AS DR. ABBOTT VIEWS DEATH

SIMPLY THE ENTRANCE INTO A LARGER WORLD.

Tells People's Institute He Doesn't Want His Present Body, but a Better One—Believes the Dead Are Living All About Us—Immortality Not Provable.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, lecturing last night to the People's Institute in Cooper Union on the subject of "Immortality," made some statements of his own belief a little stronger than those which have come from him heretofore. The Rev. T. R. Slicer presided in the absence of C. S. Smith.

Among other things Dr. Abbott said that he did not want his body again; he wanted a better one. This he said in answer to one of the questioners who hector the People's Institute speakers after the speakers have made their formal addresses. Death and resurrection were simultaneous, the speaker said; indeed, these were merely two words to express the same thing.

"It is my desire," said Dr. Abbott, "to tell you what I mean by immortality and why I believe in immortality. I am not here for the purpose of proving immortality. I am not going to make any effort to prove it. I do not believe that man's immortality can be scientifically demonstrated. I am going to tell you what death means to me.

"Man first exists in a dark chamber," said Dr. Abbott. "He has eyes, ears, hands and feet, but he cannot see, hear, feel or walk. From the dark chamber of his mother's womb he comes through the door of pain to the light with a cry.

"Then he begins to use these eyes, ears, hands and feet and to progress and to get a sense of proportion and little by little a sense of beauty. Man first uses these organs to get from the world—the material world—and then to give to the world, to pour that life which is in him into other lives. This goes on until by and by the soul gets too big for the instruments it possesses. The artist has a sense of beauty which he in vain attempts to put on canvas. Others go to look at his picture and admire it and he goes away and says 'I haven't said all I meant to say.'"

Dr. Abbott told a story of Beecher, whom he described as certainly one of the world's greatest orators. Beecher had preached on "The Background of Mystery" and had said things bound to create discussion. He and Dr. Abbott were editors of the *Christian Union*. Dr. Abbott insisted that Beecher revise his own proofs on this sermon. Beecher tried and tried again and then throwing the proofs down and jabbing his pencil through them he exclaimed: "Abbott, I've said what I didn't mean and haven't said what I meant and I don't know how to preach anyhow."

Beecher had got too big for his instruments of expression.

"I'm sure you all have been sometimes misunderstood," said Dr. Abbott. "The soul gets too big to express itself. I believe that many wives do not understand their husbands and I am very sure that there are husbands who never understand their wives.

"Life outgrows the instruments it is using and then comes what we call death. The spirit rises and fulfils its destiny in some other sphere which we cannot comprehend. If a man die shall he live again? I think not. I see no reason to believe that if death comes man shall live again. There is no such thing as extinction of being. The life lives on. The instrument perishes when it ceases to be able to express what is felt.

"I think man never dies, but out of this little world which we call life he goes out of the open door to a larger world and lives on. If a piano is smashed after beautiful music it doesn't mean that the pianist who made the music is gone. The piano was only the instrument. The fact that the brain is gone is not the slightest indication that the thought that uses the brain—the instrument—is gone. The old pagans confounded the person with the body that the person occupied, so they tried to keep the body—you may see them in the Metropolitan Museum—in the hope that the person would rise again and occupy it.

"Death is simply the leaving of the body by the spirit, and the spirit may return and occupy the body."

Dr. Abbott told of being at a so-called deathbed when a woman passed away. The doctor told the watchers that she was dead and Dr. Abbott said a prayer. Later the doctor put a battery at work and breath returned to the body. The woman lived two years and died of a different disease.

"I give this incident, not to prove immortality but to illustrate my conception of immortality," said Dr. Abbott. "Jesus said 'She is not dead but sleepeth' and called her by name and she was near enough to hear and she came back and occupied the body again. Death is simply the dropping off of the tenement. Resurrection is the upspringing of the spirit. If you don't believe me I want you to understand me. The resurrection of Jesus Christ was not an extraordinary event. It was simply the extraordinary evidence of an ordinary event. Death and resurrection are simultaneous, nay, but two forms of expression of the same thing, the persistence of life.

"They that we call dead I believe are living all about us—perhaps within sight of our movements, within sound of our voices, but whether that be so or not, yet living. Each individual of the human race is an imperfect product of evolution. All other things reach their completion in orderly development. No man was ever finished. He learns some things, but there is always a large realm of art beyond him. Had Darwin had time he might have known what Gladstone knew and had Gladstone had time he might have known what Darwin knew. No man ever does anything more than touch the very periphery of knowledge and experience—and he is snuffed out.

