## WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME.

The wedding of Miss Daisy Purdy, daughter of Dr. A. E. M. Purdy, to George Barker Hodgman, will take place on February 23 at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Madison-ave. and Sixtieth-st. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's father, No. 304 Madison-ave.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Ethel Dodge, daughter of C. C. Dodge, to William Carey Sanger, at the home of her father, No. 10 East Seventy-sixth-st., on Wednesday, February 24.

Albany, Feb. 10.—The marriage of Miss Harriet Langdon Pruyn, eldest daughter of the late John V. L. Pruyn and granddaughter of the late Amasa J. Parker, to Colonel William G. Rice, son of William A. Rice, of Worthington, Mass., took place at noon to-day, at St. Peter's Church. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Doane, assisted by the Rev. Dr. W. W. Battershall, rector of the parish. There were no bridesmaids and no best man. The sister of the bride, Miss Muybertie Lansing Pruyn, was the maid of honor. The ushers were four cousins of Miss Pruyn and four cousins of Colonel Rice, as follows: Amasa J. Parker, jr., Lewis Rathbone Parker, Belden E. Marvin, jr., Parker Corning, Robert Olcott, Archibald J. McClure, Frederick A. De Peyster and Alden March. At the beginning of the service the boy choir sang a marriage hymn, during which the bride, entering the church upon the arm of her brother, John V. L. Pruyn, and preceded by the maid of honor, took her place at the chancel steps, where she was met by the bridegroom. Here the betrothal took place. At the conclusion of this part of the ceremony the bridal party went forward to the altar rail, where the bride was given in marriage by her brother, and the ceremony then was completed by Bishop Doane. The benediction was pronounced as the bride and bridegroom knelt, and as they arose Mendelssohn's wedding march was played.

There was a large assemblage of Albany friends, including Governor and Mrs. Flower, several of the Governor's staff, and a number of the other State officers and Senators. Among the invited guests from out of town, many of whom were present, were the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, John Bigelow, J. C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. James Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Rogers, Senator David B. Hill, Senator and Mrs. Nathan F. Dixon, Mrs. Ledyard Lincklaen, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fairchild, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitney, Johnston Livingston, Clarence King, Mr. and Mrs. Willing, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Krumbaar, Philadelphia; Walter Langdon, Hyde Park; Hamilton Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Livingston, Monsignor Doane, Mr. and Mrs. John Jay, Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell, Mrs. Roscoe Conkling, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, John T. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, General George H. Sharpe, Alexander Agassiz, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus De Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. Mourfield Story, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Edward Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. Eliot, Boston; President and Mrs. Eliot, Cambridge; President and Mrs. Carter, Williamstown; President and Mrs. Gilman, Baltimore; Bishop and Mrs. Potter, New-York; General and Mrs. Horace Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. George William Curtis, Mrs. Howard Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Professor Marsh, New-Haven; President William R. Harper, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Beekman, Dean and Mrs. Huntington, Newton Centre, Mass.; Colonel and Mrs. D. S. Lamont, Dr. and Mrs. David Murray, New-Brunswick, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. John Bogart, Colonel and Mrs. S. J. Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic P. Olcott, Mrs. J. G. Holland, General and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. C. C. Clark, and Bishop and Mrs. Fallows, Chicago.

Sacramento, Cal., Feb. 10.—Ex-United States Senator Newton Booth was married here last night to Mrs. Joseph T. Glover, widow of his former partner.

## INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor, who sails for Europe next week, gave a handsome dinner party Tuesday night at her house, No. 350 Fifth-ave. Covers were laid for twenty-four. The guests were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius K. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Peter C. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Porter, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Christopher Robert, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Arthur Leary, H. De Courcey Forbes and Richard Peters. The house was beautifully decorated by Hodgson. There were orchids on the dining table, and in the picture gallery and drawing-rooms were palms and cut flowers. After dinner there was a concert by artists from the Metropolitan Opera House, when about 250 extra guests came in. After the concert supper was served by Pinard. Among the guests who listened to the concert were Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Welles, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bend, the Misses Bend, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Marie Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Leary, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. C. F. Livermore, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor, Mrs. John Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, J. Langdon Erving, Julian Story, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, the Misses Chanler, Mrs. James Cross, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mrs. Phillip Schuyler, Mrs. W. D. Morgan, Miss Tailer, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Howard, Miss Berryman, the Misses Cram, Miss Mackay, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, M. A. Wilks, Rawlings Cottenet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. C. A. Post, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Sloane, V. G. Hall, Mrs. F. R. Jones, Miss Beatrice Jones, Mrs. Arthur Welman, Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer and Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bayles.

