Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:10—Way Down East.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Fra Diavolo.
BIJOU—8:15—Japanese Players.
BROADWAY—8—Ben-Hur.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:30—Concert.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM—11—8:15—Lectures.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—The Pride of Jennico.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:30—The Ambassador.
EDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand Concert and Cinematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Brother Officers.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—Much Ado About Nothing.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—The Carpetbagger.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Hearts Are Trumps.
GARRICK THEATRE—8—Sherlock Holmes.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—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—8—Madame Butterfly and Naughty Anthony.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Hero and Leander.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—Robespierre.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—8—The Regatta Girl.
LION PALACE—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2:15—8:30—My Daughter-in-Law.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Sportsmen's Show.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2:30—Das Rheingold.
MURRAY HILL—2—8—Peaceful Valley.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:10—Broadway to Tokio.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
SHERRY'S—3:30—Lecture.
WALLACK'S—8:15—Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

Index to Advertisements.

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	1	10	5-6
Auction Sales	2	3	5
Bankers and Brokers	2	3	4
Bank Reports	2	3	2
Board and Rooms	1	9	1
Brooklyn Property for Sale	1	8	6
Business Notices	1	6	1
City Hotels	2	4	5
City Property to Let	1	8	6
City Real Estate for Sale	1	8	5
Copartnership Notices	2	3	5
Country Property for Sale	1	8	6
Country Property to Let	1	8	6
Country Property for Sale or to Let	1	8	6
Dividend Notices	2	3	3
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	9	5-7
Dressmaking	1	9	2
Excursions	2	4	5
Financial Elections	2	3	1
Financial Meetings	2	3	3
Financial	2	3	2-3
Foreclosure Sales	2	1	1
Foreclosure Sales	1	3	6
Foreign Resorts	1	2	6
For Sale	1	9	3
Furnished Rooms Wanted	1	9	3
Help Wanted	1	9	4
Instruction	1	9	2
Lost	1	9	3
Marriages and Deaths	1	7	5-6
Miscellaneous	1	9	2
Ocean Steamers	1	9	2-3
Railroads	2	4	5-6
Real Estate	1	8	6
School Agencies	1	9	2
Special Notices	1	7	6
Steamboats	2	1	6
Surrogate's Notices	2	3	4
Teachers	1	9	2
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	7	6
Trust Companies	2	3	1
To Let for Business Purposes	1	8	5
Unfurnished Apartments to Let	1	8	6
Winter Resorts	2	3	5-6
Work Wanted	1	9	4-5

Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.
Great Variety of Style and Price.
T. G. SELLEW,
No. 111 Fulton St.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—General Roberts's army entered Bloemfontein on Tuesday and the British flag was run up over the Presidency of the Orange Free State; the British troops were welcomed to the city by the inhabitants, and the keys of the public offices were presented to Lord Roberts by the Mayor; there was great disappointment in Pretoria over the reply of Lord Salisbury to Presidents Krüger and Steyn; two prominent Boers sailed for Europe from Delagoa Bay, presumably on a peace mission; the Orange Free State Republican Government has been removed to Kroonstadt; Colonel Plumer's relief column has advanced to within forty miles of Mafeking. ==== Señor Estevez, the Cuban Secretary of Justice, has presented to General Wood a report in favor of the contract of Michael J. Dady to pave and sewer the city of Havana; the report was laid before Secretary Root.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Messrs. Teller and Turner spoke on the Puerto Rican bill, the former holding that the Constitution does not extend over new possessions, and the latter taking the contrary view. ==== House: The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was considered, the debate ranging over a wide variety of topics.

DOMESTIC.—Republican Senators held another caucus, at which a partial agreement was reached on legislation for Puerto Rico. ==== A trial of the Holland submarine boat took place on the Potomac River. ==== The Gold Standard Currency bill became law by the signature of the President, and Secretary Gage issued a circular giving details of his plan for refunding the public debt. ==== A brother and sister of the late Henry Ward Beecher died yesterday, one in Hartford and the other in Elmira. ==== The Fallows Anti-Ramapo bill passed the Assembly.

CITY.—Stocks were weak and lower. ==== Hugh J. Grant, temporary receiver of the Third Avenue road, presented his report to the court. ==== The police arrested the proprietors and orchestra leaders of the Imperial Hotel and several restaurants for not having concert hall licenses. ==== The wills of Mary Johnson were set aside by a jury in the Supreme Court, on the ground that she was of unsound mind and that Father Power, pastor of All Saints' Roman Catholic Church, and others unduly influenced her. ==== It was announced that the directors of the Long Island Railroad had decided to proceed with the Atlantic-ave. improvement if the tunnel project be separated from it.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 42 degrees; lowest, 27; average, 35.

NOT AN ADEQUATE SAFEGUARD.

