

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Quo Vadis. AMERICAN THEATRE—8—3:15—Trilby. BROADWAY THEATRE—8—1:15—A Royal Romance. CASIN—8:15—Theodore. CRITERION THEATRE—8—The Gay Lord Quex. DELROY THEATRE—8:15—Lily. Huntworth's Entertainment. EMPIRE THEATRE—8—The World in Wax. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8—The Giddy Throne. FORTY-FOURTH STREET THEATRE—8—The Village Blacksmith. GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—David Garrick. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Old Homestead. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Richard Carrel. KENYON SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Arizona. IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Die Strafen Herren. KANTONER THEATRE—8:15—Sweet Nell of Old Drury. KNOX SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Vaucluse. LITTLE THEATRE—8:20—A Royal Family. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:15—The House That Jack Built. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Faust. MURRAY HILL THEATRE—8—Why Smith Left Home. NEW YORK THEATRE—8:15—The Giddy Throne. PASTOR'S DAY and Night—Continous Show. PICTURES—Continous Performance. VICTORIA—8:20—The Palace of the King. WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—Miss Nell. VICTORIA—8:20—The Palace of the King. WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—Miss Nell.

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Business Notices.

IVERS & POND PIANOS. Try them at Joseph's, 10 East 16th St., N. Y.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1901. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN—Lord Roberts proceeded from Southampton to London, where he was received with royal honors and popular acclamations, the Field Marshal afterward taking charge of the War Office; the Boer raiders in Cape Colony continue to display remarkable activity, sweeping through the Colony and plundering the farms of loyalists; Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is said to have left the Hague in anger at the Parliamentary discussion of the terms of settlement; the Prince Consort died on the month of December the Paris police made 12,970 arrests; the "Rev." J. Alexander Dowle sailed for the United States from England; Morocco has agreed to settle the Moroccan claims, and to predict a General Wood urges resistance to unreasonable demands of striking stevedores and sugar handlers at Cardenas, Cuba; Attorney-General Griggs has fixed the session of the Porto Rican Assembly at sixty days; Herr Krupp has given 1,500,000 marks to various funds for a benefit of his workmen; a United States fleet of warships arrived at Bermuda after a stormy passage from Norfolk.

CONGRESS—Business was resumed after the holiday recess; Senate: The Army Reorganization bill was taken up and made the unfinished business, the bill of the Porto Rican Assembly from its Pacific expedition; House: Much excitement was caused by a resolution offered by Mr. Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, looking to reduction of the tariff on the sugar of the States where the franchise is abridged; the Democrats filibustered against consideration and adjournment was forced by a vote of 77 to 75.

DOMESTIC—Bishop W. X. Ninde, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, former president of the Garrett Biblical Institute, died in Detroit at the age of sixty-eight; It is reported that ex-President Harrison has been retained to argue against the Government's claim in the case of the United States Supreme Court; In his farewell address to the Michigan Legislature ex-Governor Pinckney took occasion to reiterate his views in regard to the effect of corporations, and to predict a bloody revolution unless methods are changed.

CITY—Stocks were weak and lower; President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California announced that he had trustworthily news of the escape of Arnold Spang; Commissioner Keller suspended Dr. John W. Moore, of the Bellevue alcoholic and insane wards; the Medical Board committee outlined its plan of action; It was rumored that Chief Devery, frightened at impending prosecution, would resign, but not under Tammany stress; The Chamber of Commerce declared itself in favor of a privately owned cable across the Pacific; Another prisoner escaped from the White Plains jail; A Texan wanted here for murder was captured near White Plains after he had exchanged shots with his pursuers; The wife of Joseph L. Spang, filed for probate, disinherited the testator's brother, sister and sister-in-law.

THE WEATHER—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer; The temperature yesterday: Highest, 27 degrees; lowest, 17; average, 20 1/2.

WHAT TAMMANY COSTS.

"The New-York Evening Post" makes an extremely important contribution to public knowledge of the evils of Tammany government by the compilation of a series of tables showing the comparative cost in dollars and cents of various departments of city administration before and after consolidation. The preparation of these tables was exceedingly difficult, for Tammany bookkeeping methods are admirably calculated to confuse the citizen and hide wasteful performance of public functions beneath charges for permanent improvements. The work of the Controller's experts on the books of the old corporations consolidated and a careful study of appropriations as affected by transfers of items between the various departments result in a reasonably trustworthy showing of the steadily growing per capita cost of Tammany rule.

