Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	1	11	4-6
Art Dealers	2	5	1
Art Stores	2	5	1
Auction Sales Real Estate	1	10	4
Awnings	2	5	1
Bankers and Brokers	2	7	4
Bicycles	1	6	4-6
Board and Rooms	2	5	1
Books	2	5	1
Brooklyn Advertisements	2	4	4-6
Brooklyn Advertisements	2	8	4-6
Brooklyn Property for Sale	1	10	4-6
Business Chances	2	5	2
City Real Estate for Sale	1	10	2-3
Country Property for Sale or to Let	1	10	6
Dividend Notices	2	7	3
Domestic Situations Wanted	2	5	6-8
Dancing Schools	1	10	6
Dressmaking	2	5	2
European Advertisements	3	8	5-6
Financial Elections	2	7	3
Financial Meetings	2	7	2
Financial	2	7	1-3
For Sale	2	5	2
Help Wanted	2	5	4
Instruction	1	10	6
Marriages and Deaths	1	9	5-6
Miscellaneous	1	11	2-3
Musical	3	8	5
New-Jersey Advertisements	3	7	5-6
Railroads	3	7	4-6
Real Estate	1	10	3-5
Religious Notices	1	9	6
School Agencies	1	10	6
Special Notices	1	9	6
Steamboats	3	7	4
Storage	2	5	4
Teachers	1	10	6
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	9	6
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	10	2-5
Winter Resorts	2	7	5-6
Work Wanted	2	5	5-6

Business Notices.

Over 750 physicians continually using CARL H. SCHULTZ'S waters in their families is GUARANTY of their PURITY and WHOLESOMENESS.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Clery, with a part of General Warren's force, fought a thirteen hours' battle, driving the Boers from hill to hill for three miles, and having only slight casualties; the bombardment of Ladysmith was resumed; General French has extended his lines eastward. ═══ John Ruskin, the famous English author, died from influenza. ═══ The Reichstag passed the Imperial estimates after debate. ═══ General Wood, accompanied by several American officers, will inspect most of the leading towns in Cuba. ═══ Charles E. Macrum, former Consul at Pretoria, started from Naples for Paris.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. ═══ House: Majority and minority reports of the Roberts investigating committee were presented, and the case will be taken up on Tuesday; the Senate bill for stone drydocks at League Island and Mare Island was passed, and eulogies of the late Representative Danford, of Ohio, were delivered.

DOMESTIC.—There is said to be no doubt that the House will refuse to admit Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, when his case comes up for action this week. ═══ The Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Puerto Rico heard arguments for and against free trade with Puerto Rico. ═══ The inquiry into the bribery charges against Senator Clark, of Montana, was continued by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. ═══ Further details of the arrangements for General Lawton's funeral were made public. ═══ W. J. Bryan addressed a large audience in Baltimore, but the Democratic leaders of the city and State were conspicuously absent. ═══ A young woman in Alabama, defeated in an attempt to poison herself, broke a lighted lamp at her feet, and stood in the flames until burned to death.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular. ═══ The Rapid Transit Board decided to ask the Legislature to amend the charter so as to permit the bonds for the underground road to be issued as the money is needed. ═══ Governor Roosevelt had a conference with Senator Platt and Chairman Odell regarding Louis F. Payn's successor, but the result was kept secret. ═══ Governor Roosevelt was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Captain F. Norton Goddard to discuss Assemblyman Fallows's bill to prevent policy playing. ═══ Three letter carriers have made statements to Postmaster Van Cott denying testimony given by Nicholas Heckman in the Molineux trial. ═══ The January Grand Jury, it was announced, is aroused because the investigation of the Brooklyn Rapit Transit rumors had been transferred to another body.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 56 degrees; the average, 46.

A WRONG WAY AND A RIGHT WAY.

Mr. Payne, the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, has introduced a bill in Congress extending the customs and internal revenue laws of the United States to the island of Puerto Rico. This bill follows the lines of legislation adopted when Vermont entered the Union as a State and followed from time to time in dealing with continental territory. Apparently its passage is favored by many leaders of both houses of Congress, who seem unaccountably careless of the principle involved in the concession they are inclined to make. We should be sorry to see this bill become a law, as we greatly fear it will, and we desire to record our warning that the day will come when the United States Government will regret any precedent so established. If it is pushed through it will not be the first mistake that has been made in dealing with our extra-continental possessions, but it is time that lawmakers began to take long views of the problems before them, and tried to solve them as statesmen with a conception of the principles involved, and gave up drafting and passing laws merely because they were copied from laws which Congress had passed before.

The question is not what duties shall be levied between the United States and Puerto Rico. Any duties or no duties are matters of detail. If Congress in its wisdom really wishes absolute free trade with Puerto Rico, well and good. It is easily achieved without embarking on the policy of absorbing into the United States of America every West Indian, Samoan or Philippine island now under our authority, or which may hereafter as our worldwide commercial relations grow be acquired as naval station, coaling harbor or trading post. Now is the time to preserve a free hand for future emergencies. In fixing the status of these new possessions not a part of our continental system Congress now has liberty. The Supreme Court considers all questions concerning the establishment, maintenance and limitation of our domain as political and not judicial. If Congress holds territory to be a dependency appertaining to the United States, so it is; if incorporated into the United States, so it is. But if the political authorities go on and establish as a political fact the application to these islands of the general laws of the United States as such they may find judicial authority compelling them to accept their own finding of fact at an inconvenient time.

