BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH

Scotch Statesman and Peer Now Visiting America.

[Copyright, 1909, by the Brentwood Company.]

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who arrived in this country on Saturday last, who is now staying with Ambassador Bryce, and who on landing expressed very strongly his disapproval of the somewhat sensational speech of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford at the Pilgrims' luncheon in New York on Friday, virtually predicting war, is no relation to Arthur Balfour, though he was formerly Secretary of Scotland in the Salisbury administration—that is to say, a member of the same Cabinet as Arthur Balfour. Moreover, his patronymic is not Balfour, but Bruce, and his Scotch peerage, which dates from 1607, when it was created by James I, comes to him from the distaff side of the house, namely, through the marriage of Mary, daughter of the fourth Lord Balfour of Burleigh, to General Alexander Bruce, a cadet of the house of Bruce, of which King Robert Bruce was a member, and of which the Earl of Elgin is the present chief.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who as Lord Warden of the Stannaries of Cornwall and Devon and Master Forester of Dartmoor is one of the chief dignitaries of the household of the Prince of Wales, is a man of unusually striking physique, being extremely tall, broad shouldered in proportion, towering head and shoulders above most people, and presenting a very impressive appearance. He owes his peerage to the fact that it was revived in his favor by Queen Victoria after the passage of an act of Parliament in March, 1869, to remove the attainder to which it had been subject for the previous 150 years.

The fifth Lord Balfour of Burleigh, prior to the death of his father and while still Master of Burleigh, had formed an attachment with Mary Cray, the daughter of a schoolmaster. His father, in order to cure him of his infatuation, sent him on the grand tour of Europe. The Master of Burleigh left Scotland, but before taking his departure he paid a farewell visit to his lady love, bound her by the most solemn oaths to give her heart to no other man, and made a vow that if she married any one else he would certainly kill her husband. While he was away travelling on the Continent Mary accorded her heart and hand to a young schoolmaster by the name of Henry Stenhouse, of Inverkeithling, and was duly married to him. The marriage removed all of old Lord Balfour of Burleigh's fears of his son entering upon any mesalliance, and, thinking that all was safe now, he summoned Robert home.

On the Master of Burleigh's return, and on learning that Mary had married Stenhouse, he proceeded to Inverkeithling, and, after calling on the schoolmaster to defend himself, shot him dead. Pursued, arrested and convicted at Edinburgh of murder, he was condemned to be beheaded by the "maiden," the Scotch equivalent and prototype of the guillotine, at the Cross at Edinburgh. But, with the assistance of his sister Margaret, to whom he bore the most startling resemblance, and who was devoted to him, he managed to escape from prison on the evening before the day set for his execution by donning her clothes and she his. This was in 1710. The legend states that Margaret Balfour was enabled to accomplish this by having caused the jailer to fall in love with her. At any rate, she seems to have been a remarkable woman, and it was largely through her efforts that, to the amazement of every one, the Master of Burleigh received a pardon from the Crown before the year was out. Instead of showing any gratitude for this, he joined the Jacobite insurrection, became one of the Pretender's principal adherents, and in consequence thereof, and having meanwhile succeeded to his father's barony, was attainted by act of Parliament in 1714 as a traitor.

If I lay stress on this fact, it is because a very widespread impression prevails, even in England, that the barony of Balfour of Burleigh was attainted on account of the fifth baron's murder of Schoolmaster Stenhouse, whereas the forfeiture of the peerage was due to his participation in the Jacobite rebellion. He never married, and his elder sister, Margaret, to whom he had owed his escape from the death of a criminal, likewise died unmarried, the other remaining sister, Mary, becoming the wife of General Bruce, of Kennet. Her great-grandson was the late Robert Bruce, of Kennet, Member of Parliament for County Clackmannan, and it is his only son, Alexander Bruce, who in 1868 obtained a reversal of the attainder and the recognition of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords and of the Crown to his rights as the principal heir of the fifth Lord Balfour of Burleigh's younger sister. He is now, therefore, the sixth peer of his line, and occupies his seat in the House of Lords by virtue of his election as one of the representative peers of Scotland. He is married to a sister of Lord Aberdeen, has several children, including a couple of sons, the elder of whom bears the title of Master of Burleigh and served with distinction with the Sutherland Highlanders throughout the South African war.

Lord Balfour, who stands particularly high in the good graces of the Prince and Princess of Wales, left the Liberal-Unionist Cabinet at the same time as the late Duke of Devonshire, owing to his disapproval of its adoption of Joseph Chamberlain's tariff measure. His purpose in crossing the Atlantic at this time is to preside at the royal commission appointed by King Edward to adjust commercial rates and to devise schemes for the promotion of trade between Canada and the West Indies.

