## PENNILESS ROYALTY.

#### King Peter's Only Brother Declares Himself Destitute.

To be the only brother of a King, and the son-in-law of the head of the House of Demidoff, whose fortune rivals that of John D. Rockefeller, and yet to be penniless, is, to say the least, a strange situation, yet that is the predicament in which Prince Arsene of Servia now finds himself. He has not merely loudly proclaimed it, but he has even placed it on legal record in the shape of an affidavit. It is in connection with a lawsuit brought by one of the big couturiers at Paris against a demi-mondaine of the name of Laura Hayman for the non-payment of a bill for dresses. This woman of the Parisian half-world formerly enjoyed the favor and protection of Prince Arsene, and at the time he guaranteed the amount of her dressmaker's bill, about \$3,000. In spite of its trifling amount, he has been unable to settle the bill, and the consequence is that he has been sued jointly with the woman for the amount, judgment being given against him by the French court. It was during the trial that his letters and affidavits were produced, admitting his obligation, but the ting his obligation, but declaring his inability to pay even the smallest instalment of the debt, owing to the fact that he was without a penny.

The prince, like his precious nephew, the heir-apparent to the throne of Servia, constitutes a source of discredit, and therefore of weakness to his dynasty, and if King Peter loses his throne Arsene will be largely to blame. He had many advantages in his favor. He secured a commission in one of the crack regiments of guards at St. Peters-burg, and it was through the favor of the late Czar, who saw in him a likely candidate for the Servian throne, that he was able to obtain the hand of the greatest heiress of the day, namely, of Aurora Demidoff, Princess of San Donato. He behaved so abominably to her that she was obliged to divorce him, and he was promptly deprived of his commission. Afterward he lived on his wits, was mixed in all sorts of unsavory scrapes in Paris, and at the time of his only brother's accession to the throne of Servia attracted considerable attention by celebrating the occasion by a wild and drunken debauch in one of the vilest dives in Paris. Disappointed in his expectations of becoming commander in chief of the Servian army, he volun-

teered on the outbreak of Japan's war with Russia for service in the Russian army, and was attached to one of the irregular corps of Siberian Cossacks, with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The idea of the Russian government in the matter was to oblige King Peter, while the latter hoped that his brother might, by conspicuous gallantry in the war, redeem his past. Prince Arsene, however, went through the campaign without distinguishing himself in any way, if anything, with a worse showing than that which he had previously made, and to-day, boycotted by the courts of Servia and St. Petersburg, as well as by every reigning house in Europe, and penniless, he is once more driven to subsist on his wife, harassed by his many creditors.

#### THE GOSCHEN MEMOIRS.

Lord Goschen, who died so suddenly last week had been engaged since his retirement from active politics in the task of compiling and editing the memoirs and correspondence of his grandfather, George Joachim Goschen, the most famous European publisher of his day, who, making his headquarters at Leipsic, was in personal relations and correspondence with all the great literary personages of his time, particularly during the latter half of the eighteenth century and the first few years of the nineteenth century. The correspondence is said to include a large number of hitherto unpublished letters of Schiller and of Goethe, and it may be hoped that Lord Goschen had completed his task when overtaken by death, for the memoirs when

published cannot fall to prove of absorbing interest. It was the son of the Leipsic publisher who founded the London banking house of Fruhling & Gosohen, which was active in financing foreign governments during the earlier portion of the Vic-torian reign and launched many of the loans raised by Khedive Ismail for the development of the resources of Egypt. Lord Goschen himself was a mber of the firm and governor of the Bank of England until he first took office under the government, and his sons are partners in the firm, which still flourishes and from which all the family wealth is derived. Though the Goschens have been Christians for at least three generations, they are of Semitic origin, a fact to which may be ascribed the marvellous skill of Lord Goschen as a financier. Indeed, Lord Goschen, who on several occasions held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, is declared by some experts to have been the most able financier of his time. When Lord Randolph able financier of his time. When Lord Randolph tend the dinner of the Brown Club at the Hotel As-Churchill made his sensational resignation of the Chancellorship of the Property Colby, Chancellorship of the Exchequer, thinking thereby to bring the Premier, Lord Salisbury, to terms to bring the Premier, Lord Salisbury, to terms owing to the difficulty of replacing him by a man enjoying the same degree of popular and especially of Tory confidence, he discovered, too late, that he had, as he expressed it "forgotten Goschen" to the speakers. The others who are to speak are three Governors, graduates of Brown University—Charles E. Hughes of New York. Edward C. Stokes, of New Jersey, and James H. Higgins, of Rhode Island—and President Faunce. At last the had, as he expressed it "forgotten Goschen" to the speakers. The others who are to speak are three Governors, graduates of Brown University—Trial. who was at once appointed to his place.

