Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Barbara Frietchie.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Mr. Barnes of New-York.
BIJOU—8:15—The Climbers.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Vienna Life.
CASINO—8:15—Floradora.
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—Closed to-night.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—In Old Kentucky.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8—L'Aiglon.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—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—Beatrice Herford—Original Monologues—8:15—Richard Savage.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—My Lady Dainty.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8—Knickerbocker Games.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—La Tosca.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The School for Scandal.
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—Unleavened Bread.
VICTORIA—8:30—My Lady.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Janice Meredith.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Private memorial services in honor of Queen Victoria were held in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, attended by King Edward, Queen Alexandra and the Kaiser; the Queen's body will be removed from Albert Chapel to-day to the mausoleum at Frogmore, where it will be entombed. ==== A case of bubonic plague has developed at Cardiff. ==== General Kitchener reports the capture by the Boers of a British post at Modderfontein, near Krügersdorp, in the Transvaal, the prisoners being afterward released; the Portuguese authorities at Lourenço Marques have decided to remove to Madeira such Boer refugees as decline to surrender to the British. ==== Anti-Clerical demonstrations occurred in Valencia, Spain, where the Jesuit College was stoned by a mob. ==== Prince Kariatinsky, publisher of a Radical newspaper in St. Petersburg, shot himself, inflicting a dangerous wound. ==== The Red Cross Line steamer Silvia was partly burned while lying at her dock at St. John's, N. F. ==== French publishers are pirating Poultney Bigelow's work "White Man's Africa." ==== The "evangelical movement" in the Philippines was inaugurated by Buencamino in Manila; about four hundred natives attending a meeting at the Rizal Theatre.

DOMESTIC.—In both Houses of Congress there will be observance of John Marshall Day at the sessions to-day; the Senate will devote the earlier part of the week to the continued consideration of the Shipping bill. ==== Secretary Long has addressed Senator Morgan; explaining that the lack of recognition of the heroes of Santiago has been due to the failure of Congress to act, despite the efforts of the President and the Secretary. ==== Crazy Snake and seventeen other Creek Indians were placed in jail in Muskegee, Ind. Ter., and will be tried for treason. ==== Governor Nash directed the Sheriff at Cincinnati to exercise his full power in preventing the Jeffries-Ruhlin fight. ==== Fire destroyed the plant of the National Wire Company near New-Haven, causing a loss of $325,000. ==== It was announced that the class of '01 at West Point would be graduated on February 18.

CITY.—President Horace G. Burt, of the Union Pacific Railroad Company talked of the present condition of that road and the recent acquisition by it of the Southern Pacific. ==== References to Queen Victoria were made in numerous pulpits, and special memorial services were held in some churches. ==== The New-York Academy of Medicine will unveil a bust next Thursday of Dr. Horace Green, whom it just failed to expel years ago because of one of his discoveries. ==== The Rev. Dr. Francis Henry Marling died from heart disease in the street in Port Chester.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Snow or rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 35 degrees; lowest, 23; average, 29.

JOHN MARSHALL.

One hundred years ago to-day John Marshall became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The centenary of that event will be most appropriately observed by meetings in many cities, for there are few dates in American history more significant than this, and no man among the builders of the Nation is more worthy of remembrance than the great Chief Justice who for more than thirty-four years controlled the destinies of this country so far as they were to be shaped by judicial authority and constitutional interpretation. Nor was his power limited to his lifetime. He set his impress indelibly upon our institutions, and determined for the future the character of our government so unmistakably that though the generation succeeding him in the Supreme Court was animated by entirely different ideals, and made many reactionary decisions practically reversing his own, his principle of nationality, firmly established in the laws and in popular affection, triumphed over all opposing centrifugal forces.

Marshall became Chief Justice at a peculiarly fortunate moment. The date is significant. Had his accession come in some other year it might now be recalled merely as the beginning of a great career. It was, however, almost coincident with the political triumph of disintegrating policies, and marks the step which moderated and put checks upon them. Chief Justice Marshall was the legacy of Federalism to the radical Republicanism which swept all else before it at the beginning of the last century. The men who denied the supremacy of the General Government and believed in the propriety of the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were set to administer that General Government. Jefferson was bent on making as little of a nation as possible, Marshall on making as much of a nation as a liberal construction of the constitutional grant of powers would allow. The two represented at the head of coordinate departments of the Government the different schools of thought concerning the Constitution into which the American people have been divided at every crisis of their history. As we look back and try to imagine what this country would have been if a judge of the Virginia Republican school had dominated the court in that formative period, held with Jefferson that Federal judicial authority did not extend to review of legislative and Executive action or have paramount operation over the States, or even construed the Constitution as he did, to forbid the building of a lighthouse for the protection of commerce, we can appreciate what it meant to have this sturdy believer in a sovereign central power preserving to the Government the supremacy which its President and Congress were in theory ready to abandon.