It is perfectly easy to avoid all hampering commitments and all troublesome precedents. If Congress is set upon having absolute free trade between Puerto Rico and the United States it can get exactly the same practical result by special enactment as by extending our domestic tariff limits, and at the same time prepare the way for an independent revenue system and the establishment of the "open door" in the Philippines. This can be done by the passage by Congress, in its capacity as the Legislature of Puerto Rico, of a measure identical with the Dingley law, except for an amendment putting on the free list all goods from the United States. Then Congress, as the lawmaking body of the United States, can put upon our free list the manufactures and products of Puerto Rico. It amounts to the same thing, it may be said. Yes, practically as to duties and trade, but it is legislation on an entirely different principle, and the principle of separate legislation for our new possessions is one essential to the preservation of this Nation as the United States of America. Events have forced us, as they have forced other great nations, to take a hand in affairs far beyond our own borders, but that is no reason why we should dilute and dissipate our nationality. Absorption of Puerto Rico itself is nothing. The principle, however, is everything. Great Britain is still Great Britain, though it rules India, and the United States of America should be nothing but the United States of America, no matter where its flag may be unfurled.

SOME RAPID TRANSIT GUARANTEES.

A suitable tribute is paid to the Rapid Transit Commissioners by their former secretary, Mr. Lewis L. Delafield, whose own services in connection with the important undertaking now under way well deserve to be remembered. A day or two ago we deprecated certain imprudent assertions to the effect that the construction of the tunnels would cause only slight inconvenience, and said that we fully expected to hear pretty constant complaints of discomfort and injury so long as the work was in progress. Referring to the same subject, Mr. Delafield emphasizes our suggestion that it will be the duty of intelligent citizens who comprehend the temporary burdens which an indispensable improvement must impose to bear them with reasonable patience, and he adds that before the roads are finished the Commissioners will probably need the support of such citizens quite as much as they have needed it in the trying period just past. For he surmises that they will be subjected to all manner of attacks, and that successive attempts will be made to oust them and turn the control of the work over to the local authorities.

We hope that Mr. Delafield's forecast is unnecessarily dark, but it would not be astonishing if the Tammany government, which now seems well contented with the rapid transit situation, should sooner or later renew its attacks on the Commission and endeavor to transplant it. But undoubtedly the attitude of Mr. McDonald will count for a good deal, and if he and the Commission get on smoothly together Tammany may have neither the inclination nor the ammunition for a fight. Thus far the contractor has talked and acted in a thoroughly sensible manner, and his reputation leads us to expect that he will be desirous of avoiding friction at all stages of his difficult enterprise. As for the members of the Board, they are reasonable as well as sagacious men, and they will not exercise their authority in an obstructive and irritating manner, while firmly employing it to protect the interests of the city.

It has been evident since the contract was awarded, as indeed it was throughout the period of planning and negotiation, that the law under which the Commission is proceeding is not well understood by many of those who freely discuss the subject. The fortunate fact is that the public welfare is protected with unusual care and skill in the Rapid Transit act, and there is no good reason for apprehending municipal loss and discredit from its operation. Mr. McDonald has been quoted, for example, as saying that his business is to construct the underground roads and that he has no idea of operating them. But there is no need to look for complications injurious to the city on that account, for he has contracted not only to construct but to equip and operate the roads, and the act expressly provides that no contract entered into under its authority shall be assigned without the written consent of the Rapid Transit Commission, concurred in by all its members.

Much has been said about the security which the contractor is bound to furnish, and, though the final stipulations in that respect are generally considered satisfactory, there have been times when not only the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court but a good many private persons have appeared to think that a much larger bond was necessary. But there is an additional guarantee of responsibility and good faith which has not attracted much notice, for the act gives the city a first lien upon the rolling stock and other property of the contractor constituting the equipment of the roads, and authorizes it to foreclose upon the same in the usual manner by an action at law. Protracted litigation is another difficulty which has been apprehended in case political or personal interests should be enlisted to oppose the project, and doubtless vexatious suits and consequent delay are possible. But the act contemplates that contingency and puts the undertaking in a specially favorable position by providing that every legal proceeding brought by or against the Rapid Transit Commission or the city in relation to anything done or authorized under the act, or against the contractor, "shall have a "preference above all causes not criminal on the "calendar of every court, and may be brought on "for trial or argument upon notice of eight days "for any day of any term on which the court "shall be in session."

These provisions of the act are among the most important though perhaps least familiar securities which the city possesses for the faithful and expeditious performance of the contract which has been awarded to Mr. McDonald.

MR. PLATT AS A WITNESS.