The Assembly has passed Mr. Fallows's bill, which requires the consent of both the Mayor and Controller to any contract with a private company for water supply. The apparent disposition is to regard this excellent measure as an adequate safeguard to the city's interests, and strong efforts are being made to induce Governor Roosevelt to take that view of the case. The Governor, however, cannot be ignorant of the motives of the men who are holding up the Morgan bill, and who have only consented to the Fallows bill under pressure of indignant public opinion. He cannot be so trustful as to suppose that Mr. Platt's organization adopts half of the plan for protecting the people against Ramapo while rejecting the other half without a distinct idea of saving what is really essential to the Ramapo jobbers.

It is perhaps natural that the Governor should desire to accommodate the leaders of his party organization. If he could do his duty without hurting Mr. Platt or the business interests of Mr. Platt's political associates he would doubtless be glad. If he can satisfy the people by a compromise measure that will be endurable to the organization it is plainly for his interest to do so. But, in spite of any such desire for conciliation, Governor Roosevelt as an honest man must see that the strangling of the Morgan bill is not without dishonest purpose. He knows who gave the Ramapo company its stupendous powers. Mr. Nixon, who is trying to defeat the curtailment of those powers, introduced the bill of 1895 which gave the company the authority to condemn water rights in any part of the State and to make contracts previously forbidden by its charter. That act gave the Ramapo company privileges possessed by no other private corporation. General Tracy, who was deluded into asking Governor Morton to sign it, has since expressed regret for his action and denounced the grant as improper. The city of New-York formerly had the right to condemn water, but Mr. Platt's charter restricted that right and put the city at the mercy of the Ramapo company, which by the Nixon act of 1895 now possesses a practical monopoly of available water supply sources, and, though a private corporation, has in all parts of the State that sovereign right of eminent domain denied in the same cases to the city by the very persons who promoted Ramapo.

Thus the conspiracy did its perfect work. Mr. Platt's Legislature gave the company its privileges. Mr. Platt's charter tied the hands of the city and so made that privilege a monopoly. Mr. Platt's Lauterbach made the deal with Tammany last summer, and now Mr. Platt's Legislature is being used to defeat the bill to place the people of this city on an equal basis with private speculators in the simple matter of acquiring water rights. Does Governor Roosevelt entertain the least doubt in his heart about the nature of this conspiracy or about the purposes of Mr. Nixon, Mr. Allds and Mr. Kelsey in burying Mr. Morgan's bill? Are not the circumstances of the job and the persons of the jobbers at every stage of the proceeding too clear to be ignored?

Let there be no delusion about the adequacy of the Fallows bill as a protection against Ramapo. It is an excellent measure to meet one phase of the difficulty. But supposing next summer the Water Department should create a famine scare—and it could do it. It could manipulate the supply so that the people of New-York would get up and demand more water from any source, public or private, on any obtainable terms. Then Tammany would find itself under the necessity of contracting with the Ramapo company, which by act of the Republican Legislature had a monopoly of the State's watersheds. Mr. Platt's Lauterbach would glide into the City Hall with his contract, and the Controller would have to yield or take the responsibility of keeping New-York thirsty. Few men, even if they did think the scheme a steal, would dare to stop the only possible provision for additional water in face of the famine figures Tammany could produce.

The possibility of the Controller's sudden death or the postponement of the job till he is out of office must also be considered. So long as the Ramapo company has a monopoly of available water, and the city can only obtain it through contract with that company, the holdup engineered so carefully by Mr. Platt, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Lauterbach and the rest through so many years remains a serious menace to this city. Therefore the attempt of Mr. Platt's organization to preserve the Ramapo monopoly and withhold from New-York the same right of condemnation possessed by this private company is plainly scandalous. Governor Roosevelt cannot afford to consent to any such pettifogging. New-York must be free. Anything short of that is mockery. In this case it is impossible to serve both Mr. Platt and the people.

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Lord Salisbury is true to his word. Some months ago—indeed, soon after the outbreak of the war—he declared that Great Britain would settle the South African problem without any outside aid or interference. To-day he stands by that declaration. There is no reason, in law or equity, why any Power should challenge Great Britain's right to work her own will, any more than there was why any should intervene between the United States and Spain. It is safe to assume that there will be no challenge and no intervention. The terms of peace will be dictated by the victor, and the future of South Africa will be determined by the British Government.

What that future will be cannot be wholly predicted, but there are certain general principles which we may regard as sure to be established. One is the equality of races. There will be no more ostracism of Englishmen and Americans by the Dutch, and there will be no ostracism of the Dutch by the British. The Boers will not be transformed into Outlanders. The example has already been set in Cape Colony, which to-day has a Dutch Ministry, and in Canada, which has a French Prime Minister. It is to be supposed that in the Transvaal, where there is a legitimate majority of English speaking people, there will be an English speaking Ministry in the place of Mr. Krüger's oligarchy. In the Orange State, on the contrary, there is a Dutch majority, and a continuance of Dutch government is to be expected. But in each case the minority will have due representation, and the language of the minority will have legal recognition in the Legislature. So much we may assume as certain, because these were among the principles which the British Government urged upon the Transvaal for its adoption before the war.

