LAST HONORS TO VICTORIA

Continued from first page.

diers in brilliant uniforms. The mile and a half of road outside the town of East Cowes and separating Osborne from Trinity Pier is a typical country thoroughfare. The troops lining it will have difficult work.

The coffin, the military spectacle and the other attendant features will inspire intense interest and emotion; but what creates greater expectancy is the announcement that Queen Alexandra and the Princesses of the blood royal will walk down the muddy road and through the narrow streets to the water's edge. This part of the programme thus far holds good, although should rain be falling when the procession starts from Osborne House the royal ladies will scarcely persist in their determination.

At Osborne this evening all is quiet. During the day the royal personages walked about the grounds and passed the hours in much the same way they had done for a week or more. Two solitary policemen guarded the lodge gates. Down the road to the Sound, carpenters are disturbing the quiet hedgerows by the hasty erection of a few stands, and in Cowes and East Cowes there is the same noise. But the windows and seats on stands that would sell in London for fifty guineas each are going here at half a guinea.

People throughout the country side are lamenting to-morrow's spectacle, for with it will go the body of one whom they had grown to look upon as peculiarly their own, as well as the prestige her constant visits bestowed upon the locality. Meanwhile the invader, the sightseer, the journalist and the visitor from the Continent or the mainland discusses without ceasing the best coign of vantage from which to view to-morrow's spectacle; for spectacle rather than funeral it will be, because of the elaborate preparations which will make it rival in studied magnificence the naval and military display which marked Queen Victoria's Jubilee.

It appears that after her death Queen Victoria was arrayed in her royal robes, with all her foreign orders and decorations. Over these, and across her breast, was laid the Ribbon and Order of the Garter. Her bridal veil was then placed over her head and face.

PREPARATIONS AT COWES.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE HENRY—THE FLEET OF WARSHIPS LINING UP.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 31.—Prince Henry of Prussia and his staff landed here at noon to-day. After an inspection of the guard of honor the Prince proceeded to Osborne House. Later in the day he returned to his ship at Spithead.

The squadron of German warships commanded by Prince Henry of Prussia, comprising the flagship Baden and the cruisers Victoria Louise, Hagen and Nymphe, reached Spithead this morning and took up positions opposite Portsmouth, at the extreme eastward end of the line.

The German squadron will thus, with the British vessels opposite it, the Majestic, the Prince George, the Mars and the Hannibal, have the place of honor, and will be the last to see the Alberta, with the body of the Queen, enter Portsmouth. Next to the German warships comes the French battleship Dupuy de Lome, and then the Japanese battleship Hatsuse. The end of the line will be occupied by the Portuguese cruiser Dom Carlos I and the Spanish cruiser Emperador Carlos V.

The coffin of Queen Victoria was finally soldered this morning and inclosed in the outer covering.

Queen Alexandra pays frequent visits to the sickroom of her son, the Duke of Cornwall and York. Although the Duke undoubtedly has had a severe attack of German measles, he passed a refreshing night last night, and continues to improve, and it is expected he will be convalescent in a week. The Duchess of Cornwall and York will return to nurse him immediately after the funeral.

THE PAGEANT IN LONDON.

THIRTY-THREE THOUSAND SOLDIERS OF THE QUEEN WILL BE UNDER ARMS.

London, Jan. 31.—For the funeral of the Queen 33,000 soldiers will be under arms. Three thousand men will march in the procession and the remainder will line the route. The detachments of troops in the procession will represent every branch of the army, navy, colonials, yeomanry and volunteers. The military display, however, will not be spectacular. All the men will wear overcoats, except the Irish Foot Guards on duty at Buckingham Palace. Twenty thousand soldiers are pouring into London from the country. School buildings will be utilized as barracks.

The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, gave out the following programme this evening, subject to a change of weather, which may make necessary some of the visiting royalties using carriages instead of riding, as indicated:

On Saturday, February 2, a guard of honor will be mounted at the London stations, Victoria and Paddington, and at Buckingham Palace. At 9 o'clock precisely the royal coffin will be removed from Portsmouth to London, arriving at Victoria at 11 o'clock. On its arrival in London the royal coffin will be removed from the carriage by an officer and twelve men of the Grenadier Guards, placed on a gun carriage, and the Crown and cushion will be laid thereon. The procession will then move in the following order:

An officer of the Headquarters Staff.
Bands of the Household Cavalry.

VOLUNTEERS.

