Forest, Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, Mrs. C. Pomeroy Prentice and Mrs. Charles H. Tweed are among the patronesses of an entertainment to be given next Friday afternoon at the Lyceum Theatre by Mrs. Fiske and her Manhattan company, and Miss Margaret Anglin and Miss Dorothy Donnelly for the benefit of the ward committee of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Lenox, April 16.—Many prominent New Yorkers are now in the Berkshires looking for villas for lease and for the early season. The highways are at their best, and hundreds of motor parties are in the hills for the week end. So numerous are motor parties that the large summer hotels are preparing to open early, and Memorial Day will find the season in full swing.

In Tyringham, where the estates of Richard Watson Gilder, Robb de P. Tytus and John Hutton cover eight hundred acres of improved property, which are to be divided into small estates similar to Tuxedo Park, there are several men from New York looking at the sub-divisions. Harry Winslow and Miss Helen Thomas, of New York, are there for that purpose. The whole property is to be made into a parklike region.

Edward B. Owen, who has leased his villa in Stockbridge to Frank L. Warren, will sail early next week for Genoa, whence he will go to Switzerland to join his family.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane were in Lenox early in the week making an inspection of Highlawn, the new country estate of Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field.

Mrs. Schuyler N. Warren and her daughter, Miss Alice Warren, have arrived to inspect the Peters villa, which Mrs. Warren may lease.

Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis and Mrs. F. de R. Wissman, of New York, have been in Lenox this week.

Miss Charlotte Barnes sailed for Italy this week. She will be in Lenox in June for the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Burbank, who were in Miami, Fla., for the winter, have opened their country place in Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven were in Lenox this week. They are preparing to open their country place the first of next month.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. E. Pell, who have been entertaining Miss Gladys Tefft, of New York, have leased the Holbrook villa, in Great Barrington.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Mellen have been spending a week at Council Grove, in Stockbridge.

NOTES FROM TUXEDO PARK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuxedo Park, April 16.—Tuxedo has put on a springlike appearance and many of the colonists are getting ready for an early return to their villas. To-day was an ideal spring day and many came out from town for the week end. A number of automobile parties were at the clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer arrived today, and will open their large villa next week. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell are in their villa in West Lake Drive.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Edgar are at the club over Sunday. Other late arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pierson, jr., Miss Susan Street, Miss Eleanor Mortimer, Miss W. F. Mast, F. A. Juillard, Richard Talbot, J. H. Prentice, Mrs. Paul Morton, Miss Ione Page, William S. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, H. L. McVickar, William Elliott, F. S. Witherbee, Miss Wilfreda Mortimer, Mrs. Henry Leomis, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard Barbey and Mrs. J. M. Mitchell.

The opening of the trout season was marked by some large catches. Never before has the season opened with such fine weather, and every fisherman returned with a good string. Among those making large catches to-day were Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, John H. Prentice, David Wagstaff, Frederick J. Dieter, Stewart Walker, Pierre Lorillard, jr., Addison Cammack, David Wagstaff and others.

LAWYERS IN MERRY MOOD

Westchester Bar Association Holds Its Annual Dinner.

Veterans of many a legal battle met at Delmonico's last night and called each other by their given names. They sang "Annie Laurie," the orchestra being strong on the sleighbell accompaniment, and told stories beginning, "When I first began to practise law."

The hearty occasion was the fourteenth annual dinner of the Westchester Bar Association. At the guest table were former Justices Edward W. Hatch and Charles J. McLean; Justices Joseph A. Burr, Isaac N. Mills, Martin J. Keogh, William J. Carr, Joseph Morschauser and Arthur S. Thompkins, and Terence Farley, Assistant Corporation Counsel. The speakers were Justice Frank H. Hiscock, of the Court of Appeals; James W. Wadsworth, jr., Speaker of the Assembly; Charles E. Littlefield, former Congressman from Maine, and Ambrose F. McCabe. J. Addison Young presided.

When Mr. Wadsworth got up they hailed him as "Jimmy." Mr. Wadsworth, having read dispatches from Washington, said he understood that the time might be very short before he would be "Cannonized." Then he became serious and talked at length in favor of the short ballot. In Mr. Wadsworth's opinion, it was impossible for the average voter to-day to devote a sufficient amount of time, mental application and energy to digest the task that the business engenders. He was, he said, in favor of the political machine and the bosses as help in directing the voter what to do. He said the voters in the rural districts actually inquired, "When is Election Day?" In Brooklyn a careful census proved, said Mr. Wadsworth, that only 4 per cent of an educated district were active in political work, and only 15 per cent knew the name of the Assemblyman of the district.

