Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Quo Vadis.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Trilby.
BIJOU—8:20—Madge Smith.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—A Royal Rogue.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—The Gay Lord Quex.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8—Mrs. Dane's Defence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—The Village Postmaster.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—David Garrick.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Old Homestead.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Richard Carvel.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—Arizona.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Die Strengen Herren.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—Sweet Nell of Old Drury.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:30—A Royal Family.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—The House That Jack Built.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8—Why Smith Left Home.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—The Giddy Throng.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
REPUBLIC—8:15—In the Palace of the King.
SAVOY—8:20—Mistress Nell.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Hockey Match.
VICTORIA—8:30—Miss Prinnt.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Janice Meredith.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Roberts was greeted personally by the Queen at Osborne Castle, Isle of Wight, and she conferred an earldom on him and made him a Knight of the Garter; his welcome in London will take place to-day. ==== The rising of the Dutch in Cape Colony is regarded as imminent, and it is believed to be restrained only by lack of arms; martial law was proclaimed in five divisions of the colony. ==== De Wet was headed off by Pilcher, and the British occupied Graaf Reinet, in the heart of the disaffected district of Cape Colony, toward which the Boers were moving. ==== The British steamer Ivydene went ashore on the coast of Newfoundland and is expected to prove a total loss, but the crew was saved after distressing experiences in a snowstorm and freezing wind. ==== More revolutionary risings were reported in the provinces of Venezuela. ==== Queen Victoria is planning to go to the south of France in the early spring.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley gave the first state dinner of the season at the White House in honor of the members of the Cabinet. ==== Congress will reassemble at noon to-day after its holiday recess; the Army Reorganization bill is likely to have the right of way in the Senate, and the Reapportionment bill in the House. ==== Ex-Secretary Carlisle's brief against the Government's contention in insular test suits has been filed in the United States Supreme Court. ==== The Legislature met and organized; Senator Ellsworth was re-elected President pro tem. of the Senate and S. Fred Nixon Speaker of the Assembly; the Governor's message, in many of its features, caused surprise; a bill to repeal the Ramapo charter was presented, in accordance with the Governor's recommendations.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== The Committee of Fifteen decided not to co-operate with the Tammany Purity Committee of Five. ==== Commissioner Keller received letters from the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital and the managers of the Mills Training School for Nurses regarding the recent abuses at Bellevue. ==== The Republican Club of the City of New-York gave a dinner last night for its living ex-presidents, of whom there are now twelve. ==== It was announced that work on ten new piers for the North River would be begun this week. ==== A grandson of John D. Rockefeller died from scarlet fever at Pocantico Hills.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 33 degrees; lowest, 27 degrees; average, 29⅜ degrees.

THE GREETING TO LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts has returned to England and is being greeted with honors and distinctions never before given to a British subject. To be met at the steamer landing by a son and daughter of the Queen, and to be conducted by them straight to Her Majesty's presence by way of the path usually reserved for the Prince of Wales, were attentions equal to any that would have been shown to any King or Emperor in the world. Not Wellington nor Nelson nor Marlborough was welcomed as Lord Roberts has been and will be, though two of them did receive higher peerages and perhaps greater pecuniary bounties—things which were cheaper in those days than now. And yet Lord Roberts has come home from nothing but a "little war" with a third class Power, and a war which he did not bring to a triumphant close, but which still drags on painfully, expensively and ominously. Why, then, these unexampled honors?

Despite the fact that the Boer war was and is with a third rate Power, our London correspondent did not exaggerate the case when he said the other day that Lord Roberts went out to Africa a year ago to protect the British Empire from the greatest danger that had menaced it since Yorktown. We need not except even the menace which Nelson destroyed at Trafalgar. To vindicate this view of the case we have to recall only the circumstances of the outbreak of the Boer war. The two Boer States had leagued themselves together not merely for defence against British aggression, but, as their leaders frankly declared and boasted, to drive the British out of South Africa and to make Cape Colony, Natal and all the continent south of the Zambesi a Dutch confederation. It was widely declared, and memories of the German Emperor's dispatch on the Jameson raid gave apparent color to it, that Germany, France, Russia and other Continental Powers were in sympathy with the Boers and might probably array themselves on their side for spoliation of the "modern Carthage." It was, moreover, perfectly apparent that if Great Britain showed herself unable to hold her colonies in South Africa the bonds uniting her with other and greater colonies would quickly be loosened or wholly broken. In the last three months of 1899 it was not only the rights of the Outlanders, but British possession of Cape Colony, of Australia and of Canada—in fact, the existence of the British Empire—that was at stake.