The 1st South Middlesex Rifles.
The 1st Middlesex Engineers.
The Tynemouth Artillery.
The Warwickshire Yeomanry.

THE COLONIAL CORPS.

A detachment formed under the orders of the Colonial Office and an officer commanding the Provisional Battalion at Shorncliffe.

MILITIA.

The 3d Battalion of Gordon Highlanders.
The 3d Battalion of Royal Welsh Fusiliers.
The 4th Battalion of Norfolks.
The Honorable Artillery.

INFANTRY.

A detachment of the Army Veterinary Department.
The Army Pay Corps.
The Army Chaplains' Department.
Royal Army Medical Corps.
Army Service Corps.
Representatives of the Indian Army, selected by India Office.

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

The 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.
The Royal Irish Fusiliers.
The 2d Battalion of the Highland Light Infantry.
The 4th Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps.
The Royal Fusiliers.
The 1st Battalion of the Royal Lancasters.

FOOT GUARDS.

The Irish Guards.
The Scots Guards.
The Coldstream Guards.
The Grenadier Guards.

THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.
THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.
CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

The 21st Lancers.
The 7th Hussars.
The 1st Life Guards.

ROYAL NAVY, ETC.

The Royal Marine Light Infantry.
The Royal Marine Artillery.
The Royal Navy.
Military Attachés of Foreign Embassies.
Headquarters Staff of the Army.
Field Marshals.
Band of the Royal Marine Light Infantry.
The Guards' Band.
Royal Engineers' and Royal Artillery Bands.
The Earl Marshal, Riding.
Gold Sticks.
Two White Staves.
Gun Carriage, Surrounded by Bearer Party of Non-Commissioned Officers of the Guards, While Outside of These, on Either Side,
Two Lines, as Follows:
On the Left of the Carriage—The Lord Chamberlain, Aides-de-Camp, the Queen's Physician, Sir James Reid, Equerries and Lord in Waiting.
On the Right of the Carriage—The Lord Steward, Aides-de-Camp, Equerries and Lord in Waiting.

Immediately behind the gun carriage comes the King, riding. On his left the Duke of Connaught, on his right Emperor William, both riding.

THE GOLIATH TWINS AND "DAVID" COFFEY.

Following these come the royal family, royal representatives and master of horse, all riding.

Four four-horse carriages, conveying the Queen and princesses.

The Kings of Belgium, Portugal and the Hellenes, probably riding, closing the escort.

It has been arranged that any of the kings not on horseback in the procession shall drive in company with the princesses, while the princes not desiring to ride shall not participate in the procession, but will drive by a shorter route to Paddington and await its arrival there.

In all the ceremonies connected with the funeral the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, will take precedence next to and after the crowned heads. In view of the Duke of Cornwall and York being unable to attend, his eldest son is expected to take the place in the procession originally allotted to the heir apparent.

The saloon carriage in which it is intended to convey the coffin to Victoria Station has arrived at Portsmouth. The interior is lined with white silk, with broad purple stripes extending vertically from the roof to the floor, which is carpeted with gray felt. The bier stands in the centre of the carriage, completely enshrouded with purple.

To-day the railway company began the erection at Victoria Station of the pavilion in which King Edward will receive the various foreign representatives in the interval of waiting for the removal of the coffin from the train to the gun carriage.

The hour for the ceremony at St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, has been changed from 1 to 2 o'clock p. m.

ROYALTIES ARRIVING IN LONDON.

SPECULATION IN SEATS ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

London, Jan. 31.—The royal arrivals in the metropolis this afternoon included the Crown Prince of Norway and Sweden, the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, the King of Würtemberg and Prince Mahomed Ali. Their respective embassies or legations and representatives of King Edward met the visitors and conducted them to their places of residence. The French, Turkish and Bulgarian missions have also arrived.

A special train this morning brought to the Charing Cross Station a number of other members of royal families upon the Continent, for the purpose of attending the funeral of Queen Victoria. Among those who arrived were the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince John George of Saxony, the Prince of Saxe-Altenburg, Prince Waldeck-Pyrmont, and the Prince and Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, and their respective suites. They were conducted in royal carriages to Buckingham Palace and the various hotels. The members of the German Embassy met the princes from Germany, but none of the members of the British royal family were present at the station. His Majesty King Edward VII was represented at the station, however, by Colonel Campbell, one of his grooms in waiting.

Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon the occupants of the houses along the route of the procession had done little in the way of displaying draperies or other signs of mourning. In Buckingham Palace Road, where a crowd of idlers was in front of the entrance of the royal stables, taking keen interest in the constant going and coming of royal carriages, some shops were tastefully draped with purple and black, purple and white, or purple and silver. Almost every store advertised seats to let. Wherever a few feet of space is available stands are in course of construction. Preparations are everywhere being made to cover the stands with purple cloth, and this will go a long way toward giving the effect of general mourning.

Stands are being erected close to St. James's Palace, which, when filled, will hide the palace from the Mall. Even on the outbuildings of the palace, on the balcony whence King Edward's accession was proclaimed, and in the gardens of Marlborough House, similar provisions for spectators are being made. The sidewalks of St. James-st. are almost impassable. Carpenters and joiners are everywhere building stands and storing up balconies.

The same condition of things prevails in Piccadilly. Seating accommodations are being prepared in every possible nook, from Devonshire House to the balcony of Apsley House. Lamp posts and refuges in the middle of roadways are being removed.

In Hyde Park, of course, neither decoration nor stands are possible. Therefore only an occasional glimpse of a purple draped balcony in Park Lane is obtainable.

In the Edgeware Road, and thence to Paddington, are the liveliest scenes of all. The entire population of the district and suburbs seems to have congregated in search of accommodation, and trafficking in seats is going on in the street, which gives it the appearance of a busy market. Hardly a house but is being let out, and fancy prices are easily obtainable for seats on uncomfortable stands and on the smallest balconies. Cambridge Row is lined on both sides with stands erected in the gardens, and people eagerly pay £3 or £4 for seats on them, while windows of the houses in the rear of the stands, with trees between them and the roadway, are considered cheap at £30.

KING EDWARD TO OPEN PARLIAMENT.

London, Feb. 1.—It is officially announced that King Edward has definitely decided to open Parliament in person on February 14.

Members of King Edward's suite tell their friends that His Majesty appears overwhelmed by the sense of the responsibilities of kingship. Whereas formerly he was genial, but exacting and irritable regarding official matters, he has become profoundly grave and exceedingly considerate to those about him in small as well as in important matters. He has worked many hours daily since the Queen's death, disposing of two or three weeks' arrears of public business which she had not been able to attend to.

Society expects King Edward will make St. James's the most brilliant Court of Europe, hold night drawing rooms instead of the somewhat dreary afternoon functions of the last quarter of a century, and provide refreshments instead of leaving the guests to eat sandwiches in their carriages under the eyes of the crowd.

It is hoped the King will revive the custom of the monarch visiting the castles of the nobility, and also revive the holdings of drawing rooms at Holyrood Palace. Whether he will adopt the prerogative of kissing the cheeks of the ladies presented, followed by the Viceroys of India and Ireland, is one of the topics of society gossip.

DECORATED BY KING EDWARD.

London, Jan. 31.—King Edward has conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on Count von Metternich.

The Count von Metternich referred to is probably Count Wolff von Metternich, a great favorite of Emperor William of Germany, who represented Germany in London early in 1900 during the absence of the German Ambassador, Count von Hatzfeldt-Wildenburg. Count Wolff von Metternich's name was mentioned at the time as the probable successor of Count von Hatzfeldt in London, the latter having, according to report, fallen into disfavor with the Emperor. Another report said Count von Hatzfeldt's health had broken down.

AN ENVOY FROM THE POPE.

Rome, Jan. 31.—Leo XIII has designated Monsignor Granito de Belmonte, Papal Nuncio in Brussels, to proceed to London and to present to King Edward the condolences of His Holiness upon the death of Queen Victoria, and felicitations upon his coming to the throne.

THE KING TO HIS INDIAN SUBJECTS.

Calcutta, Jan. 31.—In reply to a telegram to King Edward VII from the Viceroy, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, expressing the "unaffected grief of all classes in India" at the death of Queen Victoria, and tendering homage to the new monarch, His Majesty telegraphed as follows:

I recognize the affection and loyalty inspired by Victoria among all classes of her subjects in India by virtue of the wisdom and justice of her long reign and her earnest personal solicitude for their welfare, and I am deeply touched by the universal sorrow at her death.

I desire that my acknowledgments of the homage tendered on my accession be made known to the chiefs of the people whose country I have seen, in whose attachment to the throne I have full confidence and whose prosperity and happiness will always be to me of the highest interest and concern.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY APPRECIATED.

