Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—Quo Vadis.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—A Celebrated Case.
BIJOU—8:15—The Climbers.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Mrs. Dane's Defence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Garrett O'Magh.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:20—The Middleman.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Hearts Are Trumps.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:10—Sweet Anne Page.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—The Girl from Up There.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Minna Von Barnhelm.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:20—When We Were Twenty-one.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—A Royal Family.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—My Lady Dainty.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—2:30—Piano Recital.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8:25—La Boheme.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Nell Gwyn.
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.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Hockey Match.
VICTORIA—8:30—The Night of the Fourth.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Janice Meredith.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	12	4-6	Foreclosure Sales	8	6
Bankers & Brokers	10	6	For Sale	11	4
Board & Rooms	11	4	Furnished Rooms to Let	11	4
Books & Publications	8	6	Help Wanted	11	4-5
Brooklyn Property for Sale	8	5	Instruction	8	5
Bankruptcy Notice	11	1	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
City Hotels	8	4-5	Ocean Steamers	11	1-2
City Real Estate for Sale	8	5	Proposals	11	1
Country Property for Sale	8	5	Railroads	11	2-3
Dividend Notices	10	5-6	School Agencies	8	5
Domestic Situations Wanted	11	6-7	Special Notices	7	6
Dancing Schools	8	5	Surrogate's Notices	11	1
Dressmaking	11	4	Teachers	8	5
Employm't Agencies	11	4	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	6
Financial Elections	10	5	To Whom It May Concern	11	1
Financial Meetings	10	5	Winter Resorts	10	6
Financial	10	5	Work Wanted	11	4-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The latest news from Osborne, in the Isle of Wight, was that the Queen's death was momentarily expected, and members of the Royal Family were assembled in the Queen's bedchamber, awaiting the end; the dying sovereign suffered a relapse at 10 o'clock last night and grew weaker thereafter; the Prince of Wales went to London to meet the Emperor of Germany, and both remained at Buckingham Palace overnight, the Prince's health making it impossible for him to return to Osborne at once, in response to a summons to go back. ==== Snow is reported to have fallen on the mountains of Cuba, where the islanders are suffering from a temperature of sixty degrees; a norther is blowing over the island. ==== The Argentine wheat crop is estimated at 2,600,000 tons. ==== The Chilian Congress approved the annual Budget of 110,000,000 pesos. ==== A mass meeting of planters and business men in Havana appointed a delegation to visit Washington and ask Congress to lower the duties on tobacco and other Cuban products. ==== John Sheridan, head of the money order department of the Havana Postoffice, was arrested in that city, charged with stealing $1,300; he was appointed from the Boston Postoffice. ==== Strathcona's Horse sailed from Queenstown for Canada on the transport Lake Erie.

DOMESTIC.—The Senate Committee on Finance was hard at work on the War Revenue Reduction bill, and will probably materially change the reductions from those adopted by the House, but will not vary the amount greatly. ==== The programme of Congress for the week indicates that appropriation bills will probably delay the Ship Subsidy bill in the Senate, and that in the House the Senate amendments to the Army Reorganization bill will not be accepted. ==== The report of the Army Board in regard to the proposed improvements of Governor's Island has been approved by Secretary Root. ==== It was reported that the Congress committee investigating the alleged West Point hazing would report that the deaths of Cadets Booz and Breth were not due directly to the treatment of them at the Military Academy; General Dick praised the action of the cadets in abolishing hazing. ==== The Rev. Dr. Robert Graham, former president of Kentucky University, died at Pittsburg. ==== The proposed sale of the Carnegie steel plant could not be confirmed at Pittsburg.

CITY.—The statement of the assets and liabilities of the firms of W. L. Strong & Co. and C. H. & F. H. Stott was made public, and it was announced that creditors would get 40 cents on the dollar. ==== It was reported that the Committee of Fifteen would offer to District Attorney Philbin evidence to supplement that of the Committee of Five, which Mr. Philbin rejected. ==== Chief of Police Devery in person led a raid on a gambling place in Eighth-ave., and captured a "craps" and "klondike" layout and took four prisoners. ==== A negro who attempted to kill three persons was subdued after a long fight in a Brooklyn saloon.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 27 degrees; lowest, 4; average, 18.

DANGERS TO LIBERTY.