Justice Hiscock said that in a comparatively short time there would be, he believed, a general employes' pension system adopted. "The Standard Oil and Tobacco decisions, when handed down by the Supreme Court at Washington, I think will, and should, determine the business and industrial life of this great country for years to come," he said. Later in his address he declared: "There is apt to be too much legislation, especially that prompted at the behest of prejudice and hysteria. See to it that in well ordered and well considered channels it flows on toward safe and wise and excellent purposes."

NEW YORK FROM THE SUBURBS.

In New York $35,000 was raised in twenty-eight minutes to build a church. Evidently the population was spurred to speed by the patent need of greater facilities for waging war on wickedness in New York.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

So far as long wars are concerned, New York and Philadelphia seem to break about even.—Portland (Me.) Express.

The New York millionaire who has won the national amateur heavyweight boxing championship ought to be able to be his own bodyguard.—Concord (N. H.) Monitor.

Mayor Gaynor's position on the Sunday closing question is straightforward, all any one can ask. He wants to enforce the law, as he finds it, as thoroughly as possible. At the same time the Interesting from his talk before the Federation of Churches is that he thinks a more liberal Sunday, in the European sense, is more natural and honest for such a city as New York" than the "dry Sunday" which the upstate legislators regard as essential to a Christian civilization.—Buffalo Commercial.

A witness before the Senate committee investigating the high cost of living says that the people of Boston know more about beans than the people of New York. Why specify, pray? They used to know more about everything than the people of any other city.—Syracuse Herald.

After several postponements Mr. Bryan has at last sailed from Porto Rico for New York. He has been awaiting the arrival of a suitable hospitable invitation.—Boston Herald.

Anglo-American Memories

LXIII.

LORD ST. HELIER: WITH NOTES ON OTHER LAWYERS OF RENOWN.

(Copyright, 1910, by George W. Smalley.)

London, March 29.

If you care for a clear view of English life and of Englishmen you need not always go to the mountain tops in search of it. If you can find a man who stands for what is typical, who is in the front rank, but not among the very foremost, who has, in a high degree, the qualities by which the average Englishman, having them in a much less degree, succeeds, he is as well worth studying for this purpose as the most illustrous of them all. I could name many such men. I will take one whom I knew well for many years; to whose kindness I owed much; whom I saw often in London and stayed with often in the country; for whose memory I have that kind of affection which survives even a sense of many obligations. I mean Lord St. Helier.

He was Mr. Francis Jeune when I first knew him, and when he married Mrs. Stanley. Later he became Sir Francis Jeune, and finally found his way into that House of Lords which it is now the fashion among one set of politicians to decry. But I suppose nobody would deny that, whatever be the merits or demerits of the hereditary principle, this house contains more distinguished and supremely able men than any other body that can be named. For such a man as Francis Jeune it was the natural and preordained abode when his honorable career reached or approached its climax.

Sir Francis Jeune was a man who made the most of his abilities and opportunities. He was a good lawyer, a good judge, and, after his marriage with Mrs. Stanley, a considerable social force. It is among the peculiarities of English life that the Presidency of the Divorce Court should be one of four great prizes at the English Bar. The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the Rolls hold the other three most coveted places. These four are ex officio Judges of the Court of Appeal. The Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, more commonly called Law Lords; the Lord Justices, the Justices of the Chancery and Kings Bench Division of the Supreme Court of Judicature,—all these are men who have won their way to the front and are rewarded by appointments such as the legal profession in no other country can hope for.

The dignity of all these positions is very great, and the pay corresponds to the dignity. The Lord High Chancellor's salary is $50,000 a year, with a pension of $25,000 a year for life. The Lords of Appeal receive each $30,000 a year; the Master of the Rolls, $30,000; the Lord Chief Justice, $40,000; the others, $25,000. The Law Officers of the Crown, meaning the Attorney General and Solicitor General, must not be forgotten, though they are, of course, not on the Bench; only on the steps to the Bench. The salary of the Attorney General is $35,000 a year. Mr. Gladstone, in one of his moods of "ferocious economy," prohibited these great officers from engaging in private practice, but they still enjoy, in addition to their salaries, certain fees. These amounted in 1903 to nearly $30,000 for the Attorney General. The Solicitor General's pay is $30,000, and his fees in the same year were $18,500.

If we contrast these splendid figures with the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, the motto of the Republic would seem to be Hamlet's "Thrift, thrift, Horatio." But if the levelling doctrines of the present day were to prevail, the British judges would soon descend to the money level of the American. But I do not imagine they will. The illiberal treatment of public servants has never been popular in England.