This is the true test of extravagance. It is to be expected that the outlay of the city will increase as its population grows. A progressive people are not inclined to be overcritical of large expenditures for permanent betterments, new schools, new bridges and new docks, which are required by the higher standards of civilization and the demands of commerce, which may advance more rapidly than the population increases. But when the cost of such improvements is cleared away and we find that the mere expense of routine administration increases faster than the population there is evidently something wrong. It ought to increase much more slowly. No large business house would dream of letting its expense account grow at the same ratio as its production. It is the uniform experience that with proper management the large plant is more economical than the small. It ought to cost less per capita to give police or fire protection to a million people than to half a million. Tammany, however, not content with revealing a low standard of administrative ability which would mark a steady ratio between cost and population, plunges into wanton wastefulness.

The Police Department in Manhattan and the Bronx cost for mere maintenance, without regard to any interest payments, bond redemptions or permanent improvements, in the years 1896 to 1900 inclusive, \$23,348,190.90, or \$8.87 a year for every inhabitant of the boroughs. In the years 1895 to 1897 inclusive the same service cost only \$18,915,507.73, a yearly charge of only \$3.425 on each inhabitant. For the whole city the annual per capita cost in the last three years was \$8.292, whereas the same territory was policed before consolidation for \$2.859 per capita each year. The years 1895 to 1897 show a per capita increase over the three years previous, but it is to be remembered that while the Strong administration found the police work

thoroughly demoralized, it gave a good service to the city in return for the increased cost, while the Tammany conduct of police affairs has been notoriously inefficient, and lawlessness has openly flourished, as is admitted by the Tammany men themselves. Mayor Strong decreased the per capita cost of the Fire Department from what it was under Mayors Grant and Gilroy, but Mayor Van Wyck has increased it for the same territory from \$1.235 to \$1.288 per head. A tremendous increase in the cost of the schools from \$2.969 to \$3.98 per capita is shown, and the records of the Health and Buildings departments tell the same story. This increase cannot be charged to consolidation. The other boroughs almost uniformly show the same wastefulness, in spite of the unification which should have resulted in economy. Most of the departments cost Brooklyn more than when as a city she maintained a complete independent system, instead of having merely subordinate officers and bearing only a proportion of the expense of central administration.

The Tammany officeholders will attribute this increase in expenditures to mandatory legislation from Albany, and to a certain extent this excuse is valid. "The Post's" figures come at an opportune time to enforce the justice of Governor Odell's observations to the Legislature on the subject of economy. The warning against waste of the State's money of cities with equal force to the waste of the money of cities by the State lawmakers. But such extravagant accounts for only a part of the ominous increase in New-York's expenses. Tammany has scattered money with a lavish hand. When these extremely valuable figures, showing loose and wasteful conduct of the routine business of government, are considered in connection with the enormous outlays for permanent improvements, which are costing sums frightfully in excess of what any private builder would pay to secure equally handsome and serviceable structures, some faint idea may be gained of the money loss to the people of this city from the domination of Tammany Hall.

TWO FEATURES OF THE MESSAGE.

One of the subjects dealt with in the Governor's message which deserve the careful consideration of the Legislature is the practical effect of the incorporation laws; but because it is a subject which men with a mean fear of the polls in their hearts are shy of discussing in a frank and instructive way it is more likely than some others of less importance to be left alone and ignorantly handled. A reasonable regard for enlightened public opinion is due to the people from their representatives, but conduct which shows a lack of moral courage is particularly discreditable when it is meant to be particularly shrewd, and we are convinced that it is usually quite as unprofitable to the individual as it is intrinsically ignoble. We hope that all our politicians will learn a useful lesson from the swift and grateful response to Governor Odell's bold message to the Legislature and the people.