LORD FALCONER TO WED AN AMERICAN.

Lord Falconer, whose engagement to Mrs. William Hayes Chapman, of New York, a young widow with some $8,000,000, has just been announced by cable from Paris, is the eldest son and heir of the Earl of Kintore, and it is to his ancestors that King Edward may be said to be indebted for his possession of the crown and sceptre of Scotland. For Sir John Keith, first Earl of Kintore of the present creation and a younger son of the Earl Marischal of Scotland, owed his elevation to the peerage as Lord Keith of Inverurie and as Earl of Kintore, as well as his appointment to the hereditary office of Knight Marischal of Scotland, to the services which he rendered in preserving the regalia of Scotland from falling into the hands of Cromwell, who would have broken them up and consigned them to the melting pot with just as little compunction as he displayed in his destruction of the old crown of England.

The crown of Scotland thus preserved is the one with which King Robert Bruce was first crowned at Scone, in 1306, and which thereafter was used, together with the sceptre and the sword of state, at the coronation of every Scottish sovereign, including Mary Stuart, her son, James I of Great Britain; Charles I and Charles II.

When Cromwell rose in arms against Charles I and swept through Scotland with his Ironsides like a scourge, the crown, the sceptre and the sword of state were carried off for safety to Dunnotar Castle, built on a lonely rock overhanginging the waves of the North Sea. Cromwell learned of this, and caused Dunnotar to be closely besieged, knowing full well the superstitious importance which the Scots of high and low degree attached to this ancient regalia of their kings. So close was the siege that surrender appeared inevitable. Resolved at all costs to save them from falling into the hands of the enemy, Sir John and Lady Keith devised the following scheme: Sir John, at the imminent risk of falling into the hands of the enemy, managed to escape by sea in a small boat. It was a sort of forlorn hope, with ninety-nine chances in one hundred that he would be taken, and he carried nothing with him. He was picked up by a ship in the offing, and thus reached Holland and France.

His escape was immediately known, and, of course, General Lambert, who was in charge of the besieging force, took it for granted that he had carried the regalia with him, and therefore somewhat relaxed the severity of the siege, since its principal object had, as he believed, disappeared. Consequently, when Mrs. Grainger, the wife of the minister of the parish church of Kineff, some six miles distant, begged for permission to visit Mrs. Ogilvie, wife of the lieutenant governor of Dunnotar Castle, on some pretext or other, she was allowed to pass through the lines, General Lambert perhaps believing that she might persuade the inmates of the uselessness of holding out any longer. Mrs. Grainger, before leaving the castle on her return home, managed to conceal the crown, the sceptre and the sword about her person, the sword and sceptre being sawn in half and swathed in lint. When Mrs. Grainger emerged from the castle General Lambert plied her with questions, which she answered to his satisfaction, and was so pleased, indeed, that, much to her embarrassment, he insisted upon himself assisting her to mount her horse.

She reached her husband in safety, and at the dead of night he and she together dug a hole in front of the pulpit in the parish church at Kineff, where the crown and sceptre were concealed, the stone being thereupon replaced in such a manner as to leave no trace that it had been raised. The sword of state was hidden in a similar manner under the stone flagging near the western entrance of the church.

A fortnight afterward Dunnotar Castle surrendered, and some doubts having arisen meanwhile in the mind of General Lambert as to whether Sir John Keith had really carried away the regalia with him to France, George Ogilvie and his wife, and eventually the Rev. Christian and Mrs. Grainger, were subjected not only to a searching examination but even to torture in order to induce them to disclose what had become of the regalia. Nothing, however, could force them to admit anything beyond the fact that they believed Sir John Keith to have carried off the crown, the sceptre and the sword to the Continent. Under the floor of the parish church of Kineff the regalia remained hidden from view for the following nine years, until after the Restoration they were unearthed and turned over to King Charles II, who bestowed a large monetary reward upon the Graingers, of which the record remains in an act of Parliament, dated 1661, while money and a knighthood were granted to George Ogilvie, Sir John Keith being created Lord Keith of Inverurie and of Keith Hall, and first Earl of Kintore, and appointed hereditary Knight Marischal of Scotland.

The Keiths are one of the oldest of patrician houses in Scotland, and it is on historic record that the hereditary office of Grand or Earl Marischal of Scotland was first borne by a Keith in the reign of King David I and was reaffirmed in 1458, in the person of Sir William Keith, tenth in legitimate descent from the founder of the family. There are several cases of alliances of the Keiths with the Stuart kings of Scotland, and their estates were so vast that it used to be said that the Earls Marischal could travel from the Tweed to the northernmost point of the kingdom, not only stopping every night, but even eating every meal, on their own land.

