Why Czarowitch Ends His Prayers with Hurrah.

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Three-year-old Czarowitch Alexis seems, from all

accounts, to be a very sturdy, jolly little fellow, who in the imperial family is known by the name of Baby." It seems that he invariably brings his prayers to a close with a loud hurrah instead of with an amen, and all remonstrances have been of no avail, since he points out that the soldiers al- | get rid of General Keim and of the other ultra-reways hail his father with a hurrah, and that, after all, the Almighty is a more important personage than even his papa. Another source of difficulty about his prayers is his insistence in invoking the divine blessing upon his favorite and particular body guard, a sailor of the name of Stephan, who watches over him by night and by day, and to whom the child is devoted, before praying for either his father or mother. He frequently gets away from Stephan and from his nurses, and bursts into the room where the Emperor is working. On one occasion he found him with several ministers and elderly councillors, in deep consultation about affairs of state. Having heard his father address his subjects familiarly as "Brothers," he at once exclaimed, "Good morning, brothers!" Emperor Nicholas thereupon pointed out to the little grand duke that it was not quite respectful for so small a bey to address elderly, gray haired gentlemen at "brothers." Alexis looked at his father for a minute, and then, with an evident desire to correct himself, exclaimed, "Well, good morning, fathers!"

HOW BOGUS BARONETS ARE MADE.

George Broun Ibbetson's announcement in th advertisement columns of the London "Times" and of other English papers that he has "succeeded" to the "dignity, state and degree of a b.ronet, which dignity, state and degree was conferred upon my ancestor Henry Ibbetson, of Leeds, in the County of York, by grant of letters patent of his late majesty King George II in the year 1748," would be unworthy of notice were it not for the fact that it shows once more the powerlessness of crown or government in England to prevent the unwarrantable assumption of titles of honor that are in the gift of the sovereign, who is, figuratively, "the fountain of all honors."

This pseudo baronet's pretension is all the more preposterous when it is borne in mind that according to his own assertion it is based on the fact that his great-great-grandfather was first cousin to Sir Henry Ibbetson, the first baronet who received the distinction as a reward for hi services in raising a corps of cavalry at his own expense in Yorkshire for the crown at the time of the Jacobite rebellion of 1745. Mr. George Broun Ibbetson might possibly have some claim to this baronetcy if he were descended from Sir Henry Ibbetson, the first baronet, whom he, without any right, describes in the advertisement as his "ancestor." But according to his own admission his only connection with the first barenet is the cousinship of his great-great-grandfather with the latter Baronetcies and peerages are invariably conferred with the proviso that they should pass exclusively to the descendants of the grantee in the male line, excepting where there is a special clause or "remainder" in the patent, decreeing that the honors should pass to the grantee's daughter or brother and their descendants. A patent with remainder to a first cousin is altogether unknown, and would have been especially incomprehensible in the case of Department and as Secretary of the Treasury, and fied in 1902, whereupon all his honors became extinct, his considerable property going to his sister's son. John Selwyn Calverley, who has taken the name of libbetson and who is married to Sibyl Disraeli, daughter of that Ralph Disraeli who was Lord Beaconsfield's brother, and sister, therefore, Coningsby Disraeli, the owner of Nughenden

The Ibbetsons are a very old Yorkshire family, and one would have imagined that Mr. George Ibbetson would have been content to bear a name so honored, not only in the north, but also in the south of England, instead of rendering himself the assumption of a title to which he has no earthly right whatsoever. The members of his Burlesque of "Merry Widow" a Festival of own family are likely to be among those who bitterly resent his foolishness, especially Sir Denzil Ibbetson, who rules the Punjab for England and who is one of the most valuable members of the Viceroy's council at Calcutta. Sir sen and was born in Australia, owes the handle dience, will undoubtedly be rosy, for the with the Knight Commandership of the Star of ality and should bring a renewal of prosperity India for his services in King Edward's great to the little hall made famous by Weber and Oriental dependency.

The action of "Sir George Broun Ibbetson" in assuming the late Lord Rookwood's baronetcy has served once more to emphasize the fact that there is no court of law now in existence that is competent to determine claims to baronetcies. In the im's."

case of peerages, claims are referred to the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords, which reports to the King, who usually acts in accordance with its recommendation and either concedes the claim or rejects it. But there is no such tribunal where baronetcies are concerned nowadays, and in order to meet this want it is shal's Court, which, when it was in existence, had the power of administering oaths and of compelling the testimony of witnesses. The Earl Marshal is the Duke of Norfelk, who holds his office by hereditary right, and his court used to be held in the hall of the College of Arms. Indeed, the hall is still in existence, but the court, which used to be officially described as the "fountain of the law of arms," has not been held within living memory, although it does not appear that any act of Parliament was ever passed abolish-

KAISER BACKS PRINCE RUPERT.

