TO REVISE THE STATUTES.

RESOLUTION OF THE STATE BAR ASSOCIATION—MR. LARREMORE ON "CONTEMPT."

Albany, Jan. 17.—The New-York State Bar Association at its meeting to-day adopted a resolution that the Legislature be required to provide for the completion of the work of revising the statutes, and for full examination and proper action as to the revision of the code of procedure by a commission to be selected by the Governor, the members to serve without compensation. It is recommended that no action be taken with reference to code revision until the subject can be fully examined and proper recommendations be made by the commission so appointed.

It was also decided that the Law Reform Committee should select a sub-committee of five of its members, of which the chairman of the Law Reform Committee should be chairman, to represent and act for the association in this connection.

The discussion of these questions brought out the fact that for the last two or three years the Legislature has taken no action on any bills presented by the Revision Commission, and that the amount appropriated for several years past has been $22,000.

The association devoted this afternoon to the consideration of a resolution presented by Tracy C. Becker, of Buffalo, declaring that the Bar Association approved of the general scope and purpose of the bill pending in Congress for the division of the Federal District of Northern New-York and the creation of a new district of the parts divided, and asking Congress to pass either the bill under consideration or a similar measure. The resolution was warmly debated and was finally adopted.

The following Committee on the Northern District of New-York was appointed: Tracy C. Becker, of Buffalo; Charles H. Brown, of Belmont, and Albert H. Harris, of Rochester.

MR. LARREMORE'S ADDRESS.

Wilbur Larremore, Editor of "The New-York Law Journal," read one of the most interesting papers of the session on "Constitutional Regulation of Contempt of Court."

The paper was a plea for the regulation of contempt of court by constitutional provision. Attention was called to the fact that the power to enforce its mandates by conempt proceedings is essential to the very existence of a court. The highest courts of many States have directly refused to permit legislative bodies to modify or interfere with their inherent jurisdiction in this respect. The Court of Appeals of New-York occupies an exceptional position, having in the case of the people ex rel. Munsell agt. Court of Oyer and Terminer (101 N. Y. 245), recognized the right of the Legislature to codify the law of contempt and held that the courts may not exercise any contempt jurisdiction outside of that conferred by the statutes. It was argued that such acquiescence in the legislative assumption of power logically involved concession of the right to take away the courts' power to commit for contempt entirely, or, at least, to so substantially curtail it, that the courts' independent authority as a co-ordinate department of the Government would be lost. While the courts of most States have evinced proper self-assertion, it is desirable to have the matter expressly set right in the constitutions in order to avoid unseemly friction between the legislative and judicial departments. In New-York a constitutional provision is particularly required in order to set the courts on their proper legs. The rule is quite well settled that legislative bodies do have power to prescribe the contempt powers of courts that are created by legislative act and not directly by constitution. It was contended that there should be a constitutional regulation securing even to courts of inferior jurisdiction created by statute the ordinary contempt powers when acting within their jurisdiction.

It was also pointed out that according to the decisions of all American courts the President of the United States and the Governors of the various States have power to pardon persons convicted of contempt, and it was argued that this rule should be changed so that an executive shall have power to pardon only under such circumstances of public exigency as would authorize the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. If a Governor may pardon, in his discretion, he has the power to nullify judical acts, and thus the independence and co-ordinate character of the Judiciary would be sacrificed. The case of Thomas J. Welch was referred to, in which Governor Hill, of the State of New-York, in 1891 pardoned a member of the Board of County Canvassers of Onondaga County who had been committed for contempt for disobedience of a judicial order relative to the canvass of votes for State Senator.

The position was generally taken that the preservation of the inherent power of the judiciary to commit for contempt is absolutely essential for the upholding of the judiciary as a separate department of the Government, according to the ideal of American law, and that constitutions are the appropriate place for codifying and regulating the law of contempt, as this function is a vital one concerning the essential framework of the State.

"Corporate Finance" was the subject of a paper by Charles F. Bostwick. He dwelt mostly upon the financiering of corporations at the time of their organization. Among other things he said:

Of late vast fortunes have been made by transforming companies into trusts, and then unloading on the "outsiders" by the "insiders" of the securities thus obtained.

Many methods can be, and indeed have been, employed to this end; sometimes the capitalization is fixed at such an amount as will, in the judgment of the promoters, allow the shares to be sold to the public at about their par value.

A prominent financier said that the tendency of corporation managers, owing to the pressure of public prejudice against high dividends, to water capital has been much accelerated by the financial law that stock watering actually increases the market values. If a company is paying 10.5 per cent in dividends its shares will be quoted in a normal market, let us say, at 175. If now the company doubles the number of its shares and continues to pay 5 per cent, its new stock will be quoted at about par. Thus, while the original holder receives in the aggregate the same dividends as before, his principal increases in value. The same law holds good when shares are below par.