That is to say, the Boers of the Transvaal and Orange State will be put upon substantially the same status as the Dutch in Cape Colony and Natal and the French in Canada. They will be not independent of the British Empire. They will be self-governing, as the great British colonies are self-governing. If there is a grievance in that it has not yet been made known. Some of the Dutch in Cape Colony have, it is true, for years been plotting to throw off the "British yoke" and join themselves to the Transvaal in an independent Dutch confederacy. That has been all along the aim of the Afrikander Bund. And some of them have in this war actually taken up arms against the British Empire and thrown in their lot with the invader. There is this difference, however, between them and the American colonists of 1776: the latter recognized the fact that "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind" required that they should declare the causes which impelled them to the separation from the mother country, while the former, the Dutch, have never attempted to declare any such causes.

The fact is, there are no tangible and convincing causes for revolt. The Dutch in Cape Colony and the French in Canada enjoy good government. Or if they do not, it is their own fault, for they are endowed with the right of self-government. They have a majority of the voters, the Dutch in the whole of Cape Colony and the French in the autonomous Province of Quebec. It is to be assumed that an equal measure of self-government will be granted to the Transvaal and the Orange State. Those Dutchmen who deem it humiliating to live under the British flag will doubtless feel that they have a grievance, though Krüger himself used to live under the British flag and to draw pay as a British officeholder, until the Government refused to give him the increase of salary he wanted, when he rebelled and set up the standard of Boer independence. But those who want good government, and want to be made and kept secure in the enjoyment of the rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," will find their last state better than their first.

THE PAN-GERMANIC MOVEMENT.

An interesting by-product of the South African war, and one of special significance to this country, is the decided fillip which has been given to the Pan-Germanic movement, particularly in respect to Holland. No secret has been made of this movement and its aims for years past. Its literature, chiefly emanating from Gotha, has long been familiar to all who have cared to read it, and its maps, manufactured by the million for distribution at a merely nominal price, have become better known to many than is the real map of Europe. These maps purport to show by colors the parts of Europe that should be included in the German Empire, but, like all such—notably the Pan-Slavic maps of a few years ago—they are largely imaginative. Thus, they indicate as German not only all of Holland and the bulk of Austria, but the major part of Belgium and the whole of Scandinavia. If such principles were generally adopted the map of the world would indeed be remade.

It is well known that Germany—not only the Pan-Germanic League, but the Government and the Court—has for some time regarded Holland as a particularly desirable addition to the empire. Such an acquisition would make the Rhine German to its mouth; it would vastly increase and improve the sea frontage of the empire; it would add greatly to the commerce and industry of Germany, and it would at a stroke much more than double the extent and importance of the German colonial empire. There is, in fact, nothing more desirable, from the German point of view, than such incorporation of Holland into the empire. But hitherto Holland has manifested not only no desire for such a change, but a decided repugnance to it. In no country is love of independence more strong. There is scarcely a Dutchman who would not rather have Holland remain independent, though one of the smallest States in Europe, than to have it merged into one of the greatest empires and thus lose its individuality, as Bavaria and Wurtemburg have lost theirs. That feeling is shared fully by the royal family. It was the ruling motive of the late King's life, and seems not less strong in the present young Queen.

But the present war has been adroitly used by the Pan-Germanic propagandists to draw Holland toward at least alliance with Germany. British antagonism toward the Transvaal Boers has been distorted into antipathy toward the whole Dutch race. Conversely, German sympathy with "Oom Paul" has been exploited as significant of German affection for the Netherlands. The Hollanders have been told innumerable times, in every varying accent, that "Codlin's the friend, not Short." They have been told in the most plausible and persuasive manner that England's subversion of the Boer States is meant to be merely the prelude to a similar assault upon Holland herself, and that the only way in which the latter can assure herself of salvation from such a fate is in throwing herself into the sheltering arms of the German Empire.