That was the situation a year ago. It was increasingly ominous down to the date of Lord Roberts's arrival upon the scene. Then, with astonishing celerity, the situation changed. The tide of battle was rolled back. Beleaguered towns were relieved. Boer armies were vanquished and captured. The British flag was raised over the Boer capitals. The Powers of Continental Europe discovered that they had, after all, no interest in the matter. And the British colonies around the world were bound to the mother country with ties of blood, shed in a common imperial cause, more potent than ever before existed. That was the service which Lord Roberts performed for the British Empire. If to this we add his long and singularly useful and successful career in other wars, and also as a peaceful administrator, his exalted personal character, and—a circumstance which must have appealed with especial force to the Queen—the fact that he lost his only son in this war and himself went out to take supreme control of the campaign while suffering the first fierce pangs of that inconsolable bereavement, Lord Roberts's title to the highest honors a grateful sovereign and nation can bestow will be read indubitably clear.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Odell had so clearly indicated in various ways since he was elected his understanding of the things most essential to a thoroughly creditable administration of State affairs that it was quite safe to forecast the general character of his first message to the Legislature, delivered yesterday. Its keynote is economy, not merely as a possible accompaniment of efficiency, but as an indispensable condition of efficiency. This view of the matter is sound. Beyond a doubt extravagance not only tends powerfully to breed actual corruption, but inevitably fosters a low conception of what is due to the public from its servants, and in effect progressively converts natural capacity and rectitude of purpose into incompetence and infidelity. The least attentive observation of governmental affairs shows a continual growth of expenditures out of all proportion to the increase of public business transacted, and the Governor has done well to call attention thus conspicuously at the beginning of his term to one of the most serious and, indeed, dangerous evils of the time. Whatever may be thought of his specific recommendations, he handles his subject with refreshing freedom and decision. There is nothing perfunctory about the message. It "says things" in a way to command a hearing, and is sure to engage attention to an unusual degree. In fact, we had reason to know within a few hours after its delivery that it was already under anxious discussion in various quarters of the State.

Reserving important proposals which the Governor has made, presumably after careful thought, for further consideration, we may properly say at once that we heartily sympathize with his desire to simplify and concentrate the management of numerous branches of the State government and to assign the work that they involve as far as possible to the department to which it naturally belongs. Government by commission has become a great abuse in this State. That sort of administrative machinery cannot be dispensed with, but it ought to be reduced in quantity. It can be abolished in part, and we have no doubt that it can be consolidated to a considerable extent with positive advantage to the State, financially and otherwise. There would seem to be no reason why such a single Department of Labor, for example, as the Governor recommends in place of the Board of Arbitration, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State Factory Inspectors should not conveniently perform their respective duties, and the Fisheries, Game and Forest Commissions and the Forest Preserve Board might be combined with good results. Other recommendations in this general line, and especially those affecting the State Board of Charities and the Lunacy Commission, are sure to be stoutly opposed on unselfish grounds and should not be hastily commended. It must be admitted, however, with reference to the State Board of Charities that there is a great preponderence of desire on the part of those most sincerely devoted to charitable work in this city, if not also in the State, to wipe out what they regard as the disturbing interference of the Board in private works of beneficence.

To the fundamental question of taxation Governor Odell has obviously given much thought, and in his treatment of it he does not grope. In general his views as to the necessity of effecting a more equitable distribution of the burdens of government are sound, and his specific approval of the principle of franchise taxation, perhaps imperfectly embodied in the present law, is particularly useful at this time, when forces are known to be at work for its repeal. The entire exemption of mortgages from taxation is highly desirable, and the Governor does not hesitate to suggest means for accomplishing that object, including the uniform taxation of the capital of banks and trust companies and of the surplus of savings banks. Whether the latter exaction might not operate to reduce the interest on deposits is a question to be seriously considered. To the same end, that of relieving the mass of taxpayers directly or indirectly bearing a heavy load, would tend the measures of economy to which we have already referred in general terms. The Governor specifies with much detail and perfect frankness such reprehensible examples of extravagance as the cost of collecting the inheritance tax, the State's monstrous printing bills and the grossly excessive remuneration of various county officers within the limits of this city.

It is a singular fact that with all the serious talk and eager gossip about police reorganization in New-York no hint has been given of the Governor's plan for abolishing the office of Chief of Police of this city and making the proposed single Commissioner the executive as well as the administrative head of the force. He would have that officer, appointed by the Mayor, removable by either the Mayor or the Governor, and, with a decisive dismissal of the State constabulary and metropolitan police schemes, offers this as his solution of the problem which has been under discussion so long. Of course, it is new only in the particular just mentioned, but that is an exceedingly interesting novelty. At first thought it may seem to put too great an amount and variety of work on the Commissioner, but inasmuch as he would be provided with such deputies as he required that may not be a serious objection. A wellnigh complete concentration of authority and responsibility would be the immediate consequence, and unquestionably that is what the people of New-York are now generally demanding.

