

THE NEXT JUSTICE

MANY MENTIONED TO SUCCEED BREWER.

His Death Complicates Situation in Supreme Court—Plans for Funeral.

Washington, March 29.—The body of Justice David J. Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, who died suddenly last night, will be taken to his old home in Leavenworth, Kan., for burial. It was the expressed wish of the justice, and it was decided to-night to do so. A short funeral service will be held at the Brewer home here on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Members of the Supreme Court will act as pallbearers. At the funeral the funeral party will start for Kansas. The train is scheduled to arrive in Leavenworth at 7:30 a. m. on Saturday. Arrangements for a funeral service at a church in that city have been made, and after the ceremony the body will be buried in the family plot in a local cemetery. Chief Justice Fuller will head the list of members of the court to attend the funeral. It is probable that one justice will remain in Washington to open court on Monday, when it must convene under an order made at adjournment for the Easter recess. In the absence of the legal quorum of six he will adjourn until the next day, when he will start on the return trip from Kansas on Monday afternoon. Reargument of the cases affecting great corporations which are pending before the Supreme Court loomed up prominently today as a possible result of the death of Justice Brewer. These cases include the Standard Oil, the American Tobacco Company and the corporation tax cases. The decision of those cases by the seven justices on the bench, now that Justice Brewer has passed away and Justice Moody is incapacitated for service, is believed to depend almost entirely on the unanimity of opinion which the majority may have. It is generally believed that the court would decide in favor of the corporations, and therefore they are being followed closely by the public. It is also believed that the court would decide to give a decision which might have been different if it had been rendered by a full bench. Around the Supreme Court offices to-day it was generally regarded as certain that if the court was unanimous, or nearly so, on any of these cases there would be no need for reargument. A peculiar situation exists in regard to the Standard Oil case. The suit was instituted by Justice Moody when he was Attorney General. Should the court wait for the President to appoint another justice, even though the case is ready for decision, or should it proceed on the basis of the seven justices on the bench? It is believed that the court would wait for a decision which might have been different if it had been rendered by a full bench. Around the Supreme Court offices to-day it was generally regarded as certain that if the court was unanimous, or nearly so, on any of these cases there would be no need for reargument. A peculiar situation exists in regard to the Standard Oil case. The suit was instituted by Justice Moody when he was Attorney General. Should the court wait for the President to appoint another justice, even though the case is ready for decision, or should it proceed on the basis of the seven justices on the bench? It is believed that the court would wait for a decision which might have been different if it had been rendered by a full bench. Around the Supreme Court offices to-day it was generally regarded as certain that if the court was unanimous, or nearly so, on any of these cases there would be no need for reargument.

DISCUSSED BY CABINET.

The sudden death of Justice Brewer and the possible effect on the decision in the Standard Oil and tobacco cases were discussed at the cabinet meeting to-day. All the members joined with President Taft in expressing great regret at the death of the distinguished jurist. Justice Brewer, in all his decisions, had strongly favored and upheld the laws dealing with the control of corporations. Attorney General Wickersham was asked if there was any chance of a rehearing of the two cases. He said a rehearing was possible, but he did not consider it at all probable. The only contingency on which it could be argued, he thought, was the fact that a decision at the time of Justice Brewer's death, under those circumstances, he said, the court might deem it advisable, as a matter of justice both to the country and to the litigants, to order a rehearing after Justice Brewer's successor had been appointed. He said, however, that he had heard nothing indicating the existence of such a contingency. Speculation in regard to a successor to Justice Brewer was also heard in connection with the probable effect of his death on the cases before the court. The gossip turned first to the 8th Circuit, from which Justice Brewer came. It is the largest in the United States, comprising Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, North Dakota, South Dakota, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico. Two of the members of its circuit court already have been mentioned in connection with the Supreme Court. They are Judge Walter H. Sawyer, of St. Paul, and Judge Willis Van Devanter, of Cheyenne. The former is sixty-five years old and the latter fifty-three, both within the range of eligible age. In the 2d Circuit there is another possibility—Lloyd W. Bowers, of Chicago, now solicitor general of the United States. It is well known in Washington that President Taft has a high regard for Mr. Bowers' legal ability. He was conspicuous in the defense of the corporation tax. The manner in which he handled these cases won for him the congratulations of even his antagonists.

