SWINDLER OF KINGS

Ex-Convict Received as United States Military Attaché.

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There are many persons on both sides of the Atlantic who will breathe more freely when they learn of the death at Madrid of Charles Hoffman, sometimes known as the "Chevalier de Hoffman," and sometimes, too, as the "Baron Courtier de Penmarch," one of the most celebrated of international adventurers, who managed to include among his victims such extremely wide awake persons as King Edward, the late King Oscar, King Leopold of Belgium, Emperor Napoleon III, the King of Rumania, the Duc de Morny and last but not least the great Chancellor of the German Empire, Prince Bismarck.

At one time he managed to ingratiate himself to such an extent with the United States Legation in Berne—it was in 1882—that under the false pretence of having served in the Union army during the Civil War he was actually able to induce the American envoy to give him an official connection with the mission as acting military attaché thereof.

It was in that capacity and arrayed in a United States cavalry uniform that he attended the annual manœuvres of the Swiss army in 1892, the chief of the federal war department treating the pseudo Baron Courtier with exceptional distinction, having himself commanded a regiment on the Union side during the great conflict between the North and South in this country.

Courtier's association with the United States Legation, as well as the extraordinary consideration with which he was treated by the Swiss military authorities, led to his being received with open arms by the Austrian and Russian embassies at Berne, and it was only when his attempt to get hold of some confidential plans of the mountain defences which he wished to obtain for the purpose of ingratiating himself at Rome, led to his arrest under suspicion of being a military spy, that the official and diplomatic world at Berne discovered too late that they had been lavishing hospitality and kindness of every nature upon one of the most celebrated swindlers and ex-convicts of the Old World. His portrait figured in the rogues' gallery of every police department on both sides of the Atlantic.

Hoffman was the son of a respectable glassware dealer at Prague. Born in 1838, he was already convicted at the age of sixteen of forgery, but escaped with a light sentence by reason of his youth. After drifting about the Continent, earning his living as a hotel waiter, as a member of the metropolitan police in London and of the detective force there, in Scotland Yard, he was dismissed in disgrace for dishonesty.

At that time his father died, leaving him a small sum of money. This he utilized merely as working capital for his scheme of trading on his own wits and the astonishing credulity of other people. Representing himself as an officer of one of the crack regiments of the English army, he managed to secure at Carlsbad the hand of the daughter of a rich Russian manufacturer of the name of Rossler, whom he quickly robbed, and within a few months had managed to squander in extravagant living at Warsaw every penny that he possessed. He thereupon abandoned his wife.

Proceeding to Paris, he soon acquired the confidence and the intimacy of the late Baron Hausmann, Prefect of the Seine, and through him of the late Duc de Morny. He was invited not only to the state balls at the Tuileries, but also to the more private parties of Empress Eugénie at St. Cloud, Compiègne and Fontainebleau.

While at Paris he managed to become acquainted with an American woman widow of a New England inventor of a patent anchor, who had died at Carlsbad in 1866. By some means or other Hoffman induced the widow to surrender to him all her rights to the patent, and then proceeded to negotiate for the sale of them with various European governments, furnished with letters of introduction from Prince Jerome Napoleon, nicknamed "Plon-Plon."

He proceeded to Stockholm, interviewed the late King Charles, and not only succeeded in his endeavors, but was also created by that monarch a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf. To this day, I believe, the Swedish government has his anchor in use.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S GUEST.

After the death of his friend the late Duc de Morny he got into some sort of trouble with the French police which rendered his speedy departure from Paris advisable. He next turned up at Berlin, where he found means of getting into contact not only with the great railroad king, Strousberg, and through him with the Duke of Ratibor, but also becoming quite intimate with Herbert Bismarck, who introduced him to his father, the great Chancellor, and on several occasions he figured among the guests of the latter in the palace of the Wilhelmstrasse. Suddenly, in the zenith of his career at Berlin, his apartments in the palace of Count (now Prince) Henckel von Donnersmarck were invaded at night by the police, all his papers and correspondence were confiscated, and on the following morning he was conducted to the Belgian frontier, under the escort of three detectives in plain clothes. No explanation was vouchsafed. But from the peculiar Bismarckian method of dealing with his case it was manifest that the old Chancellor had become acquainted with the antecedents and identity of his son's crony.

He spent several years in the United States before turning up in London, where he described himself as the nephew of Baron de Hoffman, who at that time held the post of Minister of Finance of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was on account of a belief—entertained even by the Prince of Wales—in this altogether mythical relationship that he was made an honorary member of some of the best London clubs, where the liberality and sang froid with which he lost large sums at cards soon won for him a host of friends of the highest rank—friends who not only invited him to their town houses and country seats, but who even went so far as to furnish him with letters of introduction and warm recommendation to British diplomatic representatives abroad. He turned these to good use. They enabled him to start a new and profitable career on the Continent.