The foregoing are among the more notable subjects with which Governor Odell's first message deals, but it should be said that it comprehends the whole range of State interests and shows no lack of candor at any point.

It will be read and debated with more interest than any Governor's message for years, because it puts aside generalities and gives direct and definite attention to radical defects in administration. It will also command special interest because it comes from a man who has been a leader of the political machine and who takes office with the influence and power to carry his policy into effect. His disposition to make thoroughgoing reforms regardless of the quarter in which abuses may be intrenched and his straightforward habit of pointing out wrongs specifically are most refreshing and commendable. Whether all his recommendations meet general approval or not, his message in spirit and method will be regarded as very near the ideal of what a Governor's message should be.

A WAGE EARNERS' VIGILANCE COUNCIL.

An organization now forming to take part, in its own way, in the work of purifying this city seems worthy of a word of notice and encouragement, not only because it is a movement among wage earners, but also because its leaders have mapped out for it a course which appears to be conservative, wise and practical, qualities not, it must be regretfully admitted, always present in such organizations. On January 14 a convention is to be held in Cooper Union for the purpose of establishing in New-York City a federation or council of delegates from labor and reform societies, and the Committee of One Hundred, which issued the call, has recommended that the council when formed devote itself to voicing "the will of the people "of New-York, particularly the wage earners of "the city, upon civic and social matters per-"taining to the lives and homes of the people, "such as the tenement problem, the sweating "system, the hours of labor" and kindred subjects; to demanding that the legislators carry out the will of the people in such matters, and to insisting upon the enforcement of laws passed, particularly those affecting the welfare of wage earners. It is also recommended, and will doubtless be determined by the convention, that the federation or council shall be absolutely non-partisan; that it shall not nominate or indorse candidates for elective or appointive public offices, and that it shall not fuse with or as a body support any political organization, regular or independent.

The usefulness of an organization formed upon these lines is beyond question, and also beyond question is the wisdom of the recommendations of the committee on the subject of political activity. The efforts which have been made in the past by many parties and many political leaders to win the so-called labor vote through direct appeals to labor organizations have amply demonstrated the futility and unwisdom of such a course. Not infrequently the labor leaders have been won over, but they have never been able, to use a machine political phrase, "to deliver the vote." The reason is that wage earners, like all other citizens, recognize their individual right of political choice, and they distinctly feel, and rightly, that they should be appealed to as individuals. Their organizations are for other purposes, purposes which, to be effective, must be of a non-partisan nature. But a vigilance committee of wage earners, to watch the enforcement of beneficial laws already on the statute books and to urge the enactment of others, needed, but not yet secured, is a different and a commendable proposal.

A FEW LOCAL PROPHECIES.

Predictions as to the development of New-York in this century vary widely. A few extremely sanguine prophets declare that in a comparatively short series of years this metropolis will be the first in the world in wealth, production, financial transactions, and even in population. Such anticipations may be too buoyant. It is true that New-York has made amazing advances since the Civil War, and especially in the last ten years. As a centre of capital, and in fact as a centre of what is most characteristic in the civilization of the age, this city is well in the front rank, and its people have money to spare when Europe comes to borrow. But what sound reason is there to suppose that New-York will surpass London in population for generations to come? The British metropolis is now far ahead of this city in its census figures, and its percentage of increase is exceedingly rapid.

New-York cannot pass over State lines and cannot absorb Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken or any of the thriving counties of New-Jersey. In fact, her territorial gains in any direction may be considered to have reached their limits for many a year. She is not now reaching out to take in Yonkers or Mount Vernon or any additions on the north or east, while she cannot cross the North River and advance westward at any time. Great as New-York is, and greater as she will be, this century will probably be white and wrinkled with age before London loses its place as the mightiest aggregation of people known among men.

