Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Quo Vadis.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Quo Vadis.
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—Garrett O'Magh
GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—Tom Pinch.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—All on Account of Eliza.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Hodge, Podge & Co.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—The Girl from Up There.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Die Strengen Herren.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:25—Sweet Nell of Old Drury.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:30—A Royal Family.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—My Lady Dainty.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—3—Henschel Vocal Recital—8:15—Morgan String Quartet.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Aristocracy.
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.
VICTORIA—8:30—Miss Prinnt.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Janice Meredith.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	5-6	Help Wanted	12	4
Announcements	14	4	Instruction	4	5
Bankers and Brokers	11	6	Lost	12	4
Board and Rooms	12	1-2	Marriages and Deaths	9	5-6
Books	12	4	Miscellaneous	14	1-6
Books and Publications	2	6	New Publications	12	1
Business Chances	12	2	Notice of Summons	4	6
Business Notices	8	1	Railroads	13	5-6
City Hotels	4	5	Real Estate	4	5
City Property For Sale	4	5	Savings Banks	11	5
Dividend Notices	11	2	School Agencies	4	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	12	6-7	Special Notices	9	6
Dancing Academies	4	6	Storage Notice	12	4
Dressmaking	12	4	Surrogate's Notices	11	6
Employment Agencies	12	3	Teachers	4	6
Excursions	4	6	Tribune Subscription Rates	9	6
Financial Elections	11	4-5	Trust Companies	11	5
Financial Meetings	11	3	To Let for Business Purposes	4	5
Financial	11	2-4	Unfurnished Apartments To Let	4	5
Foreclosure Sales	12	2-3	Winter Resorts	12	1-2
			Work Wanted	12	4-6

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Lord Dufferin explained to the shareholders of the London and Globe Company his position in regard to its suspension and confessed ignorance of the operations conducted; it is expected that the company can be rehabilitated. ═══ Despite continued efforts to rescue the 102 persons in the stranded Algerian mail steamer Russie, on the south coast of France, no line could be got to the vessel, but the news was signalled that no one was yet lost; with the subsidence of the storm rescue is expected. ═══ The Ward Line steamer Morro Castle arrived in Havana with one screw disabled, owing to accident to a piston rod. ═══ The experiments of the American Commission were held by Dr. Reed to conclusively show that the spread of yellow fever is due to mosquitoes and not to contagion from infected persons or clothing. ═══ Li Hung Chang was reported so fully recovered that it was said he had visited the German Legation in Peking. ═══ Rudolph Chambers is to succeed E. T. Cook as Editor of "The London Daily News."

CONGRESS—Senate: The action of the House in abolishing the Army canteen was concurred in by a vote of 34 to 15, the Military Affairs Committee's proposition to continue the present system being laid on the table. ═══ House: Debate on the River and Harbor bill, carrying an appropriation of $60,000,000, was begun.

DOMESTIC.—President McKinley is still confined to his bed with an attack of grip. ═══ Senator Frye replied to criticisms which have been made of the Ship Subsidy bill. ═══ Argument on Porto Rican test suits was continued in the United States Supreme Court, F. R. Coudert, jr., Alphonso Hart and H. M. Ward speaking for the theory that the Constitution follows the flag, and Solicitor-General Richards beginning his presentation of the Government's case. ═══ The New-York Legislature met and appointments of committees and officers were announced. ═══ Governor Odell's suggestions on tax reform, as embodied in legislative bills, will be introduced next week. ═══ The bills for the reorganization of the New-York Police Department and the Bureau of Elections were presented. ═══ Bills creating the Department of Labor and the Forest Preserve and Fish, Game and Forest Commissions, were introduced. ═══ The Congress Investigating Committee on West Point Hazing examined Colonel Mills, of the Academy. ═══ Bishop Henry C. Potter spoke at a vice crusade meeting in Philadelphia.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ═══ Health Department officials and others talked of the prevalence of the grip. ═══ It was learned that the Committee of Fifteen had employed out-of-town detectives to investigate the blackmailing of vice; the committee met, but did not make public the result of its deliberations. ═══ Another case of alleged fatal brutality at Bellevue was made public. ═══ James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, saw a number of local financiers. ═══ Two men were arrested for passing bad notes of the face value of many thousands of dollars. ═══ The National Association of Wool Manufacturers elected officers and discussed causes for last year's losses in the trade; in the evening the annual dinner was held at the Hotel Savoy.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 37 degrees; average, 44⅝ degrees.

THE REAPPORTIONMENT PLAN.

The House of Representatives, by the adoption of the Burleigh Reapportionment bill, which will doubtless be acquiesced in by the Senate without change, has done that which was anticipated in these columns some weeks ago. It has decided to increase the number of Representatives, but at the same time to increase the ratio of apportionment—that is to say, the size of the House is increased, but not in proportion to the increase in the size of the Nation. In the present House there are 357 members. The ratio when that number was fixed was 173,901, but at the present time it is 208,868, which latter would, of course, have been the initial ratio under the new apportionment had the old number of Representatives been retained. On the other hand, had the old ratio been retained, the new apportionment would have brought in a House of considerably more than four hundred members. The plan adopted is a compromise between the two extremes. It increases the number of Representatives from 357 to 386, and it also increases the ratio from nearly 174,000 to nearly 193,000.