The second Earl of Kintore joined the rising in behalf of the Stuarts in 1715, was at the Battle of Sherriffmuir, and made a vow there never to shave his beard until the Stuarts recovered their own. He died three years afterward, remarkable for his hirsute adornment at a time when most noblemen were shaved. He was succeeded by his first and second sons, and then the estates and the honors should, according to the remainder of the grant of the earldom of Kintore, have gone to George and James Keith, sons of the elder brother of the first earl. Both George Keith, de jure Earl Marischal of Scotland, and his brother James had, however, been attainted by Parliament for their devotion to the Stuart cause, and, while George II of England was ready, in deference to the intervention of their friend, Frederick the Great, to allow them the possession of their estates in Scotland, he would not permit them to succeed to the earldom of Kintore. Neither of them married, and, while the younger, James, fell in the battle of Hochkirchen, serving under Frederick the Great as a Prussian field marshal, George Keith, the Earl Marischal, on the invitation of Frederick the Great, took up his residence at Potsdam, where he died as a member of the intimate circle of Frederick the Great and as an associate of Voltaire, who frequently refers to him in his writings, as does Jean Jacques Rousseau. Not until his death did the earldom of Kintore pass to the eighth Lord Falconer, as the grandson of Catherine, only daughter of the second Earl of Kintore, who had married the fifth Lord Falconer, the Falconers being descended from Ranulphus de Lunkyir, who was royal falconer to King William the Lion, the barony of Falconer being created in favor of this lineal descendant in 1647.

The present Earl of Kintore is, therefore, also Lord Falconer, and this minor though most ancient of his dignities is used as a courtesy title by his eldest son, Lord Falconer, who has spent much of his time in America and is a familiar figure in New York society, where at one time he was regarded as a suitor for the hand of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, now Countess Szechenyi. He served with the Scots Guards throughout the South African war, and is a good looking, well set up young fellow, but very poor. For his father, Lord Kintore, while he has filled with credit many offices of state, remaining on record as one of the most popular of Australian governors, has been singularly unsuccessful in his financial ventures and in his unfortunate endeavors to add to his somewhat meagre income by associating himself with various companies and concerns in the city of London that have come to grief.

The most amusing incident of his Australian career arose from his rehashing in Adelaide of an address which he originally delivered when he was standing for Parliament in London, previous to his accession to the earldom. Some industrious, lynx-eyed person denounced the Governor as a shameless plagiarist, his address having been taken almost word for word from a Chelsea speech of Lord Inverurie. Lord Kintore was consequently under the painful necessity of relieving himself of this imputation, by acknowledging that he had plagiarized from himself, Lord Inverurie having been the title which he bore before becoming Earl of Kintore.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

T. J. TAYLOR REMARRIES.

Broker Weds Woman Named in His Former Wife's Divorce Suit.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 24.—Talbot J. Taylor, head of the former brokerage firm of Talbot J. Taylor & Co., and the divorced husband of James R. Keene's daughter, was married here last night to Mrs. Marie Zane Cowles, a daughter of Edmund C. Zane, of San Francisco. The present Mrs. Taylor, who was named in the former Mrs. Taylor's suit, had been divorced. The former broker gave his age as forty-four years, and said that his bride was eleven years younger. The ceremony was performed by Judge Samuel Young, of the City Court, and an effort was made to keep it secret.

The present Mrs. Taylor denied the charges made by James R. Keene's daughter in her suit and maintained that the only relations existing between her and Mr. Taylor were those of employer and employe, she having been engaged by the broker to supervise the decoration of his country home. Mrs. Cowles occupied expensive apartments at No. 515 Madison avenue. She spent a great deal of time at the Taylor country place, and Mr. Taylor was there frequently while the work of decorating was in progress.

GOV. JOHNSON'S ESTATE $18,000.

Left No Will, but Expressed Desire That All Go to His Wife.

St. Paul, Sept. 24.—Fred W. Johnson, brother of the late John A. Johnson; Fred B. Lynch and T. D. O'Brien, close friends of Governor Johnson, began to-day the work of getting the estate of the dead Governor into shape so that it may be probated.

Governor Johnson left no will, but it is understood it was his wish, expressed before he died, that his entire estate be turned over to Mrs. Johnson. It is estimated that the value of the estate will not exceed $18,000.

NEW YORK ARCHITECTS WIN.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Acting Secretary Reynolds to-day approved an agreement in favor of York & Sawyer, of New York City, for architects of the postoffice building at Honolulu, Hawaii. There were eighteen architects in the competition. The cost of the building is limited to $850,000. The jury which made the selection consisted of Supervising Architect Taylor, of the Treasury; E. L. Rogers, of New York; E. V. Seeler, of Philadelphia, and Glenn Brown and Nathan Wyeth, of Washington.