SENTIMENT FOR AN EASTERN MAN.

A strong sentiment is said to exist in favor of the appointment of an Eastern man. When Justice Lurton was appointed to succeed Justice Peckham an effort was made to induce President Taft to give the place to a New York man. Attorney General Wickersham was prominently mentioned. Justice Lurton was selected because of the high personal regard in which the President held the Tennessee jurist, and also because Justice Lurton and Justice Peckham were both Democrats. Should the Standard Oil case, the tobacco case or the corporation tax suits be set for reargument, however, it is probable that neither Mr. Bowers nor Mr. Wickersham would be considered, as they could not serve in them. On behalf of the appointment of an Eastern man, it is urged by some that the Mississippi Valley already has four members—

NO CUSTOMS SERVICE POLITICS.

Appointments at This Port Discussed by MacVeagh and Wickersham. Washington, March 29.—Secretary MacVeagh and Attorney General Wickersham had a conference today at the Department of Justice, in which complete co-operation at the port of New York between the two departments and a successor to James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port, whose term of office will expire about the middle of April. In regard to appointments in the customs service at New York, Secretary MacVeagh thinks it eminently desirable that such a man should be appointed who will continue in the service of the port, and that the work done by him and others may have a lasting effect. He is in favor of the introduction of a civil service system in the management of a big office like that of the collector at New York. Several names are before the President for appointment to the surveyorship, but Secretary MacVeagh is inclined to express any opinion as to who the lucky man would be.

Don't Worry! Read the "Want Ads." They will afford a solution to the question of help.

THE TRIBUNE, 164 Nassau St. Uptown, 1364 Broadway.

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

ANXIETY INCREASES.—As the time for the decisions of the Supreme Court in the tobacco and the Standard Oil cases draws nearer there is every manifestation of increasing uneasiness on the part of the men responsible for the affairs of the large corporations regularly called to task. Some of them have taken occasion to come to Washington and talk to the Attorney General. The report came from New York to-day that probably the death of Justice Brewer would cause a rehearing of these cases, but the Attorney General promptly expressed doubt that such a necessity would arise. There is, perhaps, no body of men in the world less logical than those in charge of the Supreme Court of the United States, but it is generally believed that only one conference has taken place on the tobacco and the Standard Oil cases and that no vote has been taken on either. The argument in the Standard Oil case did not begin until March 11, and as it is the tobacco case that is the subject of the same statute, it is believed that the court deferred serious consideration of the former until it had the argument and briefs in the Standard case before it. Justice Moody has long been absent on account of illness, and the death of Justice Brewer removes the possibility of a tie vote on any of the pending cases. Of course, no absolute prediction regarding the course of the court can be made, but the opinion here given is that generally entertained in administration circles.

DEMOCRATS ACTIVE.—News from Rochester indicating that George W. Aldridge will be the Republican candidate for Congress in the 22d District to succeed Representative Perkins has greatly encouraged the Democrats, and the Democratic Congressional Committee is preparing to send some of its ablest speakers into the district, confident that Mr. Aldridge will be easily beaten and that the election of a Democrat from a district which gave Mr. Perkins 11,000 majority in 1908 can be heralded through the country as a great Democratic victory and as an indication that the tide has turned strongly against the Republicans. Of course, this expectation is founded on the belief that the conditions in the district attending Mr. Aldridge's candidacy will be as fully understood as have been those attending the election of Mr. Perkins to succeed Representative Perkins, which has also been used to hearten the Democrats in all sections of the country. It is hardly necessary to say that the Democrats are preparing to make the most of the re-

SENATE ADJOURNS.

Mr. Bailey Objects—Tributes to Justice Brewer.

