Index to Advertisements

	Part.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	1	16	5-6
Auction Sales of Real Estate	1	14	4
Bankers and Brokers	2	11	2-3
Bicycles	1	8	6
Brooklyn Advertisements	2	8	5-6
Brooklyn Property for Sale	1	14	5
Business Notices	1	10	1
City Hotels	2	11	3
City Property to Let	1	14	5
City Property for Sale	1	14	5-6
Country Property for Sale	1	14	5
Dividend Notices	2	11	1
Domestic Situations Wanted	1	15	5-8
Dressmaking	1	15	1
Excursions	2	11	4
European Advertisements	2	4	4
Financial	2	11	1
Financial Meetings	2	11	3
For Sale	1	15	2
Foreign Resorts	2	4	5-6
Furnished Rooms	1	15	1
Help Wanted	1	15	3
Horses and Carriages	1	9	5-6
Ladies' Tailors	1	15	1
Marriages and Deaths	1	11	5-6
Musical	2	12	5-6
New-Jersey Advertisements	2	3	5-6
Ocean Steamers	2	11	5
Pianos and Organs	1	15	2
Railroads	2	11	5-6
Real Estate	1	14	3
Special Notices	1	11	6
Steamboats	2	11	4
Spring Resorts	1	13	1
Summer Resorts	1	13	2-6
Tribune Subscription Rates	1	11	6
Work Wanted	1	15	3-5

Business Notices.

Carl H. Schultz's Carbonated Waters combine highest effervescence and agreeable taste with ABSOLUTE PURITY AND CORRECT COMPOSITION.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1900.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts announced that the British advance forces crossed the Vaal River on the Queen's birthday, May 24, near Parys; charges of murder against men suspected of blowing up the Begbie works in Johannesburg were withdrawn. ==== Some cases of bubonic plague have occurred in the Government corral in Manila. ==== It is reported that Japan will make a demonstration in Eastern waters as soon as the naval manœuvres are ended. ==== There are many destitute young Americans in Paris, who went there hoping to find work about the Exposition, but which they failed to obtain. ==== The case of many British subjects imprisoned at Panama is being investigated by the authorities at Jamaica. ==== A California fresh fruit exhibit will be maintained at the Paris Exposition. ==== A force of Chinese cavalry has been attacked and defeated by Boxers.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Bacon resolution, providing for an investigation into financial affairs in Cuba, was adopted; the Sundry Civil bill was considered and some District of Columbia business was transacted. ==== House: Resolutions calling on the Postmaster-General for information as to Director Rathbone's reports, and on the Secretary of War for reports on expenditures in Cuba and Porto Rico, were adopted; consideration of the Alaskan Civil Code bill was practically completed.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley started for Norfolk, Va., to witness the eclipse of the sun. ==== Secretary Long ordered a court-martial to try Captain John McGowan on charges of killing a Filipino. ==== The sub-committee of the Republican National Committee met in Washington to arrange the details of the Philadelphia Convention. ==== A contest over some made land on the lake front in Chicago called out a large force of police, and came near involving the State authorities. ==== The Methodist General Conference voted after sharp debate not to change the amusement paragraph of the Discipline of the Church. ==== The Presbyterian General Assembly concluded its annual session in St. Louis. ==== Harvard defeated Princeton in baseball at Cambridge by a score of 4 to 0.

CITY.—Stocks were firm and dull. ==== Winners at Gravesend: Contestor, Blueaway, Golden Age, Kinley Mack, Van Ship and Tonicum. ==== Mayor Van Wyck and the officials of the American Ice Company secured a postponement of their examination until Thursday. ==== Governor Roosevelt held a conference at Oyster Bay touching the Neely case, the Ice Trust and District Attorney Gardiner's hearing. ==== Mullet and Fitzharris, the Phœnix Park ex-convicts, arrived on the Lucania, and were detained until the immigration authorities decide whether they should be admitted or deported. ==== R. M. Stuart-Wortley, of the failed firm of Price, McCormick & Co. arrived from Europe, and learned at Quarantine of the failure of his company.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 62 degrees; lowest, 52 degrees; average, 57¾.

THE TRIBUNE *will be mailed to any address, in the country, beyond the State, or abroad, at the rates named in the last column of opposite page. The address can be changed as often as desired.*

The news trade of New-York City is becoming more systematized than formerly; and readers are advised to leave a regular order for their copy of THE TRIBUNE *at any convenient news stand.*

MR. PLATT, MR. HAZEL AND SOME OTHERS.

Senator Platt has come to the defence of his candidate for District Judge of the Western District of New-York. In The Tribune yesterday we published his expression of confidence that John R. Hazel would "be a competent and able judge" and his declaration that Mr. Hazel had "the indorsement of every Supreme Court "Justice in his district, of every Congressman "in the district, and of hundreds of the most "prominent and influential men of Buffalo, in-"cluding Mr. Bissell, who was Postmaster-Gen-"eral in President Cleveland's Cabinet."