The relation between the business and the politics of Senator Platt is naturally an interesting subject. If the contributions which Mr. Platt, as a politician, receives from corporations with a business interest in the lawmaking which he controls could be made known to the public, political morality would, we believe, thereby be promoted. The Tribune has sought repeatedly to secure for the people knowledge of the methods by which their government is carried on, by the examination of Mr. Platt under proper authority. Last fall, when the Mazet Committee was in session, charged to investigate into New-York City's affairs and the abuses which interfere with its good government, we urged that a patent abuse was the way Mr. Platt, through his control of the State Legislature, was able to put city corporations in position to deal with Tammany Hall, so that by a bipartisan combination in corruption they were able to rob the people. Mr. Platt managed to avoid the witness stand, though the committee was compelled ingloriously to take to the woods to save him, and we have not hesitated to characterize his course as both cowardly and disgraceful.

We shall not be accused, then, of any undue partiality for Mr. Platt or any sympathy with his method of government for saying that he was perfectly within his rights in refusing to answer certain questions before a United States Commissioner in Washington on Friday. The case in which he was called as a witness was brought by General C. H. T. Collis to vindicate himself from a charge that when in the Department of Public Works he had compelled certain contractors to secure bonds from the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. Any knowledge which Mr. Platt may have had to prove or disprove that charge was properly to be commanded by either the plaintiff or defendant in the suit. But it is not the function of counsel in trying a case to take advantage of a witness's presence before them to examine him about things having no possible connection with the matter in hand. One of the counsel in the Collis case, however, presumed to attempt a general inquisition into Mr. Platt's affairs, business and political, asking questions which indeed it would be interesting to have answered, but which were not apposite to the case in hand and were evidently put with an ulterior motive. Mr. Platt's relations with Ramapo, his campaign collections from corporations, his assistance of Louis F. Payn to secure envelope contracts in Washington, his aid of candidates for the Legislature and his interest in the United States Express Company and various other corporations did not have anything to do with General Collis or his asphalt contracts. In another tribunal, constituted for other purposes, inquiry along this line might be pertinent; but it is intolerable that the processes of courts should be perverted by lawyers to the furtherance of personal or political ends. If Mr. Platt's deeds of all sorts, whether good or bad, can be inquired into under guise of finding out whether General Collis was or was not libelled, any citizen who happens to be a witness to a railroad accident can be examined as to all the business transactions he ever had with anybody.

As Mr. Platt is one of the departments of our government, light on the way he exercises his functions would be valuable, and we hope that some time a proper tribunal will secure it. But a lawyer taking testimony in a private lawsuit has no commission for such inquiry. Mr. Platt had the right to refuse to answer; and we are glad for once to be able to express approval of his action.

JOHN RUSKIN.

During his lifetime contemporary opinion differed widely as the poles concerning Ruskin. Now that he is dead, the difficulty of appraising him is no less. It is, indeed, much easier to say what he was not than what he was. Thus, it may confidently be set down that he was not practical, that he was not consistent, that he was by no means always intelligible, that he was not by habit exactly reasonable; but this gives scarcely the faintest shadow of what the man really was. It is related of him that when he was nine years old he wrote a poem on the universe; and there is a certain subtle symbolism in this childish ambition. He believed himself a critic, but he was far more a poet. Nature spoke to him as she never speaks save to the initiate few. The qualities which in "Modern Painters" first drew attention to the young Oxonian were not critical ones. His analyses were indeed brilliant, but neither sober nor profound. The true secret of his literary power was the marvellous insight—an insight as of mystic exaltation—into the deep meanings of natural phenomena. For him the cloud, the blue sky, the lightning flash, the mountain torrent, the whisper of the breeze among the trees, the majesty of uplifted crags, had a language and significance such as perhaps no other modern man has been instructed in.

If it were possible to fix so Protean a character, to define so mutable a temperament, it might be said that he joined the mental bias of an ancient Greek with the sensibility and emotional capacity of a modern woman. In the beginning of his career art, as he understood it, engrossed his attention. But as his mind became fuller and his powers of observation expanded he took in more and more the tragedy, pathos and perversity of human life, and all his large nature revolted against modern civilization. Revolted, however, with limitations, for he, like all of us, was the result of evolution, and heredity exercised in him the conventional restraints which his ancestors had created and developed. And this explains in part the otherwise incomprehensible turns and changes to which he was subject. All the selfhood of the man cried out against the injustice, the wrong, the fraud, the hypocrisy, the gross materialism, that he saw around him. Ever and anon the real Ruskin would bid defiance to inherited tendencies, and then the world was startled by his chivalrous outbursts, his generous renunciations, his fiery philanthropy. Again the meaner part in him would obtain ascendancy, and then he shocked those who loved him by his crass wrongheadedness, by his wild abuse of the North during the Rebellion or his lamentable defence of Governor Eyre, of Jamaica notoriety.

