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SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1911.

NAMED BY MR. MURPHY.

The deadlock at Albany was broken yesterday, and the Hon. James Aloysius O'Gorman was elected United States Senator from New York to succeed the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew. He was born in New York City May 5, 1860, was a student at the College of the City of New York; is an LL. B. of New York University in 1882; an LL. D. of Villanova College in 1904, of Fordham University in 1908 and of New York University in 1909. He was admitted to the Bar in 1882; was Justice of the District Court of New York from 1893 to 1900, and in the latter year was elected Justice of the Supreme Court of New York for the First District for the term expiring in 1911. We believe he is a very good man, and that he has made an acceptable Judge.

The nomination of Judge O'Gorman was agreed upon by the regular and insurgent Democrats yesterday. His name has a very Tammany sound, and it is reported that he was named by Mr. Murphy for the position. We have no doubt that he will make a good Senator, although it may be found that he will hardly prove a fair match for Mr. Root, the only prize package the Republicans seem to have left in the Senate. It is too much to hope that his election will give satisfaction to all the warring elements in New York State, and there will be many explanations of how and why it was done, and how "the power of Tammany has been broken," notwithstanding the fact that the head of Tammany named at last the Senator from New York. The contest has been altogether one of the most shameful incidents in the politics of New York; that is to say, in the politics of the country. We hoped for the election of Edward M. Shepard, because of his great ability; but the Democratic caucus nominated William F. Sheehan. Objection was made to Sheehan by a small minority of the party, and, with the aid and comfort of all the independent and leading Democratic newspapers of New York, he was finally compelled to submit his case to the Democratic caucus for reconsideration. That resulted in his practical retirement as an available candidate, and Judge O'Gorman was named for the place by Mr. Murphy and Mr. Murphy's suggestion was accepted by the Democrats who objected to Sheehan largely because Murphy was backing Sheehan. Of the Democratic insurgents it may be said: "The King of France went up the hill," and "The King of France came down the hill."

Several days ago, William Barnes, Jr., the Republican manager of New York, said that he would co-operate with the insurgent Democrats in any serious effort they might make to elect an acceptable Democrat to be Senator, and the insurgents then agreed to take Judge O'Gorman. There was no objection to Sheehan on account of his personal integrity, or his ability, or his pernicious activity in politics in recent years; the only argument used against him was that he represented Tammany, and Tammany must go. Mr. Sheehan is down and out, and Mr. Shepard is dead, politically speaking. Yesterday Mr. Murphy went to Albany and Judge O'Gorman was elected. Mr. Shepard was the Tammany candidate for Mayor of New York some years ago. He would not have rejected the support of Tammany for the gubernatorial nomination last year, and there is not the least doubt that he would have accepted the nomination of the Democratic caucus, which was controlled by Tammany, for United States Senator if Tammany had taken him up for this place.

It is a strange situation, and we do not see how the party in New York will work out of it in time to make itself effective in the larger work of the Presidential campaign that must be taken up next year. The Presidential goose of Governor Dix, which was feathering so finely last November, appears to have been cooked to a crisp, and in the Democratic party of New York there is the prospect of some very expert work with the knife when the great battle opens in 1912.

We are glad, however, that the fighting is over for the present, and we wish for James Aloysius O'Gorman increase of wisdom and length of days.

BOOKER SAFE AT HOME.

Booker Washington has returned to his home in Alabama, and the white people of Tuskegee have received him with many marks of their sympathy with him in his recent trouble. He was doubtless glad to get back home to his own white folks, and doubtless feels very much like the old darkey who moved from Georgia to a town in Ohio. Shortly after his arrival there a colored person was lynched by his new white neighbors, and immediately he began to pack up his belongings to move back to Georgia. They asked him why he was going back to Georgia. He told them he did not like to live in the Ohio town because of the recent lynching. The white people told him that colored people were also lynched in Georgia, whereupon the old man said: "Yes, I knows that; but if I'se lynched in Georgia I'll be lynched by my friends and not by strangers." There is a deep philosophy in that the white people of Ohio will not understand; but the white folks and black folks down South will understand. Moral: Better stay down in old Alabam', Booker.