At Madrid the late King Alfonso found so much pleasure and entertainment in Hoffman's company that he conferred on him the chevalier's cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic. At Rome he secured the cross of the Order of the Crown, while at Brussels he became acquainted with Crown Prince Rudolph, who was visiting at the Belgian capital at that time in connection with his pending marriage to Princess Stephanie.

Foreseeing the advantages of an intimacy with the Austrian heir-apparent, Hoffman announced his intention of presenting the archduke with a magnificent steam yacht as a wedding present. The plans of the vessel were duly submitted to the Crown Prince and approved by him, and the yacht was being built at Trieste—nay, was almost completed, for Hoffman was already in correspondence with the archduke's chamberlain respecting the date on which Princess Stephanie was to christen it—when suddenly the intended donor was arrested at the Hotel Zum Goldenen Lamm, in the Leopoldstadt, at Vienna, on charges of forgery and fraud of the most extensive description. A few days later, on June 26, 1882, Hoffman was sentenced by the Viennese courts to a long term of penal servitude for a series of swindles unparalleled since the days of Robert Macaire.

On his liberation he turned up first at Bucharest, where he managed to swindle King Charles of Rumania out of $10,000, and then made his way to Berne, where, as related above, he flourished for a time as military attaché of the United States Legation. His exposure was followed by another term of imprisonment, this time in a Swiss penitentiary, after serving which he cropped up in London, somewhere about the time of the American war with Spain, as interested in an Anglo-American-Chinese trading corporation.

A PHILADELPHIA COUNT.

This again landed him in the clutches of the police in connection with charges of forgery and of fraud, one of the witnesses in the case being a soi-disant Polish Count Marshal de Moro, who under cross-examination admitted that his real name was Phillips, that he was an American, that he hailed from Philadelphia, where his father had been a manufacturing chemist, and that he had merely assumed the title and name "Count Marshal de Moro" because he "thought it would be better for business purposes."

The baron underwent another term of penal servitude in England, and thereupon seems to have retired to Madrid, where, in happy possession of his Order of Isabella the Catholic, he died the other day at the age of seventy-one in the odor of sanctity, leaving as the result of his life of fraud and crime a fortune of $30,000, which he bequeathed by will to a nobleman of sonorous name and title residing at Pressburg. Investigation brought to light the fact that there was no such person in existence as the legatee, and further inquiry finally revealed that the testator was no other than the celebrated swindler, Charles Hoffman.

DUKE OF HOBOKEN.

Possibly the United States government would not have been so quick in declining the invitation to participate in the forthcoming international exhibition at Brussels had it realized that the principal officer and dignitary of the enterprise was a nobleman who, in addition to his title of Duke of Ursel, which he habitually uses, is also Duke of Hoboken, a name familiar to the ears of every one who has crossed the Hudson River at New York.

The founder of his family was Conrad van Schetz, Baron of Hoboken, in Flanders, who was adopted by his mother's sister, Barbe d'Ursel, and inherited not only all her property but also her name and her armorial bearings. Emperor Charles VI of Germany converted his barony of Hoboken into a dukedom, likewise creating him Duke of Ursel, and as such he figures not only in the Belgian nobility but likewise in that of Germany and of the Netherlands. The late duke was president of the Belgian Senate, and the present duke is one of the most popular members of the great world at Brussels. His dukedom of Hoboken dates from April 24, 1717.

WARS STARTED BY TRIFLES.

Berlin's Burgomaster and the City Fathers of Emperor William's capital have been entertained during the last ten days with the utmost hospitality and cordiality by the Lord Mayor and aldermen of London, while everybody, from King Edward down, has been doing all in his power to make the visit a success. This furnishes merely another instance of the honest endeavors which are being made by the authorities on both sides of the Channel to promote a kindlier feeling between Germany and Great Britain and to allay the bitterness of the irritation which has arisen, fostered largely by irresponsible politicians and, above all, by the press. The trouble is that this irritation develops such a condition of affairs that the merest trifle may become sufficient to start a conflict of the most ruinous and sanguinary character.

Most of the great wars of the Old World have been started by mere trifles. That between Germany and France was brought about by a snappish remark of old Emperor William to the French Ambassador, Count Benedetti, at Ems, at a moment when it was believed that a satisfactory settlement of all differences between the two nations had been reached.

Popular tradition attributes the Turko-Russian War to the blow of a Balkan blacksmith's hammer upon the head of an Ottoman tax collector.