While Prince Rupert of Bavaria's controversy with the German Navy League has led to violent outbursts on the part of the existing management of that organization, and may possibly hamper for a time the phenomenal progress in the development of the German navy, it has had the distinct advantage of removing most of the existing differences between the sovereign houses of Wittelsbach profitable one. This season, until now, has been and Hohenzollern and of strengthening the ties of an anxious one to him. His first entertainment failed, despite the hearty support given in numerthe courts of Munich and of Berlin. For the Kal-ser, as well as his brother, Prince Henry, has indorsed the attitude of Prince Rupert, the future King of Bavaria, and who is regarded by the Jacobites in England and by the ultra-Legitimists on the Continent as the de jure Prince of Wales.

To put the matter in a nutshell, the Imperial League is an organization embracing many millions of Germans, formed for the purpose of promoting the growth of Germany as a naval power, of encouraging taxpayers to instruct their representatives in Parliament to vote all the naval credits demanded by the government, and to raise popular subscriptions for the construction of such arships as are not included in the naval programme of the administration. In each of the sovereign states of Germany members of the reigning family have accepted the presidency of the local branches of the association, Prince Henry of Prussia being the president of the Prussian branch, Prince Rupert of Bavaria the president of the Ba-varian branch, and the former Crown Prince of Baden, now ruler of that country, the president of the Raden branch. Unfortunately, these princes permitted the central management of the organization to drift into the hands of a certain ultrareactionary political ring, headed by Major General Keim and the Lutheran pastor Wagner, who at the recent general election made use of their position and of the organization to wage bitter warfare against the Catholic party and against the Liberals. Now, in the first place, it is distinctly understood that the German Navy League is a non-political and a purely national organization; and, secondly, beither Prince Henry of Prussia nor the reigning Grand Duke of Baden, who are Lucherans, cared to place himself in a position of bitter antagonism to the numerous and affluent Catholic ele ment of their respective countries; while as for Prince Rupert of Bavaria, he, being a Roman Catholic, like nearly all his fellow Bavarians, had to intention whatsoever of giving his name to any party that was attacking his Church.

sign. In spite of this protest General Keim was re-elected. This was followed immediately by the resignation of Prince Rupert from the presidency of the Bavarian branch of the league, and as aimost the whole of the Bavarian aristocracy and haute bourgeoisie followed his example and withdrew from the league its Bavarian branch was practically wiped out of existence. The Grand Duke of Baden and his subjects followed suit, and now Prince Henry has likewise given the Navy League to understand that unless General Keim is removed he, too, will resign. The Emperor thoroughly approves of his brother's action, has taken cause for the Grand Duke of Baden and for Prince Rupert of Bavaria, and while fully alive to the importance of the Navy League and the necessity of keeping it together, is now taking clever steps to actionary and anti-Catholic and anti-Semitic influences without wrecking the association.

JACOBITES AND EDWARD VIL'S EFFIGY. I have referred to Prince Rupert of Bavaria above as regarded by ultra-Legitimists as the de jure Prince of Wales. Of course, neither he himself nor his mother has ever dreamed of putting forward any pretensions to the throne of Great Britain, or has countenanced in any way the claims advanced in their behalf by the Jacobite so-called "White Rose Society" in England, which has branches in Philadelphia, New York and Boston. The argument of the Jacobite Society, at the head of which is the Earl of Ashburnham, is that Prince Rupert of Bavaria and his mother, Princess Louise of Bavaria, are less remotely descended from the Stuarts than King Edward. While this is true, the act of settlement passed by both houses of the English Parliament a couple of centuries ago vested the sucession to the throne of Great Britain in the Protestant House of Hanover, excluding therefrom other much less remote descendants of the Stuart kings who labored under the political disadvantage of belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Of course, no one takes the Jacobites seriously in England. They hold meetings and have banquets. They decorate the statues of the Stuart kings with flowers on the anniversaries of their birth, observe the date of the execution of Charles I as a day sacred to a saint and martyr by special religious services, and even go to the length of using postage stamps adorned with the effigy of Princess Louise of Bavaria, who is described thereon as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. As these stamps are not recognized by the postal authorities, either in England or abroad, the Jacobites are obliged, in order to get their letters through the mails, to add an ordinary postage stamp bearing the effigy of King Edward, but invariably relieve their feelings

by pasting it on upside down MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

MUSIC.

THE OLIVE MEAD QUARTET.

