Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:10—Way Down East.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Fra Diavolo.
BIJOU—2:20—8:15—Japanese Players.
BROADWAY—2—8—Ben-Hur.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8:15—The Pride of Jennico.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Ambassador.
EDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Brother Officers.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—2—Marie Antoinette—8—The Ladies' Battle.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—The Carpet-bagger.
GARDEN THEATRE—1:30—8—Hearts Are Trumps.
GARRICK THEATRE—8—Sherlock Holmes.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Primrose and Dockstader's Minstrels.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:30—Mam'selle 'Awkins.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—A Runaway Girl.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8—Madame Butterfly and Naughty Anthony.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Der Goldene Kaefig.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—Robespierre.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—The Regatta Girl.
LION PALACE—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—My Daughter-in-Law.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Sportsmen's Show.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8:15—Piano Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Lohengrin.
MURRAY HILL—2—8—Peaceful Valley.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2—8:10—Broadway to Tokio.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Hockey Match.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Cape Town announced that General French had reached Bloemfontein, and Lord Roberts sent word that he was sending troops forward in case assistance might be needed. ==== The appeal of Presidents Krüger and Steyn and the reply of Lord Salisbury rejecting the proposition of independence were made public in the House of Commons. ==== The Premier has rejected the tentative offer of the United States to be of any assistance possible in bringing about peace. ==== France is willing to extend the time for the ratification of the commercial treaty with this country.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Messrs. Allen and Butler explained their position on the silver question; Mr. Turner spoke against the pending Puerto Rican bill. ==== House: The conference report on the Financial bill was adopted by a vote of 166 to 120, nine Democrats voting with the Republicans.

DOMESTIC.—It is explained that this Government in tendering its good offices to terminate the war in South Africa merely transmitted a request for peace terms from the Boers to Great Britain. ==== Secretary Gage made a statement in explanation of the provisions of the Financial bill, which the President is expected to sign to-day. ==== Republican Senators held a caucus on the pending Puerto Rican bill, but reached no agreement as to the tariff provisions.

CITY.—Stocks were dull at small final changes. ==== Captain Thomas arrested the managers of a number of concert halls in the Tenderloin. ==== Controller Coler declared that no political organization should stop him in his fight for the city's interests, and that he would not accept a nomination for any office when his present term was over. ==== It was said that the charges of conspiracy against the State Trust Company would soon be taken into the courts.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 11; average, 21.

THE PUERTO RICAN PETITION.

Some of the planters, merchants and manufacturers of Puerto Rico have concluded that after all they do not wish their island to be made part and parcel of the United States. That is the meaning of their latest petition asking for the entire abolition of customs duties between this country and Puerto Rico and the raising of revenue by an internal tax equal to one-third of the internal revenue tax levied in the United States. They have been demanding the extension of the tariff laws of the United States as a constitutional right, but they have retired from that position and left in a sorry plight the Congressmen and editors who have been tearing passions to tatters over the outrage of governing them except under the Constitution. Are these statesmen who weep about the Administration's intention to oppress Puerto Rico still going to insist on extending the Constitution to the island in face of evidence that the people do not want it, and that its extension would lay upon them a burden of internal taxation three times as heavy as they think they ought to bear? What becomes of their pity for the Puerto Ricans then? They would make themselves as much oppressors with their constitutional revenue laws as they complain the Republicans would with nominal customs duties.

The estimate of the Committee of Ways and Means was that 25 per cent of the Dingley tariff rates would produce a revenue of $2,300,000. If that is correct, 15 per cent of those rates ought to produce $1,380,000. The Puerto Rican petition estimates that the taxes levied by the United States internal revenue laws would amount to $2,237,000. It would therefore cost the people of Puerto Rico nearly $1,000,000 more a year, all coming out of their own pockets right at home, to live under the Constitution than would be raised for their benefit from both the Puerto Rican and American traders in the custom houses here as well as on the island. That would be a queer way of extending the blessings of prosperity and a protecting Constitution.