The famous War of Succession in the eighteenth century, which retarded the development of civilization, not only of Spain, but also of all Europe, for about a hundred years, resulted from a quarrel at the Court of Versailles about a glass of water.

The most terrible and sanguinary war in the annals of China is known by the name of "the Teapot War," and was caused by the smashing of a valuable teapot belonging to a member of the reigning family while travelling in the Northwestern provinces. More than a million lives were sacrificed in this conflict.

Two of the minor states of Germany are on historic record as having gone to war in the thirteenth century to settle the momentous question as to the citizens of which monarchy could drink the most beer; while a bloody fight between Rome and Naples in the sixteenth century arose from a quarrel about a dog.

Possibly the Moors might still be established in Spain, had it not been for the theft of a Castilian lady's Sunday-go-to-meeting petticoat by a Moorish dandy, who imagined that it would look well on his own person, and who was stabbed for his act, his death giving rise to the war between the Cross and the Crescent in the Iberian peninsula which resulted in the expulsion from Europe of the Moorish creators of the Alhambra.

The most terrible civil war in Afghanistan, which affected the whole of Central Asia, was caused by a petty quarrel about a pipe; and scores of other instances could be cited to show that when once two nations have been brought by specious means to such a condition of bitterness against one another that they may be described as being, in American parlance "on the ragged edge," the slightest trifle suffices to start the fateful hostilities.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

MUSEUM TO SEND OUT EXPEDITIONS.

Two Will Start This Week for Central Montana and Wyoming.

Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, announced yesterday that two expeditions organized by the museum would start this week for Central Montana and Wyoming. Dr. W. D. Matthew, assistant curator of the department of vertebrate palæontology, said regarding them yesterday:

"One expedition is in charge of Barnum Brown and goes to Central Montana to continue the search for cretaceous dinosaurs, especially the three-horned dinosaurs. Mr. Brown has succeeded in the last five years in obtaining fine skeletons of the duck-billed dinosaur and the great carnivorous dinosaur in that territory.

"If Mr. Brown succeeds in obtaining the skeleton of the three-horned dinosaur we shall then be provided with the principal forms of the dinosaurs of the cretaceous period. The skeleton of the duck-billed dinosaur is now on exhibition and the great carnivorous dinosaur mount is being prepared.

"The other expedition, which will be in charge of Walter Granger, will continue the search for fossil mammals in the Eocene deposits of Wyoming. It is specially desired by the museum to obtain additional skeletons of the four-toed ancestors of horses.

"We have had two expeditions a year in the field from this department for eighteen years, and with a single exception have obtained valuable results."

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

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

Open air meeting of the Equality League of Self-Supporting Women, Madison Square, East, noon.

Annual meeting of the Public School Kindergarten Association, auditorium of Normal College, Park avenue and 68th street, 4 p. m.

Commencement exercises of the Cornell University Medical College, First avenue and 28th street, 4 p. m.

Meeting of the Board of Education, No. 500 Park avenue, 4 p. m.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, June 8.—The weather has become unsettled over the greater part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and during the last twenty-four hours there were showers in the middle Atlantic states, the Ohio, Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, the southern portion of the lake region, the plains states and the northern Rocky Mountain region. Thunderstorms occurred in the interior of the middle Atlantic states, the Ohio and middle Mississippi valleys and at scattered points in the plains states. The temperature is lower in the Atlantic states north of the Carolinas, and in the Ohio Valley and the middle Mississippi Valley; it is somewhat high over the plains states, and warm weather continues in the South.

The indications are that the weather during Wednesday and Thursday will be unsettled, with local rains in the middle Atlantic and south Atlantic states, the Ohio valley, the southern portion of the lake region and in the middle West and the Northwest. The weather will be generally fair in the Northeastern states and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions during the next forty-eight hours. The temperature will not change materially during Wednesday, but it will rise in the middle Atlantic states Thursday.

The winds along the New England coast will be light to moderate variable; middle Atlantic coast, light east and southeast; south Atlantic coast, light to moderate east and southeast; east Gulf states, light variable; west Gulf coast, moderate south; on the lower lakes, moderate east; upper lakes, light to moderate east and northeast.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have moderate variable winds, unsettled, showery weather, followed by fair, to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair to-day; Thursday, increasing cloudiness, showers in south portion; light to moderate variable winds.

For Eastern New York, unsettled weather, showers on the coast, to-day; Thursday, showers; light to moderate variable winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, unsettled weather, with showers, to-day and Thursday; warmer Thursday; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers to-day and Thursday; moderate to east winds.