Ex-President Harrison in his recent address outlined the form of a terrible bill which, he says, might be passed by Congress if the Administration view of the relation of the newly acquired islands to the Constitution is correct. He drafts it on the assumption that the Administration holds that "no law relating to the territories can be declared by the Supreme Court "to be inoperative, even though every section "of it should contravene a provision of the Con-"stitution." That does not happen to be in the least the position of the defenders of the Government's action in Porto Rico and the Philippines. They admit that there are many things which Congress cannot do and the Supreme Court could set aside if it did. They claim that the Federal Government possessing in the territories, as the Court has declared it to do, the power of a general and of a State government can there exercise the same plenary authority as a local government which a State might exercise within its own limits. Most of the terrible laws which General Harrison outlines he himself frankly admits would never by any possibility be enacted. Some of them are forbidden by the general spirit of our institutions, which, as Justice Bradley has declared, controls all actions of our Government, and this would be enforced by the courts regardless of specific provisions. Thus with General Harrison's imagined law:

> No inhabitant of Porto Rico shall keep or bear arms.

The Supreme Court has decided that "the "right to bear arms is not a right granted by "the Constitution, neither is it in any manner "dependent upon that instrument for its ex-"istence." Again some things are forbidden both to the States and the Federal Government, such as the passage of ex post facto laws or the grant of titles of nobility, and nobody pretends that such sections are not meant to be absolute prohibitions upon the power of the Nation whether acting on people at home or in Japan, far beyond the range of the Constitution, where, nevertheless, according to the Supreme Court, an American citizen under Act of Congress may be condemned to death without any regard for the constitutional guarantee of jury trial by an American Minister deriving all his powers from the Government of the Constitution. Still other of the tyrannical statutes of General Harrison's vision would do nothing more than the United States has already done in the territories. His outlined statute, for instance:

> Suspends permanently the writ of habeas corpus in Porto Rico.

The United States Congress in the Administration of James Monroe passed an act creating a civil Governor of Florida, with the powers of a Captain-General of Cuba. It also extended two federal statutes concerning revenue and lands to that Territory, and sent a District Judge there. The civil Governor proceeded to govern. He arrested a man for whom the Federal Judge issued a writ of habeas corpus. The Governor defied it, and said the powers of the Judge were not general, but limited merely to cases under the two laws specifically extended. The Judge appealed to Washington, but the Governor was sustained by President, Cabinet and Congress, and it was decided that only such laws and rights as were extended by Congress went to Florida and that the habeas corpus was not among them.

General Harrison makes a great point of a possible law, saying:

> There shall be no right in any suit at common law to demand a jury.

The Constitution provides that there shall be such a right in Federal courts in the States for all cases involving more than $20. Yet in 1804 Congress passed laws which denied that right in all cases under $100 in the Territory of Orleans and also in the District of Louisiana. It is not recorded that the validity of those acts was questioned.

General Harrison says that "for the first time "Congress has laid tariff duties upon goods pass-"ing from a Territory into the States." As a matter of fact, for five years after the beginning of the Government under the Constitution it maintained a customs barrier between the Northwest Territory and the State of Virginia. As soon as it sent out collectors at all it placed one to guard the Southern bank of the Ohio River, which was in a State, while goods coming up the Mississippi were free to land on the Territorial side.

General Harrison thinks if Congress were to have a free hand in the territories it might conceivably do outrageous things, which he knows and says it is not going to do. So, indeed, it might, but it does not need to go beyond the Constitution to be oppressive. Right here in the States, with every provision of the bill of rights in full force, on General Harrison's own theory of the Constitution, it can deprive every man of habeas corpus, trial by jury, freedom of speech and other personal rights. It can pass a law perfectly constitutional making a standing army of millions, conscript every adult, subject him to the military law of its own devising and compel him to regulate his conduct according to its will. Of course, Congress would not do any such thing. If it did it would be overthrown and the law repealed by the next Congress, just as it would if it tried to do any of the tyrannical things General Harrison speaks of. But it has the constitutional power so to invade liberty. Apparently, holding our rights under tenure of Congressional benevolence, we have all been slaves without knowing it.

DISCIPLINE AMONG FIREMEN.

It will be unfortunate if restless and ambitious agitators who are now in the Fire Department or who were former members of the force are permitted to make trouble by inspiring false hopes that the Legislature will pass a law granting unreasonable and excessive privileges and favors to the rank and file in this important branch of the public service. It is not likely that the State Senate and Assembly will interfere with the present system, which is not harsh or cruel in its requirements. The firemen of New-York get a great deal of hard work in the course of the year, and there is no small element of risk in their duties. But they are not forced into the companies against their will. When they make up their minds to enter the Department there is no conscription or compulsion. Their action is wholly voluntary, and they are not deceived as to the nature of the labors which they are assuming. They know all about the pay, the number of hours on duty and every detail of the system. They seek places in the engine houses with their eyes open.

