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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1894.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The British warship Champion sailed from Honolulu to seize Neckar Island; the Provisional Government dispatched a steamer to raise the Hawaiian flag first, if possible. ═══ Several members of the new French Cabinet are avowedly hostile to England; France regards the Anglo-Belgian agreement as invalid. ═══ Enormous damage has been done by floods in British Columbia; the Fraser River is still rising. ═══ Stambuloff and the Porte are said to have conspired to substitute Alexander of Battenberg's little son for Ferdinand on the throne of Bulgaria. ═══ M. Casimir-Perier was elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Congress—Both branches in session. ═══ Senate: Mr. Hill's resolution for open sessions of the Bribery Investigating Committee was debated by Messrs. Hill, Gray and Lodge; there was a sharp controversy over the sugar schedule between Mr. Aldrich and the Louisiana Senators. ═══ House: Discussion of the bill to repeal the tax on State bank circulation went on.

Domestic.—Orders were sent from Washington for the warship Baltimore to proceed with all possible haste to Corea, to protect Americans whose lives are said to be in danger there. ═══ The injunction asked by the Associated Press against "The Washington News" and the United Press was denied by Judge Cox in the District of Columbia Supreme Court. ═══ In Indiana Governor Matthews ordered out troops to prevent lawlessness by striking miners; in Ohio strikers stopped all coal trains. ═══ In a tri-State 150-mile bicycle race from this city to Philadelphia, New-Jersey won, Pennsylvania second and New-York third. ═══ Senator Gorman's condition is said to be serious; an operation is deemed necessary by his physicians. ═══ The Harvard-Princeton game at New-Haven was prevented by rain.

City and Suburban.—Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gerlach made an assignment. ═══ Virginius Dabney died suddenly. ═══ The postoffice at Patchogue, L. I., was robbed of stamps worth $1,800. ═══ Winners at Morris Park: Pachino, Romping Girl, Gutta Percha, Ramapo, Wernberg, The Ironmaster. ═══ Brooklyn defeated Chicago 1 to 0, and New-York played a tie game with St. Louis. ═══ Stocks were dull, but strong, and generally last prices were the best. Sugar Refining rose 3⅝ and Chicago Gas about 1 per cent, while St. Paul was unchanged. The rest of the market was stagnant.

The Weather.—Forecast for to-day: Cloudy, with occasional showers; warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 70 degrees; lowest, 55; average, 60.

Persons going out of town for the summer, either to the summer resorts or their country homes, can have The Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for $1.00 per month, or $2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for $1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or $4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, created a sensation in the Senate yesterday by urging as a reason for an immediate vote on the resolution of Senator Hill opening the doors of the Sugar scandal investigation that the present status of the question left the committee's reputation under a cloud. This seems to be a case where a committee sent out to pull certain Senators out of the mud got into the mire themselves.

M. Casimir-Perier, as was expected, was yesterday elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies by a handsome majority. He thus takes a place where he can be almost as useful to his country as he was at the head of the Ministry, and where, at the same time, he can better conduct his campaign for the Presidency of the Republic. This choice by the Chamber, together with the composition and announced programme of the new Cabinet, indicates that there will be no material change of policy in that country, at least until after the Presidential election next fall.

Harvard and Princeton have not been able to settle the question of baseball supremacy. In the first game the wearers of the orange and black gave the Cambridge men a severe drubbing. To the surprise of many college men, however, the crimson stockings flashed around the bases so often in the second game last Wednesday that Princeton's defeat was overwhelming. The two teams met again yesterday on neutral ground to fight it out, but the match was stopped by rain, so that neither college can claim victory. It will be unfortunate if the two nines do not meet again to determine the question of supremacy, for the Yale-Princeton and Yale-Harvard series will lose something of interest if there is no "second best." The young athletes should not be content to "break even." They should play another game.

While we are talking about "Greater New-York," it is a capital plan to ascertain exactly how great New-York already is. People who are, from force of habit, still thinking of this city as chiefly confined to Manhattan Island should be reminded that for nearly twenty years about half its area has been on the mainland, above the Harlem, and that those two North Side wards now have a population larger than that of any city of the State, apart from three or four. Elsewhere in to-day's paper we publish a comprehensive account of this attractive region, from which it will be seen that within its present boundaries, and without crowding, this city has ample room for a greater population than the proposed "Greater New-York" now contains. And it would soon have it, too, if proper facilities for rapid transit were provided.