The manner of fixing the value of good will has become of vast importance to the people trading in corporate securities, and finally to the public at large, so far as it affects indirectly their economic condition, and, to my mind, the issuance of stock for good will to the extent it has been done of late has indirectly been the cause of much of the popular clamor against the trusts.

SCHWEIGHOFER'S LAST WEEK.

The efforts of Heinrich Conried to induce his present star, Felix Schweighofer, to prolong his stay in America have been fruitless, and the comedian began his series of farewell performances Monday night, when "Mathias Gollinger," a comedy in four acts, by Oscar Blumenthal and Max Bernstein, was performed. Schweighofer took the part of a Munich beer brewer who has gained wealth and prominence in his business, and is anxious to extend his field of usefulness by erecting a monster Gollinger beer palace in the Friederich Strasse, in Berlin. He is encouraged in the plan by a young architect who has fallen in love with the brewer's daughter, marries her and takes her to Berlin, where he hopes to carry Gollinger's plans into execution. The brewer follows the young people to the metropolis, where his erratic conduct, his adventures and his broad Bavarian German give rise to many amusing situations. His dialect was perfect, and he was as thoroughly the Münchener as he was the Wiener in the play in which he was seen last week.

Schweighofer showed in this part again his close attention to detail and character study, and in make up, action and peculiarity of speech he was the typical disciple of Gambrinus clothed in modern raiment. There was an atmosphere about him at all times that suggested beer. But it was good, honest, unadulterated beer. He was proud of his brew, but would not say that other breweries were not larger than his, and his failure to endure the hollow and meaningless usages of the polite Berlin society into which his daughter had been transplanted came near to wrecking the happiness of the young couple.

The able support of Anna Leonardi, Julius Strobl and Anna Brags contributed greatly to the success of the performance, which was one of the most enjoyable of the season.

"Gebildete Menschen" will be performed to-night, to-morrow and Saturday, "'S Nullerl" will be played for the last time on Monday, and the final performance will take place on Tuesday evening, when Schweighofer will be seen in "Der Raub der Sabinerinnen," known on the English stage as "A Night Off."

FRIENDLY AID'S ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Friendly Aid Society will be held at the Settlement House, No. 246 East Thirty-fourth-st., on Monday at 8 p. m. Addresses will be made by the president, Warren W. Goddard, the head worker, Mrs. Simkhovitch; Mrs. Florence Kelley, of Hull House, Chicago, and Miss Elizabeth S. Williams, of the College Settlement. A children's exhibition will be given at 7:30 p. m.

DEWEY TO ATTEND MARDI GRAS.

New-Orleans, Jan. 17.—A telegram has been received from Congressman Adolph Meyer saying that Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will attend Mardi Gras.

HEATED BOER CORRESPONDENT.

SOME CANDID DEALING WITH HIM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Some time ago I wrote you a letter contradicting a statement which appeared in the indictment prepared by Thomas G. Shearman against the Transvaal Republic. I limited myself to exposing the falsity of his charge that Catholics suffer from political disabilities in that country, though I was aware that his other charges were gross misrepresentations or exaggerations and equally as vulnerable. You gladly devoted a column and a half of The Tribune's valuable space to Mr. Shearman, but you suppressed my answer, which would have occupied but a few lines.

You have not alone perpetrated this injustice upon the Boer Republic, but after having been informed of the exact facts in the case by myself you have maliciously and deliberately permitted your columns to be twice used for the repetition of the slander. Now, sir, I am not the only reader of The Tribune who has observed that those who write to you on the English side of the South African War, either for shame of their opinions or through cowardice, generally sign their initials or a nom de plume, while in every case the correct and full names appear of the advocates of the republics.

As it has not been my custom to answer bogus communications, whether written in the office of a paper or outside, I have not noticed these anonymous productions, but as Mr. Shearman signed his name in full and great publicity was given to his libellous statements in your columns, I believed that common justice would entitle me to a brief hearing in reply. You have not afforded me that opportunity, but you have attempted to apologize for your course in one of those silly and unthinking editorials with which The Tribune usually begs a question.

No. 41 Riverside Drive, New-York, Jan. 11, 1900.

The above is a single page from a letter of seven pages with which Mr. T. St. John Gaffney has favored us. His ideas of propriety in the statement of his own views, and the discussion of those of others, are sufficiently illustrated in what we print to satisfy the tastes of Tribune readers.