New-York is not ungenerous to its firemen in compensation, in hours of work or in any circumstance of their employment. What other city is more open handed and considerate than this metropolis to the wearers of its uniforms? Our fire fighters are a fine set of men, brave, prompt and resolute. They deserve to be well treated, and they are well treated. Their lot is not an unhappy one when compared with the experiences of other public servants. But a deplorable disposition has gained ground in the Department to be looking to Albany every year for exceptional bounties and benefits in legislation.

These annual appeals to the State Capitol hurt discipline and dull the zeal of well ordered ambition in the rank and file. Neither firemen nor policemen ought fairly to expect the tranquil, uneventful and well hedged lives of bank clerks or bookkeepers or clergymen. Theirs is a peculiar service, full of excitement and full of the unexpected. But they enjoy distinctive honors and rewards for the perils which they encounter, and they should reject with firmness all suggestions of schemes for lobbying through special bills at Albany.

REPRESENTATION AND APPORTIONMENT.

The question of legislative apportionment, which is now very much to the fore in the State of Connecticut, involves far wider issues than local ones, and indeed some of the fundamental principles of representative government. On the face of it, it is a question whether a little town shall continue to have as large a representation in the Legislature as a large town. At the present time a town with, say, two hundred voters sends two Representatives to the Legislature, and a town with twenty thousand voters sends only two. Many men of both political parties regard this as an unjust system, and desire such revision of the Constitution as will make representation proportionate, or more nearly proportionate, to population. Naturally the people of the large towns desire such a change, while those of the small towns do not.

There is a good deal to be said on each side of the question. There are examples favoring the present system to be found in both greater and less estates. The United States Senate affords one. Connecticut sends to it two Senators, and New-York, with its vastly greater population, sends only two. Again, there is the example of the individual citizen. The poorest man in the State has one vote, and the multi-millionaire has no more. The underlying principle upon which these things are justified is, of course, that of the political unit. In the Federal Government each State is an integral unit, the peer of any other State, and so equal representation is given to all in the Senate. Again, generally speaking, in a republic the individual citizen is the unit, and so the rule is established of "one man, one vote."

It is for each State to determine whether or not it will recognize any unit other than that of the individual citizen. Some do and some do not. New-York, for example, does not, but bases representation in both branches of its Legislature upon population, with the sole proviso that each county save one shall have at least one Assemblyman. New-Jersey, on the other hand, recognizes a dual system of units. The citizen is the unit in the apportionment of Assemblymen, which is done according to population; but in the Senate the county is the unit, each county having one and no more, whether it be Essex, with its populous cities, or Cape May, with its scattered rural villages. Thus far Connecticut has regarded the town as the unit. It has done so logically and according to tradition and precedent, since the town was the basis of Colonial settlement and government. It may be that changed conditions in other respects now make a change in this particular desirable. That is the question which the people of Connecticut have now to decide. Whichever way they decide, they will have good company and be supported by good precedents.

STATE RECOGNITION OF LABOR.

A recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Third District of this State in a case involving what is called organized labor may be unsatisfactory to a few extremists, but will, we confidently believe, commend itself to the great majority of thoughtful men. The Board of Supervisors of Albany County refused to award a certain contract to the lowest bidder unless he would agree to employ on the work none but union laborers, and upon his refusal to make such an agreement gave the contract to the next bidder. Thereupon a taxpayer secured an injunction restraining the Board from thus awarding the contract. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has now practically confirmed that injunction and made it permanent, and has thus laid down the rule that public officers in awarding contracts for public work cannot discriminate in favor of union labor.

That rule is a sound one; the only one applicable to the case, indeed, that would not violate the principles of equality and impartiality which are fundamental to republican institutions. The Government of a republic cannot discriminate between artificial classes of its citizens. It must treat all alike, according to their intelligence, their loyalty and their regard for law and order. It must recognize and maintain the liberties of the individual, within the law, including the liberty to join or to refrain from joining a labor union or other organization. There would obviously be an intolerable impropriety in the State's discriminating in favor of Methodists or Presbyterians or any other Church, or in its decreeing that none but Free Masons or Odd Fellows should enter its service. Equally improper would it be for it to require all its employes to belong to a certain labor union. To do so would be, in a measure, to outlaw, or at least to deny full rights of citizenship to, all who preferred to remain outside of such organizations.

This decision will, we believe, commend itself to the great majority of men. And that will not be because, after all, the majority of men, and of working men, are outside of the unions. It will commend itself to the thoughtful majority of those inside of the unions. For these are beginning to see that the unions must have the courage of their convictions and stand or fall according to their own merits. If the unions are of no benefit to their members, no bolstering up with State patronage and no attempts to coerce men into joining them will be successful, but they will fail and fall because they serve no good purpose which can vindicate their being. If, on the other hand, they are of benefit to their members—as we believe many of them are and all may be—there will be no need of such measures for their support, but men will voluntarily seek to join them, and they will prosper because they deserve to prosper. The true course is for the unions to make it clear to all that it is to the men's advantage to belong to them, and to the employers' advantage to employ union labor. It ought to be possible to do that, and the moment that is done the question of union or non-union labor will be solved. In the mean time the duty of the State is to keep hands off and discriminate in favor of neither side.