There was interest of an unusual kind at last evening's concert of the Olive Mead Quartet at Mendelssohn Hall. Between the Mozart C major quartet and the Brahms pianeforte quintet in F minor, Miss Mead and Mr. Arthur Whiting brought forward the theme and varations from a sonata by Corelli in D minor for violin and harpsichord. In stead of substituting a planoforte for the latter instrument, Mr. Whiting played a genuine though modern and American built harpsichord, thereby giving to the piece its authentic tone color. Of Mr. Whiting's skill in evoking the characteristic quality of this instrument and in disclosing its varied capacities something has already been said in these columns. When Miss Mead sought to bring her violin tone into balance with the harpsithe baronetcy of Sir Henry Ibbetson, seeing that he chord, however, there was suggested a difficulty had no less than four sons of his own. The seventh similar to that which most latter day operatic singsimilar to that which most latter day operatic singbaronet. Sir Henry John Ibbetson, was created a ers experience in voicing the ornate utterances of peer of the realm as Lord Rookwood in 1892 for his operas whose style has become archaic. There was political services as Member of Parliament for modernism in Miss Mead's vigorous proclamations; Essex, as Under Secretary of State for the Home every stroke of her bow hinted at ideals far removed from the sunlit, rather airless style of the Corelli music. The two instruments seemed to belong to different epochs, instead of blending, as they were expected to, and so the sonata excerpt probably failed to convey to some hearers the effect counted upon by the composer.

The Olive Mead Quartet's make-up is changed this year by the inclusion of Miss Helen Reynolds as second violin, but the body of tone, as the Mozart music revealed it, has suffered no alteration from that which has so often won commendation in this city.

WEBER'S MUSIC HALL.

Joviality.

Mr. "Joe" Weber will be a happy man when he his new show, presented last night at his Music Hall and cordially received by a sympathetic audience, will undoubtedly be rosy, for the burlesque of the "Merry Widow" is a festival of joviality and should bring a renewal of prosperity to the little hall made famous by Weber and the first of the medical world, among them "Surgical Bacteriology." "Principles of Surgery." "Experimental to the medical world, among them "Surgical Bacteriology." "Principles of Surgery." "Experimental Surgery and happiness for 1988 to the Mean of the Netherlands, The Hague:

To Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, The Hague:

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The undersigned Holland-American business men to the medical world, among them "Surgical Bacteriology." "Principles of Surgery." "Experimental teriology." "Practical Surgery for the General Practical Surgery," "Practical Surgery," "Practical Surgery, the prince consort and your royal to your majesty, the prince consort and your royal to your majesty, the prince consort and your royal to your majesty, the prince consort and your majesty. There is, it is true, another to your majesty, the prince consort and your majesty, the prince consort and your majesty. There is, it is true for the Metherlands, The Hague:

To Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, The Hague:

To Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, The Hague:

To Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, The Hague:

To Her Majesty Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, The Hague:

To Her Majesty Wil of the late Rev. Denzil Ibbet- | Hall and cordially received by a sympathetic auto his name to the fact that he has been decorated lesque of the "Merry Widow" is a festival of jovi-with the Knight Commandership of the Star of ality and should bring a renewal of prosperity Fields. Every person who has seen Mr. Savage's production at the New Amsterdam Theatre should see the charming "widow" as Lulu Glaser sees her and witness "Charlie" Ross's laughable antics as the jovial Prince Dandilo, "a waiter at Max-

> Peter F. Dailey is the Caramel de Jollidog, Albert Hart the Baron, Mabel Fenton the Baroness and "Joe" Weber a janitor who wears fancy clothes. A more ridiculous burlesque could hardly be conceived.

The most humorous incident of the entire was probably the waltz which Mr. Ross and Miss purposed to revive the now obsolete Earl Mar- Glaser executed, with a fine sense of hilarity that caused hearty laughter throughout the hall. Some of the happy expressions that delighted the audience should be recorded. Peter Dailey remarked that a wine agent and a garage were nearly alike because both "are full of bubbles," and advised a group of merry maidens to be "wrapped up in "Charlie" Ross demanded of Fonia who was that Swede she was going to carry, and thought it "better to be a waiter than a waltzer."

There are three acts in the burlesque, a numerous chorus and several folly songs. Mr. Ross won Glaser was suffering from a slight cold, but succeeded in providing a large share of the amuse ment. It is regrettable to have to record some obnoxious features of the show, but there were such features, and they should not be overlooked. There is a place in a great city for a variety show of a high order. Mr. Weber has been generously supported in his efforts to present this form of amusement, and his career has not been an un-Weber permitting an otherwise commendable per-formance to be tainted here and there with barbaric incidents. Miss Bessie Clayton is a fine dancer. She has entertained thousands of person in this town by her graceful execution of toe dancing, but she should not be allowed to continue features of her dancing act that are offensive. Another charmer performed after a fashion that provoked a half-drunken lad in the rear of the hall to protest leudly. That protest was an evidence of decency that must have reached Mr. Weber's ears. If he heard not, he has eyes.