As to Mr. Shearman's remark that Catholics suffer from political disabilities in the Transvaal, which Mr. Gaffney describes as false, and again as slanderous, it is only needful to say that the last accessible translations of the Transvaal Constitution, in Articles 20 to 23, declare that no persons shall be elected to the Volksraad who are not members of the Dutch Reformed Church, and that no Roman Catholic churches, nor any churches save those which teach the doctrine of the Heidelberg Catechism, shall be permitted within the republic. Professor Bryce himself, whose position Mr. Gaffney extols, and whom he claims as his champion, quoted from these articles in "The Forum" of April, 1896, saying that while their extreme provisions had fallen into neglect, members of the Volksraad were still required to belong to the Protestant Church. Professor Bryce's latest utterance on the subject, so far as we know, may be found in his new work, "Impressions of South Africa," just published, where, in chapter 23, on page 404, he says: "Members of other churches (than the Dutch Reformed) were at one time excluded from the suffrage and from all public offices, and even now Roman Catholics are under some disability."

Our columns are now open to Mr. Gaffney for a polite withdrawal of his charges of falsehood and malice against Mr. Shearman, and The Tribune, together with such an apology as a gentleman makes, if ever unfortunately betrayed into such an affront. Until afterward, however, our columns are open to him for no other purpose.

The remaining sheets of his long letter are full of like flowers of rhetoric, and display the same standard as to exactitude of statement. Thus, he construes The Tribune's remark that some of Mr. Gaffney's compatriots on the other side of the ocean had exulted in the death of Gordon and applauded the Mahdi into a declaration that some of our own pro-Boer correspondents had done so, and valorously "challenges" us to produce their names. He asserts that all our pro-Boer correspondents have signed their full names, while those on the English side, "either for shame or through cowardice, conceal them"; and thereupon insinuates that they may have been written in the office;—the facts being that the majority on the English side have signed their names, that a considerable number of those on the Boer side have not, and that not one on either side has been printed which did not come in due course from a genuine correspondent. He discovers that in occasional editorials The Tribune is "aiming at" him, but "has not the courage to print his name." He says The Tribune has "made a feeble attempt to deceive its readers and the British public"; charges that "the supporters of Great Britain" are merely "Wall Street and what it represents"; talks of the "unction and egotism" displayed in reference to our dispatches; chides "the self-contradiction, sophistry, misrepresentation and abject and servile tone" of these dispatches; kindly explains that he could overlook violations of fairness and decency, flops and self-stultification, but can never forgive "cringing sycophancy"; makes for the ten thousandth time the old discovery of something in The Tribune "that ought to make the body of the late Horace Greeley turn in his grave"; berates men responsible for the present conduct of the British Government as a "crew of Anglican Jew adventurers," and gloats over his assertion that "at this hour the name of Chamberlain is mentioned in Great Britain with bated breath, if spoken at all, and his unhappy sovereign will not admit him to her presence."

These samples are enough. One other, however, may be interesting, since it probably gives the key to Mr. Gaffney's temper. He sneers at the American hospital ship sent from London by Americans there as "an obnoxious social dodge," and quotes with approval some anonymous person as saying that it would have been much better if they had got up a subscription for a Philippine hospital ship.

Here is the milk in the cocoanut. In a previous letter in The Tribune Mr. Gaffney made these same flings at the ladies in London who were guilty of sending aid to the wounded and sick in South Africa. He took the responsibility for his jeers at humanitarian work that time himself, being apparently ignorant of the fact that a hospital ship had already been sent from this side to Manila, and that as many trained nurses as the Government would consent to receive and as many hospital supplies as they needed had also been sent. On this The Tribune made the following comment:

"The alleged American Women" are all residents of London, and most of them have long been British citizens through marriage. We do not know what contributions they may have individually made toward the Red Cross movements in America, though we do know that many thousands of dollars came from American women so situated abroad. If their individual contributions are to be inquired into, perhaps Mr. Gaffney will think it right likewise to tell how much he gave himself; and also how much he proposes to give now to the Red Cross nurses sent out from New-York, who are still at work in Manila, and for whose support the funds are running low.

To this natural inquiry Mr. Gaffney has as yet made no response; and in that attitude we may as well leave him. We merely remark in taking leave that The Tribune uniformly gives a fair hearing to intelligent and valuable discussion of public questions on which correspondents disagree with us; but, treating correspondents with courtesy, we have a right to require courtesy also from them. If the present correspondent intruded himself into any gentleman's house and began with such phrases as those we have quoted above, it is not difficult to imagine the result. Is there any reason why the door should not be shown him as promptly in a newspaper office as in a private house?

A GERMAN PROVERB RECALLED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I noticed in your valuable Sunday Tribune that "Mayor Van Wyck yesterday sent a message by cable to Richard Croker at Wantage, England, asking about his condition." I would like to assuage the anxiety of our worthy Mayor and console him and all his Tammany friends by referring to the old German proverb, "Unkraut vergeht nicht" ("The weeds endure"). B.