CHINA AND THE HAGUE TREATY.

Surprise has been expressed, and with some reason, that no formal attempt has been made to bring the controversy between China and the Powers before a tribunal of arbitration, in accordance with the Treaty of The Hague. There was recently much talk about thus settling the quarrel between Great Britain and the Boers; but that, as we have hitherto pointed out, was futile, if for no other reason than that the Transvaal was not a party to the treaty nor was it represented in the congress at The Hague. China, however, was represented in the congress, and her representative signed the treaty, and she is therefore entitled to the benefits of that instrument.

The explanation of the failure to invoke mediation or arbitration seems to lie in the fact that the treaty is neither automatic nor mandatory. It is optional on the part of all nations whether or not they will avail themselves of or submit to the provisions of the treaty. If a nation wants to get relief through mediation or arbitration it must ask for it. The treaty will not give it without the asking. And it rests with the other party to the dispute to determine whether or not it will accept the mediation or arbitration. The treaty does not compel it to accept it against its will.

In the present case neither China nor any of the Powers has invoked the operation of the treaty of The Hague. Why they have not done so is matter for conjecture, though it will not be difficult for most observers to form opinions concerning it. Even at this late date any Power might move for such action. And any other Power might decline to be a party to it. Of course, if the "concert of the Powers" did not as a whole move for or accept appeal to the treaty, any individual Power doing so on its own account would thus be withdrawing itself from the concert, which might or might not be an advantage to it. If one Power, for example, settled its part of the controversy by Hague arbitration, that would not prevent the others from going on to settle their parts of it by force or otherwise, while it would debar that Power from claiming any part in whatever settlement those others might effect. Such considerations probably play their part in restraining the Powers from seeking to apply the principles of the treaty to the case. As for China, we need scarcely ask why she does not seek the good offices of a court from which she would probably be excluded by the refusal of her antagonists to enter it with her, and which, if she did enter it, she would certainly find predisposed against her.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Conditions are somewhat confusing, and the various branches of trade and manufacture can no longer be taken together and discussed as a whole. One factor which militated strongly against activity in regular lines was the unprecedentedly mild weather up to the middle of January. In nearly all sections of the country there was complaint of unseasonably high temperature, and even more obnoxious to retailers was the absence of snow, which also threatened the agricultural interests. Some encouragement was given by the more normal weather of the last few days, but much of the lost business cannot be made up. Building operations benefited by conditions that harmed other business, however, and lumber has been in great demand, while other building materials sold freely. Wool manufacturers are not sanguine regarding the new heavy weight season, since it is well known that large stocks of goods will be carried over. Preparation for reduced time at many cotton mills suggests that this industry has been pushed further than the high cost of raw material warranted.

One other retarding influence was the great increase in labor controversies. Manufacturing in Colorado is arrested by the prevalence of strikes among coal operatives, and other wage earners are stopping work in sympathy. In a large shipyard there was dissatisfaction over the employment of non-union labor, notwithstanding the fact that some of these men had been working there for years. At iron furnaces a small reduction in wages to go into effect on February 1 may cause stoppage of work, for the employes announce their intention of not only resisting the cut, but threaten to demand an advance. Despite the interruptions cited, activity in business is evidently enormous, as bank exchanges for the week exceeded last year's by 55.5 per cent, and were 31.7 per cent greater than in 1899.

Iron and steel manufacturers have orders for months ahead, and little concern is manifested over the lighter inquiries on foreign account. It is reported that European makers are attempting to meet competition by large reductions in quotations, and the recent cut in cost of transportation has not been sufficient to equalize the difference. Domestic demand is all that could be desired, however, and there is less talk of lower quotations. On the other hand, higher prices seem equally improbable in view of the latest developments as to new enterprises by the leading company. Addition of the proposed tube and sheet mills to its already enormous facilities suggests the possibility of aggressive competition with concerns now holding practical control of those products. The future of this industry is sufficiently uncertain to cause delay in placing new contracts wherever it is possible to wait.

While shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are smaller than a year ago, the large shops have abundant orders and refuse new business offered at slightly lower prices. This industry is even more vigorously pushed at the West and South, and many concerns are working overtime on spring goods. The raw material is well sustained, and large receipts at Chicago do not depress the hide market. Glass manufacturers came to an amicable agreement, which brought an advance of 30 per cent in prices, and immense orders were immediately placed, while other heavy contracts were held off for the time. The two large Pittsburg companies appear to be in control of the situation. Better prices were secured at the London wool sale, and much interest was manifested by the public. Domestic markets remain unchanged, however, as the English auction had only a sentimental influence, and heavy stocks available at the close of the year, with the new clip soon to begin in Texas, hold quotations at the lowest point since June 15, 1899.

Speculators and investors go about anxiously inquiring the significance of the reaction in stocks, as though some great disaster was threatened, and brokers are asked whether the bottom has been reached. In the light of the recent remarkable advance, these interrogations appear absurd. A week ago the sixty most active railway securities averaged $87 58 a share, exceeding all records except a few months about twenty years ago. After an advance of $17 50 a share in three months, is there anything startling in a reaction of $3 22? From August 8, 1896, when the average was $40 71, the rise to January 12, 1901, amounted to $46 87, or 115 per cent. Yet a decline of 3.5 per cent brings alarm and heavy liquidation. Surely, after such wonderful expansion some contraction can only be regarded as wholesome.

Fundamental conditions have not altered. Railway earnings steadily increase; full returns for December show a gain of 10 per cent over 1899 and 18 per cent over 1898, while for January thus far there appears an increase of 9 per cent over last year and 26 per cent over 1899. The decline in gas and traction stocks was much more severe, averaging $8 85 for the week, while the ten most active industrials fell $2 87 a share. Money continues easy, in spite of more commercial borrowing, and the small export of gold was not felt. Last week's bank statement contained many remarkable items. Both loans and deposits established new records, but the surplus reserve increased nearly $5,000,000. Special operations in connection with the Pennsylvania Coal Company may account for part of the heavy increase in loans, while foreign uneasiness doubtless necessitated arrangements for the absorption of much stock held abroad.

Foreign trade in 1900 made a marvellous record, falling only slightly below the estimate printed in this paper some weeks ago. Exports were $1,478,050,854 in value, against imports of $829,052,116, making a favorable balance on merchandise account of $648,998,738. Including the net exports of silver and net imports of gold, the statement is still more favorable, indicating an increase in foreign indebtedness of $662,856,506 for the year. The largest trade balance on merchandise account prior to 1900 was in 1898, when exports exceeded imports by $620,-581,818, but owing to heavy imports of gold the gain in foreign credits during the year was only $503,278,544, including specie movement. The new year has not opened as satisfactorily, judging by the movement at this port alone, where exports have been 13 per cent less than in the same weeks of last January, and imports 7.5 per cent larger. It is also apparent that cotton shipments from the South are smaller than in preceding months.

Wheat declined 2½ cents, although many reports were circulated in its support. Despite the advance of six cents over last year's prices, exports for the week were 446,355 bushels larger, flour included. Estimates of the exportable surplus in Argentina were further reduced. Corn is firmly held, with exports about 50 per cent larger than a year ago. Supplies in farmers' cribs are reported ample and in good condition, while receipts are large. Pork products are firm, following corn, as usual. After the sharp decline in butter and eggs on account of mild weather, it was natural that severe cold should bring recovery. Butter gained about two cents and eggs four cents. Refiners again reduced standard granulated sugar to 5½ cents. Cotton declined sharply as the world's visible supply neared the figures prevailing a year ago, and exports were smaller than in 1900, especially to the Continent. Some recovery occurred on Saturday without any definite explanation, for reports from spinning centres were anything but encouraging.

The ice man, the coal man, the plumber and the undertaker have been voluble with glee in the last two days. As the mercury goes down their spirits go up.

The laying out of Jerome-ave., in The Bronx, was a masterpiece of topographical design. Alas! that spacious boulevard has been given over to the trolleys to such an extent that pleasure driving upon its long stretches is not only uncertain, but often unsafe. It was one of the finest drives anywhere within the metropolitan territory until the crashing and the banging and the clanging of the formidable electric cars scared the wits out of horses and made recreation seekers uneasy.

Does salt really prolong life? On birds' tails, for example?

The Rev. Mr. Paddock was prudent when he sent a polite answer of regret to the messenger of Richard Croker who invited him to take a drive on the road with the sport loving owner of Tammany Hall. If Jehu, son of Nimshi, had sent word to one of the young men of the temple telling him there was a vacant seat in his chariot the young man would have acted wisely had he declined the perilous honor. Jehu was a furious driver. And so is Croker.

Some of our Tammany statesmen appear to think they can make money outside of their salaries at Albany this winter. But the wicked stand in slippery places, and the State-st. hill is steep.