Mrs. William Gilbert Davies has cards out for a dinner on Monday, February 15.

A pleasant departure from the conventional musicale entertainment was given Tuesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry W. Chatfield, No. 46 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn. The programme consisted of harp solos by John Cheshire and Miss Chatfield, and duets by Mr. and Mrs. Cheshire and Miss Chatfield and her sister, Mrs. H. V. B. Thayer. Among the guests were Miss Riva, the daughter of the Italian Consul-General; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan, Mrs. S. V. White, Mrs. Hopkins, Camden C. Dike, the Misses Dike, General and Mrs. A. C. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Woodward, Mrs. George H. Chauncey, Dr. and Mrs. Mortimer Lloyd, Miss Speers, Mrs. Henry C. Bowen, Miss Bowen, and Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Hall.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge invited a small number of her friends yesterday afternoon to hear a Swedish musician who sings and plays his accompaniment on the harp. He sang a number of Swedish folksongs and some of the Psalms of Dalid set to Swedish music. Among those present were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mrs. Cowdin, Miss Cowdin, Mrs. Francis C. Barlow, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Miss Furnure, Mrs. James Harriman, Miss Alice Harriman, Miss Amy Baker, Miss Barger, Mrs. Kamick Riggs, Miss Grace Bigelow, Miss Sophie Furniss, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Virginia Coudert, Miss Pomeroy, Miss Kittie Gandy, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, Mrs. Walter Suydam, Miss Hurst, Miss Elise Hurst, Mrs. W. Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. Peter Moller, Miss Adelina Moller, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss Fish, Mrs. William E. Dodge, Miss Euretta Kernochan and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander.

Mrs. W. C. Whitney gave a dinner party last night at her house, No. 2 West Fifty-seventh-st. Her guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Iselin, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Roosevelt, Miss Leiter, Miss Furnure, Augustus Gurnee, Ridgway Moore, and Edward Everett.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, of No. 30 East Thirty-fourth-st., gave a dinner party last night. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Robert Hone, James M. Varnum and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Robert Maclay gave a reception at her home last night, No. 50 West Fifty-seventh-st. Mrs. Chauncey Truax assisted her in receiving. Among those present were Judge and Mrs. Abraham R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Anson G. McCook, Chancellor MacCracken, Hugh J. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, J. Sergeant Cram, J. S. Coleman, Professor and Mrs. A. S. Eickmore, Mr. and Mrs. Constant A. Andrews, John T. Agnew, Judge Barrett, Judge C. H. Truax, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Grace, Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Granville P. Hawes, Colonel and Mrs. F. K. Hain, John L. N. Hunt, Thomas Hunter, Judge and Mrs. Randolph B. Martine, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, Orlando B. Potter, Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Judge and Mrs. Edward Patterson, John D. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Davis, Judge and Mrs. Dugro, the Rev. and Mrs. Charles F. Deems, Judge and Mrs. Bookstaver, Judge and Mrs. C. H. Van Brunt, and General Alexander S. Webb.

**You may save yourself much trouble in your search for something you need by examining the little advertisements on the ninth page of The Tribune to-day.**

## MISS JENNIE O'NEILL POTTER TO RECITE.

Miss Jennie O'Neill Potter, the charming young reader, will give her monologue "Flirts and Matrons" at the Manhattan Athletic Club to-night as a farewell benefit. This will give an opportunity to the public to hear this talented young reader as well as to see this beautiful theatre. Miss Potter will also recite "How Salvator Won."

Tickets can be secured at all of the hotels and at the door of the theatre.

## WANTS A DIVORCE FROM MRS. BARR'S DAUGHTER.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 10 (Special).—Captain Frank E. S. Morgan entered suit for divorce about two months ago against his wife, who is the daughter of Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the novelist, and lives with her mother at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. The petition was subpœnaed at the time and to-day, by an accident, it was discovered, creating a tremendous sensation here. Captain Morgan was married to Miss Barr four and a half years ago and after one week of married life she deserted him, declaring among other things that their literary tastes were different. The captain was formerly a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was well known in military circles there. He organized the Euclid Light Infantry here, but he severed connection with it about a year ago.