The incorporation laws unquestionably operate to deprive this State of a large revenue. If they were intended in good faith to protect the people from evils which aggregated capital is able and possibly prone to inflict, they have not accomplished their object to any great extent, while they have caused much loss by driving investors to seek more favorable conditions elsewhere. During the last year, a period of great industrial and commercial activity, the proceeds of the incorporation tax, as the Governor observes, were only about \$357,000, showing that only \$34,000,000 of capital was organized under the laws of New-York, whereas "many instances" could be cited where single corporations "with a greater capitalization than the aggregate just referred to have been made in other States." A feeling of dread and resentment, whether rational or the reverse, ought not to find expression in such a sacrifice as that. It is the height of folly to let New-Jersey, for example, continue to relieve herself of the burdens of government at our expense, while at the same time the corporations which she hospitably welcomes obtain from us whatever else is essential to the secure and prosperous transaction of their business. The Governor's suggestion of practical means to rectify this evil is valuable to this extent, at least, that it clearly exposes the absurdity of regulations which are in part so vexatious that they drive large amounts of capital to other States for the purpose of organization and in part so readily avoidable that their application to the remnants of capital organized here has little or no beneficial effect. There may be good reasons for modifying the Governor's recommendations, but it is undoubtedly time to modify the law, and the Legislature ought to take the question up in a fearless, open minded manner.

Those who have accused Governor Odell of a tenderness for the Ramapo company find their suspicions confuted by his emphatic declaration that "the ownership of water rights sufficient to provide the city of New-York with an ample supply of pure and wholesome water should be entirely under the control and direction of that municipality," and consequently that such provisions of law as interfere with the exercise of powers essential to that purpose should be revised without delay. It is satisfactory to note that on the first day of the session bills to repeal the Ramapo charter and give this city the power of condemnation which it needs were introduced by Senator Slater, and that in the Assembly Speaker Nixon, who stood sponsor for the mischievous act of 1895, asserted the necessity of getting rid of the monopoly which it created. After such a beginning New-York may pretty confidently look for a safe deliverance from the Ramapo schemers.

ARE THEY REALLY SO OLD?

The daily papers in almost every State of the Union have been active and enterprising in their search for survivors of the dead century who first drew breath before the nineteenth was begun. An amazingly long list of men and women for whom it is asserted they saw the light in the eighteenth and have lived long enough to welcome the twentieth has appeared in print within the last few days. In many of these cases, however, the proofs of birth before January 1, 1801, are suspiciously imperfect. No doubt among the nations there are many thousands of feeble minded men and women who have misled themselves into the belief that they have lived a hundred years or more, but in the majority of these instances scepticism is amply justified. Unless family records which have been kept accurately, or church books of christenings or other official documents which can be trusted, are available in support of the vague recollections of the self-asserting centenarians, the talk of the veterans whose minds in so large a percentage of cases are misty and feeble cannot be accepted with confidence.

Consider the troops of body servants of George Washington who were supposed by the credulous to be still alive not many years ago. Centenarians there are beyond dispute, and a considerable number of them, but not nearly so many as certain publications would have us believe. When a garrulous and consequential person has passed fourscore and ten the temptation to add a few years and make the total score is exceedingly strong, and it often overcomes conscientious scruples and previous respect for veracity. The numerous articles printed with regard to the white haired claimants to an experience of

more than a hundred winters indicate a startling variety of habits among them. Some of them have used stimulants and tobacco freely and persistently. Others have never swallowed anything more potent than water, not even coffee or tea, and have never sought the soothing influences of nicotine. Some of them have been prone to anger, irritable and peevish. Others have been gentle, peaceful and meek. But few, if any, of them have convinced the world that they had been endowed with massive intellects. Few minds that were truly great have lasted on earth for more than ninety years since secular history opened its first chapter. Of course, there have been exceptions to this rule. But how many centenarians now living are celebrated for anything except their great age?

MARTIAL LAW AT THE CAPE.