For Western New York, showers in west portion and partly cloudy in east portion to-day; Thursday, showers; light to moderate east 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.	62	65	6 p. m.	82	65
6 a. m.	61	61	9 p. m.	74	59
9 a. m.	69	64	11 p. m.	70	59
12 m.	81	68	12 p. m.	69	—
4 p. m.	84	67			

Highest temperature yesterday, 68 degrees; lowest, 59; average, 64; average corresponding date last year, 72; average corresponding date last thirty-three years, 67.

Local Forecast.—Unsettled weather to-day, showers; Thursday, showers; light to moderate variable winds.

DARTMOUTH ELECTS

Professor Ernest Fox Nichols Unanimously Chosen President.

Concord, N. H., June 8.—Professor Ernest Fox Nichols, formerly head of the department of physics at Dartmouth College and now professor of experimental physics at Columbia University, was to-night unanimously elected president of Dartmouth, to succeed Dr. William Tucker, who resigned May 12, 1907, on account of ill health. This action was taken at a meeting of the trustees of the college held in this city to-night.

Professor Nichols, although not a graduate of Dartmouth College, is an honorary alumnus of the institution, having received the degree of Doctor of Science in 1903. From 1898 to 1903 he was at the head of the department of physics of Dartmouth. His work as a member of the faculty brought distinction to the college and to himself.

The selection of Professor Nichols to become the tenth president of Dartmouth is the result of over two years of assiduous effort on the part of the trustees to find a man to succeed President Tucker who would be acceptable to the alumni and undergraduates and at the same time fulfil the traditional requirements of the institution.

The remarkable growth of the college from 315 to over 1,200 students during President Tucker's fourteen years' presidency, with an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in college property and a corresponding enlargement of the faculty, made the problem of selecting a new head particularly difficult.

Concerning the selection of Professor Nichols, General Frank S. Streeter, of Concord, chairman of the committee of trustees in charge of the nomination of a successor to President Tucker, made this statement:

The committee in its nominating and the trustees in their election feel the greatest enthusiasm at the prospect of such an administration as is promised in the assurance that Professor Nichols will take upon himself the duties of the presidency of Dartmouth College. His record as a scholar in his chosen field of physics, his ability as an administrator, his personal charm in social contact and his effectiveness as a speaker, are bound to establish him quickly in the confidence of those who have not known him before.

Dr. Nichols was born in 1869 at Leavenworth, Kan. He received his early education in the West, and was graduated at the age of nineteen from the Kansas Agricultural College. The next year was spent in teaching, and the following years as a graduate student in mathematics and physics at Cornell University, where he held the Erastus Brooks fellowship. He received from Cornell the degree of Master of Science in 1893 and of Doctor of Science in 1897, both taken in course.

In 1892 he was appointed to the chair of physics and astronomy in Colgate University. Dr. Nichols was at Colgate for six years, but two and a half years of the time was spent on leave of absence, studying under Professors Planck and Rubens, of the University of Berlin. While a student in the Berlin laboratory he made several discoveries which were received and published by the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences.

In Berlin Professor Nichols devised a new form of the radiometer, by means of which radiant energy could be measured with great precision. After his return to America he used this instrument at the Yerkes Observatory and the Mount Wilson observatory, California, in attempts largely successful, to measure the heat from the stars and planets.

In 1898 Dr. Nichols was called to the professorship of physics in Dartmouth College. During the first two years at Dartmouth he made the first measurements of the heat received from several of the brighter stars and planets by using his own radiometer. These experiments are admittedly the most sensitive and delicate measurements of heat which have ever been made.

Professor Nichols, working with Professor Gordon F. Hull, in 1901, discovered the pressure of a beam of light. This discovery and the difficult and accurate measurement of the new force won immediate and world-wide recognition for both men. After five years at Dartmouth Dr. Nichols was called to the chair of experimental physics in Columbia University; but before he assumed his new duties Dartmouth gave him the honorary degree of doctor of science.

Dr. Nichols in 1894 married Katherine Williams West, of Hamilton, N. Y. They have one child, a daughter.

The trustees to-night appointed a committee to take charge of the inauguration exercises, which will be held some time in the early fall. The committee consists of General Frank S. Streeter, of Concord; Dr. Francis Brown and Charles F. Mathewson, of New York, and Henry Hilton, of Chicago.

Hanover, N. H., June 8.—President William J. Tucker of Dartmouth College to-night made the following statement in relation to the election of Professor E. F. Nichols as the new head of the institution:

"Dr. Nichols belongs to our fellowship by the right of five years of brilliant service in the chair of physics, a service recognized by the trustees by the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

"But he is much more closely one of us by his sympathies. I have never attended a dinner of Dartmouth men in New York at which he was not present. He comes back to us as he left us, his heart unchanged. He returns with a reputation which has been increasing year by year at home and abroad.