"Death is an emancipation. Does it make no difference what we believe, whether I believe all of you are simply machines wound up for a given time or are God's children with an eternity before us for development? Scientists and the sceptics say that this is imagination. Well, why did God give me imagination if not to use it? I would rather be mortal and have a right to immortality than be immortal and not be worthy of immortality."

Answering questions, Dr. Abbott said that he believed death was the end of the body, there being no resurrection except flowers and grass and trees. It was then that he said that he did not want his body again, but a better one. He also said that he could conceive nothing more intolerable than to go on living forever with people up to whom he could not reach and constantly degenerating from them. That to him would be a hell. He dodged a question whether he regarded a completed life that was limited as preferable to an incomplete life that was unlimited. He told his simple questioner that "if a life was limited it couldn't be complete."

Biggest Day at Tuberculosis Show.

Yesterday was Jewish day at the tuberculosis exhibit at the Musuem of Natural History. There was a record breaking attendance. The counters registered 13,112 visitors, as against a previous best of 43,713. Most of them went up from the East Side. There were talks on the prevention and cure of tuberculosis, and the visitors looked at all the depiction of sanitary and unsanitary conditions that the exhibit affords.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MONEY TO LOAN
On Manhattan Real Estate.
Low Fees.
MOOYER & MARSTON,
26 Exchange Place.

RELAX AND WIN STRENGTH.

Dr. Sahler Explains His Way of Treating Disorders Through Psychosis.

Dr. C. O. Sahler of Kingston, N. Y., addressed the members of the Brooklyn New Thought Church yesterday afternoon in the Aurora Grata Cathedral, Bedford ave. and Madison st., Brooklyn. He was introduced by Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh, head of the church. Mrs. Marsh told of the work that is being done in practical treatment of patients by means of what Dr. Sahler calls psychosis, and which he says is closely akin to hypnotism, at his sanitarium at Kingston.

"Lay down your burdens every one and cease worrying," said Mrs. Marsh, "While you are here be silent. Drop anger, selfishness, jealousy and greed. Relax your muscles and in one hour you will have advanced in thinking. Your eyes will be clearer, your ears opened, your voices softer and you will go away with renewed strength to work and live." Mrs. Marsh added that Dr. Sahler would lecture at the church on the afternoon of the last Sunday of each month. All lectures are free to the public.

Dr. Sahler took for his subject a discussion of the mind and what it is. He said that according to the dictionary the mind is that which thinks, feels and wills, and that man is not the only creature which has a mind. The great universal mind, he said, is divided into three subdivisions, the subjective mind, or conscience; the objective mind, and the superjective mind, or in respective order the mind of the intellect, the mind of the heart and the mind of the soul. When these minds are in accord there is health and happiness. If the subjective mind does not obey reason and thrusts upon us its demands and rules us then to that extent we are insane. If the objective mind through fear or discord prevails over the subjective mind we are slaves to habit.

"The superjective mind sends the ray of sunshine through inspiration," said Dr. Sahler. "It is the mind of spiritual inspiration, the mind of illumination and the intuition. It is the all saving mind, the seat of divine sunshine and rain."

Dr. Sahler made a distinction between sleep and psychosis. He defined sleep as that state of consciousness in which the mind is in perfect repose and not receptive to suggestion. Psychosis, Dr. Sahler said, was that state of consciousness in which the mind is at absolute poise and at the finest point of receptivity to impression and suggestion. Normal consciousness is when the mind is open to action through reason.

Dr. Sahler said after the lecture that he was one of the early workers in the new thought movement in this country. His sanitarium is one of the few where the work has been practically successful, he said. It is his intention, he said, to give a public demonstration in this city some time this winter of the hypnotic portion of his work and in that manner show the governing influence of the mind and the good which may be accomplished by his methods.

OUR ABUNDANT CROPS.