The situation in Cape Colony seems to be growing worse for the British. The invading Boers are making steady progress. Some days ago we commented upon the fact that they had blocked all the railroad lines about midway between the Orange River and the coast. They have now carried the war much further south. They are capturing—and, of course, looting—towns all through the heart of the Colony. Graaf Reinet is menaced, and guns are being landed from a warship for the protection of Cape Town itself. The Government has issued an urgent call for volunteers and is proclaiming martial law in many districts. Among the districts now under martial law are Worcester, which immediately abuts upon the environs of Cape Town; Ceres, Sutherland and Frasersburg, which lie just north of Worcester, and Prince Albert, which lies on the slopes of the Zwart Berg and at the southern edge of the Great Karroo. Truly, in view of these facts, it will not be surprising if to-day sees Cape Town itself under martial law. Not in the worst days of the early part of the war, when Ladysmith and Kimberley were besieged, did the Boers carry their standard so far into the British colonies.

The explanation is easily given, but contains not much comfort for the British. A few weeks ago it was said, doubtless with truth, that not more than five thousand Boers were left in the field, while there were thirty times as many British soldiers. Practically the entire British army, however, was away up north, in the Transvaal and the northern part of the Orange State. A few scattered bands of Boers, well mounted and knowing the country perfectly, slipped past them and made their way to the south for a daring raid into Cape Colony, and while doing so managed to cut the railroad lines so as to delay the southward movement of British troops. That is how it was done. The question, of course, arises why Cape Colony was left so completely unguarded, and also why the British army could not prevent such a manoeuvre by the Boers. The answer to that will probably not reflect much credit upon some one or another in the British service.

The most serious part of the situation is, however, the extent to which the invaders have found aid and comfort among the inhabitants of Cape Colony. Beyond doubt they knew in advance that they would do so. The recent Congress of the Afrikaner Bond was the most direct of invitations to them to make just such an invasion as this, and was a promise to them of help and co-operation. The Boer raiders are not seeking mere loot and destruction. Their hope is to raise the masses of the Dutch population in Cape Colony into open revolt against the Government. That was their aim at the outbreak of the war, and in it they nearly succeeded, being baffled only by the arrival of Lord Roberts at Cape Town. They are trying it again, and are coming nearer to success. There is little doubt that some thousands of the Cape Dutch have already joined them, so that the forces now menacing Graaf Reinet and Cape Town are composed not so largely of invading Boers as of insurgent Cape Colonists. It is in truth a genuine and serious rebellion of its own subjects that the British Government now has on hand. It will suppress it, beyond doubt. But the bitterness of feeling between the two races will be most deplorably intensified and prolonged.

THE FRIARS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension, in this city, who visited the Philippines some time ago with Bishop Potter, is giving the impressions of his visit in a series of articles in "The Churchman." He is evidently an impartial observer, and fully and frankly states the facts as he saw them without considering whose toes he may be treading upon. For instance, he declares that in governing these islands we should be guided by the teaching of history, by our own experience and by common sense, and disregard a priori principles and the false philosophy of some of the fathers of the Republic. Free institutions cannot be imposed offhand on lower races. Such races he thinks unable to govern themselves. Asiatic peoples especially seem ill-adapted to do so, and this is particularly true of the Philippines, owing to their diversity of race and lack of training. "If America," he says, "has in the Philippines a problem that will tax its strength, how can the Philippines solve it alone? If a windlass will hardly pull a man out of a slough, can the man get out alone by pulling at his own bootstraps?" But while it is thus the duty of the United States to govern these islands, Mr. Grant holds that thus far this country has shown little aptitude for such a task. "There is," he declares, "a great career of a high and stimulating sort for Americans who intelligently and laboriously will give themselves to the service of the races that have come under the direction of the United States as a result of the Spanish war."

It is evident that Mr. Grant regards the question of the friars as the real problem in the Philippines. These orders, he says, are hated by the natives, even those who are good Catholics, and he quotes Cardinal Gibbons as saying: "The Church in the Philippines is a branch of the Catholic Church we are not proud of." While in Manila Mr. Grant learned that the Filipinos value the Church but loathe the clergy. "The insurrection of 1896, under Aguinaldo, was incited by the land robbery and tyranny of the friars." The first formulated demand of the rebels was for the expulsion of the friars. This animosity to the friars is because of the belief that they have fraudulently acquired the best land in the islands. And he gives it as his solemn conviction that "the United States will never restore permanent order in the Philippines until Spanish friars are expelled from the islands." This opinion from a non-Catholic observer must, of course, be taken for what it is intrinsically worth. But it should be borne in mind that none of the American officials on the islands have committed themselves to such a drastic suggestion. It is undoubtedly true that, either through their fault or their misfortune, the friars are disliked by the Filipinos. It may possibly become the duty of the American Government to investigate the causes of that dislike. If as the result of such an impartial investigation, it should appear that the friars are in possession of property or lands to which they are not entitled, they should be compelled to make restitution; and we believe that American Catholics would be among the first to approve such an act. But if, on the other hand, the charges against them should be proved baseless, the American Government will surely defend and protect them in all their rights. In either event it is improbable that a wholesale