"Few scholars in any department have gained the position which he holds as a man of forty.

"Dr. Nichols is essentially a man of imagination. He sees things that are to be, as well as things that are. For this reason I anticipate from him as brilliant a service in administration as he has rendered in research or instruction. I anticipate no less that through his personality he will establish himself at once in the hearts of undergraduates and graduates of the college."

MORGAN NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

Postmaster Edward M. Morgan was confined to his home, No. 616 West 146th street, yesterday with an attack of stomach trouble. His condition is not serious and he said he would probably be able to attend to his duties at the Postoffice this morning. Mr. Morgan has suffered from stomach trouble all winter, and the general condition of his health has been poor since he was shot, last year. His present illness, however, has no connection with his sickness following the attack on his life.

JOAQUIN MILLER PLANS POETS' COLONY.

San José, Cal., June 8.—Henry Meade Bland, a teacher in the state Normal School of this city, and Herbert Bashford, have received from Joaquin Miller an acre of land each, and expect to build cottages near the poet's home at Fruitvale. Miller plans to establish a colony of poets and conduct a school of poetry, it is said.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hartford, Conn., June 8.—In the presence of a fashionable congregation the Rev. Joseph H. Twitchell, pastor of the Asylum Hill Congregational Church and a member of the Yale Corporation, married his daughter, Louise Twitchell, to John R. Hall, Yale, '02, a New York broker. The bridegroom was attended by his brother, E. A. Hall, and the bride by her sister, Sarah D. Twitchell, and Miss Helen Wood, of Brooklyn. The ushers, all from the class of Yale, '02, were Alfred L. Ferguson, H. P. Rogers, jr., and C. M. Chester, jr., of New York; J. R. Swan, of Albany; Harold Stone, of Syracuse, and F. G. Hall, jr., of Newburg.

Miss Elizabeth Jeanne Dunston, daughter of John Dunston, proprietor of Jack's restaurant, was married to George Nicholas, jr., at the Hotel St. Regis yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Brandt, of St. Agnes's Church. Mr. Nicholas was graduated from Yale in the class of '06.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Schnakenberg announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kate Schnakenberg, to George Hornell Thacher, jr., of Albany. Mr. Schnakenberg is president of the Cotton Exchange house of Hagedorn & Co.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—R. L. Cumnock, Evanston, Ill. BRESLIN—John E. Wilkie, chief United States Secret Service, Washington. GOTHAM—Captain Gilbert Graham, Belfast, Ireland. HOFFMAN—G. W. Watts, Durham, N. C. HOLLAND—E. H. Fitzhugh, vice-president Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal. IMPERIAL—G. P. Putnam, Boston; Colonel M. M. Mulhall, Baltimore. MANHATTAN—Baroness von Buttlar, Neisse, Germany; Bishop G. E. Moule, London. MAJESTIC—Mr. and Mrs. Norman Ellison, Philadelphia. SEVILLE—Mrs. A. D. White, Ithaca; J. G. Haviland, Washington. ST. REGIS—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dick, Lake Forest, Ill.

HARRIS HEADS MANAGERS

Elected President of Association—What the Organization Has Done.

Henry B. Harris was elected president of the National Association of Theatrical Producing Managers at its annual meeting, held yesterday in the Hotel Astor. Jules Murry was made secretary, succeeding Hollis Cooley, who was added to the board of directors. According to the report made by the outgoing officials, the record of the association includes numerous victories for its members. It has obtained an amendment to the criminal code of Canada with respect to play piracies and is assured that a new copyright law will be considered by the next Parliament; it has been instrumental in obtaining the new copyright law in the United States; has secured thirty-five rebates on overcharges by railroads, and out of twenty-two complaints made to the Interstate Commerce Commission it has won twenty.

More than one hundred disputes, which would have entailed litigation, were amicably settled and a large amount saved in court costs; approximately five hundred complaints involving legal rights have been received, and all but four adjusted; three hundred instances of play piracy have been acted upon, in every instance successfully, in some cases even resulting the ringing down of the curtain during the performance; numerous repayments of overcharge by transfer companies have been secured; and the duty on scenery in Canada has been abolished. The officers elected follow: President, Henry B. Harris; vice-president, Charles H. Yale; secretary, Jules Murry; treasurer, Samuel A. Scribner; general counsel, Ligon Johnson; Directors, William A. Brady, Henry W. Savage, William F. Connor, Gus Hill, Harry Martell, Joseph Brooks, A. H. Woods, B. E. Forrester, Daniel Frohman, Hollis E. Cooley, John A. Himmelein and Harry Doel Parker.

YZNAGA WILL VOID.

Dowager Duchess of Manchester and Lady Lister-Kaye Win Suit.