The Boston and Philadelphia Stock exchanges, as well as the Chicago Board of Trade and all the local exchanges, except the Mercantile Exchange and the Coffee Exchange, will be closed to-morrow, the day of the Queen's funeral. This cable message from London has been received by the New-York Stock Exchange:

On behalf of the Stock Exchange, I beg to express our sincere appreciation of the deep sympathy of your Exchange with the great grief of this nation, expressed by your resolution to close on Saturday.
J. K. J. HICHENS, Chairman.

These dispatches, one from Liverpool and one from London, were received yesterday by the New-York Produce Exchange:

The members of the Baltic desire to thank the members of the New-York Produce Exchange for deciding to close the Exchange on the day of the funeral of our beloved Queen, as a mark of respect for her character and of their sympathy with this country in the loss it has sustained.
S. J. CLOVER, Chairman.

The London Commercial Trade Association gratefully appreciates the sympathetic action of your Board in closing your Exchange on the day of our beloved Queen's funeral.
BRIDGES WEBB, President.

MANY SERVICES FOR THE QUEEN.

There will be eight memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria this week in this city, besides those to be held on Sunday. The most important will be that in Trinity Church to-morrow at 3 o'clock, at which Bishop Potter will preside. At the same hour to-morrow services will be held in Grace Church, St. Paul's Church and St. Agnes's Church, Ninety-second-st., between Columbus and Amsterdam aves. Special services have been arranged for other hours. One will be held in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin at 10:45 o'clock to-morrow morning; another in St. Andrew's Church, Fifth-ave. and One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning; one in St. Ambrose's Church at 8 o'clock Sunday evening, and one in the Church of the Heavenly Rest at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

MARITIME EXCHANGE TO CLOSE.

At a special meeting of the directors of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York yesterday afternoon it was decided to order the Maritime Exchange closed for business on Saturday, February 2, out of respect for the memory of Queen Victoria.

DUKE HENRY WELCOMED.

FORMAL ENTRY OF QUEEN WILHELMINA'S BETROTHED INTO THE HAGUE.

The Hague, Jan. 31.—Duke Henry of Mecklinberg-Schwerin, whom Queen Wilhelmina will marry, made his formal entry into the capital at 8 o'clock this evening, wearing the uniform of a Dutch General and Dutch decorations. He was received at the railway station by a guard of honor and with great ceremony.

The Premier welcomed him on behalf of the Cabinet as "the betrothed of our beloved Queen and a Dutch subject."

The Duke drove in one of the State carriages to the Palace, where Queen Wilhelmina awaited him in the vestibule. In thanking the various officials who welcomed him he spoke the Dutch language.

Enormous crowds displayed the wildest enthusiasm, and the troops were scarcely able to control the people who massed around the Palace, where another guard of honor was drawn up. The Palace was beautifully decorated with flowers.

MONEY FOR NEW FRENCH EMBASSIES.

HANDSOME BUILDINGS TO BE ERECTED IN WASHINGTON AND VIENNA.

Paris, Jan. 31.—The reporter of the Budget Commission to-day declared in favor of the bill to construct new embassies, worthy of the representatives of France at Washington and Vienna, at a cost of 1,400,000 francs. The report concludes:

However heavy the sacrifice may be, we do not hesitate to ask the Chamber to accept it, believing with the Government that it is essential for the proper working of our services and the dignity of the representative of France in two of the greatest Powers of the world.

WAR TIME CRITICISM.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON CONSIDERS THE PROPER LIMITS TO THE EXPRESSION OF ANTI-WAR FEELINGS.

From The North American Review.

There is an anti-war party in Great Britain and another in the United States. A war seems to imply an anti-war party. Indeed, the Gospels carry such an implication in a general sense. Both here and in Great Britain the anti-war party has been brought under fire of bitter invective. We for the most part decline to discuss with the anti-war man the justice of the war. That issue has been voted upon and carried, we say, and every one is bound, not only as to his actions, but as to his speech.

But is the morality of the motto "My country, right or wrong," susceptible of defence? Is it not to say, "It is right to do wrong"?—for the sentiment implies action. But may it not be quite the right, and even the necessary, thing to say nothing "just now"? If my father is engaged in a wanton assault upon another man, and blows are being exchanged, I must in my heart condemn my father; but am I called upon to trip him, or to encourage his adversary by telling him his adversary is in the right? That would clearly be the duty of a bystander not of the blood of either combatant. But do I very much offend, or become partizan, if I withhold for the moment an expression of my disapprobation of my father's conduct? Or, on the other hand, can it be demanded as a filial duty that I cheer him on, and when his weapon fails give him another? Is it unfilial to say, "Father, you are in the wrong—stop"? I cannot get him into a closet that I may say this in his ear. His antagonist will hear it. And, if I speak in the necessary hearing of both, can my father retort, "If I am killed you are my murderer—you have encouraged my adversary"? But, if the battle goes too hardly against him, must I not intervene and save his life? I can flagellate his spirit while I am binding his wounds. But if he is the victor, must I not bind the wounds of his adversary, and support his adversary's demand for compensation?