## MISS MATTIE MITCHELL BECOMES A DUCHESS.

Paris, Feb. 10.—The civil marriage of the Duke de la Rochefoucauld and Miss Mattie Mitchell took place to-day at the Mairie of the Seventh Arrondissement. The bride wore a dress of light gray peau de sole, a broad white sash and a little gray velvet cape embroidered and trimmed with Russian sable. Her bonnet was a small gray and gold one, with white silk strings. The ceremony was performed by the Deputy Mayor. There were only thirty persons present, including the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister. The men all had on frock coats, and no uniforms were worn. Among the women present at this ceremony was the Dowager Duchess de la Rochefoucauld. Her dress was covered by a large cloak of a dark violet color, the back being trimmed with passementerie. She wore a bonnet of the same color as the cloak, trimmed with light-hued violets.

After the ceremony was concluded, the Deputy Mayor said to the Duke and his bride: "I am pleased to have the honor of addressing to you the compliments and good wishes of the municipal officers upon the union of an officer of the French Army, the head of one of the most ancient and historic families of the country, to the daughter of an honorable American Senator. This marriage endows our country with a new and charming French woman, whom I welcome heartily among us, especially as she represents and renews the old alliance between France and America. I am proud to salute the eminent persons present here, especially the distinguished American Minister. I beg him kindly to accept my expression of respect for the Government he represents, and for himself, who enjoys great esteem and consideration here."

The religious ceremony will take place to-morrow at noon at the Church of St. Clothilde. The bride's trousseau and the wedding presents, which were of great number and extraordinary value, were displayed to-day in a room of the Hotel Holland, where the bride has been staying. The place was crowded all day long.

The Dowager Duchess, after the ceremony, gave a dinner at her residence in the Rue Bellechasse. The United States Minister and Mrs. Reid and Baron Struve were among the guests. The bride wore pink mauve silk, colletee, trimmed with light blue mousseline silk, with a large sash of the same color, made in a bow at the side. Mrs. Mitchell wore a dress of satin in broad mauve and old gold stripes, with low neck.

## THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT.

The speech from the throne, at the opening of the Norwegian Parliament, as summarised by a recent cable dispatch, refers to nearly everything except the question which is predominant in the minds of the Scandinavians—the maintenance of the union between Sweden and Norway. Perhaps, after all, it was better and more diplomatic not to allude to that burning subject, in the hope that its discussion may die away of itself. The cable dispatch did not say whether the Royal speech was read by an official or, as is usual, was delivered in person by the Crown Prince of Sweden. The speech seems to be a mere repetition of his utterance at the opening of the Storthing in 1890, when he announced the proposed introduction of bills relating to labor questions, to insurance schemes for the workingmen and similar subjects. But since then these questions have been thrown in the background and the attention of the Scandinavians, both in Sweden and in Norway, has been monopolized by the possible disruption of the union formed in 1814.

The speech from the throne is silent in regard to the claim of the Norwegians to have a Ministry of Foreign Affairs distinct from that at Stockholm, and authorized to appoint Norwegian Ministers and Consuls to foreign countries. The Premier of Norway, Mr. Steen, is as anxious as are his countrymen to obtain that privilege, though he declares himself opposed to a separation from Sweden. His claim, however, will be supported by the Storthing, which has a radical majority thoroughly in accord with him. The Stockholm Government holds that the constitutional union is based upon monarchy, and that the King alone is entitled to direct the affairs of the union in its relations with foreign countries. Norway might be allowed to appoint her own Consuls, since the latter are not diplomatic but merely commercial agents. This has already been explained here, but since then matters have not improved. On the contrary, at the late celebration of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the Scandinavian Union, Mr. Blehr, the Norwegian Minister at Stockholm, upon the orders of Premier Steen, did not give the usual banquet, always offered by his predecessors to the members of the Swedish Government. The coming debates in the Christiania Parliament will be of great importance, not only to the two Scandinavian countries, but also from an international point of view, in these times when any change in the political map of Europe may be of much importance to the Triple Alliance and its adversaries.