DR. ALEXIS CARREL RETURNS.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, arrived here yesterday from Havre on the French liner La Provence, after a vacation of several months. While in Paris he delivered a number of lectures on modern surgery.

Dr. Carrel said that, while nothing had been done in the transferring of limbs from one human being to another, the successful experiments in this direction with animals gave great promise. The surgeon said that the medical fraternity of France and Germany took an exceptionally keen interest in the Rockefeller Institute.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

J. H. Bunce	$10 00
Mrs. Henry Villard, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	10 00
Mrs. Benjamin Carter, Montclair, N. J.	5 00
Grace D. Carter, Montclair, N. J.	5 00
Mary W. Carter, Montclair, N. J.	5 00
In response to appeal	25 00
Mrs. Robinson, Elizabeth, N. J.	2 00
Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde	100 00
Miss Coit, Brooklyn Heights	6 00
Church of the Covenant, New York, through the Rev. George S. Webster	20 00
Miss K. W. Blake, Quogue, Long Island	10 00
Previously acknowledged	32,134 19
Total, September 24, 1909	$32,332 19

SPAIN FEARS A WAR

DEMANDS ON MOROCCO.

Belief That Powers Will Not Intervene—Barcelona Restless.

Madrid, Sept. 24.—The complications which have arisen between Spain and Mulai Hafig, the Sultan of Morocco, are likely to result in a Spanish-Moroccan war, according to belief here. Spain has now over sixty thousand troops in Northern Africa, with eleven thousand more mobilizing for service in the Riff region, and the government feels that only the brilliant completion of the work begun can defeat the plans of its political enemies at home.

The situation at Barcelona is causing renewed anxiety. Bomb explosions on the streets occur almost daily, and although the newspapers which print even rumors of violence are seized by the authorities, the Minister of the Interior insists that the government is not fighting its political enemies, but rather a widespread anarchist plot. "The charge that we closed the lay schools without reason is false," an official said to-day. "The schools were closed because of the preaching of anarchist doctrines which could not be tolerated by any government. When the time comes we shall vindicate ourselves before the Cortes."

The decision of France to disregard Mulai Hafig's protest has caused great satisfaction here. Furthermore, it is understood that the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Russia will adopt the attitude of France.

Being assured of a policy of non-interference, it is understood that Spain, using the precedent of 1893, intends to demand the payment of an indemnity to cover the cost of the military operations in Africa and to occupy territory around Melilla until the indemnity is paid or the Sultan provides sufficient troops to maintain order in the Riff country. Spain also intends to ask the powers to compel the Moroccan foreign board to respect the clause of the Algeciras convention prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition at Moroccan ports.

An official dispatch received here to-night from the Beni-Sicar territory, which was occupied by the Spanish on Wednesday, says that the main body of the enemy is suing for peace and that hostilities have been suspended during the negotiations.

ADVANCE OF THE TROOPS.

Mount Guruga Not Yet Taken by Spanish Forces.

Melilla, Sept. 24.—The operation of clearing and occupying the peninsula north of Melilla continues with little resistance. The Spanish forces now hold an intrenched line from the sea on the west to the foothills of Mount Guruga to prevent the Moors from getting to their rear, and they have occupied also an important strategic position at Nador, to the southward. This is preliminary to the real work of outflanking the Moors on Mount Guruga.

HANKOW LOAN STILL UNSIGNED.

American Proposal Checked by Representative of British Bankers.

Peking, Sept. 24.—The foreign bankers interested in the Hankow and Sze-Chuen loan of $30,000,000 held a meeting yesterday with Grand Councillor Chang Chi-tung in an endeavor to reach an understanding in the matter of signing the loan agreement. The American representative proposed immediate signature, and subsequent negotiation regarding the disputed point of selecting American agents for the purchase of railroad material. The British representative informed Chang Chi-tung of his inability to agree to this proposal without the consent of Great Britain.

China has answered the recent note from M. Korotovitz, the Russian Minister, asking that Russia share in the loan. China says that she does not object to Russian participation in conjunction with French interests, provided the other parties to the agreement do not object.

COPENHAGEN TO BE STRENGTHENED.

New Sea Forts North and South of Capital—Defence Bill Passed.

Copenhagen, Sept 24.—Both Houses of Parliament have adopted national defence bills which provide for the strengthening of the defences at Copenhagen by the erection of forts north and south of the city and forts at various points on the coast of Zeeland. The land fortifications at Copenhagen eventually will be razed and torpedo boats and submarines will be added to the fleet. The garrisons of Zeeland, Jutland and the island of Funen will be strengthened.

Now that the defence bills have been passed it is expected that J. C. Christensen, Minister of War and Marine, will yield to public sentiment and resign. There has been much agitation among the people against his retention in the Cabinet.

