

AT THE OPERA.

The special afternoon performance of the dramatic opera "The Huguenots" had their beginning yesterday at the Metropolitan Opera House, and in the evening...

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The British Medical Journal" says that the invention of spectacles is often attributed to Roger Bacon, who died in 1292. Further research, however, has shown that in 1285 Savarino degli Armati, a Florentine, worked glass into the form of a lens as a help to vision.

is exhausting American resources! Considering that last year's merchandise account showed a balance of over \$600,000,000 due to this country, and that every month is adding exchange...

STREET AND HOUSE NUMBERS.

A letter to the Editor which we printed yesterday lamented the progressive disappearance of signs indicating street numbers. There is no doubt of the fact and of the consequent inconvenience, and certainly something ought to be done about it.

M. DUPUY AND THE DREYFUS CASE.

It is somewhat disheartening to find so sane and just a statesman as the Prime Minister of France committing himself and his administration to an act which, if not in itself unjust, must be regarded as a serious trifling with justice.

But, however that may be, whether there is further resistance or not, the duty of this Government is plain. It must go on. Order must be established in the Philippines. If other lessons like that of Saturday and Sunday are needed they must be given.

On or about January 20 the Philippine "Congress" at Malolos adopted resolutions declaring its confidence in Aguinaldo and authorizing him to declare war against the United States whenever he deemed it desirable so to do.

Several interesting little incidents occurred here and at Albany yesterday which, though comparatively insignificant in themselves, nevertheless contribute to the sum of human knowledge concerning the ways of Tammany.

On February 4 Aguinaldo declared and began actual war upon the American Government and its military forces at Manila.

On February 5, simultaneously with the announcement of fighting at Manila, Aguinaldo precipitately scuttled out of the country whose hospitality he had abused, and sought asylum on foreign soil.

On February 6 it was all but universally conceded that the treaty would be ratified on the date set, three days later.

On February 7, simultaneously with the announcement of fighting at Manila, Aguinaldo precipitately scuttled out of the country whose hospitality he had abused, and sought asylum on foreign soil.

On February 8 it was all but universally conceded that the treaty would be ratified on the date set, three days later.

On February 9, simultaneously with the announcement of fighting at Manila, Aguinaldo precipitately scuttled out of the country whose hospitality he had abused, and sought asylum on foreign soil.

On February 10 it was all but universally conceded that the treaty would be ratified on the date set, three days later.

On February 11, simultaneously with the announcement of fighting at Manila, Aguinaldo precipitately scuttled out of the country whose hospitality he had abused, and sought asylum on foreign soil.

On February 12 it was all but universally conceded that the treaty would be ratified on the date set, three days later.

On February 13, simultaneously with the announcement of fighting at Manila, Aguinaldo precipitately scuttled out of the country whose hospitality he had abused, and sought asylum on foreign soil.

On February 14 it was all but universally conceded that the treaty would be ratified on the date set, three days later.

On February 15, simultaneously with the announcement of fighting at Manila, Aguinaldo precipitately scuttled out of the country whose hospitality he had abused, and sought asylum on foreign soil.

is to be hoped that the dealings of the War Department hereafter with all the questions involved in the beef controversy will give the people no reason or excuse to put upon General Eagan's light sentence the sinister interpretation that is sure to be urged upon them.

THE OUTLOOK IN THE EAST.

Aguinaldo is running amuck. That is not an unusual performance for men of his tribe. They generally do it slyly, and never before have attempted it upon anything like the present scale.

On large scale or small, however, the end is the same. The mad brawler goes knocked on the head, and the trouble subsides as quickly as it arose. That will be the result in this case.

The fighting at Manila was not, then, a mere impulsive outbreak. It was a deliberate act of war, carefully planned in advance, sanctioned by the Philippine "Congress," and put into execution at what seemed to Aguinaldo an opportune time—doubtless at the suggestion of and in complete collusion with his agents in this country.

The Americans napping and slaughter and mutilate them wholesale. In that he was rudely disappointed. The Americans were more ready to report than he to make the attack. They have swept his misguided troops before them like chaff, inflicting upon them fearful losses and, it may well be believed, quite demoralizing them.

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Table with 2 columns: Amusements and Index to Advertisements. Lists various theaters and their shows, and a directory of advertisements.

New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Reports from Manila announced that the American lions around Manila had been extended another day.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley commuted the sentence of Commissary-General Eagan from six years without loss of pay.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Keyes were fatally asphyxiated by illuminating gas in their room at the Adams poison mystery.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Snow. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 27 degrees; average, 28 1/2 degrees.