## COLONEL CLARKSON ILL AT HIS HOTEL.

Colonel James S. Clarkson, the chairman of the National Republican Committee, is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism at the Plaza Hotel, where he has been staying for several days. The General was feeling so badly yesterday that he declined to receive any callers, and requested the hotel clerks not to send any cards up to his room. Acting under his physician's advice, he will go South as soon as he is able to travel, and may seek relief at the hot springs of North Carolina. His present objective point is said to be Ashville, in that State.

In well-informed Republican circles it was said yesterday that there was no foundation for the report that Mr. Clarkson is likely to become Mr. Wanamaker's successor as Postmaster-General.

## THE OPERA FOR NEXT WEEK.

The performance of "The Flying Dutchman" at the Metropolitan Opera House, with Anton Seidl as conductor, has been put off for a week and it will be followed in due course by "The Mastersinger" and probably by "Tristan and Isolde" and other Wagner operas. The repertory for next week, as arranged yesterday, is: for Monday night, "L'Africaine"; for Wednesday night, "Rigoletto"; and for Friday night, "Faust," with some one of the lighter operas, yet undecided on, for Saturday afternoon.

## NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Bronson Howard, who arrived here on Tuesday, on the Normandie, brought with him the body of his sister, who died in the south of France, a few days after Mr. Howard's arrival there. He received the news of her sickness on the day after his recent dinner to the American dramatic authors, and started for France at once. Immediately on arriving here he started for Detroit, where the burial will take place.

The last performance of "Nanon" was given in the Casino last night. To-night and for the rest of the week "The Tyrolean" will be performed. "Uncle Celestin" begins on Monday night.

The annual entertainment of the Treasurers' Club of America will occur this year six weeks earlier than usual, on Sunday evening, February 28, at the Broadway Theatre. The entertainment committee is now engaged in preparing the programme. Seats are now for sale at all the box offices of the city theatres.

The managers of the benefit for Colonel McCaull, to be given at the Metropolitan Opera House this afternoon, call attention to the fact that the performance is to begin promptly at 1 o'clock.

## THE URANIA SCIENTIFIC THEATRE.

The scientific spectacle "A Trip to the Moon" was publicly presented for the first time at the Urania Theatre, in the Music Hall, last night. The subjects of the scenes and their nature and management have been described in these columns. The exhibition was seen last night with manifest interest and pleasure by a large audience, and the brilliant effects produced were generously applauded. The entertainments are equally agreeable and instructive, and will no doubt meet with the success which they deserve.

## MRS. T. C. PLATT TO GO SOUTH.

Mrs. T. C. Platt, accompanied by her son, Frank H. Platt, and his wife and children, will start for Florida to-day. Mrs. Platt has been a sufferer from asthma for some time and hopes the change of climate will benefit her.

The ninth page of The Tribune to-day contains a varied assortment of interesting "Want" advertisements.

## DATES FOR CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNERS.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Cross-Country Association was held at the Arena, in West Thirty-first-st., last night.

The Columbia A. C. was elected a member.

The following dates were allowed on open handicap cross-country runs: February 22, Prospect Harriers, April 2, Columbia A. C.; April 16, Suburban Harriers. It was resolved to recognize all suspensions by the A. A. U. Manhattan Field was decided on as the place to hold the championship contest. The boxing committee reported that it had secured the Lyceum Opera House for a tournament on March 24 and 26.

A. B. George, E. C. Carter and R. Conn were appointed a committee to draft a revision of the constitution and by-laws, to be submitted to a general meeting to be held March 11. It was decided to give an open cross-country run under the auspices of the association. The Prospect Harriers will give an invitation moonlight run to-morrow night.

## SPANISH AMERICANS NOT OFFENDED.

ONLY CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THEM AND THE WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS.

An item recently appeared in a morning newspaper to the effect that Spanish Americans in this city were offended by a request on the part of the Director-General of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago that the proposed celebration planned by them in conjunction with Italian the German residents in New-York, to take place on October 12, 1892, should be postponed. This is strongly denied by representatives of the Circulo Colon Cervantes, of which organization Senor Juan N. Navarro, Consul-General for Mexico, is president. Senor Artus Cuyas said yesterday that a proposition was received from Delmore Elwell on behalf of Director-General Davis that the members of the society should visit Chicago and participate in the ceremony of dedicating the buildings on October 12, and suggesting that in view of the desire of the commission to have the representatives of the society in Chicago on that date the celebration in New-York be postponed.