The central figure of the United States Senate beyond any question at the present moment is the senior Senator from New-York. No man on either side is listened to with more attention and interest. And it must be said, too, that when Senator David B. Hill takes the floor he is extremely liable to say something worth staying to hear. This, not alone because he is at odds with the President or in opposition to pretty nearly all his party associates in the Senate on the tariff, but because he is independent, aggressive, original, reckless of tradition and unhampered by precedent, and a cool, wary, hard fighter. In the calmness with which on Saturday he availed himself of the practice of the Senate to continue his speech on the Sugar investigation when the Tariff bill was nominally before the Senate he showed the readiness of a skilled parliamentarian. No man in the Senate is to-day so well worth watching as the Hon. David Bennett Hill.

IMMORAL TAXATION.

The powerful protest of business men of New-York against the income tax gave after all only a faint impression of the strength and unanimity of opposition here to that measure. Its shameful sectionalism and injustice, its intentional plundering of this centre of the Nation's commerce in order that distant sections might escape part of the cost of government, and its intolerable injustice to insurance and other corporations in which the savings of the millions are invested, were exposed. If such a protest, representing not only the largest city in the country, but the unanimous opinion of business men in several adjacent States, has no weight with a Congress which professes to seek the interests of the people, it must inevitably be inferred that other and less honorable motives govern its action.

There is a grave objection to the income tax upon which business men, when discussing its financial consequences, naturally place little stress. It is in the highest and truest sense an immoral and demoralizing measure. It is often said, and with truth, that it offers a premium on lying and perjury. No law ought to increase unnecessarily the temptations to crime or to dishonesty, but this measure must always have that influence. The men who can evade such a tax, by any distortion of facts or misrepresentation, are the more strongly tempted to do so because the tax is known to be unnecessary for the support of Government, and the product of sectional vindictiveness and envy. Experience in other countries, as well as in the United States during and after the Civil War, has taught how powerfully such a tax tempts to evasion and false swearing. The consequences as respects the collection of other taxes by the Government are often overlooked. When millions of citizens are brought into such a state of mind toward the Government and its revenues that they wish to beat it if they can, the ways are not hard to find, and the effect upon the public revenue and the public morals is always disastrous. There is not a single citizen who travels abroad, even though he crosses the Canadian border, who has not the power to defraud the Government to a considerable extent, and to profit thereby, and all the machinery for detection of fraud becomes powerless when it is the temper of the people to treat the exactions of Government as unfair, unreasonable and deserving evasion.

The demoralizing influence of such a tax upon thrift and enterprise was strongly urged at the great meeting, and yet there are comparatively few who realize how essential it is to the welfare of the people and to the National prosperity that thrift and savings should be steadily encouraged. Why is it that the great strikes and outbreaks of lawless violence hardly ever occur in localities where savings banks and other institutions for accumulating the savings of the workers abound and are well patronized? The encouragement of thrift is, in fact, encouragement of peace and social order. It helps honest industry and abates discontent. It multiplies happy and law-abiding citizens of a free Nation, and suppresses Anarchists and revolutionists. The very nature of the income tax is thus at war with all that is most helpful and hopeful in the Nation's life and character.

THE YALE-OXFORD GAMES.

Unless some obstacle which there is no reason to anticipate intervenes, there will be a competition in track athletics between the champions of Oxford and Yale on July 14 in England. Considerable interest has been aroused by the acceptance of Yale's challenge, and doubtless as the date for the meeting approaches the enthusiasm in college circles will be to some extent imparted to the general public in both countries. International rivalry is quite keen enough to fix the attention of even the soberest citizens upon a physical contest of this sort, indeed of any sort, as the annals of the prize ring unhappily testify. In this case the interest will be rational and commendable, for the emulation of college athletes is generous and honorable. They are not inspired by any sordid motive, and their struggles for supremacy are the expression of a really fine sense of loyalty and devotion. They have hitherto had few opportunities to show their skill and fortitude in international contests, notwithstanding an almost continuous discussion of the subject. Probably the members of every victorious Yale or Harvard crew have felt a strong desire to measure oars with the winners of the English university race, ever since Harvard's unsuccessful essay in 1869; and more than once negotiations to that end have been initiated. But there are special obstacles in the way of an international boat race between college crews which cannot be easily overcome, and a decisive test of oarsmanship on even terms is not likely to be witnessed in the near future. Columbia sent a crew to the Thames some years ago, and a Yale four came within an ace of defeating the experts of the London Rowing Club in 1876 at Philadelphia; but these experiments were not altogether satisfactory, and have discouraged rather than prepared the way for similar contests hereafter.