No charge has been oftener preferred against him than that of egotism. It rests upon the irascible dogmatism of his style mainly, and to some extent upon the assumption of omniscience which is generally unconscious with him. But the truth is that Ruskin firmly believed in the genuineness of his insight. He was a prophet, seer and preacher in his own estimation. The exalted ideas, the mystic visions he derived from contemplation of Nature, he transmuted in the alembic of his versatile brain, and gave back to humanity in a flood of poetic didacticism. He believed in himself without doubt, but he was no egotist and the very antithesis of selfishness. The sincerity and force of his character were never more strikingly exhibited than when he deliberately stripped himself of all but a pittance and consecrated his fortune to benevolent uses. Preachers and teachers are many, but men who will obey the Saviour's injunction to "sell all thou hast and give to the poor" are as rare to-day as nineteen centuries ago. And Ruskin was as full of reverence as of compassion. Wrong kindled in him a burning heat, and made him rave against it with tempestuous denunciation. But of all wrongdoing that which touched him most was the spiritual iniquity which sought to exclude the divine from the universe. Modern philosophy seemed to this man born out of time to have become in very truth the "procuress of Hell," and in resisting the tendency of contemporary thought he sometimes fell into extravagances.

It has been said that his influence was gone; that neither England nor the world cared any more for the strange, wild eloquence of John Ruskin; that his inconsistencies and divagations had worn out his welcome. It is not to be denied that he attempted too much. He took all knowledge for his domain, and the enterprise was beyond him. But his influence has been and yet will be great, in stimulating thought, in opening the minds of young men, in discovering the inner meanings as well as the apparent beauties of Nature, and in leading thinkers to examine and test the canons of art, rejecting what is false no matter how buttressed by convention, and honoring what is true no matter how slighted by authority. Nor is it to be believed that so noble an example of sincerity, integrity, true patriotism and earnest veracity can ever be lost sight of. The world in its heart must acknowledge and confess that wherever Ruskin seemed eccentric he most often stood opposed to practices and principles the maintenance of which is no honor to civilization; and that where he appeared least in harmony with his peers, in the courageous altruism of his conduct, the very isolation in which he stood constituted a rebuke to his generation not the less sharp because silent. In him a distinguished man has passed away, and one who, with many faults, deserves to have it said of him that all his aims were lofty and all his conduct and his teachings pure.

OPENING THE NILE.

The formal proclamation of the opening of the Soudan, recently made by Lord Kitchener, is to be followed by a practical opening at the hands of engineers. This is to be done by clearing the Nile of "sudd." "Sudd," it may be explained, is an accumulation of vegetable matter which sometimes completely blocks the channel of the river. In the equatorial lakes and river reaches there flourishes an aquatic plant, with roots extending five feet into the water but not touching bottom, and with stems and leaves rising still further above the surface. Once a year the upper parts die and either decay or, when dry, are burned by the natives. In either case a floating island of mould is formed, increasing rapidly in thickness and density. Not only does it bar the river to navigation, but it dams up the stream, holds back the water that is needed for the irrigation of Egypt and transforms the country along the upper reaches of the river into a swamp. Sir Samuel Baker in 1870 cut a passage through eighty miles of "sudd," and in 1874 Gordon rejoiced in the opening of the river, so that it took only twenty-one days to go from Khartoum to Gondokoro, against twenty-one months before the "sudd" was removed.

When the Soudan was abandoned to Dervish savagery, in 1883, the work of keeping the channel open was also abandoned. Since then the "sudd" has been accumulating until now it is as bad as it was before Baker performed his herculean task. Thousands of miles of territory in the Bahr-el-Ghazel country have been turned into swamps. For a hundred miles or more, between Fashoda and Lado, the river has been so blocked as actually to have been forced out of its bed into a new channel, miles to the eastward. Year by year the water has been more and more held back from Egypt, with steadily increasing injury to the latter. Unchecked, the process would in time transform the Soudan into a morass and Egypt into a desert. Such has been one material result of that rule of Mahdism the overthrow of which by the British Government has been so much deplored by Anglophobe sentimentalists as the triumph of a land grabbing pirate empire over a brave and virtuous people struggling to be free.

The work of redeeming the river from "sudd" has now been undertaken. It will be simplified by adopting the new channel which we have mentioned as the permanent channel of the river. The old channel, now blocked with "sudd," will be abandoned and solidly dammed at the upper end. Thus the entire stream will be forced into the new channel and will soon wear the latter down to a suitable depth. In some places, of course, there will have to be actual cutting of the "sudd." That will be almost as hard as cutting a canal through solid earth and will not be free from danger. When a barrier of "sudd" is so far cut into that the imprisoned waters above are enabled to break through, a scene occurs surpassing by far that of the breaking of a log jam or an ice dam on one of our rivers. Gordon has given us a graphic description of it; of steamboats torn from their moorings and swept down stream; of hippopotamuses and crocodiles whirled and dashed about like minnows in a millrace, and their torn and mangled carcasses strewn along the stream for miles.

The present plan, which it is hoped to execute in a year, provides for the erection of dikes and dams to deepen the channel and to protect the adjacent land from overflow. The result will be a deep, clear river, easily navigable, with dry and habitable land on either side, and with plenty of water under perfect control for the irrigation of Egypt and Nubia. That will be a genuine opening of the Soudan, which even those who lament the overthrow of the Dervishes cannot fail to appreciate.