Farm Value of Corn $1,616,145,000; of Wheat $616,826,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The final revised estimates of the crop reporting board of the bureau of statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, based on the reports of the correspondents and agents of the bureau, supplemented by information derived from other sources, indicate the acreage, production and value in 1908 and 1907 of important farm crops of the United States to have been as follows:

	Acreage.	Production. Bushels.	Farm value. Dec. 1.
Corn. 1908	101,788,000	2,668,651,000	$1,616,145,000
1907	99,981,000	2,592,320,000	1,336,901,000
Winter wheat. 1908	30,349,000	437,908,000	410,330,000
1907	28,132,000	409,442,000	361,217,000
Spring wheat. 1908	17,208,000	226,694,000	206,496,000
1907	17,079,000	224,645,000	193,220,000
Oats. 1908	32,344,000	807,156,000	381,171,000
1907	31,837,000	754,443,000	231,568,000
Barley. 1908	6,646,000	166,756,000	92,442,000
1907	6,448,000	153,597,000	102,290,000
Rye. 1908	1,948,000	31,851,000	23,455,000
1907	1,926,000	31,366,000	23,068,000
Buckwheat. 1908	803,000	15,874,000	12,004,000
1907	800,000	14,290,000	9,975,000
Flaxseed. 1908	2,679,000	25,805,000	30,577,000
1907	2,804,000	25,851,000	24,713,000
Rice. 1908	635,000	21,890,000	17,771,000
1907	627,300	18,738,000	16,081,000
Potatoes. 1908	3,257,000	278,985,000	197,089,000
1907	3,124,000	297,942,000	183,880,000
Hay. 1908	46,466,000	*70,798,000	635,623,000
1907	44,028,000	*63,677,000	743,507,000
Tobacco. 1908	873,000	†718,061,000	74,130,000
1907	820,800	†698,126,000	71,411,000

*Tons. †Pounds.

The average weight per measured bushel is shown by reports received by the bureau to be 57.3 pounds for spring wheat, 58.8 pounds for winter wheat and 29.8 pounds for oats, as compared with 56.9, 58.9 and 29.4 pounds respectively last year. Quality of corn 86.9 per cent., against 82.8 last year.

The quantity of cotton, wheat, flour and corn exported from the United States for the fiscal years 1907 and 1908 was as follows:

	1907.	1908.
Cotton (pounds)	4,518,217,220	3,814,577,614
Wheat (bushels)	70,569,423	100,212,161
Wheat flour (barrels)	15,584,667	13,875,357
Corn (bushels)	83,300,708	51,715,110

These figures show that cotton exports were 700,000,000 pounds less in 1908 than in 1907, wheat flour 1,700,000 barrels less, and corn 32,000,000 bushels less, and that the exports of wheat increased 26,000,000 bushels in 1908 over 1907.

The Weather.

The weather was warmer yesterday over all the country east of the Mississippi River because of the movement of an area of low pressure over the Lake regions, while an area of high pressure in the Southern States sent up southerly winds.

It was cloudy with light snow over the Lake regions, northern New England and eastern Canada.

Fair weather prevailed over all the central Southern States.

An area of high pressure covered the Western States, with cold weather extending south to Oklahoma and northern Texas.

In this city the day was cloudy and warmer; wind, light southerly; average humidity, 72 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.98; 3 P. M., 29.86.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

	1908.	1907.		1908.	1907.
9 A. M.	33°	45°	6 P. M.	39°	50°
12 M.	31°	50°	9 P. M.	37°	46°
3 P. M.	37°	50°	12 Mid.	37°	44°

Lowest temperature, 31°, at 3:30 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and New England, generally fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-day, fresh westerly winds.

For eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, fair and slightly cooler to-day; increasing cloudiness to-morrow; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware and Maryland, fair and slightly cooler to-day; probably becoming unsettled to-morrow; moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

For western New York, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow, with probably snow flurries near the Lakes; cooler in eastern portion Monday.

For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair To-day; probably becoming unsettled to-morrow.

HARRIMAN'S $1,000,000 CLAIM

THE PRESIDENT STRONGLY URGES ITS PAYMENT.

It Is for Repairing the Break in the Colorado River Which Resulted in the Salton Sea—The President May Again Ask Congress to Pass the Claim Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—President Roosevelt is putting up a strong fight in an effort to induce Congress to pass a bill appropriating a million dollars or more of public moneys in payment to E. H. Harriman of New York, as the representative of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the Southern California Development Company. As a result he may send another message to Congress after the holidays that will contribute to the gayety of nations, if not to that of the lawmakers.

The President is insistent that Congress shall pay the claim filed in behalf of Mr. Harriman for the reimbursement of the Southern Pacific, or more properly speaking the Southern California Development Company, for the repairs made by these concerns to the break in the Colorado River which resulted in the Salton Sea disaster, causing tremendous damage to property and great distress to thousands of settlers in the Imperial Valley of southern California.