Lord Goschen will remain on record as having trained some of the most successful men of their age. Lord Milner, the late Sir Clinton Dawkins, who, after being Finance Minister of India, died as MR. TAFT RETURNS TO WASHINGTON. a partner of J. Pierpont Morgan; Sir Edgar Vingovernor of the Ottoman Bank of Constantinople, as well as several other equally distinguished men, may be said to have acquired their administrative ited yesterday afternoon. may be said to have acquired their administrative and financial experience while serving as his pri vate secretaries. The new Viscount Goschen, his son, is a man of about forty, was one of his father's private secretaries, served on the staff of Lord Jersey when governor of New South Wales, was one of the militia aldes-de-camp of Lord Roberts when commander in chief, and has also sat in Parliament as a Tory. He is married to the young est daughter of the late Lord Cranbrook, and has several children.

# A USEFUL SCOTCHMAN.

Colonel Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff, who is now in this country activering a course of lectures at the Lowell Institute, of Boston, is one of the greatest authorities on the subject of irrigation in the world. He is the reorganizer and creator of the present colossal system of irrigation in British India, where the canals aggregate in length the circumference of the globe. After thirty years spent in this work in India he began a similar system in Egypt, where during his administration he brought ab lition of the system of corvee or forced labor, which had from time immemorial been used for public Since leaving Egypt his services have been invoked as an expert on the question of irrigation by the Turkish, the German and, above all, by the Russian governments, and it is in accordance with his advice and designs that the Muscovite authorities are now carrying on extensive works in the shape of river regulation and canal construction in their Trans-Caspian and Central Asian possessions. Moreover, there is probably no living man who knows so much about the Valley of the Euphrates and the scheme for the restoration of the superb system of irrigation which thousands of years ago brought so much prosperity and wealth to the Chaldean Empire.

It is needless to say that Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff is a Scotchman. He is a little more than seventy years of age, and still wonderfully well to realize the amount of finmensely valuable work that he has crowded into the fifty years which have elapsed since he first received his commission as a young lieutenant of engineers in the army, and certain it is that there are few men now living who have left their names more lastingly carved upon the annals of their time than Sir Colin Scott Mon

#### SHAH HAS ONLY ONE WIFE.

Persia's new ruler has no harem, in the sense of a multiplicity of wives and odalisques, differing in this respect from all of his predecessors on the throne. He has only one consort, to whom he ac-cords a degree of cameraderie and consideration rare in Oriental life. She is a woman of much education, and, like him; speaks French perfectly, and is imbued with all sorts of Gallic tastes and views. Her dress is always in accordance with the latest dictates of Parisian fashion, and she keeps a Parisian conturière of some note, with two clever French assistants and several modistes, permanently attached to her household and busily employed. The Shah's wife bears the title of Anis ed Dowleh, which means "Companion of the King," and she is the mother of the young Crown Prince Houssein All Mirza, whom his father has just proclaimed heir apparent, instead of waiting until the very eve of his death to make any arrangements for the succession, which has been the practice until now. When it is stated that the Shah Fath All had over a thousand wives, and left five thou-sand flving descendants at the time of his death, it will be readily seen that the new ruler of Persia

is a reformer of the most radical type and a man imbued with principles and views calculated to commend him to the good will of Western nations. Let me add that the Shah belongs to the ancient lynasty of Kajar, which traces its descent in an unbroken line from Japhet, the son of Noah. While many may be disposed to question the authenticity of so remote a pedigree, it is indisputable that for more than eight centuries the house of Kajar has been playing a role in Asiatic history. It is only for about two hundred years, however, that the Kajars have been seated on the throne of Persia, and they have all of them been distinguished by a high level of intelligence, good looks, sporting instincts and a positive genius for paternity. Indeed, so prolific are the Kajar princes that it has given rise to the familiar Persian proverb "Camels, floas and princes with averaging the processing the process of the property of the process of the property of the process of the property of the process of

fleas and princes exist everywhere." The present Shah is rather an exception to the rule in this respect-that is to say, in the prolificacy of his paternity-and has a household largely composed of Frenchmen, including a French butler, a French chauffeur, a French head gardener and a French head valet.

#### WHY THERE WAS A COMPROMISE.

Lady Burdett-Coutts's widower has taken the rather unusual step of causing his lawyers to publish in the various newspapers, over their signa-ture, an authorized statement regarding the disposition of the property of the baroness. This statement bears out what I have already pointed out in these letters—namely that the bulk of her estate, as well as her majority ownership of Coutts's Bank, passes under the will of Harriot, Duchess of St. Albans, to the baroness's nephew, Mr. Money-Coutts. The baroness's suburban home at Highgate, known as Holly Lodge, where so many Americans have enjoyed her hospitality, as well as her house on Picadilly and Stratton street, are left to her widower, along with all the other property at her disposal, this being in addition to the an-nuity of \$250,000 a year which she settled upon

him at the time of her marriage.