A country at war is very intolerant—the home guards more than the veterans, and the politicians most of all. When war is once flagrant, public sentiment—at least, that part of it that finds expression—demands that every citizen shall be active in support of it. To speak against the war, to impugn its justice, is to encourage the enemy, is to be guilty of the death of such of your countrymen as afterward fall in action. The mob may not seek you, but you are a "suspect" to your neighbors. You will not be heard to offer such specious suggestions as that not you who opposed but those who brought on an unjust war are guilty of the blood of the brave fellows who are sent into action.

THE EXAMPLE OF PITT AND BURKE.

Indeed, you will not be heard at all by this generation of your countrymen unless disasters in war and money burdens open the way. Your magnanimity and sense of justice will be praised by the alien people in whose behalf your voice was raised. They may even build monuments in your honor, as we did to Pitt, but the home newspapers will while you live make you wish you had never been born, and when you are dead they will now and then exhume your skeleton to frighten those who live after you. You must give your soul to torments and expatriate your fame. A sea will roll between your monument and your bones. But a monument is a community rather than a personal necessity. The free spirit of a just man does not need a perch.

"The gentleman tells us America is obstinate. America is almost in open rebellion. Sir, I rejoice that America has resisted! Three millions of people so dead to all the feelings of liberty as voluntarily to be slaves would have been fit instruments to make slaves of all the rest."

For more than a century American schoolboys declaimed these words of Pitt. Virginia voted him a statue, and New-York set one up at Wall and William sts.

"Congress passed," says Frothingham, "a warm and grateful vote of thanks to the noble advocates of civil and religious liberty, in and out of Parliament, who had generously defended the cause of America."

In his proposed address to the King, in 1777, Burke said many like things, the nobility of which we have greatly applauded.

The utterances of these great Englishmen are very like in spirit to what Senator Hoar has recently said about the war in the Philippines. We do not agree that the cases are parallel. We are persuaded that the Filipino and the American are unlike, and that Aguinaldo and George Washington have no points of resemblance. We have the capacity for self-government; we deny that capacity to the Filipinos. Mr. Hoar has failed, apparently, to see that the principle that government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed cannot be invoked by a people incapable of self-government. In the interests of humanity all people must be governed, and if they are incapable of governing themselves, does it not follow that some other nation must govern them? But it was not our purpose to bring into question Senator Hoar's conclusions, but to consider the measure of his guilt in giving expression to them as his honest convictions.

Pitt and Burke had not only great praise with us, but their repute in Great Britain is now the greater by reason of those utterances. The mother country has "come around."

Does it depend upon the outcome? If the war fails, do such utterances become noble and wise, and do they remain ignoble if the alleged aggressor is victorious? Is there no way to stop any war but to fight it out, or must the stopping of it always be left to the war party? In the popular judgment, generally yes; but in law and morals, how is it? The Constitution of the United States very clearly saves the liberty of the citizen to say that a war is wrong. The statue at William and Wall sts had not been forgotten.

CRITICISM NOT TREASON.

It is not treason to say that a war is unjust. But if not noticeable by the law, such things may still be contrary to duty. Was there a duty upon Senator Hoar to keep silence? His motives were unimpeachably pure. All agree that he was not seeking the applause of his countrymen of this generation. All agree that he has the old New-England conscience and the old American fervor for liberty and human rights. Possibly he lacks the mercantile spirit. He may not give sufficient consideration to the metals and coal and forests of the Philippines.

But the question we are pondering is not were his views right, but did he offend against his country by giving expression to them? Now, it cannot be wrong to proclaim the truth when a matter is in debate. Are we not compelled, therefore, to prove his views to be wrong before passing final sentence upon them? The popular condemnation sure to be meted out to the men who oppose when the war flagrant is a mighty, repressive force. But if some one, for conscience' sake, assails the war as cruel and unjustifiable, must we not justify it? Is it enough to say, "You are prolonging it, you are sacrificing the brave fellows whom we have sent to the front"? There is a semblance of unreason in charging the man who is trying to stop a fight with the bruises and wounds that ensue upon the failure of his efforts. To perfect the argument and fix his responsibility must we not introduce this major premise: The war is just and cannot be stopped until the enemy has yielded?