To the average citizen, and to the average politician, the most direct interest in this plan of reapportionment arises from the gains and losses of the various parties and States. So far as the States are concerned, it is to be observed that not one of them is to suffer loss of representation. Neither slowness of growth nor disfranchisement of a large proportion of citizens will avail to take from any State that which it now has, nor will the latter circumstance prevent any from enjoying the gains to which its growth in population entitles it. There is, in brief, to be no penalization. The gains, moreover, are chiefly in those States which are evidently growing most in population and importance. The average man, asked which three States were growing most, would probably answer New-York, Illinois and Texas, and those are the States which will have three new members each. As for the party gains, it is of interest to note that while both parties gain in probable strength in Congress and in the Electoral College, the party which is now in the majority, and which is more progressive in spirit and influence, is the one which gains by far the more. Taking last year's election as an indication of the party standing of the States, it is seen that of the twenty-nine new members of the Electoral College the Democrats are likely to have ten and the Republicans nineteen, a net Republican gain of ten. The net Republican gain in the House of Representatives may not be quite as large, owing to the difference in electoral methods between the strong Republican States of the North and West and the strong Democratic States of the South. It is conceivable, for example, that some of the new members from New-York, Illinois and Massachusetts may be Democrats, but under present methods there is little if any hope of a corresponding Republican gain in Texas, Arkansas or Louisiana.

The general question of the limit of size of the House remains unsettled, and is deferred for future consideration. It will, of course, come up again ten years hence, and again in another decade, and so on. For several decades hence, no doubt, there will be a disposition to compromise the matter, as the House has just done. The number of members will be increased and so will the ratio. That can be done without any radical architectural change in the Capitol. But the time will come when the existing and steadily increasing unwieldiness of the House will compel a halt. It will then be pertinent to consider the advisability of fixing constitutionally the numerical size of the House, as is now done in this and other States. Certainly the House cannot go on growing indefinitely. It has been pointed out that it is still little more than half the size of the British House of Commons, while this Nation is nearly twice as large as the United Kingdom. True. But the British representatives have no desks, but sit crowded together in pews, as in a church, and even then their hall is not big enough to hold more than half of them, and, as a matter of fact, it is an uncommon thing for more than half of them to want to be in actual attendance. It is doubtful if American Representatives will ever be willing to follow the British example in those respects, but until they do the British example in number of representatives cannot be regarded as pertinent.

PATRIOTISM IN MISSOURI.

In the year 1814 the United States was at war with Great Britain. Many excellent and pious men believed it was engaged in a foolish war, brought on by Western and Southern jingoes and French sympathizing Jacobins. Our campaigning on land had been for the most part a failure, and the outlook for honorable peace was gloomy. The righteous men whose business was being ruined by a war which they did not approve, carried on by a party to which they were in opposition, gathered themselves into a convention at Hartford, Conn., "in order "to decide on the course which a crisis so "momentous might seem to demand." It is not recorded that they ever did any overt act of treason or that they even passed resolutions favorable to the British. But their friends and sympathizers had from the outbreak of the war been unmeasured in their condemnation of their country, and some of them had gone so far as to argue unflinchingly for the English right of search—John Lowell, for instance, calling it a "consecrated right"—and to declare that they would refuse to obey some war measures if the Government took them. Everybody knows the result. The Essex Junto and the Hartford Convention passed into history as types of unpatriotic political protestantism. No Federalist politician who did not, like John Quincy Adams, distinctly repudiate the efforts of his party to obstruct the policy of the opposition engaged in war ever emerged from retirement. The blight of reputed treason shrivelled the Federal party, in spite of its splendid earlier service in starting the United States on its career as a nation, and it never again was a force in American politics.

This bit of history is recalled by a telegram from Jefferson City, Mo., giving account of the adoption by the Missouri House of Representatives, by a vote of 74 to 47, of a resolution proposed by Representative Kendrick, whose name may perhaps be remembered hereafter. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The sympathies of the American people go out to all nations and all people struggling for liberty; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the XLIst General Assembly of Missouri extend sympathy to the people of the Philippine Archipelago in their heroic struggle for freedom.

It is not necessary to characterize that resolution or the men who voted for it. Article III, Section 3, of the Constitution of the United States does this with great clearness. If this is not a case of adhering to the enemies of the United States it would be interesting to have Mr. Edward Atkinson or Mr. William Lloyd Garrison tell why not. Anxious as they have been to secure our withdrawal from the Philippines, and extravagant as have been their individual utterances of admiration for Aguinaldo and the consecrated rights of his followers, we doubt if they will be prepared to commend publicly the formal action of a State legislative body extending sympathy to persons engaged in conflict with the armies of the United States. The attention of the Hon. George G. Vest, Senator from Missouri, should also be given to this resolution. He is one of the leaders of the party which says and is now trying to get the Supreme Court to say that the Philippines are an integral part of this country under its Constitution, and that these same Filipinos are citizens of the United States. If that is the case these Filipinos in "their heroic struggle for freedom" are not striving to throw off a foreign yoke, but are in domestic rebellion against their own country. Does the Missouri House wish to encourage rebellion and break up the Union?