The Salton Sea disaster occurred a few years ago. At that time the railroad man was addressed as "My Dear Mr. Harriman" when the White House had occasion to forward communications to him. The Imperial Valley was overflowed throughout a wide area, and as a large tract of public land was submerged the President thought the Government should take some action looking to the repair of the Colorado in order that further trouble might be averted. He had no Government funds available for the purpose, and so outside assistance was sought. Mr. Harriman was interested because the tracks of the Southern Pacific for a considerable distance had to be moved from time to time at great expense as the waters of the Colorado continued to advance. So President Roosevelt and Mr. Harriman made an agreement whereby the Harriman companies undertook to dam up the river, the President pledging his word that the Government's share of the cost of the work would in due course be paid through an appropriation by Congress.

Some doubt appears to exist in Congress as to the justice of the claim. The position taken by some members is that the claim is based in large part on the word of the President, who acted without authority in pledging the faith of the Government. An interesting controversy over this phase of the question is expected to develop should the Harriman claim be brought into the House or Senate for action.

The claim is up for consideration in the form of a bill before the House Committee on Claims, which held hearings on it last winter but without result. Some members of the committee think the claim should be paid; others for various reasons question the advisability of paying it. All want to be "shown."

Maxwell Evarts of New York, representing Mr. Harriman, and Senator Flint of California, who believes that the claim is a just one, called at the White House recently to discuss the subject with the President. They were prompted to do so by knowledge that had come to them that Mr. Roosevelt had received a report from three expert engineers of the United States Geological Survey, who had been despatched to Mexico and to southern California to investigate with a view to determining just how much money the Harriman companies had expended in damming up the Colorado and what in their opinion was the cost of the work. The President said he had received such a report, but he was not ready to divulge its contents.

The original claim filed by the Harriman companies was for $1,600,000, or approximately that amount. It has been pared somewhat, but is still in excess of $1,000,000. President Roosevelt directed the attention of Congress to the claim in a special message, and recommended that it be settled. At the outset the House committee refused to report the claim on the ground that the charge to the Government for the work alleged to have been done was excessive.

One item in particular was challenged. It was for transportation. The Southern California Development Company was the concern that actually did the work, but it is dominated by Mr. Harriman, or was at the time, as completely as he dominates the Southern Pacific Railroad. Of the bill of approximately $1,600,000 submitted by the Harriman companies nearly one-third was a charge for the transportation of earth and rock by the Southern Pacific Railroad, full public rates having been assessed for this traffic. The committee insisted that the item for transportation should be reduced. Whereupon the Harriman lawyers referred to a law of Congress, namely the Interstate Commerce act. They argued that under the provisions of the act referred to full rates had to be charged to corporations or to the Government in order that the Southern Pacific might not be laid open to the charge of unlawful discrimination. Congress adjourned last June without acting on the Harriman claim.

Since then the claim has been made the subject of inquiry by the three engineers of the Geological Survey who have just reported to the President. Just what this report shows is not known at this time. There is likely to be a good deal doing about the Harriman claim when Congress reassembles after the holidays. Whether the President will send another message to Congress concerning it in the event that the House Committee further delays action remains to be seen.

DIDN'T GET GOV. MEAD'S LETTER

Gov. Fort Wonders How It Got Into the Newspapers and Will Investigate.

EAST ORANGE, Dec. 27.—Thus far Gov Fort has seen nothing of the letter written to him by Gov. Mead of Washington explaining his reasons for not signing requisition papers for Elliot A. Archer, wanted in Newark for embezzlement and forgery. He expressed surprise when the subject was mentioned to him at his home here to-day.

"If a letter has been written to me by Gov. Mead in regard to the Archer matter," said the Governor, "I have not received it, and therefore cannot discuss it."

He would say nothing more about the matter except to express surprise that if such a letter had been written and forwarded by Gov. Mead it should have got into the newspapers before he had seen it. The Governor had not been in his office at Trenton for several days, but in his absence no one had authority to open his mail or divulge the contents of any letter. An investigation will be begun to-morrow to find out how such a letter got into the papers.

Gov. Mead after apologizing in his letter for his failure to answer Gov. Fort's telegram entered into a long recital of the circumstances attending his refusal to allow the officers sent for Archer to place him under arrest, alleging in one paragraph that Detective Tuite was drunk when he appeared before him. That was denied by Tuite when he was told what the Washington Governor had said.

When Gov. Mead sent his letter to Gov. Fort, addressing it to Newark, he gave out a copy of it for publication when the original letter reached its destination.