President Bowley of the Borough of Queens thinks it possible that there may be forty millions of people in New-York in 1999. This estimate is probably excessive. When the population of the lower part of the Empire State, including Long Island, rises to ten millions, or to a total somewhat near those prodigious figures, there will be a still stronger tendency to dispersal all over New-Jersey than there is now. It may be that forty millions of human beings will be living within the borders of the States of New-York and New-Jersey a hundred years from now, but an estimate of twoscore of millions for that part of the Empire State below Poughkeepsie may safely be looked upon as wild and visionary. But Mr. Bowley is probably right in assuming that Long Island will be the chief outlet for excessive crowding in the metropolis, and that the whole region to Montauk Point will be covered with homes long before the first hour of the twenty-first century is begun. Ex-Mayor Gilroy is inclined to take the view that New-York's centre of population will be above the Harlem River before many years have gone by. He is a Harlem man, and has lived in the upper part of the island for a long time. Possibly his hopes may have affected his judgment. The growth of New-York northward has been impressive, and it is still going on without check. But so many shrewd and far seeing investors have already obtained control of big tracts of land in the Borough of The Bronx, which they hold at high prices, that the most extensive movement of people of moderate means who desire to own or rent homes will probably be to the broad stretches of Kings and Queens counties that are not yet occupied.

When the rapid transit trains are running from the Battery to the Yonkers line on the west and to Mount Vernon on the east The Bronx will be studded with households. But it is not to be forgotten that many public institutions are sure to retain large areas in various parts of that borough. Long Island will be well adapted in every way for the homes of millions of families before this century nears its close, when the East River is spanned by many bridges, as it is sure to be in due time, and when trains are moving at brief intervals through a half dozen tunnels from this island eastward. Then the census takers of the future will roll up figures between the Brooklyn waterfront and Shelter Island that will cause the citizens of The Bronx to gaze with wonder.

SIR JOHN TENNIEL.

Our London correspondent refers to the retirement of Sir John Tenniel from the staff of "Punch" as a national event. It is all of that, and something more. It is an incident of international interest. And it is from such points of view, and as marking the end of an era in political and diplomatic journalism, that it is to be regarded. Sir John Tenniel's rank as an artist may be left for other consideration. Leech greatly admired his work, as many since have done, while others have thought it "wooden." Of its surpassing effectiveness there has never been serious question; and that supreme quality has necessarily been dependent upon ideas rather than upon technique. The greatest master of pictorial art the world has ever known could not have made a presentable "Punch" cartoon without the preconception of a fit idea. Whatever his merits or demerits as a draughtsman, it is not by them, but by his ideas, that Sir John Tenniel is to be judged.

And, thus judging him, we shall scarcely go astray if we say that in these last forty years there has been no greater master of cartoons in all the world than he. In those years others have risen into temporary vogue and relapsed into obscurity. In turning back to review their work one wonders what the circumstances were that made it popular. But no such thought arises over Sir John Tenniel's cartoons. After the lapse of however many years they are perfectly self-illuminative. Each one recalls without our asking the circumstances of its origin. Reviewing them is comparable with rereading the pages of Macaulay or Gibbon. They served the instant purpose of their time, but for all time they are history. Our London correspondent estimates that those cartoons have been more powerful than the best written leaders in explaining situations and directing public opinion. That estimate is to be unhesitatingly approved. And we may add that there is not a leader writer whose retirement from the British or the European press would be more widely felt and would leave a void more hard to fill than that of Sir John Tenniel.

The secret of this great cartoon maker's singular power has been twofold, but entirely simple and obvious. He has been quick to catch the salient feature of the latest important incident or situation, so that his pictures have always been strictly up to date and so lucid as to need no explanation. That is one part of the secret. The other is found in the invariable dignity, elevation and distinction of his conceptions. "He nothing common did, or mean." He has not been, in the ordinary sense of the word, a caricaturist. He has neither labelled nor libelled the figures in his scenes. Each one has been instantly recognizable without a tag, and each has been invested with no grotesqueness, contempt, or what not, other than that proceeding from the circumstances of the case. The distorted—which usually means vulgarized and brutalized—features and figures which form the stock in trade of so many cartoonists have never been seen in his work. Even in that which was perhaps his most scathing bit of pictorial invective, his portrayal of Mr. Gladstone in the character of Joseph Surface, there was no departure from his invariable rule. His pencil has been the tool of no distorted vision, but of a lofty mind looking through clear eyes in search of truth.

Sir John Tenniel's whole work has been a splendid monument and vindication of high-mindedness and dignity in journalism and in political and diplomatic controversy, and a most effective rebuke of the cheapness, vulgarity and abuse that too often pass current as "smartness." His retirement is an irreparable loss to journalism. But his example should for many a year to come serve as a lesson and an inspiration to those who draw cartoons, and to those who write leaders, too, impelling them to seek success on the same high plane as that on which he sought and found it.

WINTER ATTRACTIONS HERE.

This splendid city of ours, splendid in spite of misgovernment, swings into the new century with a dash and a pace that no other American capital can approach, and for which even Europe affords few parallels. It is now crowded with visitors from all over the country, and from other countries also, who see clearly that there is in this hemisphere no other centre of business, of recreation, to compare with it.