Washington, March 29.—The Senate transacted little business to-day, adjournment being taken shortly before 2 o'clock as a mark of respect to Justice Brewer. In the morning hour Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, delivered a eulogy in honor of the deceased jurist, and a comprehensive policy of conservation of natural resources. He declared that Congress had been lax in the enactment of legislation to prevent the spoliation of the public domain, and that responsibility for many of the abuses in the West must be placed on the shoulders of Senators and Representatives who did not respond to the wishes of the President for the repeal of such statutes as the timber and stone act. Mr. Chamberlain paid a high tribute to Mr. Roosevelt and said the country owed a debt of gratitude to him and General Pinchot. When Senator Curtis offered a resolution to adjourn in respect to the memory of Justice Brewer an unexpected objection was made by Senator Bailey. The Texas Senator said a public official, Justice Brewer as a man and a public official, but he felt it was improper for the Senate to adjourn on account of his death. The Supreme Court to-day adjourned at a prominent member of the Senate, and the adjournment might not establish a precedent which might give it trouble in the future. Senator Hale spoke briefly in favor of the Curtis resolution. He recalled the fact that a similar resolution introduced by Senator Ford passed, the Senate when Justice Bradley died. Mr. Hale said he died the Senate adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory, notwithstanding the fact that at the time of his death Mr. Hale suggested that the Senate could be gracious without establishing a precedent. Only one or two votes were cast against the Curtis resolution. Mr. Chamberlain's speech served to bring all the members of the Conservation service committee to their feet, and their remarks seemed to show that Senators Smoot, Dixon and Chamberlain would support the conservation bill and Senators Clark and Hughes would oppose them.

MOODY IMPROVING.

Expected to Return to Washington in Fall.

Boston, March 29.—The situation in the Supreme Court of the United States, due to the death yesterday of Associate Justice David J. Brewer and the illness of Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes, brought to the fore to-day a statement to the effect that Justice Moody is steadily improving and undoubtedly will return to his place on the bench. These statements were made by Justice Moody's physician and by J. Otis Wardwell, a former law partner of the justice. "It is our expectation," said the physician, "that Justice Moody will be well enough to be back at his work next fall. Dr. Wardwell said that he would be able to return to Washington in the fall. Dr. Wardwell is entirely optimistic as to the ultimate recovery of Justice Moody. "I feel that Justice Moody has some of the best years of his life ahead of him," continued the doctor. "The rest and recuperation ought to make this expectation well realized. After the justice leaves the hospital it is expected that he will spend the autumn at some quiet resort before returning to Washington."

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WEDDINGS.

Greenwich, Conn., March 29.—Miss Lucretia Mead, daughter of Mrs. Lyman Mead, and Walter M. Anderson were married this evening at the Second Congregational Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Joseph H. Selden, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. W. T. S. O'Neil, pastor of the First Methodist Church. Miss Abbie Wright, daughter of Benjamin Wright, was maid of honor, and Dr. David

THE DAY IN WASHINGTON

SPOLIATED THE DEAL.—The House Committee on Territories ruthlessly checked a shrewd real estate deal in the far-off territory of New Mexico to-day. That it will be checked if the House will uphold its committee and the Senate agrees. It appears that the town of Hillsboro has long been the county seat of Sierra County. The territorial Legislature at its recent session, however, transferred the county seat from Hillsboro to Cutter. E. H. Tittman, Western realtor, appeared before the Committee on Territories to-day and testified that the move was the result of a real estate deal. He asserted that Cutter is a wilderness, without house or store or other evidence of human habitation, whereas Hillsboro is a real town, with house, a bank and many number of saloons and thriving Western real estate. After hearing Mr. Tittman's testimony the committee decided that the location of a county seat out in the woods was a little too raw for Congress to approve, and accordingly reported a resolution restoring the county seat to Hillsboro. A similar maneuver was successfully executed not so long ago in the case of the county seat of Alexandria, Va., which was transferred from the ancient, if not thriving, town of Alexandria, once the second largest seaport in the country, to Alexandria Courthouse, a clearing in the woods near Fort Myer, for real estate considerations, but that was in the old Dominion, where Congress had no jurisdiction.

RAISING THE MAINE.—It is generally hoped that Congress will make the necessary appropriation for the raising of the Maine, but it may not be generally appreciated that that expression is really a misnomer. It is believed by naval officers that it will be impossible to raise the Maine, as that expression is commonly understood, for the reason that the ship is broken in two and is so imbedded in the mud of Havana Harbor that it will probably never be raised. It is believed that its parts can be removed. Neither is it believed that any bodies will be found in the hull, although it is quite possible some human bones will be discovered. Everything which seems to be human remains will be transferred to Arlington, of course, but it is not expected that any complete bodies remain. Nothing is probable that at this time anything will be discovered which will throw additional light on the manner in which the battleship met its fate. G. G. H.

