INDIANA LEGISLATION.

GOVERNOR MOUNT WILL RECOMMEND MORE STRINGENT ANTI-LYNCHING LAWS, CORPORATION RESTRICTIONS AND ANTI-TRUST ACTION.

Indianapolis, Jan. 5 (Special).—Governor James A. Mount is busily engaged on his biennial message to the General Assembly, which convenes in this city, early this month, and if his recommendations are followed the session will witness the enactment of some measures that will mark a new era in legislation in Indiana. The recent lynchings in Spencer and Warrick counties, in which at least one innocent man fell a victim to the insane fury of the mob, will be the occasion for a drastic law against this class of law violators if the recommendations of the Executive are followed. Indeed, the Attorney-General has already drawn a bill for submission to the Legislature in accordance with instructions from the Governor.

The State authorities have found that it is impossible to secure evidence against lynchers, or, when evidence is secured, to get Grand Juries to indict the suspected parties. This results, in the first place from sympathy with the mob, and, in the second place from fear to appear as witnesses against them, and these two causes have nullified every effort that the State has made to punish such crimes. The Governor now proposes a new departure for such prosecutions. This is to give the State the right to a change of venue in all cases resulting from mob violence—a privilege which is now enjoyed only by defendants, as the theory has always been that no prejudice exists against the State, but only against the accused. A second provision will hold a county in which a lynching occurs responsible in damages to relatives of the accused, and this responsibility cannot be lessened by evidence of the criminal character of the mob's victim or the certainty that he committed the offence for which he was lynched. The bill is drawn upon the theory that the taxpayers of a county will be restrained and will restrain the rabble, if there is a certainty that mob violence is to be followed by a heavy judgment against the county which only increased taxation can liquidate.

Another law which the Governor will insist upon in his message, and which has been recommended by the Secretary of State, is to require corporations organized outside of the State and seeking to do business in Indiana to pay the same fees that are now required from corporations organized under the State laws. There is now no provision for collecting fees from such corporations, and the Secretary of State has found that many corporations which are formed here are going into other States to be organized, and that others legitimately organized in those States do more business in Indiana than elsewhere, and yet escape the payment of any fees to the State. His idea is to put foreign corporations on the same footing as those formed in Indiana, so far as fees to the State are concerned, and thus increase the revenues and at the same time take away the incentive to organize under the laws of other States. It is estimated that $200,000 in fees is annually lost to the State by reason of the failure to require foreign corporations to reincorporate under Indiana laws before being permitted to do business in the State. Every one of the gigantic corporations organized in New-Jersey in the last two or three years maintains agents and does business in Indiana, but none of them have paid any fees to the State.

A third measure, which will excite a great deal of interest, not only in Indiana but in many of her sister States, is legislation against trusts. Two bills have already been prepared, and will be introduced simultaneously in the House and Senate. The provisions of the two are very similar, and Governor Mount has approved them and will urge such legislation in his message. The bills describe a trust as "a union or combination or consolidation or affiliation of capital, credit, assets, trade, custom, skill or acts, or of any other valuable thing or possession by or between persons or associations of persons, firms or corporations, whereby any one of the purposes or objects mentioned in the act can be accomplished." It is then provided that any persons, company, corporation, etc., who bind themselves together for the purpose of driving out competition, or injuring competitors, or sell at less than cost, or give away manufactured product shall be deemed guilty of conspiracy to form a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade. A penalty of from $300 to $6,000 fine is affixed for the violation of any of the provisions of the act, and each day that such a trust is maintained is made a separate offence. It is made the duty of officers of corporations to submit affidavits on June 1 of each year to the effect that they are not members of any trust, and failure to submit such affidavits within forty-five days is made prima facie evidence that the refusing company is violating the law. Another penalty fixed for violating any of the provisions of the act is forfeiture of all corporate rights, and the prosecuting attorney in the county in which the corporation does business is required to proceed at once to close up its affairs.

MARRIAGE LAW IN QUEBEC.

THE DELPIT CASE RAISES A CURIOUS QUESTION BETWEEN CHURCH AND STATE.