CRITICISM, NO LESS!

We are all critics; most of us uncommon good ones. But let us take counsel together, and see if "knowing what one likes" is the best basis on which to establish final judgments. Following the humane principle that you should remove the beam from your brother's eye before you dream of expelling the mote from your own, we may open the inquiry with a reference to the critical potentates "ower the water."

They have been smitten by the poetics of Mr. Stephen Phillips. In his work, according to "Blackwood," you shall find "passages that move with the footfall of the immortals." Mr. J. Churton Collins, in "The Saturday Review," characterizes "Paolo and Francesca" as "a mas-"terpiece of dramatic art which has at once the "severe restraint of Sophoclean tragedy, the "plasticity, passion and colour of our own roman-"tic tragedy," and divers other transcendent merits. In the course of a dithyrambic article in "The Nineteenth Century" Mr. Sidney Colvin declares that "for the sacred fire and the illu-"minating vision, for originality and virility of "imaginative power, for gleams of the diviner "charm and tenderness which belong to and are "inseparable from impassioned strength, Mr. "Phillips's work has stood, to my thinking at "least, alone in its generation." The Moses of "The Spectator" says of "Paolo and Francesca" that "passion is aglow on every page." He says much more, but despairs of defining "the essen-tial mark of true poetry" as he finds it in the play, and so simply floors us with a superb crescendo, thus: "He [Mr. Phillips] does not imi-"tate but inherits the best Elizabethan tradi-"tions in the matter of the iambic decasyllabon."

Now, the reader may take our word for it that this is all nonsense. Lest he should put his tongue in his cheek we hasten to inform him that in "The Athenæum" and "The Pall Mall Gazette" there have lately appeared judgments on "Paolo and Francesca" in no wise differing from our own on all essential points. There are wise men left in Israel. But with the ultimate fate of the play we are not concerned; that is settled. What is worth consideration is the astounding fatuity of the critics who "know what they like," but have not the smallest conception of what they owe to literature. "Passages that move with the footfall of the immortals"! One recalls Mr. Whistler on the critics who sing the praises of mediocrity, in "rhapsodies that leave nothing for the National Gallery." If "Blackwood"—who ought to know better—can say this sort of thing about Mr. Stephen Phillips, what is left to be said about the poets?

At this point enter Mr. Augustine Birrell, Q. C., M. P. "What have we to do with Posterity?" he asks, scornful of those who dare to speculate about Stevenson's future fame. "He wrote for "us. . . . What difference will it make to us "in the cold grave whether a hundred years "hence the publishers are making money by the "sale of the books we loved?" This is genial. The man who invented "Birrelling" did so when he set about making genial propositions. But taste, as he well knows, is one-half a matter of instinct, one-half a matter of discipline; and when we begin to flout Posterity discipline goes by the board. "Hang the Public! I will write for Posterity!" said Lamb, and time was when the critic said, "Hang the Public! I will read for Posterity!" We have changed all that. We "know what we like," and we tell Posterity to go hang.

The footfalls of the immortals, of Shakespeare, of Sophocles, of Dante, are as unmistakable as the thunderbolts of the gods, shattering the everlasting hills, or the play of lightning on a summer sea. But we recognize them (or pretend to) in the works of the first poet of the day who happens to strike our fancy. In private life this does no great harm. Anywhere in print such a practice is pernicious, debasing the currency of thought. The influence is more malign, the disgrace ought to be heavier, when the guilty gabblers are found among the very men to whom criticism in high places is intrusted. "He is a troublesome vexer of the dead," says old John Earle of the critic. He can be a sorely troublesome vexer of the living.

President McKinley's refusal to pardon the violators of the oleomargarine law should serve a useful purpose on food adulterators in general.

Whether refused admittance to Congress or admitted with the understanding that he is to be immediately expelled, Polygamist Roberts will equally find himself on the sidewalk, having received a lesson in conjugal ethics which may or may not conduce to his moral regeneration, but is likely to have a salutary effect on Utah nominations for Congress in the future. It is now made perfectly clear that the Congress of the United States does not wish to sit in the same chamber with a polygamist.

The artist who makes the pictures "Songs and Their Singers" might find an appropriate subject of incongruity in Mr. Bryan singing "Maryland, My Maryland."

The resolution proposed in the Chicago City Council that that body should settle the date of the twentieth century is improved on by a decision of Judge Brewer, of the Supreme Court, which is in effect that it begins January 1, 1901. The tribunal was not instituted to settle questions of chronology, but its incidental judgments thereon are entitled to respect, even if they are without official weight or authority. In this case Mr. Justice Brewer has clearly hit the nail on the head, and no appeal need be taken from his decision.

Republicans in the XXXIst Assembly District who in November last voted for Mr. Slater should not forget to come out on Tuesday and vote for him again. Then he was, it is believed, fairly elected, but after his opponent who received the certificate died, Mr. Slater refused to continue the contest he had begun. He should not be neglected now.