IS COUNTESS SIGRAY MISS DALY MARRIED.

Ceremony at Mother's Fifth Avenue Home.

A. Fox, of Bellevue Hospital, New York, was best man. Robert S. Hirschfeld, of Meriden, Conn.; Thomas H. Montgomery, of New York; Ray E. Clarke, of Bridgeport, Conn.; and Albert Anderson, of Clinton, Conn., brother of the bridegroom, were ushers. The ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. The bride is prominent in Greenwich society. Mr. Anderson is a graduate of Wesleyan University, in the class of '01. He was active in athletics at college and was captain of the Wesleyan baseball team. Later he was an All-American shortstop for three years in the college of the Connecticut school. He is a member of the Connecticut bar. Boston, March 29.—New York, Baltimore, New Haven and Boston society was represented at the wedding to-day in Emmanuel Episcopal Church of Stephen Whitney, of New Haven, and Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Water, of this city. The best man was the bridegroom's brother, Harry Whitney, who attained considerable prominence on his return from the Arctic regions last fall in connection with the Peary-Cook controversy. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward Elwood Worcester, rector of the church. (By Telegraph to the Tribune.) Providence, March 29.—In the presence of a large number of friends from New York, Newport and this city, Miss Caroline Grosvenor, daughter of Mrs. William Grosvenor, and G. Maurice Condon, son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. H. Condon, were married at noon to-day in St. John's Church. Among the bride's attendants was Miss Marion Stevenson, of New York. Three of the ushers were Francis W. Murray, Jr., and Samuel J. Keator, of New York, and Robert Mallory, of Brooklyn. A party came up from Newport on the torpedo boat Morris in the afternoon. Among the guests were Mrs. J. P. Spencer, Jr., and Mrs. Eldridge, of New York. Among the other New Yorkers present were Mrs. Dudley Davis, a sister of the bride; Mrs. J. Nevitt Steele, Jr., and Mrs. Richard S. Francis.

AN ENGAGEMENT.

Colorado Springs, Col., March 29.—Mrs. Theodore P. Dewitt, at an informal tea at her home here, announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marie Dewitt, to Jefferson Hayes Davis, a grandson of the late Jefferson Davis, President of the Southern Confederacy. No date has been set for the marriage. Miss Dewitt is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Theodore Dewitt, who came here recently from New York. She has just finished her studies at the University of Colorado Springs, whose wife, now deceased, was a daughter of Jefferson Davis. His name was changed by act of Legislature. He is a student at Columbia College.

FIRE'S DEATH LIST EXCEEDS 300.

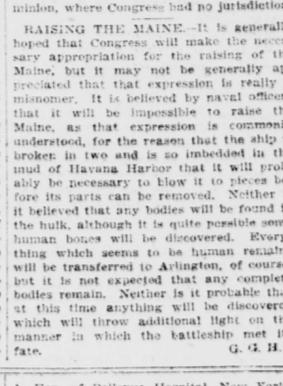
Budapest, March 29.—According to an official report received from the Vice-Governor of the district by the Ministry of the Interior to-day, the dead in the ballroom fire at Odeontheater number three hundred and thirty-two. Others were injured, many of them fatally.

OBITUARY

Professor Alexander Agassiz Dies on Steamer.

Cambridge, Mass., March 29.—Alexander Agassiz, the eminent naturalist and president of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, died yesterday on the steamer Adriatic, bound from Southampton for New York. The news came in a wireless message from Maximilian Agassiz, his son, to Major Henry L. Higginson, of Lee, Higginson & Co., a brother-in-law of the scientist. The news of Professor Agassiz's death came as a great surprise and shock to his friends and relatives. He had been heard from frequently since he went abroad, known to be in the best of health. Not since his departure for Europe had any word been received that would indicate that he was suffering from any ailment. Professor Agassiz's trip took him to Egypt and the countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Alexander Agassiz, son of Professor Louis Agassiz, the naturalist, was born in 1852 in Neuchâtel, Switzerland. His mother was Cecile Braun, sister of Alexander Braun, the botanist and philosopher. He received his preparatory education in Europe, and it was not until the age of fifteen years that he came to this country. Dr. Agassiz was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1875. During his career there he developed a decided talent as an artist. The scientific spirit, inherited from his