We do not suppose the Government at Washington will care to take notice of such mad extremes of partisan opposition, but the American people will. If in the day of almost embryonic nationality, when large bodies of men doubted the permanence of the Union and thought it not unpatriotic to make plans counter to the general action—if in that day the suspicion of unfaithfulness to the Government could ruin the Federal party, is it possible to suppose that the people who went through the Civil War and established the claim of this Nation upon the loyalty of its citizens will take any more lenient view of the persons responsible for the Missouri indorsement of the Filipino insurgents, who are killing men of the American Army engaged in maintaining their country's authority over its lawful territory? South Carolina conscientiously disapproved of the tariff of 1832, just as some conscientiously disapprove of subduing the Filipinos, but the people never ceased to honor Jackson for his threat to hang the Nullifiers. The right of the Missouri representatives to their opinion of their Government's acts is conceded. But an attempt to ally their State with that Government's armed enemies is quite another thing.

FLOWER GARDENS FOR STATESMEN.

Last Tuesday the corridors of the New-Jersey State House were filled with floral pieces, varying in all degrees of taste and ranging in cost from $10 to ten times that sum. A stranger within the gates might have jumped rashly to the conclusion that the florists of New-Jersey were having some kind of a competitive exhibition; that, however, was not the explanation. The flowers were there as tokens of esteem from admiring constituents to the distinguished statesmen who were about to begin the arduous work of making laws for a State already surfeited with legislation.

This annual floral outbreak is a comparatively new disease in New-Jersey politics. A dozen years ago one might see here and there in the Senate and Assembly chambers a modest bouquet contributed by the friends of Solons. Gradually it has grown until now the Senator from Podunk is supposed to be entitled to sympathy if a mammoth horseshoe or harp or something else doesn't cover his desk, And the Assemblyman from Wynockie expands his chest to abnormal dimensions while he watches half a dozen lackeys staggering in under the gift of his worshipping lieutenants and neighbors.

This year it was worse than ever. From roses to orchids there seemed to be no obtainable flowers unrepresented, and the total cost must have run into thousands of dollars. Why this should be so no one pretended to be able to explain. There was no partisan politics in it, because the Democratic lawmakers, who will be mostly passive spectators during the session, were as much favored—or punished, just as you look at it—as their triumphant Republican colleagues. The epidemic seemed to be pretty general and it may get worse unless some strong minded iconoclast starts an anti-flower crusade. Where is the aspirant for fame in this direction?

THE ROCHESTER FIRE.

At a meeting of the managers and trustees of the Rochester Orphan Asylum assembled to consider the fire which caused the death of twenty-six children committed to their care, the engineer expressed the opinion that gas escaping from a defective pipe had exploded in the boiler room. That theory, which would seem to account for the rapid spread of the fire, was accepted as a reasonable explanation of its origin, and is not likely to be disproved. If, as he testified, the engineer left his furnaces in proper condition when he went home at 6 o'clock, no blame can apparently be fastened on him, for he was not required to stay after that hour. But it is gratifying to learn that the disaster is not to be officially recorded as "the act of God" without remonstrance, one of the trustees having frankly charged the managers with negligence in that they had employed no night watchman and the building was not patrolled at night.

It would appear from this that when the engineer had banked his fires and departed no one was left in charge whose special duty it was to watch for accidents and warn the inmates of danger. If this was the practice of those in authority it was assuredly careless and reprehensible. The asylum was an old building, put up at a time when knowledge was limited and laws were loose. We do not know that it had the public reputation of a firetrap, but the event shows that it was extremely combustible, and the persons responsible for the lives of the unfortunate children whom it sheltered were bound to understand its character and take unusual precautions.

Doubtless there are many public buildings devoted to similar uses which are equally or even more inflammable. They cannot be quickly replaced by new and thoroughly safe structures, but they can be so vigilantly guarded as to make the possibility of a disastrous fire remote and to leave those who frame and enforce the rules for their management free from serious blame in case of such a misfortune.

HATS OFF! TO CZARS AND OTHERS.

There is something to be learned even from the Russians. It seems strange to the average American, and somewhat goes against the grain, to be called upon to doff the hat in presence of a picture of the Czar. There are even a few references to the legendary hat of Gesler, which are inappropriate, since Gesler's relation to the insurgent Swiss was far different from that of Nicholas II to either Russians or Americans. There are also references to the leze majesty laws of Germany, where one must not laugh when he speaks the Emperor's name. But the real lesson of the case is generally ignored; perhaps because it is a lesson which this Nation needs to learn, and which it has for a long time flagrantly violated.