BUILDING UP THE SOUTH.

There is a great deal of talk now in all parts of the country about the wonderful material resources of the South and the marvelous industrial development of this part of the country in the last third of a century. Everybody is talking about it. Politicians are speaking of it, and great men make addresses upon the subject when they are invited to attend commercial congresses and social celebrations in the South. Only a few weeks ago the Vice-President of the United States made a brilliant address at a dinner given in one of the Southern cities in which he reviewed with all the ardor of a new discoverer the progress that has been made in the building up of the South.

The Cincinnati Enquirer now comes with the statement that the Southern States have gained more in population in the last thirty years "than Canada has people in her entire dominion." "Not a country that the sun shines upon has during the last forty years made the progress in agriculture, in manufactures, in the opening up of her mines, forests and mills and general trade as has this region lying at our very door which we know as the South."

All this is very encouraging, of course, and the progress has been steady and certain, and substantial as well. The South is out of debt and the South is coming into its own, but the South will never become what it should be until its people are impressed with the vital importance of conservative methods in legislation and administration. Nothing, absolutely nothing, is to be gained of permanent value by the adoption in the South of Western methods in political thinking and practical administration. The word should go out to all the world that in the South capital and enterprise are safer than in any other part of this country. It is a bad policy to bait the trap by promises and then to kill the game after it has been caught. There should be absolutely fair treatment of every man and industry that comes to the South, and what we want in the South more than anything else is a true conception of the rights of those who come here to share in the building up of the country. We would give the railroads a perfectly square deal. We would not persuade builders to construct transportation lines by voting township bonds in their interest and then seek to repudiate the bonds, as has been the case more than once in at least one of the Southern States. We would not give the railroads any rights to which they are not fully entitled, but we would not withhold from them any protection of the law. We would encourage the investment of capital in great manufacturing, industrial and mercantile industries, but after obtaining the capital we would not legislate or administer against it. We would not establish monopolies, but where monopolies have been established under the sanction of the law we would insist upon the performance of our part of the contract.

For many years after the war it was almost impossible to attract outside capital to the South, because the South was in debt, its governments were disorganized and the faith of its people was distrusted, not by any fault of their own, but by the conditions forced upon them. All that is past. The South is out of debt now, and it should be advertised everywhere that the South is ready to receive and take care of every honest man and every honest industry that would like to share with it in the building up of its fortunes.

MACVEAGH'S MISTAKE.

Secretary MacVeagh has not lost his nerve in the midst of the excitement of these grand and awful times, as, we are informed by the New York Sun, he has with one mighty sweep of his machete cut off the heads of forty-one collectors of customs and at the same time and by the same act knocked out forty-one custom houses. There has been nothing to match it in the recent politics of this country, excusing that fateful day on which the Hon. Coleman Lay-on-Macduff Blease decapitated fourteen hundred notaries-public in the grand old State of South Carolina.

The allegation is that Mr. MacVeagh committed this cruel act because these custom houses are not necessary in the conduct of our business, and the collectors are of no earthly use to the Government. It is further alleged that at various of these American ports the cost of collecting one dollar of revenue amounts to two hundred and seven dollars, just as if that were a substantial reason for uprooting any of the institutions of the country. The Secretary appears to have lost sight entirely of the increasing revenue of the Government from customs duties. It is not how much or how little he gets at Saco or Beaufort or York or Brownsville, but how much he gets altogether. If more business were done at these ports the Government would receive larger revenue from them. It is not their fault; they are well organized for business and make very close collections. There is something wrong with the distribution of the business of the country, just as there is something wrong with the distribution of the money of the country. Instead, therefore, of putting these ports out of commission the Secretary should devote some of his spare time to devising means for a more equal division of the customs-bearing business of the country, so that the ports which are not self-supporting shall be placed in condition to earn an honest living.