The coming games between Oxford and Yale have not been arranged without difficulty. The English athletes finished their regular season in the early spring and presumably have not been in strict training since then, whereas the Yale men are now in almost if not quite their best form. But, on the other hand, the voyage and the change of climate and conditions will temporarily disable them to some extent, so that the representatives of the two universities may be expected to share about equally whatever disadvantages are involved in a midsummer contest on English soil. From present indications the competition will be very close. Each university has reason to be confident of success in two or three of the nine events on the programme; as to the rest there is not now any safe basis for prediction. The spirit manifested on both sides in the negotiations is thoroughly sportsmanlike, and it may be taken for granted that the same courtesy and fairness will characterize all the preparations and the final meeting.

Inasmuch as it is indisputably not the highest mission of an institution of learning to turn out athletic champions, some persons may feel disposed to condemn this expedition of a Yale team to England in search of new laurels for physical prowess. Others may say, and perhaps justly, that such an elaborate and conspicuous demonstration of enthusiasm over college sports is not altogether advisable just now, when they are under indictment for engrossing too much of the time and attention of students in college and boys preparing to enter. But, on the other hand, it is fair to admit that, coming after the close of the academic year, these games will not be attended by all the evils which are incident to exciting contests in term time. Moreover, an international competition of this sort between antagonists whose honesty is as far beyond suspicion as their longing to win is intense not only stimulates patriotic feeling to an appreciable degree, but tends to promote the cultivation and diffusion of courteous and generous sentiments throughout the world.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN ORDER.

Of the testimony of witnesses before the Senate Committee on Friday relative to police protection of unlawful establishments in return for cash Superintendent Byrnes says: "It is true or false. If it is false, it is a libel on the men accused. If it is true, we must know it and they should be sent to prison. I will not say what I will do. But the proper legal proceedings will be begun, and the men charged by the witnesses will be broken if the charges are proven." Mr. Byrnes expresses an accurate estimate of the gravity of these accusations, and we hope that he is not mistaken in his announcement that they will be prosecuted. As we said yesterday, though this is the testimony of degraded persons, it fits in so perfectly with common belief based on long observation as to possess a value which, coming from such sources, it would not otherwise have. Everybody knows that a vast amount of illicit business is transacted in this city with only occasional, spasmodic interference. Everybody knows that numerous police officials live expensively and grow rich without any visible, legitimate sources of income except salaries which are out of all proportion to their outlay and their accumulations. These two facts in conjunction give great weight to the testimony of even such witnesses as appeared before the committee on Friday.

Is it too much to hope that the police officials at whom this testimony directly points will promptly co-operate with Superintendent Byrnes to prove it true or false? They have an immense stake to save or lose. The advantage of position is all on their side. The community would like to see them triumphantly vindicated after an honest trial. But if they are found obstructing or even shrinking from such a test the popular verdict will certainly be against them.

THE LAST WORD.

Senator Mills enjoys the unenviable distinction of being the only apologist of the President who ventured to say a word against the Hawaiian resolution adopted by the Senate. He was absent when the division was taken, but returned before the vote was announced. Startled by the information whispered in his ear that the Turpie resolution had been recast so as to involve sweeping condemnation of the President's policy and that there had been no debate, he asked permission to make a statement. There was unanimous consent, and the last word in defence of what President Cleveland had proclaimed in a special message to Congress to be a supreme question of international morality was spoken. Then the vote was announced: Yeas, 55; nays, 0.