VAUDEVILLE WAR ENDED FOR GOOD.

The vaudeville war, it was officially announced was finally ended here yesterday, when George Middleton, president of the Western Vaudeville As sociation, and his associates signed an agreement to take over Cella & Oppenheim's theatres in Kansas City, Milwaukee and Louisville and the new

theatre being built at St. Louis. This chain of houses was turned over to Cella & Oppenheim while the war was on, and while Klaw & Erlanger and Keith & Proctor subsequently settled their differences these theatres were not included in the peace pact made between the two vaudeville forces.

The provisions agreed upon for the four play houses, which at one time it was thought might form the nucleus of a new vaudeville circuit booked by "Will" Morris, have, it is said, so strengthened the United Booking Offices and the Western Vaude ville Association as to make another vaudeville

ROBERT EDESON IN "THE SINNER." Philadelphia, Jan. 2.-At the Chestnut Street

Opera House to-night Henry B. Harris presented Robert Edeson in "The Sinner," by George Middle ton and Leonidas Westervelt. The play, in which Mr. Edeson appears as a young clergyman who, Prince Rupert accordingly notified the central before taking orders, had been connected with an committee at Berlin that if it re-elected Major General Keim to its chairmanship he would re-

DR. NICHOLAS SENN DEAD

Passing of Noted Surgeon, in Authority in War with Spain.

Chicago, Jan. 2.—Dr. Nicholas Senn, one of the most widely known surgeons in the United States, died here to-day. He was chief surgeon of the Sixth Army Corps during the Spanish-American War, and was chief of the operating staff of the army in the field. He was the author of many medical works, and was generally considered one of the foremost operating surgeons of the country.



DR. NICHOLAS SENN, OF CHICAGO. Who died yesterday.

Dr. Senn died of heart disease after an illness of The malady is thought to have been the result of the high altitudes of South American mountains, which he visited recently, although the disease did not develop until after his return home.

Dr. Nicholas Senn was born in the village of Buchs, Canton of St. Gall, Switzerland, on October 31, 1844. When he was nine years old his parents brought him to this country and settled at Ashford, Wis., where he was brought up on a arm. After being graduated from the high school he taught school for three years, at the same time attending the lectures at the Chicago Medical Col-lege. He was graduated from this latter institun in 1868, winning the first prize for his thesis. He then spent a year and a half as house physician in the Cook County Hospital, and from 1869 to 1874 practised his profession in Fond du Lac. Then he moved to Milwaukee, where he remaine twenty years. He was appointed surgeon general of the Wisconsin National Guard, and organized the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, becoming its first president. In 1884 Dr. Senn was appointed professor of sur-

gery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Chicago, and in 1887 was elected professor of the principles of surgery and surgical pathology in Rush Medical College, and in 1890 professor of practical and clinical surgery. After 1893 he made his home in Chicago. He was surgeon general of the Illinois National Guard on the staffs of several successive Governors. He always took great interest in gunshot wounds, and the celebrated Dr. von Esmarch, court surgeon to the late Emperor of Germany, made a journey to this country to witness his method of operating in cases of bullet

When the Spanish-American War broke out Dr. Senn offered his services to the government. abandoned his practice for active work in the field at Chattanooga, Tenn.; at Santiago, Cuba; at Ponce, P. R., and at Montauk Point, Long Island. Many of the successful steps taken to maintain the health of the soldiers were taken at his instance. He was made chief surgeon of the 6th Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant colonel of volunteers, and chief of the operating staff with the army in the field.

In September, 1898, after peace had been assured Dr. Senn resumed his professional work in Chicago. He was a delegate to the international medical congresses at Berlin in 1890, at Moscow in 1897 and at Madrid in 1903. Besides his connection with Rush Medical College, he was professor of surgery at the Chicago Polyclinic, attending surgeon of the Presbyterian Hospital and surgeon in charge of

titioner," "Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints,"
"Surgical Notes on the Spanish-American War," "The Pathology and Treatment of Tumors," and 'Around the World via India-A Medical Tour.' His private library was regarded as perhaps the finest of its kind in the country. In 1869 he married Miss Aurelia Millhouser, of La Crosse, Wis.

COLONEL JAMES G. STOWE.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2.-Colonel James G. Stowe, American Consul General at Cape Town, South Africa, from 1898 to 1901, and one of the best known manufacturers in the United States, died at his home here to-day, aged sixty-five years. Colonel Stowe came of an old English family and was a descendant of Baron Stowe, founder of the famous Stowe Library, of London.

JAMES WILLIAM ELGAR.