That lesson is respect for authority and for the emblems of authority. To the Russian the Czar is the highest conceivable embodiment of authority, and his portrait is an emblem of him and is therefore to be treated with a measure of the respect due to the Czar himself. Wherefore, hats off! To the German the Emperor is the supreme embodiment of authority, of law and of patriotism, and to flout him is to flout those great principles and to set one's self down a traitor to the Fatherland. And in both these cases the idea of Divine Right is sufficiently persistent to invest the offender with something of the odor of sacrilege. In the United States it is the common boast that there is no Czar and there is no Emperor, but the people alone are sovereign. That is true. But are not the sovereign people as worthy of respect as a mere sovereign man? And are not their chosen representatives and established emblems worthy of respectful treatment?

Certain it is they do not get it. We do not mean that men should be compelled to uncover at sight of the President's picture or that criticism of public officers should be punishable as leze majesty. But we do believe that the wanton and vulgar lampooning of the chosen representatives and administrators of our National authority conduces mischievously to contempt for that authority itself and for the law and order and patriotism which find in authority their basis. We would not make a fetich of the Flag or of whatever piece be regarded as the National anthem. But we believe that the prostitution of the Flag for advertising purposes, often of a debasing and degrading kind, lessens respect for the Flag, for the Government which the Flag represents and for the Nation whose servant that Government is, and we believe that some mark of attention to or respect for the National anthem whenever it is publicly performed would be a fitting act of courtesy to the Nation.

We rank ourselves too low. If as a nation we are as sovereign as the Czar or the Kaiser, then we should be entitled as a nation to the respect that is due to Czar or Kaiser, and the emblems of our sovereignty should be as sacred as those of theirs. Before we smile pityingly at the benighted Russian who bares his head before a picture of a mere man let us see to it that he has no cause to wonder at our dishonorable use of the emblems of a nation, and that nation our own.

SOME REAL "STATE SOCIALISM."

The much overworked and almost invariably misused phrase "State Socialism" has at last a chance for legitimate use, though, with curious perversity, there seems to be little inclination to improve it. The air has been filled in recent years with wild and whirling words about "State Socialism" whenever a State or municipality has undertaken such conduct of its own business as the building of waterworks, or lighting plants, or telegraph lines, or street railways, though, as we have hitherto remarked, it would be about as fitting to call such things Confucianism or locomotor ataxia. Whatever name does belong to them, "Socialism" does not. But in the city of New-Orleans there appears to be at the present time an all but genuine, simon pure example of State or municipal Socialism, and it is worthy of at least passing notice.

The municipality, according to reports, has gone into the business of owning public markets. It does not, it is true, conduct them itself, but lets the stalls in them to private parties—the one perceptible flaw in the purity of the Socialist gem. In those particulars it follows the example of this and many other cities. But it goes beyond them. It protects its own markets—here is where the Socialist part comes in—by prohibiting competition, that bête noir of the true Socialist. It forbids under penalty the opening of any place of business for the sale of market goods within a certain considerable distance of its markets. A man may conduct a shop for the sale of hardware or drugs or drygoods. But he may not open a butcher shop or a greengrocer's shop within three-quarters of a mile of a city market. That is the law of municipal Socialism, and that is what has been causing trouble and menace of riot in New-Orleans.

It is a fine exhibition of the tyranny of Socialism. A man is forbidden to conduct a perfectly proper and lawful business upon his own property, simply because if he did so he would compete with some one else. The Socialist system decrees that there shall be no competition, but that in the essentials of life there shall be a close monopoly in the hands of a government favored ring. It is not easy to conceive of a more vicious attack not only upon property rights, but—since the Socialist regards property as robbery and every property holder as a thief—upon the right to labor and the right to live and upon the welfare of the people. The next step, which would be perfectly logical, might well be to erect municipal dwelling houses, and forbid under penalty the occupancy of any other houses within a mile of them. While they are granting monopolies in those things which are not natural monopolies at all why be so squeamish as to stop at the markets?

CERTIFICATES FOR BARBERS.

A considerable number of barbers have assembled in a State convention in this city within a few days. The delegates approved a proposed law requiring certificates of qualifications from barbers in cities and towns of more than five thousand population in the Empire State. Under the provisions of the bill these certificates are to cost $5 each, and are to be granted after thorough examination by local boards of high class wielders of the razor and the shears. These certificates will be practically licenses to shave, and are to be revoked when the holders are guilty of a felony or of habitual drunkenness.

A few censorious sceptics may cynically suggest that the title of the proposed bill should be "An Act to Suppress Italian Cheap Labor in Tonsorial Parlors," but any such sarcasm would undoubtedly be ill advised and unjust. It is true that in the Bowery and other districts in New-York the cheap Figaro who solicits custom by offering five cent shaves and ten cent hair cuts has stirred up fiery wrath among the barbers who adhere to the old figures. It may be that an element of hostility to the slashing of rates had something to do with the drafting of the projected statute which the convention commended so warmly. It should be borne in mind, however, that, after all, visits to barbers' shops are not necessary to existence. But the barber is worthy of his hire, and the experts in the trade may fairly lay claim to adequate compensation. Those of the first rank have the right to be proud of their skill, and some of them may call to mind with regret the ancient days when the master barber was also the master surgeon of his village, when he was called upon to bleed the sick, to apply leeches and the cupping glasses, as well as to cut hair and trim beards. Figaro in those former generations was prouder of his lancet and his bowl than of his razors and his shears.