The Puerto Ricans think this constitutional internal revenue tax is too much for them to pay, and quite naturally. In a country where living is cheap and wages low the stamp and other internal taxes which we pay might be a serious hardship. For instance, $1 10 a gallon might put rum to a prohibitive price, discouraging production or encouraging illicit manufacture. Other levies might operate in the same way on industries much more worthy of encouragement. Imposts become oppressive as the selling price of articles taxed at a fixed rate decreases, and the taxes suited to us probably would be onerous to people who live well in a tropical climate on incomes utterly inadequate to the demands of our more complex life. So the Puerto Ricans are perhaps right in thinking one-third of our internal revenue rates would about suit them. They are applying exactly the same principle to their problem as did the Committee of Ways and Means, which concluded that a small fraction of our tariff duties would suit their industrial condition and provide a reasonable amount of revenue. Both favor special tax laws for Puerto Rico, differing only about the way of applying them. The Puerto Rican proposal is just as incompatible with the extension of the Constitution to the island as that of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Wherever under the Constitution our customs laws extend our internal revenue laws necessarily operate. The rule of uniformity is as sacred for imposts and excises as for duties. As a matter of fact, it was not until 1868 that Congress extended the internal revenue laws to all places "within the exterior boundaries of the United States," but if the Constitution of necessity applies to all territory of the United States the earlier practice was unconstitutional, and poor Puerto Rico, whether it likes it or not, must pay internal taxes at our war revenue rates. Are the Democrats and their sentimental assistants going to give the Puerto Ricans what they want, or grind them down under high imposts to which they do not consent? Do these statesmen want to make them pay $1,000,000 they can ill afford for the blessings of a Constitution that does not fit them, or are they going in response to this demand from San Juan to consent to the Republican doctrine of legislating for each new territory as its needs may require, unhampered by our own laws? There is no middle ground.

RAMAPO AND ADJOURNMENT.

The Republican Senators and Assemblymen from Kings County who made a formal call on Governor Roosevelt yesterday for the purpose of impressing him with the necessity of prolonging the legislative session beyond March 31 did a good thing in the right way. The Governor intimated that, while he wished to avoid the appearance of dictating to the Legislature, he agreed with his visitors that an adjournment on the proposed date would probably prevent the passage of important measures and would consequently be a blunder which ought to be avoided. Additional weight was given to the representations of the Kings County members by the fact that Messrs. Fallows, Davis and Weekes, of this borough, accompanied them to the Executive office, and the indications are that the managers who had made up their minds to serve the Ramapo jobbers by forcing an adjournment at the end of this month will have to yield. We have been glad to find reasons for believing during the last two or three days that the Governor was prepared to call an extra session in case indispensable business should be left unfinished, but, of course, he does not wish to be reduced to that alternative. The proposal that the Legislature, having passed the bills which the machines would much prefer to smother, should take a short recess instead of adjourning, and so retain control over measures which a veto by Mayor Van Wyck would otherwise defeat, may, for aught we know, be worthy of adoption, though it now seems probable that more than a fortnight will be needed to complete the legitimate work of the session in a deliberate and judicious manner. But the essential thing is to get the necessary things done, and it does not make much difference whether that result is accomplished by means of a recess or of continuous sittings.

The public statement of the Kings County delegation does not explicitly refer to Ramapo, but that appears to have been the chief subject of discussion at the private conference, and the prospect for the passage of bills to protect the water interests not only of this city but of the whole State is unquestionably improving. The latest suggestion as to the Fallows bill, prescribing the process of making a water contract with private owners, is that the Controller shall not be vested with a direct veto power, but that instead the unanimous approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which the Controller is a member, shall be required. This practically amounts to the same thing, and if it is more agreeable to anybody's feelings than the original arrangement we do not know that it is worth while to stand out against a rather silly preference. In the amended form the bill would accomplish all that can reasonably be expected of it.

But, as we said yesterday, this single safeguard would not afford adequate protection. It needs to be supplemented and fortified in the way recommended by the Merchants' Association and provided for in the Morgan bill. This city must not be left at the mercy of the Ramapo monopoly or in such a position that dishonest officials could plausibly pretend that it was reduced to that extremity.

BRITISH TERMS OF PEACE.

The British Government speaks plainly. There can be no mistaking the purport of its answer to the Boer plea for peace. It will give peace on one condition, and on that alone. That condition is, unconditional surrender. The Boers must yield themselves up to British authority and to British sovereignty without reservation. They must give back all the independence they have enjoyed to the Power which originally conferred it upon them, and must trust themselves to the clemency of that Power for such rights as they are henceforth to enjoy. The only thing they are assured of is that they are no longer to have even the semblance of independence. Such is Lord Salisbury's uncompromising answer to Messrs. Krüger and Steyn's appeal. We shall see how it is received. The Boer Presidents have intimated that such an answer would be the signal for continuing the war "to the last ditch." But it is conceivable that other counsels will prevail.