I ought not to omit the distressful country of Ireland, where the Lord Chancellor, always an Irishman, is paid $40,000 a year, and the Attorney General, always an Irishman, is paid $25,000 a year. The English salaries are by no means out of proportion to the earnings of English lawyers at the bar. They are not, in fact, anything like so large as those of the most successful barristers, whether in the Chancery or Common Law Courts. But I suppose it might be difficult to name an Irish barrister practising exclusively in the Irish courts whose professional gains amount to $40,000 a year, or anything like it. The scale of business in the Irish courts is not such as to support great fees.

Scotland has a Lord Advocate all to herself, Mr. Alexander Ure, who has acquired, since he entered upon this office and began making speeches about old age pensions, a somewhat mixed fame; the asperities of politics being no respecters of persons, not even of Lord Advocates. Mr. Ure's salary is $25,000.

There is nevertheless something in these high legal posts which attracts men to whom the pay, high as it is, can be no attraction. Mr. Rufus Isaacs, for example, now Sir Rufus Isaacs, has just accepted the Solicitor Generalship. Counting both salary and fees, it can hardly bring him in more than $50,000 a year. Yet he does not seem reluctant to relinquish private practice which nobody would reckon at less than $100,000, an income much less, I suppose, than that of many a successful New York lawyer. But that, again, only sharpens the contrast. The average income of the magnates at the American Bar being greater than at the English, and the salaries of the American judges being less than half those of the English judges, why should an American lawyer of the first class ever accept a judicial office? Clearly there are other and higher motives than mere money. There are Americans, we are told, who recognize in American life no motive higher than money. But are they Americans, or are they of the true American type? Let us ask Mr. Roosevelt when he arrives here next May. He is the most famous of living Americans, and he certainly did not become so by the worship of money.

I have strayed far from Sir Francis Jeune, but the law and the things of the law must ever have an attraction for any one who has at any time, no matter how long ago, been in contact with them; otherwise than as a client. And I will stray further still in order to add that one of the greatest names at the English Bar, and now one of the greatest memories, is that of an American. I mean, of course, Mr. Benjamin. He had no superior. It is doubtful whether he had an equal in those duties of his profession in which he most cared to excel. I knew him a little. He sometimes talked to one of his careers; surely the most remarkable at the English or perhaps any other Bar, since he was fifty-three when he came to this country. He always acknowledged heartily the kindness shown him, the facilities given him, the aid even of men who foresaw in him a dangerous rival, to make his path smooth. I said to him once:

"But you came here as the representative of a Lost Cause which the English had at one time almost made their own. That may have helped."

"Oh, no; the friendship of the governing classes in England for the Confederacy had passed into history. They had discovered their mistake. As they would say, they had backed the wrong horse. It was still some years to the Geneva Arbitration, but they had begun to be aware they would have to pay, as others do when they put their money on a loser. However, I don't think that counted one way or the other. What did count was the good will of English lawyers to another lawyer. That you can always depend on. They shortened the formalities. They opened the doors as wide as they could. And never once when I had gained a foothold did I find that anybody remembered I was not English; or remembered it to my disadvantage."

Taking his place as he did at the very head, he was a memorable illustration of Daniel Webster's well known reply to the young lawyer who asked him if the profession was not overcrowded:

"There is always room at the top."

Mr. Benjamin passed swiftly from penury to affluence. He told me once what his highest earnings in any one year had been. The amount was larger by many thousands of pounds than the income of his chief competitor. It was larger, I think, than any English lawyer now makes except at the Parliamentary Bar, where the figures are almost fantastic. This is a money test, but apply any other you like and you would still see the figure of Mr. Benjamin standing out from among the crowd and high above it; and above even the highest of that day.

I dined lately at the Inner Temple as the guest of a great and successful lawyer. There was a company of other successful lawyers and of judges. I asked a question or two about Benjamin. In that perfectly rarefied legal atmosphere there could be none but a purely legal opinion. And there was but one opinion. Most of these men had known him, though Benjamin died in 1884. Whether they knew him or not, they knew all about him. His greatness was admitted. Eulogies were poured out on him.

"Did his American nationality hinder him?"

"It neither hindered nor helped. He was at the English Bar, and that was enough."