MARTIAL LAW IN KENTUCKY.

Soldiers Patrol Town Where Stearns Coal and Lumber Co. Is Located.

STEARNS, Ky., Dec. 27.—Martial law prevails here and at Worley, the principal sites of the property of the Stearns Coal and Lumber Company, to-night, soldiers patrolling the town and all the buildings owned by the company. The property is owned by a Michigan corporation of which Justice S. Stearns, for whom this place is named, is president and C. E. Goosback of Grand Rapids, Mich., is secretary. R. L. Stearns of Ludington, Mich., treasurer of the concern, is here looking after the interests of the company, which is involved in the war between the officers and miners.

All was quiet to-day. United States Marshal Sharpe after placing his men under the direction of Capt. George Waddell of the Somerset military company returned to Lexington to-night. Capt. Waddell to-day located Berry Simpson and his men and has selected fifty men to effect his capture to-morrow. He said that he would do nothing to-day because it was Sunday and he wished to allow the fugitives a little time to consider their crime of Christmas Day and think of the best way to get out of the trouble, which he says will be to surrender.

Word came from the Simpsons, however, that they would not surrender. Mrs. Simpson, proprietor of the hotel which was burned and which belonged to the company, is at the home of her daughter in town. The three men who escaped the fire and later the volley of bullets from the rifles of the marshals to-day joined Simpson. Richard Ross had a flesh wound on the back of his left hand and Elisha Slavin has a hole in his right ear. Richard Ross, the miner who was killed, and Deputy Marshal John Mullins, also killed, were buried to-day, and thousands of people turned out at their funerals. Sympathy is with the company because of the fact that it has been operating peaceably for three years with non-union labor. The union men who have been working to organize the miners have come into general disfavor because of their attacks upon Mine Superintendent Butler.

SUICIDE PACT FRUSTRATED.

A Youth's Mother Saves Him and a Married Woman From Carrying Out Plan.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Because they were infatuated with each other, Albert May, 20 years old, and Mrs. May Zulauf, 22 years old, made a suicide pact intending to die last night. Mrs. Ida May, the youth's mother, prevented the fulfilling of the agreement.

Young May had purchased a .32 calibre revolver, and every chamber was loaded. The young married woman and the youth had left the steamer just before she sailed for Cambridge and had taken a room at the Rose House, where they intended carrying out the terms of their agreement. Mrs. May had heard them talking of their proposed double suicide and notified the attendants that a tragedy was impending. They were ordered out, and Mrs. May, overtaking them, pleaded with both to separate. Young May became greatly excited, but the woman calmly reiterated her intention to abide by the agreement and in desperation Mrs. May called upon Sergt. Forest and Patrolman Myers to arrest the couple.

"Arrest him on some charge, for God's sake!" pleaded the mother. "Arrest him on the charge of carrying a pistol; he has one in his pocket."

The young man was taken in charge. There was no charge against Mrs Zulauf, but she voluntarily appeared at the police court this afternoon. There under Justice Friedel's question the story of the pact was brought out

Mrs. Zulauf, tall, slender, with light hair and blue eyes, and young May met about six weeks ago The woman is separated from her husband and declares that he has abandoned her. Young May, nearly 6 feet tall and very boyish looking, became violently infatuated with her and spent a great deal of time in her society. Several weeks ago Mrs. May, the boy's mother, learned of her son's infatuation and besought him to cease his attentions to Mrs. Zulauf, but young May was thoroughly infatuated. He asked his mother to meet the woman and took her to his home. When the young woman was brought face to face with the mother the latter said:

"You don't love my son, and you wouldn't do a thing for him. He is a good boy; he never drank in his life, and he has kept good company. If you really loved him you would go away and let him alone."

Mrs. May was wrong in her estimate of Mrs. Zulauf's feelings, as was shown when the young woman replied:

"All right, I do love him and I'll go away."

She was taking steps to keep her word and had already gone aboard the steamer when young May, who had pleaded with her not to leave him, persuaded her to return to the shore. Mrs. Zulauf calmly told of their pact.

"Albert said that he had bought a revolver," she said, "and he said he was going to kill me and then kill himself, or else I could kill him and then kill myself. I agreed and said we would simply be getting out of trouble. I wanted to to go Cambridge to get out of trouble, and then he came on the steamer and persuaded me not to go, so when we got on shore again there was the trouble the same as before. Then we agreed to go to the Rose house and that was where we were going to settle things for good and all."