The phrase "unconditional surrender"—which, by the way, Lord Salisbury does not use, though he means and implies it—sounds a bit harsh. But it is by no means unfamiliar to American ears, nor are Americans in a position to condemn it without condemning themselves. It has been a favorite formula with our best generals, in several wars, great and small. Nor are we sure that it is as harsh as it sounds. Not only in our own wars but in those of other nations the terms imposed by the victor have been more just and in the end more satisfactory to both parties than those agreed upon by way of compromise. Certainly the result of the compromise by which the last Transvaal war was settled was not such as to encourage a repetition of the experiment. The British assume that any compromise now would be misunderstood and its opportunities misused, just as in 1881. Then the Boers thought the British had given them terms not through magnanimity, but through weakness and fear. It is suspected that they would take the same view of the case now, and seek in restored independence only opportunity for further plotting against British supremacy at the Cape.

Whether that be a justifiable suspicion or not, it is held by the British and it has moved the British Government to make this reply, in which the Government will be sustained by the nation with practical unanimity, the foremost man in the Liberal party having said that any repetition of the Majuba compromise would be impossible. It remains to consider on what grounds Great Britain takes action against Boer independence. So far as the Transvaal is concerned Great Britain will be merely maintaining its old contention, that that State is not and never has been independent. That being so, the conventions of 1884 and 1881, and even of 1852, are automatically vacated by the war, and the State reverts to its original condition of a British colony pure and simple. The Orange Free State is, however, on a different plane. It has since 1854 been an indisputably independent international sovereign State. It would be straining a point to say that such independence is necessarily forfeited by the war or that the treaty by which it was granted is automatically vacated by the war. It is possible that the British Government may find justification in the fact that the Orange State before the war formed a federal union with the Transvaal. That was done, on the part of the Transvaal, in order that—among other things—the Transvaal might thus participate in the Orange State's international independence. Great Britain may now contend that, similarly, the Orange State thus participated in the Transvaal's dependence upon Great Britain. It is not at all unlikely, however, that no such pretext will be made, and that Great Britain will deprive the Orange State of its independence as a simple act of conquest and of punishment, precisely as Prussia dealt with Hanover in 1866. As we have already pointed out, there will be the more justification for that in the fact that the Orange State on its part made this a war of conquest against the British Empire.

It is to be assumed, however, that Great Britain will be magnanimous in her hour of triumph. Her magnanimity will not go so far as to grant independence to the Boer States. But she may well grant almost everything short of that. If the two States should unreservedly acknowledge British suzerainty and confess themselves members of the empire, if they should raze the fortresses which they have erected for menace to no one but Great Britain and abolish the military armaments which they have created for no possible purpose but to fight that Power, if they should grant in good faith full equality of civil and political rights to all white men of whatever race, and if they should grant to English speaking men the same freedom and power that Dutch speaking men have in Cape Colony, then there seems to be no good reason why the British Government should not permit the States to remain unchanged in name, in territorial integrity and in republican form of self-government. Great Britain does not want to create "another Ireland" in South Africa, but rather another Canada. If she deals with the Boers as she has dealt with the Frenchmen of Quebec there should be peace with honor and with friendship between the two races.

GOOD OFFICES DECLINED.

It is announced that the British Government has declined the tender of the good offices of the United States for the settlement of the South African war. It does not appear that the offer was made by this Government upon its own initiative. It was made at the request of the Boer Government, and amounted to nothing more than a statement that the Boer Government had requested such mediation. That it was promptly declined was not in the least surprising, seeing that the British Government had in the plainest possible manner long ago announced that it would not at any time admit any mediation by any Power. Indeed, it was certain from the outset that mediation could not be admitted, any more than arbitration could be before the war. To have granted arbitration then would have been to admit the British case was falsely grounded. To admit mediation now would be to confess the same. It would be self-stultification.

It is obvious, too, that there can be no offence in this declination. One nation is always free to tender its good offices for the settlement of another's troubles, and the other is just as free to decline the offer. No nation can go about imposing its offices upon others, under penalty of its displeasure, any more than it can be required to give its services against its will. The voluntary principle is essential on both sides. It was entirely proper and discreet for this Government to refrain from tendering its good offices, for the reasons we have already stated. When a specific request came from the Boers, however, it had a satisfactory pretext for making the fact known that it was willing to serve the ends of peace. But if Great Britain prefers to wait until Lord Roberts has reached Pretoria, she has that right—a fact which no nation can be more ready to recognize than the United States.