If I refer to this statement of the lawyers of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, it is because it mentions that "in the year 1881, on her marriage with Mr. Burdett-Coutts, the baroness, in order to avoid litigation, effected a compromise with the successors named in the duchess's will, surrendering to them a considerable portion of the income from the trust estate." The successors in question were her sister, the late Mrs. James D. Money-Coutts, and her son, Mr. Money-Coutts, both of whom strongly

The litigation referred to was on the subject of the nationality of Mr. Burdett-Coutts, for, according to the will of the Duchess of St. Albans, it was expressly provided that she should forfeit her part ownership in the Coutts Bank—that is to say, the bulk of her fortune—if she married a foreigner, or even a naturalized alien. Now, William Ashmead Bartlett, whom she married, was born in Brooklyn, of a father born in Plymouth. Mass., and whose grandfather was likewise a native of this country. Yet he claimed to be an Englishman, on the ground that neither his father nor his grandfather, nor his great-grandfather, had ever taken any steps to forfeit their English citizenship. It was doubtful whether he could have upheld this contention in an English court of law. That is why a compromise, entailing a neavy pecuniary sacrifice on the nart of the harques pecunically sacrifice on the nart of the pecunical pe The litigation referred to was on the subject of MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

#### HAMMERSTEIN TO GIVE "LA BOHEME."

#### Drops a Few Hints About Cast of Opera-Refuses to Give Date.

Oscar Hammerstein is going to give "La Bohème," but when he refused last night to say. He did say, however, that he was going to an-nounce the performance about two days in advance, and let drop in a casual way that Bonci was to sing Rodolfo to Melba's Mimi. Sammarco, the new barytone, is to be in the cast, too.

Mr. Hammerstein has been having trouble about the Puccini opera entirely aside from the legal fight of the Recordis of Milan. "Etiquette-it's too bad," he said.

"They say I should not give it-and me with Melba and Bonci and Trentini and Sammarco-

Melba and Bonci and Trentini and Sanmardooh, ves. I shall observe the etiquette."
"When will it be?"
"That case will be interesting to-morrow, won't
it? When Jerome"—
"Will it be this month?"
"You want me to tell you? It will not be a night
performance! A morning musical, maybe."
The hearers laughed sadly and Mr. Hammerstein
went on: "Well, you wanted me to say something,
iddn't you?" went on: "Well, you wanted as didn't you?"
Then some one asked if Mme. Eamos was to sing at the Manhattan next year, and Mr. Hammerstein asked solicitously about the health of the newcomer's wife. He didn't know she was till, and countered by an inquiry about the other Puchand Then the manager ran away.

# BROWN CLUB DINNER TO-NIGHT.

A delegation from the New Jersey Senate will at one of the speakers. The others who are to speak are year's dinner of the club President Faunce. At last nounced Andrew Carnegie's gift to start a fund for a John Hay memorial library at Brown, and it is expected that he will tell of the progress of the fund to-night.

Secretary Taft, of the War Department, who was cent, formerly financial adviser to the Khedive and the guest of honor at the dinner of his class, '78,

# MR. ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT.

AIDS IN PRESERVATION OF REPUBLIC.

From The New York World.

The income from Mr. Rockefeller's past and present gifts to the General Board, some \$2.590,600 a year, does not look large when compared with the \$375,000,000 that the country spends on public schools. But it is more than the entire income from all sources, public and private, of all the colleges in ten far western states and territories, more than that of the colleges in nine southern central states and more than that of eight southern Atlantic states other than Maryland.

Buch a sum, used wisely year after year to help education where its present support is weakest, may do almost incalculable good in a republic whose very self-preservation depends upon the intelligence of its citizens.

ENLIGHTENED BENEVOLENCE.

ENLIGHTENED BENEVOLENCE.

From The New York American.

Centuries after Mr. Rockefeller is gone the effects of his benefactions will remain. The wisdom of men and the goodness of men will be increased through generations by his money. Moreover, while Rockefeller lives, and as long as his name shall be remembered, his example will stimulate other multi-millionaires to emulation. Surely there could not be nobler rivalry than competition in founding and endowing institutions of learning and setting free from the burdensome cares of life gifted men engaged in original research.

The John D. Rockefeller who bestows millions with both hands upon universities and schools deserves all the applause that his enlightened benevolence brings to him.

THE PRINCIPLE OF SELF-HELP. From The Baltimore News.

From The Baltimore News.