James William Elgar, a carpenter contractor, died yesterday at his home, No. 230 West 97th Mr. Elgar was born in this city on February 15, 1844. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having fought in the battle of Gettysburg. He later became president of James Elgar, Incorporated, a carpenter and building firm. Among the buildings which he helped to erect are the new Tribune and Royal Insurance structures, Car-negle Music Hall, Columbia College dormitories, St. Paul's Chapel and Hamilton Hall, of the same institution, and the Catholic Protectory, at Van Mr. Elgar was a vestryman of St. Peter's Protes-

tant Episcopal Church. His wife and four children survive him.

MISS JOSEPHINE E. HODGDON.

Miss Josephine E. Hodgdon, formerly principal of Public School 116, Brooklyn, died suddenly yes-terday at the Hotel Martha Washington. Miss Hodgdon was an accomplished lecturer and writer, and ofiginated the idea of lesson leaflets from classics of literature in place of the conventional school reader, editing selections from Longfellow and Lowell, Parkman and Motley, and other American poets and historians. Probably to her more than to any other one individual was due the movement for the use of real literature in language teaching.

For many years Miss Hodgdon was chairman of the section on English of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. She was at one time principal of a high school at Concord, N. H., where Emerson visited the school. She retired from the public schools of this city in 1904, since when she had been much abroad.

WILLIAM ROUZEE.

News has been received of the sudden death last Sunday in Schuyler, Neb., of William Rouzee, who was at one time associated with the Brooklyn City Missionary and Tract Society and who took an active part in the open air campaigns at Coney Island for several summers. He also had charge for a number of years of the gospel preaching at Blackwell's Island. At the time of his death Mr. Rouzee and his wife were holding evangefiction meetings in Nebraska.

FRANCIS ASBURY BROCKWAY.

"The New York Express," "The News," "The Mercury," "The Herald," "The Telegram" and The Associated Press. At one time he was engaged in the printing business in lower Fulton street and published a paver called "The City Signpost."

He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter OBITUARY NOTES.

WILLIAM REDMOND, the father of Alderman J. W. Redmond, died on Tuesday afternoon at his home, No. 326 Pacific street, Brooklyn. He was born in County Wexford, Ireland, seventy-six years Coming to Brooklyn as a young man, he settled in the house where he died. He was in the shoe business until ten years ago, when he got employment in the bureau of highways. He leaves

MRS. ANNA FLETCHER WHITE, wife of Edward D. White, formerly a vice-president of the Brooklyn Savings Bank and also of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, died on Tuesday from old age at her home, No. 265 Stuyvesant avenue, Brooklyn. She was in her ninetieth year. For twenty-five years Mrs. White was a member of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum. She leaves her husband, one son and three

CHARLES W. TANKERSLEY, aged sixty-one rears, one of the oldest and best known lawyers in Colorado, died at Denver yesterday from paralysis. Prior to 1874 he practised law at Little Rock and served a term as Speaker of the Arkansas House of Representatives.
WILLIAM J. SOOTHOFF, a descendant of the

early Dutch settlers on Long Island and a citizen of what is now the East New York section of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday. His home was at Glenmore avenue and Enfield street. He acted as school trustee, tax collector and assessor in the old town of New Lots, and was afterward assess of the city of Brooklyn. He was born in 1830. He leaves two daughters.

MRS. EMMA C. SANDS, a member of an old New York family, died from pneumonia on Sun-day last while on a visit to a son, Irving H. Sands, at Independence, Mo. Mrs. Sands leaves three sons and a daughter, Mrs. John K. Rees. The funeral will take place at the chantry of Grace Church tonorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

JAMES B. WESTHAVER, a professor of physics at the University of Denver and author of a textbook on that subject, dled in that city on Tuesday, aged forty-five years.

ALLAN M. STODDARD, a lawyer, of Nassau County, died in the Nassau Hospital, Mineola, Long Island, on Wednesday night from rheumatism of the heart. He was born in Williamsburg on February 11, 1861. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1879 as an honor man, and three years later was admitted to the bar. For five years he was with the law firm of Van Dusen & Taylor, in this city. In 1904 he went to Mineola and became associated in business with his brother, George B. Stoddard, who is attorney for the County Treasurer. Allan Stoddard had charge of all transfer tax matters in the county. He leaves a wife and a son.

LOUIS M. GIVERNAUD DEAD.

Los Angeles, Jan. 2.-Louis M. Givernaud, a member of the firm of Givernaud Brothers, said to be the first to establish silk manufacturing in the United States, died here to-day from heart disease, aged seventy-three years. He came here two months ago from New York, intending to make his home in Los Angeles. He was born in Lyons, France, and came to this country forty years ago.