Perhaps it is high treason not to accept implicitly Mr. Platt's judgment as to competence of any man for any office, but persons who have seen Mr. Platt for years expressing equal confidence in the ability and fitness of his candidates who repeatedly turned out to be the most unfit officials, working to the disadvantage of the people and the disgrace of the Republican party, may be pardoned if they prefer some other recommendation than Mr. Platt's on the subject of merit and fitness. All his geese are swans, whether they are named George Aldridge or John Hazel. Mr. Platt thinks that by flashing the indorsements of Supreme Court Justices on the public he can blind everybody to the real facts of Mr. Hazel's unfitness for judge. Nobody needs to be told that it is easy for an all-powerful machine to collect from people in any way dependent on it or desirous of standing well with it respectable indorsements for any man for any office. It is not, under these circumstances, the men who petition for an appointment which the machine earnestly desires who count, but the men who protest against it; and when a few leading lawyers of unquestioned character arise to declare a man unfit for a seat on the bench, and give facts which are not disproved for their opinion, they should be listened to in preference to the perfunctory letters of any number of good natured people, judges or laymen.

How worthless are the indorsements which Mr. Platt parades is illustrated by the fact that one judge testifies to Mr. Hazel's ability as shown in "many cases" before him when it has been discovered that Mr. Hazel appeared before him only once in ten years, and then did not actively try the case. Everybody who knows New-York politics knows that with its power to advance judges the machine can extort letters from them, and knows, moreover, that some of the Justices of the Supreme Court have for a long time been so fearful of Mr. Hazel's rising ambition that they are glad to recommend him for a Federal court and remove the danger of having their own court afflicted with his ignorance and his politics. At the Senate Committee hearing on Friday it was conceded that Mr. Hazel had little experience in State courts and argued that Federal practice was so different that the objection of his opponents ought not to count. And yet Mr. Platt relies on the indorsement of State judges to prove his candidate's fitness for a post for which we are told State practice is no preparation, even if he had it. As a matter of fact, he has even less of the Federal court than of the State court training. [illegible] the admiralty lawyers of the district, who have most at stake, are his strongest opponents. If Mr. Platt could show that the admiralty and patent lawyers were anxious for his appointment it would mean something, but his letters from politicians and judges, with a lively sense of past and future favors at the hands of the personally popular Buffalo boss, count for nothing, and Mr. Platt knows it.

As we have already said, the President was led into making a serious blunder over this appointment. The party cannot afford to go before the people with the record of prostituting the Federal courts to the service of politicians. This Administration has gone as far as it can safely go in the degradation of the judiciary from the standard set by the names of Marshall and Story. The District Court does not always command men of the eminent reputation of Supreme Court Justices, but it does demand men of similar character and serious legal training, and it has generally had them. John R. Hazel, as even his friends admit, is not a lawyer of that kind, but a mere clever politician who, they urge, is bright enough with what little law he knows to get along as a District Judge. That is not the standard which the President ought to set, or which the Republican party can afford to let him set. It is understood that the President might have been saved from this blunder if he had not in vain looked to Senator Depew to tell him what was right in the matter. Senator Depew knows how little the machine made indorsements mean in such a case, and he knows, too, the importance of fit judges. If it is true that he refused to guard the interests of the people in an honest judiciary, in weak compliance to the political scheming of his more aggressive colleague, though appealed to by the President, he is going far toward confirming the fears which many of his friends have been forced to entertain—that in spite of his abilities he is letting himself be made the mere "Me Too" of the former undisputed holder of that title. That is not a worthy and dignified character for even the most amiable of Senators from the Empire State. Senator Depew knows better things, and it is his duty to himself and his State to act according to his lights. He knows John R. Hazel is not fit to be judge, and he should have told the President so.

CROSSING THE VAAL.

We must modify our remarks of yesterday about Lord Roberts's advance. There was then no indication that the army of the Commander in Chief had quite reached the Vaal, although it was known to be near that river. It now appears, however, from an official dispatch which was delayed in transmission for reasons easy to surmise, that the advance guard did actually reach and cross the Vaal on Thursday last, the Queen's birthday. As we have said, such an achievement is dear to the heart of Lord Roberts. This latest is a fitting sequel to his capture of General Cronje on the anniversary of Majuba Hill. It may perhaps, and not unnaturally, pique curiosity as to what will happen on the next important anniversary—for example, on that of the Queen's accession or that of her coronation—June 20 and June 28, respectively.

Apart from such dramatic accessories, the central fact of the situation is that the conquest of the Orange Free State has now been practically effected and the invasion of the South African Republic has been begun on a great scale and without serious opposition. The crossing of Thursday was made near Parys, probably between that place and Vredefort. At that point the troops are only twenty-five miles from Potchefstroom, whence there are both a railroad and a good wagon road to Johannesburg, sixty miles away. British scouts were yesterday reported to be also at Viljoen's Drift, on the Vaal. That is near Vereeniging, on the direct trunk line railroad, and nearly thirty miles from the scene of Thursday's crossing. This confirms the statement that the van of Lord Roberts's army is thirty miles wide. Lord Roberts was himself yesterday at Wolvehoek. That is at the junction of the Heilbron branch of the railroad with the main line, about fifteen miles south of the Vaal. He was there about equally distant from the crossing near Parys and from Viljoen's Drift, and thus ready to turn with his main force toward either of those places, as might seem best. It should not escape attention, by the way, that the Boers report the British to be moving from Vredefort toward Schoeman's Drift. That is just below Reitzburg, on the Vaal, and on the direct road to Potchefstroom.