REFUSAL TO REPEAL DUTIES.

Venezuela's Reply to British Protest Regarding West Indian Goods.

Caracas, Sept. 24.—Juan Pietri, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed Sir Vincent Corbett, the British Minister, that Venezuela will make no change in the collection of the 30 per cent additional dues on goods imported into Venezuela from the West Indies. The collection of this differential has been going on for about forty years. Sin Vincent left here this morning for Trinidad.

CROKER WILL NOT QUIT TURF.

Dublin, Sept. 24.—Richard Croker denies the report that it is his intention to retire from the Irish turf and return to politics. Mr. Croker says the recent reduction in the number of horses in his stable was due merely to his intention to keep only high class animals, and that there has been no change in his resolution to abstain from politics. He adds that he will continue his patronage of first class racing.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Miss Florence Roberts will appear shortly in a drama by Kate Jordan Vermilye. "Mrs. Dakan" is the name of the play. Thurlow Burgen will be Miss Roberts's leading man, and Miss Laurette Taylor will have an important part.

Bertha Galland will appear later in the season in "The Return of Eve," a comedy in which she played the principal part last year. She will be supported by Robert Mackaye, Edward Emery and Ruth Allen.

Forbes Robertson, who will be seen at Maxine Elliott's Theatre on October 4 in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," will sail from London to-day.

Miss Mary Bertrand, who has made a success in minor characters in the West, will have a leading part in a new play by Gertrude Andrews, called "Through a Window." She will open at Rochester early in November.

"Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm," by Kate Douglass Wiggin, has been dramatized by the author, in collaboration with Charlotte Thompson. It will be played for the first time at Springfield in November.

"The Air King" is the title of a new play by Raymond Hubbell and Harry B. Smith. It will open in Chicago in November, with John Slavin in the title part.

Max Rogers will be the principal player in "The Young Turk," by Max and Aaron Hoofman, which will be introduced in Atlantic City in November.

The theatres along Broadway played to crowded houses last night. Extra matinees proved a profitable venture.

Charles Frohman will produce at the Comedy Theatre, London, on September 30, a new play by Somerset Maugham, entitled "Smith." Robert Loraine and Marie Lohr will have the leading parts. Mr. Frohman has also obtained the English and American rights to the next four plays that Mr. Maugham writes.

There will be a Wednesday afternoon performance of "The Easiest Way" at the Belasco Stuyvesant Theatre next week in place of the regular Thursday matinee.

Baskets of California fruit will be given as souvenirs at the benefit of the Golden Gate Professional Club, which will be held at the Belasco Theatre tomorrow afternoon. Leading players at the theatres and vaudeville houses have parts in the entertainment.

READY FOR ELECTIONS.

Both British Parties Confident of Victory.

London, Sept. 24.—The agents of both political parties are convinced now that a general election will take place either in December or January, the date depending on whether the House of Lords shall reject the budget outright or take a temporizing course. The House of Commons will close its discussion of the budget and send it to the House of Lords about October 21.

Meantime the political campaign which is proceeding throughout the country is approaching the dimensions of a general election campaign. The Conservatives are well organized and say that they are fully prepared. With four hundred new candidates, both sides appear equally confident, but it is evident that the leaders of the Conservatives are far from agreed on the best course to pursue. Should the House of Lords reject the budget, it would be extremely probable that the Liberals might win on the double issue of reform in the House of Lords and the budget. For this reason the shrewd moderate men on the Conservative side are anxious to make the election struggle, as Mr. Balfour recently laid it down, on tariff reform against socialism, keeping the question of the House of Lords in the background, and it is believed that Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne are in favor of the House of Lords accepting the budget on the understanding that the government will immediately dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

"LOUISE" AT MANHATTAN.

Opera of Modern Parisian Life Given with Good Company.

CAST OF "LOUISE."

Louise	Mlle. Alice Baron
Julien	M. Jean Duffault
Mother of Louise	Mme. Duchene
Father of Louise	M. William Beck
Irma	Mlle. Vicarino
Camille	Mlle. Taty-Lango
Gertrude	Mlle. Gentle
Suzanne	Mlle. de Rosa
Elise / A Street Sweeper	Mlle. Severina
An Apprentice	Mlle. Charlotte Engel
Blanche	Mlle. Desmond
A Milkwoman	Mlle. Gentle
A Street Arab	Mlle. Josephine Engel
King of Fools	M. Venturini
A Ragpicker	M. Nicolay

Gustave Charpentier's opera of modern Parisian life, "Louise," received its first production in America at popular prices last night at the Manhattan Opera House, and a good sized audience had the chance of hearing what was perhaps the most interesting performance that Mr. Hammerstein has yet offered in his preliminary season. There was, first of all, plenty of color in last night's performance. The acting, upon which so much depends, was excellent. The atmosphere of Paris was there, especially in the scene upon the Butte, and the crowds and the ballet were managed skilfully. Last, but not least, Mlle. Baron, who had the title part, sang the music well.