PERSONAL.

Alfred Dwight Foster Hamlin, the author of the article on the "Ten Most Beautiful Buildings in the United States" in "The Brochure Series" quoted in the Illustrated Supplement to-day, was through an inadvertence credited with being a professor in Cornell. Mr. Hamlin has been adjunct professor of architecture in Columbia University since 1889, and is well known for his contributions to architectural literature.

President Charles Kendall Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, was denounced by Rasmus B. Anderson, former Minister to Denmark and for seventeen years professor in the State University, at the pro-Boer meeting in Milwaukee the other night. President Adams was criticised for his utterances at the pro-British meeting the night before. Professor Anderson said Dr. Adams discredited his high office by advocating and championing among the students and citizens the perfidy and greed of "the unscrupulous Chamberlain and Cecil Rhodes against the rights of South African republicans."

The alumni of the Divinity School of Tufts College have decided to raise $100,000 for the school, as a memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, the first dean of the school, and in the expectation that his name, which is inseparably connected with its history, be given to it, and that thereafter it may be known as the Sawyer Divinity School. The committee appointed for the raising of the Sawyer fund is: The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Leonard, dean of the Divinity School, chairman; the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, of this city; the Rev. Dr. Henry Blanchard, of Portland, Me.; the Rev. Dr. J. Smith Dodge, of Stamford, Conn., and the Rev. Frederick W. Perkins, of Hartford, Conn.

Governor Crane of Massachusetts is very popular among the employes of his paper mill in Dalton, owing to his liberal treatment of them. There are several aged men in the town whose sole duty is to walk to the office of the mills and draw their pay—a sort of pension for services loyally rendered in the past. A strike in the establishment has not been known in the three generations of family management.

Congressman J. C. Needham, of California, began to collect postage stamps when he was a small boy, and has never given up his collection, which is now one of the best in the United States.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

J. C. Shaffer, of Evanston, Ill., has recently come into possession of the original bill of sale which conveyed Frederick Douglass from one master to another. The consideration named in the bill is $100. The document was written eleven years after Douglass escaped from slavery, and the sale was in reality a penalty exacted by Thomas Auld, who had owned Douglass, of his brother, Hugh Auld, from whose custody he had run away.

A. J. Bryant and C. D. Leggett are a couple of young fellows who have formed a partnership in a barber shop at Cedarvale. In joining forces these young men entered into an agreement to the effect that the one who first should play at a gambling game or take a drink of liquor must forfeit his share in the property. This contract was duly placed on record, and the lawyers say it is an enforceable one.—(Kansas City Journal.

"There is in the employ of our house," says a Philadelphia salesman, "a young man who is assistant bookkeeper. He's a steady chap, minds his own business, and is as shrewd as they make them. The other day the senior partner of the firm, who seldom comes around, made a tour of inspection, and as he approached the assistant bookkeeper he noticed the solemn expression on his face. Desiring to be congenial he said:

" 'How are you, young man? I see you are at your work. That is good. Close attention to business will always bring its own reward. Tell me, what are you earning now a week?'

"The young man, without a moment's hesitation, answered: 'Twenty dollars, sir, but I only get half of that.' "

"Dear," she said, during an interval of comparative sanity, "promise me one thing."

"Anything," he answered with the recklessness of love.

"After we have been married a reasonable time, if we decide a divorce is desirable, promise that my brothers, who are struggling young lawyers, shall represent us."—(Philadelphia North American.

The Dawson City Water Works Company has introduced a novel method of supplying its patrons during the coldest months of the Klondike winter. Over the hydrant of each person who agrees to pay $1 a week for the service it erects a wooden house measuring six feet in all three dimensions. Each of these houses contains a small stove, in which the company keeps a fire day and night.

Negroes are unconsciously humorous. The other day two roustabouts were overheard talking. They met on the levee, after one had been absent from the city for several weeks.

"Hello, Bill. How is yer?" asked the first.

"Well," was the reply, "de doctors is give me up, but de police ain't."—(Memphis Scimitar.

A notice has been posted in the offices of eight Chicago milk companies offering $500 reward to the ten drivers who shall before January 1, 1901, return the greatest number of milk bottles of the company above those given out to regular customers. It is stated that since the company began the delivery of milk in bottles at least eleven thousand of these bottles have been retained by the customers. The bottles are worth about five cents each to the company. "Get the bottles wherever you see them," was the instruction to drivers. "Women keep them for preserves and pickles. Never mind what is in the bottle, let the driver throw it out on the floor. If it is strawberry jam, so much the worse for the jam."

SANCHO PANZA LEARY.

I am Sancho Panza Leary,
There is only one of me;
And I have a little island
In the middle of the sea.

'Twas a wicked little island
In a Spanish neighborhood;
But I caught it by the collar
And I told it to be good.

Then I told it to be better,
Then I told it to be best;
Yes, I took it and I shook it,
And I wouldn't let it rest.

For I'm Sancho Panza Leary,
And a Governor of note,
And I stuffed a proclamation
Down my little island's throat.