There was never much of a smallpox scare here, and there never should have been the least hint of alarm. Nowhere on earth is the resident or the guest of a community safer from infection than in the Empire State and the Empire City of America. There was no truth in the report that orders had been issued by the Health Department for the compulsory vaccination of all the pupils in the public and parochial schools of New-York. No such sweeping action is necessary or advisable. Great multitudes of men, women and children in every one of the five boroughs have voluntarily and eagerly sought the safeguard of inoculation, and many thousands more will undoubtedly apply to the Health Department or to private physicians.

The general health of New-Yorkers and of people who have come here to do business or to enjoy themselves now compares favorably with the conditions of previous winters, and this capital has never been better prepared to entertain, to interest and to benefit hundreds of thousands of people. No better time for coming here and for staying here can be thought of. The door is open and the welcome warm.

Colorado Populists have formally merged themselves into the Democratic party. Elsewhere the Democratic party has merged itself into Populism. It really does not greatly matter which swallows the other. The result is the same in either case.

During the last few years a good deal has been heard about Germany's exclusion of American pork from her markets on account of suspicions which the Teuton professed to entertain regarding its purity. He is now disgusted to find Russia evincing the same fear concerning German pork. In fact, an official prohibition of the importation of swine flesh from Germany has just been decreed, and the sausage makers of Brunswick are consequently in a state of great alarm and indignation.

Score one more for the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry. Its courageous Minister of War shows again that he is the head of the military establishment, and superior to any cabal of anti-Republican conspirators, no matter how high their rank. The spectacle presented by the Cuignet whitewashing court at Mont Valerien was scarcely less repulsive to justice than that of the Dreyfus trial at Rennes. The fact that the republic haters, Boisdeffre, Gonse, Roget and Zurlinden, testified in behalf of Cuignet, and effusively expressed their sympathy with him in his defiance of the civil government of the republic, was enough to condemn him in the public mind and to make his acquittal by the court seem a travesty on justice. General André has done well in exercising his prerogative in the case, and in setting the verdict aside and sending Cuignet to jail. In time, it is to be hoped, French army officers will all learn that there can be in that country no "military caste" superior to the Government of the republic.

Father Osborne's protest against the rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston, for permitting a Unitarian minister to officiate in the church at the funeral of ex-Governor Wolcott has delighted the High Church men of Massachusetts, who have long accused their Broad Church brethren in the diocese of being semi-Unitarians. In fact, the late Bishop Brooks was accused of leaning toward Unitarianism. The Unitarian clergy of Boston are not inclined to say anything about Father Osborne's charge. But the Broad Church men denounce his attitude as uncatholic, which seems rather cruel when it is remembered that the party to which Father Osborne belongs prides itself above all else on its catholicity.

William C. Whitney is reported as saying that he looks for the appearance of a horse that can trot a mile in two minutes before the first quarter of the new century is over. Mr. Whitney knows a great deal about horseflesh in a number of classes. But, so far as is generally known, he has never owned one of the champions of the trotting tracks, and if he is correctly quoted he takes what is probably too dubious and dilatory a view of the probabilities in respect to trotting records. There is ample reason to believe that an American trotter will trot a mile in two minutes flat within five years. Even if this feat is accomplished within three years, some experts will not be dumfounded, and it is by no means impossible that The Abbot may reach the mark in this first year of the twentieth century.

The discussion provoked in England by the discovery of arsenic in cheap beer has developed the fact that the same substance has also been found in the more costly brews. The trouble is not due exclusively to the substitution of glucose for pure malt. The obvious lesson, therefore, is that whether barley or glucose be employed, the utmost precautions should be taken to insure the purity of the materials. It is worthy of note that "The Hospital," a leading medical paper, says a good word for glucose. It declares that if beers are to diminish the use of whiskey they must be cheap and light, and no one has yet found a way to obtain them from malt.

PERSONAL.

Edmund Barton, who is to organize the first federal government of the Australian Commonwealth, is a native of Sydney, fifty-one years old, and for many years has been an able lawyer in New South Wales. He was conspicuous among the men who early advocated the necessity of federation of the Australian colonies. He has been not unjustly styled the father of the new Commonwealth. In the first federal convention, which was held in 1897, he was the senior representative of New South Wales, and he was one of the framers of the original Commonwealth bill.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians gave a banquet on New Year's Day to the Rev. E. S. Phillips, of Hazleton, Penn., in recognition of his successful efforts toward the conciliation of the two branches of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. A purse of $1,300 was presented to him by the order.