Montreal, Jan. 5 (Special).—The Delpit marriage case is exciting a great deal of interest in this province, and a fund is being opened to enable the affair to be taken to the civil courts and there fought through to the Privy Council. The Methodist Church some time ago appointed a special committee to consider the subject, and the Presbyterian Synod is to deal with the question at its next meeting. There is every indication that it will become a celebrated case, as it involves an intricate question of relationship between Church and State. Some five years ago a young man named Delpit and a girl named Cote, of Catholic ancestry, were married in this city by a Protestant minister. The marriage turned out unhappily, and Mrs. Delpit applied for a judicial separation, whereupon the husband pleaded that under the law of Quebec a marriage between two Catholics celebrated by a Protestant was no marriage at all. He denied that the woman was his wife, thereby illegitimatizing his children. He then applied to the Church authorities for a declaration of nullity of marriage, and the Court suspended action pending the decision of the ecclesiastical authorities.

The question which the Church had to consider was whether both contracting parties were Catholics at the time of the marriage. It decided that they were, although Mrs. Delpit asserted that she was at that time a Protestant. This decision has recently been confirmed at Rome, and so far as the Church is concerned the marriage has been invalidated. It yet remains to be determined whether the civil voiding of the union follows as a matter of course. It is asserted on behalf of Delpit that by the organic law of the province, based upon the Treaty of Paris, marriage in this province is a sacrament first and a civil contract afterward. That is to say, it must be acceptable to the Church authorities and executed in accordance with their regulations before it becomes valid in law. As Catholics are forbidden to be married by others than their own pastors, it follows, it is contended, that the Delpit marriage, assuming that the parties to it were members of that communion, was invalid.

A marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, celebrated by a Protestant clergyman, would be legal without question, and before the civil courts Mrs. Delpit will endeavor to prove her contention that at the time of the marriage she was a Protestant. Failing to prove that, the whole contention of the Catholic Church to invalidate such marriages will be challenged, and the case will be carried to the highest court. Within the province it is said that there are hundreds of families vitally interested in the case, the marriages of the parents having been celebrated by Protestants, although the contracting parties were Catholics.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ITEMS.

Colonel Bates of the 71st Regiment has appointed a new battalion adjutant in the person of Charlton Greene, who formerly served as a lieutenant in the 65th Regiment of Buffalo. The appointment of Lieutenant Greene, who has just returned from a European trip, fills the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieutenant Harry B. Fisher to the staff of General George Moore Smith.

First Lieutenant Maxwell, of Company D, 71st Regiment, has secured a three months' leave of absence, and will visit Cleveland, where he may remain permanently. Lieutenant Maslin has been detailed to the command of the company, which has no captain or commissioned second lieutenant. The same company has also lost Sergeant Hugh Rainey and Corporal W. R. King, who have taken their honorable discharges. Sergeant Rainey was the senior sergeant of the regiment.

Company F will give a smoker on Wednesday evening after drill.

Company B will celebrate the fourteenth anniversary of the organization of the company on February 7 with a theatre party and dinner.

TWELFTH REGIMENT NEWS.

Colonel Dyer, of the 12th Regiment, has divided his force into two battalions as follows: First Battalion, Major Content, Companies C, A, K, E and H; 2d Battalion, Major Buck, Companies B, D, F, I and G.

Lieutenant Elisha Sniffin, battalion quartermaster, has sent in his resignation on account of his private business. He was a popular officer, and before joining the 12th Regiment he served in the 7th Regiment.

The members of Company H report quite a demand for tickets for their military ball, to be held at the Murray Hill Lyceum on Thursday evening, January 24. Colonel Dyer will lead the grand march.

ANCHORING THE BRIDGE CABLES.

THEY ARE ATTACHED TO HEAVY CASTINGS BURIED IN FIFTEEN FEET OF CONCRETE BELOW HIGH WATER LEVEL.

The general curiosity of otherwise well informed men as to how the cables of the new East River Bridge are to be anchored induced a Tribune reporter to conduct a thorough inquiry into the subject, the results of which were both interesting and instructive. He was assisted in his researches by the engineers in charge of the temporary office of the Roebling Construction Company, who not only gave him many facts from the plans and specifications for the work, but also permitted him to inspect and photograph interesting features of the Brooklyn anchorage from points of view not accessible to the public. To the observer at the street level the anchorages appear to be solid masses of masonry, and nearly everybody has some hazy notion concerning the means by which the cables are to be made fast within. In all probability not one in a thousand even approximates the engineering conception of the plan.