Ex-Justice D. Cady Herrick filed his report yesterday as referee in the suit of Consuelo Dowager Duchess of Manchester; Lady Natica Lister-Kaye and Emily Yznaga, the daughters of Antonio del Valle Yznaga, to have his will declared null and void. The latter died in this city on May 28, 1892, and the will was admitted to probate in Philadelphia. The plaintiffs asked to have the will construed under the laws of New York State. Mr. Herrick reports in favor of the plaintiffs.

The referee holds that the trusts created under the will for a period covering two lives then in being, being invalid under the laws of New York, should be declared null and void, and that the three plaintiffs are therefore entitled to receive in equal shares the principal and interest of the trust funds, which now amount to $356,880. He decides that H. B. Hollins is entitled to about $5,000 and Frederick L. Eldridge to $8,000 as trustees.

The plaintiffs said that the will was probated in Philadelphia for certain reasons by their brother, Fernando Antonio Yznaga, who has since died. This, they alleged, was illegal, as their father lived in New York and the will was executed in conformity with the laws of this state. The mother of the plaintiffs, who was entitled to an interest under the will, is also dead.

CANON CHASE ON BETS.

Discusses Relation of "Bookmaking" and "Bookkeeping."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I desire to call your attention to the fact that a very important argument on the gambling and bookmaking question will probably occur before the Court of Appeals on Thursday of this week, at 2 p. m.

The cases are: People of State of New York ex rel. Orlando Jones and Sol Lichtenstein.

The bookmakers are trying to have it postponed over the summer, so as to get the profits of another season, but probably will not succeed.

There is a great danger, however, that the Court of Appeals will not reverse the decision in the lower courts.

The bookmakers claim, though the Hart-Agnew law of last year forbids bookmaking, that it is not bookmaking if a public betting business is conducted unless there is a printed or written publishing of odds and a recording of bets.

The point at issue is clearly shown by Judge Gaynor's statement of the opinion of the Appellate Division:

Bookmaking, according to decision of Appellate Division, by Judge Gaynor:

Any person who engages in bookmaking is guilty of a misdemeanor (Penal Code, Section 351). The information and the warrant against the relator accused him of the crime of engaging in bookmaking. The information has to state facts which constitute bookmaking (Code Criminal Procedure, Section 742; People agt. Corballis, 173 New York, 516; People agt. Pillion, 78 Hun., 74; People agt. Miller, 81 Appellate Division, 255). It does not do so. It states that the relator did on a race track "quote and lay odds" to many persons, specifying the said odds, 'that is to say, did state and publish to said persons the terms on which he was willing to bet with the said persons against the horses, on the result of races then there to be run by such horses, and did bet $500 to $200 with a person named that a certain horse would lose. There is no allegation of writing or recording of anything.

The learned counsel for the people admits there was no writing or recording, and argues that bookmaking means only the making up by one of a plan or system, called a book of odds to be followed by him in betting with all comers, and which though it may be written or recorded does not need to be, but may be made up and carried in his head and communicated or published by him orally. This is not so. There can be no bookmaking without writing or recording. The word in betting, and as used in the Penal Code, implies the use of a book, or sheets of paper, or a bulletin board, or some such thing. This is the genesis of the word. It is not necessary to enter upon a precise definition, no facts of writing or recording being alleged.

The other side of the question was clearly set forth in the report of the special commissioner, George W. Schurman, to Governor Hughes upon the charges against Sheriff Bradley, of Saratoga County, in which he exonerated the Sheriff. Commissioner Schurman said:

It has been argued that one essential element of the "bookmaking" prohibited by Section 351 of the Penal Code is the recording of the wagers, and that without proof of such recording, there can be no sufficient proof of "bookmaking." If this contention were sound it would go far toward disposing of these charges, for, as already stated, the evidence, however suggestive, is legally insufficient to warrant a finding that wagers were generally or openly recorded. But there seems to be no good reason for adopting this narrow construction of the statutes, which involves a confusion of bookkeeping with "bookmaking." A recording department would doubtless be convenient in the conduct of any well organized and flourishing bookmaking business as an aid to the memory of those in charge. But this is not essential and its existence would only be an incident to the actual business itself. Its importance as a possible incident is recognized in the same statute which prohibits not merely "bookmaking," but also the recording or registering of bets or wagers, but the incident was not thereby confused with the main business itself. Indeed, the fact that each is separately dealt with strongly confirms the view that recording was not regarded as a necessary part of "bookmaking." It is more reasonable to suppose that the Legislature, following the constitutional mandate, intended to prohibit the business of "bookmaking" without regard to the particular forms that might be resorted to in carrying it on.