The point of chief present interest is, however, that if the eager friends of the Boers had had their way this Government would have been debarred from tendering its good offices in the matter. Attempts have been made over and over again, in Congress and out of it, to commit this Government to the Boer side by the adoption of resolutions of sympathy with the Boers and of denunciation of Great Britain. Suppose the Senate had adopted some such resolution. With what grace could it now pose as an impartial friend of both belligerents? What a spectacle for gods and men it would make of itself if it should first say, "The Boers are in the right and the British in the wrong," and then should say, "Submit your cases to me, as to an impartial judge"! There is no more fundamental principle than that a partisan cannot be an arbitrator nor a mediator, nor even successfully serve as an intermediary messenger. Does any one suppose the French Government, through its accomplished Ambassador at Washington, could have played so honorable and beneficent a part in settling the Spanish war if it had previously committed itself by formal declaration to the theory that Spain was in the right and the United States in the wrong? French sympathies may have been largely on the Spanish side, but the French Government had the good taste and the good sense to maintain an attitude of benevolent neutrality, in words as well as in acts.

Buncombe in domestic matters is bad enough. But when it is carried into the foreign relations of the Nation it is indescribably mischievous. The buncombe resolutions of sympathy with the Boers which have been proposed might, if adopted, have won for their authors some petty popularity at home. That was, of course, their object. But they would more certainly have disqualified this Government from rendering the Boers any such service as that which has just been requested, and thus would have defeated their own purpose, which is a not uncommon thing for buncombe to do.

NOT AN ANSWER.

It may be that there was a stock jobbing conspiracy to ruin the State Trust Company. If so, it should be hunted down and punished. False publications to depress the value of properties for speculative purposes are a menace to legitimate business and a great wrong to thousands of innocent persons who in good faith have made investments in reputable enterprises. As an accusation and a basis for investigation the statement made in behalf of the State Trust Company is interesting and important. But as an explanation or excuse as to its past management it is impertinent and inconsequent.

A charge that the recent investigation was prompted by unworthy, or even criminal, motives is no answer to the serious official criticism which that investigation prompted. "You're another" is a current defence of barrooms, but it is hardly adequate in disposing of complaints which are apparently sanctioned as well founded by Superintendent Kilburn. The first question before the public mind is not "Why did Mr. Kling stir up this inquiry?" but "Is it "true that the State Trust Company did make "illegal loans?" There is no use of trying to make a diversion from the facts involved in that question. An arrested thief is not pardoned because his accuser is of bad character. All that is asked about the accuser is if his story is surely true, and for present purposes that is what is asked about the complaint against the trust company. The public wants to know if a director and counsel of a trust company can and does use his position to get illegal loans from it for fellow directors under cover of dummy names. If such things are done, the whole structure of law for the safety and proper conduct of financial trusts is flouted and brought into contempt by the very trustees appealing to the people as competent and worthy to execute trusts, and the very lawyers sworn as officers of the court to help in the enforcement of the law and by their personal and professional standing commanding confidence for institutions with which their names are identified.

Do trust company officers and trust company lawyers thus evade and violate the law? That is the question raised by the publication of Superintendent Kilburn's report. After that question is disposed of discussion of the motives of those who made the attack and revealed the apparent irregularities may be in order.

ANDREW JACKSON, IMPERATOR.

In these awful days of imperialism, when the wicked Republicans are introducing a new fangled theory of the Constitution and threatening to grind the poor Puerto Ricans under the heel of tyranny and establish a despotism untempered by the bill of rights, it must give the Democrats, true followers of Jefferson and Jackson, great comfort to look back and see how the country has survived similar dangers from tyrants exercising imperial sway. When they are inclined to grow faint at the thought of the Congress of the United States having power over people in Puerto Rico or the Philippines not limited by the Constitution, and begin to tremble lest these bloodthirsty despots, neighbors elected to Congress from their own homes, should get a taste for arbitrary rule and deprive our poor islanders of life, liberty and happiness, it must calm them to life again to remember how that Democratic idol Andrew Jackson, that hero of popular rights and strict construction of the Constitution, showed that this Government could survive colonial satraps.

In the year 1821 John Randolph of Roanoke, after consultation with President Monroe drew a bill concerning the government of Florida which became a law. It ordered that "all mili-"tary, civil and judicial powers exercised by "officers of the existing (Spanish) govern-"ment of the same territories (East and West "Florida) shall be vested in such person "and persons and shall be exercised in such "manner as the President of the United "States shall direct," and it extended just two laws of the United States to the Floridas, one for the collection of revenue and one concerning the importation of negroes. Both were extended as a mere matter of convenience, as otherwise the Floridas would continue as they had been under Spanish rule, a depot for the smuggling of goods and negroes over the hardly protected Georgia frontier. The first Governor under this law was Andrew Jackson. His commission from President Monroe read: "I do ap-"point him to exercise all the powers and au-"thorities heretofore exercised by the Governor "and Captain-General and Intendant of Cuba, "and by the Governor of East and West Florida "within the said provinces, respectively." The only reservation named was on the power to levy new taxes and make land grants. Captain-General Jackson went to Pensacola, and soon proclamations appeared "By Andrew Jackson, "Governor of the Provinces of the Floridas, ex-"ercising all the powers and authorities here-"tofore exercised by the Governor and Captain-"General and Intendant of Cuba," etc.