I come back to Sir Francis Jeune. He was the friend and legal adviser of Lord Beaconsfield, whose will he drew. A Conservative, of course. His practice at the bar was never of a showy kind. But if you put yourself into his hands you felt sure he would do the right and wise thing. His mind was of the sort known as legal. When he came to the Bench it was seen to be judicial also. I suppose the general public has never understood why Probate, Divorce and Admiralty should be united in one division of the Supreme Court. No two subjects could be more unlike than Divorce and Admiralty. But a judge is supposed to have taken all legal knowledge to be his province, and to be equally capable of dealing with all the mysteries of the law in all its relations to all parts of life. It is true that on the Admiralty side assessors are called in. An assessor is a kind of expert. A retired sea captain, for example, who has never commanded anything but a sailing ship, is supposed to be competent to advise on the most intricate questions of modern steamship navigation. The result is sometimes astounding, as in the case of the Campania, condemned by Mr. Justice Gorell Barnes to pay for the loss of the bark Embolton, by collision, solely because she was steaming nine knots. It was proved that this was the safest speed for her and for all comers; that she was under better control at nine knots than at any less speed. But the court said: "If people will build ships which are safest at nine knots, they must be responsible for the consequences."

Sir Francis Jeune had no part in the trial of this famous cause and I am sure had too much sense to agree with the judgment. Good sense was, perhaps, the predominant trait in his character. He showed it pre-eminently in the Divorce Court. There he was helped, no doubt, by his social experiences. He knew London as few men knew it. He had, in such matters, almost feminine instincts. But he ruled in his court as all strong English judges rule, and as strong American judges do not. In America we say of an advocate: "He tried such and such a case." In England the phrase is never used of the barrister. It is the judge who "tries" the cause, as it ought to be. Sir Francis "tried" the causes that came before him. He knew the law. He mastered facts easily. He was not easily misled and he had the sagacity which led him quickly to right conclusions. Since his death there have been contrasts, on which I will not dwell.

G. W. S.

PRIZE FOR BEST WATER COLOR.

At the forty-third annual exhibition of the American Water Color Society, to be open to the public on April 28 in the Fine Arts Building, in West 57th street, there will be awarded a prize of $300, through the generosity of William T. Evans, for the most meritorious water color in the exhibition painted in this country by an American artist, without limit as to age. The judges are Reynolds Beal, F. S. Church, E. Irving Couse, Will H. Drake, Ben Foster, I. A. Josephi, George W. Maynard, F. K. M. Rehn, William S. Robinson, W. Granville Smith, C. Y. Turner and A. T. Van Laer.

PREMIER MORRIS COMING HERE.

St. John's, N. F., April 16.—Premier Morris will leave here to-morrow for New York, whence he will sail for The Hague, where he will represent the colony of Newfoundland at the arbitration conference over the fishery dispute with the United States. He will sail from New York on Wednesday.

DR. CHARLES S. SMITH LEFT $30,000.

The petition for the probating of the will of Dr. Charles Sprague Smith, filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday, showed that the head of the People's Institute left $30,000 in personal property and no real estate. The will died on Friday left the entire estate to Dr. Smith's widow, Mrs. Isabelle Dwight Sprague Smith.

OBITUARY

Ignacio Mariscal, Mexican Foreign Secretary.

Mexico City, April 16.—Ignacio Mariscal, Secretary of Foreign Relations, died to-day. Death was due to pneumonia, and was unexpected. The Mexican Minister had been critically ill for several days, but he had shown signs of improvement, and hope for his ultimate recovery had been entertained.

Ambassador Henry Lane Wilson paid the following tribute to Minister Mariscal to-day:

"The death of Ignacio Mariscal removed a most distinguished and useful figure. For thirty years he had been identified with the marvellous growth of Mexico, and to his wisdom, his moderation and his broad and liberal policy are due in no inconsiderable measure the splendid results which have been achieved here.

"His name was greatly respected in the United States, where his character and services were well known, and I believe his virtues and his services were equally appreciated by the other governments and peoples of this hemisphere."

That Enrique C. Creel, Governor of Chihuahua, will be named to succeed Ignacio Mariscal as Minister of Foreign Relations, is regarded here as extremely probable.

Washington, April 16.—The news of the death of Ignacio Mariscal, the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, was received at the State Department with the keenest regret, where it was said that his death was an irreparable loss to American relations with Mexico. Few statesmen, said one of the officials, have had a wider knowledge of the great problems involved in these relations or a firmer grasp in handling them than he. To his far-sighted sagacity, aided by the good judgment of President Diaz, it was said, is largely due the extraordinary development of intimate and mutual beneficial relations between Mexico and the United States.

Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal was well known at the national capital, where he served as minister plenipotentiary many years ago. Señor Mariscal, who had been in public life for many years, was born at Oaxaca eighty-three years ago. He received his early education at his native town. Later he took up the study of law, but after practising his profession only a short time he turned his attention to politics. He had filled posts such as national prosecuting attorney, federal attorney, member of Congress, justice of the Supreme Court and Secretary of Justice and Public Instruction.