It is announced that Congressman Crumpacker will introduce a bill in Congress for an appropriation of $50,000 and the Indiana Legislature will be memorialized to make an appropriation of a similar amount for the erection of a National monument to mark the scene of General Harrison's famous battle and victory at Tippecanoe.

A tablet has been placed in one of the buildings of Rugby School in memory of William Webb Ellis, the originator of Rugby football, of which the American game is a development. The inscription reads as follows: "This stone commemorates the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby game, A. D. 1823."

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the steamship Teutonic, which sailed yesterday afternoon, were Victor Canham, A. L. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Captain and Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Edwin H. Lemare, Henry Villiers Litt, H. J. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Sanderson, Miss Ffolliott Paget, H. B. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. John Whitaker and Mrs. R. L. Wolterbeek.

Some of those who sailed yesterday on the steamer New-York, for Southampton, were the Earl of Clonmel, Paul Arthur, Mrs. William D. Kelly, Dr. E. S. Niles, Mrs. W. W. Palmer, Frank T. Ryan, J. Elderkin, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Clarkson, R. Newton Crane, W. H. Hervey, M. T. Matier and George Turnbull.

Among the passengers on the steamer Werra, which arrived here yesterday from Genoa, Naples and Gibraltar, were John Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Francis L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Maconn, the Misses Helen and Mary Maconn and Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Wakefield

Some of those booked to sail to-day on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse are Professor Alexander Agassiz, Max Agassiz, S. S. Alberti, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dyer, jr., J. Howard Draper, W. P. Draper, D. S. Draper, Consul James T. Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Drake, Daniel Frohman, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheim, Captain Fritz Grahm, Royal Swedish Navy; Mrs. G. B. Herbert, Howard M. Hartshorne, Mrs. A. B. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Hamilton, John E. Kehl, United States Consul at Stettin; Mrs. David King, Miss King, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Williams, the Misses Williams, Consul B. H. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. D. T. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Whitney Tun, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Twyeffort, Mr. and Mrs. Francis E. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. James Marshall, Mlle. Lawrence Monnet, Mrs. F. A. Manning and Mrs. J. W. Mackay.

Among those that expect to sail to-day for Havre on the steamer La Gascogne are Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rodgers, Mrs. Herbert J. Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Pryor.

QUEEN OF BELGIUM ILL.

Brussels, Jan. 2.—The "Etoile Belge" announces that the health of the Queen has been impaired, and that she suffers constantly from bronchitis. The Queen is weak, and does not leave her bed for more than a couple of hours each day.

The Queen referred to as being ill is undoubtedly Marie Henriette, wife of Leopold II, King of Belgium, and daughter of the late Arch Duke Joseph of Austria.

SECRETARY HAY SLIGHTLY ILL.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Secretary Hay is again indisposed and was confined to his home to-day.

THE QUEEN TO GO TO SOUTH OF FRANCE.

Osborne, Isle of Wight, Jan. 2.—It is officially announced that Queen Victoria has decided, unless something unforeseen happens, to visit Cimiez, in the south of France, in March or April.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The people of Holland are the greatest smokers in Europe. Tobacco is cheap in their country, and nearly all the grown males find solace in their pipes. The habit is so common that the boatmen of Holland measure distances by smoking, estimating the length of any given journey by the number of pipefuls which may be smoked by a person while covering the distance.

His Excuse.—"That Mr. Phypps has been drinking, hasn't he?"
"I guess he has. But it's all the fault of the mistletoe hanging there from the chandelier. Phypps was all right until that ancient Miss Buzzsaw sat down at the piano and screeched 'The Lips That Touch Liquor Shall Never Touch Mine.'"
"Well?"
"Well, Phypps looked at Miss Buzzsaw and he looked at the mistletoe. Then he went out and got a drink."—(Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"There is said to be a lawyer in Philadelphia," says "The Philadelphia Record," "who possesses a trick of the voice to which a certain measure of his success in United States Supreme Court practice is due. The trick consists in waking a Judge. Whether it is a common practice for the high dignitaries of the Federal Supreme bench to indulge in a nap in the course of a long and tedious argument, such happenings are not unknown, and it is well for an able logician of the bar to be prepared for it. The trick of waking a sleepy Judge would seem to be something in the nature of slamming a law book under his nose or connecting his personality with the current of an electric battery. But the trick is explained as purely a matter of sound involved in the skilful control of the voice. It is said that a barrister practised in the art and rhetoric of addressing the bench can gather all the waves of sound from his throat into a focus and deposit it in the orifice of the Judge's ear with the general effect of a bomb."

Pleased.—"Ring out the glad bells," said Mr. Sirius Barker, with a palpable effort to disguise the snarl habitual to him. "Let us usher in the new year with feasting and song!"
"What are you so pleased about?"
"The fact that it'll be a hundred years before that phrase 'fin de siècle' can be worked again, and then we'll all be dead."—(Washington Star.