Besides, the Secretary knows that there are ever so many offices that do not make any financial return to the Government, and yet are regarded as necessary cogs in the great National machine. The custom houses that have been abolished by the Secretary are all situated in somebody's district, and never has a Congressman failed to take care of the interests of his constituents. What is $207 to get $1 when the rights of the masses are in peril?

OPENED HIS EYES.

There was a young man in our town yesterday who had never been in Richmond before. He came here from Atlanta, and was positively shocked by what he saw of the marvelous beauty and prosperity of the City on the James. He had never dreamt of it, he could hardly believe his eyes, he was almost willing to admit that Atlanta wasn't in the same class, he would go back home and tell everybody he met what a great town is Richmond, and thus it is that another missionary has gone out into all the regions to the south of us with tidings of Richmond, the greatest town in the South and growing bigger and better and stronger by leaps and bounds.

THE COLOR LINE AT CORNELL.

No pleasant task is that which has been put up to the board of trustees of Cornell University for decision at their next regular meeting. The race question is one upon which they must pass, and they are to say whether or not a color line shall be drawn in the great student body of the New York institution. The question is really whether or not the privileges of Cornell shall be open equally and without any discrimination of any sort between blacks and whites.

More than 200 of the women students have signed a petition asking that admission to Sage College, the only woman's dormitory which the university owns, shall be refused to two colored girls who have lately applied for rooms there. A West Indian negro student at Cornell has asserted that the color line is "sharply" drawn, and has said in the Cornell Sun, the college paper, that neither male nor female colored students are "fairly treated." He demanded in his article that the college authorities state their position in the matter.

It will really matter little what the trustees do about it. If the two girls are foisted on those who do not want them, the unwilling fellow-tenants of Sage College will make life anything but pleasant for the new and unwelcome inmates. No college law can break up ostracism. A snub is not unlawful. Social discrimination can be drawn. West Point with all its discipline cannot prevent "silence." A white student would not be welcome in a colored college, and the reverse is equally true.

PLAYED OUT.

In 1908 the Oklahoma bank guarantee law went into effect, much to the delight of Banker William J. Bryan. The scheme was mighty popular at the start. National banks surrendered their charters and took advantage of the bank guarantee law. Now there are evidences that they are a-weary of the new law, and are looking longingly on the old system and reverting to it. Almost 100 applications have been received this winter for resumption as national banks by institutions which have tried out the guarantee plan.

The experience of Oklahoma has been that the guarantee theory will not work. It is not natural. It places responsibility and fault at the door of the innocent. Such an idea can be neither practical nor successful. The guarantee banks have played out, and it looks as if Oklahoma is beginning to be de-Bryanized.

NEXT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Charles Dewey Hilles has been making himself acquainted with the duties of the Secretary to the President for the last two or three days under the guiding hand of Charles Dyer Norton. Norton will make a good deal more money and have a good deal less trouble as Vice-President of the First National Bank of New York than he had while acting as "Assistant President."

Hilles is a native of Ohio, of course, and Ohio, as everybody knows, was originally a part of Virginia. He is a little over forty years of age. One of his missions is taking care of boy waifs. At Dobbs Ferry, New York, there is a children's model village, and at that place Mr. Hilles has done much very fine work. At one time he was superintendent of an industrial school for boys at Lancaster, Ohio. He lost his place in one of the political revolutions in that State, but when Mr. McKinley was elected Governor of that State he "had his eye on Hilles and knew his worth," and put him back where he belonged. When the asylum was established at Dobbs Ferry he was picked out of a multitude of men to preside over its destiny, and here he made a great reputation. The Colonel heard of him and invited him to the White House when the conference for children was held there, and within less than two months after Mr. Taft's inauguration as President he was made Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He is said to have not only fine executive ability, but to be rather well equipped for political work also. He will have a hard job at the White House, and he may expect much criticism of his management of his office, whether he run it right or wrong, the politicians will be hanging around trying to take his measure, and he will be flooded, we have no doubt, with much good counsel as to why he should do this, and why he ought not to do that and all the rest. The main thing for him to learn is how to stand them off, to have all men count with him, but none too much, and to do what he thinks is right, whether it is what the other man wants him to do or not.