OHIO SOCIETY TO DINE AT WALDORF. The twenty-second annual dinner of the Ohlo

Society of New York will be held in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria on February 1 at 6:30 o'clock. Among those who have proto be present are Secretary William H. Taft, Justice William R. Day, of the United States Supreme Court; Governor Hughes, Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Andrew L. Harris, Governor of Ohio: Senator Joseph B. Foraker and Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of the United States Circuit Court.

MR. REID AT STATE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Jan. 2.-Whitelaw Reid, American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who is in the United States on leave of absence, was at the State Department to-day. He had a long talk with Assistant Secretary Adee, but did not see Mr. Root, it being diplomatic day. Ambassador Bryce of Great Britain was with Secretary Root for some

QUEEN SENDS THANKS FOR GREETINGS. A number of Hollanders, through a committee, sent the fellowing greeting to Queen Wilhelmina

on New Year's Day: respectfully submit renewed algeglance and heartest wishes of prosperity and happiness for 1998
to your majesty, the prince consort and your royal
JOHN SCHEEPERS,
G. R. VAN HAAFTEN,
JOHN J. ANTONY,
LEONARD STEENMAN.
Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Old Slip, New York.

The following cable dispatch was received in re

John Scheepers, 4 Old Slip, New York:
The Queen, the prince and the queen mother charge me to transfer to you their sincere thanks.
SCHIMMELPENNINCK, aide-de-camp.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.-Washington, Jan. 2 .-Fair weather and moderate temperature prevailed Thurs-day over southern and eastern districts of the United States. In the north Pacific states rain was general, and in North Dakota and Manitoba morning temperatures and in North Dakot and and in North Dakot and in No in the South and East. In north central districts the temperature will rise and rain or snow will occur in the Northern Rocky Mountain regions. Along the Atthe Northern Records the winds will be light and vari-lantic and Guif coasts the winds will be light and vari-able and on the Great Lakes light, variable winds will shift to fresh southerly.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light, variable winds, mostly from west to south, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair o-day and Saturday; light, variable winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair to-day and Saturday.

Local Official Record.-The following official record Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

Highest temperature yesterday, 38 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 35; average for corresponding date of last year, 40; average for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 31. Local forecast: Fair to-day and Saturday; light, variable winds.

NO STRING TO IT.

The Tribune's Praise the Best Possible Advertisement.

From The Utica Observer.

Papers all over the country have ways of "writing up" cities, manufacturing industries, advantages, accessibility, etc. Usually this is done by sending some active agent into a city, and after a canvass and an agreement to make certain mention of firms and individual enterprises he applies to the Chamber of Commerce or other commercial association and sells a few thousand papers at a good price. This sort of "boom" for a town is purely a business proposition like any other advertising, and it is so looked upon by those who take space in the article or who buy and circulate the copies among their customers.

The New-York Tribune's article concerning Utica which we reprinted yesterday was of an entirely different character. With no effort whatever to secure pay from business men and manufacturers, and with no obligation on the part of any one to take certain stacks of extra copies, The Tribune sent a special representative to Utica and told him to look over the ground, and in a thousand words gave the city what it deserved in the way of praise or of criticism. From The Utica Observer.

Francis Asbury Brockway, well known in newspaper, military and Masonic circles, died yesterday at his home, No. 157 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, aged seventy-five years.

He was born near Newburg, N. Y. In 1856 he joined the 13th Regiment, and in 1861 went to the front as its regimental adjutant under Colonel Abel Smith. He was a member of the 13th Regiment Veteran Association, Benevolent Lodge, 28, F. and A. M., and the Masonic Veteran Association of Brooklyn, of which he was corresponding secretary for many years.

He was engaged in newspaper work for a long time, was a charter and life member of the New York Press Club, and at different times represented

ART EXHIBITIONS.

New Landscapes by Mr. Willard L. Metcalf.

There was opened yesterday at the Montross gallery an exhibition of landscapes painted in New England by Mr. Willard L. Metcalf. It has unusual character. This artist has been occupied for the last few years in beating out a practically new path for himself, applying his technical resources path for himself, applying his technical resolution problems which were not at all unfamiliar to him, but which he had never previously handled with quite the same insight or vigor. A new note came into his work, one of energy directed by sympathetic feeling, and the successive exhibitions which he brought forward the fruits of his labors conveyed a vivid sense of progress. On the present occasion he has outstripped himself. The point is interesting. It is so easy for even some of the cleverest of painters to mark time, or, at the most, to exhaust their vitality in experiments which lead nowhere. The important thing about Mr. Metcalf's work is that it reflects not only a surer manual facility but a broader grasp upon the themes treated. Technical growth has reacted upon the very grain and substance of his art.