In 1879, while Minister to the Court of St. James's, he was called to Mexico to take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He married Miss Laura Smith, of Washington. He visited this country in 1899, when he attended the celebration in Chicago as the special representative of President Diaz. He leaves four children.

MRS. ISABEL A. H. ROBB.

Word was received here yesterday of the death of Mrs. Isabel Adams Hampton Robb, wife of Dr. Hunter Robb, formerly professor of gynecology at Johns Hopkins University, at her home in Cleveland. Her death was due to injuries which she received several weeks ago when she was run down by a trolley car there.

Mrs. Robb was born at Welland, Ont., fifty years ago. Following her early education in her native town she came to this city as a professional nurse in Bellevue Training School. As such she was well known in this country and abroad. After spending several years in Europe she received a call to the Illinois Training School at Chicago, where she was superintendent for many years.

In 1889 she left that institution and went to Baltimore, where she organized a training school for nurses in connection with Johns Hopkins Hospital, where she established many new plans. Mrs. Robb was the founder of the Society of Training Schools for Nurses and also the Nurses' Associated Alumnæ of the United States. She was also the originator of the course of training in hospital economics at Teachers College in this city. Mrs. Robb was a member of the International Council of Nurses and of the board of managers of the Lakeside Hospital at Cleveland. She had written several books on nurse training. Besides her husband, she leaves two sons.

THE REV. JOHN PERKINS FORBES.

The Rev. John Perkins Forbes, pastor of the Church of the Saviour, Pierrepont street and Monroe Place, and one of the best known Unitarian clergymen in Brooklyn, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 98 Pierrepont street, after a year's illness from heart disease. Mr. Forbes was born in Middleboro, Mass., on March 15, 1855, and came of Colonial stock on both sides of the family. He studied law for three years and then entered Harvard Divinity School. He had charge of various churches in Massachusetts, and took up his work in Brooklyn on August 1, 1898. Mr. Forbes leaves a wife, formerly Miss Marie Almy Sawyer, and a son, the Rev. Roger S. Forbes, of Dorchester, Mass. The funeral will be held at the Church of the Saviour at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association, will officiate. The burial will be in Westboro, Mass., on Tuesday.

MRS. EDWIN M. RUTTENBER.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Newburg, N. Y., April 16.—Mrs. Matilda Ruttenber, widow of Edward M. Ruttenber, the historian of the Indian tribes, is dead at her home, at the age of eighty-seven years. Her sons, J. Walker F. Ruttenber, editor of "The Telegram," of this city, and Professor Charles B. Ruttenber, a musician, survive her. Pneumonia was the immediate cause of her death. She was the last member of a family once well known in the Hudson Valley for their participation in early religious work.

BISHOP JOHN DART.

New Westminster, B. C., April 16.—Bishop John Dart, of the Episcopal Diocese of Westminster, died to-day from paralysis. He was seventy-three years old.

OBITUARY NOTES.

THE REV. S. NYE HUTCHINSON, a retired Presbyterian clergyman and one of the oldest members of the Newton Presbytery, is dead at his home in Belvidere, N. J. He was eighty-five years old. He leaves a wife, three sons and four daughters.

WILLIAM VAN HORN, one of the largest real estate owners in Stillwater, N. J., died there on Friday from pneumonia, aged seventy-nine years. He leaves three daughters and six sons.

THE REV. DR. EDMUND R. ESCHBACH, one of the most prominent clergymen of the Reformed Church in the United States, and for years president of its Board of Home Missions, died in Frederick, Md., on Friday, aged seventy-four years. He had been pastor of the Evangelical Reformed Church of Frederick for thirty-six years.

JOHN CAMERON STEVENSON, aged sixty years, president of the Manufacturers' Bank, was found dead in bed at his home in Pittsburg yesterday, presumably from heart disease, superinduced by acute indigestion.

JOHN MCNAUGHTON, aged sixty-four years, a millionaire paper mill owner of Appleton, Wis., died yesterday from heart disease at St. Petersburg, Fla.

JOHN ROBISON, for fourteen years a Freeholder of Union County, N. J., died at his home in Scotch Plains yesterday. He was seventy years old, a member of Fanwood Council, Royal Arcanum, and leaves a wife and three children.

M. AUZEPY, the French Minister to Guatemala, died from heart disease, aggravated by the altitude of Guatemala City, according to a dispatch received from Guatemala by the State Department in Washington yesterday.

BANKER'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS

Churches and Hospitals Profit by James T. Woodward's Will.