THE FUTURE IS THE JUDGE.

Is there any other conclusion of the whole matter than this? A patriot may, if his conscience cannot otherwise be quieted, oppose a war upon which his country has entered; but if he does so he puts his fame in the keeping of a distant generation of his countrymen, or possibly of an alien people. What some other people have said makes it proper to say here that we must not forget that the soldier who fights the war does not declare it. He must not denounce it, nor must any patriot denounce him. The appeal, silent or spoken, that comes from him to his fellow countrymen not to make the war longer or harder reaches the heart. He is our countryman; he carries and keeps the flag. We must be tender, and careful that we do not spoil his esprit de corps by ingratitude, or dash his courage by a failure to applaud it, or wound him by imputing designs against his country's liberties.

An armed rebellion against the State must usually justify itself by something more than a schedule of wrongs—a balance, at least, of righting the wrongs. And is it not possible that this principle sometimes applies to rebellious consciences, and requires them to take the balance of good and evil?

Of course, there must be a time for denouncing an unjust war; but does a troubled conscience have all seasons for its own, or only a time before the war begins and a time after it is over? The latter view is held by so many that it is not safe to assume that all who do not denounce a war approve it.

The almost unbroken record of disaster that has attended the anti-war parties should have the wholesome effect of discouraging a factious party opposition. We can get along with consciences; indeed, we cannot get along without them, if the reign of the Prince of Peace is ever to be brought in. The emphasis should be put upon the facts that justify the war, rather than upon epithets.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"You New-Yorkers are learning a lesson to-day that was taught to us in Washington years ago," said George Hathaway, of Washington, D. C., at the Hotel Imperial yesterday, "and that is how slippery a light fall of snow will make an asphalt street. In Washington let the snow but begin to fall, and the blacksmith shops become crowded with horses waiting to be reshod. By bitter experience we have learned that it is a costly risk to send horses out on asphalt made slippery by snow, and we now prefer to go to the extra expense of having them reshod, to running the risk of losing the horse altogether. I stood out on Fifth-ave. for an hour yesterday watching the poor equines trying to get up Murray Hill from Thirty-fourth-st. It was an amusing and sometimes a piteous spectacle. The smooth shoes on their poor feet afforded them absolutely no grip. At Thirty-fourth-st. one of the refuse carts of the Street Cleaning Department got stalled. It was a two wheeled affair, and had gone into the dip of the gutter just at the curb. The horse simply couldn't get it out. They even took a leaf out of the locomotive's book and spread sand under his ill shod feet, but even then he couldn't fetch it, so finally they turned him around, and went back down the avenue again. At Thirty-fifth-st. one of the New-York Club cabs underwent a similar experience, and was only rescued finally by two of the club servants pushing behind, which enabled the horse to get on the down grade of Thirty-fifth-st. leading to Sixth-ave. Coming down Murray Hill most of the horses showed that they were possessed of reasoning power. They knew they risked a tumble on that slippery grade, and so they literally skated down. That is, they lifted their feet as little as possible, sliding for the most part. The way the automobiles whirled by, making nothing of and abating not one jot of their speed for the slippery pavements, must have given both the horses and their drivers food for thought.

"You'll learn sooner or later here in New-York that when the snow begins to fly on asphalt the safest, wisest and cheapest course is to at once send your horses to the blacksmith for new shoes."

"They are telling a good story in Washington," said A. F. Sheldon, of that city, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. "It seems that on the day the Queen died one of the most prominent members of the most prominent club there telephoned to the club that the Queen had died at 4 o'clock. The boy at the 'phone made out that some one had died, but did not catch the name. 'Who did you say?' he inquired. The man at the other end of the line thought the boy was asking who it was that was telephoning, and gave his own name, with the net result that a few moments thereafter the telephone boy informed one of the Board of Governors that Mr. John Doe, the man who had telephoned, had died that afternoon. The boy was closely questioned, but as his story seemed straight a notice was posted on the bulletin board announcing the death of Mr. Doe, a member of the club. Very soon the club buzzed with talk concerning the supposed late member. 'It must have been very sudden,' said one man, 'for I saw him on the street yesterday, and I was almost sure I saw him again this morning, but I suppose I must have been mistaken.' Some time later another man broke into a group. 'Who posted that notice on the board?' he asked. 'The Board of Governors,' was the reply. 'Is anything wrong?' 'Where did they get the information?' was the next question, and then it was explained that the information had come over the 'phone. 'Well, you'd better go slow on that,' said the newcomer. 'Why don't you get it verified? I left him within the hour, and then he was as well as you and I are.' These remarks caused consternation, and a messenger was hastily sent around to the late (?) lamented's house to ascertain the particulars of the death. He made no inquiries, however, save a very confused one. The man himself opened the door, and the representative of the club babbled something, and then rushed back to the club and tore the offending notice from the board with all possible speed. The story, however, was too good to keep, and to-day probably the only man, woman or child in Washington that does not know that John Doe's name was posted as a deceased member for an hour and a half on the bulletin board of his club is John Doe himself."