The Senator's plea is interesting as the last relic of the policy of infamy which has left the President with only one defender in a Senate controlled by his own party. "I simply wanted to state," he said, "that I recognize the right of the people of the Hawaiian Islands to institute their own government, as they may please. It is not that part of the resolution against which I should vote. The Government of the United States having overturned that Government and having placed the people of the Hawaiian Islands under a military power against which they have no power to protect themselves, I should simply vote that it is the duty of this Government to tear down that oligarchy which it has established by force and permit the people to institute their own government."

The Senator was not opposed to the Foreign Committee's proposition "that of right it belongs wholly to the people of the Hawaiian Islands to establish and maintain their own government, and that the United States ought in no wise to interfere therewith." But he considered it necessary to place on record his willingness to vote for measures for securing the overthrow of the existing Government, which has remained in power for eighteen months and is soon to be replaced by a constitutional government. There never was a more ridiculous non sequitur. Theoretically the Senator avowed himself to be in favor of non-intervention; but practically he favored a war of invasion, the expulsion of President Dole and the Constitution-makers by force, and the restoration of the Queen to the throne which she forfeited when she attempted to overthrow the Constitution and brought on the revolution. Professing to recognize the right of the Hawaiian people to institute and conduct their own government without interference from any foreign Power, he was prepared to employ all the resources of the United States Government in re-establishing a degraded monarchy against which they had successfully revolted.

It is fortunate that Senator Mills's loquacity and servile admiration of the President allured him into making this final plea for that transcendental gospel of "international morality," of which Gresham, Blount and Willis have been the consecrated evangels. Events move rapidly in a world that is always searching after something new. The Hawaiian policy of duplicity and shame had been discarded from public discussion as a back number. The newspapers had ceased to refer to it, and their readers were in danger of forgetting how irrational and infamous it really was. Senator Mills, instead of allowing the resolution to be adopted as an empty formality without revival of controversial questions, insisted upon furnishing an epitome of the discredited policy. Short as was his speech, it contained all that could be said in favor of the most imbecile and indefensible diplomatic policy ever deliberately entered upon by the United States Government. The higher ethics of the diplomacy to which the President consecrated himself during the very week of his inauguration are condensed into a single sentence, which implies that the landing of marines in Hawaii was an act of intervention and absolutely wrong, and consequently that a fleet must be dispatched, an army enlisted, civil war instigated and a progressive, enlightened government replaced by a barbarous one in order to enable the people to govern themselves. Senator Mills's last word ought not to be speedily forgotten.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Owing to the remarkable development in recent years of other organizations, both secular and religious, the Young Men's Christian Association no longer occupies the position of preeminence that it once held in the public mind. But the great conference of the association now being held in London gives abundant evidence that it is not only holding its own, but is advancing with the times. Never before was it stronger in numbers or influence than it is to-day; and never have its prospects for the future been brighter. When we are told that it is now a worldwide organization, having 5,000 branches and 500,000 active members, it is hard to realize that it is still a comparatively young organization. One of the most active delegates to the conference is its revered founder, Sir George Williams; and among the other delegates are a number who took an active part in its formation.

It is, perhaps, natural for the eulogists of the Young Men's Christian Association to lay a strong emphasis on its religious character; and certainly that is an aspect of it which cannot be ignored. It is the child of Christianity, and in its work it has realized many of the noblest ideals of the Christian religion. One of its most useful functions, moreover, has been to act as a feeder to the Churches. There are thousands of devoted Church-members to-day who were first led to join the Church through the wholesome and uplifting influence of the association. It is the more necessary to say this, because it has been feared by some that the tendency of the association is to keep many young men from joining the Church by giving them just enough religion to satisfy them. The tendency, in fact, is the other way; and under the present enlightened management of the association there is little possibility of its ever setting up as a rival of the Christian denominations already in the field.