When the crop is a little larger grown it would be well for fellows to run over to Richmond and find out for himself what an aid to philosophic reflection the mint is when it is properly prepared.

NORTHAMPTON AND ACCOMAC.

From the Municipal Journal and Engineer it is learned that the proposition made by T. Coleman DuPont to build a boulevard the entire length of Delaware at a cost of $2,000,000 and present it to the State will result in other Commonwealths continuing this vast improvement from where DuPont stops work. It is expected that the General Assembly of Delaware will give its full approval to this project.

The residents of Worcester County, Maryland, are arranging to build an improved road to connect with the DuPont boulevard at its southern terminus Shelbyville, Delaware. It is planned to have this boulevard continued through Maryland to the Virginia line, "where it will doubtless be taken up by the authorities of Northampton and Accomac counties." Other counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland will probably emulate this example with parallel highways of up-to-date construction.

Northampton and Accomac will do their part if the Maryland counties bring the boulevard down to the Virginia line. The people in these Virginia counties want good roads, and they will carry out their share of the work.

THE LEWIS COMEDY.

William H. Lewis, the chocolate colored Harvard graduate, whom President Taft, an alumnus of Yale, appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, is in somewhat of a "fix." The Senate has not so far confirmed the President's nomination, and Lewis has not made up his mind what he should do. He would like to have the high office, but if the Senate should reject his nomination, he will be in a torturing position, with his big fat Federal job in Boston gone and the post at Washington a little bit too far above his head to reach. It is said that opposition to his nomination has been manifested in the Senate.

If he will take our advice, he will stay right where he is. He will thereby save both himself and Mr. Taft much embarrassment, to say nothing of Loring Christie, his fellow Harvard alumnus, in the Department of Justice, or of "Neel" Wickersham, the Attorney-General's son, another brother alumnus. Let Lewis stay in Boston, where William Lloyd Garrison, the third, and, we hope the last, will put balm upon his bosom and comfort him with beans.

THE GOOD THAT THEY DO.

The Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, one of the best Presbyterian preachers in the country, said some judicious and fine things the other day at his church about the students of the University of Pennsylvania. He said that every little dereliction on the part of students of the University, either individual or collective, is made a matter of wide publicity and the good they do is generally ignored. This is true of every university and college in the land.

Dr. Talmage pointed out that for years a little band of Christian students at the University had met together for prayer. They were trying to pray down a blessing upon the college. The effect of their earnest efforts was so little that the great mass of students was unaware of the existence of this Christian band. A few years later "this praying band of Christians became a working band of Christians." The students would not come to their meetings so the band determined to carry the Bible to the other students. This they have done. They formed Bible study classes. All the fraternity houses opened their doors to their classes. The result of this work is that to-day more than one-fifth of all the students of the University are enlisted in Bible study, "a fact stupendous in the student life of a great university."

Dr. Talmage made this excellent comment:

"Yet the strange fact is that when a few students play a game of poker or become intoxicated that news will be broadcasted everywhere, while the vital news that more than a thousand men of the University of Pennsylvania are engaged in Bible study will be but little known beyond the college walls."

Quite true, but that should not weaken the incentive and the energy of the Christian students anywhere. This Bible study plan should be emphasized and executed in all our colleges and universities. It is already used at Randolph-Macon College and probably in other Virginia institutions. The college Y. M. C. A. is not what it used to be. The Association of to-day plays a very vital and prominent part in student life. Men prominent in college, athletics and in other forms of student activity are enlisted under the keystone banner. No longer is the college Y. M. C. A. made the subject of jest and ridicule. Not long ago a Kentucky alumnus came back to visit the University of Virginia and was astonished to find that Madison Hall, the home of the student Y. M. C. A., was the real centre of life at the University. This incident has been repeated hundreds of times in other institutions, where the Y. M. C. A. has come into its own.