Several public bequests are made in the will of James T. Woodward, former president of the Hanover National Bank, who died last Sunday at his home, No. 9 East 56th street. The will, which was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, gives $10,000 to the rector, wardens and vestrymen of St. Thomas's Church. The income is to be used for the relief of the poor of the parish. The society of the New York Hospital receives $10,000 and St. Luke's Hospital $7,500. The latter bequest is for the maintenance of a bed for old women to be known as the Mary E. Woodward bed, in memory of the testator's mother. Mr. Woodward makes an additional subscription of $8,000 for the construction of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. He mentions that he had already subscribed $2,000 through the late Bishop Potter. To the Metropolitan Museum of Art the testator gives a set of Lowestoft china, known as "Chase china."

The bulk of the estate, estimated at $5,000,000, is given to William Woodward, nephew of the testator, who is appointed sole executor. In this capacity he made the formal declaration in the petition for probate that the personal and real properties are valued at more than $50,000 each.

The nephew receives all of Mr. Woodward's books, pictures, bric-à-brac, works of art, jewelry, horses, carriages, guns and other personal effects. He also receives all his uncle's personal wardrobe, which he is to distribute as he may see fit. Mr. Woodward's estate in Prince George's County, Maryland, and all personal property connected therewith; city home, at No. 9 East 56th street, and his summer home, known as The Cloisters, at Newport, together with his library and all portraits, pictures and household furniture.

Mrs. Sarah A. Woodward, of No. 11 West 51st street, the widow of William Woodward, jr., a brother of the testator, receives $10,000 "as a slight remembrance." Elizabeth Cryder Woodward, the wife of William Woodward, receives $10,000.

BROTHERS SUE PRINCE DE BEARN

Alleged He Is Withholding Proceeds of Mother's Property.

Baltimore, April 16.—Attachment proceedings were filed in the Superior Court here to-day against Prince Henri de Bearn of France by his four brothers—Bernard, Pierre, François and Odon de Bearn. Prince Henri married Miss Beatrice Winans, of this city, who died several years ago.

The suit is for $106,388, which the brothers allege the prince is withholding from them. In their complaint the De Bearns allege that their brother Henri was assigned to sell some of his mother's property in France several years ago. They allege that they were to be notified before the sale was made, and they add that their brother failed to do this. Instead, they charge, he sold the property and has been withholding the money from them.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Plainfield, N. J., April 16.—Miss Grace Kaufman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Talmadge Kaufman, of West 7th street, and Francis Watkinson Cole, of Hartford, Conn., were married this afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. J. S. Zelie, of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated. The bride was attended by Miss Ursula Rowland as bridesmaid, and Richard Cole, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bridegroom is a graduate of Yale and the Harvard Law School and is engaged in the practice of law at Hartford.

Miss Natalie Bradley, daughter of the late William H. Bradley, of Brooklyn, and Charles Frederick Norton, formerly of Brooklyn, were married at 6 o'clock this evening in the Scotch Plains Baptist Church by the pastor, the Rev. Franklin K. Mathiews. Miss Dorothy Taylor, of Westerly, R. I., was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Amy Budd Chapman, Elizabeth Wilson, Jennie Gould, of Brooklyn, and Miss Mina Fennell, of New York. The best man was Edwin H. Ahlefeld, of Brooklyn, and the ushers were Reginald H. Pelz, Harry W. Barley, Howard L. Close, of Brooklyn, and Joshua Brush, of New York. The bridegroom is a member of the Crescent Athletic and Seminole clubs and the Polytechnic Alumni Association, of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Ives Washburn, of No. 39 West 47th street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Grace Ives Washburn, to B. Henry Pelzer, son of the late Bernard H. Pelzer, of Jersey City.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON'S TRIP.

Seoul, Corea, April 16.—Douglas Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, who is a sister of former President Roosevelt, left here to-day for Japan. They express themselves as much impresed by the kindness and hospitality of the Japanese officials whom they met here.

MINISTER CALHOUN IN PEKING.

Peking, April 16.—William J. Calhoun, the newly appointed American Minister to China, arrived here to-day and was met at the railway station by members of the American Legation, a representative of the Foreign Office and the legation's marine guard. Mr. Calhoun, who appeared well and vigorous, held an informal reception before being escorted to his hotel.

IRISH M. P.'S TO VISIT AMERICA.

Boston, April 16.—John E. Redmond, M. P., chairman of the Irish party, to-day cabled to John O'Callaghan, national secretary of the United Irish League of America, that he, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and Joseph Devlin, M. P., will attend the fifth biennial convention of the United Irish League of America, when it is held, probably at the end of September. Owing to the complicated state of English and Irish politics, no date has yet been set, nor has a place been assigned for the holding of the convention.