All such plots and counterplots would be a matter of entire indifference to the United States were it not for the fact that the incorporation of Holland into the German Empire would make a corresponding change in the character of some of this country's near neighbors. It would make the great island empire just south of the Philippine group German instead of Dutch. Far more important is the fact that it would make Germany what she is not now, an American Power, with both insular and continental possessions in the Western Hemisphere. For the moment Holland entered the empire the imperial flag would be raised above Surinam and Curacao and St. Eustatius, and the German Emperor would claim by right a voice in the direction of American affairs. That would assuredly be a matter of profound interest to this country. We do not say it would be an unwelcome or an offensive change. The United States and Germany are getting on very well as neighbors in Samoa. But this would be a far more important proximity than that. It would mean German territory within a hundred and fifty miles of Puerto Rico and a German fortress and naval station nearer to the Nicaragua Canal than any such station of the United States. Whatever may be the feeling of the United States toward such an arrangement, it cannot be one of indifference. And it is just about time to realize that the consummation of such an arrangement has come within the limits of practical consideration.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE—AND OTHERS.

In a recent address, marked in the main with eloquence, scholarship and high political wisdom, the Chinese Minister to this country entered upon some discussion of the English language. He recognized the fact that it is steadily coming into more general use as a means of international and interlingual communication, and that, indeed, it is probably destined to become the all but universal language. Upon that fact he looked with satisfaction. He even desired to promote the progress of English speech toward universal usage, and to that end urged the desirability of spelling reform and other changes in the direction of making the language simpler and more easily acquired by foreigners. In that he repeated, with an eloquence and grace all his own, a common complaint and a common plea that have been heard innumerable times from our own people as well as from foreigners, but which, nevertheless, we must regard as insufficient and ill founded.

For, in the first place, the ease with which a language is learned by foreigners and the extent of its use throughout the world are matters of only secondary importance. We should like to have everybody able to learn English as perfectly as Mr. Wu has done, and to do so in thirty days. We should like to see it adopted as the universal language. But we would not have either at the cost of impairing in any degree the intrinsic beauty and power of our mother tongue. The first consideration of all is that it is the English language, the language of English literature, the language of the English speaking race. It is, above all else, to be preserved for such use; and whatever changes are made in it are to be made with such use and no other in view. We would not lessen its beauty and grace for our own use just for the sake of making it a little easier for foreigners to use. We would not lessen its strength of expression just for the sake of having it more widely spoken. The English language is the birthright of the English speaking race, and it is to be jealously guarded as such. Foreigners who wish to use it must come up to its standard, not seek to have it brought down to theirs. Between pure English confined to one-tenth the human race, and "pidgin English" used by all mankind, the former is to be chosen every time.

But, men say, spelling reform on phonetic principles does not mean "pidgin English." No, but it means something worse, something compared with which "pidgin" seems dignified and scholarly. The derivation, the birth, the legitimacy of descent of words, are set forth in the spelling of them. Alter that spelling, and you deprive them of their certificate of legitimacy. The "superfluous letters" against which spelling reformers rage and upon which joke makers expend their feeble wit are often the birthright titles of the word. Abolish them, and you leave it nothing by which it is to be distinguished from the bastard offspring of onomatopoetic Jabberwocky. Nor is that all. Phonetic spelling, so called, would conceal not only the origin, but also the meaning of words; and in addition to that would actually alter and degrade the pronunciation of them. Phonetic spelling is a misnomer. It does not spell words as they are pronounced, unless as they are pronounced by the illiterate and uncultured. It aims to change the true pronunciation as much as the spelling of words.

And it is doubtful, finally, if even the poor plea of ease of learning is half as valid as some would make it appear. It is to be believed, advisedly, that with all its difficulties and with all its complexities the English language is to-day the easiest to learn and the simplest of all the great languages of the world. We believe that is demonstrated by the readiness with which it is learned by foreigners who come hither—a readiness far greater than that shown in the learning of other languages. The much talked of "silent letters" in English are the merest trifle compared with those in some other modern languages, and the same may be said of irregular verbs; while, when we come to questions of inflection, of gender and what not, our English seems simplicity itself by the side of its would-be rivals. No doubt it is susceptible of improvement. Changes will hereafter be effected in it, as they have been hitherto effected. But they will be wrought through gradual growth and natural development, and not by any sudden revolution or through any artificial rule. Great languages grow; they are not made. The enemies of English tried some years ago to construct on scientific principles a universal language which should supplant English. They called it Volapük. It was very simple, very logical, very scientific. But it was an utter failure. Its fate should be a useful lesson to those who imagine that a vast structure, the majestic product of many centuries of growth, is to be recast and remodelled in a day to suit their fleeting and fantastic whimseys.

FEBRUARY COMMERCE.

The little month of February is too short winded to appear often among the record breakers. But this year it has barely missed breaking all records for daily value of domestic exports outside the chief staples. The exports of the staples were much the largest ever known in February, and have been a little exceeded by only two months of the last eight, and by only four months in the previous year, all these being long months. The especial feature was the shipment of more cotton in value than had gone out in any other month since 1898, which was due to the unusually high price now obtained as respects last October only, the 734,324 bales shipped in February for $30,839,371 being surpassed by 790,855 bales in October for only $28,348,418, but having exceeded shipments in every month since 1898, both in quantity and value. The February shipment of mineral oils was the largest for that month, though often exceeded in other months. The total value of the great staples exported, $69,507,928, was $13,328,773 more than last year, nearly all the excess being in cotton, and was larger than in February of any previous year, but the aggregate value of exports would have been far surpassed in many months except for the remarkable magnitude of the minor exports.