New-York, Jan. 9, 1900.

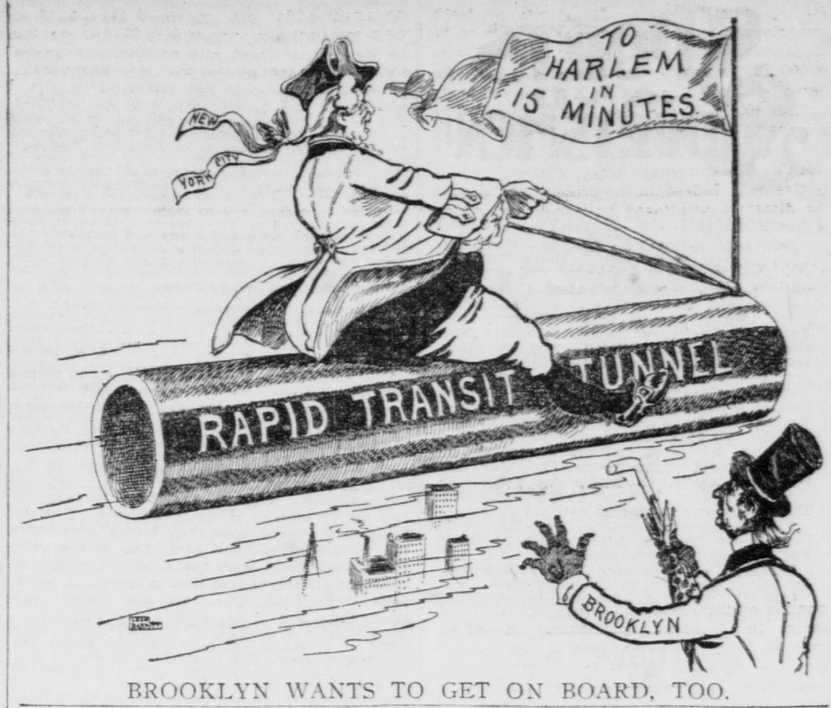
THE MEANING OF THE TAX BILL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Let me explain Section 10 of the Tax Committee's bill. National bank shares cannot be taxed except by permission of Congress. Permission is given in Section 5,219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, "subject only to the two restrictions that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any National banking association owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere."

The State law taxing National bank shares must follow this authority, and the only safe course is to follow it in the very words of the Federal statute. Undoubtedly, the words are somewhat vague, but this vice cannot be corrected in any State statute; Congress alone can do it. There have been a good many decisions by the Federal courts construing the act of Congress, the general result of which seems to be that the phrase "moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens" includes only such capital as is employed in business competition with National banks.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1900. S. B. CLARKE.



BROOKLYN WANTS TO GET ON BOARD, TOO.

TWO FALL DEAD IN CHURCH.

ONE MAN EXPIRES AT A PRAYER MEETING, ANOTHER EXPIRES ON THE THRESHOLD.

The regular Wednesday night meeting of the Scandinavians in the Mariners' Church, Madison and Catharine sts., was interrupted last night by the death among them of a man who had just been relating his conversion. He was Lawrence Enander, sixty-three years old. When he took his seat after speaking, another man, an old mariner, rose slowly, but he was interrupted by Enander, who suddenly slipped to the floor.

One of those present went to the street and met Policeman Clonan, who sent in a hurry call to the Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance, while another member summoned Dr. Manning from near by.

Surgeon McWhorter and the other doctor arrived at the same time and declared the man dead. Mr. Enander's home is at No. 168 Bergen-st., Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and two grown children. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of death.

On the threshold of the Reformed Church at One-hundred-and-fifty-eighth-st. and Elton-ave., of which congregation he had for a quarter of a century been sexton, Herman Rumpelton, fifty years old, of No. 300 St. Ann's-ave., dropped dead last night after a prayer service.

Mr. Rumpelton lived with a daughter, who is the housekeeper of the flathouse at No. 300 St. Ann's-ave. The old man had not worked for some months, as his health was poor. His death was caused by heart disease.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUIS OF LOTHIAN.

London, Jan. 17.—The Marquis of Lothian, former Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland, is dead.

Schomberg Henry Kerr, Marquis of Lothian, was born on December 2, 1833. He was the second son of the seventh Marquis, and succeeded his brother in 1870. He was educated at Eton and at New College, Oxford. He was on Sir James Outram's staff in Persia in 1857, entered the diplomatic service and was Second Secretary of Legation at Frankfort in 1862; he held the same rank at Vienna in 1865. Lord Lothian was Secretary for Scotland and Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland since 1874. He was vice-president of the Council of Education for Scotland during 1882-'92, and Lord Rector of Edinburgh University 1887-'88. He was president of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland and of the Geographical Society of Scotland. He received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Edinburgh University in 1882.