The dimensions of the base of the masonry of the Brooklyn anchorage are 177 by 153 feet. The stone walls are 105 feet in height, but nearly half is below the surface of the ground. The foundation is partly built upon quicksand, and in this an enormous mass of piling has been sunk. Five courses of yellow pine timber, bolted together, constitute the bed for a concrete foundation about fifteen thick. The timber and most of the concrete is below the high water level of the river.

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.
Eye bars of the right and right centre cables and interior wells and buttresses of the Brooklyn anchorage.

The heavy castings to which the cable chains are attached are buried in this mass of concrete, and above them rise the granite walls, weighting them down securely on the landward side.

To the bedplate of each cable, near the landward edge of the masonry, are attached the so-called cable chains. These chains are made fast to the plates by enormous steel pins, many inches in diameter, and about fifty feet under ground. The chains rise from this point in a curve which equally distributes pressure and weight to a level a little lower than the top of the riverward granite wall and about thirty feet within it. There they terminate in paired links, with eyes, to which the subdivisions of the cables will be secured by clevislike links, into one end of which the wires of each section will be spread into a conical bight, as in the hangers on the old Bridge.

The accompanying diagram affords a very clear idea of the construction of the anchorage on the Brooklyn side of the river and the arrangement of the cable chains. The lower chain is approximately 105 feet long and the upper 115 feet. Each link bar is 10 feet 6½ inches long, 9 inches wide and 2 inches thick, and is made of the toughest open hearth steel.

It was said at the office of Mr. Hildebrand, in charge of the work in Brooklyn for the Roebling Construction Company, that the temporary cables and the footbridges would probably be erected by the end of February, and that the work on the construction of the main cables would then be begun and pushed as rapidly as possible. It is not probable that the first wire will cross the river much before February 1, as the structural work necessary to stringing it is not yet finished. It is believed that the work of constructing the main cables will be begun within thirty days after the first wire is raised on the towers.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT NEWS.

After a spirited competition the individual contest in rifle shooting for the armory championship of the 22d Regiment has been won by Corporal Wendel, of Company H, on a score of 68 out of a possible 70 points. Private Johnson, of the same company, was second with 67 points. Both scores are of exceptional merit.

Company H has elected Lieutenant Cohn treasurer and Sergeant Campion secretary. The company is also arranging to have a dance in the armory the latter part of this month.

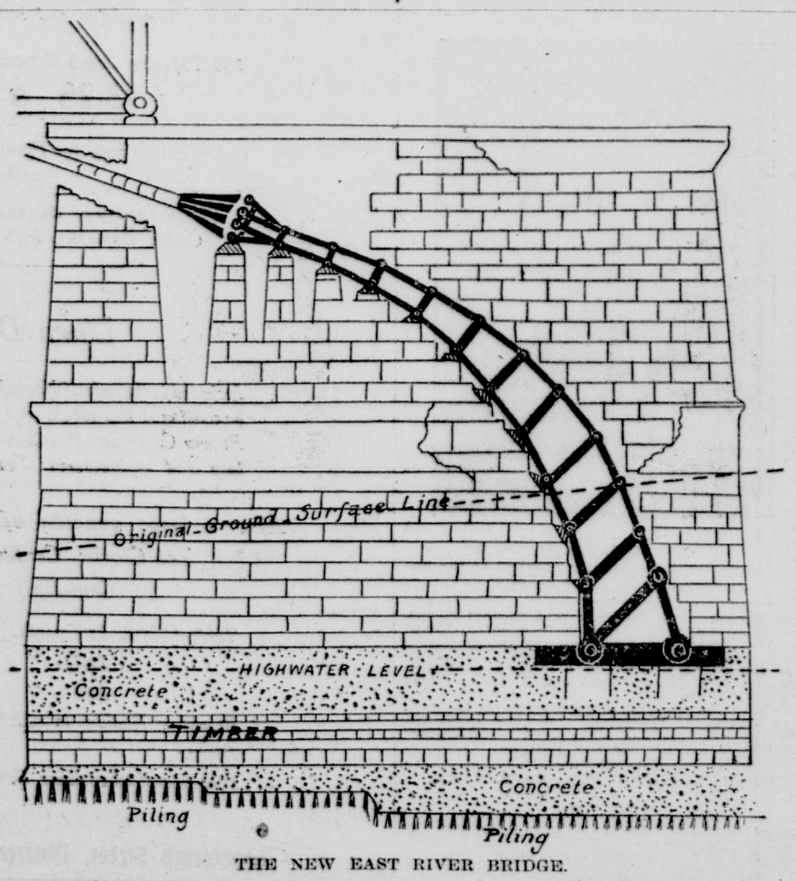
The competition in Company K for the Harding medals in armory shooting was very sharp. Private L. C. Shine made the top score, 65 out of a possible 65, with Private S. Grey a close second with 64 points.