The value of all exports in February was $119,755,762, an amount never equalled in any month until about two years ago, and in average daily, $4,270,000, never surpassed except slightly by $4,440,000 in December last and $4,320,000 in November. The remaining domestic exports, after deducting cotton, breadstuffs, provisions and oil, were $48,206,848 in February, or $1,721,000 per day, and in December they were $1,728,000 per day, in November only $1,684,000 per day, in January $1,645,000 per day, and in no other month have they been as large as $1,600,000 daily. Thus February surpassed all other months except December in daily exports of domestic products not of the great staples, and fell short by only $7,000 daily of surpassing all other months. The character of the exports will not be definitely known until the final statement, now issued by Chief Austin with a promptness never before attained, within about twenty-five days after a month closes. But it may be inferred from January returns that the exports of iron products, including machinery, were more than double those of petroleum, and that exports of copper and wood manufactures each exceeded in value the exports of cattle.

The imports in February were in value $68,774,150, a little less than the value of the great staples exported, and were smaller than in any other month since August. It seems probable that the unusual rush for materials of industry which so greatly swelled the imports of many previous months has been somewhat abated by receipt of large supplies, and in articles of food and in luxuries the same reason exists for supposing that the decrease apparent in February may continue. Weekly returns show that in March thus far the imports have fallen considerably behind those of last year. But there resulted in February an excess of exports over imports amounting to $50,991,612, which is about as much as the weekly returns had foreshadowed, making the excess for eight months of the current fiscal year $364,803,469. It will refresh some memories to add that no such excess had ever appeared in any full year until 1898. So great a merchandise balance enables the country to enter with assured confidence upon a new monetary era under the act which the President signed yesterday.

The movement of precious metals in February was not important, as the net imports of gold were only $495,720, while the net exports of silver were $2,166,549. For eight months of the current fiscal year the country has received of gold from other countries in excess of gold exported only $6,918,352, which shows in strong light the pressure for the precious metal felt in European markets, since the indebtedness to this country has been heavy enough to insure a large movement in this direction if there had been only moderate demands abroad. As it is, Europe is paying interest on several hundred millions of indebtedness to the United States, in part balancing interest and profits on sums previously invested by foreigners in this country, and is borrowing here for the first time by official acts of Governments, Russia having recently placed a considerable loan here, while part of the English loan just offered has been taken by institutions in this country.

We do not hear much in these days about the failure of the Republican party to keep its pledges on the financial question. How many of the Gold Democrats will now be as cordial in their praise as they were captious in their criticism during the years when the Republicans could not control the Senate for financial legislation and were abused as traitors to their platform?

After a stay at St. Helena General Cronje will probably be held in honor by his countrymen as the Boer Napoleon.

The addition of smoking cars to the equipment of the Broadway road is calculated to supply a long felt want. It will accommodate those who want to smoke while they ride, and it will—or should—relieve non-smokers in the other cars of the presence of the objectionable individual who tries to "sneak a smoke" where smoking is forbidden. It is a pity some practicable solution of the smoking problem cannot be reached on the Brooklyn Bridge. There are now no special accommodations for smokers, and the result is that there are none for non-smokers either, for smoking is indulged in, more or less openly, in all the cars. If the running of special smoking cars on so short a route be impracticable, it certainly seems that smokers might be constrained to refrain from smoking for the few minutes required to make the trip from Park Row to Sands-st.

The Mayor thinks that the Appellate Division Courthouse looks like a music hall. Perhaps he would like to have it devoted to French balls.

City land under water should not be given away for the extension of private docks without at least an agreement that if the city ever wants to condemn the docks it shall not be called upon to pay for the value of the land given away.

From the proposal to change the name of the American liner Paris to Philadelphia are we to understand that the ship is less speedy than she used to be?

PERSONAL.

M. Léon Jancey, of the Odéon Théâtre, Paris, who has spent several winters in New-York, has recently been appointed professor of diction and lyric declamation at the Opéra Comique.

"The Sphere" vouches for this story as true: "On the steamer which conveyed him to Gibraltar, where he was to meet Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener was accosted by an officer who introduced himself with the reminder that he had once been intrusted by Colonel Kitchener with a message to the then Commander in Chief in India. Lord Kitchener recognized his old acquaintance immediately, but could not recall the message referred to. 'It was fifteen years ago or more,' said his friend, 'but I remember it. You asked me if I had the chance to speak to Lord Roberts on your behalf and beg him to find you a job in the East, near him if possible. You told me to say you would black his boots or do any earthly thing for him then.' 'I've no doubt I said that,' replied Lord Kitchener, 'for I would black his boots or do any mortal thing for him now.'"