But while all due stress should be laid on the Christian character and aims of the association, its importance as a social and philanthropic institution is not the least of its claims on popular regard. To young men in the larger cities and towns, whose position debars them from any desirable social and club life, the association offers inestimable advantages. By joining it such young men can at once enjoy nearly all the privileges that go with membership in a social club, without any of the objectionable features that are sometimes incident to club membership. More than that, if they come to the city as strangers they may form acquaintances through their membership in the association that will not only help them in their career, but which will give them the social life that every young man needs and craves. If the Young Men's Christian Association had done nothing else than that, it would deserve the warm sympathy and support of all good citizens, whether they are Church-members or not. The perils that surround young men in towns and cities are great and manifold. Freed from the restraining influences of the home, at a period when the desire for social life and pleasure is strongest and when their passions are most imperious, they are cast adrift as atoms on the great vortex of urban life, and often before they realize it find themselves embarked on the road to moral ruin and death.

That the Young Men's Christian Association has reached out a helping hand to vast numbers of such young men, that it has surrounded them with moral and helpful influences, and given them an opportunity to gratify their social and gregarious instincts, free from any taint of moral pollution, gives it an unanswerable claim upon the respect and regard of all who love their fellow-men.

LORD ROSEBERY'S AFRICAN TREATY.

Lord Rosebery leaves no room for uncertainty concerning England's policy in Mid-Africa. His answer to France's protest, and perhaps to Germany's, against his treaty with the Congo State is brief and to the point. England has made the treaty, he says, and intends to execute it; and no other Power has any business to interfere. That is a bold if not an audacious answer, and it is scarcely calculated to turn away Gallic wrath or to win the favor of the German marplots. On some delicate grounds of abstract ethics it might be adversely criticised. There is in it an echo of "the simple plan that he shall take who has the power, and he shall keep who can." But judged by current standards of international morals, and by the practical necessities of the case, it is the only logical and effective answer to be made.

He might, indeed, have offered a "tu quoque"; but that ancient argument is of no avail in such matters. There is scarcely a nation against which it could not be made. If he had reminded France of her own ruthless seizure of a third of Siam, and of her actual attempt to seize this very region on the Nile over which the present controversy is raging, France would have replied with a counter-reminder of similar doings by England, and thus mutual recriminations might be bandied back and forth forever. No nation of all the great Powers of Europe is free from such reproach, and for any to assume a high moral tone in such matters is mere hypocrisy. They have been and are land-grabbers all, and the only ground on which they can properly defend their conduct is that of ability to command success, and perhaps of readiness to make good use of what they have seized.

What annoys France in this matter is, partly, that England and the Congo State should have made a treaty without consulting her. Still more it is that a march has been stolen upon her, and that the very region she was sending out an expedition to seize has been seized by others before her. Perhaps most of all, however, it is that England thus indicates once more her determination permanently to possess the Land of the Pharaohs. The Equatorial Provinces and the Bahr-el-Ghazel region were formerly Egypt's property, and no other Power has any legal title to them. In disposing of them as she pleases, therefore, England practically announces to the world that what is Egypt's is hers, and that Egypt herself is hers. This is further emphasized by the fact that England claims by this treaty to have secured an unbroken domain from the Cape to the Mediterranean. She has done so only on condition that she is the owner of Egypt.

There will be a storm raised against England's Liberal Jingo Minister, both by France abroad and by Mr. Labouchere at home. The great mass of the English people will, however, enthusiastically support him, and this treaty may not be by any means the least effective of his campaign documents in the impending electoral struggle. The loyalty of the South African colonists, lately somewhat tried, will be abundantly restored, and British prestige in all parts of the Dark Continent will be made greater than it has been since the tragedy of Khartoum. As for the ill-will of France, England would have had it anyway, as she has had it for many years; and so long as it does not go beyond technical political ill-will, it does no especial harm to either country.

Senator Sherman has grimly remarked in open Senate that the Gorman-Brice sugar schedule was not drawn by an ordinary lawyer, but by a careful manufacturer. The implication is that the refiners' trust has dictated the proposed duties. That certainly is as serious a charge as the contumacious correspondents have made, but there seems to be no disposition on the part of the investigating committee to compel the Senator to produce his authorities. If the schedule was the work of the manufacturers rather than the Senators, it is prima facie evidence of a bargain of some kind with the most rapacious monopolists in the country.

In view of the fact that everything which the two Indiana Senators—one of whom was sober—denounced as falsehoods concerning the preparation of the tariff schedules, and the proposed amendments to the bill, has turned out to be true, would it not be well for the Senate to devote one whole morning hour to hearing explanations and apologies from Senators Voorhees and Turpie? It should be attended to early in the day, in order to avoid incoherence.