CHARLES SEEBER.

Charles Seeber died suddenly yesterday at his home, No. 74 Bay-st., Tompkinsville. Mr. Seeber was born in Germany. For many years he carried on a restaurant in this city.

In 1885 he invested in the Rising Sun Brewing Company, of Elizabeth, N. J., and became active in the management of the brewery, which was then being started. He was the principal stockholder, and for ten years had been president of the company. His estate is estimated to be worth at least $500,000. A widow and one son survive him. He was seventy-two years old.

CAPTAIN ALBERT DAYTON.

Captain Albert Dayton, senior member of the ship brokerage firm of A. Dayton & Co., died on Tuesday night at his residence, No. 293 Clermont-ave., Brooklyn. He was born on Long Island in 1820, and took to the sea at an early age, rising to the command of an ocean going vessel when only twenty years old. He was master of sailing packets for several years, in the service of the old house of Sturges, Clearman & Co., of this city, for whom he afterward became port captain, and was also in the employ of Gager, Mailler & Co. About forty-five years ago he entered the ship brokerage business in New-York, and founded the firm of Baker & Dayton, afterward changed to A. Dayton & Co. At the time of his death he was the oldest ship broker of this city, with one exception, having occupied the same business office for forty years. The cause of death was old age, aggravated by an acute attack of bronchitis. He leaves a widow, a son, who succeeds him in business, and three daughters.

SALE OF JAPANESE ART OBJECTS.

The auction sale at the American Art Galleries of Chinese and Japanese art objects and bronzes imported by the firm of Yamanaka & Co., of Osaka, Japan, and New-York, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. Among the objects were a mammoth bronze lantern, which sold for $500; a pair of eightfold screens by Chiyo Ouo, 1547, for $90 apiece; a bronze figure of "Sizo," with sceptre, standing on lotus flower pedestal, for $100; a grand jar, with Ho-O birds and peach tree in blossom, in many rich colors on soft white glaze, for $160, and an old bronze fount, green patina, lotus shaped, for $115.

In the evening the remainder of the Brinkley-Conder collections of rare Japanese prints was sold. Among the prints which brought the best prices were "The Takara-bune at New Year," Yeishi, for $21; "Iris-viewing," Tayoki, for $25; "Sericulture," Utamaro, for $37; "Shikyoku," Utamaro, for $21, and "On the River," Yeishi, for $21.

THE REV. MR. RHOADES INSTALLED.

Boston Highlands, Mass., Jan. 17 (Special).—The call extended in November last by the Eliot Congregational Church, of this city, to the Rev. Winfield Chesney Rhoades resulted in his installation as colleague pastor to-night in the presence of a large congregation.

Mr. Rhoades was examined by the Suffolk Congregational Church in the afternoon, and was unanimously approved. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Chester D. Hartranft, president of the Hartford Theological Seminary. The prayer of installation was made by the Rev. Dr. A. H. Plumb. The Rev. Charles Stoddard Lane, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Mount Vernon, N. Y., delivered the charge to the new pastor. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Beale gave the right hand of fellowship and the Rev. Dr. B. F. Hamilton made the address to the people.

WITH THE EAST SIDE POOR.

GOOD WORK THAT THE DIET KITCHEN ASSOCIATION DOES IN FEEDING THE SICK.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the New-York Diet Kitchen Association was held yesterday afternoon at the assembly hall in the United Charities Building, Twenty-second-st. and Fourth-ave. Hamilton W. Mabie presided. The object of the association is the furnishing of nourishing food to the sick poor, and four kitchens are maintained for this purpose. The president, Mrs. Henry Villard, was unable to attend owing to illness, but her annual report was read by Oswald G. Villard. She regretted that the association was often taken for a cooking school. In the year 1899 111,945 quarts of milk were distributed, at a cost of $4,907 32, the total expenses of the association being $7,536 91.

Dr. Annie S. Daniel, outdoor visiting physician of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, told some of her experiences among the sick poor. There were 699 families on the infirmary list last year, whose average income was $4 35 a family. Ordinarily a family lived in a two room apartment, or, rather, two or more families lived in such a place, the usual rent being $7 a month. There were 1,133 workers in these families, but only 123 were classified as skilled workers. Dr. Daniel added:

In one case I found five families living in one apartment. Some of the Jewish women tell me they can keep a lodger and give him two meals a day at $3 a month, and make money. The meals are simply bread and tea. Often some kind of manufacturing goes on in these places, too. I recently saw a woman who held in her lap a ten-months-old child that had pneumonia, and with one foot she rocked a cradle that contained a child suffering from measles. And all the time that mother was working on the everlasting button holes. I recently told one woman she must clean up her room, and when I called the next day I upbraided her for not doing it. She said she had not been able to get more than four hours' sleep a night for three weeks, and she asked me rather savagely if I would scrub the floors if I had to work that hard. I confessed that I would not. These sweatshops are undisturbed by the new factory law, which, if it were enforced, would absolutely prevent tenement house manufacturing. There are, however, only fifty inspectors for the whole State. You might not believe it, but I recently ran across a case where a woman could not spare the labor of a child only three years old. Some children at that age are actually useful in fixing trimmings on women's dresses.