Personality in art expresses itself in many ways,

and sometimes with the more eloquence in propor-tion as it subordinates the truth of nature to the poetry of nature. The great gift of such men as Corot and Rousseau was to heighten the beauty of what they saw with the dramatic or lyric charm of what they felt. We owe perhaps to the impressionists more than to any other group the development of that "natural magic" in landscape painting which puts the sheer truth above all else and leaves the glamour of a given scene to speak for itself. Mr. Metcalf has adopted no impressionistic formulæ, he has none of the rather transparent tricks of the game which are cultivated so assiduously by so many of the followers of Monet, but he practises a kind of impressionism. His studies are direct and luminous. Making them in a world full of light and air, you can see that he has been stimulated by his surroundings, handling his material with affectionate zest, but never adding to this material any comment, any subjective elements. He leaves nature to speak for herself, and, as it happens, that is where his sense of beauty comes out. Only a kindling emotion could set the truth upon the canvas at once with so much accuracy and so much of pure exquisiteness. There is one picture here, "The Passing Glory," which is brilliantly symbolical of all the rest. A tawny Connecticut road runs from left to right across the foreground. On the other side of it straggling bushes form a species of hedge between the spectator and a rising pasture up which, on one side, the woods are climbing. In these woods the artist has found the warm hues which give his picture its title. It is, as a picture, curiously well made. Without obviously composing a pattern of design, Mr. Metcalf has nevertheless contrived to give the whole scheme a certain rightness of form. The balance is true. There is no surplusage, nor are there any obscure passages. Then, on the firm basis of sound though seemingly artless construction, the artist has built up his perfect portrait of an American scene, translating its color, its atmosphere and the very "feel" of the rocky soil, with so sensitive a touch that one seems to breathe the familiar air of the countryside. Only, with that sense of beauty to which allusion has already been made. Mr. Met-calf has somehow fused his innumerable impalpable truths into the unit which means an individual impression. Here is the New England pasture we all know, interpreted for us with an eye and a hand that give it an extraordinary freshness. This is what Mr. Metcalf does again and again,

changing mood, so that the collection of nineteen canvases has notable variety, but almost always with the same wellnigh uncanny mastery of his motive and of his brush. If he stumbles anywhere, it is, oddly, in those pictures which sug-gest the deeper revery and the more patient de-velopment of a theme. Witness the large canvas entitled "May Pastorale." This is, in respect to tenderness of landscape sentiment, the most am-bitious picture shown. There is much in the scheme to call for subtle treatment, especially in the spring foliage and in the melting distance.

This picture, like the one described above, is well put together, a point by itself in its favor. One finds in this, moreover, a great deal of the truth which is always conspicuous in the painter's work. which is always conspicuous in the painter's work.

What is it, then, that is lacking? The note of sureness, of precision, particularly in the subtler parts of the composition, and as you reflect upon this, you perceive that in working with less than the convergence of the conve his accustomed authority the artist has weakened the keen, fresh, autographic touch which is his best quality. The painting is beautiful, so far as it goes, but in the long run it does not carry conviction as does every one of those pictures in vein, the smaller "Buds and Blossoms," and in this the effect is more persuasive. There is, too, a third painting, "The White Mantle," that superb snow scene which Mr. Metcalf executed a year ago, in which the last refinements of a peculiarly intimate scene are rendered with flawless delicacy. Indeed, his winter studies all possess the accent of wholly successful subtlety which is missing from the "May Pastorale." There is something of Indeed, his white status which is missing of wholly successful subtlety which is missing from the "May Pastorale." There is something of almost physical chill in the "Midwinter," a study of snowy ground and gaunt, bare trees that is as lovely as it is austere. But when he is painting spring or summer or autumn Mr. Metcalf triumphs according as he grasps his material with emphasis on clear light and a close, swift modelling of forms.

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Sid He is at his best, because he is most himself

in the sparkling, vivacious mood of "The Rendez-vous," a study of boats in harbor, in vivid marines like the "Ebbing Tide" and the "Camden Hill," or in studies of the wildwood like "A Family of Birches" and "The Bower." It is hard to say which is the more impressive in this mass of work, the felicitous expression of surface beauties or the knowledge of nature and of art which close scrutiny reveals. The trees and shrubs in Mr. Metcalf's pictures are not merely silhouetted against the background. He knows the substance and the contours of twig and bough, he knows the texture of leafage, and beneath his generalized that the state of the set leafage is in his work. His exact the American landscape is in his work. His exact the American landscape is in his work. His exact the American fertiles—No. 132 his freet. No. 24 west 125th street and No. 219 West 125th street. Washington Burkeau—No. 1322 f street. No. 794 Broad texture of leafage, and beneath his generalized

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in the Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

COWPERTHWAIT—JAHREN—On Wednesday, January 1, 1908, at the Calvary Baptist Church, Kansas City, Mo., Helena, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph O. Jahren, to Arthur N. Cowperthwait, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Cowperthwait. PERRY-WEIR-At St. Paul's Church. New Haven, on January 2, by the Rev. James De Wolf Perry, of Ger-mantown, Penn., Edith Dean, daughter of Professor and Mrs. John Ferguson Weir, to the Rev. James De Wolf Perry, jr.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indersed full name and address.