Those haughty days can never come back, but it is now evident that the barbers of to-day are inspired by ambitions. They demand that their profession shall not be degraded by unworthy practitioners. But what will be the distressing state of things in places with a population of fewer than five thousand? Are they to be subjected to the bungling of novices? It will be interesting to note the action of the Legislature with regard to the bill for barbers' certificates.

Unless Commissioner Nagle sweeps the dust filled streets more thoroughly uncharitable sufferers may not be sorry if he gets the grip himself.

In spite of the vexatious and inquisitorial proceedings of British assessors who insist that Mr. Croker shall pay a burdensome income tax, the Tammany leader is buying more race-horses. It is well known among betting ring experts that the Boss has lost much more money on the turf than he has ever made out of it. But his sources of revenue in New-York are not yet sealed up.

A few days ago The Tribune referred to the exceptional civic spirit and local enterprise of the people of Seattle, and expressed regret that they had lost their excellent public library by fire. Andrew Carnegie has now come generously to their help, and has offered to give them a finer library than they had before, provided they will pledge themselves to maintain it properly at their own expense. There can be no doubt of the issue. Like Job, Seattle will be the gainer by misfortune.

The enormous transactions in Wall Street are putting money in the purse of Uncle Sam. When stocks are bought and sold to the amazing total of more than two millions of shares in a single day it is estimated that the Federal Treasury is the gainer by some $40,000 or more in its revenue from transfers. And the National Government profits largely from the buying and selling of high priced real estate. Verily, these are golden days for the Treasury Department at Washington.

A prominent citizen in a Western State has been arrested because he violated a law which forbids the bringing of a "docked" horse over the border. This practice of docking horses is so objectionable that New-York ought to have a similar statute. Some weeks ago it was said in London that the Queen and the Prince of Wales were opposed to this cruel mutilation, and that therefore it was likely to become unfashionable in England. However it may be abroad, wealthy owners here have not yet seen the light in this matter, and dock-tails are lamentably conspicuous.

A number of adventurous speculators have decided to open what they say will be "an American Monte Carlo" on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. If they can get "Tim" Sullivan to manage it they may achieve financial success, although they don't deserve it. Even the notorious "Pat" Sheedy is no such pillar of the temples of chance as "Tim."

PERSONAL.

Paymaster Charles P. Thompson, of the Navy, who died in Washington on Tuesday, was a native of Richmond, Va., and was the eldest son of Charles Gage and Elizabeth Avenell Wallwork Thompson. His family connections on both sides were of the most distinguished in the State. He was appointed acting assistant paymaster in 1865, and next year was promoted to be paymaster. During his long career he filled many places of trust with fidelity and executive ability, and was generally regarded as one of the most able and efficient officers in the service. His personal attributes were of corresponding high character. Being a keen observer and an extensive traveller, he was noted for his entertaining powers as he was for his modest and unassuming nature.

General William Gaston Lewis, who died at his home in Goldsboro, N. C., on Tuesday, at the age of sixty-six, was one of the four surviving ex-Confederate brigadier-generals in North Carolina.

Frederic Harrison, the English philosopher and critic, has accepted an invitation from President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University to deliver a lecture at that place during his coming visit to this country.

Secretary Long has been invited to attend the reception to be given January 17 at West Chester, Penn., to Captain Smedley Darlington Butler, who distinguished himself in China. He will accept the invitation if his public duties will permit.

"A kinswoman of Faraday," says "Nature," "has made over to the Browning Settlement a ten room house at East Dulwich, to be used as a home of rest and change for the poor, and to be called the Michael Faraday Home. To fit the Home for permanent use the sum of £150 will have to be spent on alterations and repairs. The annual cost of maintenance and hospitality will be at least £100. To meet this outlay an appeal has been made for funds, and it is hoped that men of science will give their support to an object which would have had the sympathy of Faraday, and which will stand as a memorial to him in his native parish. Subscriptions should be forwarded to the Warden, Robert Browning Settlement, Walworth, London, S. E."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The young son of a Baptist in a district near London where there is no School Board goes to chapel every morning with his parent. During the week the boy goes to the voluntary school. There is no other public elementary school in the neighborhood to which he can go. Recently the Baptist pastor met the lad.

"Well, Freddy," said he, "and how are you getting on at school?"

"Oh, nicely, thank you."

"That is good. Stick to your lessons, my lad."

"Yes, sir," but," after a pause, "why don't we have Sexagesima Sundays, sir, at our chapel?"

"Why, Freddy, what do you know about Sexagesima Sunday?"

