Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Barbara Frietchie.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Held by the Enemy.
BIJOU—8:15—The Climbers.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Vienna Life.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Lady Huntsworth's Experiment.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Mrs. Dane's Defence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Garrett O'Magh.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—David Harum.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—Still Alarm.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Papa's Wife.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8—The Girl from Up There.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Hinter Papa's Buecken.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:25—When We Were Twenty-one.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:20—A Royal Family.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—My Lady Dainty.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—A Social Highwayman.
NEW-YORK—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
REPUBLIC—8:15—In the Palace of the King.
SAVOY THEATRE—8:15—Unleavened Bread.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Hockey Match.
VICTORIA—8:30—The Night of the Fourth.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—Janice Meredith.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—King Edward returned to Osborne House from London, after receiving the King of Portugal and approving the final arrangements for the funeral of his mother. ═══ Many royalties have arrived or are on their way to London for the Queen's funeral, and strict order of precedence will be observed among the mourners at the services. ═══ The Queen's coffin will be borne on a gun carriage with rubber tires, in accordance with her wishes, as she recalled the suffering she experienced when the body of the Duke of Wellington was jolted through London streets. ═══ The funeral procession in London will be a military pageant on Saturday, with detachments from forty regiments in various uniforms, while business will be wholly suspended. ═══ General De Wet was reported to have entered Cape Colony with a fairly strong force, and a general movement of the British forces against him is planned. ═══ Missionaries at Peking have asked the British and American Ministers to see that adequate protection is assured to them in negotiations with the Chinese authorities.

CONGRESS.—Senate: Debate on the Shipping bill was continued, Senators Jones, of Arkansas, and Turley, of Tennessee, speaking against subsidies; an ineffectual effort was made to secure adoption of the conference report on the Army Reorganization bill. ═══ House: The Agricultural Appropriation bill was passed; an anti-polygamy amendment led to an exciting debate and a lively exchange of personalities between Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Mr. King, of Utah. ═══ A conference of Democratic Senators will be held to-day to decide whether or not to fight the Ship Subsidy bill.

DOMESTIC.—The State Department made public a list of the members of The Hague Court of Arbitration, which is organized and ready to consider any international dispute. ═══ Secretary Long, in a letter to the chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, expresses the opinion that an investigation of charges of hazing at the Annapolis Naval Academy is unnecessary. ═══ Sing Sing Prison has been condemned by the State Board of Health, and plans have been formed at Albany for a new prison at Peekskill, which is also to replace the old one at Auburn. ═══ Kansas is becoming thoroughly aroused over the temperance crusade; conservative men sympathize with Mrs. Nation and form a bodyguard in one town to protect the women; an official closes all the saloons in one county. ═══ Dr. Homer Octavius Jewett died in Cortland, N. Y. ═══ State Senator Cornelius R. Parsons died in Rochester. ═══ There was a sharp clash between Secretary Hitchcock and ex-Commander Shaw over the proposed Pension Court of Appeals before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions.

CITY.—Stocks were irregular, with small net gains. ═══ The Church Club discussed Christian Science, and addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. George M. Christian, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, and John Brooks Leavitt. ═══ It was announced that the Southern Railway Company had obtained control of the Mobile and Ohio. ═══ The great thoroughbred Hamburg, of Marcus Daly's string of horses, was sold to W. C. Whitney for $60,000. ═══ The first snowstorm of the season draped the city in white, but did not cause any serious inconvenience. ═══ Chief of Police Devery and Commissioner Abell were examined by the Grand Jury of Kings County. ═══ Two women were killed in a fire at the Hotel Jefferson, in East Fifteenth-st. ═══ Controller Coler gave out a report from one of his deputies, showing that excessive prices were paid for certain Fire Department supplies. ═══ Controller Coler received a letter from Frederick de Berard, of the Merchants' Association, stating that the city was committed to the Ten Mile-Housatonic water supply scheme, in which the Ramapo company was probably interested.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 31 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 28¼.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN CUBA.

The strange idea is expressed in some quarters that the United States Government has no right to reject, amend or criticise the Cuban constitution, but must without question agree to whatever instrument the Constitutional Convention may frame and immediately withdraw from the island. It is added that the United States has, of course, no right to demand any advance agreement as to the relations that are to exist between Cuba and this country, but must take its chances of equitable treatment along with all other nations and on the same terms with them.