Lieutenant Harding gave a card party at his residence last Wednesday, which was highly enjoyed. At the end of the fifteenth round Private Walter C. Lander's scorecard showed that he held the least number of hearts, and Private Cullen was found to be a close second, while Private Craig, with 117 hearts to his credit, won the consolation prize.

Adjutant Kross, who has been ill for several weeks with a bad cold, has recovered.

FIRST BATTERY REVIEW.

Major-General Charles F. Roe will review the 1st Battery at its armory, in West Forty-fourth-st., on next Wednesday night, and a reception will follow. A large number of invitations have been issued, and many well known officers will be present, including some from the Regular Army and Navy.



THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE.
Cross section of Brooklyn anchorage, showing the chains and chains well of one cable.

A NEW CURE FOR PHTHISIS

DR. ARMAND GAUTIER'S EXPERIMENTS WITH CACODYLIC ACID, A FORM OF ARSENIC, IN THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

It is doubtful whether any other ailment to which flesh is heir has been treated in such a variety of ways as tuberculosis. Scarcely a month passes without the announcement of some new remedy for or system of dealing with this terrible malady. And each innovation is presented in so favorable a light by its originator that one wonders how there can be need for further experiment. However, the majority of these discoveries attract only momentary notice, proving of little or no value in other hands than the discoverers'. This may be the fate of Dr. Armand Gautier's method, which has created something of a stir in Paris; but the standing of the man certainly justifies at least a mention of both his plan and his representations.

Professor Gautier is a member of the Institute of France, and occupies the chair of chemistry in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Of late he has given special attention to the treatment of tuberculosis, and three years ago he devised an original line of procedure. Not only for this disease, but for others also, arsenic has been employed remedially for centuries. A Vienna physician, Dr. Hoff, regards it a specific for phthisis. But Dr. Gautier's procedure differs from the Austrian's in at least two particulars. He administers the drug hypodermically, instead of through the agency of the digestive organs, and, what is perhaps more important, he uses a form of arsenic never before tried.

Arsenic, it is hardly necessary to remark, is a powerful poison. There are few people who can stand even a minute quantity of it. Even old school physicians administer it in almost homœopathic doses, if at all. And in order to get enough of it into the system to produce any effect on tuberculosis, if the common forms of arsenic were employed, it would be necessary to give a fatal dose. But Professor Gautier conceived the idea of using cacodylic acid, a compound more than half of which is metallic arsenic. His first application of it was to certain skin diseases, such as eczema and lupus, and then he was led to try it on consumptives. In all these cases he is able to use a quantity which, in any other known form of arsenic, would kill in short order. His latest procedure is to administer cacodylate of soda.

What the Frenchman regards as the last course to pursue is to give the drug regularly every day for a week, and then have the patient go without it for a similar period. He resumes the remedy the third week, and continues to alternate as before. The quantity used is two centigrammes on the first day and five on each of the remaining days of the week. However, in instances, ten centigrammes may be endured without ill effects.

The majority of Professor Gautier's experiments have been conducted in the Boucicault Hospital, founded by the late proprietor of the Bon Marche Emporium. He declares that while cacodylic acid has not cured every case, it has produced results which have surprised him, and inspired great confidence. With few exceptions the patients show a marked improvement. In fact, he declares, his success is almost unfailing. The only type of tuberculosis which does not yield to the treatment, he says, is that of the larynx.