Professor W. C. Brögger, of the University of Christiania, the distinguished Norwegian geologist, has accepted an invitation to deliver the second course of the George Huntington Williams memorial lectures at the Johns Hopkins University in April. He is the most prominent Scandinavian geologist, and has published a series of memoirs upon the geology of Southern Norway that have given him rank among the leading investigators of his time. He will lecture on "The Modern Deductions Regarding the Origin of Igneous Rocks," a subject that has been commanding the attention of geologists in recent years.

President Faunce of Brown University is delivering a course of lectures in Johns Hopkins University on "The Use and Abuse of the Bible."

The next Vermont Legislature will probably appropriate money for a statue of Justin S. Morrill, to be placed in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington.

Chicago, March 14.—The Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, who for twenty-one years has occupied the pulpit of the Union Park Congregational Church, has announced his intention of retiring from active ministerial work. Ill health is given as the cause for his action.

EX-PREMIER CRISPI ILL.

Rome, March 14.—Ex-Premier Crispi is seriously ill with influenza, complicated with bronchitis, and he is unable to retain food. Moreover, a recent operation which he underwent for the removal of a cataract proves to have been a failure, and his condition is causing anxiety.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is a man in Philadelphia who will sell a wooden leg cheap. It belonged to his wife's first husband. She kept it as a memento of the departed, displaying it in a prominent place in the parlor. As might have been expected, however, it was banished when she married the second time, but when the ardor of the honeymoon began to diminish she restored the leg to its old position. The husband's objections have failed to remove what to him is a disagreeable object, but he thinks that a fair pecuniary offer for the appendage would tempt the quondam widow to part with it.

The Red Rag of Courage.—Delegate (at Democratic National Convention next July)—Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer the following resolution:
"Resolved, That in the rugged honesty, sterling integrity of purpose and distinguished public services of the only Democratic President the country has had in forty years, the Hon. Grover Cleveland, incorruptible statesman and patriot, we recognize those qualities of greatness that"——
"T'row 'im out!"
"Order, gentlemen! Or"——
"Yah-ah-ah! Come off!"
"Mr. Chairman!"
"Mr. Chairman!"
"Mr. Chair"——
"Order, gen"——
"T'row 'im out!"
"Give 'im de boots!"
"Mr. Chairman!"
"Yah-ah-ah-ah!"
"Punch 'im in de jaw!"
[Indescribable confusion, during which the reporters slip out through a side door and presently return wiping their lips.]—(Chicago Tribune.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, is said to be the only ambidextrous politician in Washington. The others are simply dexterous.

An aggrieved bookmaker has made an interesting addition to Henniker Heaton's pillory of telegraphic oddities. His complaint is that "Le Var" is charged by the authorities as two words, while the name of another horse, "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay," is accepted as one word and charged a halfpenny. This beats the honorable member's "p. m." and "M. P." and "St. Peter" and "Peter-st.," which, for no apparent reason, are charged at different rates.—(London Chronicle.

The young African chief Inga-ka-Fura Coontete, who went to England some weeks ago with Dr. Carl Peters, will return to his home, in Macombe's country, in the heart of mid-Africa, at the end of March. Coontete, who is about thirty years of age, is in the direct line of succession, one brother only standing between himself and the rulership of a country of from 120,000 to 150,000 inhabitants.

"When one is tightly laced," remarked the plain girl, as they filed slowly out toward the foyer, "it is a good deal of trouble to throw an opera cloak over one's shoulders, isn't it?"
"I don't know," said the handsome girl. "I never have to."—(Chicago Tribune.

ALL WEARING OF THE GREEN.

Oh, Paddy, dear, an' did ye hear
The news that's goin' round,
The Shamrock will on Patrick's Day
In every hat be found.
It's a foine St. Patrick's Day we'll have,
His colors bravely seen,
For Irishmen and English will
Be wearing of the Green.

Each Englishman you meet to-day
Will take you by the hand,
And say, "God bless ould Ireland!
And long may she stand.
"She's borne the bravest fighting men
That ever yet have been;
And it's proud we are to-day to share
The wearing of the Green."

Then if with Tommy Atkins
Your men wear British red,
Let it remind them of the blood
In brotherhood they shed.
So put the Shamrock in your hat,
Fresh gathered from the sod,
And say that every bitter thought
Now under foot is trod.

For as long as e'er the blades of grass
On Irish hills shall grow,
As long as e'er the English oaks
Their spreading verdure show,
Why, we will wear the color
You wear in your caubeen,
And side by side, please God, we'll stand,
Both wearing of the Green.
—(A. R. G.