'Twas a tired little island,
But I made it go to work;
'Twas a lazy little island,
But I wouldn't let it shirk.

'Twas an awful little island,
With a friar and a slave;
But I laid my hands upon it,
And I told it to behave.

I'm a champion reconstructor,
And they all know who I am—
Captain Sancho Panza Leary,
And the Governor of Guam.
—(Chicago Journal.

Nearly $200 in ten cent subscriptions has been raised in Celevland, Ohio, for the purpose of beautifying the grave of Moses Cleaveland, the founder of the city. The plan is to buy the property in which the Cleaveland family is buried and to place an iron railing around it and plant flowers in the plot. The grave is in an abandoned cemetery in Canterbury, Conn., which is neglected to such an extent that sheep graze among the tombstones and cattle wander about the place unmolested.

That Chinese Open Door.—"It's funny about the hardware on that open door, isn't it?"

"How so?"

"The Kaiser thinks it should be made in Germany."

"What does the Czar think?"

"He thinks there should be steppes to it."

"How about France?"

"France wants to be the concierge."

"And John Bull?"

"He wants it of English oak."

"And Uncle Sam?"

"All he asks for is an opening."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

A succession of small and pleasant dinners, receptions and informal dances which have hardly reached the dignity of balls have prevented stagnation in fashionable circles during the week. Monday evening brought Miss Josephine Drexel's party at Delmonico's, when a few more than a hundred of her intimate friends enjoyed a delightful dinner, which was served at small tables arranged in the ballroom. The majority of the guests were young girl friends of the hostess, who was assisted in receiving by Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Leary. The dinner was followed by dancing in the ballroom. The dancing was impromptu.

Another pleasant incident of Monday evening was the celebration by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Gilbert Thebaud of the tenth anniversary of their wedding. The occasion was commemorated at a dinner party given at their home, No. 158 Madison-ave., the table being covered with tin and every particle of the table furniture, even to the knives and forks, being also of tin. A general frolic, with dancing, followed the dinner, and a number of extra guests were invited in for the fun, which lasted well into the next day.

The most noteworthy entertainment on Tuesday evening was the regular informal reception, with music, given by Miss De Forest and Miss Callender at their apartments in the Tiffany Building, Madison-ave. and Seventy-second-st. The artists who appeared were Mrs. Morris Black, contralto, of Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Camilla Urso, the violinist, and Signor Campanari, of the Metropolitan Opera House forces. As at the previous receptions, the hostesses were assisted in receiving by Miss Maria de Barril, who was in a handsome black gown showered with iridescent jets. The company was a brilliant one and the display of gowns and jewels dazzling. Mrs. Henry Clews was in white and blue brocade, with a dog collar and tiara of diamonds and pearls; Mme. Nordica looked handsome in black gauze over satin, showered with jets and several long strings of pearls and a large diamond butterfly, which was worn in the coiffure; Mrs. E. W. Storrs Wells was in white and pink brocade; Mrs. John R. Drexel wore one of the most notable gowns in the gallery—black panne velvet embroidered with pansies, her ornaments being a tiara of diamond stars and a row of the same kind of ornaments fastened diagonally across the front of the corsage; Mrs. Charles Betts Hillhouse was in a gown of green panne velvet covered with iridescent spangles, ornaments of diamonds and pearls; Miss Emily Hoffman was in an elaborate gown of black net with many spangles; Mrs. George Bird was in white and blue satin, while her pretty daughter, Miss Betty Metcalf, wore a simple gown of pink satin and chiffon; Miss Morgan, a daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, was in a rich gown of white satin with trimmings of silver and many handsome pearl ornaments; Mrs. Stanford White was in black velvet, with trimmings of jet and lace; Mrs. George B. De Forest looked handsome in a gown of black gauze shot with silver and embellished with touches of blue velvet; Miss Marguerite Chapin was in a simple fluffy gown of white silk and chiffon; Mrs. Charles B. Alexander was in a gown of black gauze and wore many of her beautiful pearls; Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding wore a gown of black and silver brocade; Mrs. E. J. Berwind looked handsome in a gown of peach-colored satin, her ornaments being pearls; Mrs. Paul Dana was in a gown of black and silver; Mrs. Pierre Barlow was in a gown of green brocade, with many diamond flowers ornamenting the front of the corsage; Miss Eleanor Hewitt was in white and pink silk; Miss Sallie Hewitt, her sister, was in a gown of pompadour silk, with trimmings of lace and black velvet; Mrs. Charles Perkins was in a gown of mauve brocade; her daughter-in-law, Mrs. C Lawrence Perkins, looked handsome in a gown of pink and white brocade; Mrs. Auguste Montant was in a gown of black and white brocade; Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., wore a gown of orange crepe velvet without a single jewel, and Mrs. Trenor L. Park was in a handsome gown of white satin with black lace flowers.