PENN. GETS DR. H. T. RICKETTS.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, April 16.—Dr. Howard T. Ricketts, formerly of Chicago, has been appointed professor of pathology in the University of Pennsylvania. He will succeed Dean Allen J. Smith, who now occupies the chair of comparative pathology and tropical diseases.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mme. Olly will end her engagement in Bernstein's "The Whirlwind" at Daly's Theatre on Saturday, April 23. She will go to the Grand Opera House, Chicago, and return later in the season, when another theatre may be secured.

The committee on drama of the MacDowell Club has issued a report to six hundred members of that organization especially indorsing the production of Eugene Brieux's play, "The Three Daughters of Mons. Dupont," in which Laurence Irving and Mabel Hackney are appearing at the Comedy Theatre.

The band of the 29th Infantry Regiment, now stationed at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, will play at the reception to President Taft at the opening of the Actors' Fund Fair, on May 9. It will render the programme that it played after the American victory at San Juan Hill. The band consists of fifty pieces, and will be led by Chief Musician F. X. Heric.

Miss Louise Dresser has been engaged by Daniel V. Arthur for the chief support of De Wolf Hopper in his new song comedy, "A Matinee Idol," which will be seen at Daly's Theatre on Thursday, April 28.

CLAY ON DELUGE TABLET

New Yale Professor Questions Dr. Hilprecht.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Philadelphia, April 16.—Dr. A. T. Clay, of the University of Pennsylvania faculty, issued a challenge to-day to Dr. Herman V. Hilprecht to prove his claims for the "deluge tablet" taken from the ruins of the Temple Library at Nippur, and about which a controversy is now waging.

Dr. Clay was recently called to Yale to occupy the chair of Assyriology, founded by J. Pierpont Morgan. He leaves the University of Pennsylvania at the close of this term.

In his statement to-day Dr. Clay says that if Dr. Pinches, of England, ever wrote an indorsement of the Hilprecht deluge tablet, he must have since changed his mind, as he (Dr. Clay) has received a letter from Dr. Pinches on the subject dated later than the article he is said to have written for "The London Times."

The statement of Dr. Clay in part follows:

In proving that this fragment was written before the reign of Rim-Sin, or between 2137 and 2005 B. C., Professor Hilprecht advances several arguments, all of which I desire to refute.

He says the fragment "was found intermingled with the later and undated tablets of the lowest of three strata of Tablet Hill." While there is much proof to show that Dr. Haynes, the director of the excavations and the discoverer of the library, did not keep records of the places of discovery of the tablets, I need only quote Professor Hilprecht against himself ("Exploration in Bible Lands," page 509) to prove my point. Dr. Haynes excavated in practically every quarter of the city on his last campaign, except at the site which has lately been declared to contain the "Temple Library." The fact has been well established that with the exception of a few tablets Dr. Haynes packed up the thousands discovered before Professor Hilprecht's arrival, without keeping any record of their provenience.

I say that tablet was written in the Cassite period, between 1700 and 1200 B. C. Having constructed the first and only sign list of this period, and having published more texts of this period than all other scholars combined, I feel I have a right to make this declaration, and feel constrained to do so, displeasing as the ego of it is to me. And while I have gone so far, let me add that, although they have not yet been issued, I have in the course of preparation two volumes of texts from the Hammurabi period, which have been announced in the university series. Also, I have done considerable work on a volume of early Sumerian texts belonging to a private library in New York, which will appear in the autumn.

The fragment represents a tablet which was doubtless a copy of an earlier age, perhaps even earlier than is claimed for it. Most of the early features of the tablet were dropped, for example the final "m," like the movable nun in Greek. Besides the word "napishtim," which in all periods retained the "m," it is only preserved in one other word of the fragment, namely, "sirim." No other conclusion, therefore, can be arrived at than that the fragment belongs to a period several centuries later than the dated tablet possessed by J. P. Morgan.

I challenge the projector of this to produce the views of reputable scholars in support of his own. As President Ward of the Oriental Society summed up the opinion of the Orientalists who were present, the fragment does not have "any fresh importance as a confirmation of the Genesis story of the flood." We need not wait for the opinions of foreign scholars on this question. There is no occasion to belittle the Hebrew scholarship of America on such a simple question. There are hundreds who are competent to test it, even besides those occupying chairs in our great universities and theological seminaries. What sense would "tree bearing fruit instead of its number" in the Genesis passages have? As I said, it is on this, the "epochal" Biblical value of this fragment stands or falls.

Until this is established more accurately, it surely is a waste of time to consider the restorations taken from the Bible, or the question whether Israel borrowed the Babylonian story.