It is one thing to indulge in generalities like these, concerning a lot of nobodies, and to specify well known people by name. Professor Gautier does not confine himself to the former practice, however. He mentions several of his patients by name. One was a young physician in Lyons, Renaud, who had overworked himself while winning his degrees in medicine and natural science, and who six months later was in a critical condition. The case looked hopeless. Renaud had been a student of Professor Gautier, and consulted him in this emergency. Cacodylic acid was prescribed, and its use began last February. To-day Renaud is practically restored to health.

The inventor of this system believes that one effect of the drug, administered according to his direction, is to increase the number of red corpuscles in the blood. He quotes Dr. Widal, a bacteriologist, whose name has lately been associated with a particular test for typhoid fever, as having observed an increase from 850,000 to 3,500,000 red corpuscles in a given quantity of blood in a few days, as a consequence of this treatment.

On the occasion of the centenary of the Royal Institution in London last June Professor Gautier was in that city, and was elected an honorary member. In the course of his visit he met a prominent manufacturer of chemicals, who knew Bunsen, the discoverer of cacodylic acid. On learning of the cures being effected therewith the manufacturer telegraphed the fact to the eminent German, who then lay on his deathbed; no doubt desiring to afford him pleasure thereby.

ATLANTIC CITY NOTES.

A STEADY INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF VISITORS.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 5 (Special).—The present week has marked the actual opening of the winter season down here by the sea. There is a noticeable increase in the number of guests at the hotels, and the number of applications for accommodations coming in indicates that the visiting throng will continue to grow steadily until Easter, when the height of the fashionable spring season is reached.

There has been a marked increase during the last three or four years in the number of New-Yorkers who regularly patronize Atlantic City, particularly in the cold months. There are several reasons for this. In the first place the through train service maintained throughout the year by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading system in connection with the Jersey Central lines has made the city by the sea as easy of access as any resort in the country. Then it has been discovered that the winter temperature here averages several degrees higher than at some other places which have heretofore held the leading place in the estimation of the public, and that Atlantic City's claim to the title of "Florida of the North" is well founded.

The festivities of the Christmas holidays gave additional brightness to life here. There was a continual round of entertainments at the hotels and elsewhere. Not the least important of the New Year's entertainments, if such it may be termed, was the golf match at Northfield between the teams of the Fox Hills Golf Club and the Country Club of Atlantic City. The New-Yorkers came to the shore confident of an easy victory, but the battle was much harder fought than they expected, and they were glad to find, on summing up the scores, that they had won by the close margin of 2 up. Atlantic City has developed some strong and fast golfers, and it will not be surprising if its teams soon begin to capture prizes at some of the big tournaments. The exceptionally large number of spectators showed that winter golf here is not only possible, but that it is already firmly established.

Several hotels which closed for a short time after the summer season have reopened and are now doing a good business. The most recent addition to their number is the Hotel Scarborough, at the end of Maryland-ave., which opened to-day. Proprietor Alfred Wyman has made several improvements since last year. The whole establishment has undergone a thorough renovation in order to keep it in the first class condition for which it has always been noted. Mr. Wyman reports advance bookings enough to assure him of a prosperous winter and spring season.

The new hotel which Fairbairn & Williams are building at the ocean end of Pennsylvania-ave., opposite the Seaside House, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be ready to open early in Lent. The house, which will be known as the Hotel Strand, is seven stories high and contains about two hundred rooms. It is built of brick, stone and steel, and is one of the handsomest and most substantial hotels in the city. The proprietors are young and enterprising business men who deserve success and seem destined to achieve it.

Visitors from New-York who have registered at the various hotels this week include the following:

Brighton—Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Mackey and son, Hugo Jaeckel, Albert Jaeckel, Stevenson Towle, T. C. Stratton, Miss A. L. Stratton, Miss S. W. Coggeshall, Miss Julia A. Colles, S. Benedict, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Miss Van Nest, D. S. Draper, Mr. and Mrs. Austen G. Fox, Miss Alice Fox, Austen H. Fox, Mortimer M. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Candee, Miss Candee, Mrs. G. H. Potter, Henry W. Hayden, Miss Hayden, Miss Skidmore, Edmund S. Nash and family, H. J. McClellan, T. Tower Bates, J. H. Martin, Frank Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing, Morgan Wing, John D. Wing, 2d, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Potter, Augustus F. Holly, jr., Walter C. Taylor, Clifton Wharton, jr., Mr. and Mrs. George G. Mundy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jenks Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Follmer, W. Malley, Hugo F. Jaeckel, jr., Thomas Thacher, Miss Louise E. Thacher, W. L. Guenther, Paul A. Preal, William C. Morrill, E. S. Knapp, John M. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. French, Miss Dreier, Joseph E. Bullen, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Parker and Alexander Holland.