father, was his chief characteristic, however, and on finishing his undergraduate work he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, where he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. While taking this course he also taught in his father's school for young women. Then, after three terms in the chemical department of the scientific school, he went to California. In 1880 he was a member of the United States Coast Survey in California and the following year he became an agent for the Harvard museum, not requiring all his time. Mr. Agassiz made a venture in coal mining in Pennsylvania. The Calumet and Hecla copper mines in the Lake Superior region then existed, but could not be said to be developed. It remained for Alexander Agassiz to unfold the richest copper mines in the world. For two years and a half he spent an average of fourteen hours a day in the bowels of the earth. In striking the shaft he developed powers as a mining engineer which were as unknown to himself as the mines were unknown to the world. His labor was enormous, and the credit of making those mines what they are to-day belongs exclusively to him. His mining experience was practically over in the autumn of 1889, and Mr. Agassiz, who had nearly worked himself to death in developing the copper mines, returned to Boston in his thirty-fifth year, his energies for study and research and organic investigation sharpened by his Western toil, and his financial position so well assured that he could follow his own tastes at will. In the autumn of 1889 he went to Europe and examined the museums and collections of England, France, Germany, Italy and Northern Europe. A year later he resumed his duties as assistant curator of the Cambridge Museum. On the death of Professor Louis Agassiz, in 1873, he was appointed curator. He gave liberally of his time and wealth to the development and endowment of the museum, besides making numerous gifts and subscriptions to other departments. His gifts to Harvard University amounted in all to about \$50,000. In 1894 Andrew Carnegie offered to equip an expedition to make deep sea soundings in the Pacific off Lower California, and Central and South America. Mr. Agassiz made the expedition, however, paying practically all the expenses, amounting to \$25,000 out of his own pocket. It had been stipulated that, should the Carnegie gift be accepted, the venture should be Mr. Carnegie's. Instead, it was known as the "Agassiz Scientific Cruise."



ALEXANDER AGASSIZ. Who died at sea.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH.

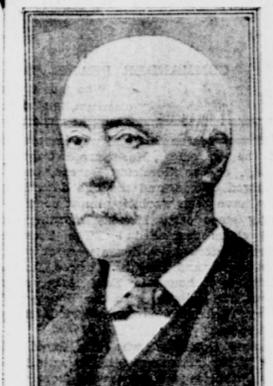
Pittsburg, March 29.—Word from Florida was received in Cambridge to-day, that the death there yesterday from kidney disease of C. Blair Painter, well known in Pittsburg and New York. Mr. Painter was forty-three years old. He was a member of the Painter & Sons Company, a steel concern of this city. He was a graduate of Harvard, '88, and besides being a member of several Pittsburg clubs, he held membership in the Brook and the Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York. At Harvard he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH. Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute, died early this morning at the home of his brother-in-law, Charles B. Post, No. 371 Upper Mountain avenue, Montclair, N. J., from pneumonia. Charles Sprague Smith, founder of the People's Institute, well known as an educator, lecturer and writer, was born at Andover, Mass., in 1863, the son of Charles Smith and Caroline L. Sprague. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1885. Later he studied at Berlin, Paris, Rome, Madrid and Oxford and in Scandinavia. On his return to this country, in 1888, he became professor of modern languages and foreign literature at Columbia University, remaining in that chair till 1901. In 1895 Professor Smith organized the Comparative Literature Society, of which he was president to the time of his death. It was in 1897 that he began his chief

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EX-JUDGE JOHN S. BARKALOW.

Paterson, N. J., March 29 (Special).—John Swartwout Barkalow, for a quarter of a century judge of the Common Pleas Court of Passaic County, died to-day at his home, No. 275 East 13th street, from a complication of diseases. Judge Barkalow was born in Somerville, N. J., on November 11, 1836. He was a grandson of Mrs. John Swartwout, who concealed Aaron Burr in a closet in her home after he had killed Alexander Hamilton, and enabled him to escape on a ship to England. His father, Daniel Barkalow, was a noted New Jersey lawyer. Judge Barkalow was graduated from Yale with honors in 1854, and studied law in the office of his father. He was appointed city attorney of Paterson in 1864, and he was the first to be appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Passaic County. In April, 1871, he was appointed president judge of the county courts, an office he held for ten years. In 1896 he was made a judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor John W. Griggs, and in 1897 was again appointed president judge, holding the office for five years. On retiring from the bench in 1902 he returned to his private practice. Five years ago he retired from active work. Mr. Barkalow lost his eyesight two years ago, but recently a successful operation restored his sight. He leaves a widow and one daughter, the wife of David Migde, jr., son of the Rev. Dr. Magie, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Redeemer, Mrs. Barkalow is an aunt of Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, widow of the late Vice-President Hobart.