"Oh, I don't know what they are, sir, but I likes 'em."

An Important Role.—McJigger—How did you like the new play?

Thingumbob—I thought Miss Sadie Blugore had entirely too much to say.

McJigger—Was she in it? Why, I didn't even know she had gone on the stage.

Thingumbob—She was in one of the boxes with a party the night I was there.—(Philadelphia Press.

It was in the year 1820 and in "The Edinburgh Review" that Sydney Smith made his celebrated sneering reference to this country. "In the four quarters of the globe," he asked, "who reads an American book? Or goes to an American play? Or looks at an American picture or statue? What does the world yet owe to American physicians or surgeons? What new substances have their chemists discovered or what old ones have they analyzed? What new constellations have been discovered by the telescopes of America? What have they done in the mathematics? Who drinks out of American glasses? Or eats from American plates? Or wears American coats or gowns? Or sleeps in American blankets?"

Suspense.—The Boer wears a tense, anxious look, now.

"I wonder if we are licked!" he exclaims, ever and anon. "It would be quite like the terrible Kitchener to keep it from us if we were!"

In time, no doubt, the killing suspense would wear out the brave Afrikander.—(Detroit Journal.

Railroad men in Atchison, Kan., are puzzled over a question of duty or orders. On one of its sections near Atchison a railroad has just two men, the foreman and one hand. The printed rules of the company require that in case a rail should be found broken one section hand must go in one direction and another in the other for the purpose of flagging trains. Now, the question troubling Atchison is, How could the rail be mended with the entire force away flagging trains?

Church—What do you think of an Englishman coming over here to tell us how to run our newspapers?

Gotham—The first thing you know, some darned Britisher will be coming here to tell us how to get rid of fog.—(Yonkers Statesman.

In his "On the Frontier," Mr. Campion says that while he was crossing the Isthmus of Panama some years ago the conductor obligingly stopped the train for him to gather some beautiful crimson flowers on the roadside. "I refused offers of assistance, and went alone to pluck the flowers. After gathering a handful I noticed a large bed of plants, knee high, and of delicate form, and a beautiful green shade. I walked to them, broke off a fine spray and placed it with the flowers. To my amazement I saw that I had gathered a withered, shrivelled, brownish weed. I threw it away, carefully selected a large, bright green plant and plucked it. Again I had in my hand a bunch of withered leaves. It flashed through my mind that a sudden attack of Panama fever, which was very prevalent and much talked of, had struck me delirious. I went 'off my head' from fright. In a panic I threw the flowers down, and was about to run to the train. I looked around; nothing seemed strange. I felt my pulse—all right. I was in a perspiration, but the heat would have made a lizard perspire. Then I noticed that the plants where I stood seemed shrunken and wilted. Carefully I put my finger on a fresh branch. Instantly the leaves shrunk and began to change color. I had been frightened by sensitive plants."

The Last Resort.—Editorial Writer—But what can we say? We don't know a thing against Smith and his crowd!

Editor—Well, we can at least refer to them as Smith and others of his ilk!—(Detroit Journal.

THE REPUBLICAN FUTURE.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS'S PROPHECY TO THE COLUMBIA CLUB, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Few intelligences are so acute that they can penetrate far into the future. We must read the Republican party's future in its mighty past and earnest present. We will find its truthful prophecy in its incomparable achievements. It enters the new century without schism. It needs neither a committee upon reorganization nor a committee upon revision of its confession of faith. It will continue to be a party of broad sympathies, the advocate of human liberty and the inflexible foe to sectional, race or class spirit. Class has no place in its patriotic principles, for class is the fruit of empire, the enemy of the republic. It will continue to be the protector of both labor and capital—the two mighty pillars upon which our social and political fabric rests. The party which would pull down either invites both to hopeless ruin. The party which does not comprehend this is deficient in statesmanship and is an enemy to the Republic. It will hold the interests of all the people and the perpetuity of the Republic to be its chief aim. It will extend the hand of hospitality to all who desire good government and who believe in political righteousness. It will have no congenial place in its ranks for the political charlatan or the time serving demagogue, who should be avoided as a pestilence. It will promote social order and will inculcate a generous respect for the law by enforcing it. Lawbreakers, both large and small, will be made to know that they are each alike amenable to law. Those who betray public trust must not escape speedy punishment in full measure for their betrayal. The Republican party will enforce economy in public expenditures. It will safeguard the ballot, denounce the gerrymander and practise as well as preach the doctrines so forcibly enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. It has stood for those things which promote the highest honor and glory of the Republic; it will continue to stand for the National faith at home and abroad.

We should not forget that Republican advance has been made against persistent and formidable opposition, and that its future supremacy will be sharply contested. It will not abandon the contest it has made in the interest of a sound monetary system, which is the foundation rock of commercial success. Good government and good money must co-exist. The dollar current is essentially a Republican dollar, and it must be preserved without taint or tarnish. We must not forget that there are those who still proclaim their opposition to it upon the theory that it is violative of sound monetary laws, and that it is in contravention of good morals. They have served notice that the war against it is to be continued. This, indeed, must be so, if their professions have been made in good faith and if they have the courage of their convictions. The contest for the mastery between good money and debased money is not at an end. The scattered forces of the army of repudiation will be rallied for another charge but to again be repulsed.