This principle of self-help, or local support, being made the condition of aid from an outside and remote source, is most wholesome. Considering, too, the thorough and systematic methods which the board has instituted for an exact and comprehensive knowledge of the comparative needs of different sections, as well as of the merits of the various institutions under consideration, it may be expected that a maximum of educational progress will be combined with a minimum of deterforation in the spirit of self-help and local pride in the actual operation of this great fund for the promotion of learning.

#### INFLUENCE ON NATIONAL LIFE. From The Boston Post.

From The Boston Post.

It must be acknowledged that the endowment, now reaching the stupendous sum of \$43,000,000, of an organization whose purpose is not directly educational but broadly helpful of a wide range of enterprises of education, must create an influence in the national life of far reaching power. It is the great spread, the long reach of the General Education Board which distinguishes its work. And this is further specialized by the impulse which it gives to self-help on the part of the institutions aided. An estimate, not too sanguine, gives the increase in resources for popular education through this endowment by Mr. Rockefeller at not less than \$130,000,000.

# IMMENSE POSSIBILITIES.

From The Providence Journal. From The Providence Journal.

There can be no doubt of the immense good that will arise from this latest Rockefeller benefaction. It will provide new facilities for many weak schools and collegiate institutions and so contribute to the proper preparation of thousands of youths for a happy and successful after career. It is the greatest single gift that has ever been made, so far as any record exists, far eclipsing the Cecil Rhodes fund of \$10,000,000 for the bringing together of young men from all parts of the world to Oxford University and the like Carnegie fund to Aberdeen. It is a gift of such proportions as would not have been possible a few years ago.

A STIMULUS TO OTHERS. From The Troy Times.

The spirit of generosity is contagious, and the act of Mr. Rockefeller is quite likely to serve as a stimulus to others. There is little expectation that any single gift will equal his, which stands unrivalled in the history of philanthropy; but the saveresate of the stands of the stands of the stands of the saveresate of the stands of the saveresate o

# FLOODING STATE LAND.

### G. H. P. Gould Gives Reasons for Permitting It.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On behalf of the association of which I am an officer I wish to thank you for some very sensible remarks which you made on the subject of water storage in your editorial last Thursday You did not give your approval to the proposed amendment, permitting the use of limited areas of state land for water storage, but you showed very onclusively that it was a subject worthy of care

ful consideration and not to be dismissed lightly. That is all we want-to have the matter considered carefully and thoughtfully. There has been a tendency to dismiss the proposed amendment from mind simply because the persons who were not familiar with the subject started off by saying that it was a "grab." Now, we do not object to being criticised, but we do feel that this measure which we advocate deserves fair and open treatment, and for that reason we appreciate such openmindedness as is displayed in your editorial.

What we have said about the impossibility of the state's losing control of the headwaters of its streams can be easily verified by reading the laws which apply to the case, but this, apparently, has been too much to ask of those who are so thoughtlessly and so bitterly opposing the amendment. The statutes which apply are Chapter 734 of the Laws of 1904, which created the River Improvement Commission, and Chapter 418 of the Laws of 1906, which transferred all the duties and powers of that commission to the State Water Supply Commission. You remind your readers, too, that "manufactur ing interests" and "power companies" are not nec essarily terms of reproach. One might think from much that has been said in the last two or three weeks that the prosperity of the state depended upon the size of the obstacles thrown in the way encouraged manufacturing must necessarily be a bad one. We contend, and undoubtedly the more thoughtful citizens of this state will agree, that as long as the state confers no benefits for which it is not well paid the prosperity of manufacturing s closely allied to and increases the prosperity of the entire state.

The proposed amendment, if adopted, would not give to the manufacturing interests any advantage which would not be well paid for. The entire ex-

pense of every improvement is borne by those who benefit from it directly, and the improvement is taken over by the state for permanent and absolute ownership and control.

In its issue of February 7 "Engineering News" calls attention to the opportunities in water power development, if the development is carried out under state control, and reminds the opponents of the amendment that "it ought to be recognized that sooner or lace these reservoirs must be created as a means of scientific river regulation."

Now, will you let me say a final word or two about the closing paragraph of your editorial, in which you speak of the State Water Supply Commission's report to the effect that it is possible to

that will certainly result from a complete system cannot be had unless some state land is made use of.

In many instances the proportion of public land to the area needed is very small, but under the present circumstances that small part may prevent a public improvement of great value. Thus the state is placed in the anomalous position of not being able to use its own land for an improvement, though it can condemn and use land which belongs to others, at no expense to itself. We believe that this constitutional restriction, which forbids the development of the state's resources, should be removed, and if it is removed, the constitution will still be left in such form that the "unin" of the forest preserves, foretold by some whose imagination runs away with their judgment, will be just as impossible as it is now. No land can be flooded, as you say, except after public hearings and after the approval of the commission, the Legislature and the Governor. It would seem that opposition to this amendment emphasizes the opponents distructs of the entire system of our government.