The indomitable spirit of the true golfer was shown when Mr. Andrew Carnegie braved the icy blasts of Saturday and spent the afternoon upon the links. Mr. Carnegie is no longer in the first flush of youthful manhood, and it might have been thought that in such Arctic weather he would prefer to spend hours of ease and comfort and warmth by his fireside. But the veteran golfer chose rather to battle with the midwinter gales and to smite the responsive ball from tee to hole. Are Scotch curlers made of material less hardy? In the curling games which were decided on Saturday several rugged players from the land of the heather suffered from frozen ears and fingers, but no reports of casualties to the golfers have been seen in print.

If anybody really wants to eat horseflesh in preference to other kinds of meat there is no constitutional provision to prevent him from so doing. Some people, it is understood, do like it. Others have found the woodchuck and the musk-rat savory, and there are those who maintain the toothsomeness of the skunk. But to palm off horseflesh for beef or kittens for veal pie is an abomination calling for prohibition under the severe penalty of the law.

PERSONAL.

Henry Baden-Powell, a half-brother of "B-P," who died at Oxford the other day, was the eldest son of the late Professor Baden-Powell of Oxford, and in 1861 became a member of the Bengal Civil Service at the early age of twenty, ultimately attaining the position of one of the judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab. On retiring from the service he made his home at Oxford, and in 1894 the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts Honoris Causâ, in recognition of his Indian rule and literary ability.

W. P. Fishback, the noted lawyer, who died at his Indianapolis home on Tuesday, was an intimate friend of Lord Coleridge, the late Chief Justice of England, and was frequently his guest.

The Rev. H. B. Southworth, who has been appointed Canon of Newcastle Cathedral, is a graduate of Pembroke College, Oxford, and while there rowed No. 4 in the university eight. A wealthy layman has endowed a hostel at Newcastle for the training of candidates for holy orders, and of this the new canon, who has long been connected with Lichfield Theological College, will probably be the first principal.

Professor R. L. Garner, the African explorer, who became known by his efforts to converse with monkeys, and who was reported to be seriously ill at San Thome, in the French Congo district, has been heard from by his friends in Boston. They cabled to him to ask if he needed funds, and he replied, "Yes." The sum of $300, which had already been subscribed by several Bostonians who are interested in Professor Garner's work, was forwarded to the explorer immediately upon receipt of his message.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19.—The National Convention of the Kappa Alpha fraternity in June will probably be held in Richmond. The local alumni chapter at their annual banquet last night appointed a committee to co-operate with the Richmond College Chapter in extending an invitation and urging its acceptance. The most interesting feature of the convention will be the presentation to Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, of a handsome diamond fraternity pin. Lieutenant Hobson will be present. John Temple Graves, of Georgia, has been selected to make the presentation.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Vegetarian Society invites the public to its next meeting, at No. 465 Fifth-ave., on Wednesday evening, when plans for work will be discussed and Ernest H. Crosby will deliver his first address as president.

My husband's perfidy wounded me to the quick, but I was fain to dry my eyes.
"If I weep," I argued acutely, "the neighbors will take my part, it is true, but no reporters will take my picture!"
For even in that supreme moment I could not forget how extremely red tears had a tendency to make my nose.—(Detroit Journal.

How many generations ago was it when unkind British satirists began calling Frenchmen frog-eaters in accents of sneering and contempt? It is not unlikely that in these days as many frogs' legs are cooked and eaten in the United States as in our sister republic over the sea. The sales in our markets are large, and the demand in American homes and restaurants seems to be steadily increasing. Several keen New-Englanders have put their heads together, and also their capital, and have decided to start a huge frog farm not a hundred miles from Boston. The annual crop will not be sent across the ocean, but will be taken in the markets of our principal cities. This is a time of odd and novel industries. Is there a possible profit in tadpoles, too?

"Look here!" cried the victim, "you said that house was just a stone's throw from the station."
"Well?" inquired the real estate agent.
"Well, the distance is half a mile at least."
"Is that all? Time and again I've seen a blast in a quarry that would throw stones upward of a mile."—(Philadelphia Press.

St. George's Society of Baltimore is raising a charitable fund to be called "the contingent fund," with which to meet the needs of indigent English men and women whom it is desired to relieve, and all English persons and friends of the society are specially invited to subscribe. The society already has a fund for charitable purposes, but it is desired to relieve extraordinary cases not provided for in the constitution.

Once upon a time there was a Bathing Suit which was much reprehended in that it was not modest.
There was likewise at this same time also a Violet, whose modesty was a matter of universal comment.
"What is your system?" asked the Bathing Suit, accosting the Violet, "for I would fain be thought modest, too."
"Why, I shrink," quoth the Violet, meaning no harm.
But when the Bathing Suit shrunk in pursuance of this hint it was only reprehended the more, and was finally cast away as being quite impossible.—(Detroit Journal.