Died.

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

Robins, George H. Sands, Emma C. Spriesterbach, Augusta. Spriesterbach, Jacob. Starr, Mary E. Andrews, Bishop E. G.

Died. EARLE—After a brief liness, on Wednesday, 1908, Josephine Earle, daughter of the lat-and Josephine Driggs Earle. Funeral service residence, No. 162 West 75th st., Friday afte uacy 3, at 4 o'clock.

ERSKINE-On January 2, 1908, Ann Erskins, in b year, at her late residence, No. 2908 Perry ave 201st st., Bronx. Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBINS—Entered into rest December 31, 1907, George Robins, in his 56th year, at Plainfield, N. J. Fun services at his late residence, No. 25 Norwood e Plainfield, N. J., Friday, January 3, at 8 o'clock p. SANDS—On Sunday, December 29, 1907, at Independence, Mo., Mrs. Emma C. Sands, of New York. Funeral in the chantry of Grace Church at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. January 4.

SPRIESTERACH—Suddenly, on January I, 1908, Jacob Spriesterbach and Augusta Spriesterbach, his wife. Funeral from their late residence, Ocean Parkway and Webster ave., Brooklyn, Friday, 2 p. m.

STEWART—John, suddenly, on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, No. 4 West 96d st. Funeral services will be held Saturday, January 4, in Calvacy Baptist Church, West 57th st. between 6th and 7th aves. at 11:30 a. m. Interment at convenience of family.

The officers, permanent members, standing committees and representatives of other Grand Lodges are requested to attend the obsequies of M. W. John Stewart, Past Grand Master, at Calvary Saptiat Church, 57th st., between Sixth and Seventh aves., on Saturday morning, January 4, at 11.20 o'clock Assemble in chapel adjoining the church. No regalita.

TOWNSEND SCUDDER, Grand Master.
EDWARD M. L. EHLERS, Grand Secretary.

Brethren: You are hereby requested to attend the funeral services of our late Brother M. W. John Stawart & Calvary Baptist Church, 57th st., between 6th and 7th aves., on Saturday, January 4, at 11:39 a. m. By order w. M. J. HUTCHEON, Master. A. S. PETTIT. Secretary

STOOTHOFF-On Tuesday, December 34, 1997, V J. Stoothoff, in his 78th year. Funeral services late residence, Endeld st. and Glenmore ave., Br on Friday, January 3, 1998, at 2 o'clock p. m. tives and friends are invited. SWEET—In Fairnaven, December 31, 1997. Ellen Phobe, wife of Nelson I. Sweet, aged 70 years 4 months. For neral from her late residence, No. 29 South Main st., Friday, at 1 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at convenience of family.

TWYFORD—On December 31, 1907, Julia Twyford, afted a brief illness, at her home, No. 54 4th st., Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at St. Mary's Star of Sec Church, Court and Nelson sts., Briday, 10 a. m. ZABRISKIE-On January 1, 1908, at his residence, Omaha, Edgar Zabriskie, son of the late Albert C. and Marie

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Braman, Edward.

Braman, Edward.

Braman, Edward.

Spriesterbach, Augusta, Spriesterbach, Jacob, Spriesterbach, Jacob, Spriesterbach, Jacob, Spriesterbach, Jacob, Spriesterbach, Jacob, Star, Mary E.

Egleston, David S.

Egleston, David S.

Erskine, Ann.

Stoothoff, William J.

Tabriskie, Edgar.

ANLREWS—Bishop E. G. Andrews, at Brooklyn, December 31, 1907, in the S3d year of his age. Funeral services at New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, vices at New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Corner Dean st. Friday, January 3, 1908, at 3 p. m.

Cergy requested to assemble at 2.45 p. m. In lecture room of the church. Kindiy omit dowers.

BRAMAN—At the residence of his sister, Mrs. Caroline H.

Sexton, No. 302 Clinton ave., Stooklyn, N. Y., on the Slist day of December, 1907, in the 18th year of his age.

Erskine Ann.

BROTHERTON—At Peekskill, N. Y., December 31, 1907, at 2 p. m.

DAY—At her laft residence, No. 532 Fairmount ave., Jersey City, on Wednesday, January 3, 1908, at 2 p. m.

DAY—At her laft residence, No. 532 Fairmount ave., Jersey City, on Wednesday, January 1, 1908, Eliza A. wife of the laft John J. Day, aged 84 years. Funeral cervices private, Kindiy omit flowers.