expulsion of the friars will be found necessary. The religious orders will be treated with equal and exact justice. The Filipinos can ask no more; the friars can expect no less.

Mr. Grant makes a specific charge against Archbishop Chapelle which cannot be accepted without official proof. He declares that the Archbishop, who was sent to the islands to look after the legitimate interests of the Church, "has invaded the political field in almost a 'treasonable fashion.' For he has urged the 'friars to go back to their caves in authoritative tones.'" And this advice, adds Mr. Grant, "fomented and perpetuates misunderstanding and 'armed strife between the United States and the insurgent Filipinos.'" If this charge against the Archbishop is true it is curious that no hint of it has, so far as the public knows, come from any one in authority in the Philippines. Archbishop Chapelle is an honored American citizen, and we should all prefer to believe that Mr. Grant was misinformed as to his course. But if it should turn out that his zeal for his Church has led him into an unwise or questionable attitude the Pope would be wise to note the fact and replace him with an American ecclesiastic not open to the same objection.

SALT NOT A CURE-ALL.

The usefulness of saline preparations in the treatment of certain physical conditions was widely recognized by the medical profession years ago, but no doctor of sound mind believes that any new "elixir of life" has been discovered in salt combinations or in anything else. Who was the ancient Sage who said, "One man's meat is another man's poison?" Various salts may, of course, be beneficial to one patient and injurious to another, but no sodium compounds, chlorides or phosphates will cure everybody. General Pleasanton thought at one time that he had found the true secret of long life and the universal healer in exposure to sunlight passing through blue glass. For several years in the seventies the blue glass craze had a wonderful popularity in New-York and other cities, and azure tinted windows and glass rooms on roofs were plentiful in the Murray Hill quarter of Manhattan. That delusion died away, and all the experiments in stimulating motion in the hearts of dead turtles by salt saturation will soon be forgotten.

The ablest physicians in this country and everywhere else are always glad to test thoroughly any new preparation which may help their patients, and they certainly have no prejudices against any saline mixtures or amalgamations which may give promise of usefulness. But the average man or woman should not take up an exclusive diet of corned beef and salt pork or increase extensively the daily consumption of salt in any form without consulting a competent medical adviser. Salt will not transform extreme age into lusty youth, as Mephistopheles transformed Faust, nor will it prolong life to a hundred years, even if it is absorbed in profusion. As a Western humorist remarked, "Lo's wife is not now living. But surely there was no lack of salt in her case."

Our helpless Street Cleaning Department must be yearning for snowstorms that shall conceal for a time the dust and dirt now so abundant and offensive almost everywhere. Commissioner Nagle seems to be more inefficient than he was a year ago. When the Croker cat's away the Tammany mice will play.

Seattle, in the northwest corner of the Union, has given an example of civic zeal and public spirit that may well appeal to the people of larger towns for imitation. So anxious were the citizens to secure for their port the construction of one of the new war vessels authorized by Congress that the people raised no less than \$35,000 by subscription, so that the bid of the local shipyard might be adjusted in such a way as to be acceptable to the Navy Department. It is deeply to be regretted that a serious calamity has just befallen so energetic and enterprising a community. The public library, in which Seattle justly felt much pride, has been burned. Seattle is sure to rebuild it, but the sympathies of the East—and the West as well—go out to the high minded people of the courageous and enlightened town.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A prize of \$125 a word is offered by the General Linguistic Union of Germany for the best German words that can be substituted for the following: plaque, couplet, hot air, concourse, hippopotamus, reclining chair, pedicab (on bicycles), and a property consisting of a man's apartment. The conditions are that the proposed substitute must not occur in any dictionary. German-Americans who wish to compete may send their list, by December 31, to Dr. Siebert, Wilmersdorf, near Berlin.