GENERAL THOMAS L. ROSSER.

Charlottesville, Va., March 28.—General Thomas Lafayette Rosser, aged seventy-three years, died here to-night. He was in the last year class at West Point when ordered into the field by Lincoln, but he resigned and entered the service of the Confederacy. When the surrender came he refused to capitulate, and, cutting his way through the Union lines, took the shattered remnants of his command to Lynchburg, and there disbanded them. When the war with Spain was declared he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade composed of Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania regiments. He was serving his second term as postmaster of Charlottesville. A wife and three children survive him.

DR. THOMAS RAINEY.

Dr. Thomas Rainey, called the "father of the Queensboro Bridge," because of the heroic efforts he made to carry to a successful issue his pet project of linking Long Island City with New York, died yesterday at his home, No. 349 Lexington avenue, New York, on December 9, 1904, at Yonkersville, N. Y. It was in 1874 that he began to devote his time and fortune to furthering the plan of constructing a cantilever bridge over Blackwell's Island. After many years of disappointment the city took up the idea.

OBITUARY NOTES.

MARCUSS WITMARK, head of the music publishing house of M. Witmark & Sons, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 27 West 88th street. He was born in Germany in 1854, and came to the United States when he was twenty-two years old. Mr. Witmark became engaged in various commercial enterprises, but eventually through the influence of his sons took up music publishing. The firm dealt largely in opera and built up a considerable business, not only in this country but in England and on the continent. Mr. Witmark leaves a wife and five sons. EDWARD N. VAN CORTLANDT died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the Engineers' Club, No. 22 West 96th street, where he had been living for the last two months. He was forty-six years old, and was the son of Augustus and the late Charlotte Van Cortlandt. His funeral will be held tomorrow morning at Christ Church, Park, N. Y. JAMES PENDLETON HELM, sixty years old, a prominent Kentucky lawyer, died from heart disease at his home in Louisville yesterday. His father was chief of the Governor of Kentucky in 1861. His mother was a daughter of Ben Harlan.

G. BLAIR PAINTER.

Pittsburg, March 29.—Word from Florida was received in Cambridge to-day, that the death there yesterday from kidney disease of C. Blair Painter, well known in Pittsburg and New York. Mr. Painter was forty-three years old. He was a member of the Painter & Sons Company, a steel concern of this city. He was a graduate of Harvard, '88, and besides being a member of several Pittsburg clubs, he held membership in the Brook and the Racquet and Tennis clubs of New York. At Harvard he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club. CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH. Charles Sprague Smith, director of the People's Institute, died early this morning at the home of his brother-in-law, Charles B. Post, No. 371 Upper Mountain avenue, Montclair, N. J., from pneumonia. Charles Sprague Smith, founder of the People's Institute, well known as an educator, lecturer and writer, was born at Andover, Mass., in 1863, the son of Charles Smith and Caroline L. Sprague. He was graduated from Amherst College in 1885. Later he studied at Berlin, Paris, Rome, Madrid and Oxford and in Scandinavia. On his return to this country, in 1888, he became professor of modern languages and foreign literature at Columbia University, remaining in that chair till 1901. In 1895 Professor Smith organized the Comparative Literature Society, of which he was president to the time of his death. It was in 1897 that he began his chief

Store Ready at 8:15 A. M. Directly on the Interborough Subway.