After some fatherly talk by Justice Friedel young May, who was sorely torn between love for his mother and his infatuation for Mrs. Zulauf, agreed to return to his home and the young woman sadly went her way alone.

List of Referees.

The following is a list of referees appointed in cases in the Supreme Court last week:

By Justice Truax.

Cases.	*Referees.*
Horwitz vs. Levy	Maxwell Davidson.
Freundlich vs. Peiser	Joseph P. Morrissey.
Thomson vs. Stiles	Warren S. Burt.
Kane vs. Krauer	Max S. Hevins.
Sinram vs. Fleischer	John Hone, Jr.
Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Mandel	Phoenix Ingraham.
Rizzo vs. Patl	Ernest Hall.
Mason vs. Smithson	Edward Browne.
City Real Estate vs. Adams	George E. Weller.
Rieger vs. Donlin	Isaac Schmall.
Lefkowitz vs. Weinstock	Louis Jersowitz.
Lawyers Title Insurance Co. vs. Heifer	Dudley F. Malone.
Gunther vs. Wellish	Frank A. Spencer, Jr.
Spencer vs. Cenci	Edward A. Watson.

By Justice MacLean.

Matter of Dewey	Robert A. Maddock.
McCartney vs. Rosenzweig	Robert A. Maddock.
Matter of Petrie	Daniel W. Patterson.
Hastings vs. Hastings	Robert A. Maddock.
Brady vs. Cohen	Elek J. Ludvigh.

By Justice Dowling.

Boyd vs. Meryash	Frank A. Spencer, Jr.
Same vs. same	William A. McQuaid.
Stein vs. Stein	Warren Leslie.

By Justice Seabury.

Tranie vs. Tranie	Melvin G. Palliser.
Matter of Williams	Charles W. Sinnott.
Matter of Steinhardt	Francis P. Pace.

By Justice Goff.

Matter of Furcht	Alfred J. Lalley.

Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division.—Recess. Supreme Court—Special Term.—Part I.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Part II.—Ex parte matters. Part III.—Motions. No day calendar. Trial Term.—Part XVI.—No day calendar.

Surrogates' Court—Chambers.—Estate of Fred A. Kursheedt, at 10:30 A. M. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. For probate—Wills of Anna Cronin, John S. Muller, Elizabeth E. Sander, Elizabeth Beck, Abraham Goldstein, Leopold Herzig, Sarah J. Molloy, Isaac Rothschild, Harriet F. Strong, Alice A. Steele, at 10:30 A. M. Trial Term.—No day calendar.

City Court—Special Term.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions. Trial Term.—Part II.—No day calendar. Part III.—Cases sent from Part V. Part IV.—No day calendar. Part V.—Equity cases, Nos. 702, 716, 679, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728.

ROCKEFELLER ON GIVING

THE BEST WAY IS TO DO IT THROUGH A TRUST.

Carnegie's Style of Philanthropy Pleases Him, as Does Robert C. Ogden's Work—Dr. Harper Never Begged of Him for the University of Chicago.

The benevolent trust, the value of the cooperative principle in giving, is discussed by John D. Rockefeller in his article in the *World's Work* for January. He pays a tribute to Andrew Carnegie's philanthropy and commends the work of Robert C. Ogden along educational lines.

Mr. Rockefeller asks if a combination to do business is effective in saving waste and getting better results why is not a combination more important in philanthropic work. He tells of the work of the General Education Board and says that the general idea of cooperation principle in giving for education scored a real step in advance when Andrew Carnegie consented to join it.

"To help an insufficient, ill located unnecessary school is a waste," Mr. Rockefeller writes. "I am told that it is highly probable that enough money has been squandered on unwise educational projects to have built up a national system of higher education adequate to our needs if the money had been properly directed to that end."

Mr. Rockefeller says that the walls of sectarian exclusiveness are fast disappearing and the best people are standing shoulder to shoulder as they attack problems of general uplift. He testifies to the fact that the Roman Catholic Church has advanced a long way in this direction.

"I fully appreciate the splendid service done by others in the field, but I have seen the organization of the Roman Catholic Church secure better results with a given sum of money than other church organizations are accustomed to secure from the same expenditure."