In the light of recent disclosures of "inadvertence" in sugar speculations, which only serve to emphasize the lessons of several years' experience, it is safe to say that no man in public life can afford to have a grown-up son to be responsible for.

The police captains and inspectors who are scoffing or smiling at the testimony given before the Lexow Committee connecting them with the systematic blackmailing of disorderly houses are making a mistake if they suppose they can refute the charges against them by simply pointing to their own good records and contrasting them with the bad character of the witnesses against them. They will make a still worse mistake if they afford the least color of suspicion that they are using their power to worry the witnesses, or in any way influence them. Such testimony as that given before the committee on Friday is anything but a laughing matter for the police authorities.

To the boss at large the spectacle of a boss in the State's prison can only be exceeded in impressiveness by the presence of two bosses there, unless haply there might be three or a greater number, for which increment there is no lack of material and some hope in the signs of the times.

That was a faithful servitor of the New-Jersey Senator who sent to the broker the telegram ordering the purchase of sugar stock which the Senator had "inadvertently" left upon his desk. Perhaps he had read his Shakespeare and remembered how when Menas proposed to Pompey to "cut the cable" and then make way with the "three world sharers," his competitors, who were on Pompey's galley, Pompey said:

Ah! this thou shouldst have done,
And not have spoken on't! In me 'tis villany;
In thee 't had been good service.

Senator McPherson's servant was wiser than Menas, and the Senator was $1,500 the richer for it.

It cost quite a round sum to put McKane and Sutherland where they are; but the public will foot the bill without grumbling.

Professor Brice, president of the British Board of Trade, wants steamship racing to stop, and laws enacted to prevent it; but that is easier said than done. The greyhounds of the sea have an inward fire of competition as hot as that which drives their engines, not to be extinguished by a bucket of legislative cold water, or the remonstrance of a professor or president of any board of trade. Speed is the determining factor of the precedence and consequently the prosperity of the great ocean lines, and it is not to be expected that they will intermit their efforts to continue and increase it. It may be feasible to control and regulate the conditions of steamship racing, but it will be hardly possible to abolish it altogether.

Spring lingers in the lap of summer, casting a chill on the season of warmth, and at its departure will not leave an entirely rosy record. With a few days of bland promise it has been largely given over to northeasters and other meteorological and thermal eccentricities, under which its popularity has declined, and it will be remembered as a wheezing and sneezing period of unseasonable overcoats and fires and allopathic administrations of quinine.

Labouchere thinks that a single election should not determine the perpetual eligibility of the club man; that he should be subject to a new ballot from time to time to ascertain whether he is still a desirable companion. He says that some of them who start out pretty well turn, in time, into unmitigated bores and nuisances, and ought to be dropped from the club roster. The suggestion is pungent and Labouchertian, and perhaps applicable to other latitudes than London, though there is no doubt that when a Briton sets out to make himself socially obnoxious, the forces of inheritance and acquired habitude give him an advantage over all competitors. Such an ordinance might improve his club manners a trifle, but it could not entirely recreate him. If he were really a bore and nuisance, he would remain one in the club as out of it, though you brayed him in a mortar and filtered his pulp through Mackinaw blankets.

Official corruption is no new thing in Russia, in fact, it is as old as officialism there, flourishing almost unrebuked, with a flagrancy unknown elsewhere, outside of Chicago and Tammany Hall; but the imperial interference with it, taking the shape of a ukase, is new, and will strike terror to the hearts of the plunderers, though it may not arrest their evil practices. They are rooted in the old subsoil of the Empire deeper than its oaks and cedars, and it will take more than one imperial wrench and the twist of more than one imperial decree to pull them up.

PERSONAL.

The Episcopal Church University Board of Regents has just awarded a Post Graduate Seminary Fellowship in the department of philosophy to Charles Harris Hayes, a graduate of the General Theological Seminary of this city. Mr. Hayes was graduated from Columbia College in 1890. His scholarship entitles him to $750 a year for three years, with the privilege of studying in any institution he may select.