The proposition was submitted to the society at a meeting held on January 30 and without any discussion it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the matter. That committee met and decided to send an answer to Mr. Elwell saying that the work for the celebration October 12 next had been in charge of an executive committee, and the special committee could not decide the question without their concurrence; but before consulting them about it they would like to be informed to what extent the Chicago people would co-operate with the society in the celebration here. There was no indignation, for there was nothing to excite indignation. Mr. Cuyas said that none but the most cordial relations existed on all sides respecting the affair and that all reports to the contrary were sensational and untrue.

CONGRESS INVITED TO VISIT CHICAGO.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Adlai T. Ewing, National World's Fair Commissioner of Illinois, arrived in the city to-day as the bearer of the special invitation of the citizens of Chicago to the members of Congress to visit Chicago February 22 and inspect the World's Fair site and the progress made in the construction of buildings. The invitations will be personally distributed by Chairman Durborow, of the House Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition, and will be strictly limited to members of the two houses of the 52d Congress and to all newspaper representatives entitled to the press gallery privileges of the two houses. Elaborate arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the party.

FOR A SHOE AND LEATHER DISPLAY.

Boston, Feb. 10.—The representatives of the shoe and leather industry have at last secured an excellent location in Jackson Park upon which to erect the handsome building that will contain a display at the World's Fair of their products and the machinery used in their manufacture.

## WORKING FOR POOR CHILDREN.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Another year of usefulness has closed for the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and the fortieth annual report of the institution has been made public. The founding of the asylum was the result of a movement begun as far back as 1847 by John Griscom. Several institutions for the care of unfortunate children were founded which were succeeded by the New-York Juvenile Asylum. It was chartered in 1851, and received an appropriation of $50,000 from the State Legislature. Lieutenant-Governor Luther Bradish was the first president. The records of the institution show that of the 28,745 children given into its care, 40 per cent were committed for disobedience and truancy, and 32 per cent could not read and write when received.

For such as these the asylum has a school, supervised by the Board of Education, and a department of industrial training. The average number of children in the asylum during 1891 was 985, which was twenty-nine more than the average of 1890. The largest number at one time was 1,041, and the smallest number 934. The health of the inmates has been good, and the spread of contagious diseases was prevented by isolation. The Western apprenticing agency at Englewood, Ill., has placed eighty-seven boys and twenty-three girls, of the average age of twelve years and a half, in country homes. They were sent out in companies of sixteen after an average detention in the asylum of two years each.

Of these children, 15 1-2 per cent were sent to the asylum by the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, 1e per cent were committed on account of vagrancy or depravity, 23 per cent for truancy and disobedience, and 43 1-2 per cent on account of destitution. The 110 children were placed in homes on trial, and 63 1-2 per cent remained, and the remainder were provided with other homes. Since the Western apprenticing department was founded, in 1855, 5,247 children have been apprenticed. The agent in charge of the Western department visited most of the children in their new homes, and published monthly reports of his visits. The inmates of the asylum who have been sent West have become useful members of society. One is Commissioner of State Prisons, another is County Judge, several are States Attorneys, some have accumulated wealth in merchandise and farming, one is general manager of a large coal-mining plant, and a young woman is principal of a city high school.

## PRESERVE THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

A FEW WORDS WITH TWO UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND ONE CONFEDERATE COLONEL.

The Hon. Edward McPherson in The Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.

One would naturally expect to find accurate writing in "The Atlantic Monthly." Yet in the February number, in an article by Harvard Professor Shaler, on "The Border State Men in the Civil War" (page 256), he speaks of his conviction in 1861 that the "North was right in making war for the preservation of the Union." The fact is that the North did not "make" war at all. It accepted war. War was begun at Fort Sumter in April, 1861, by the Confederate Government opening fire on Fort Sumter. To that President Lincoln replied by his call for 75,000 men. The Confederacy was then and there the aggressor overtly, as it had been for months an aggressor less pronouncedly.