The irrational character of such conceptions of United States rights—and, we may add, duties—in Cuba will be obvious if we review briefly the circumstances of the intervention of 1898. Everybody knows that intervention was not made solely for the sake of Cuban independence. It was to put a stop to intolerable conditions of misgovernment and to secure the establishment of a new order which would not be a menace to us or an offence to the world. "I ask the Congress," wrote the President in his "intervention message," "to empower the "President to take measures . . . to secure in "the island the establishment of a stable gov-"ernment capable of maintaining order and "observing its international obligations, insur-"ing peace and tranquillity and the security of "its citizens as well as our own." And in the same memorable document he protested that the war in Cuba must stop "in the name of "humanity, in the name of civilization, in be-"half of endangered American interests, which "give us the right and the duty to speak "and act."

There was the keynote of American policy in Cuba. What is the logical sequence? Why, that, having intervened, we shall fulfil the purposes and secure the ends of intervention. That will be done only with the "establishment of a stable government" capable of doing the things enumerated by the President. And who is to be the judge of its capabilities? Naturally, this Government, which intervened in Cuba for the establishment of the new order of things. The creator is the judge of his work. The United States was the creator of the new order in Cuba. And not only has it this right to require the Cuban Constitution and Government to conform with its standards, but it is under the duty of doing so. Other nations had and have interests in Cuba. The United States assumed the responsibility of destroying the old government, the only government the island had, and of setting up a new one in its place. It owes it to other nations as well as to itself to make sure that the new government is better than the old and is "capable of observing its international obligations." It is the right and it is the duty of the United States to pass upon the Cuban Constitution, and to do so with the most rigid scrutiny and with the fullest of power to amend according to its discretion or even to reject outright.

As for the other part of the matter, it should be obvious to all, without argument, that because of these very facts and circumstances of intervention the United States has a peculiar relationship to Cuba, differing not only in degree but in kind from that of any other nation with that island. This country was the rescuer of Cuba from Spanish misrule, it has been and is its guardian in its transition period, and it is necessarily to be its sponsor for the new career which is to come. In such circumstances it is only sense and justice that there shall be some formal and authoritative statement of that relationship, and that it shall be made in advance of the withdrawal of United States guardianship and control. The United States has, moreover, as a matter of fact, for more than seventy years maintained a special relationship to Cuba, recognized and practically acquiesced in by the nations of the world. It is simply inconceivable that it should by its act of intervention in Cuba's behalf and at the cost of the resultant war forfeit that relationship and put itself in a less favorable position toward Cuba than that which it formerly occupied.

THE PRESIDENT'S ALTERNATIVE.

A most engaging alternative is offered to the President by some of the sweetly reasonable critics of his policy in Cuba and the Philippines. Hitherto he has been conducting matters in those islands on his own responsibility. At that his critics have exclaimed in horror and reprobation, austerely condemning the imperialism and autocracy involved in his thus acting without the consent and authority of Congress. Now the President proposes to submit the further developments of insular policy to Congress. And at that these self-same critics rend the suffering air with shrill denunciations of him for what they call his weakness and cowardice in "throwing down the reins" and "shuffling the responsibility upon Congress."

Of a truth, these critics are singularly instinct with sweetness and light. They are likewise what Emerson called great souls, since they have "simply nothing to do with consistency." They remind us irresistibly of Lorenzo Dow's historic definition of a certain theological creed:

> You can and you can't,
> You will and you won't;
> You'll be damned if you do,
> You'll be damned if you don't.

"In dat case," said a student in the Theological Seminary of the University of Senegambia, "in dat case dis niggah'll taik to de woods." The President, however, is made of better stuff than that. He is not likely to "take to the woods," even in the face of the alternative presented to him by his mild, temperate and logical counsellors of the anti-everything persuasion.

SECOND CHOICE VOTING.

We have several times urged our readers in expressing their preference among possible candidates for Mayor to send in a record of their second choice, and have promised to analyze the returns with a view to illustrating the possible usefulness of the true Australian system. Its advocates claim for it the greatest usefulness as a real test of public opinion, enabling the majority in every possible alternative to have its way and preventing a minority from controlling affairs owing to divided council among the majority concerning issues aside from the main question finally passed upon.