MR. JEFFERSON BUYS CHICAGO PROPERTY.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—Joseph Jefferson, the actor, today purchased real estate in this city valued at \$7,000. Mr. Jefferson paid that amount for it, giving \$47,000 in cash and assuming a mortgage of \$40,000 on the property consisting of a five-story brick apartment building in Forty-seventh st.

THE OTHER MIGHTY GENTLEMAN WITH WHITE BEARD.

The other mighty gentleman with white beard, closely cropped, and quite an elderly man, walked down Pennsylvania-ave. to the Capitol. On the way he stepped into a shop kept by John Denham, a well-known character in the city. The shopkeeper looked at his customer closely. "Die, you one ever tell you," he asked, "that you're the other mighty gentleman with white beard?" "Yes," was the reply. "I have heard it said very often that you're the other mighty gentleman with white beard." "I should say that I answered Denham, 'I never saw General Harrison, but from his picture I should say you're the other mighty gentleman with white beard.' The purchaser gave a little chuckle, and if he were intensely pleased, and then went out of the shop, proceeded in his way to the Capitol. Denham went to the door and looked after him. "The door was in 'Al' Reed, the District agent for the 'A' party," said Denham, "and he said, 'did you see that man who was in here just now?' " "Yes," said Reed. "That he looked just like ex-President Harrison." "Of course he did," exclaimed Reed. "That was the day of the accusation," (Washington Post).

CONTROLLED COLER SAYS HE LIKES COOGAN, BUT AS HE IS PERSONALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR PAYMENTS OF CITY FUNDS HE MUST DECLINE TO HAND OVER COOGAN'S SALARY UNTIL COOGAN'S RIGHT TO IT IS ESTABLISHED IN THE COURTS.

Controlled Coler says he likes Coogan, but as he is personally responsible for payments of city funds he must decline to hand over Coogan's salary until Coogan's right to it is established in the courts. Coogan retorts with lofty scorn. "What is five thousand a year to me? Nothing at all to Coogan, perhaps, but too much for the Controller or the city to throw away without warrant of law."

CONUL-GENERAL GOODNOW, OF SHANGHAI, SAYS THAT THE MISSIONARIES WERE ONLY AN INCIDENTAL FEATURE OF THE ANTI-FOREIGN OUTBREAKS.

Conul-General Goodnow, of Shanghai, says that the missionaries were only an incidental feature of the anti-foreign outbreaks. And the Consul-General has the reputation of being a level headed man, who won't say a thing unless it is so. Quite as interesting is his remark that the naval battle of Manila Bay vastly increased the prestige of the United States in China. The fact was pretty well known before, but it is pleasant to have it confirmed by a competent witness on the spot.

WIFE-I'D REALLY LIKE A BONNET.

Wife—Well, I could get one for from \$9 up. Husband—I'd rather know from how much "down."—(Philadelphia Press).

charities, \$13,621,722; to churches, \$8,800,005; to museums and art galleries, \$2,145,333, and to libraries, \$2,961,000. It will thus be seen that more was given for education than for all other objects combined, a fact which shows clearly how high a place education holds in the minds of men of wealth, many of whom were themselves obliged to get along with little or no education.

PERSONAL.

A Danish expedition, composed of Lieutenant La Corn, leader; Middilbo and Kofeod, physicists, and the artist Count Harald Motte, left Copenhagen recently for Finland via Christiania, Trondhjem and Vadsø, with the object of studying the aurora borealis in the vicinity of Utsjoki, in North Finland, where the expedition will remain three months. Spectrum and magnetic researches will be carried out. The expedition is the second of its kind dispatched under the auspices of Dr. Adam Paulsen, director of the Copenhagen Observatory.

Robert S. Logan, formerly of St. Louis, has been made assistant to the general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

The Geographical Society of Philadelphia has presented the Elisha Kent Kane medal to Dr. A. Donaldson Smith, of that city, in recognition of his recent explorations in Africa.