Whittaker's "Protestant Episcopal Almanac" for 1901 is improved in many ways, and is a comprehensive and accurate year book of the Anglican and Episcopal churches.

"I suppose," said the visitor, "it's like pulling teeth to get any money out of your husband these days."
"Oh!" chipped in little Tommy before his mother could speak, "ma don't have any trouble pullin' teeth. She just takes 'em out and puts 'em in a glass."—(Philadelphia Record.

The Rev. F. A. De Maris, of Cranbury, N. J., last Sunday preached on the text, "If Christ Came to Cranbury." His remarks were directed against dancing.

The Real Thing.—Still the best society held her at arm's length.
"How do you know," asked society, with a cold sneer, "that your husband has genuine gout, rather than mere rheumatism?"
"Because," the woman replied, dignifiedly, "he has carried a raw potato in his pocket for two months, now, without getting well!"
At this they were abashed, and many thenceforth invited her to their 5 o'clocks.—(Detroit Journal.

THE WHITEWRIGHT ESTATE FIGHT.

Another step was taken yesterday in the litigation over the will of William Whitewright, who left an estate of over $6,000,000, cutting off some of his descendants. Justice Leventritt, in the Supreme Court, in an action brought by William W. Stuart and Anne Susan Duncan against the Union Trust Company, appointed Percy S. Dudley as guardian of Amy L. Duncan a minor, who is one of the parties defendant to the action, which is for the construction of William Whitewright's will. The Union Trust Company is trustee under the will, and claims to have the right to hold certain portions of the income of the property from beneficiaries under the will, to form a sinking fund to meet possible losses which may be incurred in the future.

AFFAIRS IN SOCIETY.

The thread of social life, which had been broken by the holidays, was taken up again yesterday, and there were numerous entertainments. Everybody nearly was back from the country, and Fifth-ave. was gay with equipages. Although the afternoon, in contrast to the morning, which was like spring, became blustering and raw, many of the fashionable women drove in landaus and open carriages. The wedding of Mrs. William F. Burden to Dr. Alexander S. Clarke, which took place in the East Room of the Waldorf-Astoria in the early afternoon, and the dinner dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt for Miss May Goelet were the two important incidents of the day. There were the usual number of dinners, one of the largest being given by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry; a dance for young people by Mrs. William Gray Park, of No. 47 Fifth-ave., and the dance of the Southern set, known as the Wednesday Cotillons, at Delmonico's.

At the wedding of Mrs. Burden and Dr. Clarke, although it was said that only a few intimate friends would be present, the number of guests swelled to nearly one hundred. A breakfast was served after the ceremony at small tables, and each table was decorated with American Beauty roses. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle Smith. The bridal table occupied one end of the Myrtle Room and the other tables were grouped about it. Among the relatives of Mrs. Burden's first husband who were present were Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, in purple velvet; Miss Evelyn Burden, in deep red with a large picture hat; Miss Gwendolyn Burden, Mrs. Richard Irvin and Joseph Burden. At the bridal table sat Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwin, William Cutting, jr., Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, Murray Young, Lispenard Stewart, Dr. Thomas and Mrs. Chapin.

Miss Margaret Daly, the oldest daughter of the late Marcus Daly, of Montana, and H. Carroll Brown, of Baltimore, who is well known in Southern and New-York society, were married quietly yesterday at the Daly home, No. 725 Fifth-ave. There were only relatives and intimate friends present. The ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Helena, Mont. The bride wore a gown of white lace, satin and chiffon.

There will be a number of departures to-day by the outgoing ships for the Riviera. This is the opening of the season, when the thoughts and desires of many turn to the balmy airs of the South. Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., and Miss Swann will sail, as will also Mrs. John W. Mackay. Mrs. Mackay has a beautiful villa near Monte Carlo, to which she always goes in the early spring. She will be joined abroad by her daughter, the Princess Colonna.

Mrs. William Street will give a dinner on January 7 for her daughter, Miss Rosamond Street.

The opera was very well attended last evening. There were among others present Miss Leary and Mrs. Frederick Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Miss Pratt, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Stillman and Miss Stillman, and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt.

This evening there will take place the dinner dance given under the auspices of Mrs. Frederick J. De Peyster and a number of well known matrons at Delmonico's. This will be in the nature of a dance for the debutantes. Dinner will be served at 8 o'clock in the large ballroom, at small tables, and at 10 o'clock the tables will be removed and the floor will be cleared for dancing. There will be a cotillon led by Alexander M. Hadden.