The records of The Tribune Mayoralty vote have been tabulated so that the second choice of each individual voter can be counted in case the first choice shall be eliminated from the race, but no second choice votes will be counted unless the corresponding expressions of first preference are of no avail. The second choice votes, as recorded in the tables already printed, merely show the aggregate of all seconds for each man by whomsoever cast. Doubtless some who voted for Mr. Sargent gave their alternative suffrage to Mr. Low. These two men at the moment happen to be the leaders. Supposing that one by one all the minor names are eliminated until only these two are left before an actual majority of the votes cast can be counted for either. In that case all the second choice votes of the primary supporters of minor candidates would be counted for the principals as cast, but no second choice of a Sargent man would be counted for Low and no second choice of a Low man would be counted for Sargent. Thus every first choice would be exclusively effective as long as its candidate was in the field. If the elimination of all but two candidates was not required to secure an actual majority, of course no second choices of the third or fourth candidates would be counted to swell the totals of their rivals. The second choice votes are merely held in reserve to assure to every citizen his due weight up to the very deciding point in the election, and not deprive him of his voice at the crisis because he has happened to hold preliminary views not shared by the great body of his fellows.

Perhaps the usefulness of this method may be illustrated by imaginary application to the contest of 1897. Mr. Van Wyck was elected by a minority, receiving 233,997 votes to Mr. Low's 151,540 and General Tracy's 101,873. There were five other candidates. We suppose that comparatively few, perhaps not more than five thousand, Republicans were really Tammany men at heart, and for a second choice would have preferred Van Wyck to Low. Nor could there have been a larger number of Citizens Union men who shared the feeling expressed by some that the city might as well be governed by Tammany as by a Republican of General Tracy's high character. So we may assume that the bulk of the Low and Tracy votes would on second choice have gone to the leader against Van Wyck. The final choice lay between Low and Van Wyck. Eliminating the others, and dividing the second choice votes of the supporters of minor candidates, as we may suppose from the tendencies of the parties they would have been cast, we reach this probable result:

	First choice.	Second choice. Van Wyck.	Second choice. Low.
Tracy (Rep.)	101,873	5,000	96,872
Low (Citizens Union)	151,540		151,540
Van Wyck (Tam.)	233,997	233,997	
George (J. D.)	21,693	5,000	16,693
Sanial (Soc. Labor)	14,467	13,467	1,000
Gleason (Ind. Dem.)	1,023	1,023	
Wardwell (Pro.)	1,359		1,359
Cruikshank (U. D.)	615	615	
Totals	526,567	259,102	267,464

Under such a system it is seen the real choice of every citizen would have been expressed between the candidates, one of whom must be elected. If the second preference of Republicans had been more largely for Van Wyck than we suppose, the fact would have been revealed and a majority in favor of Van Wyck might have been recorded. If General Tracy had gone ahead of Mr. Low, then the second choice of the latter's supporters would have been effective as between General Tracy and Mr. Van Wyck, and in that case would probably have placed General Tracy in the Mayor's chair.

A MANHATTAN ABUSE.

Excessive readiness to find fault with the management of the local transportation companies is to be regretted, both because it tends to injustice and because its effect is to impair the force of well founded criticism. The Manhattan company, however, has no reason to denounce but every reason to heed the complaints of passengers who at an early hour on Tuesday morning discovered that they had been lured into trains which could not run on account of the partial derailment of a locomotive on the curve at Ninth-ave. and Fifty-third-st. The accident itself was not a serious one. Nobody was injured or frightened, and if care had been taken to confine the annoyance as far as possible to those who were unfortunate enough to be on the disabled train there would be no propriety in bitter talk about the interruption of a service which is remarkably safe and seldom breaks down, whatever its other shortcomings may be.