We may now look hourly for news that Lord Roberts himself has crossed the Vaal with the mass of his army. Apparently he will have nothing before him but the remains of the Transvaal army, for none of the Orange troops seem to have gone across the river to aid in the defence of the northern State. Some of them are at or near Ficksburg, away down on the Basutoland frontier, where they are in danger of capture by General Rundle, who is variously reported to be at Trommel and at Bethlehem. President Steyn is said to be at Vrede, in the northeast of the Orange State near the apex of the wedge of Natal. He may thence, if necessary, easily pass over into the Wakkerstroom district of the Transvaal and hurry up the railroad by way of Standerton to Johannesburg. But there is no reason to suppose he will be able to take many of his countrymen with him.

The first stage of the war had for its scene the British colonies, and was centred around Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking. The second has been in the Orange State, ranging all the way from Zoutpan's Drift to Viljoen's Drift. The third, which we may confidently expect to be the last, is now about to be upon the soil of the Transvaal itself. The second stage has been much shorter than the first. It will be for the best interests of vanquished as well as victor if the third shall be the shortest of all.

IN MEMORY OF LIVINGSTONE.

There is a singular timeliness in the announcement that the spot where Livingstone died is now to be marked with a suitable monument. It will be remembered that he died in a little grass hut on the shore of Lake Bangweolo and that at the foot of a great tree near by his heart was buried by his four faithful native followers. Upon that spot there is to be erected an obelisk of masonry twenty feet high, crowned with a cross and bearing suitable memorial inscriptions upon tablets of blackened bronze. This is to be done—in fact, is now being done—by a joint committee representing the Royal Geographical Society and some other bodies, Sir Henry Stanley being conspicuous among the promoters of the work and one of the most generous contributors to the fund.

This announcement would have been welcome at any time, but, as we have said, it has a peculiar fitness just now, coming simultaneously with the fall of that power which was Livingstone's most implacable enemy in South Africa. With treacherous and truculent natives he knew how to deal. At savage beasts and the inhospitalities of climate he was not dismayed. But when he came across white men, Europeans, Christians, who forbade him to carry forward civilization or to preach Christianity, and who stole his property, burned his house, murdered his servants and tried to take his life, it required all his greatness of mind and soul to save him from despair. There is no sadder chapter in all his long and tragic history than that which tells of the contumely and outrage that were heaped upon him by the Boers.

And now, largely through their persistence in such intolerance, the Boers are being stricken and vanquished by the countrymen of Livingstone, while at the same time this monument is being erected to his memory. It is most fitting. The two incidents conjoined will mark as nothing else could mark the culmination of the work to which Livingstone gave his life—the opening of the Dark Continent to civilization and to Christianity. Many years ago the attention of the world was strongly fixed upon Livingstone, when he was for a time lost to view and then was found through the valor and genius of an American explorer. To-day it may well be turned to him again, at least for a brief space, as this stately and enduring memorial of him is erected in the heart of the great continent of which he was the greatest human benefactor.

THE BOROUGH SYSTEM.

The public debate on the revision of the charter, wisely encouraged by the Commission, is beginning with the borough system, and it is probable for obvious reasons that no other feature of our municipal government will be so warmly discussed as this. It seems to be generally admitted at the outset that the charter provisions which were intended to preserve to a certain extent the civic identity of the various geographical divisions of the city should not be retained in their present form, but there is a radical difference of opinion as to the manner in which they ought to be changed. We have gathered the impression that in Manhattan there is a strong disposition on the part of most of those who have discussed the matter at all to urge that the boroughs, except as geographical designations, should be abolished; whereas elsewhere an opposite desire is believed to prevail. At the meeting in Brooklyn to-morrow evening it is expected that the Commission will hear little besides earnest pleas for a large increase of local authority. "The Brooklyn Eagle," representing this sentiment, says: "Every one "knows that we got along pretty well when we "managed our own affairs, and we do not be-"lieve that there are many people in Brooklyn "who think that we should find it impossible to "manage them pretty well again if a charter "amendment should be passed limiting the "authority of the central officials to a super-"visory one and allowing us to take charge of "our own streets, building our own schoolhouses "and paying our own teachers with our propor-"tionate share of the public funds."

It is possible to feel considerable sympathy with this view of the case, inasmuch as when the original, tentative vote on the question was taken there was only a minute majority for consolidation in Brooklyn, and there is reason to believe that the opposition soon became a large majority. Subsequently the hostility seemed to die away, and it has not been revived in an aggressive form of late, but nobody can doubt that a strong local feeling exists beyond the East River which the operations of a Tammany administration have powerfully tended to increase. The existence of this sentiment does not, however, necessarily mean that it deserves to be fostered by the law. It is interesting to contrast with the views expressed by "The Eagle" the opinions set forth on the same subject by the framers of the charter in their report to the Legislature of 1897. They said, to paraphrase their language only slightly, that it was impossible for the Commission to accept the proposition strongly urged from one locality—doubtless meaning Brooklyn—that every borough should elect its own Commissioner, who should have control of and be responsible for all public work within its limits; that this would be disintegration rather than consolidation; that it would deprive all parts of the city of anything like unity of development, and would, in effect, destroy whatever advantage was to be expected from skilled oversight and control.