Provident Forestry, Water Storage and Manurnment. G. H. P. GOULD,
President Forestry, Water Storage and Manufacturing Association

No. 30 Broad street, New York, Feb. 9, 1907.

# AN INSTANCE OF ORATORICAL POWER.

# What Premier Clemenceau Said at Zola

rticle by William Morton Fullerton, the Paris correspondent of "The London Times," on M. Clemenceau, the present Prime Minister of France, is published in "Everybody's Magazine" for this month

well names "the extraordinary moment in the Zola trial," in which M. Clemenceau attacked so powerfully the claim of the prosecution that the Dreyfus matter was a "chose jugée," or, as our legal language would state it, was "res judicata" and could not be attacked in the proceeding be-fore the court.

Mr. Fullerton makes an error when he says that

M. Clemenceau was "summoned to give evidence before the Seine Assizes in the historic trial of the great novelist." He was not a witness, but was counsel for Alexandre Perreux, who was the Zola's famous article had been published, and who was therefore joined with Zola in the indictment

was therefore joined with Zola in the indictment for libel.

It was in his final address to the jury that M. Clemenceau made the powerful attack upon the prosecution's claim of "chose Jugée," referred to by Mr. Fullerton. He does not give M. Clemenceau's words in full or accurately, and I am sure that it is well worth while to reproduce the passage in full from the report of the trial. It must be entirely new to many. It is as follows:

"Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "when the hour of bad names applied to us has passed, when they have finished their abuse of us, then they are called upon to answer us. And then what do they produce against us? The 'chose jugée.' Look there, gentlemen (pointing to a crucifix attached to the wall over the head of the president of the court). You see that Christ on the Cross! There is the 'chose jugée.' They have put it above the judge's head, that he may not be troubled by the sight of it. 'Tis at the other end of the hall that that image ought to have been placed, so that, before rendering his decision, the judge should have before his eyes that instance of judicial error which our civilization considers as the shame of humanity.''

And, as a sitr in the audience attested the force of his words, he added, turning to the audience; "Ah, yes! I am not one of the worshippers of Christ in the way in which many of you perhaps understand the term, but I am perhaps more faithful to Him, and I certainly respect Him more them many of a religion of love."

I think these words of M. Clemenceau are worthy of a place among the best instances of oratorical power.

New York, Feb. 8, 1967.

ratorical power. New York, Feb. 8, 1907.

#### PRESIDENT AND PEACE FOUNDATION. To the Editor of The Tribune.

We note in your issue of Thursday, February 7, that Senator Daniel, in introducing his bill asking Congress to authorize the "Foundation for the Promotion of Peace," omits President Roose velt's name. That great name should be part of the title of this foundation, for which he is entirely responsible, both in order to give our grand President the square deal, as well as that future generations may know without doubt who was its founder. M. A. AND C. S. New York, Feb. 8, 1907.

# MEDALS FOR ANIMAL PROTECTION.

#### Dr. William T. Hornaday Gets First One from Camp Fire Club.

At a dinner to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Camp Fire Club, at the Hotel Astor on Saturday night, Ernest Thompson Seton, the toastmaster, announced that the board of governors of the club had decided to present a gold medal each year to the member who had rendered the most conspicuous service in the protection of wild life and forests. Mr. Seton added that it had been decided to award the first medal to Dr. William T. decided to award the first medal to Dr. William T. Hornaday for his book, entitled "Camp Fires in the Canadian Rockies."

He then pinned the medal on Dr. Hornaday's cost. After thanking the club for the honor, Dr. Hornaday spoke of the efforts being made by John M. Phillips and himself to induce the government of British Columbia to set aside their late hunting grounds as a permanent game and forest preserve.

Several members told of their experiences in camp during the last year, and Arthur Robinson and George D. Pratt showed moving pictures of wild moose. More than two hundred members and their guests were present.

#### SIR W. H. RUSSELL DEAD.

#### A Correspondent in Many Campaigns-Editor of "Army and Navy Gazette."

London, Feb. 10.-Sir William Howard Russell, Editor of "The Army and Navy Gazette," is dead. He was eighty-six years old. He was a well known war correspondent, and in that capacity served for "The London Times" at the battle of Bull Run.