The real cause of complaint was that, in accordance with their invariable rule, the company's agents, knowing that both the Ninth and Sixth ave. tracks were blocked and could not be quickly cleared, nevertheless admitted all comers to platforms and trains on both lines without a word of explanation. For more than an hour this abuse was continued, to the great inconvenience of a multitude of persons who were especially entitled to consideration. The accident occurred before 6 o'clock in the morning, and it was nearly 7 o'clock when finally the ticket sellers began to give the warning which they ought to have been under permanent orders to give at the outset. Now, passengers do not ride in the elevated railroad trains at that hour on a winter morning for health or pleasure. They are almost exclusively poor people going to their work, who need to get to their destinations without delay and have a right to demand the information which would enable them to choose some other mode of conveyance with as little loss of time as possible and without any loss of money. It is outrageous that the company should be totally indifferent to their requirements and intent only, as it would seem, on securing their nickels on essentially false pretences.

It is this sort of thing that has cost the Manhattan company the invaluable goodwill of the public. If it had been willing merely to do its plain duty in return for its lucrative franchise it would have escaped most of the odium which it now bears, and if, going further than that, it had been solicitous to anticipate coming demands and introduce new comforts and conveniences as fast as they became available, it might have gained the substantial advantage of popularity. Some indications of a clearer insight into the essential conditions of prosperity have recently been discernible in the management of the company, but those who control it still have much to learn if they consider it either decent or profitable to treat its patrons as they were treated on Tuesday morning. It ought not to be necessary to procure the passage of a law requiring the company in such a case to put out a sign at every ticket window showing that the line is blocked and the movement of trains uncertain.

SING SING AND AUBURN.

If the recommendations of the Prison Association's special committee are carried out the prison buildings at Sing Sing and Auburn will be torn down and new prisons built elsewhere for the accommodation of the criminal colonies. The Warden of the Sing Sing institution, the special committee and an expert sanitary engineer agree that the prison on the Hudson as it is has defects that cannot be remedied. Dampness, absence of sunlight, insufficient ventilation, overcrowding and bad drainage are some of the points dealt with in the report which will be presented to the Legislature.

The prison has been improved in the last few years in many respects. A number of the old ramshackle buildings have been removed, and in their place a handsome building has been erected, which contains the messroom, hospital, chapels and library. The walks about the inner court have been relaid and a substantial retaining wall has been built about the prison buildings. These improvements have given hundreds of the convicts employment, and improvements about the prison are still going on. It has also been suggested that when nothing more remains to be done in the way of improving walls and walks plans be made for the elaborate ornamentation of the exterior of the buildings. The work in and about the prison was done at small expense to the State, and much of it was undertaken at a time when the evils of enforced idleness were making themselves manifest in the discipline and health of the prisoners.

But while the work improved the institution and gave employment to the convicts, it did not remedy the most serious defects, and despite these improvements the prison has been described by members of the committee as "dark, grim and "forbidding, with massive walls that drip with "moisture, and windows so deep and so small "that the direct rays of the sun seldom enter." The committee also contends that a judge who sentences a modern prisoner has no intention of exposing him to consumption or typhoid fever, but that he does so by sending a man to the places which are "better fitted for the crypts "of a catacomb than for the cells of a twentieth "century prison."

The people of Sing Sing would also be pleased to see the institution removed to some other spot, for, despite its beautiful situation and its many advantages as a place of residence, the proximity of the penal institution has had a bad effect on the village by deterring people from making it their home.

A well known public man in speaking of his failure to buy a home there said that he could not afford to allow people to ask him "when he came from" or "when he was going back to" Sing Sing, and many people who share his views, but whose homes are established in the place, have their letters addressed to a post-office several miles away rather than make use of the name which is so closely associated with crime. To these people the suggestions of the Prison Association's committee are highly satisfactory, and now that the removal of the institution is recommended by persons who are prompted only by humane motives they feel justified in their efforts in the same direction.

FRESH AIR FOR THE POOR.

Plenty of playgrounds for children and plenty of recreation piers for families will make existence not only tolerable but almost pleasurable in the tenement districts of New-York even in our hottest summers. It was a refreshing sight in July and August last year to see the relief afforded by the recreation piers to swarms of people, young and old. There should be more of them. New-York can well afford to establish an extensive system of public baths, a considerable number of recreation piers and open spaces for games and pastimes.

What plainer duty can there be for a city of vast wealth than that of lessening the death rate? And in order to lower the death rate abundant safeguards against widespread sickness in the tenements must be set up. A rich community that turns its back upon responsibilities of this sort is surely heaping up stores of trouble for its future.