The argument was well stated, and perhaps it was antecedently probable that events would sustain it. We are not prepared to say that the Commission's cheerful forecast would have been refuted if political folly and treachery had not succeeded in turning over the new city to Tammany Hall. But as things are our fellow citizens of Brooklyn can scarcely be blamed for wishing that they had more authority over the money they contribute to public purposes. On the other hand, if they intend seriously to demand from the Revision Commission a large measure of local autonomy for themselves and their brethren of Queens, Richmond and The Bronx, they must expect to encounter the objection that the present machinery of borough government is enormously expensive, and be prepared to show that if it were elevated from a sham into a condition of real power it would do the work better for less money. One fact seems to us to be emerging into public view and taking firm hold of the public mind, and that is that the present cost of their municipal government is a burden which the people of this city cannot afford to carry indefinitely; that it hampers and discourages the great majority, puts them at a serious disadvantage in comparison with other commercial centres, and must by some means be reduced. As we have said before, this is the fundamental problem with which the Revision Commission is required to grapple.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY.

It would hurt Mr. Boutwell's feelings to be told that intelligent and worthy fellow citizens considered him untruthful. Yet he does not hesitate to assert that the most deliberate and careful statements, by men whose lifelong and unselfish devotion to public welfare leave him little right to criticise them, are unmitigated falsehoods. By what necromancy does Mr. Boutwell himself come to believe that he is entitled to more credit than they? He knows nothing at first hand about the Philippines, while they have studied the problem faithfully as trusted investigators for the President and people of the United States. It would be wonderful indeed if under such circumstances the public should imagine that General Schwan and Professor Schurman and Bishop Potter must be telling falsehoods, and that Mr. Boutwell has by some miracle been enabled without study or opportunity of personal knowledge to divine and tell the truth.

If the naked statement of the facts seems to place Mr. Boutwell in an unenviable predicament, is not the world compelled to recognize that he has insisted upon getting there? Nobody obliged him to push before the public and apply abusive epithets to the President. Nobody seriously imagines that it would help any good cause to put the opinion of Mr. Boutwell against that of President McKinley. But if he was so sour and sore that he was forced to speak, and in bitter terms, it would have served his own purpose much better had he avoided a flat contradiction of statements just now published by the highest authorities.

When an Army officer has been trained by his country and has devoted his life to its service, and arranged his whole conduct according to the strict rules which govern officers and gentlemen in their relations with the public service, not many men find it easy to believe that after high rank and distinction have been gained such a soldier degrades himself by a lie. Mr. Boutwell shows everybody that his own state of mind is strained and extraordinary when he calmly assumes that deliberate statements by such a soldier as General Schwan must be deliberate falsehoods. There are millions who find it even more difficult to assume that Bishop Potter, after going to the Philippines with strong feelings against their retention by the United States, has deliberately violated his own convictions and uttered untruths in order to deceive the public. Others, also, consider that it is impossible to believe such a charge against Professor Schurman. Yet both of these men have been guilty of dishonesty if Mr. Boutwell tells the truth.

The circumstance that Mr. Boutwell has to agree with him sundry other persons, such as Mr. Schurz and Senator Pettigrew, does not alter the situation. Everybody knows that these persons have before made assertions not based on personal knowledge or thorough investigation and then vilified those whose research and personal knowledge led them to different conclusions. If Mr. Boutwell has not by himself enough character and enough hold upon public confidence to convince people that everybody who differs from him must be guilty of falsehood, then he has not a jot greater influence because of such support. The question remains whether exhaustive personal investigation, undertaken in the discharge of a solemn trust on behalf of the people, has given to men of such training and standing as General Schwan, Professor Schurman and Bishop Potter higher claims to public confidence than belong to this old man who once served Massachusetts and the country with credit, but has long been retired from active affairs and from the opportunity of such investigations as would alone warrant his assertions.

RUSSIAN VIEWS OF AMERICAN POLICY.

One of the most extreme comments made upon the policy of the United States in pressing for payment of its claims against the Porte, and upon some other phases of American policy, appears in the "Odessky Listok," or "Odessa (Russia) Advertiser." That paper is not the most important in the Russian Empire. Yet the fact that its utterances are approved in advance of their appearance by the Imperial Censor gives to it a certain weight. If it does not reflect the official mind it is fair to assume that it does not offend it. At any rate, its utterances are such as the Russian Government is willing to have appear under sanction of the censorship.

The "Listok" says that the United States is prepared to send a hostile fleet to Constantinople to exact payment of its claims. This, it argues, cannot be just for the sake of getting the money, for such sending of the fleet would cost many times the sum which is to be collected. Moreover, in addition to the pecuniary cost of the expedition, the United States would incur the danger of evoking the protests of European Powers against its course. On what grounds, then, does the United States pursue so militant a policy? The "Listok" answers in one word—"Imperialism." The need of finding new trade outlets has impelled this country to seize Cuba and the Philippines, applying thereto the principle that "might makes right," to meddle in European policies in the Far East, to meditate intervention in South Africa, and finally to intrude itself into European affairs. This, it thinks, may be "smart politics," to raise the prestige of the Administration and to win the popular sanction for further increase of military expenditures which are already "overburdening" the country. But it concludes that "there are Powers in Europe, with Russia in "the van, who will lose no time in reminding "the United States" that the European Concert could not think of allowing the proposed action by this country.