The new Captain-General and Intendant lived up to his arbitrary power, and imprisoned right and left persons who did not obey him, and he paid no heed to protests or legal exceptions. After a time he locked up some Spaniards because they did not on demand surrender some papers to him. It happened that President Monroe had also appointed a Judge for the Western District of Florida. At this point Judge Fromentin issued a writ of habeas corpus, that most sacred guarantee of the Constitution, which says: "The privilege of the writ "of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless "when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the "public safety may require it." But Captain-General Jackson, the civil—not military—Governor under act of Congress establishing a civil government, suspended the writ and asked Judge Fromentin if he would dare to issue one to the Captain-General of Cuba. The Judge thought he would not, but would to the President of the United States. Jackson insisted that the territory, as the act for its government provided, was ruled quite independently of the Constitution of the United States and just as it had been under the Spanish Government. This and other arbitrary acts of the Governor were taken before Congress and the Executive on complaints. Both houses sustained Jackson as well as the President and Cabinet, which included John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford, William Wirt, Smith Thompson, for twenty years a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and John C. Calhoun, who had not at that time invented for the protection of slavery his theory of the extension of the Constitution ex proprio vigore to the territories.

The authorities at Washington explained that the jurisdiction of the district judge extended only to the execution of the two acts of Congress specifically extended to the Floridas, and that otherwise the Governor, with the powers of Captain-General, was supreme, and neither the writ of habeas corpus nor any other constitutional guarantees checked his sway. Benton says that this incident has "an interest beyond "curiosity, as illustrating the manner in which a "territory may be governed, under a govern-"ment given it by Congress, and very incompat-"ibly with our Constitution, which was in vain "invoked by the astonished and enraged com-"plainants." He also declares:

> The study of the legislation of Congress in giving first the Spanish and then our own (system) for the territorial government of Florida, and the doings and decisions under it, furnish the highest illustration of Congressional power over territories and the nullity of their rights under the Constitution which the wit of man could have devised.

It was Thomas H. Benton who said this. If President McKinley had said it instead what visions of empire and bleeding liberty would have been conjured up to frighten people! If some civil Governor in Puerto Rico should proclaim himself the successor of the Spanish Governor and possessed of his arbitrary powers, how learned Congressmen and editors from Georgia and Virginia and Massachusetts and New-York and South Carolina, who proclaim themselves followers of such fathers as Crawford and Wirt and Adams and Thompson and Calhoun, would grow eloquent and denunciatory!

But, really, when they come to think of it apart from the necessity of making party capital and deluding sentimental people, don't they find it a trifle silly to talk about the new and unheard of idea that the Constitution does not of itself extend to territories, and to profess horror of the Imperator McKinley, and to despair of the Republic, in the name of Jackson and the fathers who ruled Florida with the absolutism of the Spanish monarchy?

Some wonder is expressed that so light a weight as Quigg should be able to exert serious pressure upon any one. It must not be forgotten, however, that, light as he is, as "the Old Man's Burden" he weighs at least a ton.

When in response to his appeal for intervention in his behalf "Oom Paul" received from Germany a flat refusal on the ground that the empire is not concerned in the struggle, the venerable Dopper looked wistfully at the telegraphic dispatch of sympathy which ever since the Jameson raid has been stuck in the frame of his mirror, and sighed, "Put not your trust in princes!"

Two years and five months ago Major A. B. Gardiner exclaimed "To hell with reform!" To-day District Attorney Gardiner declares "Dives must go!" Truly, the world does move. Yet one cannot help wondering whether the latter utterance is as earnest and heartfelt as the former.

The Queen has been entertaining Lady Buller and Lady White at Windsor—a practical realization of the Merry Wives of Windsor, as it were.

When the word is passed around that "it's orders," the dives can be closed, and, in the expressive words of one of the chief dive keepers, they can be closed "damn quick." But why was not the order given a year ago? Does anybody pretend that the Tivoli, for example, was not as unblushingly vile a year ago as it was last week? Or that the police and the District Attorney were not as well aware of its character then as they are now? It is a good thing, of course, to have the dens shut up, even for an hour and even at this late date. But it would be entirely too much of a strain upon human credulity to believe that Major "To Hell with Reform" Gardiner has only just realized the situation and has taken hold of the work in earnest and from a sincere sense of public duty.