Equally inaccurate is a like statement by Professor Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University, in the January "Atlantic Monthly." He was a Confederate soldier, and declares that the "cause we fought for, and our brothers died for, was the cause of civil liberty, and not the cause of human slavery." This sounds well as a sentence, and we can understand how Professor Gildersleeve, if "only for his children's sake," intensely desires that it be true. But it is plainly not true. It is a vain imagination. If the issue between the two armies was "civil liberty," pray when was it put in issue, and what civil right was destroyed by the Union victory? What personal right did Professor Gildersleeve or any one else leave at Appomattox, destroyed by the surrender? What privilege of citizenship had he before the Rebellion which he has not now? How much less restricted is American liberty now than it was then? What did Southern citizenship, as it was, lose by defeat? What did Northern citizenship, as it was, gain by victory? The precise truth is, nothing came to either from it. The war did not touch either. The direct issue of principle between the two forces was the alleged right of secession. That went down at Appomattox. Less directly, but actually, did slavery get into the issue, because the Confederacy based its system of government and society on slavery as a "cornerstone," in the vivid language of its Vice-President.

Equally misleading is the reported statement by Colonel Charles Marshall, of Baltimore, in that Confederate memorial address, in which he says that while the secession of the cotton States in January and February, 1861, was "neither right nor politic nor necessary," the subsequent secession of the border States, in response to President Lincoln's proclamation of April 15, 1861, was right because that proclamation assailed "civil liberty." In assailing trial by jury and the habeas corpus, Colonel Marshall ought to know that President Lincoln's proclamation touched neither of these things, but it called for troops "for the purpose of maintaining the honor, the integrity and the existence of our National Union and the perpetuity of popular government and to redress wrongs already long enough endured." And in it was declared "that any devastation, any destruction of or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens of any part of the country was to be with the utmost care avoided." What was there in that to justify the charge that Mr. Lincoln sought to destroy "civil liberty"? When did Virginia, the leading border State, with its convention in session watching and waiting, join the Confederacy? On the 9th of April, by a vote of 128 to 20, it recognized the independence of the seceding States. This was before the attack on Sumter. On the 17th of April it passed in secret session its Ordinance of Secession—88 to 55. On the 25th of April it made a military league with the Confederate States, gave Jefferson Davis command of her military forces and gave him all her munitions of war. Now, when did President Lincoln "take away" trial by jury and the habeas corpus? Not a step in the direction of either, and then only for military purposes, was taken till after the last of those dates. So that the statement that Virginia, which was the pivotal State of the border States, seceded because Lincoln took away habeas corpus and trial by jury is impossible to be true.

## THE OVERMAN COURT-MARTIAL.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 10.—The taking of testimony in the Overman court-martial ended to-day, and to-morrow will be occupied by the counsel in summing up. Major Overman was practically the only witness for the defence, and to-day he was subjected to a searching cross-examination by Captain Myrick, the judge-advocate. Major Overman admitted that he had written the letters demanding moneys from contractors, but that no record of such letters having been sent appeared in his office. He said his private letter-book would show copies of the letters, but that the book could not be found, having been lost or destroyed by his successor.