Mr. Shimoda, who is now in this city, is connected with the Fishery Station of Tokyo, Japan. He has been spending some time on a fishing smack at the Banks of Newfoundland, and is preparing a report of his investigations for the Japanese Government.

A picturesque incident of the Holy Year in the Catholic world was the recent reception by Leo XIII of a Carolina native, an aged woman from Perugia, who claimed her husband and first year early in January last. On account of her great age the Pontiff granted her a private audience. The aged woman, Donna Carolina, related to him that she first met her husband in a blind home in 1850, "fifty years ago," and added, "we were neither of us very young then. The Pope, who was only nine years his junior, was greatly amused."

William McClary, of Philadelphia, has given \$50,000 to the Masonic Home of Pennsylvania in memory of his son, Charles J. McClary. It is his desire that \$20,000 of that sum be used for the Home, and that the remaining \$30,000 be used for establishing an orphanage for the children of members of the order.

San Francisco, Jan. 3.—The body of the late Lieutenant James Barber, who was killed in the war, was a nephew of Governor McKinley, was taken from the transport Grant to the Mare Island Navy Yard to-day. It will be transported East. The body was taken on by the Grant at Hong-Kong, the vessel making a special call there for that purpose on the way from Manila to this port. Lieutenant Barber died from fever about two months ago while on duty in the Asiatic Station.

SENATOR HANNA BACK IN WASHINGTON.

Cleveland, Jan. 3.—Senator Hanna started for Washington this afternoon. On Sunday Mrs. Hanna, Miss Mabel Hanna, Miss Ruth Hanna, Miss Eggleston, Miss Phelps and all the household employees will also start. The house will be closed not to be opened until winter, possibly not until next summer. In Washington the Hanna family will occupy the Hobart home. They will remain in Washington all of the winter, whether or not the President is here. Hanna is not in the spring they will leave the capital and probably go for a short time to Thomasville, Ga.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the steamer Californian, which arrived here from Glasgow yesterday, were Dr. and Mrs. McIntire, Miss J. Haughle, William Jennings and Peter McIntire.

WU TING-FANG TO ADDRESS STATE BAR.

Albany, Jan. 3.—Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister, will be the guest of the State Bar Association here on January 15-16, during its annual meeting. His visit to this city is eagerly anticipated. He is to speak on "Chinese Jurisprudence."

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ARRIVING AT THE SCAFFOLD, RALEIGH LOST NO TIME IN FEELING THE EDGE OF THE AXE.

"Wouldn't that make you late?" "The fellow held his head upon the block, and shortly became the late State Senator." "We are not trying to write history here, understand; merely historical fiction."—(Detroit Journal).

A CURIOUS STREETCARE LINE IS THAT BETWEEN ATAMI AND YOSHITOMA, TWO COAST TOWNS IN THE PROVINCE OF ISE, JAPAN.

The street consists of a single car, and the rolling stock consists of a single car, and the motive power is furnished by a couple of mules, which actually push the car along wherever power is necessary. When the car comes to a down grade they jump on and ride. The coolies who work this unique road are said to be astonishing specimens of physical development. The fare for a round trip on the road, including the expected tips for the crew, is 2 cents.

THE OTHER MIGHTY GENTLEMAN WITH WHITE BEARD.

The other mighty gentleman with white beard, closely cropped, and quite an elderly man, walked down Pennsylvania-ave. to the Capitol. On the way he stepped into a shop kept by John Denham, a well-known character in the city. The shopkeeper looked at his customer closely. "Die, you one ever tell you," he asked, "that you're the other mighty gentleman with white beard?" "Yes," was the reply. "I have heard it said very often that you're the other mighty gentleman with white beard." "I should say that I answered Denham, 'I never saw General Harrison, but from his picture I should say you're the other mighty gentleman with white beard.' The purchaser gave a little chuckle, and if he were intensely pleased, and then went out of the shop, proceeded in his way to the Capitol. Denham went to the door and looked after him. "The door was in 'Al' Reed, the District agent for the 'A' party," said Denham, "and he said, 'did you see that man who was in here just now?' " "Yes," said Reed. "That he looked just like ex-President Harrison." "Of course he did," exclaimed Reed. "That was the day of the accusation," (Washington Post).