The Herlihy trial drags its weary length along. New-York is phenomenally slow in most of its legal processes. In the Paterson case Jersey justice was swift. New-York prosecutions are dilatory and halting. Can't the new District Attorney push things?

It is not difficult to remember when political economists of the Manchester school were wont to sniff scornfully at the splendid balance of trade which this country had in its favor under a protective tariff, and to declare that it really was of little importance to a country whether the balance was for or against it. At the present moment British statesmen and publicists are seriously concerned over the matter, and express the fear that continued adverse balances may mean the decline of British commercial supremacy. It really does make a difference whose ox is gored.

It is agreeable and encouraging to learn that Speonk, Long Island, is greatly flourishing and increasing in population, business and renown since its righteous refusal to give up its time honored and attractive name for some "hurst" or "burg" or "ville." Long may it flourish, and ever as good old Speonk!

More and more Canada is looking to Portland, Me., as its seaport, and is making it the terminal of its steamship lines, instead of Montreal or Quebec. The reason is obvious. Portland is always ice free, while the St. Lawrence is icebound for several months every year. Hitherto there has been a tendency to use Montreal in summer and Portland in winter, but it is much more satisfactory to stick to the same port the year round. Besides, Portland has a fine, commodious harbor, and is itself one of the most attractive cities on the whole Atlantic Coast.

Horsecars have almost entirely disappeared from the streets of the cities and villages of Massachusetts. Many of them still linger in this city and State. All of them should have been banished long ago. They are slow and antiquated, and unworthy of the young century.

Indications multiply that spitting in public places must stop.

It is not reasonably to be expected that the State Legislature will pass a bill, which has been cast into the Albany hopper, making undertakers preferred creditors. No unusual depression of business is conspicuous among the "funeral directors," as some of them prefer to call themselves. No excessive lists of bankruptcies in their ranks have come to public notice. Their bills are generally large enough to afford them a generous margin of profit, and it is difficult to understand why they should be put by a special law on a better footing than doctors or lawyers in the collection of what is due them.

PERSONAL.

Captain Joseph C. Bernier, the French Canadian, who has announced his intention of seeking the North Pole, has recently been in Europe, making preliminary arrangements. He has two plans in view. Besides thinking of proceeding by the route undertaken by the Jeannette, he has also considered the expediency of making Franz Josef Land his base of operations. As yet he has not decided which of these programmes to follow. Partial arrangements have been completed for the construction of a ship which in strength and equipment is expected to be superior to the English and German vessels now building for Antarctic exploration.

Ex-President Cleveland has accepted election as an honorary member of the Mercer County (N. J.) Fox Hunting Association. He evidently takes a humorous view of his new honor, for he says in his letter of acceptance that he does not believe that honorary membership will "endanger the life or limb of an old man."

General Huidekoper, who commanded the "Bucktails" at Gettysburg and lost an arm there, has been for a long time engaged in the construction of a relief map of the battlefield, which he has at length completed. It is made with absolute topographical accuracy, on a horizontal scale of 600 feet to the inch and a vertical scale of 100 feet to the inch, showing every elevation and depression in an area of sixteen square miles, every hill and vale and watercourse, the roads, the woods, the houses that figured in the battle, every point essential to the understanding of the military movements. No such map exists of any great battlefield, and its importance to the military student and to the general reader will be great. The modelling of this bass-relief has been a labor of love with General Huidekoper.

The will of the late Richard Moffatt, the Boston shipbuilder, leaves $1,500 to the Methodist Women's Home Missionary Society, $1,500 to the Methodist Women's Foreign Missionary Society, $1,500 to the Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational Society and $500 to the Methodist Episcopal Church Extension Board.

While the caustic wit of the late Bishop Creighton of London engendered a wholesome awe in the minds of most of the clergy of his diocese, he occasionally found his match. During a tour of inspection the Bishop once paid a visit to Father Stanton's Church, St. Albans, High Holborn. The service was not quite to his liking, and immediately it was over he made several attempts to discuss the matter with Father Stanton, who, however, talked so incessantly that the Bishop found it impossible to get in a word. When seated in his carriage, he at last found an opportunity to say, "I like your service, Stanton, but I don't like your incense." "Very sorry, my lord, very sorry," submissively responded Father Stanton, "but it's the best I can get for 8s 6d a pound."