According to Canon Henson, of the English Church, the present condition of that Church is not what it ought to be "On the one hand," he says, "a secularized State united by an historic bond with a Church which on every occasion it sacrifices, and which it owns itself equally incompetent to control and unwilling to trust with self-control. On the other hand, a divided Church, full of energy, never richer in learning, zeal and devotion, probably never more serviceable to the nation, and yet equally incompetent to control herself and unwilling to be controlled."

"Good evenin', ma'am," said the tramp, presenting himself at the back door, hat in hand.
"Oh, you're after somethin' to eat, I suppose?" said the lady, wiping her chin with her apron.
"No, ma'am; you're wrong, lady; I don't want nothin' to eat. All I want it the privilege of sleepin' in your barn overnight. Since these kidnappers have been about nobody can feel safe outdoors."—(Yonkers Statesman.

Noting Andrew Carnegie's recent declaration, "I should like to see a stop put to the murder of one man by another under the name of battle; I should like to see the profession of arms, which is so honorable now, made the most dishonorable on the face of the earth," "The Advocate of Peace" asks, "Has Mr. Carnegie the courage of consistency to put an end at once to the part which, by the manufacture of warship plates, he is taking in 'the murder of one man by another under the name of battle'? We do not ask the question in any taunting spirit, but in all Christian seriousness."

"Is this Mrs. Sadleigh?" asked the young man at the front door.
"Yes, sir," said the woman of the house.
"I am sent here, Mrs. Sadleigh, by the Editor of 'The Daily Keyhole' to ask you if it is true that you and your husband have quarrelled and are about to separate"——
"You infamous wretch!" interrupted the woman, grabbing a broom that stood behind the door and making at him with flashing eye and furious gesture.
"Well, what did you learn?" asked the editor.
"She made a sweeping denial," replied the reporter, wiping his forehead and gasping for breath.—(Chicago Tribune.

Frau Hedwig Heyl has started a cooking school for doctors in Berlin. More than a hundred prominent physicians from France, Russia and Italy, as well as Germany, have already taken the course, and it is reported that branch schools of the same kind are shortly to be established in all the capitals of Europe.

"What have you got in that package?" asked Mrs. Moxley, when Henry came home the other evening.
"Has Mrs. Smith brought back that coffee yet?"
"No."
"Has Mrs. Tutwiler brought back Bertha's piano music?"
"No."
"Has Mrs. Effington returned my 'Richard Carvel'?"
"No."
"Is Mrs. Willoughby still in possession of your clothesline?"
"Yes. But what have you got in that package?"
"That package," returned Henry, savagely, "contains a big red placard labelled, 'Beware! Smallpox Within!' I'm going to tack it upon the house and see if we can't stop this borrowing around here for a while."—(Indianapolis Sun.

ENGLISH ART.

THE EXHIBITION OF SIR WILLIAM RICHMOND'S PORTRAITS, ACADEMIC PIECES AND CARTOONS.

London, January 9.

Sir William Richmond finds, in the premature honors of a fairly complete exhibition of his works, timely consolation for the harassing annoyances of controversy over the decoration of St. Paul's. One-man exhibitions have been the most interesting of recent London art shows, and public estimates of the range and resources of Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Romney, Ford Madox Brown, Rossetti, Leighton, Millais, Burne-Jones and William Morris have been raised by comprehensive and symmetrical displays of their works. Sir William Richmond has received from the New Gallery the high compliment of a similar survey of his forty years of artistic production. By birth he was Academic, for his father was an Associate at Burlington House; by training he was the same, for he was a student of the Royal Academy and won two medals there; and by temperament, cast of mind and order of handicraft he was nothing else, for, although he was an industrious supporter of the Grosvenor Gallery during the period when it was making a strong protest against the conventional art of the older institution, his work was either essentially classical, like Lord Leighton's, or was shaped and colored by the accepted ideas and prevailing fashions of portraiture. The New Gallery, which took up the work of the Grosvenor Gallery and had a character of its own while Burne-Jones lived, seems to have lost its raison d'être and to have reached a stage where an apotheosis of an Academician—for that is what is implied by a complete exhibition of a living artist's work—is a natural evidence of decline.