There were several notable weddings last week, one of the largest being that of Miss Edith Lawrence Speyers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. P. Speyers, to Edward McVickar, which was celebrated on Wednesday afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-ave. and Twentieth-st. The ceremony was attended by many of the friends of the young couple, who are popular. Miss Speyers wore a gown of white satin trimmed with old lace, the corsage being ornamented with a long pendant of topazes surrounded with pearls, a piece of jewelry that has been in her father's family for many generations. Instead of the regulation tulle veil, one of net bordered with lace was worn, and it was held in place by a diamond crescent, a present from the bridegroom. The maid of honor and the four bridesmaids, whose names have already appeared in the columns of The Tribune, wore most effective gowns of old rose satin, with fichus of white chiffon. Instead of hats each girl wore a short veil of white tulle, and each carried a bouquet of pink roses. The reception which followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Speyers, in West Twenty-third-st., was somewhat small, owing to a recent bereavement in the family of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. McVickar, who are spending their honeymoon on the estate of the former, near Utica, N. Y., will make their future home at No. 13 West Eighth-st.

Another pretty church wedding was that of Miss Matilda Howard Marvin, a daughter of the late Tasker Howard Marvin, of Brooklyn, to Dr. Medwin Leale, a son of Dr. Charles A. Leale, of this city, which took place in St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-ave. and Forty-fifth-st., on Thursday afternoon. The attendance both at the church ceremony and the reception, which was held at the home of the bride's uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dally, No. 9 East Sixty-ninth-st., was large. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Dally, appeared in a beautiful gown of white satin, the bodice and sleeves being veiled with Irish point lace, a diamond and pearl brooch, a present from the bridegroom. A cluster of orange blossoms and white heather secured the tulle veil. The bride's attendants, a maid of honor and six bridesmaids, were attired alike in gowns of white Liberty silk and black Gainsborough hats. Each carried a basket filled with American Beauty roses. Dr. Leale and his bride sailed yesterday on the steamship Ems for a long sojourn in Europe.

A wedding of interest to New-York society was that of Miss Helen Louise Cadmus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin Cadmus, of East Orange, N. J., to George Oulton Seward, a son of George F. Seward, president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, of New-York, which took place on Wednesday evening in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange. A large number of the friends of the young couple from this city attended the ceremony, which was performed by the pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. James M. Ludlow, assisted by the bridegroom's uncle, the Rev. Samuel S. Seward, of this city, and afterward were present at the reception, which was held at the home of the bride's parents, in Hawthorne-ave., East Orange. The bridal gown was of ivory satin trimmed with point lace. Miss Ada Cadmus, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Annie L. Seward and Miss Emma Seward, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Margaret Ege, of East Orange; Miss Bessie Preston, of Brookline, Mass., and Miss Helen Lockwood, of Jersey City, were the bridesmaids. The bridegroom's best man was C. Henson Machem, of this city. The ushers were Burton Thompson and Benjamin Tilt, of this city; David Walker, of Yonkers; R. Coolbaugh, of Easton, Penn.; Robert C. Post and Chauncey V. Everett, of Jersey City, and Franklin Coursan, of East Orange. When Mr. and Mrs. Seward return from their honeymoon trip they will make their home at Holcombes Rock, Va.

The wedding of Miss Lucetta Banks Gilbert, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Edward Gilbert, to James Henry Ottley, of this city, took place on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, in Troy, N. Y. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. R. Freeman, rector of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Troy. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, James R. Plum, of this city, was attended by Miss Josephine Gilbert. Frederick Proctor, of Rochester, was best man, and George Rogers Wilson, Dr. Edward Carter, Charles Brookes and Andrew McKinney, of this city, served as ushers.

The week which ended last night was remarkable for the number of engagements announced. As already published in The Tribune, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, of No. 475 Fifth-ave., announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Miss Julia Livingstone Delafield, to Frederick W. Longfellow, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Longfellow, of this city, and a graduate of Harvard University, class of '91. The wedding will be celebrated in the spring. Another interesting engagement was that of Miss Elizabeth Van Rensselaer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, to John Magee Ellsworth, a brother of Duncan Ellsworth, a graduate of Yale University, class of '96, and a member of the Racquet, Calumet, New-York Yacht and Larchmont Yacht clubs. Mr. Ellsworth is a cousin of Mrs. Archibald McKay and Mrs. Louis Boissevain. The marriage will be solemnized in the chantry of Grace Church on Tuesday, February 27, and soon after Mr. Ellsworth and his bride will go abroad, to remain about a year. The engagement was also announced last week of Miss Cornelia Livingstone Van Rensselaer to Theodore Strong, son of Judge Woodbridge Strong, of New-Brunswick, N. J. At the McVickar-Speyers wedding reception on Wednesday last the formal announcement was made of the engagement of the bride's brother, James Bayard Speyers, to Miss Catherine Van Vechten Miller, daughter of the late Morris Miller, of Albany.

Mrs. Walter Langdon Kane last week announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Carolyn Hunter Kane, a niece of Colonel De Lancey A. Kane, and a granddaughter of Captain Hunter, of the United States Navy, to Edgar Morris Phelps, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Delafield Phelps, of New-Rochelle, and a brother of Mrs.