We have no idea that the Russian Government shares the "Listok's" curious misinformation and misapprehensions, or is inclined to do any such thing as that with which that paper menaces this country. Yet it is no light thing that so distorted a view of American policies should be gravely put forth in a great European State, and, as we may suppose, be widely believed. For the "Listok's" readers, unless otherwise undeceived, must get an idea that the United States has started upon a career of general meddling in international affairs throughout the world, that it is now for the first time about to show the guns of its warships in the Mediterranean, and that, in brief, it is on the point of becoming a sort of universal enemy, which all Europe must unite to suppress. We cannot altogether blame the "Listok," for there have been irresponsible utterances in this country—of whose irresponsibility it could not be expected to be aware—which would suggest exactly such views as those which it has set forth. But what a wretched business it is to give even the slightest ground for such misjudgment of one's own country, and for such suspicions and animosities between nations which should be united in bonds of good faith and amity.

With more than three-fourths of the offices filled by Cubans, it can scarcely be said that Cuba has been given up to carpetbag government.

It is easy for an anti-imperialist to call an Army officer, or a member of the Civil Government, a liar, simply because he does not agree with him, but it is not a convincing argument. And it is not altogether good manners, either.

It is curious that an American firm should undertake the manufacture of a lot of submarine cable for the Government. It was only the other day that we were assured with reduplicated emphasis that it was a good deal worse than folly to require that a cable laid by the Government should be of American make, because cables were not and could not be made in America. So, by the way, we were told that tinplate could never, never, never be made here.

The Kings County Democrats may love Bryan, but they are wonderfully careful not to tell their love.

It does not seem to have occurred to the good people who denounce the Administration for allowing the importation of liquors into the Philippines that there are several million people there who can make liquors of their own, and that the imported goods might possibly be temperance drinks as compared with the native preparations which would otherwise be consumed.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Drs. Newell Dwight Hillis, of Brooklyn, and R. S. MacArthur, of Manhattan, will speak at the Ottawa (Kan.) Chautauqua Assembly, which will begin on July 9.

A. Gore Mitchell, Mus. Doc. (Oxon.), and a fellow of the Royal College of Organists in London, recently of Boston, has been elected as professor in the New-England Conservatory of Music of the new department for the training of boys' voices and of boy choirs. He will assume his new duties in July, when a course of six weeks, three lessons weekly, will be furnished for organists and choir conductors, with the object of fitting them to be teachers and trainers of boy choirs. This course will include the teaching of the Psalter, both Gregorian and Anglican, and the principles of artistic accompaniment; the canticles, the hymn, the office for holy communion and its traditional ritual music. Such training will have special reference to the services of the ritualistic churches. But the organization of boy choirs is extending into non-Episcopal and non-ritualistic churches, and the course of instruction will cover the needs of churches as such, regardless of their forms in services.

Lord Roberts has had few equals in the handling of sword and lance, says a writer in "The New Penny Magazine." He was always especially fond of tent pegging, and so excelled in the difficult diversion that he carried off the first prize at the Indian tournament from the whole Indian army when he was already past his sixtieth year. The love of free, rapid movement soon made him an accomplished cyclist, and he did much of his work in Ireland, especially at manœuvres, on the wheel. He so believed in his bicycle that he induced his staff to follow his example, although all were not equally well equipped for riding it.

The chief trait in the character of the German Crown Prince is his love of militarism. As a boy of five years he had a certain contempt for his nurse because she had not a military step, and once, asked what the principal Christian festivals were, he naïvely said: "Birthday, wedding day and Schrippenfest," the last one being a military festival given every year at Potsdam for the sergeants' school. He is also fond of music and is a good violin player.

The doctorage disputation at the Columbian University last week was something more than an antiquated form, when Charles Moore, a candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy in the graduate department of American history, was called upon to stand for hours a steady fire of interrogatories addressed by Bishop Satterlee, ex-Senator Henderson and Representative Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois. The distinguished inquisitors, all profound students of history, became so interested that they were quite oblivious to the passage of time; and Mr. Moore was delivered from his uncomfortable position only by a messenger from the House of Representatives to call off Mr. Hitt to a debate in the House. Mr. Moore, who is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1878, has produced, under the direction of Professor Charles Clinton Swisher, of the Graduate School of the university, a very remarkable thesis, which has already been published by the Harpers and favorably reviewed. It is entitled "The Northwest Under Three Flags," and is based largely upon original documents, many for the first time used, which Mr. Moore and Professor Swisher have unearthed from among the National archives at the Capitol. The book will form a most valuable contribution to American historical literature.

FUNERAL OF JONAS G. CLARK.

Worcester, Mass., May 26.—The funeral of Jonas G. Clark, the founder of Clark University, was held at the Elm-st. home this afternoon at 2 o'clock. At the services there was a large gathering of well known men, including many from New-York and Boston. The Rev. Calvin Stebbins delivered a short address. The honorary pallbearers were Senator George F. Hoar, Dr. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University; Stephen Salisbury, Dr. Thomas H. Gage, Dr. William E. Story, of Clark University; William E. Rice, Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Mayor Rufus B. Dodge, jr., James P. Hamilton and Lincoln M. Kinnicutt, all of Worcester.