I am sure the public will note with interest which side our Court of Appeals will take in this great moral issue, which so stirred the people last year.

Will the Court of Appeals so interpret the law that a public gambling business, which is essentially that of bookmaking, which the law expressly forbids, will still be permitted, under the plea that the "bookkeeping" and "the written or printed advertising" features of the business have been omitted, and that so it is no longer "bookmaking"?

WILLIAM SHEAFE CHASE.

No. 481 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who will sail for Europe to-day are:

THE LUSITANIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lorine Andrews.
Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Baker.
William M. Chase.
Mr. and Mrs. James Elverson.
Colonel I. L. Ellwood.
Colonel G. Watson French.
Mr. and Mrs. John W. Gates.
Sir James and Lady Knox.
Colonel R. L. Porter.
Viscount Monte Redondo.
Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Smathers
Sir Robert and Lady Tooth.

THE OCEANIC, FOR PLYMOUTH.

Aubrey Boucicault.
James A. Gillis.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Kernochan.
Willis L. Moore.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Secor.
Dr. Paul Van Dyke.
William G. Winslow.

THE PRESIDENT LINCOLN, FOR HAMBURG.

Dana P. Bartlett.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Eustis.
Dr. and Mrs. Walter M. Franklin.
Mrs. Charles S. Hurd.
Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Lee.
Dr. and Mrs. Warren A. James.
Mr. and Mrs. William C. Quarles.
Professor and Mrs. W. R. Shepherd.
Jeanett Wyff.

AMERICAN HORSES WIN

Judge Moore Gains Many Prizes—French Take King's Cup.

London, June 8.—Judge Moore continues to be one of the most prominent figures at the horse show, having added nine awards to his already long list of prizes. Judge Moore drives all his horses, and is almost constantly in the ring.

A. G. Vanderbilt and Walter Winans also increased their strings of ribbons to-day, and the Clydesdales of the Morris Company, of Chicago, which give a daily exhibition, are still a popular feature of the show. The grace and strength of these heavy animals have excited the enthusiastic admiration of the London critics.

Olympia was packed to its fullest capacity this afternoon for the gala performance of the third annual International Horse Show given in honor of the visits of their majesties, the King and Queen. The building was beautifully decorated with flowers and had the appearance of a huge conservatory. The arena represented an old English garden, and the masses of flowers and the bright costumes of the women, varied with the uniforms of the officers present, made a striking color scene.

All the foreign officers who were present to compete for the King Edward VII Challenge Cup were lined up in the reception hall and saluted their majesties as they entered the building. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and practically all the other ambassadors and ministers in London were present.

The contest of greatest interest on the programme was the jumping competition for the King's Cup, a trophy valued at $2,500, in which teams representing Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Great Britain, France and Italy took part. In this competition teams composed of three officers of the same nationality, in uniform, riding either their own or government horses, covered the entire course and took a number of hurdles. This cup is to be held for one year by the winning nation, and is to be returned to the horse show by June 1, of 1910. It was won by the French team; the Italian team was second and the English team third.

Judge William H. Moore took second prize with Berkeley Bantam in Class 11, judging of seven pony stallions foaled previous to or in 1906, not exceeding 14 hands.

In the competition for a horse exceeding 15.2 hands, to be shown to brougham, the first prize, of $150, was given to Judge Moore's Maria. C. W. Watson's Moonshine took second honors and the cash prize of $100. Judge Moore also took fourth prize with Sylvanus.

American exhibitors also got first and second honors in Class 60, pair of horses, to be driven by ladies and shown in phaeton with rumble. C. W. Watson received first prize, $200, with Norena and Kitty Grey, while Judge Moore got second money, $125, with Phyllis and Menella.

The awards in Class 35, single harness horses exceeding 16 hands, in which eighteen animals were judged, included: Fourth, Walter Winans's Forest Girl; sixth, W. H. Moore's Bismarck, and reserve, W. H. Moore's Abigail.

Judge Moore's Hildegarde and Leonidas captured first prize in Class 65, pairs of harness horses, any height, shown to a brougham, victoria or barouche. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Tonawanda and Wanda took third money in this class.

In Class 26, sixteen novice pairs of harness horses, exceeding 15 hands, Walter Winans's Crack Shot and Newton Sportsman won second, and W. H. Moore's Hildegarde and Leonidas third.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM HENRY BALDWIN.

Boston, June 8.—William Henry Baldwin, a well known philanthropist, who for more than forty years was president of the Young Men's Christian Union, died in this city to-night. The cause of death was old age. Mr. Baldwin was born in Brighton in 1826, and in his early days was head of the firm of Baldwin, Baxter & Curry, woollen importers and jobbers.