COLONEL ASTOR'S GIFT.

OFFERS A CLUBHOUSE AT FERNCLIFFE TO AUTOMOBILE CLUB.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 31.—It was announced at Rhinebeck to-day that [illegible] an old mansion that formerly belonged to the Champlin family, but is now a part of Ferncliffe, the home of Colonel John Jacob Astor, has been offered by Colonel Astor to the New-York Automobile Club for a country clubhouse. It is intended to make it a rendezvous for automobilists touring between New-York and Albany.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Disturbances are central to-night over Nova Scotia, north of Georgian Bay and over Southern California. Snows have fallen in New-England, the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States, Upper Ohio Valley, lake regions, Upper Mississippi Valley, Montana and Southeastern Colorado, and rain on the Southern California coast.

The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, on the coast o fthe West Gulf States, generally in the lower lake region, eastern portion of the upper lake region, Northern and Eastern North Dakota, and from South Dakota and Central Nebraska westward to California and southward over Arizona, with decided changes in West Virginia, Southwestern Pennsylvania, western portion of Virginia, East Central North Carolina, Eastern South Carolina, Eastern Georgia and Northern Florida; elswhere it has risen, with marked changes in Northwestern Texas, Oklahoma, Western Arkansas, Southeastern Iowa, Central and Southern Illinois and Southern Indiana. Occasional snows are indicated for the lake regions, northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New-England Friday, and generally fair weather in the remaining districts, except snows probable in the middle plateau region.

Rising temperature is indicated for the western portion of the South Atlantic States, the Gulf States and Tennessee and New-England.

Fresh to brisk and occasional high northwesterly winds, becoming southeasterly, are indicated for the New-England Coast; fresh to brisk southwest to northwest winds on the Middle Atlantic Coast, and fresh and occasionally brisk west to southwest winds on the South Atlantic Coast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

For Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont, occasional snows to-day; rising temperature; Saturday occasional snows.

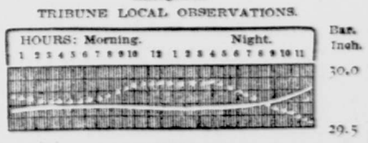
For Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, occasional snows to-day; Saturday, occasional snows.

For Eastern New-York and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair in southeast, occasional snows probable in northern portions to-day; Saturday fair.

For the District of Columbia, New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day; Saturday fair.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, occasional snow flurries to-day; Saturday, occasional snow flurries probable.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



Tribune Office, Feb. 1, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair. The temperature ranged between 33 degrees and 22 degrees, the average (28⅝ degrees) being ⅝ of a degree higher than on Wednesday and 3 degrees higher than on the corresponding day last year.

In and near this city to-day there will probably be fair weather.

MARRIED.

BEATTY—BURLINGAME—On Wednesday, January 30, 1901, at St. James's Church, New-York, by the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, Jean, daughter of Edward L. Burlingame, to Robert C. Beatty.

TOMKINS—TOWNLEY—On Wednesday, January 30, 1901, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin, Jennie Tomkins Townley, to George W. Tomkins.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Andrews, Mary G.
Cabell, Agnes C.
Clare, Margaret.
Cox, William.
Dickson, Helen A.
Douw, John de P.
Franklin, Katharine J.
Hayes, Ann A.
Hewlett, Emily A.
Huntington, Mabel L. U.
Piercy, Elizabeth A.
Ray, Dwight E.
Shepard, Sarah J. M.
Spring, Elizabeth P.
Tinker, Stella J.
Trask, Charles H., jr.