INCONSISTENT NEVADA.

Nevada is notorious, not famous. Just a few days ago, the Legislature of this Western State threw down the bars in the matter of divorce and made Nevada the Mecca of all who would sever the marital tie. About all that is needed now is registry at a hotel—a few hours "lay over" in Nevada, en route to California—and, presto change, the married becomes the unmarried. The real reason behind the action of the Nevada Legislature was commercial. It pays to have the loosest laws on divorce in the nation, and those who would have lost money heavily if the divorce laws had been made more strict bore down so tremendously on the Nevada legislators that the law was made more favorable to people seeking divorce.

Yet Nevada is inconsistent. An enterprising lawyer of that State who wished to increase his practice inserted advertisements in theatre programmes and newspapers calling attention to the fact that he was a divorce specialist and had prepared a pamphlet on the Nevada divorce laws which he would gladly mail to any one interested. This pamphlet called attention to the liberality of the Nevada laws on the severance of marital relations, the short residence necessary to acquire jurisdiction, the salubrious climate of Nevada, the fine hotels of Reno, the fashionable seekers after divorce, and the proximity of California, the "land of sunshine and flowers."

The Supreme Court of Nevada, however, disbarred this practitioner for eight months. Presumably, the ground of the decision was unprofessional and unethical conduct. If so this decision was fearfully inconsistent. If the State of Nevada violated all ethics and standards of decency as a member of the sisterhood of States, why is it wrong for a mere citizen to do what the State does in a thousandfold greater capacity? A State ought to abide by ethics, as well as an individual.

Our good old friend in these times of the altitudinous price of existence, the potato, is now the subject of severe condemnation by Dr. T. S. Hunt, of Cleveland, Ohio. He says: "Cut out the potatoes. They are the cause of many of the ills from which humanity suffers and are the foes alike to long life and good temper. Persons who wish to be healthy in body and sunny and alert in mind, especially those leading sedentary lives, should never eat them. They cause what is known as 'starch indigestion.'" We don't believe it. The Irish folk eat hardly anything but potatoes in the "old country," and they have neither short life nor bad temper. But can it be that the onion is to be the last resort of a starving nation?

A woman in Atlanta, Georgia, had $17,500 in a bank when she became ill some months ago. She had no kindred, and when she died her property was escheated to the State. When the lawyer's bill, the doctor's bill, the druggist's bill and the undertaker's bill had all been paid, just $3,353.11 was left. Atlanta is the place to find the high cost of dying.

It used to be a maxim in law that "death marks the end of human conduct which can give rise to legal liability," but it is not that way in Houston, Texas, where a cremation concern sued a corpse because he had "permitted" an undertaker to take possession of his remains, thereby breaking an agreement with the crematory that his body should be burned.

Voice of the People

Communications must not contain more than 300 words.
When this limit is exceeded letters will be returned.
No anonymous communications will be accepted.
A stamped envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

A Precocious Pupil.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Upon an inquiry among the 6A, 6B, 7A, 7B pupils of this school as to the amount and kind of reading they had done, I received the following letter, which divulges an amount and kind of reading that I consider remarkable for a 7B grade boy, and which I thought you might consider as worthy of editorial notice:

Dear Mr. ———

I have read the following books: "Moral Discourses of Epictetus," "Lyrical Dramas of Aeschylus," "Cynical Plays of Aristophanes," Homer's "Odyssey" and "Iliad," Virgil's "Aeneid," "Cicero's Select Letters," one play of Shakespeare, "Les Miserables"; "Travels of Marco Polo," Harvey's "Motion of the Blood in Animals," and many other books of this order. I expect to read many more. 7B GRADE.

I found that he had not only read these books, but could discuss them very intelligently.

CHAS. A. TAYLOR, JR.,
Principal John Smith Public School.