No fault is to be found with this collection on the score of incompleteness. The catalogue contains 495 entries, including 155 paintings in oil in the two main galleries, four examples of sculpture, twenty-six cartoons mainly for work at St. Paul's, and over three hundred sketches, drawings, silverpoints and studies. Every stage of an art career of forty years is adequately represented, and the artist's best achievements in portraiture, classical themes, landscapes, sculpture and decorative and ecclesiastical designs are exhibited. His patrons have sent portraits from their town and country houses; the Corporation Galleries have lent his most ambitious academic works, and he has emptied his studio, and possibly his lumber room, of sketches and drawings in the effort to supply details of his art processes. If the game be worth the candle, the spectators may trace the evolution of his art from the earliest portraits exhibited in the sixties to the highly finished works displayed at the Grosvenor Gallery, when English painters were not content with copying the fashions displayed at the Academy, but were dreaming dreams and following creative impulses of their own; or they may study in detail the arduous labors of his decorative apprenticeship at St. Paul's. Only a painter of exceptional power and range is equal to the supreme test of a comprehensive exhibition of this sort; and if the admirers of Sir William Richmond are disappointed with the results, it is because they have overrated his draughtsmanship, his technique in composition and his resources as a colorist.

There are signs of steady progress from the portraits of Walter Coleridge, John Richmond, Mary Ogle, Professor Donkin, Mrs. Buchanan and Dean Siddell's daughter, painted between 1860 and 1870, and those of his Grosvenor Gallery period, such as Robert Browning, Prince Bismarck, William Morris, Margaret Burne-Jones, Mrs. Frederic Harrison, Lady Ermyntrude Malet, Mrs. Luke Ionides, Mr. Gladstone, Princess Louise and Countess Grosvenor, and there is a similar advance in style from "Enid and Geraint" of the earlier decade, to the "Audience in Athens," "The Ten Virgins," the "Prometheus," the "Electra," the "Sarpedon," the "Birth of Venus," the "Icarus," the "Venus and Anchises" and the "Ariadne in Naxos" of the middle and final stages; and if there are no marked transitions of style there are no evidences of decadence and impaired force at the close. The portraits of Miss Muriel Wilson and Mr. Holman Hunt, painted in the last two years, are as good as any of the previous examples of portraiture, and there are no indications in the designs for St. Paul's of any decline in color sense or in modelling; and, if anything, there is a surer mastery of the details of composition. Sir William Richmond at fifty-seven is in full possession of the resources of his art; but when this exhibition has been examined with painstaking care, it is found deficient in creative power, vitality and genius.

There is perhaps a fault of arrangement of these works in the galleries, which interferes with the spectator's full enjoyment of them. Sir Joshua Reynolds's authority is often cited in favor of distributing portraits among landscapes and genre works for the sake of contrast and relief; but it is another thing to present classical themes at regular intervals of wall space between groups of portraits in modern costume. In the north room there is a dim glimpse of "Persephone and Psyche in the Shades," with gleams of roseate light to disclose their dark red and blue draperies, and above them is a pale, dim "Joan of Arc"; but clustered about them are Countess Carrington, Lady Frederick Cavendish and Miss Cicely Wormald, with wide awake air, full light and the fashions of the present day. Further on a classical figure, "Ariadne in Naros," laments in the spirit of Catullus's ode the broken vows and bad faith of Theseus as she wanders along the bleak seashore; but on either side in the spick and span dress of the day smile contentedly Mrs. Charles Cuninghame Graham, with white frock and yellow sash and roses, and Lady Daney, in a complex costume of rose and silver and embroideries. A "Phidyle," beautiful in drawing, tender in sentiment and true to the Horatian lines, is surmounted by a matter-of-fact portrait of Mrs. Woods. "Prometheus Released by Hercules" from a rock in the sea underneath a rose tinted sky fares better in his environment, for to the right and to the left are Gladstone, grim and majestic in mien, and Darwin, mighty in intellectual resource; but Andromeda, pale and mysterious in half lights, is confronted with Mrs. David Little, well posed and placid; the body of Sarpedon is carried in aerial flight across sea by winged figures of Death and Sleep directly under the eyes of carefully dressed Mrs. Douglass Freshfield and a pair of wide awake children; Icarus spreads his rose-pink wings for a swoop across the blue main, with moderns like Princess Louise, Dean Liddell's little daughter and Countess Grosvenor as spectators, close at hand; and the newborn Venus arises from the sea, greatly to the amazement and possibly to the mortification of sedate and proper dowagers to the right and left. The spirit of the classical legends and the commonplace affectations and proprieties of conventional Vanity Fair are hopelessly at war with each other on these walls, and there is a sense of incongruous contrast as the spectator makes his rounds.

In the largest gallery the Academic pieces stand out more clearly and are less jostled by obtrusive modern onlookers. "The Ten Virgins," with its fine drawing and beauty of draperies, is in the centre of one wall, as soft and fresh as when it was first seen a quarter of a century ago; and opposite, on the long wall, where Burne-Jones's works were once shown in serene beauty, is "The Audience in Athens During the Representation of Agamemnon," with its architectural splendors and classical costumes. At one end of the gallery is the "Venus and