# OBITUARY.

## SIR JAMES CAIRD.

London, Feb. 10.—The Right Hon. Sir James Caird, P. C. K. C. B., LL. D., F. R. S., the well-known writer on agricultural subjects, died to-day. He was born at Straiaer in 1816, and was educated at the High School and University of Edinburgh. During the protection controversy in 1849 he published a treatise on "High Farming as the Best Substitute for Protection," a book which went rapidly through eight editions and attracted much public attention. In the autumn of 1849, at the request of Sir Robert Peel, he visited the west and south of Ireland, then prostrate from the effects of famine, and at the desire of the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Clarendon, he reported to the Government on the measures which he deemed requisite for encouraging the revival of agricultural enterprises in that country. This report was enlarged into a volume, published in 1850, descriptive of the agricultural resources of the country, and led to considerable landed investments being made there. During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as the representative of "The Times," conducted an inquiry into the state of English agriculture, visiting every county in England. His letters, after appearing in the columns of "The Times," were published in a volume entitled "English Agriculture," which has been translated into the French, German and Swedish languages, besides being republished in the United States. In 1858 Mr. Caird published an account of a visit to the prairies of the Mississippi Valley, descriptive of their fertility and great future. Translations of this work also appeared on the Continent. Invited at the general election of 1852 to offer himself to represent his native district in Parliament, he was defeated by a majority of one. At the general election of 1857 he was elected member of the House of Commons for the borough of Dartmouth, as a supporter of Lord Palmerston and an advocate of Liberal measures. In 1859 he was elected for Stirling without opposition. During the nine years he was in Parliament Mr. Caird took an active part in all subjects connected with agriculture. In 1860 he was appointed a member of the Fishery Board, and in 1863 he became chairman of the Royal Commission on the Sea Fisheries of the United Kingdom, Professor Huxley and Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M. P., being his colleagues. In 1864 Mr. Caird, after many years' perseverance, carried a resolution of the House of Commons in favor of the collection of agricultural statistics, which was followed by a vote of £10,000 for that object. The returns of 1866 for Great Britain, the result of that vote, for the first time completed the agricultural statistics of the United Kingdom, which are now published annually. In 1863 he visited Algeria, Italy and Sicily to ascertain the possibility of extending the production of cotton in those countries in case the supplies from the Southern States of America should be seriously lessened by the war. In 1869 he revisited Ireland and published a pamphlet on the Irish land question, soon after which he received the Companionship of the Bath. In 1868 and 1869 he published successive papers on the "Food of the People," read before the Statistical Society. In 1878, at the request of the president and council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, he prepared for the French International Exhibition an account of English agriculture, which was translated into French and German for Continental perusal, and was afterward separately published in England under the title of "The Landed Interest." In the same year he was requested by Lord Salisbury, then Secretary of State for India, to serve on the Indian Famine Commission, which visited all parts of India and reported on the whole subject. He published at the same time a narrative of his examination of the country, under the title of "India, the Land and the People," which has had a large circulation. In 1886 he was requested by Lord Salisbury to become a member of Earl Cowper's commission to inquire into the agricultural state of Ireland, on which he served. In 1889 he became a member of the Board of Agriculture, with the rank of a Privy Councillor. In 1890, at the request of the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, he prepared for their journal an account of the fifty years of the valuable work of that society. Sir James Caird was a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of his native province of Galloway. His son is the husband of Mrs. Mona Caird, the author, whose articles on "Marriage" and "Ideal Marriage," published in "The Westminster Review," in August and November, 1888, led to the voluminous correspondence which appeared in the English and American newspapers on the question "Is Marriage a Failure?"

## HENRY HAMILTON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10.—Henry Hamilton died at his home yesterday of cerebro meningitis, induced by overwork. He was the youngest child of Colonel Morris R. Hamilton, State Librarian of New-Jersey, and was born at Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on December 21, 1859. He spent his youth in Newark. He married a daughter of Dr. Tichenor, an eminent physician of that city, and his widow and a daughter survive him. He was graduated from Newark High School. He accepted a place in the office of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, and when it was found expedient to have a representative of that company here, he was selected to assume that place. His splendid talents attracted the officers of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and he was soon solicited to accept a responsible place with the latter company. He was placed at the head of a department of the company's home office and was elected director. In literature he is known as the author of a translation of the "Aeneid" of Virgil, to which he gave his leisure. It is a legacy of which his friends are proud. At a later period he edited a medical dictionary for use in colleges and just before his death he completed a kindred work on an enlarged scale. He was also an able mathematician and his familiarity with higher mathematics advanced him to high rank in his business career.

## JOSEPH WARREN MANSUR.

Boston, Feb. 10 (Special).—The death of Joseph Warren Mansur, of Hyde Park, is announced. He was graduated at Harvard in 1831. He was the son of Colonel Aaron and Rebecca Warren Mansur, and was born in Pembroke, N. H., on December 7, 1808. When seventeen years old he entered Phillips Andover Academy, and then finished his education at Harvard. He practised law in Lowell for several years, also engaging in manufacturing enterprises. Later he became a journalist in Fitchburg. In 1857 Mr. Mansur was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature from Lowell. In 1852 he was chosen a Representative from Fitchburg. In 1854 he was Senator from the Worcester District, being elected as a Democrat. His later years were spent in study.