Mlle. Baron's conception was well executed and consistent. She simulated admirably the waywardness of the girl without losing thereby her womanly tenderness. In her scenes with her father she was always the daughter, and managed always to hold the sympathy of the audience.

Mr. Duffault's fine enunciation and intelligent acting were of service in his impersonation of the poet-lover, and he sang the music effectively and in tune. Mr. Beck was admirable as the father, both in the tender scenes with his daughter and his despair, with his final curse on Paris. Mme. Duchene was adequate, if conventional, as the mother, and the small parts were all well taken, especially that of Mlle. Engel as the apprentice in the scene in the dressmaking shop.

Mr. Nicosia conducted the orchestra satisfactorily.

HAMMERSTEIN OPERA IN PITTSBURG.

Said To Be Preparing to Contest Field with Metropolitan Company.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—It is reported here that Oscar Hammerstein has laid plans for an invasion of Pittsburg with his grand opera company. He is said to be prepared to contest with the Metropolitan company when it appears at the Nixon here, and it is declared that he will start a cut-rate war for the Pittsburg field.

Ernest Goerlitz, who was formerly with the Metropolitan Opera Company but who is now connected with the Hammerstein musical enterprises, has been in conference for several days with William Mossman, the former Metropolitan manager here, and to-day Mr. Mossman announced that in the future he would be connected with Mr. Hammerstein. Mr. Mossman, it is said, is looking for a house suitable for the Hammerstein opera.

THE FIGHT OVER ZEROLA.

Injunction Motion Adjourned, and Meanwhile Italian Will Sing for Hammerstein.

Two applications for injunctions to restrain Nicola Zerola, Oscar Hammerstein's new Italian tenor, from singing at the Manhattan Opera House were on the calendar of the Supreme Court before Justice Brady yesterday. The plaintiffs were the Italian Grand Opera Company and the New York Grand Opera Company. Louis J. Vorhaus, counsel for Hammerstein, obtained an adjournment of both motions until Monday.

Each of the plaintiff opera companies claims to have the exclusive right to Zerola, while Hammerstein asserts that he has the only legal contract in existence for the services of the tenor. Ex-Judge Palmieri, on behalf of the Italian Grand Opera Company, said he knew nothing about the claim of the New York Grand Opera Company to have a contract with Zerola, and asserted that the Italian opera company had the only contract with him which was valid.

Mr. Vorhaus said it seemed to him that both the plaintiff companies were identical. He said he would prove to the counsel for the Italian company that it had released Zerola from any contract it had made with him. He said also that Zerola would go on singing at the Manhattan Opera House.

NEW SINGER AT METROPOLITAN.

Paris, Sept. 24.—The management of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York has engaged Elvira de Hidalgo, a soprano of the Cairo, Naples and Monte Carlo Opera. Mlle. de Hidalgo is only seventeen years old.

PADEREWSKI WORKING ON OPERAS.

A letter received recently from Ignace Paderewski brings word that the pianist is hard at work revising his opera "Manru" for production this winter in Paris at the Opéra Comique. Mr. Paderewski has also completed the preliminary sketches for a new opera on the theme "Sakuntala." The book for this work is by the late Catulle Mendes.

GERVILLE-REACHE RETURNS.

Mlle. Gerville-Réache, the contralto, arrived here yesterday on the French liner La Provence. She will appear in concert for a short season before joining the company at the Manhattan Opera House. Mme. Jomelli, formerly of the Metropolitan and Manhattan opera houses, also was a passenger.

MRS. CARTER AS VESTA HERNE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Milwaukee, Sept. 24.—"Vesta Herne," Mrs. Leslie Carter's new play by Edward Peple, was produced at the Davidson Theatre to-night. It deals with a woman whose genius is stimulated by the habitual use of drugs. In the character of Vesta Herne Mrs. Carter has large emotional opportunities. She is supported by a strong company.

I. C. BOARD REMEMBERS HARRIMAN.

The directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have adopted a resolution on the death of E. H. Harriman, prepared by the special committee, Charles A. Peabody and J. Ogden Armour. The resolution records the grief which the members of the board feel and their sense of the loss which the company and its stockholders have sustained in Mr. Harriman's death, and adds:

By his untimely death the company has lost a faithful director, the country a useful citizen, and we, who were intimately associated with him, a loyal friend.

CHARLES F. M'KIM.