Mr. Rockefeller writes with great praise of the late Dr. William R. Harper, president of the University of Chicago:

"Dr. Harper built even better than he knew," he says. "The world will probably never realize how largely the present splendid university system of the central Western States is due directly to the genius of this man. It has been my good fortune to contribute at various times to the University of Chicago and the newspapers not unnaturally supposed at such times that Dr. Harper used the occasions of our personal association to secure these contributions. The cartoonists used to find this a fruitful theme. These cartoons were intended to be very amusing, but they never were humorous to Dr. Harper. They were in fact a source of deep humiliation to him, and I am sure he would if he were living be glad to have me say, as I do now, that during the entire period of his presidency of the University of Chicago he never once either wrote me a letter or asked me personally for a dollar of money for the University of Chicago. In the most intimate daily intercourse with him in my home the finances of the University of Chicago were never canvassed or discussed."

Mr. Rockefeller says that the people who are importuning him for personal interviews in behalf of favorite causes err. He would find it utterly possible to make a personal investigation of their claims.

He says that gifts by him frequently are made conditional not because he wishes to force people to their duty but because he wishes in this way to root the institution in the affections of as many people as possible.

JUDGE C. E. PHELPS DEAD.

A Distinguished Maryland Jurist and a Veteran of the Civil War.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Former Judge Charles E. Phelps, long an honored member of the Supreme bench of Baltimore, died to-day of heart disease.

As a soldier, statesman, jurist and author Judge Phelps won distinction. He fought gallantly on the Union side in the civil war until he was severely wounded. After the war he served two terms in Congress, where he manifested characteristic independence of thought and action by opposing coercive measures for the South, occupying in that respect a unique position. Retiring from Congress he began practising law and was twice elected to terms of fifteen years as Judge. During his second term he reached the age limit of 70 years but his term was lengthened by the Legislature. In 1894 he published "Juridical Equity" and in 1901 issued "Falstaff and Equity."

Judge Phelps was born in 1833 in Guilford, Vt., and came of distinguished ancestry. His father was Judge John Phelps, a lawyer of reputation in Vermont and a descendant of William Phelps, a colonist. His mother was Mrs. Almira Hart Lincoln Phelps, a well known educator and authoress of her day. She was a daughter of Samuel Hart and a lineal descendant of Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, Conn.

Transporting Gold Bars in an Auto.

RHYOLITE, Nev., Dec. 27.—It is not an unusual sight in the streets of this town to see a big touring car manned by a chauffeur with a rifle at his hand, accompanied by a man who guards with a shotgun gold bars which are piled in the tonneau. The Keans Wonder mill, located fifty miles across the desert, once transported its quota of gold bars to the bank at Rhyolite with horse and wagon, guarded by armed men on horseback. The danger of robbery was great until L. B. Kernek, the garage man in the town, volunteered to carry the gold across the desert in his big auto. The bank gave him the contract and the trip of fifty miles is now made in scarcely more than an hour.

CASTRO'S VICTIMS GOING HOME.

Affecting Scenes at Willemstad as Steamer Sails—U. S. Warships Near By.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

WILLEMSTAD, Curaçoa, Dec. 27.—The steamship Zulia sailed from this port late to-day bound for La Guayra, Venezuela. It was crowded with people who were driven into exile from that country by President Castro or were sent to the penal colonies.

Most of them reached here this morning on the same steamship from Maracaibo. The party included twenty political prisoners who were released by the new President, Gomez. Some of them had been in chains for ten years and their joy at being taken back to their friends and families was affecting.

Gen. Gregorio Riera, who has been here for several years fomenting revolutions against Castro's rule, was one of the passengers on the Zulia. He made a speech at the dock thanking the residents of this Dutch island for the aid and comfort given him during his stay among them.

Leading residents of this city presented an address to the departing Venezuelans saying that they all wished them "godspeed" and declaring that their only enemy in the world was Castro, who was no longer in a position to do them injury.

Another prominent passenger on the Zulia was Gen. Bello, who nearly fell a victim to a plot of assassins. He was commander of Fort San Carlos at Maracaibo, and about the time of the discovery of the conspiracy to kill President Gomez in Caracas he got wind of the plot against himself and promptly had all the leaders arrested. Gen. Bello said that every one in Venezuela feels that President Gomez has the best interests of the people at heart and is doing everything in his power to right their wrongs and settle up all differences with the foreign Powers. He stated that former Minister of Foreign Affairs Paul has gone to Europe for the purpose of healing the breaches between Holland, France and Venezuela.

Wireless despatches were received here yesterday announcing that the United States cruiser North Carolina, with William I. Buchanan, the American special commissioner, on board, was about 100 miles from this port at 3 P. M. on her way to La Guayra, and it is believed here that she reached her destination some time to-day. The battleship Maine, in command of Rear Admiral Arnold, was reported to be 200 miles astern of the cruiser.