The development and expansion of our industries justify the wisdom of Republican policies. We have advanced so that our industrial supremacy is unchallenged. We are committed to principles of protection, but not in schedules. Schedules will be adjusted as time and experience will dictate and with a due regard always to the interests of our own labor and capital.

The Republican party will in the new century cut the narrow isthmus which divides the Atlantic from the Pacific and fulfil the long cherished hope of the American people in the construction of a canal in the interest of the United States and of mankind—a canal constructed by the American people and under their undisputed control. This stupendous work, the like of which in its vastness is nowhere to be found, will be undertaken under Republican auspices in the no distant future.

Our tremendous productivity, surpassing our domestic needs, invites the extension of our commerce into and beyond the seas, not by the sword, but by peaceful methods. We will cover the high seas with our merchantmen, so that our flag will become familiar upon the vessels of peace in the ports of the world.

There are more peoples under the flag to-day than ever before. There are those who have been strangers to us. Our flag has delivered them from imperial rule. We must deal with them; we must have a care for them. They have not hitherto tasted of the fruits of liberty. They know not the beneficent ways of republican government. We must secure to them the amplest fruits of the Republic, and in good time they will come to reverence it as their deliverer from imperialistic rule and find in it the assurance and guarantee of freedom and civilization.

CONCERNING SOCIETY.

For the first time since the New Year there was a pause in the round of gayeties of an exceptionally gay winter. The two weddings of yesterday were quiet family affairs, although that of Mr. Scott and Miss Pierson was larger than that of Mr. Brokaw and Miss Inman. In the evening there was a very pretty dinner dance given by Amedee De Pau Moran for his daughters at his home, No. 17 West Fifty-sixth-st., and Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb gave a large young people's dinner for their debutante daughter, Miss Frederica Webb.

This evening Mrs. George Bird's dinner dance at Sherry's for Miss Webb will take place. It will be a very small affair, and the guests will be nearly all young people. Miss Betty Metcalf, Mrs. Bird's daughter, and Miss Webb were abroad together last spring. Miss Metcalf made her debut last winter, and Miss Webb was prevented from doing so by the death of her uncle, Cornelius Vanderbilt.

To-day will begin the flight of those who are to leave town for Newport for the wedding of Miss Elsie French and Alfred G. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry are to open Seavearge today, but the Misses Gerry will not leave New-York until Saturday. To-morrow the ushers and the bridesmaids who are to take part in the wedding ceremony will start for Newport. Miss French will give her bridesmaids' dinner on Saturday evening. Both Mr. Vanderbilt and Miss French are now at Newport.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and her son and daughter, Reginald and Gladys, arrived at Newport yesterday afternoon. The Breakers has been in readiness for their reception the last week. The Harry Payne Whitneys were expected, but their carriage, after waiting for the last passenger to leave the boat, whirled off to the Whitney place with only a few parcels. The Gerrys are expected at Newport to-day, and the probability is that the Payne Whitneys will come with them. There are only three cottages open—the Breakers, Harbor View and Seaverge.

One of the lesser affairs of yesterday was the piano recital given by Harold Bauer at Sherry's for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association. There were a number of patronesses who were present, among them being Miss Callender, Miss De Forest, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs. William A. Street, Mrs. Louis C. Tiffany, Mrs. Charles Godfrey, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. James A. Burden, jr., Mrs. Stanford White, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Victor Sorchan, Mrs. John Sloane, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and Mrs. Graham Lusk.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Daisy Scott the granddaughter of Walter S. Gurnee, and Colonel George Dyer, the second son of ex-Governor Dyer of Rhode Island.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., have taken the house of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., for the winter, while the owners are abroad.

Mrs. James L. Barclay will give a seven handed euchre party this afternoon at her home, No. 14 East Forty-eighth-st., and Mrs. William R. Sands will give a luncheon in honor of her niece, Miss Lillian C. Tyler, at the annex of the Metropolitan Club.

Among the fashionable women receiving yesterday were Mrs John Trevor Gibson, of No. 550 Park-ave., and Mrs Theodore V. A. Trotter, of No. 136 East Thirty-seventh-st.

Mrs. William A. Perry, the mother of Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, received yesterday at her home, No. 7 East Fifty-sixth-st. She will receive Wednesdays in January.