A Tribute from His Fellow Artist, John La Farge.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: By one of those well known but apparently rare and mysterious wakenings of thought upon our relations with people we have cared for I was not astonished when the morning newspaper told me of the death of Mr. McKim. I had spent the night thinking about him and recalling the many incidents of our long acquaintance. I am the older man, and knew Mr. McKim only since 1875, or so; but I knew him in many ways. First, personally, as a promising youth "returned" from Paris and intending to take up architecture here, with a most special variety of interest and accomplishment.

This was largely in Newport, where I had even the pleasure of giving him drawing lessons. At that time the star of the great Richardson, our friend, was in the ascendant. Mr. McKim was destined to join Mr. Richardson's illustrious pupil, or, rather, assistant, Mr. Stanford White, in replacing Mr. Richardson's architecture by the new open spaces which we associate with these names.

Mr. McKim was beginning; marks of his work were already in Newport, and an evident career was before him. It was then that I knew him more intimately and learned to appreciate this very sensitive nature; sensitive, but courageous to the edge of obstinacy.

Private matters drove him abroad, where he was more or less of a sick man, but interested, of course, in study, and study of variations, but not his accustomed ones. There he had the pleasure of seeing a great deal of Mr. Saint-Gaudens, with whom, let us say, a lifelong friendship ensued, a friendship of the most absolute appreciation. Every mental characteristic of Mr. McKim was known and weighed and characterized by Saint-Gaudens, whose amusement as well as admiration followed his friend to the last.

I note only one point of my connection at that time, but it is historically important. Mr. McKim and myself were trying to persuade the museum to purchase casts of the façade of the cloister of Saint Trophime at Arles. The monks wished to sell it. We all know the devilish habit of the French government and its architects—the repairing and modifying of the works of the past—so that the past is over. Any arrest of this destruction, as indicated, was an absolute boon to the whole of art. Mr. McKim went into this with the courage and enthusiasm of which we know.

His return to America in better health brought him into the relations of friendship, and later business, with the names with which we are familiar—Mr. Mead and Mr. White. So near a balance was this decision that Mr. White came to me to ask what I thought of his possible choice of painting.

I told him, and I am proud of it to-day, that he would make an excellent painter, or artist of any kind, but that he had gone through with Mr. Richardson an extraordinarily severe training of learning and of practice. Was it not worth while keeping this great treasure of practice?

Since then we know our great friend's career, and many of us know also how charming his personality showed in his zeal to do beautiful things, not merely what we call works of art, but such a thing as the carrying out of the American Academy in Rome, in which for many years I had the pleasure of association with him and of following day by day his courageous perseverance, which allowed him to place this monument on a final pedestal.

All this came to me in the night with recall of so much of beautiful artistic interest spread over any subject.

I close with the memorial of the sweetness of the man's mind. I am glad that these thoughts were with me at the time of his death.

JOHN LA FARGE.

P. S.—The interest which at any moment was called up in Mr. McKim's mind is brought to me by this small fact—a beginning of great results. Suddenly one night the all powerful Daniel Burnham dropped into the Century from Chicago, anxious to persuade Mr. McKim, whom he could not wake or find. We called on Mr. Cadwalader, who could help, and Mr. McKim was persuaded to listen to the plan of laying out Washington according to the ancient schemes, and also evidently new ones to come. There it was. And almost the next day the whole party went down to take hold of the future. The painter, myself, dropped out later, because painters come in afterward in the modern methods. In the ancient ways they were called upon to make great cities, such cities as Florence, but it was a beautiful thing to do, and the memory of this with Mr. Burnham and our dear Saint-Gaudens remains.

New York, Sept. 22, 1909.

ABRUZZI VISITS KING.

Report That Engagement to Miss Elkins Was Discussed.

Turin, Sept. 24.—Following an interview yesterday between the Duke of the Abruzzi and the Duke of Aosta, the Duke of the Abruzzi dined with King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena at the Palace at Racconigi. In addition to telling their majesties about his recent expedition in the Himalayas, it is reported that the duke also desired to learn the attitude of the royal family concerning his reported engagement to Miss Katherine Elkins. If any decision was reached, however, it has not been made public.

WENT TO SCHOOL OVER AGAIN.

Teacher of 1866 Calls the Roll and Hears Old-time Scholars Recite Lessons.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Battle Creek, Mich., Sept. 24.—Facing their teacher of the days just after the Civil War, a score of elderly men and women answered to the same rollcall in Austin District School to-day that was read to them in 1866 by Eliza Morris, their teacher.

The pupils came when the bell rang, carrying their frazzled books and slates under their arms. After rollcall they recited geography and arithmetic, with more errors than the teacher would have allowed in 1866. Then they had recess, and nearly every one ate from a tin dinner pail preserved for twoscore years. Then they played school games.