Dr. Daniel gave an account of some East Side superstitions, principally one that a corpse must be driven all around the block and back to the door, or else the soul will not be separated from the body and there will be some hitch at the resurrection. She also said that one of the growing evils in that section is the policy shop, generally in the back part of a tenement house, tempting women to squander their hard earned money. She especially praised the Diet Kitchen Association for not attempting to solve that impossible problem, "Is she worthy?" but simply asking, "Is she poor and sick?"

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, who came in late, made the mistake that Mrs. Villard in her report had deprecated, for he seemed to think that the association ran a cooking school for the poor. He denounced the "infernal frying pan," which, he declared, is the greatest enemy to civilization in the United States.

Dr. A. Jacobi, who followed, confined himself more strictly to the subject. He heartily praised the work already done by the association, but he said it should do still more, adding:

It is not enough to give a double portion of milk on Saturdays. The poor do not have refrigerators. And the amount which is given, a quart a day, is only enough for an infant. And you should have a greater variety of food in your stores. Food cannot be digested without salt, yet the person whom you help may not have one cent to buy salt. You should have tea and coffee and sugar. They are not luxuries, but necessities. Many a poor waif has been restored by them. Of course, you will need more money—ask for it. There are people dying of starvation in this city of riches. Your mission field, your China, your Luzon, is right here. Appeal to the public and you will get the money. There is a solidarity to-day that should prevent despair as to the future of the country or of mankind.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The storm, which developed in the West Gulf Tuesday night, has moved to Illinois, increasing in intensity. Rain has fallen in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and on the Middle Atlantic Coast and in Northeastern Virginia, and rain or snow in the lake region. Light rain has also fallen on the North Pacific Coast and in the middle plateau region. Abnormal temperatures continue in the Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys, Havre reporting 42 degrees above normal and Helena and Williston 30. The temperature has fallen in New-England, the Middle and North Atlantic States and in Arkansas, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Rain or snow may be expected in New-England and in the lake regions, light rain in the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, probably clearing Friday, clearing Thursday afternoon in the South Atlantic States, and fair weather elsewhere. It will grow slightly colder in the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys, and warmer in Northern New-England. The storm will probably move over Lake Michigan, and this, in conjunction with the high pressure over New-England, will cause easterly gales on the middle Atlantic and Southern New-England coasts. Brisk easterly winds will increase on the Northern New-England coast, and brisk easterly, shifting to southerly winds will prevail on the South Atlantic Coast. Storm signals are displayed from Hatteras to Cape Cod.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, snow and warmer to-day; probably rain to-morrow; variable winds, becoming easterly and increasing.

For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, rain to-day and to-morrow; brisk easterly winds, increasing.

For Eastern New-York, rain to-day, beginning as snow in northern portion; warmer in northern portion; clearing to-morrow; high easterly winds, gales on the coast.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, on Thursday afternoon, January 18, at 3:30 o'clock.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 45 William St., New-York.—The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Thomas Egleston, LL. D., at Trinity Church, Thursday, January 18, at 3:30 o'clock. FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, Governor. WM. BLEECKER SEAMAN, Secretary.

JAMES—Suddenly, on January 16, Ellen J., daughter of the late William and Jane James.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Emily P. Davis, No. 19 Birch-st., New-Rochelle, on Friday, January 19, at 2:30 p. m.

Trains leave 129th-st. and 3d-ave. at 1:45 for Woodside Station.

LUDLOW—Ezra Ludlow, formerly a resident of Elizabeth and East Orange, in his 97th year.

Funeral at West Summit Friday on arrival of 12:10 train.

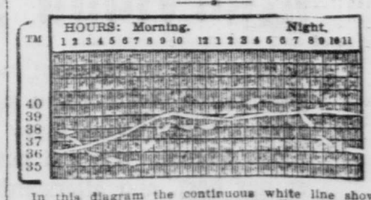
MACDONALD—On Wednesday, 17th inst., Mabel Brenton, daughter of Charles Howard and Laura Brenton MacDonald, aged 7 weeks.

Funeral private.

M'MANUS—On Tuesday, January 16, 1900, at his late residence, No. 124 East 72d-st., Captain Thomas McManus, father of the Rev. T. F. and Charles E. McManus.

Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th-ave., between 50th and 51st sts., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10:30 a. m.

Please omit flowers.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Jan. 18, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and mild. The temperature ranged between 35 and 40 degrees, the average (37⅛ degrees) being 2⅝ degrees lower than that of Tuesday and 6¼ degrees lower than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be rainy.

DINNER AT WHITE HOUSE.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS ENTERTAINED BY THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. M'KINLEY.

Washington, Jan. 17.—The President and Mrs. McKinley entertained the members of the Diplomatic Corps at a state dinner at the White House tonight. Covers were laid for seventy-eight persons, and owing to the large company the table was set in the main corridor. The house was appropriately decorated for the occasion, and the Marine Band played. The guests were:

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote, the Ambassador of Italy and Baroness Fava, the Ambassador of Germany, the Ambassador of Russia, the Ambassador of Mexico and Señora De Aspiroz, the Minister of Sweden and Norway, the Minister of Guatemala, the Minister of Austria-Hungary and Mme Von Hengelmüller, the Minister of Switzerland and Mrs. Pioda, the Minister of Denmark, the Minister of Hayti and Mme. Leger, the Minister of Corea and Mrs. Pak Ye, the Minister of Belgium and Countess De Lichtervelde, the Chinese Minister and Mrs. Wu, the Minister of Brazil and Mrs. De Assis-Brasil, the Minister of Japan, the Minister of Costa Rica and Señora De Calvo, the Minister of Colombia and Señora De Calderon, the Minister of Spain and Duchess De Arcos, the Minister of Nicaragua, the Chargé d'Affaires of France, the Chargé d'Affaires of Chili and Señora De Infante, the Chargé d'Affaires of Venezuela, the Chargé d'Affaires of Portugal, the Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Argentine Republic, the Chargé d'Affaires of the Dominican Republic, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, General and Mrs. Miles, Senator and Mrs. Davis, Senator Daniel, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator Money, Representative and Mrs. Hitt, Representative and Mrs. John S. Williams, Representative and Mrs. William Alden Smith, Representative and Mrs. Scudder, Representative and Mrs. Seth W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morton, of New-York; Henry C. Payne and Mrs. Payne, of Wisconsin; Colonel and Mrs. M. T. Herrick, Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Miss Keene, Miss Pawling, Miss Phelps and Miss Bessie Osborne.

LOUISVILLE CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

PERVERSE ALDERMEN REFER PETITION FOR TAX TO SUPPORT IT TO COMMITTEE ON CEMETERIES.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 17 (Special).—A perverse majority in the Board of Aldermen last night refused to take up for consideration a petition that a tax be levied for the support of a free library, in order to comply with the conditions made by Andrew Carnegie when he offered a library endowment of $125,000. The petition was referred to the Committee on Cemeteries, though in the lower Board it was assigned to a special committee. Eventually the proposition will be accepted, but a faction in the Board of Aldermen is so hostile to the Mayor that it is unwilling to levy a tax for the support of the library as long as he is in office.

One newspaper, "The Evening Post," also urges the city administration to refuse the gift on the ground that Louisville is rich enough to endow her own library. The owners of the Polytechnic Library, with sixty thousand volumes and much valuable real estate, offer to turn it over to the city provided the tax for its support is levied, and this will eventually be done, but in the mean time there is much opposition to the whole scheme.

HOW FOES MAY DOG THE DOGS.

The dogs of this State are likely to find that their own barks are worse than their bites. An oppressive bill against them has been introduced at Albany, and the very purpose of the law seems to be to deny a hearing to the dogs. It threatens to deprive them of life and of the pursuit of happiness. For barking seems to be one of the notions of happiness of the average dog. The proposed law is thus probably unconstitutional, but that cannot be determined till some dog makes a test case. It will make vengeance against a dog easy, if it proves able to stand.

If a dog barks and disturbs anybody, that anybody can go to a Magistrate and tell him of it and pay a dollar, and then, if the Magistrate believes him, he can get the dog killed by paying another dollar. It seems a hard law—a Draconian law. What is to become of the famous dog watches, if a dog who happens to be on watch and sees something wrong is threatened with death if he gives an alarm? This law will make more feuds among the dwellers in the country districts than the laying out of forty graveyards.

And it will be useless in New-York City. Here, if a dog troubles you, you go to the Board of Health and complain, and the dog is thereupon shut up as a nuisance. And it doesn't cost a single farthing, except for car fares or a postage stamp.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S DAUGHTER ILL.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 17.—A dispatch to "The News" from Greenville, S. C., says that Mrs. M. J. Patterson, the only child of Andrew Johnson, is critically ill at her home there, and is not expected to live. She is over eighty years old.

MARRIED.