Another large and fashionable audience was at the opera. Every box in the parterre and second tier was occupied, and many well known people were in the orchestra seats. Mrs. Astor was in her box. She wore a gown of black velvet and white satin. The bodice was covered with diamonds, and around her throat was a black velvet band on which diamonds were sewn. The Misses Van Alen were in the James J. Van Alen box. Miss May Van Alen was in ciel blue and white, and she wore a large bouquet of violets. Miss Sara Van Alen was in white. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs Hermann Oelrichs sat together. Mrs. Fish wore a gown of blue satin, almost the shade of deep torquoise. The low bodice was trimmed with a string of diamonds, and the sleeves were held up with clasps of sapphires and emeralds set in diamonds. Around her neck she had six rows of large, perfectly matched pearls, and from them hung a large pear shaped diamond pendant. Mrs. Oelrichs was in white and blue satin, with pearls and diamonds. Mrs. Griswold Gray wore an effective gown of white and lemon satin combined and trimmed heavily with iridescent jet. Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, who was in the Roosevelt box, was in mauve, trimmed with silver. Among others in the audience were Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. Thebaud, Miss Leary, Mrs. Frank Burrall Hoffman, Miss Louise McAllister, Miss Stokes, Mrs. Joseph Stickney—in a peculiar shade of greenish blue trimmed with silver—Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Helen Barney, Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Bryce, Mrs. James Lord Breese, Mrs. Bradish Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Miss Delia Gurnee, Miss Dimock, Mrs. H. F. Dimock and William C. Whitney.

Among some of the new announcements of days and at homes are from Mrs. Russell Hoadley, of No. 62 East Seventy-third-st., Thursdays; Mrs. David M. Milton, of No. 17 East Fifty-fifth-st., Thursdays; Mrs. William C. Gulliver and Miss Gulliver, of No. 545 Madison-ave., Mondays; Mrs. Edwin Allen Wickes, of No. 14 West Fifty-seventh-st., Mondays; Mrs. George W. Wickersham, of No. 42 West Forty-seventh-st., Fridays until Lent; Mrs. Charles M. Lea and Miss Marjorie Vaughan Lea, of No. 18 West Tenth-st., Friday, January 25; Mrs. James Ross Curran, of No. 107 East Fifty-seventh-st., Saturday, January 12; Mrs. Thomas Henry Randall, Fridays in January, at No. 54 West Fifty-third-st.; Mrs. Richard Henry Parsons and Mrs. Richard Henry Parsons, jr., of No. 4 East Sixty-fifth-st., Thursdays in January; Miss Mary De Peyster Bailey and Miss Florence Beekman Bailey, of No. 118 West Seventy-fourth-st., Mondays in January; Mrs. Louis Cassimir De Coppet, of No. 38 East Fiftieth-st., Fridays, January 11 and 18, and Mrs. Charles S. Folsom and Miss Folsom, of No. 45 West Ninth-st., Fridays in January.

The second and last Assembly of the season, which takes place at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday night, January 24, will be the last great ball of the season. Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. Duncan Cryder and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane will receive.

The first meeting of the Knickerbocker Sewing Class was held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, No. 5 East Fifty-third-st. The meetings will take place weekly throughout the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, jr., were among those who gave large dinners last evening.

Receptions were given yesterday by Mrs. Edward Hastings Ripley and Miss Ripley, of No. 78 Park-ave.; Mrs. Edward M. Knox, of No. 26 East Eighty-third-st.; Mrs. Clarence Pell, of No. 119 East Thirty-sixth-st., and Mrs. Russell Bellamy, of No. 810 Park-ave., and a dinner party was given by Mrs. S. H. Valentine at her house, No. 44 East Fifty-seventh-st.

Mrs. Daniel Butterfield gave the first of her musicals yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 616 Fifth-ave. Victor Harris's string orchestra of seventeen pieces gave a programme made up of selections from Bach and Chopin. Mrs. Butterfield wore a very handsome gown of Flemish lace and écru silk, the bodice of which was embroidered with coral. The drawing rooms were decorated with Bridesmaid roses, and the table in the drawing room, where the refreshments were served, was also trimmed with pink flowers. Mrs. Butterfield will give her second musical next Wednesday, and soon afterward will go to Palm Beach.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones is giving a series of dinner parties on Tuesdays in January, at her house, No. 12 West Fifty-first-st.

A small dinner dance was given last night by Amedee De Pau Moran, for his debutante daughter, Miss Rosalie E. Moran. There was a cotillon, the favors for which consisted of hunting crops, fans and silk caddy bags, feather wands and miniature banjos, memorandum books and blotters, ribbons, bells and flowers.

Mrs. W. Seward Webb gave a dinner party last night for her daughter, Miss Frederica Webb, and afterward took her guests on to the Moran dance, as did also Mrs. E. H. Harriman, of No. 1 East Fifty-fifth-st., another of last night's dinner hostesses. Mrs. Harriman will give dinner parties on January 19 and 26.

Mrs. Nicholas Fish will give the second of a series of luncheons for her daughter, Mrs. Burnside Potter, on January 22, at her house, No. 53 Irving Place.

Mrs. Ramsay Turnbull, of No. 87 Park-ave., gave a reception yesterday afternoon. Receiving with her were Miss Benedict and Miss Alison Turnbull. Mrs. Turnbull's gown was of gray silk, trimmed with lace and turquoise velvet. Miss Benedict was in white lace, and Miss Turnbull in white over