MINISTER THOMAS HOME ON LEAVE.

Washington, May 26.—United States Minister W. W. Thomas, jr., who has just reached this country on a leave of absence from his post in Sweden and Norway, called at the State Department to-day to pay his respects to Secretary Hay and Assistant Secretary Hill. The Minister had an interesting chat with the officials respecting the condition of the Legation, which has now before it no embarrassing questions awaiting settlement. He is on his way to Maine to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the founding of the flourishing Scandinavian colony in that State, of which he has been one of the mainstays.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Damon Y. Clark, who died in Littleton, N. H., the other day, was well known throughout New-England as one of the oldest of the White Mountain stage drivers. He was seventy-three years old, and had driven coaches and tally-hos since he was seventeen.

A curious historical parallel in connection with the approaching total eclipse of the sun is the fact that on the same date, May 28, in the year B. C. 585, the most memorable eclipse in history took place. It was during the progress of a fierce battle between the Medes and Lydians. The light of the sun suddenly became darkened, the incident was taken by the contending armies as a warning from heaven, and hostilities ceased, resulting in an immediate peace.—(Baltimore News.

"A large number of railroad men," says Congressman Dolliver, "live in our State, and when we consider that the railroads in the country are now employing over one hundred thousand more men than they did in 1895, and are paying out fully $60,000,000 a year more in wages, you will see what an important factor railroad prosperity is to the country. The roads made good money last year, but this has not been at the expense of the farmers, because freight rates are lower than they were four years ago. I am within the mark when I say that there were over two hundred million tons more freight carried by the railroads last year than in 1895."

The major had rolled up his sleeves to bowl.
"Major," inquired one of the players, "how did you get all those little scars on your arms?"
"Duels!" responded the major; "duels I fought in France."
"And I suppose that large scar was acquired in some particularly fierce combat?"
"No, sir; that is where I was vaccinated when a boy."—(Chicago News.

Teddy—Say, Ned, what do you have that Bible over your desk for?
Ned—Oh, principally for reference.
Teddy—Why, does it say anything about this particular business?
Ned—Certainly; not only gives general rules, but tells all about the profits.

"This is our last bootleg!" whispered the cook as he served breakfast.
"What?" cried the Arctic explorer, paling. "It is scarcely the middle of August, and the lecture season can't possibly open until after election this year!"
Some one had blundered.
It was with a heavy heart, indeed, that the explorer called a messenger boy and sent word out to the rescuing party that they might come and rescue him at any time now.—(Detroit Journal.

"El Correo de Sonora" of Mexico says that an engineer employed by an American company, who recently visited the Cerro del Mercado in Durango, says that the iron in sight on this mountain is sufficient to furnish all the smelters of England with ore for a period of 330 years. The iron which may be obtained without excavating one inch exceeds 100,000,000 tons, and the value of the ore that may be taken out runs up to the astounding figure of 9,900,000,000 pesos, at the price of this product when the investigation was made. The newspaper cited asserts that the German engineer Frederick Weidner, who has made a more careful study of the wealth of the Cerro del Mercado than any one else, avers that it contains 1,046,004,200 cubic feet of metal, which is sufficient to supply the smelters now in existence or which may come into existence for centuries to come. Mexican engineers agree that the iron mountain referred to is the greatest in the world, and are of the opinion that there are similar masses of iron in the country, which will be discovered little by little.

Budge—Ransom is the densest chap I ever saw. A man fell out of a hammock yesterday evening. It was the comicalest thing you can possibly imagine. Everybody laughed as he thought he would die—everybody but Ransom. He couldn't seem to see anything funny in it."
Fudge—"And yet I always considered Ransom pretty quickwitted.
Budge—Well, so did I before last night. I wonder if the fact that he was the man who fell out had anything to do with it.—(Boston Transcript.

The civilization of Africa goes on apace. A British steamer sailed from Hamburg a few days ago with one thousand tons of spirits on board for Lagos and Southern Nigeria. Another steamer, sailing from the same port, carried double that quantity. The spirits consisted of bad gin and worse rum, and the trade is principally in the hands of a few big English and German firms.

"Lady," said Harvard Hasben, "I'd thank you for a meal of some sort."
"Ha!" remarked the bright housekeeper, "you're one of these after-dinner speakers."
"Well, lady, I ain't that exactly or I wouldn't be so hungry. I ain't got so much as a chestnut about me."—(Philadelphia Press.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

THE COMMITTEE RECEIVES CABLE MESSAGE OF THANKS FROM CALCUTTA.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of One Hundred on India Famine Relief received in yesterday morning's mail $1,529 23. The following cable message has been received:

Calcutta, May 26.
W. E. Dodge, Chairman India Famine Relief Committee, New-York.
Executive Committee of the India Charitable Famine Relief Fund, Calcutta, send their warmest thanks to Committee of One Hundred for their most generous donation of £5,000. M'LEAN.