March Sales China Housewares

We Put Something Besides Cloth and Tailoring in These Women's Suits

Call it style if you will—but a better word would be individuality. They are not merely well made suits—but they possess much of the snap and vim which great Paris dressmakers put into their creations. In one corner are exclusive tailored suits of genuine Scotch tweeds, English mixed worsted and shepherd checks from the best European tailors. Each with a touch of individuality. \$65 to \$130. We can be justly proud of our American-made tailored suits. Case after case of navy blue, tan, blonde, violet, green, black-and-white, black and many colors in the best materials. Styles number more than a hundred, and include severely tailored coats of various lengths, Norfolk jackets and trimmed modes. \$17.75 to \$80. Coats from Foreign Shores and America. The smart sack coats of tweed that well-dressed London women are wearing. Coats women wish for traveling, motoring, street wear on sunny and rainy days. Evening coats and capes of dainty beauty—and the charming new transparent black lace and embroidered net coats. Prices range from \$15.75 for street coats to \$250 for the finest evening coats. Second floor, Old Building.

Time for Summer Furnishing

Your summer comfort, like the garden, thrives best if planted early! Planting comfort means sowing the seeds of right furniture upholstery—carpets for the Summer home, looking after the screen doors, the awnings and the like. From the Housewares Basement up through every Gallery of Furnishings and Decoration—the new Wanamaker Building is alive with suggestions. The Summer Furniture. This display on the Seventh Gallery is well worth seeing. Rustic Furniture—Arm chairs, \$7; settees, \$9.50; benches, \$9; pergola pillars, \$6.50 each; cozy settees, \$15; tabourettes, \$3; tables, \$13; cedar poles, 75c each; rustic jardiniere, \$7.50 each; lattice panels, \$5; canopies, \$3. Cane and Maple Porch Furniture—Begins at 90c for a comfy rocker. Willow Furniture—Arm chairs as low as \$4.75 each. Chinese Grass Cloth Furniture—Small pieces start at \$4. Painted Lawn Suits—Outdoor enamel, three pretty color combinations, at \$12 for a 3-piece suite. Fibre Rush Furniture—Chairs begin at \$6, rockers at \$5.50, settees, \$16. Reed Furniture—From \$7.50 for a side chair, and other proportionate prices for a varied choice of pieces. Seventh Gallery, New Building. Good Old-fashioned Weaves in Body Brussels Carpets—Patterns are new and seasonable—at 95c, \$1.10 and \$1.20 a yard. Hungarian Rugs—3 ft. x 6 ft., \$2; 6 ft. x 9 ft., \$6; 7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft., \$8.75; 9 ft. x 12 ft., \$12; 12 ft. x 15 ft., \$20. Cottage Rugs—27 in. x 54 in., \$1; 3 ft. x 9 ft., \$1.50; 4 ft. x 7 ft., \$2.35; 6 ft. x 9 ft., \$4.50; 9 ft. x 12 ft., \$9. Housewares and China! Those who are seeking the special price advantages that come with our regular sales—twice each year—are reminded that our Semi-Annual Sales of China and Housewares end in two more days. There is still such splendid merchandise to choose from, but those who wait until the first of the month will pay regular prices.

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The Summer Rugs

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service to the community in the foundation of the People's Institute, of which he became managing director. Its object was social evolution of the masses by means of popular lectures, entertainments and other educational features. Starting with nothing, the institution received only \$100 in contributions the first year. Nevertheless, it held its own and gradually got out of debt and was placed on an independent basis. Among those who greatly aided the founder were Abram S. Hewitt and Samuel Compere. All crowds and phases of political life are represented at the Cooper Union meetings and its work has spread far beyond this city in the form of people's forums. Professor Smith claimed for his institute the credit of having first introduced the idea that New York City should not give away the subway franchises. He was the author of several books, among them "The Harbor Days" and "Working With the Poor." In 1888 he married Miss Isabelle I. Dwight. They have in this city as at No. 23 West 88th street.

GENERAL THOMAS L. ROSSER.

Charlottesville, Va., March 28.—General Thomas Lafayette Rosser, aged seventy-three years, died here to-night. He was in the last year class at West Point when ordered into the field by Lincoln, but he resigned and entered the service of the Confederacy. When the surrender came he refused to capitulate, and, cutting his way through the Union lines, took the shattered remnants of his command to Lynchburg, and there disbanded them. When the war with Spain was declared he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, and commanded a brigade composed of Minnesota, Ohio and Pennsylvania regiments. He was serving his second term as postmaster of Charlottesville. A wife and three children survive him.

DR. THOMAS RAINEY.

Dr. Thomas Rainey, called the