MRS. FRANCES H. BURNETT MARRIED.

WEDDED IN GENOA TO STEPHEN TOWNSEND, OF LONDON.

Washington, March 14.—"The Post" to-morrow will say: "A cable dispatch received in Washington yesterday announces the marriage of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett to Stephen Townsend, F. R. C. S., of the Inner Temple, Continental Club, London. Mrs. Burnett came over to this country in October last, and, after having spent the winter at her Washington home, sailed for Genoa on February 28 by the North German Lloyd steamer Ems. On her arrival in Genoa she was met by Mr. Townsend, and the marriage was quietly celebrated. Mr. Townsend is the son of the late Rev. George Taylor Townsend, once chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland. By profession he is a physician, but he never cared for it, and several years ago gave it up for the stage. Mrs. Burnett, who was divorced about a year ago from a prominent Washington physician, first achieved fame through the authorship of 'Litle Lord Fauntleroy.'

"The romance began prior to the time when Mrs. Burnett and Mr. Townsend collaborated in the dramatization of 'A Lady of Quality,' on the American rights of which each of the playwrights realized a fortune. Shortly after Mrs. Burnett first met Mr. Townsend she engaged him as her secretary. For the next two months Mr. and Mrs. Townsend will travel on the Riviera and in the island of Corsica before going to the latter's English home in Kent."

TO MAKE ARCHÆOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

San Francisco, March 14.—President Wheeler has announced to the Regents of the University of California that experts of acknowledged repute have been engaged to make excavations and explorations in parts of the world rich with relics of ancient learning. The entire expense of the work will be borne by Mrs. Phœbe A. Hearst. In Egypt Dr. George A. Gesiner will have charge of the explorations. Dr. Uhle will pursue investigations in South America and Yucatan. California, New-Mexico and Mexico will be searched for specimens by Dr. Philip Mills Jones. Dr. Alfred Emerson, recently professor in the Athens School of Archæology, is now on his way to this State to confer with Mrs. Hearst in regard to the work in Greece and Etruria. The materials collected by the scientists will be placed in the archæological museum to be established at Berkeley.

TO INQUIRE INTO MRS. GRAFTON'S SANITY.

Thomas J. Miller, Austin Flint and Robert Sturgis have been appointed by Justice Lawrence, in the Supreme Court, as commissioners to inquire, with a Sheriff's jury, into the sanity of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Grafton, who is said to be very wealthy. The application for the commission was made by Amelia Stuyvesant, Mrs. Grafton's niece.

THE DALY COLLECTION.

APPROACHING SALE OF THE LATE THEATRICAL MANAGER'S TREASURES.

The galleries of the American Art Association are crowded with the furniture, objects of art, books and other treasures left by the late Augustin Daly. The first large room is filled with chairs and tables, cabinets and divers articles of furniture, with a few paintings here and there on the wall. Upstairs the two smaller rooms are lined with books; next to them another large gallery is occupied by furniture, pictures and cases filled with silver, glass, porcelains or relics, and in the topmost gallery there are engravings and more books. An inner room contains the famous extra illustrated Bible, the first editions of the rarer sort, and other valuable books. Yesterday afternoon the finishing touches were being put to the arrangement of the books, but things were enough in order to leave a decidedly interesting impression.

The group of paintings in the collection is small and miscellaneous in character, but embraces a few important examples. There is the Honthorst portrait of Ben Jonson, there is the "Cosway" Shakespeare, and there is a "Portrait of Peg Woffington" by Hogarth; this last a delightful canvas. Hogarth has, in fact, in this painting a suavity comparatively rare in his realistic work. The color is attractive and the workmanship is as firm as it is fluent. Over the various other old masters it is not worth while to linger; nor are many of the modern productions any more inviting, though the "Portrait of Edwin Forrest" by Naegle is not without artistic qualities, and there is, of course, more or less historical interest appertaining to numbers of the portraits. Indeed, there are scores of articles in this collection which are precious by virtue of the associations which cluster round them. In one little glass case there is a curious group of relics of Edmund Kean in "The Merchant of Venice." Tacked up in the back of the case is Shylock's bond; before this the scales and weight are placed, and resting below these articles is a long knife. But it is in the library that Mr. Daly's tastes as a collector are most impressively illustrated. Here, as in the department of relics and curios, there are countless mementos of his lifelong association with the stage; there are autographs, manuscripts, play bills and photographs, and there is a great body of dramatic literature. But there are books of all sorts, and among them some of the most interesting rarities in existence. Mr. Daly had some very modern leanings. He bought such publications as "Jugend" and "Pan," the periodicals giving the last word in German art, and under the general title of "Topsy Turvy Literature" he bound up dozens of fugitive magazines of the latter day eccentric sort. "The Yellow Book" had a place on his shelves. But first and last he loved the classics of English literature.