The coming marriage of Professor Robert Hausmann, the well-known German 'cellist, member of the famous Joachim Quartet, and professor in the Berlin High School of Music, to the daughter of His Excellency, Herr Von Thaybach, formerly a Prussian Minister of State, is announced in German papers.

Mrs. Vance is busily engaged on a biography of her husband, the late Senator Vance.

Foreign papers say that about 18,000,000 taels, or $15,000,000, have been collected in China for the celebration of the sixtieth aniversary of the birth of the Dowager Empress of that country. This sum, however, is not considered sufficient, and efforts will be made to collect $10,000,000 more. The celebration will be one of the most elaborate ever held in the Flowery Kingdom. The Dowager Empress is looked upon as the cleverest woman in China, and the virtual ruler of the country, as her son consults her upon every important question. He makes stated pilgrimages to the castle in which she lives to discuss public affairs with her.

W. W. Danenhower, the father of Lieutenant Danenhower, of Arctic fame, who died the other day, up to the day of his death preserved in a little glass-covered frame a brief note, written to him by Lincoln on the day of his first inauguration, March 4, 1861. Danenhower, who was a close friend of Lincoln, had called to see him that morning, and had been refused admittance. The President, hearing of it, in spite of his many cares took time to pen a note of apology, telling his friend not to think he was "putting on airs" because he was "in the White House," and asking him to call again and he would see that he was admitted. Danenhower, according to "The Philadelphia Record," was the first to announce to Lincoln the decision of the National Convention Committee of Conference to recommend Lincoln to the National Convention. Lincoln's look of surprise, he said, was genuine. He laughed, a deep inward ripple, and, dropping his hands and removing his legs from a table before which he was seated, he arose and paced the room, saying: "Why, Danenhower, this shows how political parties are degenerating. You and I can remember when we thought no one was fit for the Presidency but Harry Clay. Now you are seriously considering me for the position. It's absurd."

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Last week was rather a fragmentary one in the way of amusement and recreation. Now that the Coaching Club parade is over and has received its share of attention, the races are engrossing the minds of fashionable people. Morris Park wore a lively appearance on Decoration Day, when the spring meeting opened, but the cool weather and lowering sky somewhat interfered with the beauty and enjoyment of the scene. It is true that the park was clothed in all its springtime verdure, but after all, the quality of the atmosphere was nearly that of October rather than May. Most of the women were wrapped in velvet, not a few wore furs and in many cases thick veils, not so much to protect them from the sun's rays, but to conceal the damaging effects of the unpleasant winds. Some of the prettiest women looked pinched and cold on Wednesday.

In the crowd on the grounds on Wednesday were Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, who have just taken possession of their house near the Country Club at Pelham; Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. James Lorillard Kernochan, Mrs. August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Beeckman, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., and Miss Sands.

The Country Club has put in its claims, which are certainly neither few nor far between, to general consideration, and Westchester, despite the unsettled condition of the weather, has been gay not only with spring blossoms, but with four-in-hands, victorias, and all sorts of road traps, driving to and from this delightful spot, which for a month has been the scene of considerable gayety, following the arrival of the daily public coach Tempest, from the Hotel Brunswick. The final notes of Aitken's merry horn from the top of the Tempest were sounded by him through Fifth-ave. and Central Park and along the Kingsbridge Road on Thursday, when the spring season of road coaching between this city and Westchester, begun several weeks ago by Messrs. Smith and Underhill, was brought to a close. The enterprise was the most successful of the kind ever known in New-York.

Wedding bells, which were comparatively silent last month, will begin to peal again to-morrow, and unless all promises fail, will continue in the most energetic manner throughout the month. Next to weddings, and perhaps even more prolific of interest as a topic of conversation, have been the number of engagements which have been recently announced. Inexhaustible is the talk among some young girls over an engagement between two of their special friends and contemporaries. The wondering, the speculation, the discussions, as to motives, feelings, sentiments, incomes, plans and prospects are amazing to hear. As a sort of prelude to the many weddings announced to take place this month will be T. J. Oakley Rhinelander's bachelor dinner to-morrow night at the Metropolitan Club. Mr. Rhinelander, whose marriage to Miss Edith Cruger Sands is to take place on Wednesday in Trinity Chapel, will have at his farewell bachelor feast his best man, his brother, Philip Rhinelander; his eight ushers, and ten of his most intimate friends. Miss Sands will give her bridesmaids a luncheon to-morrow.