MR. M'CLUNG ACCEPTS OFFICE.

New Haven, Sept. 24.—Thomas Lee McClung, treasurer of Yale University, announced to-day that he would accept the United States Treasurership, offered to him by President Taft and that his resignation at Yale would take effect on November 1.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Sept. 24.—The rains in the Eastern States have now ended, except on the immediate coast. A few scattered showers, however, have occurred in the lake region. In all other districts fair and comparatively cool weather has prevailed, and the influence of the cool wave is now felt throughout Eastern sections as well.

Showers will continue along the south Atlantic coast, but elsewhere throughout the country east of the Rockies generally fair weather will prevail. The weather conditions will be dominated during the next two days by the area of high barometer centred over the Great Lakes region, which will cause a continuation of cool weather in the Atlantic States. The temperature will rise gradually between the Mississippi River and the Western plateau during Saturday, and probably in the Great Lakes region and the Ohio Valley during Sunday.

The winds along the New England and middle Atlantic coasts will be moderate northwest, shifting to northeast; south Atlantic coast, brisk northerly; east Gulf coast, moderate north to northeast; west Gulf coast, light north to northeast; on the lower lakes, light northerly; upper lakes, light variable.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have moderate northwest, shifting to northeast, winds with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Sunday; cooler in eastern portions to-day; moderate north winds.

For New Jersey, generally fair and continued cool to-day and Sunday; moderate north winds.

For New England and Eastern New York, generally fair to-day and Sunday; cooler to-day; moderate north winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and Sunday; light variable 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.	66	71	6 p. m.	71	59
6 a. m.	65	67	9 p. m.	68	59
9 a. m.	64	60	11 p. m.	68	59
12 m.	67	59	12 p. m.	68	—
4 p. m.	70	58			

Highest temperature yesterday, 71 degrees; lowest, 58; average, 64; average for corresponding date of last year, 70; average for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 64.

Local forecast: Generally fair to-day and Sunday; cooler to-day; moderate north winds.

OBITUARY.

ADDISON W. WOODHULL.

Addison W. Woodhull, president of the diamond importing firm of Mount & Woodhull, died at his home, No. 26 East Kinney street, Newark, on Friday morning, after a three months' illness.

Mr. Woodhull was forty-eight years old and had been associated with the jewelry trade since a boy, when he first was employed by Aiken, Lambert & Co. In 1879 he went with the late firm of Randel, Baremore & Billings, where he remained until 1897, when he and John C. Mount retired from that firm and organized the firm of Mount & Woodhull. Shortly after the death of Mr. Mount in 1901 the business was incorporated, Mr. Woodhull becoming president.

Mr. Woodhull was a member of several jewellers' organizations in this city and the Loyal Legion and was prominent in club and social life in Newark. He leaves a mother, one sister and two brothers.

WILLIAM D. HARTUPEE.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Pittsburg, Sept. 24.—William D. Hartupee, vice-president of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, died last night at his rooms at the Hotel Schenley. He was stricken with paralysis Tuesday night, and was unconscious until his death. He had a similar attack on June 17, but had recovered, and had been attending to his duties. He was fifty-five years old.

Mr. Hartupee, besides his glass connection, was president of the Pittsburg Valve and Fittings Company, was connected with the Columbia Chemical Company, the Owassa Sugar Company and was a member of the Union, the Duquesne, the Country, the University and the Oakmont Country clubs and the Pittsburg Athletic Association. He leaves a wife and three sisters, Mrs. H. Sellers McKee, of Paris, France; Mrs. William E. Burke, of Rochester, and Mrs. Ida H. Chandler, of Pittsburg.

THE REV. DR. JOHN L. WITHROW.

Boston, Sept. 24.—The Rev. Dr. John L. Withrow, pastor emeritus and for many years pastor of of Park Street Church, died to-day at his home in Brookline, at the age of seventy-two years. He had been in ill health for some time. Dr. Withrow was born in Coatesville, Penn., and after being graduated from Princeton and the Princeton Theological Seminary, he held pastorates in Abington, Penn.; Philadelphia and Chicago. He had been connected with Park Street Church nearly thirty years.

Dr. Withrow was Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in 1896.

WILLIAM H. PEARCE.

Washington, Sept. 24.—William H. Pearce, principal examiner of the board of review of the Pension Office, was found dead in the bathroom of his home here to-day. Mr. Pearce was born in Bowling, N. Y., fifty-four years ago, and was appointed to the Pension Office in 1882. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and active in church affairs.

OBITUARY NOTES.

C. H. PAINE, formerly a member of the Boston brokerage firm of Paine, Webber & Co., died on Thursday night at the Massach