Glenn P. McKinley, the Speaker of the Idaho House, is the youngest member of that body, being only twenty-two years old. He is attending the law department of the University of Idaho.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who sailed on the steamer Oceanic for Liverpool yesterday were A. Clifton Kelway, Editor of "The London Church Review"; the Rev. Harry Wilson, vicar of St. Augustine's Church at Stepney, England; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payne Whitney and Ashton Lemoine.

Some of those who expect to start to-day for Havre on the French steamer La Gascogne are Countess de Lautreppe and Eugene Thiébaut, First Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington.

In the list of those who will sail for London on the steamer Minnehaha to-day are Dr. James Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Barrett, Dr. Alfred Montague, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Rogers and Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Shirley.

Among the passengers booked for the Mediterranean cruise of the steamer Auguste Victoria, which sails to-day, are Mr. and Mrs. N. Penrose Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Emil L. Boas, Nelson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. A. de Bary, the Misses Leonie and Anita de Bary, Miss Theresa C. Bartlett, T. F. Bertram, Mrs. C. P. Cassilly, Miss Elizabeth R. Coffin, Miss Katherine Clarke, Daniel C. Daggett, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Hubbard, John Edward Heaton, Mrs. Leigh Gordon, Miss Gordon, Miss Green, Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, Mrs. Florence R. Humphrey, Mrs. John V. B. Lewis, Miss Anna B. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Morrough, K. Morimura, Count and Counteess Metuschka, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Nash, Miss Mabelle S. Nash, Miss Olive Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Onderdonk, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Paton and Dr. William A. Pierrepont.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When the Prince of Wales was in Cincinnati he sent word to Dr. McIlvane, who was then Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, that he desired to see him. When the Bishop arrived he found the Prince deep in a game of billiards. His Royal Highness begged the Bishop to excuse him until he finished the game, which was nearing its close—or, better still, to wait and see the finish.

"You are on my side, I hope, Bishop?" he asked.

"I am, indeed," replied the prelate.

"Ah," said the Prince as he won, "with the weight of the Church on my side, how could I lose?"

There was then an absence of affectation and a simple naturalness about the Prince of Wales which many Americans found difficult to reconcile with their spectacular ideas of what royalty should be. After the visit of the Prince to Bishop McIlvane's pleasant house, in Clifton, a friend of Miss McIlvaine asked if she were not very much embarrassed in the presence of the future King of England.

"Oh, not at all," Miss McIlvane replied, ingenuously; "he puts one completely at one's ease. I feel much more embarrassed in the presence of a man who has risen from nothing and recently made a fortune than I did before the Prince of Wales."

The Pastor's Mistake.—Pastor—What did I say in my sermon yesterday that you objected to?

Mr. De Good—You surprise me, my dear sir. I did not object to anything.

Pastor—But I heard you give a very audible snort at something I said.

Mr. De Good—Oh, no; no, indeed. That was only a snore.—(New-York Weekly.

The third anniversary number of "Collier's Weekly" is not only interesting to read, but comely to look at. Illustrations relating to the Queen and the royal family, articles by Sir John Bourinot, clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, on the reign of the Queen; by Edwin Emerson, jr., on King Edward; news from abroad by Julian Ralph; "The Bulwarks of the Nation," by Rear-Admiral Hichborn; a story by Hall Caine and a sketch of the progress of "Collier's Weekly" during the last three years, by Cleveland Moffett, are the leading features of the issue.

"Yes, this is Daniel's library. You know a man like him must have a place where he can get alone and think and cultivate himself. How much do you s'pose it cost to fix up this room? Nine thousand dollars! I could show the bills if we had time. But, after all, it's worth it. We mustn't forget that we owe something to art and literachoor. Just look at all the books Daniel has gathered. I sometimes wonder how he ever done it, him being such a busy man—and every one of them just exactly as good as it was the day it come out of the store, too!"—(Chicago Times-Herald.

The Cowley Fathers of Boston are taking steps to build in that city the first conventual church and foundation of the Episcopal Church in America. The structures, if completed according to the plans, will ultimately cost nearly $2,000,000. The old church in Bowdoin-st. will be enlarged and reconstructed, a hospital for children will be erected, and a monastery, capable of housing from thirty to forty priests and lay brothers, will be constructed by additions to the present mission house.

