who was Miss Bertha Post, a daughter of Dr. Minturn Post; a son, William O. Bartlett, and a daughter, Mrs. Bertha Benkard, wife of Harry Benkard. Judge Willard Bartlett, of the Court of Appeals, is a brother.

Colonel Bartlett, as an independent Democrat, took an active interest in the politics of this city. He was a member of Congress from the 7th District during the second Cleveland administration, and was supported by the Republicans in his nomination for his second term. In 1903 he was suggested as a candidate for Mayor on the Tammany ticket, but Bryanites and labor men objected, and he continued to be known as an independent, though identified with the organization at the time of his first nomination for Congress. He had bolted, however, in 1896, refusing to support Bryan.

At that time Colonel Bartlett joined the Sound Money movement and was nominated for Congress by the national Democrats and indorsed by the Republicans. Tammany defeated him, however, by electing J. H. G. Vehslage. In 1902 he became sufficiently reconciled to Tammany to serve as a delegate to the state convention.

William Osborne Bartlett, his father, was known throughout the country as a high authority on constitutional law and a lawyer of great ability. The elder Bartlett was for years counsel for "The New York Sun," and after his death Colonel Bartlett succeeded him, becoming secretary of the company.

Franklin Bartlett's law practice dealt largely with municipal affairs, will contests and riparian rights. In 1884 he took charge of the condemning of lands for the parks beyond the Harlem River. He

COLONEL FRANKLIN BARTLETT.
Lawyer, politician and guardsman, who died yesterday.

opposed strongly the widening of the Harlem. In the Hamersley will and William Cutting cases he figured conspicuously. He was also counsel for Mrs. Thaw, mother of Harry K. Thaw, in the fight to have the slayer of Stanford White declared sane.

In 1884 Mr. Bartlett became first lieutenant in Company G, 9th Regiment, national guard. He became captain of Company D of the 22d Regiment in 1888 and, in 1891, a junior major. He saw service during the Buffalo strike and the Brooklyn trolley strike. In 1896 he was elected colonel, and served through the Spanish War in command of the regiment at Fort Slocum and David's Island. In 1905 he resigned his command.

Franklin Bartlett was born in Grafton township, Mass., in 1847. He was educated in private schools and at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1869. He studied law at Columbia. Following that he spent some time at Oxford University.

Colonel Bartlett was an active outdoor sportsman and popular in society. He was a member of the University, Knickerbocker, Strollers, Harvard, Union, Manhattan, City Midday, Country and Players clubs, of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, the Sons of the Revolution and of the Metropolitan Club of Washington, the New York and Coney Island Jockey clubs, the New York Historical Society and the Camden Society of London.

MISS NORA ISELIN ENGAGED.

Her Marriage to Count Ferdinand Colloredo-Mansfeld Will Take Place Next Month.

The engagement of Miss Nora Iselin, daughter of C. Oliver Iselin, the banker and yachtsman, to Count Ferdinand Colloredo-Mansfeld, an Austrian diplomat, now stationed at Rome, was announced last night. The count is the second son of Count Français Colloredo-Mansfeld, who married the sister of Baron von Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The wedding, which will be a quiet one, will take place in this city early in May. Miss Nora Iselin is the eldest daughter of C. Oliver Iselin by his first wife, Frances Garner.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBANY—J. Brownson, Honolulu. BELVIDERE—C. Bachskoft, Copenhagen. EMPIRE—Benjiro Nakagawa, Tokio. HOFFMAN—Hermann Osmere, Hamburg. HOLLAND—J. Stalford, Parral, Mexico; Colonel D. M. Appel, U. S. A. MANHATTAN—A. C. Davey, Sheffield, England; C. H. Turner, Rochdale, England; Maurice Mettrier, Paris; L. Holmeyer, Hamburg; E. Frisble, Nice, France. MARLBOROUGH—W. T. Traves, Glasgow; W. A. Robinson, Bermuda. MURRAY HILL—G. Dalmeir, Bremen; F. Hele, Hong Kong. NAVARRE—H. H. Pitman, New Zealand. PARK AVENUE—R. Rankin, Scotland. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Colonel T. N. Wood, U. S. Marines; C. R. Roebling, Trenton, N. J.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, April 23.—The winds along the New England coast and middle Atlantic coast will be light west, becoming variable Sunday; on the south Atlantic coast, moderate northwest to north; on the east Gulf coast, light northeast to east; on the west Gulf coast, light to moderate east to southeast; on the lower lakes, light to moderate and variable, becoming east to southeast; on the upper lakes, light to moderate and variable. There have been showers from the Gulf states northeastward through the Ohio valley, the Atlantic states and New England, followed by clearing weather in the south Atlantic states. Over the remainder of the country the weather was fair. It is much cooler in the Gulf and Atlantic states, except along the south Atlantic coast, and somewhat warmer between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. As a rule temperatures are still below the seasonal average, except along the south Atlantic coast.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light to moderate west winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Delaware and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; Sunday fair, warmer; light west winds, becoming variable, Sunday.