The Bridge Statues.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—May an old lady suggest that two of the statues so generously offered the city by Sir Moses Ezekiel to adorn the proposed bridge be one of the gallant Pelham, than whom there was no braver Confederate soldier; and the old patriot, Major James Gibbon, the Revolutionary hero of Stony Point, and one of General Washington's staff? Long a resident of Richmond, he lived at the corner of Fifth and Main Streets, where in lavish style he entertained such notables as Lafayette, Tom Moore and others. Let us honor these two heroes.

E. V. C.

Lynchburg.

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DAUGHTER OF BACON ENGAGED TO PRINCE

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

ROBERT BACON, American Ambassador to France, is so universally popular, and his daughter Martha is so general a favorite in New York and on Long Island, that it is to be hoped there is no truth in a Paris dispatch, widely published in last Sunday's newspapers, according to which a marriage is on the tapis between herself and one of the young "Princes de La Tour d'Auvergne." For, aside from any other consideration, the young man bears a historic name to which he is in no sense of the word entitled. No mention of him, nor yet of his father, will be found in the pages of the "Almanach de Gotha," or of any other standard work of reference of the kind, the illustrious house of Latour d'Auvergne having become extinct in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The real house of De La Tour d'Auvergne, the chiefs of which were sovereign Counts and Princes of Auvergne in the early part of the tenth century, became divided in 1489, on the death of Agne III. La Tour d'Auvergne and two branches were founded by his two sons, the elder being represented in the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries by the various Dukes de Bouillon. The last of this senior line was Duke Leopold de Bouillon, who was also Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, Prince de Sedan, etc., and who, married to Princess Hedwig of Hesse, was driven from his throne and from his dominions, of which he was sovereign, in 1793, dying nine years later, in 1802, without issue.

His father was Duke Godfrey de Bouillon, Prince d'Auvergne, and happening to meet a Lieutenant Philip d'Auvergne, of the British Navy, whose ancestors had held a grant of land in the Parish of St. Ouen, in the Island of Jersey, ever since the thirteenth century, he took a great fancy to the young officer, who was at the time a prisoner of war in France. The duke, after employing the leading genealogical experts of the day to trace the Jersey family of d'Auvergne, acquired absolute proof that it was descended from Count Thibault d'Auvergne, who had been the original grantee of the land of St. Ouen, the grant bearing the date of 1232. Duke Godfrey, finding that next to his childless son Leopold, the father and uncle of the young English lieutenant were, with the latter, the only remaining heirs to his honors, issued in 1786, under his own seal and signature, as sovereign Duc de Bouillon, letters patent acknowledging the father and uncle of the lieutenant to be descended from the ancient sovereign Counts d'Auvergne, confirming to them the armorial bearings of his family, and then, after having obtained the consent of the British crown, adopted Lieutenant Philip d'Auvergne as his second heir.

Resisting all Duke Godfrey's attempts to persuade him to exchange the naval service of England for that of France, Philip insisted on remaining in the English Navy, in which he ultimately attained the rank of a vice-admiral. In 1792 Duke Godfrey died, and was succeeded by his imbecile son. In 1794, that is to say, two years after the death of Duke Godfrey, the lieutenant, who had meanwhile attained the rank of captain, was stationed off his native Island of Jersey, on board the frigate Nonesuch, with a flotilla of gunboats under his command, for the defense of the Channel Islands, with orders to communicate with and befriend the Royalist party on the coast of France, and to further the Royalist insurrection in Brittany and the Vendee. Indeed, throughout all that time, Captain Philip d'Auvergne made a point of taking under his special protection the many French refugees who had fled to the Channel Islands from the fury of the Revolution, conspicuous among them being the famous poet and statesman, Chateaubriand.

When peace was restored between England and France in 1802, Captain Philip d'Auvergne went to Paris to claim his inheritance, and the estates and dominions of Duke Godfrey and Duke Leopold, which had been confiscated by the republic. But the Consular government had not forgotten or forgiven the services which Captain d'Auvergne had rendered to the Royalists while serving in the English Channel. He was arrested on some frivolous pretext or other not long afterwards, being subjected to a considerable amount of ill-treatment, and was expelled from France.