THE EAGAN SENTENCE.

A sentence of suspension for six years on full pay, with a subsequent claim to the retired pay of a brigadier-general in the Army he has disgraced, will seem to most people a mild punishment for the outrageous offenses of General Eagan.

In this particular case tenderness is unfortunate. General Eagan's action was indefensible. His previous utterances, such as his abusive letter to Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, were so coarse that all excuse about great provocation and temporary irresponsibility are inadmissible.

General Eagan stands to the popular mind as the champion of "enbalméd" beef. The efforts so far made to secure a thorough investigation of the quality of meat sent to our soldiers have been strenuously, bitterly and successfully resisted.

The Major-General commanding the Army is threatened with military discipline for persisting in forcing the contractors to an accounting for the supplies which, as the reports to him of the Regular Army officers in the field seemed to show, were unwholesome and injurious to the troops.

Menacing General Miles for coming to the defence of the common soldier, even if done irregularly, while commencing the sentence of General Eagan for being outrageously abusive and indecent in advocacy of the perfection of the beef which the soldiers rejected, will be construed by the enemies of the Administration as championing the cause of the contractors in preference to the interests of the Nation's defenders.

The intuitive of such an accusation will not rob it of effect. The people are touchy concerning the treatment of the soldiers, and by no means tender in their regard for Army contractors. The best of motives on the part of the President are likely to be misunderstood by people who would not willingly misjudge him.

No doubt his action has been controlled by considerations far different from those which hostile critics will invent, but it is to be regretted that he should have been placed in a position where his uniform kindness of heart and his feeling of pity for a man who unquestionably was a brave fighter prompted him to the offence of the punishment fitting the break of which a court-martial declared him guilty. It

is to be hoped that the dealings of the War Department hereafter with all the questions involved in the beef controversy will give the people no reason or excuse to put upon General Eagan's light sentence the sinister interpretation that is sure to be urged upon them.

Letch makes us tired. What kind of statesmanship is his, we should like to know? If he wants to see the real thing let him fix his gaze on Albany, where Senator Ahearn yesterday introduced a model bill for an increase of salaries in the Street Cleaning Department—a nice, clean, comfortable increase such as makes a patriotic heart sing for joy.

There may be Republicans in the street who will follow Councilman Letch's mean-spirited example on the pretence that the Street Cleaning Department is having a tolerably comfortable time as things are. But nothing could be more absurd.

Industry isn't the only valuable commodity in this world. In fact, intellect is always better paid than muscle. It has required a great deal of ingenuity to lower Waring's standard so far in so short a time. We doubt if any political establishment on earth except Tammany Hall could have done it. You can't fool Ahearn. He knows merit when he sees it. Of course McCartney's men deserve more pay. Otherwise they wouldn't be worthy of McCartney—a most grotesque hypothesis.

New-York never before got so much for its money of what it voted to have. On with the dance, let joy be unconfined.

It is somewhat disheartening to find so sane and just a statesman as the Prime Minister of France committing himself and his administration to an act which, if not in itself unjust, must be regarded as a serious trifling with justice.

We explained the other day the provisions of the proposed bill for interrupting in midcourse the consideration of the Dreyfus case by the Court of Cassation, and the origin and intent of that revolutionary scheme. The only possible shadow of justification for it lay in the truth of the charges made against the Criminal Section of that court by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, who recently resigned his place on the bench to indulge in most violent and intemperate attacks upon his former colleagues.

Well, the matter has been referred to a Parliamentary committee, and it, after careful investigation and consideration, has decided that M. de Beaurepaire's charges are groundless, and it has voted, by 9 to 2, to disapprove the proposed bill. Yet M. Dupuy announces that he will not withdraw the bill, but will make its passage a question of confidence. If it is rejected by the Chamber, therefore, he and his colleagues will resign, and there will be another Ministerial crisis.

This is disheartening, because it provokes the belief, which we should be most sorry to have to adopt, that the French Government for some reason does not want justice to be established in the Dreyfus case, and is determined by some means to prevent a reopening of the trial. Can the Government not trust the highest court in the Republic? Will it not have regard for the findings of its own Parliamentary committee? It proposes to appeal to the whole court against the Criminal Section of it. Would it accept the judgment of the whole court? It appeals to the whole Chamber against a committee thereof. Will it abide by the vote of the whole Chamber? There is little assurance that it will. Its present course does not indicate it. If it really means to repudiate each and every judicial decision that does not please it, where will it stop? Does it mean finally, if need be, to appeal to the army against the civil authorities, and make of the Republic a military despotism? It could scarcely go straighter in that direction than it is going now. But M. Dupuy is one of the last men to be suspected of such intent.