In the inner room, to which reference has been made, are the best of the first editions. "Paradise Lost" is here, in the original boards; Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" is on the same shelf, and there are other valuable copies of the older authors. Among the moderns, Thackeray, Dickens and Lamb are the ones perhaps most remarkably illustrated. The first edition of "John Woodvil" contains an autographic inscription. It is the presentation copy from Lamb to Edward White. The excessively rare "Poetry for Children" is present in its original boards. And besides all the first editions of Lamb there is a unique copy of Canon Ainger's edition of the letters, extra illustrated, and with no less than fifty-eight manuscript letters of Lamb's inserted, including a number of those printed in the book. The Thackeray first editions and rarities are so numerous that they almost fill a good sized bookcase by themselves. Among the treasures used to expand and illustrate Moore's "Sheridan" there are autograph letters of Mrs. Sheridan's, written before and after her marriage; there are letters and other documents of Sheridan's, and among the other great names represented by manuscripts are Swift, Johnson, Fox, Burke, Pitt, Lord North, and a dozen more personages of fame. Enumeration of these books and manuscripts is, however, obviously impossible. The book catalogue runs to nearly four thousand numbers. It is enough to state that the Daly library contains an amazing number of rare and valuable works.

The dispersal of the collection will occupy considerable time. The sale of the bric-à-brac, arms and armar, relics furniture, paintings, water colors, framed engravings, silver, china, and miscellaneous objects will be made on the afternoons of March 19, 20 and 21, and on the evening of March 19. The sale of the books begins on Tuesday evening, March 20, and continues, afternoon and evening, until March 27. The autograph letters and other documents, prints, play bills and photographs, will be sold on the afternoons and evenings of March 28 and 29. The occasion is a great one. There are books in the collection for which, no doubt, English and Continental institutions and collectors will eagerly compete. It is to be hoped that our own libraries will be provided with adequate funds, and that the best things may remain in this country.

MUSIC.

MME. CHURCHILL'S PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

At a recital in Mendelssohn Hall last night Mme. Katharine Churchill, a newcomer among our pianoforte players, introduced herself to a New-York audience. She is, we are told, an Englishwoman and the bearer of a certificate from Professor Heinrich Barth—"a good master," as Hans Sachs says in "Die Meistersinger." The unconventionality of her programme was a card in her favor, for though she began with a Bach prelude it was neither a Tausig nor a Liszt arrangement, but a movement from one of the English suites; also there was a Beethoven sonata for a second number, but it was neither the "Appassionata" nor the "Waldstein," but the third of the set which the composer dedicated to Haydn, his op. 2. Afterward came Brahms, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann and Chopin, but there were no Lisztian fireworks at the end. Under such circumstances the jaded attendant on pianoforte recitals might be pardoned for a greater levity of judgment than the circumstances called for. Mme. Churchill has an excellent technical equipment, so far as her fingers, wrists and arms go, and her tone is robust and virile. Her technical deficiency is most manifest in her treatment of the amper pedal, which results in the occasional muddling of harmonies and rapid passages. What militates most against her success, however, is the lack of sentiment in her playing. She disclosed little or no sentiment, and consequently made only a superficial impression.

AT THE OPERA.

"Lohengrin" was repeated at the Metropolitan Opera House last night by singers who had taken part in earlier performances of the opera this season—Mme. Eames as Elsa, Mme. Schuman-Heink as Ortrud, Mr. Dippel as the hero, Herr Bertram as Telramund, Herr Muhlmann as the herald, and M. de Reszke as the king. Mr. Paur conducted, and the performance passed off acceptably as usual without special incident. Rossini's "Barber" has been set down as the opera for next Saturday evening, with Mme. Sembrich as Rosina, and on Monday there will be another representation of "Die Meistersinger," with the same artist in the role of Eva. It will be her first essay in the complete work. Last year she sang in one act at the Seidl benefit.

ROYALTY IN A CHEAP RESTAURANT.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES PARTAKE OF A TEN CENT DINNER.

London, March 14.—The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a surprise visit to-day to the new Poor Man's Restaurant in the East End, started by Sir Thomas Lipton's Alexandra Trust. Their Royal Highnesses purchased tickets for dinner at 4½ pence (10 cents), and each of them partook of the ordinary fare. The Prince and Princess afterward inspected the premises, and were warmly greeted by throngs of working people.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN RETURNS HOME.

J. Pierpont Morgan returned to town yesterday after a brief sojourn at Palm Beach, Fla. It is understood that his return was hastened by the sudden death of Charles H. Coster, a member of the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co. At the office of the firm it was said yesterday that subscriptions to the British war loan had not closed in London, as reported here. It is certain that the loan has been many times oversubscribed.