LLOYD C. GRISCOM TO RETIRE.

Our Ambassador to Italy May Resign and Take Up His Father's Work.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—It was admitted at the State Department to-day that Lloyd C. Griscom of Pennsylvania, American Ambassador to Italy, will probably resign from the diplomatic service within the next few months. Although his resignation has not been formally submitted the Department is aware of Mr. Griscom's intention to retire to private life in the near future. Reports have reached Washington from Philadelphia that Ambassador Griscom's father, Clement A. Griscom, chairman of the board of directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company and identified with other large affairs, is anxious to have his son retire from public life and take up his work.

Mr. Griscom has been American Ambassador to Italy since December 19, 1906. In 1893 he was appointed private secretary to the American Ambassador at the Court of St. James's. He served only one year, retiring to private life in September, 1894. He entered the diplomatic service in July, 1899, as secretary of the American legation to Turkey. In June, 1901, he was promoted to be Minister to Persia and one year later was made Minister to Japan. In January, 1906, he was promoted to the post of Ambassador to Brazil, where he served until December, 1906, when he was transferred to Rome.

Stole and Rifled a Cash Register.

Somebody entered Dominick Marino's drug store at 301 Newark avenue, Jersey City, early yesterday morning by forcing open a rear door and carried off a cash register. Later the register was found two blocks from the store. It had been robbed of $9 and then wrapped in a blanket, presumably to keep the moisture off. The thief or thieves had carried it over several back fences.

DEAD BABY NOT MENTIONED

SOME OVERLOOKED DETAILS ABOUT A ONE ALARM FIRE.

Police Slip Told of John O'Connor's Home Burning. "Damg. $100 (Estimated); Cause, Curtains Blown on Candle"—But That Wasn't All.

"At 7:30 A. M. a one al'm fire occurred on top floor of three story brick tenement at 420 Grand street, Williamsburg, occupied by John O'Connor; damg. $100 (estimated); cause, curtains blown on candle. Henry Kavanaugh, address not taken, burns on hands. Refused medical aid and went home."

Police slips do not go into details. The candle was standing at the head of a coffin in John O'Connor's front parlor, a little white coffin which contained the body of his five-year-old daughter, Amy, the only child he had. In the next room John O'Connor's wife, a young woman, was lying, sick with consumption and with grieving for her daughter.

Amy died last Wednesday. Tubercular meningitis developing from hip disease, the doctors over at the Eastern District hospital said it was; but that didn't interest John O'Connor nor John O'Connor's wife. They only knew that the little girl, who was a cripple from her birth and never had had a fair chance for anything, was dead. They didn't concern themselves with details any more than the Williamsburg police slips do.

Amy's body came home on Christmas eve. "We'll have the wake Saturday night," said John O'Connor. "No use making everybody feel bad just because there's no Christmas tree in this house."

His wife coughed and assented. They didn't even hang the ribbon on the door knob till the 26th.

The wake was held in the parlor next to the bedroom. When the door was left open the wife, looking out from her bed, could almost fancy she was in the same room with the others

Five persons stayed on till daylight. They were Henry Kavanagh, Mrs. O'Connor's brother; another man, also a relative, and three women. At daybreak they all tiptoed out, shutting the door into Mrs O'Connor's room, for she had dropped off into a doze. The women set about getting breakfast after shutting the other door so as to keep out the smell of cooking, while the men slipped out to get shaved.

Mrs. O'Connor awoke gagging. The room was full of smoke. She reached out a hand from the bed and opened the door leading to the parlor. The curtains, blowing up against the candles, had caught fire and the room was ablaze. One of the candles had tipped into the coffin itself and the satin was burning.

The women, answering her shrieks, rushed in from the kitchen and pulled the coffin on to the floor. Then they called the men out of the barber shop. While Kavanagh, who was the first in to the room, was putting out the blaze in the coffin with his bare hands, his clothing caught fire. O'Connor put that out for him but not before his arms, hands and face had been terribly burned. Then Kavanagh carried the scorched coffin with the dead baby in it down to the barber shop. O'Connor followed with his wife, who had fainted, slung over his shoulders.

The fire in the rest of the room, which had been allowed to go its own gait meantime, was put out very shortly by the firemen. There was an ambulance doctor, too, but nobody wanted to go to the hospital.

Amy was buried yesterday afternoon. The shock which her mother received is going to kill her too, the doctors say.

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