There are a number of dinners to be given this evening. Among those who will entertain are Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Miss Elizabeth Remsen and Mrs. Charles S. Abercrombie. Mrs. Nicholas Fish, of No. 32 Irving Place, will give a luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a very delightful dinner dance last evening at Sherry's in honor of Miss May Goelet, Mrs. Ogden Goelet's daughter and Mrs. Vanderbilt's niece, who is making her debut this winter. The entire second and third floors of Sherry's were reserved for this entertainment. The dinner was served in the rooms on the third floor, and the guests descended afterward to the second, and the cotillon, led by Craig Wadsworth, dancing with Mrs. Vanderbilt, was held in the large ballroom. Mrs. Vanderbilt received her guests in the reception room in the third story. She stood under the great chandelier. The room was profusely decorated so as to resemble a bower. Receiving with Mrs. Vanderbilt were her mother, Mrs. R. T. Wilson; Mrs. Ogden Goelet, her sister, and her niece, Miss Goelet. Mrs. Vanderbilt wore a gown of pale green panne velvet and numerous jewels. Mrs. R. T. Wilson was in brocaded green silk and point lace, with some very handsome emeralds and diamonds. Mrs. Goelet wore white satin and her superb pearls, and Miss Goelet had a simple frock of pink chiffon and silk.

There were fourteen tables, with twelve guests each. The table decorations consisted of American Beauty roses. During the dinner Sherry's orchestra played in the gallery, which was screened with palms, greens and flowers. Nahan Franko was the soloist. After dinner the large Hungarian band played for the dancing in the ballroom on the second floor. This was very simply decorated with vines and climbing roses.

It was about 10 o'clock when the cotillon was begun. The favors were very handsome trifles, and included gauze fans in black and white and spangled fan bags in colored satin embroidered; decorated jewelled clocks, large gauze spangled butterflies for the hair for the women, and silver pencils with the date of the dance engraved on them, cigarette holders in gold boxes, large gauze insects and other trifles for the men. It was a very late dance. There were about two hundred guests present.

Mrs. Astor wore a gown of purple velvet trimmed with spangles. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was in gray satin veiled with gray tulle, which was spangled with jet. Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg wore pink satin trimmed with ruches of pink chiffon. Mrs. William P. Thompson wore a very handsome costume of white satin, while her sister, Miss Alice Blight, was in pearl gray satin and tulle. Mrs. Charles May Oelrichs was in white satin and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., wore gray satin spangled with jet paillettes. Mrs. Sidney Smith's gown was of mauve satin and chiffon. Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane were both gowned in white satin. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's costume was very elaborate, of white satin covered with white net which was spangled with dull silver paillettes.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's guests included Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chanler, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Harry Lehr, Colonel and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Miss Nora Iselin, Miss Therese Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Laurence, Mr and Mrs. W. Starr Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, Mr and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, W. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Ronalds, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, Baron Aliotti, David Wolfe Bishop, I. Townsend Burden, jr., Baron and Baroness de Seillere, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman De R. Whitehouse, William K. Vanderbilt, Miss Mabel and Miss Angelica Gerry, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Stuyvesant Le Roy, F. Gray Griswold, Center Hitchcock, G. Creighton Webb, Miss Josephine Johnson and Lady Cunard.

GOOD WORDS FROM CONSUL GOODNOW.

PRAISE FOR AMERICAN TROOPS AND AMERICAN NURSES.

San Francisco, Jan. 2.—John Goodnow, United States Consul-General to China, with residence at Shanghai, who has just arrived on the City of Peking, in speaking to-day of the probable outcome of the Chinese troubles said that he believed a satisfactory settlement would be reached along the lines laid down by the President. In regard to the missionaries and their position in China he thinks that there is still a great field for successful work, and their presence in the Orient should be encouraged. He is of the opinion, however, that it would not be best to send missionaries outside the treaty ports until peace has been proclaimed.

Mr. Goodnow had a good word for the American troops which were sent to China, and he also praised the work of a little band of women sent by the committee of New-York people of which Mrs. Whitelaw Reid was chairman, to provide the sick and needy with hospital supplies and comforts. Two members of this band returned on the Peking. They are Miss M. Henshaw and Miss E. B. Ridley.

GENERAL HARRISON A GAS DIRECTOR.

Indianapolis, Jan. 2 (Special).—General Benjamin Harrison was to-day elected a director of the Consumers' Gas Trust Company of this city and has indicated his willingness to serve, notwithstanding the press of private business upon him. His election is the outcome of a feeling of the people against the company which originated in an attempt on the part of the latter to force the use of meters in the measurement of natural gas, and it is regarded as a concession by the company.