Haddon Hall—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Keys, Jean S. Keys, Miss Valentine, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. C. M. Stone, Miss E. R. Stone, Dr. William Helmsith, A. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Hope, A. F. Warde, Miss D. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whitmack, H. J. Wilbur, Gordon S. Buck, Colonel R. Lotters, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Peck, Miss Michels, John J. Hetzel, Frederick G. Hetzel, J. E. Thompson, Miss A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Travers, Mr and Mrs. P. Halpin, Dr. E. S. Wood, Mrs. W. Barclay, Mrs. J. P. Knapp, Mrs. G. F. Morris, Mrs. C. T. Candee, L. Candee, William Anthony, Alfred Anthony, Miss J. Stollmeyer, Miss A. MacCauley, Miss E. Coulter, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hassey, William S. Henry and Alfred Henry.

Traymore—Robert B. Bach, Mrs. C. Reed, Charles Reed, jr., Miss Edith Reed, J. V. Bloodgood, Miss E. P. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Beresford, Edwin M. Fey, Mrs. E. Papper, Mrs. S. M. Sternbach, Miss Papper, Miss Elsie Papper, Mrs. W. Crowley, Miss E. Papper, M. J. Warren, B. Moynahan, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. Prankard, Miss Prankard, Charles L. Bernheimer, Mrs. M. H. Powers, George W. Powers, Mrs. Katherine Powers, Walter H. Powers, L. W. Powers, Mrs. Thomas F. Hayes, Miss Hayes, Mrs. Joseph R. Bird, William H. Bird, S. M. Sternbach, Miss Gertrude Crowley, William Nettenholfer, Miss Estelle Nettenholfer, Mrs. Belle Nettenholfer and Dr. L. F. Love.

Seaside House—Charles Elliott, Miss Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Heymann, Ralph Heymann, Mrs. M. A. Wondrager, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Tingue, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Green, Miss F. M. Beatty, Miss M. McLean, Miss Sarah Hyams, Mrs. M. A. Stadinger, William J. Henderson, Mrs. E. A. Duncan, S. R. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Rogers, Miss M. Kittman, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis E. Trimby, William E. Knight and Edward R. Walcott.

Islesworth—Mrs. S. Newberg, Miss J. Shea, Charles Cohen, John Brown, Herman Martin, Miss M. Leigh, M. Levy, B. C. Levy, A. J. Sternberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Kahn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Marks, Miss D. Marks, Miss J. Marks and Miss Josephine Marks.

Shelburne—Paul Hertig, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lilbert, M. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. William Conklin, F. H. Conklin, Mrs. Caroline E. Todd, C. Spalding, J. E. Thomas, R. C. Thomas, Walter G. Thomas, Miss Julia MacMillan, Miss Oswald, Miss M. D. Oswald, Dr. Charles P. Noble and Miss D. Noble.

Sterling—C. A. Moll, Julius Hunziker, Joseph H. Marston, Porter S. Kinne, Arthur S. Kinne, James S. Kinne, E. Tillson Ward, Walter J. Finch and Miss Stella M. Finch.

De Ville—Charles Moll, J. L. Currin, S. S. Schneider, M. E. Meekes, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Brinker, Mrs. A. O'Brien, Thomas P. Amos, Ely V. Amos and W. J. Smith.

Holmhurst—Miss Emily S. Whitacre, John C. Sims, jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Wister, E. K. Mogy and John K. Horner.

Anchorage—Miss Jeannette McKenzie, T. McKenzie, Sandy McKenzie, Mrs. A. McKenzie, B. Lowenthal, Miss Minnie Lowenthal, William Richardson, A. R. Rodgers, Miss Nellie Richardson, M. Lowenthal and Miss Bessie Lowenthal.

Brunswick—George K. Robertson, Charles Lander, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff C. Stack, Lawrence Brooke, William A. Porter, Miss L. Thomson, H. R. Lurvey and A. A. Young.