On Tuesday the business of marrying begins in earnest. On that day Miss Estelle F. Hayden and Dr. Edward Quintard will be married at the home of the bride, in West Fifty-ninth-st.; Mrs. Emma H. Rutherford, daughter of L. J. Hanchette, of California, and George Crocker will be married in St. Thomas's Church; Miss Octavia Moss and William Pitt Earle will be married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss, No. 545 Madison-ave., and Miss Anne Charlotte Van Doren, daughter of Mrs. A. W. Van Doren, and the Rev. Robert Van Kleeck Harris will be wedded in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Ann's-ave. and One-hundred-and-fortieth-st. In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, at Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, at noon, will take place the marriage of Miss Marguerite Chater, daughter of the late Nathaniel W. Chater, to Richard King, and down at New-Brighton, S. I., the wedding of Miss Helena Caroline Janssen and Randolph St. George Walker will be celebrated at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Gerhard Janssen, in Richmond Terrace.

In Brooklyn on Tuesday there will be a number of weddings. Miss Frances Maude Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell, and Dr. Daniel Augustus Fuller will be married at 4 o'clock in the evening in the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. Miss Antoinette Milliken, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Milliken, will be married to J. Clawson Purdy in the evening, in All Saints Church, and the wedding of Miss Ella Fowler, daughter of Mrs. Henry James Fowler, to Edward Lawrence Rossiter will take place in the evening at the home of the bride, No. 781 Carroll-st.

Wednesday will be a busy day for weddings. Besides the Rhinelander-Sands nuptials at Trinity Chapel, there will be the marriage of Miss Juliet Kemp, to Stephenson Higginson Tyng, jr., at noon, in St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, which is to be followed by a small wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. George A. Kemp, No. 753 Fifth-ave. Miss Ella Windom, a daughter of the late Secretary of the Treasury William Windom, will also be married at noon on Wednesday to Bentley Wirt Warren, of Boston, at her mother's home, No. 253 Lexington-ave. This will be a quiet wedding, as the bride's family is still in mourning. Miss Florence B. Windom will attend her sister as the maid of honor. Harry Garfield, of Cleveland, will be best man, and Lyman Warren, brother of the bridegroom; James D. Colt, of Boston; Gaillard Hunt, of Washington, and George Santayana, of Cambridge, the ushers. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation. The marriage of Miss Clara Obrig Rich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aquila Rich, to Henry Wilbur Tillinghast, will take place on Wednesday afternoon at Christ Church, New-Brighton, and will be followed by a reception at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rich. In the Church of the Ascension, Mount Vernon, on Wednesday evening, Miss Kate Gwathmey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Gwathmey, will be married to Louis Griswold Frankau. The reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother, No. 270 Prospect-ave., Mount Vernon.

The marriage of Miss Martha Elizabeth Hume, daughter of John F. Hume, of this city and Poughkeepsie, to Alfred Merritt Frost, of Poughkeepsie, will take place at Fairview, the country home of the bride's father, in Poughkeepsie, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. In the First Congregational Church, at St. Albans, Vt., on Wednesday evening, Miss Florence Gertrude Bruce, daughter of Mrs. F. H. Bruce, will be married to Farrand Stewart Stranahan, jr., son of Governor Stranahan, of Vermont. The ceremony will be followed by a large reception at the home of the bride's mother. The marriage of Miss Mary Lamport Olyphant, of Troy, to Richard Haddan Emmet, of this city, will take place in St. John's Church, Troy, on Wednesday afternoon. The weddings on Wednesday in Brooklyn will include those of Miss Polly Pratt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin E. Pratt, to Livingston Emery, at the Church of the Reformation; Miss May A. Vincent to Frank E. Place, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Vincent, No. 958 Greene-ave., and Miss Agnes Schmonsees, to Whitney Lyon, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. F. Schmonsees, No. 427 Lafayette-ave.

The marriage of Miss Estelle Westcott, to Carl Eickemeyer, will take place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Alexander F. Westc