On the overthrow of Napoleon, he was put for a short time in nominal possession of his titles and inheritance, and like other petty sovereigns who had been deprived of their thrones and dominions by the French Emperor, he was called upon to submit to the Congress of Vienna his demands for their restoration to him. He had a clear case. He was the lawful heir of the last two authentic Princes de La Tour d'Auvergne and sovereign Dukes of Bouillon, a bona-fide member of their family, acknowledged by them as such, and as their legitimate successor. The Congress of Vienna should therefore either have revived the sovereign Duchy of Bouillon in his favor, or else have granted him the status of a mediatized prince. His claims, however, were opposed at Vienna by Prince Talleyrand, the French plenipotentiary, and by the great Prince Clement Metternich, who allowed themselves to be influenced by the emigre Prince Jules de Rohan, whose mother was Louise, only sister of the deceased Duke Godfrey de Bouillon, Prince La Tour d'Auvergne. Ultimately the Congress of Vienna, yielding to the recommendations of Talleyrand and Metternich, and basing their judgment on "considerations of general policy" denied the pretensions of Admiral Philip d'Auvergne of the English Royal Navy, and refrained from either reviving the sovereignty of Bouillon, or from mediatizing it, but declared the Dukedom of Bouillon and the estates, though not the dominions belonging thereto, to be vested in Jules, Prince de Rohan, by virtue of the marriage of his father to the sister of the penultimate sovereign Duke de Bouillon. Admiral d'Auvergne died in September 1816, in an obscure hotel in London, a ruined man, through the heavy cost of prosecuting his claims, on the very same day of the death of his only son on board ship off Colombo.

The present Prince de Rohan and Duc de Bouillon, one of the greatest nobles of Austria, is the grandson of the emigre Prince Jules, who with the assistance of Talleyrand and Metternich succeeded in robbing Admiral Philip d'Auvergne of his inheritance.

With regard to the Apchier branch of the La Tour d'Auvergne family, Godfrey Count d'Apchier assumed the title of Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, as next heir to the honor, after the death in 1802 of Duke Leopold d'Auvergne. He had served as a general with great distinction during the Napoleonic Wars, and on dying left a son, Maurice, born in 1829, a gallant cavalry officer in the service of France, who died about twenty years ago, without issue. In this way the real La Tour d'Auvergne family became entirely extinct.

Louis XVIII., on the restoration, found it difficult to pardon General Godfrey de La Tour d'Auvergne, Count d'Apchier, for having served under the first Napoleon, and without actually recognizing one of his favorites and servitors in exile, the Marquis de La Tour Lauraguais as a De La Tour d'Auvergne, permitted him to coolly assume the title of Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, on the strength of a story, more or less mythical, to the effect that his father had on one occasion been recognized as a kinsman by the last sovereign Duc de Bouillon, who, as stated above, was an imbecile. This favorite had a son, Charles Bernard, who, marrying in 1820, had three sons, one of whom, Charles, died as Archbishop of Bourges; the second, Joseph, as general; and the third, Henri, as ambassador and Minister of Foreign Affairs, remaining on record as having been one of the most pompous, foolish and narrow-minded diplomats and statesmen of the reign of Napoleon III.

The alleged suitor for Miss Martha Bacon's hand, is his grandson, and is at the best merely a Comte de La Tour Lauraguais, descended from a lawyer of La Tour, who formerly lived and flourished in Auvergne, and who was made a Marquis La Tour Lauraquais by Louis XVIII. while in exile. In fact, he has not a vestige of right to the title of Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, and his pretensions to membership of the historic house of La Tour d'Auvergne, of which the famous soldier known as "the first Grenadier of France" was an illegitimate member, are derided by the old French aristocracy, by every one possessed of the slightest knowledge of genealogy, and by official standard works of reference.

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$100 Reward

Will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person who entered five houses at Westhampton Wednesday night, March 22.

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