For New Jersey and Eastern New York, fair to-day; Sunday fair; warmer in the interior; light northwest to north winds becoming variable.

For New England, fair to-day; Sunday fair, warmer in western portion; moderate west winds, becoming variable Sunday.

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.	57	55	6 p. m.	74	48
6 a. m.	55	53	9 p. m.	63	48
9 a. m.	62	53	11 p. m.	62	46
12 m.	76	47	12 p. m.	61	—
4 p. m.	78	46			

Highest temperature yesterday, 58 degrees (at 12:01 a. m.); lowest, 45 (at 3:26 p. m.); average, 52; average for corresponding date last year, 66; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 51.

Local forecast: Fair to-day; Sunday fair; light northwest to north winds, becoming variable.

MR. NABUCO SPEAKS AT CORNELL.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 23.—The Brazilian Ambassador, Joaquim Nabuco, gave an address at Cornell to-night. He is the guest of President Jacob Gould Schurman and Andrew D. White, formerly Ambassador to Germany, with whom he will remain a few days. The Ambassador is accompanied by R. de Lima a Silva, counsellor to the Brazilian Embassy at Washington.

MISS WISE TO OPEN SHOP.

Baltimore Young Woman Will Sell "Corn Pone" to Long Island Colony.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, April 23.—Miss Julia Oelrichs Wise, of Baltimore, who is related to some of the best known families in Maryland and New York, is going to keep a "shop."

She will take a cottage at Southampton, Long Island, and will cater to the summer colony and automobile parties. She will call it the "Wise Shop," and will have a famous colored cook from Maryland serve the dishes for which this state is noted, including fried chicken and "corn pone" of the real Eastern Shore variety.

Miss Wise is a daughter of the late Captain Frederick May Wise, U. S. N. She is one of four sisters, the others of whom are Mrs. John Witherspoon Frick, Miss Elizabeth Wise, who will be married on May 22 to Josiah Macy, of New York, and Miss Douglas Wise, who is studying music in New York.

JOHN G. CAPERS SERIOUSLY ILL.

Washington, April 23.—John G. Capers, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Republican National Committeeman from South Carolina, is seriously ill at the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, in this city, as the result of an operation performed on Monday for the removal of a mastoid abscess. A turn for the worse occurred late last night, but it was said to-day that he was getting along as well as could be expected.

Married.

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

PYLE—GASTON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Miss Mary Belle Gaston, daughter of Mrs. William Gaston, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Mr. James Ely Pyle, of Jersey City, were married on Thursday evening, April 22, at the home of the bride. Rev. Arthur Dracas, of Kean Valley, N. Y., brother-in-law of the bride, performed the ceremony.

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

Died.

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

Angell, Philip E.
Ash, Eliza.
Barker, Howard D.
Barry, Annie J.
Bartlett, Franklin.
Bridgman, Caroline J.
Doughty, William H.
Duddy, Mary.
Eneboe, Paul O.
Engle, Frederick T.
Gardiner, Charles A.
Gifford, Mary A.
Green, Cornelia W.
Hartley, Frances C.
Kassebart, Wilhelmina.
Lancaster, Julia.
Lane, Charles M.
Moore, George H.
Nolan, Mary I.
Poggi, Alice F.
Rose, William R.
Williamson, Julia M.
Woodruff, Julia L. M.

ANGELL—Suddenly, on April 20, 1909, near Malahang, Philippine Islands, Philip Eastman Angell, son of Florence De Wolfe and the late Albert H. Angell, in the 32d year of his age.

ASH—At Yonkers, after a short illness, Eliza Ash, in the 61st year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 319 Warburton ave., Yonkers, on Monday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

BARKER—Suddenly, at his residence, No. 47 Congress st., Buffalo, N. Y., Howard D. Barker, formerly of Brooklyn. Funeral Sunday, 2 o'clock. Interment Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo.

BARRY—On April 22, 1909, Annie J. Barry. Funeral from the residence of her brother, No. 139 Pacific st Brooklyn, Saturday, April 24.

BARTLETT—On Friday, April 23, 1909, at his