Sir William was born in Ireland, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was a bar-rister of the Middle Temple in 1852, and two years later began his service as war correspondent of "The London Times" in the Crimea. The privations of the British army, and the exposures to which the soldiers were subject, were made known in his contributions, and overturned a ministry. In 1856 he saw the coronation of the Czar at Moscow, and in the following year went through the Indian Mutiny, ending with the taking of Lucknow. His next acquaintance with warfare was



SIR WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL Famous war correspondent, who died in London

made in the course of the Civil War in America; and, although he failed to reach the lines at Döppel in 1864, he went through the campaign between Prussia and Austria in 1866 and witnessed the disstrous defeat of Benedek at the battle of König-

The great was of 1870 between Germany and France saw him once more in the field, and from Wörth to the triumphal entry into Paris he was present at all the critical events of that momentous struggle. He was honorary private secretary in consequence of the Zulu troubles he accompanied him to the seat of war. The brilliant letters which he contributed to "The Daily Tele-graph" respecting this campaign will be long remembered for the light they threw on the organization and discipline of the British forces, and his

#### MAJOR J. Q. A. HOLLISTER.

Major John Quincy Adams Hollister, who led he charge on Fort Fisher after Colonel Smith mortally wounded, at the time of his death a prominent physician in Mount Vernon, died at his home there yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. Death was due to paralysis. After he was graduated from Hamilton College he enlisted in Company E of the 112th New York Volunteers, and rose from private to captain. After the war was over he was made major for bravery. He had been a resident of Mount Vernon for twenty-eight years. He leaves a wife and three sons—Charles, Ralph and Horace P. Hollister.

# ALEXANDER F. LOBDELL.

of the Harlem Rallroad, died vesterday. He the in 1835, and was educated at the old academy. He began his mercantile life in New York in 1855. Five years later he settled in Brewster and established a country store. In 1863 he was appointed postmaster and continued in office until 1887, holding commissions under Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. He was one of the organizers of the Putnam Country Savings Bank and one of the first stockholders in the First National Bank of Brewster, and continued in both directorates until his death. He served as president of the village, as a volunteer fireman, as elder in the Presbyterian Church, and held many town offices.

# GENERAL JAMES C. ROGERS.

Sandy Hill, N. Y., Feb. 10.—General James C. Rogers, a Civil War veteran, died last night from

son, second tenor; Reinold Warrenrath, bary-and Frank Croxton, bass. PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

# ASTOR HOUSE—Captain Elliott, Liverpool, BRESLIN—Captain W. E. Nye, U. S. A. GILSEY —Henri Portia, Parls, HoFFMAN—Yeizo Yahagi, Tokio, Japan, HOTEL ASTOR—Denman Thompson, Swanzey, N. H. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Mrs. Marshall Field, Chicago, WOLCOTT—William Moneypenny, jr., Columbus, Ohio.

# WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Dr. Maximilian P. E. Groszman, on "Peculiar Children and Their Needs," New York City Mothers' Club. Waldorf-Astoria, 3 p. m. Entertainment of the Daughters of Ohio, Waldorf-Astoria,

Dinner of the Silk Association of America, Delmonico's,

Cornell night at the Herald Square Theatre. Meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, No. 17 West 43d street, 8 p. m. Annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union, Savoy Hotel,

Brown Alumni dinner, Hotel Astor, evening. John Floyd Hume on "A Trip to Panama," Berkeley Lyceum Theatre, 2.30 p. m. Varuna Beat Club's minstrel show and dance, Prospect Hall, Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, evening.

Hall, Prospect avenue, Brooklyn, evening.

Charity ball, Union Hill Turn Hall, evening.

Free Lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.:—De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth avenue and 59th street, Dr. Henry G. Hanchett, "Musical Authorities"; Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue, Dr. Willis Boughton, "The Brownings" (Illustrated); Public School 14, 225 East 27th street, General James Grant Wilson, "Columbus and Henry Hudson" (Illustrated); Public School 35, 418 West 28th street, Miss Charlotte Teiler, "Mirabeau, the Politician"; Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Dr. Stephen Pierce Duggan, "Politicial Parties and Public Osinion"; Public School 61, 1523 West 44th street, Eugene Schoen, "Michael Angelo" (Illustrated); Public School 62, Hester, Essex 2nd Suffolk streets, George Wharton Jones, "The Pre-Historic and Aboriginal Dwollers of the Southwest" (Illustrated); Public School 82, 70th street and First avenue; Edmund Severn, "Nationality in Music"; Public School 19, 123d street and Lexington avenue, Dr. William Bayard Hale, "Sienklewiez"; Public School 135, First avenue and 51st street, Mrs. Florence Kitchel, "Macheth"; Public School 158, Avenue, A. between 77th and 78th streets, Basil Burwell, "The Yellowstone National Park" (Illustrated); Public School 183, First avenue and 51st street, Mrs. Florence Kitchel, "Macheth"; Public School 158, Avenue, Dr. Thomas Gaffney Taaffe, "Oliver Goldsmith"; Public School 183, First avenue and 51st street, Mrs. Florence Kitchel, "Macheth"; Public School 158, Avenue, Dr. Thomas Gaffney Taaffe, "Oliver Goldsmith"; Public School 183, First avenue on the Petroleum Industry" (Illustrated); Public School 188, Lewis, East Houston and East Third streets, Dr. John B. Huber, "The Prevention of Consumption" (Illustrated); St. Luke's Hall, No. 483 Hudson street, heave for Proper, "Origin and Development of the Petroleum Industry" (Illustrated); St. Peter's Hall, 20th street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Mrs. Albool, Lewis, East Hudson, Art and Gl