The total British casualties to date in the Transvaal war, in killed, wounded, died from disease, prisoners and missing, are 15,677. That is not as many as were lost on one side in a single battle in our Civil War.

PERSONAL.

Colonel Robert George Kekewich, of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, whose gallant defence of Kimberley ranks only second to that of Mafeking by Baden-Powell, is a soldier of great repute as a fighting man and skilful commander. Born in 1854, he entered the 102d Foot from the militia in 1874, was transferred to the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers as major in 1890, and afterward appointed lieutenant-colonel, commanding his present regiment in Ceylon in 1898. His men have a great affection for him.

Not long ago a public man who had been made the central figure in a cartoon complained to Senator Hanna about the illustration, saying that he was half inclined to sue the paper for $25,000 damages for holding him up to public ridicule. "I wish you would," said Senator Hanna. "If you can get $25,000 for that picture it will insure my getting about $25,000,000 for all the cartoons that have been printed about me."

Dr. William MacNeil Whistler, the brother of the artist of that name, who died in London the other day, was a surgeon in the Confederate Army during the Civil War.

Senator Frye has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on "Expansion of Territory—Expansion of Trade" before the Union League of Philadelphia on Saturday.

Senator Vest recently sent a newspaper clipping to the Secretary to be read to the house. The latter got the wrong side of the clipping, and instead of an editorial on the money question began: "Ridiculous! We are giving away these goods at half price." "The other side!" cried Mr. Vest.

A citizen of Philadelphia, who will not permit his name to be known, says "The Philadelphia Ledger," "has given $5,000 toward a fund for the erection of a worthy memorial to Captain John Ericsson. It is proposed that the memorial shall be a monument, to be placed upon the river bank in Fairmount Park. The leading feature of the structure is to be a statue of Ericsson, and the committee of the Fairmount Park Art Association in immediate charge of the project desires that the sum of $35,000 be secured, so that a memorial may be erected in every respect commensurate with the fame and the immeasurably valuable services of Ericsson, rendered at one of the most critical periods of the Civil War."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Carlisle Indian School Band is expected to play at the White House this week. It will soon leave for the Paris Exposition. It has recently been augmented by the addition of a number of soloists from the various Indian schools. Among these is an Indian girl who is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and who is said to be an excellent performer on the violin.

Compulsory Pleasure.—Aimée—What is classical music?
Maimie: Oh, don't you know? It's the kind that you have to like whether you like it or not.—(Collier's Weekly.

A Georgia paper remarked the other day: "The first thing Lord Roberts said to Commander Cronje was by way of appreciation of his gallant conduct. As to what happened next, the headquarters steward is probably the only one competent to speak accurately." It must have forgotten Kipling's lines:

'E's a little down on drink,
Chaplain Bobs;
But it keeps us outer clink,
Don't it, Bobs?
So we will not complain
Tho' 'e's water on the brain,
If 'e leads us straight again—
Blue-light Bobs.

Putting It Mildly.—Judge—Here, officer, this man says he was arrested for merely taking cold. Is that correct?
Officer—It is, Your Honor. He was stealing ice when I nabbed him.—(Chicago News.

Some girls in an English school the other day were discussing the meaning of the letters G. C. B. after Lord Roberts's name. One girl quickly settled the difficulty by saying that the initials stood for "Generally Called Bobs."

The Royal Blackheath Golf Club is the oldest golf club in England, and it also claims to be the oldest existing golf club in the world. It was founded by James I in 1608. For two or three centuries before that time golf had been a popular game in Scotland, but there is no record of any club having been established prior to the Blackheath Club. In 1457 the Scottish Parliament passed an act enjoining that "fute ball and golfe be utterly cryit downe, and nocht usit." A similar act was passed in May, 1491. The Royal and Ancient Golf Club at St. Andrews is one of the most famous in the kingdom. It was instituted in 1754, a silver cup having been played for in May of that year. In 1834 William IV became patron of the club, and approved of its being in future styled "The Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews," and presented a gold medal to be played for annually.—(Collier's Weekly.