A SERIOUS LOSS HAS BEEN GIVEN TO OMBUS AND TRAMWAY TRAFFIC IN PARIS BY THE NEW METROPOLITAN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY.

The directors of the omnibus company say that they are losing \$200 daily on the lines from the Porte Maillot to the Hotel de Ville, Saint Philippe du Roule to the Lyons Station, and the Arc de Triomphe to the Palais Royal. They are also considerable on other bus lines parallel with the underground. In consequence of the competition the directors of the omnibus company now propose to take their vehicles off the roads parallel with the metropolitan, and to run them between other points.

WHILE HUNTING ON THE ST. JOHN'S LAST WEEK MESSRS. L. F. HUSKEY AND E. B. GRIFIN CAME ACROSS THE BODIES OF TWO LARGE BUCKS WHICH HAD FIGHTED TO DEATH.

The two animals lay with their horns tightly locked together. Each had pronged the other's forehead, and the horns of the one were so dead and had been broken by the other's horns that they showed faint signs of life. The surface of the horns for an area of a quarter of an acre around the bodies was so hot that the hunters were obliged to wear up. The horns, still locked together, were taken to Mr. Huskey's house in town.—(Kissimmee (Fla.) Gazette).

THE MARRIAGE LANDAU OF THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS IS ON EXHIBITION ON THE PREMISES OF A CARRIAGE BUILDER IN THE BOULEVARD HAUSMANN, IN PARIS.

It has been sent thither to be reined, but has already been used by Her Majesty Wilhelmina on a few state occasions. It is painted in cream color, "Vermeer" of great purity of tint; the box seat, the springs and the hubs of the wheels are of a rich orange; the new linings are of buff suede; and the Queen will, they say, have eight white horses, with orange colored trappings, to take her to church on her wedding day.

"WHAT'S DEM SPOTS ON YOU ALL'S FOREHEAD?" ASKED MR. BRASSIUS PINKLEY.

"My head's aching," answered Mr. Stimpkins Clodfather. "Dat's de stylish kin' deccorations. Dem's poker dots."—(Washington Star).

MRS. GEORGE BOYDEN, OF NEWARK, IND., WHOSE HUSBAND HAS JUST COMMITTED SUICIDE, HAS HAD EIGHT HUSBANDS.

Two died natural deaths within a year after their marriage, three obtained divorces and three committed suicide.

WIFE-I'D REALLY LIKE A BONNET.

Wife—Well, I could get one for from \$9 up. Husband—I'd rather know from how much "down."—(Philadelphia Press).

SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

HE KNOWS FACTS WHEN HE SEES THEM. A CLERGYMAN UPHOLDS THE PRESIDENT AND THE TRIBUNE ON "THE LIQUOR PROBLEM."

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: This world is composed of an infinite variety of individual types as well as a vast variety of circumstances, atmospheric conditions, etc. A fallacious impression of the above reflection was formed in the mind of the writer when reading the report of a subscriber to The Tribune to discontinue his paper, and to believe and to feel that the Editor I became reminded, and to feel that the gist of the editorial comments upon the President and his attitude toward the liquor problem. By this retrospective glance I fall to find a sentence or a single word to cause any person to disagree with the position taken.

I consider it a wisely constructed and conservative view. It is more than this. It is a fearless disclosure of facts. How any one is justified in entertaining a different conception is simply incomprehensible. Some people have the faculty of displaying the density of their misconceived ideas predicated upon the strength of youthful teachings, and to become men we should be so proud of our mature attainments as to agree with Paul's convictions and "put away childish things."

If the President had the power to speak the word and thereby abolish the Army canteen system, he would be a monarch instead of an officer of trust acting in his honored capacity as the chief of a great Nation, the government of which "of the people, by the people and for the people." What more could be desired? Instead of laying the blame at the feet of McKinley, let us not forget that we are responsible for the President's actions as our lawmakers. Let the citizens of this country be awakened to this fact, and the most complex problem of the ages will soon be solved.

If we are proud of our country, let us have enough stamina to admit we are wrong, let us prove it by showing respect for our flag, let us prove that those who suffer and die in its defence. McKinley is not a failure because he has not the prerogatives to exercise for the satisfaction of every individual whim, which is often as