# GREET "IAN MACLAREN"

## Fifth Avenue Baptist Church Crowded-Praise for Rockefeller.

The Rev. Dr. John Watson, better known on ooth sides of the Atlantic as "Ian MacLaren," the novelist, who arrived here from England on Sat-urday, occupied the pulpit at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday. In honor of his visit, which had been widely announced, the church was more crowded than ever before in its history. The aisles and the space back of the pews were filled with men and women, who, unable to get seats, were willing to stand throughout the long service to hear the famous Scotchman. The vestry room, adjoining the church, was also packed. More than five hundred others were turned away.

After the morning service Dr. Watson expressed his gratification at this extraordinary tribute to a

After the service a Tribune reporter asked Dr. Watson to express an opinion regarding John D. Rockefeller's recent gift of \$32,000,000 to the General Education Board. The clergyman-writer is prominently identified with British educational work and he is over here to lecture at several American universities. He said: "I consider Mr. Rockefeller's munificence most praiseworthy. I had heard of his having made a donation, upon my arrival here, but I did not realize until now that it was for so large an amount. Why, it is the largest sum that has ever been donated to the cause of education, is it not? I congratulate him upon that fact. He could not have given his money to a better cause. To contribute toward the encouragement of education is the worthlest and most satisfactory way of spending money. If I had money that is the way I should utilize it. Money given to promote charities tends toward pauperism; money given to the Church may or may not be rightly distributed, but I have never heard of contributions to the cause of education going astray."

He then asked the reporter to what branch of educational work Mr. Rockefeller's donation was to "I hope it is for scientific research work," he said.

When told that it was believed that the money was to be spent in other ways, he said: "On, that is a pity! I had hoped to hear you say that the whole sum was to be devoted to research work. Of course, all grades of educational work are deserving of great encouragement, but I think that scientific research work is the greatest of all, and no rich man can benefit his fellow men more than by spending part of his fortune to promote it.

"Medical research work is especially deserving of all the encouragement and help rich men can give. Just think what a blessing it is to be able to benefit mankind by making possible the discovery of, at present, unknown causes of various dis ases and thereby arriving at their cure. Can you Dr. Watson in his discourse took the side of the elder brother, saying that a great deal of elo-quence had been wasted in expressing sympathy for the wayward youth. He said if the young man had returned before he had spent his substance or had come back home rich he would have deserved more credit.

He said he believed the complaint of the elder brother in the case of the prodigal son was justifled. The brother had remained at home, working steadily, doing his part like a man, living a clean, upright, useful life, and it naturally provoked him when he saw the younger brother-who had forsaken the family, gone out into the world, spent all his money, and then come back home a vagabond—treated to the fatted calf and dressed in the finest raiment, and a holiday given in his honor. He said he did not think that Christ

which preceded the church service, continued the discussion of last week as to how to get young men to go to church.

Dr. Watson took for the subject of his sermon at the evening service "The Testimony of the Saints—the Confirmation of Fatth." The church was again crowded to its utmost capacity and hundreds were turned away. The sermon was a message of cheer to those who fear that Christianity is deteriorating, that dogma and worship are changing and there is nothing to take their place. Many people in these days, he said, are east down because of some clever essay or sparkling book attacking Christianity. The scientist, be he geologist, chemist or one learned in natural history, Dr. Watson said, is not qualified to give an opinion of Christianity as an expert in religion.

"Darwin." he said, "was a serious writer and a great scientist, but no one who has written learnedly about worms is qualified to teach me about God."

FUNERAL OF MISS URQUHART. The funeral of Miss Isabelle Urquhart, an actress, was held at her home, The Shantee, at New Alexander F. Lobdell, of Brewster, one of the oldest merchants and bankers on the line theatrical profession, among them Arnold Daly and in "How He Lied to Her Husband" at the time she was taken ill. The services were conducted by the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, of the Episcopal Caurch, and bur'd was in the family plot at Woodlawn. Many flovel pieces were sent by actors in Manhattan.

# THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast .- Washington, Feb. 10.-A disturbance that was central over Lake Superior Sat-urday night has increased in strength and moved rapidly eastward to New England. It has caused a marked in-crease in temperature throughout eastern and southern districts, with snow in the lake region and New York, and snow turning to rain in New England. In all other districts fair weather has prevailed. The weather will clear in New England Monday, and generally fair

Rogers, a Civil War veteran, died last night from cerebral hemorrhage. He was sixty-eight years old. He was colonel of the 123d Regiment, New York Volunteers, and in the last year of the war commanded a brigade, retiring with the rank of brigadier general. He was an attorney.