The Rev. Dr. Hillis, of Brooklyn, the other day told a story showing the unsettling effects of the higher criticism. It fell to his lot to attend the funeral of a negro, sharing the service with a colored minister. As the two clergymen were riding to the cemetery the brother in black suddenly asked Dr. Hillis how he got along at his church with the higher criticism. Dr. Hillis replied that it was not a disturbing element at Plymouth. "Well," said his companion, "it's making things pretty hot at our church. One of my deacons who is down on it comes to prayer meeting and prays, 'O Lord, bless our pastor and help him to bring old treasures out of the Word,' while another deacon who believes in it follows him and prays, 'O Lord, bless our pastor and help him to bring new treasures out of the Word,' and betwixt those two deacons and the Lord they keep me black and blue." Dr. Hillis naïvely added that he supposed the deacons kept the minister blue while the Lord kept him black.

"Miss Bunn got her thumb knocked out of joint at basketball."
"She ought to quit playing such a dangerous game."
"Playing? She was looking on!"—(Chicago Record.

"The Voice of Missions," of Atlanta, Ga., an organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, thus refers to the illness of one of the Church's bishops: "Lord Bishop Henry M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., the Martin Luther of the twentieth century, the modern reformer, African explorer, the primate of his Church, greatest hero of the age, the philosopher and historian, the acknowledged leader of the negro race, the champion of religious and civil rights, ex-diplomat of the Liberian Government, one of the foremost Prohibitionists of this country, the most famous silver tongued orator of this mighty Nation, the popular church dignitary among his race of to-day, one of the best parliamentarians among our race, a right thinker, journalist and scholar, linguist and logician, has been prostrated or prehensiled by some post-meridian disease." And then the writer says that when he heard the news, "whimsical feelings quelled my frame; my puissance strength failed; my hydraulic engine was moved to sensation."

Views have been taken of the orchards of the Messrs. Miller and Pancake, in the vicinity of Romney, W. Va., for exhibition at the Paris Exposition. These orchards are the largest in the world, comprising 250,000 peach and plum trees. They planted 181,000 trees the last year and cleared for planting 1,735 acres of timber land. The first season their orchards came into bearing they shipped 100 carloads of peaches and plums.—(Baltimore News.

MUSIC.

MME. SEMBRICH'S RECITAL.

If Mme. Sembrich was ever tempted to question the hold which she has upon the admiration of New-York's music lovers she may rest in sweet and comforting assurance, now that she has given her song recital. More than that—she knows now that she is not only admired, but that another and more amiable feeling is blended with that admiration. The operas in which she appears are not of the kind calculated to open the doors of popular affection; some of them are distinctly contrary to the taste of the present time, and in all, except those of Mozart, it is superficial glitter that is supposed to exert a charm rather than heartfelt sentiment. It required a song recital, in which she might exhibit the wide scope of her artistic capabilities—the luscious voice, perfect taste, musicianly judgment, finished technique, the depth and sincerity of feeling—to bring her into complete rapport with listeners, to win that sympathy which makes an artist a contributor to the vital joys of those to whom he administers, as well as to their æsthetic pleasures. Mme. Sembrich not only pleased and delighted an audience of over three thousand persons in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon—she made all those persons happy. She compelled the tribute of tears as well as smiles, and when the crowd gathered in the aisles in front of the stage sent up its final salvo of grateful applause hers must have been the emotions which fire the souls of the benevolent ones of this earth who find happiness in doing good.

It is quite unnecessary to attempt to tell how Mme. Sembrich sang; a single phrase from her throat is illuminative of more admirable rules of vocalization than could be written down in a column. All that needs be done in justice to her and to the taste and intelligence of her audience is to make a record of wondering praise for the scope of her artistic sympathies and to say that the wonder inspired by her performance of last century Italian music grew with each successive department of her programme until it seemed foolish to attempt longer to give expression to it. More to show the attitude of the audience to the singer than that of the singer to her task it may be added that Mme. Sembrich was called on to repeat Morley's "It Was a Lover and His Lass," Signor Mancinelli's berceuse, and Schumann's "Auftrage," and that she contributed as additional pieces Brahms's "Vergebliches Ständchen" and Chopin's "Maiden's Wish," playing her own accompaniment for the latter number. Signor Mancinelli accompanied her in his songs and those of Gounod and Sgambati, Mr. Luckstone in the others, and all the accompaniments were worthy of the singer.

THE MAYOR VERSUS ART.

A TAMMANY GOVERNMENT CAN BE RUN JUST AS WELL WITHOUT IT.

Mayor Van Wyck is clearly not interested in what the Municipal Art Society calls art. He has never yet openly opposed any of the society's gifts of works of art to the city, but without doubt he thinks that a direct gift of money to the treasury of Tammany Hall would be more useful. The Mayor has now declared himself on the subject of art by saying that the Appellate Division Courthouse looks like a music hall. There is nothing in the words themselves to show whether the Mayor intended the remark as a compliment to the courthouse or not, but those who heard him say that the tone of his voice indicated that he did not approve the expenditure which made that building, as it is, one of the most beautiful in the country.