Woman's Privileges.—Tess—I notice you're encouraging Mr. Youngman. I thought he proposed to you some time ago and you said, "No."

Jess—That's so, but he gave me a lovely camera for Christmas, and I—er—well, I decided to retouch the old negative.—(Philadelphia Press.

"Joseph Kift, sr., of West Chester, Penn.," says "The Philadelphia Record," "who is a native of Bath, England, enjoys the distinction of having heard the late Victoria proclaimed Queen of England. While returning from school one day, Mr. Kift says, his attention was attracted by a bellman in livery vigorously ringing a bell. Listening, he learned that by official orders the market day would be held on Friday, instead of Saturday, as King William IV would be buried on that day. On the following Friday he saw a man rise in a carriage drawn by four horses and read a document proclaiming the Princess Victoria Queen of England. This was the Mayor of the town, and in all the municipalities throughout England this was done."

Strategy.—Smarte—I don't suppose you want to borrow $5 or $10?

Lamb—No; fact is, I'm unusually flush just at present.

Smarte—Isn't that nice? By the way, I suppose you can accommodate with a twenty? Awfully glad to have met you.—(Boston Transcript.

MR. CHURCHILL'S LAST LECTURE.

TO BE DELIVERED AT CARNEGIE HALL TO-NIGHT—THE YOUNG WAR CORRESPONDENT'S PRAISE OF KING EDWARD.

Winston S. Churchill, the war correspondent, lecturer and member of the British Parliament, will complete his lecture tour of the United States and Canada at Carnegie Hall to-night, and on Saturday will sail for home on the Etruria.

"I ran across more Boer sympathizers in Chicago than elsewhere," said Mr. Churchill yesterday, at the Everett House, "but they were not unreasonable, after all. Many sharp letters were sent me by people who did not attend my lectures. Many of them were more pungent than polite. The Canadian people are more firmly in sympathy with Great Britain to-day, I think, than ever before, and the main reason for it is the part taken by Canadian troops in the South African war. Our brethren in Canada now feel that they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Winnipeg is destined to be the centre of gravity of British North America. The stories about my having serious quarrels with Major Pond over my lecture contract were greatly exaggerated. I am of the opinion, after careful observation, that American women are the best educated of any in the world."

"Do you know King Edward VII?" Mr. Churchill was asked.

"Yes, I know him quite well. He was a dear friend of my father. I am confident that he will do splendidly as a ruler. There will be no radical change in the Government's South African policy, I am confident, because of the death of the Queen."

"If Parliament should be dissolved and a new election ordered, would you win in your district?" Mr. Churchill was asked.

"Well, I don't know. The district is a close one. In the poll of 27,000 votes I got a majority of about 200. Mine is the Lancashire district, and is a Radical stronghold. Perhaps I'd be beaten if I ran again. If I were beaten there I might run elsewhere."

"Is the British Government likely to do anything for the widow of Major Seymour, of Broome County, this State, the engineer who was killed while in charge of the railway pioneer squad that built bridges for the British army?" Mr. Churchill was asked.

"I remember the magnificent services rendered by Seymour," said Mr. Churchill, "but I cannot tell what the Government is likely to do for his widow. As he was a citizen of the United States there might be some obstacle to any plan to reward his services by providing for his widow. Pensions in England are not large, and there are many men who gave their lives fighting for their country in South Africa. Seymour's exceptional services may command unusual reward, however."

ANNA GOULD'S INCOME CUT.

THE COUNTESS DE CASTELLANE MUST LIVE ON LESS THAN $17,000 A MONTH.

Justice Beach in the Supreme Court yesterday signed the formal order directing George J. Gould, Edwin Gould, Howard Gould and Helen M. Gould, as trustees of the estate of the late Jay Gould, their father, not to pay over any moneys to their sister Anna, Countess de Castellane, pending the trial of the suit brought by Anton J. Dittmar, as assignee of Asher Wertheimer, a London dealer in antiques and bric-à-brac, to permanently enjoin them paying the Countess her income from the trust fund created for her benefit by her father until Dittmar's suit to recover $385,000 has been decided. Justice Beach's order will take effect from January 1, and the $200,000 allowed by him for the support of the Countess is to be paid her as from that date at the rate of $16,666 66, payable on the first day of every month.