In 1868 he retired from the woollen business and took up the work of the Young Men's Christian Union, which he had assisted to organize in 1851. He was elected president in 1868. He had been president of the Mission to the Children of the Destitute, director of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, vice-president of the National Unitarian Temperance Society, and president of the National Unitarian Sunday School Society.

His wife was Mary Frances Augusta Chafee. He left nine children.

JOSEPH PORTER.

New Haven, June 8.—Joseph Porter, seventy years old, one of the prominent business men of this city, died at his home here to-night from infirmities due to old age. He was a graduate of the Yale Sheffield Scientific School, class of '59, and later received the degree of Master of Arts from the university. He was treasurer of the Speery & Barnes Company, president of Peck, Brother & Co.; a director of the First National Bank, a trustee of the Connecticut Savings Bank and president of the Scoville Hoe Company, of Higganum. He leaves a wife and six children.

DANIEL CHAUNCEY, JR.

Cedarhurst, Long Island, June 8 (Special).—Daniel Chauncey, jr., a member of the Rockaway Hunting Club and one of the youngest members of the Stock Exchange, died this morning at his country place here. Three weeks ago he was struck on the head with a polo mallet while in a practice game, but apparently suffered no serious consequences. The death a week ago of his sister Caroline proved a severe blow to the young man.

Two years ago Mr. Chauncey, while playing in the polo tournament at Great Neck, was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head, but he recovered in a short time. Some of his friends believe that he grieved to death over the loss of his sister, and others think that the blow on the head caused the nervous condition from which he suffered.

Two years ago Mr. Chauncey married Miss Grace Fargo, of Manhattan. He was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and St. Paul's, Concord, N. H.

OBITUARY NOTES.

EDWARD DE WITT VOSBURY, a jeweller, for nearly fifty years prominently connected with the business interests of Binghamton, N. Y., and well known throughout this state, died at his home in Binghamton yesterday, aged sixty-five years.

E. D. JONES, founder of the concern that grew to be the Detroit Shipbuilding Company, died in Detroit yesterday. He was nearly ninety years old.

JOSEPH SCHLOSS, a cotton converter connected with the firm of Wallach & Son, at Church and Thomas streets, died from pneumonia on Monday at his home, No. 230 West 138th street. He was fifty-one years old, and was born in Cincinnati. He leaves a wife and three children, two sons and a daughter. He was a Mason. The funeral will be held this morning and the body will be buried in Mount Hope Cemetery.

MAJOR HARVEY BALDWIN died in the Bath Soldiers' Home, near Elmira, N. Y., yesterday, following an operation in the Roosevelt Hospital, in this city. His father was the first Mayor of Syracuse. His body will be taken there for burial.

CHARLES H. SEABURY, a member of the old Long Island and Manhattan family of that name, died at his home in Hempstead on Monday morning of neuralgia of the heart. The funeral will be held on Friday. A widow and five children survive.

JAMES A. RICHMOND DEAD.

He Was President of the Broadway Railroad in Jacob Sharp's Time.

Little Falls, N. Y., June 8.—James A. Richmond, who was prominent in New York traction affairs with Jacob Sharp a number of years ago, died unexpectedly in Paris, France, last night. News of his death was received to-day by friends in this place, where he was born seventy years ago. Mr. Richmond's nearest relative is Mrs. Clark Ingham, of Buffalo.

James Alvin Richmond a quarter of a century ago largely controlled the traction interests in New York, and it was as a result of his connection with the Broadway Surface Railway Company when it petitioned for a franchise that he was arrested in 1886 and indicted for bribery by the grand jury. His arrest and subsequent release in $50,000 bonds attracted widespread attention at the time. Early in the 90's he retired from active participation in business, and he had spent the greater part of the last fifteen years abroad.

Mr. Richmond was born in Munnsville, N. Y., on July 27, 1839. His father was Alvin Richmond, a paper manufacturer, and his mother was a descendant of Ethan Allen, of Green Mountain fame. He was distantly related to Dean Richmond. His early education he received in Little Falls, N. Y., and later went to school in Stockbridge, Mass. In 1860 he came to New York and began work as a clerk. He first became identified with surface railroad enterprises in 1872, and soon showed capacity as an organizer and promoter.

As president of the Broadway Surface Railway Company he was accused of attempting to bribe various members of the Board of Aldermen in 1884. His associates were Jacob Sharp, J. W. Foshay and Thomas B. Kerr. He was not convicted of the charges of bribery brought against him.

Married.

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

CARTER—HALL—At Brooklyn, June 8, by the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., Susan M. Hall, of Brooklyn, to the Rev. Samuel T. Carter, of East Orange, N. J.

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

Died.

**Death notices appearing in