The following bankers, in addition to those previously reported, have offered to receive contributions for the committee: Manufacturers' Trust Company, Brooklyn; Mount Morris Bank, the National Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; the Market and Fulton National Bank, Guaranty Trust Company and Lindsley, Yates & Co.

The committee yesterday received the following subscriptions:

Edward Anderson, Charleston, N. C.	$5	Business men of Steubenville, Ohio, through National Exchange Bank	300
Mrs. C. B. Anderson, Charleston, N. C.	5	J. F. V.	5
G. R. Meneely	10	Louise W. Brace	10
Sunday School, Valentine, Tex.	4	"L. F."	2
The Rev. Dr. G. Hutchinson Smyth, East Orange	10	Ladies' Aid Society, St. James's Church, Fordham	15
Anson Phelps Stokes	100	Richard Butler	100
Frank R. Chambers	50	Zimmermann & Forshay	25
E. Francis Hyde	100	Mrs. J. K. Ford	25
Augustus G. Paine	100	"L. B."	5
John Claflin	250	C. E. Haslinger	10
"Mite"	2	Hackett, Carhart & Co.	100
Sunday School Eagle Street Chapel, B'klyn	5 20	Subscribers of "The Missionary Review of the World," through D. L. Pierson, B'klyn	50
Frederick Sturges	100		
Mrs. De Witt J. Seligman	25		

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY.

Society these days is considerably occupied with matrimonial engagements and preparations for weddings. The month of June advances the promise of being a most active one in a matrimonial way. Last week was particularly remarkable for the number of engagements announced. Mr. and Mrs. Sackett Barclay, who recently returned from Europe, announced the engagement of both of their daughters, Miss Beatrice Waldberg Barclay and Miss Ethel N. Barclay. The first named, who has been out in society for several seasons, is engaged to marry Stockton Beekman Colt, son of the late E. Boudinot Colt, of Newark, N. J., and a brother of Boudinot Colt. Miss Ethel Barclay is engaged to marry Thornton Chard, of Buffalo, a graduate of Harvard University, class of '99, and, like Mr. Colt, an architect by profession. Mr. Colt, who is well known in society, is a graduate of Columbia University, class of '88, and a member of the St. Anthony Club. No date has been mentioned for his marriage to Miss Barclay. Mr. Chard and Miss Ethel Barclay, it is understood, will be married before the end of the summer season at Thornfield, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Barclay, at Cazenovia, N. Y. Mr. Chard and his bride will probably go abroad after their wedding and remain on the other side for some time, as Mr. Chard intends to study architecture in France.

Another interesting engagement announced last week was that of Miss Elizabeth Hilles Wynkoop, daughter of Dr. Gerardus H. Wynkoop, of Madison-ave., to Stuyvesant Fish Morris, jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Morris, of No. 16 East Thirtieth-st. Miss Wynkoop, who is a beautiful and interesting girl, was presented to society a couple of seasons ago. Her sister was married more than ten years ago to Harold Stanley Forwood, of Liverpool. Mr. Morris, who is a member of several of the fashionable dancing classes, is well known in society. His sister last autumn was married to Francis Livingston Pell, son of Mrs. Walden Pell.

Colonel and Mrs. Henry A. Du Pont also announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Louise Evelina Du Pont, to Francis B. Crowninshield, son of Mrs. Benjamin William Crowninshield, of Boston. Colonel and Mrs. Du Pont and their daughter have for several seasons made their home at the Buckingham Hotel. No time has been set for the wedding.

Still another engagement announced during the week was that of Miss Annie Brevoort Eddy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ulysses D. Eddy, of Brevoort Farm, Mamaroneck, N. Y., to Reginald Prescott Walden. It is said that the marriage of the young couple will take place at Mamaroneck probably before the autumn.

An engagement of interest to New-York society was that of Miss Wilson, daughter of John C. Wilson, of Philadelphia, to John T. Gibson, son of Mrs. Edwin Post Gibson, of this city, and a nephew of Professor Morton, of Stevens Institute, Hoboken. Mr. Gibson, who is an electrical engineer by profession, is a member of the Calumet Club.