PROFESSOR GARNER RECEIVES MONEY.

HIS CABLE DISPATCH TAKEN AS EVIDENCE THAT HE IS STILL ALIVE.

Boston, Jan. 30.—F. A. Merrill, of this city, who, acting for Boston parties interested in the work of Professor R. L. Garner, several days ago sent money by cable to Professor Garner, has received reply that the money has been delivered to the explorer. This is taken as conclusive evidence that Professor Garner, who had been reported dead, is alive and is prosecuting his investigations. A letter from him is expected soon.

H. O. HAVEMEYER TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Officials at the office of the American Sugar Refining Company yesterday denied that H. O. Havemeyer had abandoned his proposed trip to the Mediterranean, as reported. He will sail to-day. His leaving, it was said, will have no effect whatever upon the sugar situation.

Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have booked to sail on the steamer Auguste Victoria, which leaves this port to-day for a sixty-seven day cruise in the Mediterranean.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON GOES SOUTH.

Lieutenant Rochmond P. Hobson, who was discharged recently from the Presbyterian Hospital, where he had been ill for some time, has gone South. He is not expected to report for several months to the Department of Construction and Repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to which he has been assigned.

GERMAN CHARITY BALL TO-NIGHT.

Everything is in readiness for the German Charity Ball, which takes place at the Waldorf-Astoria to-night. The committee in charge has spared no pains or expense to make the affair successful, and judging by the advance sale of boxes and tickets the attendance will be large. The proceeds of the ball will be divided among several charitable institutions, and the committee expects to beat last year's record, when about $10,000 was raised for the poor and suffering.

ABOUT SOCIETY.

A windy and snowy day, with a blizzard in miniature. The avenue was deserted. Even the days at home were not as well attended as they have been. Those who ventured out did so because the potent attractions of bridge whist at the various classes and other amusements of the kind could not be resisted. In the evening there was a dance at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, and it was a De Reszke evening at the opera, which, as usual, was well patronized.

Such a day is not the traditional one for brides and weddings. The number of weddings yesterday was unusually large, and the guests nearly all went to them in automobiles. There was a jam of these vehicles at noon in Broadway in front of Grace Church. The occasion there was the wedding of Miss Josephine T. Williams, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams, and William H. Dixon. Grace Church was crowded. The floral decorations were simple but effective, and the altar and chancel were a mass of palms. The bride wore a gown of white chiffon, covered with duchess lace, and a point lace veil. On her bodice was a diamond star, the gift of the bridegroom. Her bridesmaids were her two cousins, Miss Louisine Peters and Miss Helen Taggert; Miss Marion Fish, Miss Florence Vanderbilt Twombly, Miss Anna Dodge and Miss Evelyn Parsons. They wore gowns of white silk, trimmed with blue chiffon and Irish lace, and large blue picture hats of rough felt with pale blue plumes. They carried yellow roses and forget-me-nots. Woodward Babcock was best man, and the ushers were Samuel D. Babcock, jr., Frederick Kernochan, J. Searle Barclay, jr., Richard H. Williams, jr., Bradish Johnson, jr., Henry H. Hollister, jr., William Stevens and Maxwell Stevenson. The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington officiated. A small reception and wedding breakfast followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williams. Among those at the church were Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Dodge, Samuel D. Babcock, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Greta Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hollister, Mr. and Mrs. Amory Hodges, Miss Louise Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. George Elder, Frank Dunn, Dr. Weir, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Bonds, the Misses Bonds, Mr. and Mrs. James Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Draper, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Kinnecutt, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Allston Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederick Kernochan, Miss Kernochan, the Misses Babcock, Mrs. Fordyce Barker, Mrs. W. A. Taggert, of London; Bishop Potter, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Miss Lila Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Miss Hollister, ex-Judge and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Schuyler Parsons, Cortlandt D. Moss, Miss Moss, Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, Judge and Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Clifford Leffords, Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hatch. Mr. Dixon and his bride will make a wedding tour in the South. Her going away gown was of tan cloth, of which her hat was also made. Among the many wedding gifts were silver candelabra, from Miss Twombly; a sil