MALE QUARTET TO SING.

The Artists' Quartet will give its first concert at Association Hall, West 23d street, on Wednesday evening. It consists of J. B. Wells, tenor; Alfred Dickson, second tenor; Reinold Warrenrath, barytone and Evant Const.

Forecast for Special Localities .- For New England, fair and colder to-day: Tuesday fair, fresh to brisk northwest winds, diminishing. northwest winds, diminishing.

For Eastern New York, fair and colder Monday, preceded by snow flurries in the interior; Tuesday fair, brisk northwest winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia, fair to-day and Tuesday; somewhat colder Monday; brisk northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, snow flurries to-day and along the lakes; Tuesday, fresh northwest winds.

Local Official Record.-The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in compari-

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Highest temperature yesternasses and added the last year, 29; average for corresponding date last year, 29; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 32.

Local forecast—To-day, fair and colder; to-morrow, fair; brisk northwest winds.

#### Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra

charge.

BEAUPLAND—Louis Beaupland, who was born in Guadeloupe, West Indies, January I, 1821, died at Madison, N. J., February 8, 1907, in his 87th year, Funeral services from St. Vincent's Church, Madison, N. J., Monday, February 11, 1907, at 10 a. m. French papers please copy.

BOGERT—At his home, Sunday morning, February 10, 1907, Stephen G. Bogert, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, No. 39 West 75th street, Wednesday morning, February 13, at 10 o'clock. ONNETT.—Suddenly, on Saturday, February 9, at Upper Montchir, N. J., Henry Connett. Funeral service or Tuesday, February 12, at residence of F. R. Walte, No 117 Clarewell ave., on arrival of 1:30 p. m. train, Erk Ralipad, foot Chambers st.

CROES—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Saturday, February 9, 1997, Mary Robertson, eldest daughter of the late Hev. Robert B. and Helen Robertson Croes. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 205 North Broadway, Yonkers, on Monday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

HAMILTO: On February 8, in the 75th year of her ago, Jane Augusta Barnard Keyes, widow of E. Luther Hamilton, of this city. Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Levrence Jacob, No. 42 Bast 9th st., at It a. in. Monday, February L.

# Died.

AMES—On Sunday, February 10, 1907, Frederic Thomas, son of the late William and Elizabeth James, in the 33d year of his age. Funeral at the convenience of the family. Interment at Newark, N. J.

JEPSON—In Brooklyn, February 9, 1907, John Par-tridge Jepson, in the 66th year of his age. Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 97 McDonough st., Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Pomíret (Conn.) papers please copy.

MORRIS—On February 7, 1907. Elise Heydecker, wife of Dr. Elliston J. Morris and daughter of the late Ed-ward B. Heydecker. Funeral services at her late res-idence, No. 128 South 18th st., Philadelphia, Monday, February 11, at 2:30 p. m.

MUNN—Suddenly, on Sunday, February 10, of heart failure, at his residence, No. 152 West 57th street, George Frederick Munn, youngest son of the late John and Mary Munn, formerly of Utica, N. V. Funeral services at his residence on Tuesday morning, February 12, at 11 o'clock. Utica and Boston papers please copy.

REILLY-On the 9th inst. Thomas Alexander Reilly Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia Tuesday, 12th inst., at 11.20 o'clock. Interment pri

WELLES—Suddenly, on Sunday, February 10, Frederick Raddiffe, in his 63d year. Funeral-late residence, No. 480 Greene ave., Brooklyn, on day, February 12, at 5 o'clock.

WILLETS—At Purchase, N. Y., First Month, 2th, 1207, Anna B. Willets, widow of the late Edward Willets, In her 83d year. Funeral services at Friends' Meeting House, Purchase, on Third Dav. 12th Inst., at 2:30 p. m. Carriages will be in waiting at White Plants on arrival of 12:35 train from Grand Central Station. WITHERBEE—On Friday evening, February 8, after a brief finess, at the residence of his parents, No. 4 Fifth avenue, Lispenard Stewart, only son of Frank Spencer and Mary Stewart Witherbee, in the 21st year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th street, on Tuesday morning, February 12, at 10 o'clock.

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# Religious Notices.

20 cents per line. QUARTER CENTENNIAL OF THE GOSPEL TABER-NACLE CHURCH, 44th st. and Sth ave., Monday, Feb. 11. Two sessions—2 to 6 p. m. 7:30 to 9:15 p. m. Addresses by Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Rav. F. W. FARE, D. D., and others.

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