AMERICAN STOCKS RETURNED.

The main difficulty in discussing the future of the money market has been removed by the ratification of the Peace Treaty. One could only guess how far distrust of this country and its institutions might go if a bare third of the Senators, of whom six had already been discarded by the people, could defeat a peace negotiated by the Executive and desired by a great popular majority. One could only guess what complications with foreign Powers and what cost such a peculiar situation might involve. But the problem is now made comparatively simple. The title of the United States to the islands taken from Spain is now absolute, and against all other Powers, assuming that ratification by Spain is not questionable. The rest of the problem, as to the Philippines, is one of defeating and dispersing armed forces, which, as events have proved, are in no way qualified to stand against much smaller numbers of Americans; which have no organization capable of sustaining an army in the field, and no considerable support yet known among the inhabitants.

The pacification of the Spanish Islands, their reconstruction on modern lines, including sanitation and just and pure government, will involve cost, but not one which need be considered in comparison with the Nation's resources on the one hand or the revenue-producing capacity of the islands and their value in commerce on the other. It has come to be only a question of the investment of money with prospect of good profits. Whenever a capable government shall be established in Cuba or the Philippines the United States will have full right and power to secure from that government ample return for its outlays. For the present the revenue derived from the islands will provide a large share at least of the cost of governing them.

Yet there are foreign observers who apprehend that this country may be overbuying its own securities. They consider that it has been taking back securities from Europe—one London bank president estimating the amount at least \$500,000,000 within the last year alone, bearing a revenue of \$25,000,000 yearly—and thereby has so weakened its available resources that it may presently come to need foreign capital, but may find European money markets unavailable, because some of them "hang on to solvency, as it were, by the eyelashes even now." This is remarkable reasoning, and based upon even more remarkable assumptions. No banker can be found here, it is safe to say, who will reckon the cost of all securities taken back from Europe during the last year, of course in excess of those bought by Europe, at half the sum named. A little investigation of the stock location of properties known to have been most largely held abroad, and in which trading with Europe has been most active, suffices to indicate that the foreign holdings of such concerns cannot have been so largely reduced. But if the amount were \$500,000,000, does it make the United States poorer to have \$25,000,000 less to pay annually abroad? Is the country weaker for holding the ownership and realizing the advance in value of its own transporting lines? It requires some financial philosophy peculiarly foreign to make such conclusions possible. If this country has taken back \$500,000,000 worth of securities, of which at least \$250,000,000 must have been returned during the first half of 1898, while the war lasted, the advance of fully a fifth in the value of these securities has given Americans a profit of \$50,000,000, the advance on the other half has added at least \$25,000,000 more, and an interest or dividend charge of \$25,000,000 yearly has been extinguished also, and this, men imagine,

PERSONAL.

Professor J. Walter Fewkes, of the Bureau of Ethnology, returned recently from Northern Arizona, where he has been since early last summer with the Tusayan Indians. His mission was to study the habits and customs and observe the mode of living of this interesting tribe, and he had planned to remain among them during the winter, when many ceremonies and feasts of scientific interest occur, but his plans were broken by an epidemic of smallpox.

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When the late Rev. Myron W. Reed first went West his unconventional dress gave pain to many of his flock. A minister lounging about the streets in a slouch hat and with a cigar between his teeth was a distressing novelty. Later, when they found out that he was fond of a gun, a rod, and took his summer vacations in the woods with anybody rather than parsons, their cup of woe ran over. During one of these summer sojourns in the woods the actor Joe Murphy and Mr. Reed were together. Reed became chummy within three days. On Sunday Murphy was getting out his fishing tackle to try for trout. It was a beautiful day for fly-fishing. Mr. Reed looked on and made no sign, but didn't catch on with the girls very much, you see, but he wouldn't stand much foolin'; nobody could monkey with him, now."

Blanche Willis Howard von Tuffel, who died in Germany a few months ago, was cremated at Heidelberg, according to her wish, and the urn containing her ashes has been brought to this country and placed at Mount Hope Cemetery, Bangor, Me.

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