MARK TWAIN IS IMPROVING

His Daughter, Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, Comes from Europe.

Mrs. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, formerly Miss Clara Clemens, arrived here last night on the American liner New York in response to a cable dispatch announcing the illness of her father, Mark Twain, who was removed to his home in Connecticut on Thursday on his arrival in this city from Bermuda.

Mrs. Gabrilowitsch said last night that she and her husband had planned to come to New York within a few weeks, but a cable message from her father received at Naples caused her to come over at once. She was somewhat alarmed at the news of her father's illness, which she read in the newspapers taken aboard the New York by the pilot. She and her husband hurried to Redding shortly after arriving.

At Redding it was said that Mr. Clemens was better.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, April 16.—A strong high area that developed during Saturday over New England has effectually retarded the movement of the Northern disturbance, and it has remained practically stationary since Friday night over Wisconsin, but with increased intensity. The rains have therefore not advanced eastward beyond the Allegheny Mountains, but they have continued in the central valleys and the upper lake region and extended into the lower lake region and the interior of the south Atlantic states. There was also snow in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, and snow was still falling Saturday night over those districts. In the extreme West the weather has been fair. It is decidedly colder in the central valleys and the upper lake region, the middle Atlantic and east Gulf states, and from the central valleys westward through the plains states, except in the upper Ohio Valley, temperatures are from 10 to 25 degrees below the seasonal average. West of the Rocky Mountains temperatures are higher.

There will be rains Sunday generally east of the Mississippi River, except in Eastern New England, with some snow in the upper lake region, continuing Monday in the Atlantic states. Snow flurries are also probable Monday in the lower lake region. Over the Western half of the country the weather will be fair Sunday and Monday, and it will be fair Monday in the central valleys and the upper lake region. Cold weather will continue Sunday in the Mississippi and lower Ohio valleys, the upper lake region and the middle Atlantic states, and will extend into the Ohio Valley and lower lake region and the south Atlantic states.

Low temperatures will continue Monday in the Atlantic states and lower lake region; but they will rise in the interior. Storm warnings are displayed on the lower lakes.

The winds along the New England coast and middle Atlantic coast will be moderate to brisk east to southeast; south Atlantic coast, moderate to brisk south, possibly thunder squalls Sunday; east Gulf coast, light to moderate northwest to north; west Gulf coast, light to moderate north; on the lower lakes, brisk to high south to southwest; on the upper lakes, brisk to high southwest to northwest over southern portion, with probably dangerous squalls, and brisk north to northwest over northern portion.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, increasing cloudiness to-day, followed by rain in western portion; Monday rain, cooler in western portion; moderate to brisk east to southeast winds.

For Eastern New York, rain to-day and Monday, continued cool; moderate to brisk east winds, becoming variable.

For Western New York, showers and cooler to-day; Monday rain or snow, and colder; brisk to high south to west winds.

For New Jersey, rain to-day or Monday, continued cool; moderate to brisk east winds, becoming variable.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, rain and cooler today; Monday rain; moderate to brisk east winds, becoming variable.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair and cooler today; Monday fair, except possibly snow flurries near Lake Erie; brisk to high south to west winds.

For the District of Columbia, rain and continued cool to-day and Monday; moderate to brisk east winds, becoming variable.

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:

	1909.	1910.		1909.	1910.
3 a. m.	46	35	6 p. m.	54	51
6 a. m.	44	33	9 p. m.	48	47
9 a. m.	47	33	11 p. m.	47	47
12 m.	54	32	12 p. m.	47	46
4 p. m.	58	34			

Highest temperature yesterday, 60 degrees; at 1 a. m. to-day, 47; average, 54; average for corresponding date last year, 50; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 48.

Local forecast: Rain to-day and Monday; continued cool.

Official observations of the United States Weather Bureau, taken at 8 p. m. yesterday, follow:

City.	Temperature.	Weather.
Albany	32	Clear
Atlantic City	46	Clear
Boston	42	Clear
Buffalo	68	Rain
Chicago	40	Cloudy
Cincinnati	60	Cloudy
St. Louis	42	Cloudy
New Orleans	62	Cloudy
Washington	32	Cloudy

CARNEGIE FUND FOR COLORADO.

Denver, April 16.—News that the University of Colorado had been declared eligible to participate in the Carnegie foundation fund for professors was received in this city to-day. The other Western university favored by the trustees of the fund is that of California.

The Carl H. Schultz Central Park Mineral Springs, 72nd Street and West Drive, are open to the public daily from 5 a. m. to 9 p. m.

MARRIED.

HARTWELL—FULTON—On April 16, at her residence, in Port Chester, N. Y., by the Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders, Mary Butler F