ANDREWS—At Plainfield, N. J., Thursday, January 31, 1901, Mary Gertrude, daughter of Frederick H. and Mary Schoonmaker Andrews, in the 23d year of her age.
Services at the residence of her parents, No. 818 Central-ave., Plainfield, N. J., on Saturday, February 2, at 3 p. m.
Pittsburg and Philadelphia papers please copy.

CABELL—At Baltimore, Md., Thursday, January 31, 1901, Agnes C. Cabell, widow of Dr. J. Grattan Cabell, of Richmond, Va., and daughter of the late Walter Coles, esq., of Virginia.

CLARE—On Thursday, January 31, 1901, Margaret Clare, for eighteen years a faithful, devoted and respected servant in the family of Chandler Robbins, esq.

COX—Suddenly, at Somerville, N. J., January 30, William Cox, aged 49 years.
Funeral from his late residence, corner Bridge and Franklin sts., Saturday morning, at 9:15 a. m.
Train leaves New-York, foot of Liberty-st., 7:15 a. m.

DICKSON—On January 31, 1901, Helen A. Dickson, wife of the Rev. J. M. Dickson, D. D., pastor of the East New-York Reformed Church, Brooklyn.
Funeral services on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the parsonage, No. 53 Vermont-ave.

DIED.

DOUW—At rest, on Wednesday, January 30, 1901, John de Peyster Douw, of Albany, N. Y.
Relatives and friends are cordially invited to attend prayers at his late residence, on Hyde Park Road, Poughkeepsie, on Friday, February 1, at 3:30 in the afternoon.
Carriages will meet train leaving New-York at 1 o'clock, and will return passengers to train going south at 4:30 p. m.
Interment in Albany Rural Cemetery.
Albany, Utica, N. Y., and Norwich, Conn., papers please copy.

Sons of the Revolution, Office of the Secretary, No. 146 Broadway, Room 409, New-York, January 31, 1901.—The members of this society are requested to attend the funeral services of their late associate member, John de Peyster Douw, at his late residence on Hyde Park Road, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Friday, February 1, at 3:30 o'clock. FREDERICK S. ALLMADGE, President.
MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, Secretary.

FRANKLIN—At East Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., Katharine Josephine, wife of William M. Franklin and daughter of the late Israel Sheldon.
Funeral from Grace Church, Orange, on Friday afternoon, on arrival of the 1:30 train from Barclay and Christopher sts. ferries.

HAYES—On Tuesday, January 29, 1901, Ann A. Hayes, in the 50th year of her age.
Funeral at her late residence, Quaker Hill, N. Y., on Friday, February 1, at 1 o'clock.

HEWLETT—On Tuesday, January 29, Emily Augusta, eldest daughter of John and the late Elizabeth B. Hewlett.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday evening, February 1, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 East 110th-st.
Interment private.
Rockland (Mich.) papers please copy.

HUNTINGTON—At Peekskill, N. Y., January 31, 1901, Mabel L. Utley, wife of the late Benjamin Nichol Huntington, of Rome, N. Y., in the 69th year of her age.
Services at the home of her son, No. 207 Nelson-ave., Peekskill, at 1 p. m., Friday, February 1.
Interment at Rome, N. Y.

PIERCY—January 30, Elizabeth A., widow of the late Alexander Piercy, in the 75th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, No. 431 Main-st., East Orange, N. J., Friday, February 1, at 2:30 p. m.

RAY—On Tuesday, January 29, after a lingering illness, Dwight E. Ray, in his 76th year.
Funeral private.
It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.
Utica papers please copy.

SHEPARD—At Norfolk, Conn., January 29, 1901, Sarah J. Mills, widow of John K. Shepard, in the 85th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, Friday, February 1, at 2 o'clock p. m.

SPRING—At her late residence, No. 121 East 36th-st., Wednesday, January 30, 1901, Elizabeth Platt Spring, daughter of the late Richard Riker and widow of Dr. Edward Spring, in the 91st year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Brick Church, 5th-ave. and 37th-st., Saturday, February 2, at 11 a. m.
Burial at Woodlawn.

TINKER—On Wednesday evening, January 30, 1901, Stella Jewell, beloved wife of Charles A. Tinker.
Funeral services at her late residence, No. 155 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, February 2.

TRASK—At his residence, Lincoln, Mass., on January 31, Charles Hooper Trask, jr., formerly of New-York City, in the 41st year of his age.

Special Notices.

Expression restored; by artificial teeth; Dr. Deane, Dentist, 454 Lex. Ave., cor. 45th; highest award Col. Exp.

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