HYDE—MITCHELL—On Wednesday, January 17, 1900, at St. Michael's Church, 99th-st. and Amsterdam-ave., by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, rector, Maude May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Mitchell, to Alfred Edward Hyde.

JANEWAY—LEONARD—January 17, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th-st. and 6th-ave., Manhattan, by the Rev. William Wilmerding Moir, Mary Marcella Leonard to Hugh H. Janeway.

M'VICKAR—SPEYERS—On Wednesday, January 17, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Dr. Walton Battershall, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, Edith Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert George Pigot Speyers, to Edward McVickar.

SEWARD—CADMUS—January 17, 1900, at the First Presbyterian Church, of East Orange, N. J., by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., assisted by Rev. Samuel S. Seward, Mr. George Oulton Seward and Miss Helen Elizabeth Cadmus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Cadmus.

WHIPPLE—MEADE—In Christ Church, Oswego, N. Y., by the Right Rev. Dr. Frederick D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New-York, on January 17, 1900, Katharine Nelson, younger daughter of the late Rev. Philip Nelson Meade, rector of Christ Church, Oswego, to Henry Benjamin Whipple, 2d., of New-York, grandson of Bishop Henry Benjamin Whipple, of Minnesota.

WRIGHT—WRIGHT—At Trinity Church, Boston, January 17, 1900, by the rector, the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, D. D., Mr. William J. Wright to Mrs. Georgianna Buckham Wright, both of Duxbury, Mass.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Ayers, William C.
Cozens, Henrietta A.
Dodd, Silas W.
Earle, Alice A.
Edge, Genevieve C.
Egleston, Thomas.
James, Ellen J.
Ludlow, Ezra.
MacDonald, Mabel B.
McManus, Thomas.
Merchant, Henry W.
Potter, Edward G.
Risley, Eliza J.
Sandford, Joseph W.
Shiner-Poillon, Emma A.
Strong, Theodore R.
Willits, Sarah O.

AYERS—Suddenly, at Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, January 17, 1900, William C. Ayers, in the 91st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 203 West 2d-st., on Saturday at 2:30 p. m.

Trains leave foot Liberty-st., via New-Jersey Central Railroad, at 1:30 o'clock.

COZENS—On Sunday morning, January 14, 1900, in Germantown, Philadelphia, at the residence of her brother, the Rev. Thomas MacKellar, Henrietta Andrews, widow of William Burr Nash Cozens.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Robb, No. 407 South 22d-st., on Thursday morning, January 18, at 11 o'clock.

Interment private.

DODD—On Tuesday, January 16, 1900, at Liberty, N. Y., Silas W. Dodd, aged 42 years.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 235 Prospect-st., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, January 19, 1900, at 3:15 o'clock.

Trains leave Chambers-st. ferry 2:20 p. m., 23d-st. 2:10 p. m.

Kindly omit flowers.

EARLE—On Tuesday morning, January 16, after a prolonged illness, Alice A., wife of William H. Earle.

Funeral services at the Park Avenue Hotel, on Friday, January 19, at 2 p. m.

Kindly omit flowers.

EDGE—At Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, January 16, 1900, Genevieve C., elder daughter of Dr. Benjamin and the late Frances D. Edge, aged 21 years.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 95 Wayne-st., on Friday, 19th inst., at 9:45 a. m., thence to St. Peter's Church.

Kindly omit flowers.

EGLESTON—On Monday morning, January 15, 1900, Thomas Egleston, LL. D., late professor in the School of Mines, Columbia University.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, on Thursday afternoon, January 18, at 3:30 o'clock.

It is requested that no flowers be sent.

Society of Colonial Wars, in the State of New York, office of the Secretary, 45 William St., New-York.—The members of this Society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, Thomas Egleston, LL. D., at Trinity Church, Thursday, January 18, at 3:30 o'clock. FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, Governor. WM. BLEECKER SEAMAN, Secretary.

JAMES—Suddenly, on January 16, Ellen J., daughter of the late William and Jane James.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Emily P. Davis, No. 19 Birch-st., New-Rochelle, on Friday, January 19, at 2:30 p. m.

Trains leave 129th-st. and 3d-ave. at 1:45 for Woodside Station.

LUDLOW—Ezra Ludlow, formerly a resident of Elizabeth and East Orange, in his 97th year.

Funeral at West Summit Friday on arrival of 12:10 train.

MACDONALD—On Wednesday, 17th inst., Mabel Brenton, daughter of Charles Howard and Laura Brenton MacDonald, aged 7 weeks.

Funeral private.

M'MANUS—On Tuesday, January 16, 1900, at his late residence, No. 124 East 72d-st., Captain Thomas McManus, father of the Rev. T. F. and Charles E. McManus.

Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th-ave., between 50th and 51st sts., on Thursday, the 18th inst., at 10