There is no doubt that the Mayor is a judge of music halls. When Mr. Croker is in town scarcely a week passes without some press agent coming around and trying to get a paragraph into the paper to the effect that Mr. Croker and So-and-so and So-and-so and So-and-so and Mayor Van Wyck occupied a box at such-and-such a music hall last night. It has been known to happen two or three times in one week, but the party never seems to attend any higher class of entertainment. The Mayor has seen the fire law violated in these places any number of times. He is an expert on mere music halls.

But it is possible that he has neglected other forms of art in their favor a little too much, and it may be that when he says that a building looks like a music hall he simply means that it is more ornate than his own office. It is lucky that the Mayor has nothing to do with the United States Government buildings. If he had anything to do with them he would probably have the statue of Washington removed from the front of the Sub-Treasury, on the ground that it makes the building look like a cigar store.

AN APPRECIATION OF PLATT.

VERSES WHICH "ABE" GRUBER MIGHT HAVE WRITTEN, BUT DID NOT.

The following verses came to The Tribune yesterday. They were not signed, but an effort was made to create the impression that they had emanated from Colonel "Abe" Gruber. Yet it should be clear to anybody familiar with the Colonel's polished efforts in the poetic line and with his views about men and affairs that the Colonel is not the author; besides, the Colonel pleads not guilty. Here is the screed:

WHY HE STICKS TO PLATT.

You ask me why I stick to Platt
Through thick and thin, and wet and dry,
And say I don't know where I'm at
When asked to give my reasons why;
You say I've never had a place
Since he has been the party boss,
Although a wheelhorse in the race,
His gain has really been my loss.
And yet I'll give you reasons why
I stick to him through wet and dry.

He's smart as anything you please
At doing things that should be done,
And knows enough to trim his trees
Before the sap begins to run.
'Tis true he sometimes gets behind
The men he pushes to the fore;
But look inside, and there you'll find
Him simply wiping up the floor
With men who think they're strong and great
Enough to run the Empire State!

He wants his share; but, small or big,
There's always something to divide.
You doubt me there? Well, go ask Quigg;
He's competent to this decide.
"Tom's" honest as the day is long,
Straight as a gun from breech to sight;
He couldn't do a thing that's wrong
If he should try from morn till night.
You look surprised. You wouldn't, though,
If you had heard of Ramapo.

In statecraft where'll you find his match?
Or even in diplomacy?
What's that? You'd rather try to catch
The duplicate of Paddy's flea?
You know him, then? His easy ways,
His ins and outs, and arts and tricks,
And how he deals and how he plays
The red and black of politics?
And yet you ask me, after that,
For reasons why I stick to Platt!

BISHOP POTTER'S HOME COMING.

Bishop Potter is expected home from his trip around the world early next week. It was said at his home, No. 10 North Washington Square, yesterday that nothing had been heard from him recently, but that he was expected by next Wednesday at the latest.

WILL OF ARCHBISHOP HENNESSY.

Dubuque, Iowa, March 13.—Archbishop Hennessy's will, just filed, bequeaths all the church property to his successor, gives $50,000 to a fund for the erection of a theological seminary here, insuring its completion; directs all buildings of Sisters of Visitation on which he held encumbrances to be given to them free of debt, gives his sister and brother the home in which they live and an annuity, makes bequests of $1,000 to $2,500 to each of various societies and persons, and the remainder of the estate is divided equally between the Sisters of the Holy Ghost, the university at Washington and Dubuque Seminary. His private fortune is said to aggregate about $1,000,000, more than one-half of which goes to the three institutions named. The trustees for the church property are Archbishops Ryan, of Philadelphia, and Feehan, of Chicago, and Monsignor Ryan and Father Johannes, of Dubuque.

LAST RITES OVER MR. PHELPS.

Burlington, Vt., March 13.—The funeral services of the late Edward J. Phelps were held at 3 o'clock to-day in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in the presence of a large congregation. The State was represented by Governor E. C. Smith and his entire official staff. Yale University was represented by Professors Francis Wayland and A. M. Wheeler. President D. B. Braider Keller and the faculty were present from Middlebury College, and Professor Matthew Buckham, D. D., and the faculty represented the University of Vermont.

The services were conducted by Bishop A. C. A. Hall, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bliss and the Rev. Gemont Graves.