## JOHN CHRISTOPHER O'CONNOR.

John Christopher O'Connor, for many years a prominent citizen, and one of the staunchest Republicans of this city, who died on Tuesday at his country seat, The Elms, Milford, Conn., was born in Philadelphia, March 9, 1811. His father was Captain Nicholas O'Connor, of the Merchant Marine. He was a grandson of General Ross, of the Continental Army. Having received a liberal education, he studied law with Henry M. Weston, a member of the bar of his native city. He came to this city more than sixty years ago, and went into the shipping business in Southst. Mr. O'Connor was highly successful, and until 1878, when he retired, was one of the best-known ship-owners in New-York. During his career of half a century he owned such famous vessels as the clipper ship Greyhound, the bark Grapeshot, and the brigs North, East and West. Mr. O'Connor was a member of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, of the New-York Historical Society and of the Connecticut Historical Society. He leaves a widow and six children. The funeral will take place at Milford to-day.

## PROFESSOR LEWIS FRENCH STEARNS.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 10.—Professor Lewis French Stearns, of the Bangor Theological Seminary, died last night after a severe illness. He was born in Newburyport, Mass., on March 10, 1847. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1864, studied for the ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1869-'70, and in the Universities of Berlin and Leipsic in 1870-'71, and was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in 1872. He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Norwood, N. J., from 1875 to 1876, and since 1880 had been professor of systematic theology in the Bangor Theological Seminary. He published a volume of his lectures delivered at the Union Theological Seminary, under the title of "The Evidence of Christian Experience," and he wrote "The Life of Professor Henry B. Smith," which is now in press. He was also the author of various articles published in "The Andover Review," "New-Englander," etc. He lately declined a call to a professorship at Union Theological Seminary. He leaves a wife and one child.

## SOLOMON BEAL.

Boston, Feb. 10 (Special).—Solomon Beal, a prominent citizen of North Cohasset, died last night at the age of eighty-two years. He followed the sea as a sailor until 1832, when he taught in the public schools in Cohasset and opened an evening school of navigation. From 1833 to 1835 he was pilot of the steamboat General Lincoln, working at shoe-making in the winter time. Then he engaged in the grocery business. He became the first telegraph-station on the south shore. In 1847 and 1848 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In 1862 he was elected to the Senate. In 1862 he was appointed by President Lincoln as assistant assessor of internal revenue, and held the office nearly ten years, when the office was abolished. From 1855 to 1867 he was postmaster at North Cohasset. In 1868 he was in the weighing department at the Boston Custom House. He was a trial justice for Norfolk County all the time the trial justice law was in force, and in 1872 he was appointed by Governor Washburn as special justice of the East Norfolk District Court at Quincy, which office he resigned in 1879. He was also a member of the boards of selectmen, assessors and overseers of the poor in the town of Cohasset from 1840 to 1848, and from 1854 to 1864, and for three years was a member of the school committee in the same town.

## DR. O. N. STODDARD.

Cincinnati, Feb. 10.—A Wooster, Ohio, dispatch says that Dr. O. N. Stoddard, emeritus professor of natural sciences in Wooster University, died at 3 o'clock this morning. He was eighty years old. He had been at Wooster University since 1870. For a long time he was professor of natural sciences at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Professor Stoddard had among his pupils at Miami University Presidents Harrison, Secretary Noble, Whitelaw Reid and Senator Brice.

## FOR THE RELIEF OF LIEUTENANT PEARY

PLANS FORMED BY PROFESSOR HELPRIN AND THE ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10 (Special).—While the committee which has charge of the arrangements for the Academy of Natural Sciences' Expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Peary have not formulated any definite plans, the members have clearly in their minds the methods they intend to pursue. When Professor Heilprin, who is to be the leader of the expedition, left Lieutenant Peary last summer, he had an understanding as to where the lieutenant could be found or communicated with. Professor Heilprin said:

"Our party will probably start from St. John's, Newfoundland, about June 15. On the way up the coast of Greenland, we will stop at Disco and Upernavik. Above Upernavik there are three places where we shall look for records of Lieutenant's Peary's whereabouts. The first is Cape York, the second Conical Rock and the third Wolstenholm Island. He will leave his records or information as to where he is going in mounds of stone, placed in conspicuous places not far from the shore. We may find Lieutenant Peary at any one