Kuehnle's—W. L. Newkirk, Ed. Callaway, Frederick S. Bates, A. J. Sterling and family, J. M. McConnors, Otto Henshel and Joseph C. Misch.

Belmont—W. S. Kear, Mr. and Mrs. I. Simon, Miss Regina Wertheimer and W. S. Tarbell.

Koopman—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Goldman, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Koopman and H. B. Koopman, jr.

Park—Miss M. L. Budd, Miss E. M. Yates and A. T. Berg.

Pennhurst—A. J. Ellsworth and Mr. and Mrs. H. Gadding.

Malatesta's—Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson.

Lehman-Craig Hall—Miss Mary E. Parke.

NATIONAL GUARD EXAMINATIONS.

THE COLOR OF A MAN'S HAIR MAY NOW BE URGED AGAINST A CANDIDATE.

Those who desire to enter the National Guard as commissioned officers from civil life will in the future find it no sinecure to pass a board of examination. Even if the candidate should be able to answer all the questions put to him in the most proficient manner the board can reject him, if the members do not even like the color of his hair. The following is the new rule of examination, just determined upon by Major-General Roe:

Persons who have not had any military service, instruction or experience on being elected to the position of second lieutenant, first lieutenant or captain of the line will be examined in what is designated "civil service examination" in Article 1 of the regulations, sub-division of administration, and, in the discretion of the Board of Examination, in drill regulations. Before passing such persons the examining board must be thoroughly convinced that they are of the right material, intelligence and disposition to make desirable officers.

BARNARD COLLEGE NOTES.

College exercises have been resumed at Barnard after the Christmas holidays. The next break in the regular work will begin on January 28, when two weeks will be devoted to the midwinter examinations.

Though all the students are redoubling their studying for the coming test, the gayeties of the college continue unabated. On Thursday and Friday of this week the Kappa Alpha Theta and Alpha Phi Omega fraternities respectively will entertain the undergraduates. The second term will abound in amusements. Not only will the Undergraduate Association give the comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," but the senior, junior, sophomore and freshman classes will each produce the play annually expected from them. Plays will be given by La Société Française and by Der Deutscher Kreis, the Undergraduate Association has issued invitations for two more "teas," the freshmen will have their luncheon and the sophomores their "triumph," the junior ball is close at hand, and the seniors will finish both college studies and college gayeties with the class day exercises.

The science of botany has this year attracted more students than either of its kindred courses, anthropology and zoology. The department has been enlarged by new courses, and now covers the general morphology and development of plants, the determination of phanerogams, the anatomy of vascular plants, physiology of plants, special morphology of the algæ and higher cryptogams, special morphology of the fungi and advanced physiology and morphology. This includes twice as many courses as are offered under any other pure science in the college.

THE OLD GUARD BALL.

PREPARATIONS FOR A FINE ENTERTAINMENT IN THE METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.

The Old Guard, with a proud record of seventy-five years, will celebrate at the Metropolitan Opera House, on January 24, with a grand ball. Great preparations are being made by all of its members, with Ellis Briggs commanding, for the ball. Major Briggs has invigorated new life into the boys, and all the members are delighted that the battalion will not sell any ball tickets this year. This will make the affair more exclusive. Any one wishing boxes can obtain them at the Old Guard Armory, Forty-ninth-st. and Broadway, or at Captain Wenman's office, No. 12 Old Slip.

The Committee on Invitations reports acceptances from many of the most prominent people in the country. Members of the Legations and Diplomatic Corps, United States Senators and others at Washington, the Commanding General of the East, and Naval and West Point officers will attend. At midnight the bugle will sound assembly, and the great parade will begin, to the combined music of the two Old Guard bands. The list of names selected by Major Briggs for his Reception Committee includes Captains White, Rogers, Whitfield, Quincy, Wenman and Froman, and many others will look after the Old Guard's most important guests. The decorations will surpass anything ever before seen in the Opera House. The music will be furnished by the Old Guard bands of 200 pieces. Several new marches and the latest dance music have been selected. At the Waldorf-Astoria quarters have been engaged for seventy-five of the Governor's Foot Guard of New-Haven.

SENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF BRIDGES.

Daniel M. Simpson, of No. 355 West Twenty-first-st., chief clerk of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, has been transferred to the Department of Bridges. His compensation will be $2,500 a year.

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