One of the notable weddings of the present week will be that of Miss Katherine Stauffer Clark, daughter of Senator William Andrews Clark, of Montana, to Dr. Lewis Rutherfurd Morris, which will take place to-morrow afternoon in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Fifth-ave. and Fifty-third-st. As already published in The Tribune, the interior of the church will be profusely decorated with pink and white flowers, with a liberal setting of green. Several hundred invitations have been issued for the church ceremony, which will be performed at 3:30 o'clock by the rector, the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Everett M. Culver, No. 175 West Fifty-eighth-st. Invitations to the reception have been confined to the relatives and intimate friends of the two families, and it is expected that at least two hundred or three hundred persons will respond. Following the reception there will be a dinner party, to which about fifty guests have been bidden. Miss Clark, who will be escorted to the chancel and given away by her father, will wear a gown of white satin covered with point lace, the lace being a shawl which took twenty-five years to make. The body of the corsage is of white satin, while the sleeves and high stock collar are of rose point. The veil of tulle will be fastened with orange blossoms, and instead of a bouquet Miss Clark will carry an ivory bound prayer book. While she has received many handsome pieces of jewelry, including a tiara and corsage ornament of diamonds, from her father, she will wear no jewels. Her matron of honor will be her sister, Mrs. Everett Mallory Culver, whose gown will be of white liberty satin profusely trimmed with appliqué lace. She will also wear a large white hat trimmed with lace and pink roses. Pink roses will also compose the bouquet. The two bridesmaids, Miss Christine Pomeroy, of California, a niece of the bridegroom, and Miss Mai Pfouts, of Butte City, Mont., will be attired alike in gowns of white mulle over pink silk, with trimmings of Cluny lace. Their hats, of the Leghorn shape, will be of white straw dressed with pink roses. They will also carry bouquets of pink roses. Dr. Morris will have as his best man William M. Harriman, of this city. The ushers will be the bride's brother, William Andrews Clark, jr.; her brother-in-law, Dr. Everett M. Culver; G. Francklyn Lawrence, who takes the place of Frederick Stafford Young, who is prevented from serving, being at present in the Far West; Newbold Morris, Dr. Charles Thorndike Parker and Wirt Howe. Dr. Morris and his bride will, after a fortnight's trip through the South, return to New-York and sail for Liverpool about the end of June. At Southampton they will meet Dr. and Mrs. Culver, who have arranged to sail on the steamship Teutonic on Wednesday, June 20, and with them will board the steam yacht Latharna, owned by Hugh H. Smiley, of Glasgow, for a cruise along the British coast, then to the North Cape, to Norway and Sweden, into the Baltic Sea and through the Gulf of Finland probably to St. Petersburg. The yachting cruise will be followed by an automobile trip through France. In the autumn Dr. and Mrs. Morris will return to New-York for the season. Dr. and Mrs. Culver, after a rehearsal of the wedding in St. Thomas's Church, last evening entertained the members of the bridal party at supper in their apartment in the Lisbon.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Ranney Coleman, daughter of Mrs. Blanche Conkling Coleman, of No. 438 West Twenty-fourth-st., to J. Carlton Cady, jr., will be celebrated at 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, June 5, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Apostles, Ninth-ave. and Twenty-eighth-st. A number of invitations have been issued for the ceremony, which will be performed by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, and will be followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's mother. Invitations for the reception are limited to relatives and intimate friends. The bride, who is a niece of the late Roscoe Conkling and a cousin of Alfred R. Conkling and Howard Conkling, of this city, will be attended by a maid of honor, Miss Edith Bunten, and two bridesmaids, Miss Daisy I. Whittimore and Miss May Cady, sister of the bridegroom, whose best man will be Robert B. Ward. The ushers will be W. T. Smith, Robert W. Bunten, Albert Clark, Eugene Robinson and Theodore B. Sayre, of this city, and Howard Booker, of Boston.

A pretty wedding on Tuesday evening, June 5, will be that of Miss Kate Hamilton Good, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Brent Good, to Charles Clark Orcutt, which will be celebrated at the home of the bride's parents, No. 130 West Fifty-seventh-st. Only the immediate relatives of the young couple have been bidden to attend the ceremony, which will be performed at 7:30 o'clock, and be followed by a reception. Miss A. Maude Davies will be the maid of honor, and Miss Jessie Clapp and Miss Margaret Lawler the bridesmaids. Mr. Orcutt's best man will be Charles B. Best, and the ushers Alfred H. Thurston and Frederick C. Pollard. Miss Good has given her maid of honor and bridesmaids diamond and pearl wishbone brooches, while Mr. Orcutt has given his best man a diamond scarfpin and the two ushers cuff buttons and watch fob charms.

In All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, West End-ave. and Eighty-first-st., on Thursday evening, June 7, will occur the marriage of Miss Emily Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Charles Cowper Jackson, of No. 274 West Ninety-fourth-st., to Arthur Dickson Prince, a graduate of Columbia University. The rector of the church, the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, will officiate at the ceremony. Miss Ethel Jackson, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and Miss Frances M. Condict, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. Woodhull Condict, of Jersey City, and Miss Mabel Prince, sister of the bridegroom, the bridesmaids. George H. Clark will be Mr. Prince's best man. The ushers will be Ward Dickson, H. Stuart Hollis, William Hicks and Dr. Edward P. Fowler. After the ceremony there will be a reception at the home of Mrs. Jackson.

Victor Mapes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Victor Mapes, of this city, whose marriage to Miss Anna Louise Hoeke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Hoeke, of Washington, is announced to take place on Tuesday, June 5, in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Washington, will give his farewell bachelor dinner at the University Club, this city, on Tuesday evening next, May 29. His guests will be his best man, his brother, Charles Halsted Mapes; the ushers, another brother, Clive Spencer Mapes; Captain William C. Cammann, of Squadron A; Oliver S. Campbell, Frank Temple Reamer, John T. Hoag and Frederic Woodhull Chesebrough, all of this city. The marriage ceremony, which will take place at noon, will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Turner, who will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Williams. Miss Hoeke's maid of honor will be Miss May McCauley, of Washington, and her bridesmaids Miss Agnes Johnson, daughter of Robert Underwood Johnson, of "The Century Magazine"; Miss Clara Ellis, of Cincinnati; Miss Marion Lockwood, Miss Grace Taylor, Miss May Sparks and Miss Isabel Fabra[illegible]