If from 1801 to 1835 the Constitution had been interpreted, not in the spirit of "The Federalist," but of John Taylor of Caroline's "New Views," there would have been no War of the Rebellion, for there would have been no nation to fight for. Our Union, like those periodically formed by Central and South American republics, would have been at the mercy of the separate interests or passions of every State. In arguing the famous case of McCulloch agt. Maryland, involving the constitutionality of the United States Bank and the right of a State to tax an agency of the Federal Government, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney said:

> I have a deep conviction that upon the Court's judgment it will depend mainly whether the Constitution under which we live and prosper is to be considered, like its precursor, a mere phantom of political power, to deceive and mock us—a pageant of mimic sovereignty, calculated to raise up hopes that it may leave them to perish; a frail and tottering edifice that can afford no shelter from storm, either foreign or domestic; a creature half made up, without heart or brain or nerve or muscle; without protecting power or redeeming energy—or whether it is to be viewed as a competent guardian of all that is dear to us as a nation.

In that case, as in many others through a long series of years, the Court, under the lead of the Chief Justice, refused to make the United States a phantom in obedience to an academic theory of contracted construction, and to John Marshall more than to any other one man we owe the upbuilding of a power which has been "a competent guardian of all that is dear to us as a nation."

When, in 1801, Jefferson and Marshall faced each other it was for a lifelong trial of strength. As late as 1820 Jefferson wrote denouncing the "crafty Chief Judge who sophisticates the law "to his mind by the turn of his own reasoning," and declared:

> The judiciary of the United States is a subtle corps of sappers and miners, constantly working underground to undermine the foundations of our confederated fabric. They are construing our Constitution from a co-ordination of a general and special government to a general and supreme one alone.

He saw himself beaten and Marshall triumphant; and, curiously enough, he, the apostle of strictly defined powers, had, despite himself, been the Chief Justice's greatest assistant, in that, by the purchase of Louisiana, which he himself said was extra-constitutional, he conceded to his opponent the doctrine of inherent sovereignty of the Federal Government, which the latter did not fail to establish as settled law.

The purely legal aspects of Chief Justice Marshall's great career are subjects for tributes from the bar, and many will be paid to-day. The layman is concerned rather with his statesmanship, and it is as a farseeing statesman who early grasped the grand idea of American nationality, and had both the courage and the moderation to make it effective in the face of a flood tide of opposing sentiment, that he is most entitled to fame. Lesser men of similar convictions might have left the Court impotent as a constitutional interpreter or subjected it to overthrow by ill judged attempts to settle political questions. He established the Supreme Court in its unique position as the effective guardian of the Constitution at the same time that he established the political power in all political questions as the supreme sovereign of the American Nation.

TAXING SAVINGS BANKS.

It is apparent that the bill which proposes to put a tax of 1 per cent on the surplus assets of savings banks is to be stubbornly resisted at Albany. Its opponents assert that this will be in the nature of a burden on thrift. There is much force in that objection, and most of the savings banks in this city and State have been so wisely managed in the last twenty-five years that any pleas or appeals from their trustees and managers ought to be received with respect. Absolute safety for every dollar on deposit is the first thing to be provided for by those who hold in trust the hard earned savings of the industrious and frugal. The sense of duty and of conscientious obligation to the hundreds of thousands of men and women who have been self-denying and have stinted themselves of indulgences, and even of comforts, in order to provide for the days of weakness and debility is very strong among the officers by whom the funds of such institutions in this city and State are handled and invested. Most of these institutions are managed with unselfishness and sincere devotion to the welfare of the wage earners, who make up the great majority of the depositors.

The Senate and Assembly are not likely to act hastily against the protests of the trustees of the savings banks, if it is made clear that the feeling in those boards is earnest and strong against the suggested tax. Their conviction that large surpluses should be kept up in order to be prepared for possible panics like those of 1837, 1857, 1873 and later date appears to find far-reaching support in public sentiment. To tax the surplus accumulations of the savings banks might possibly stimulate a disposition to lessen the reserves by distributing larger amounts every year among the depositors. New-York institutions for saving are now, with few exceptions, paying 3½ per cent annually. In the present financial conditions that is clearly enough for most of them to pay. Every one of them should be ready for any unexpected change in the circumstances which govern investments and returns on capital. We are not saying positively that a tax of 1 per cent on savings bank surpluses should be looked upon as a source of grievous danger, but the Legislature should consider the question with the utmost care.

MR. GUILFOYLE'S "MISTAKE."

At one of the public hearings of the Tenement House Commissioners last December John Guilfoyle, Buildings Commissioner of the Borough of Brooklyn, testified that he knew of no tenement houses within his jurisdiction where the fire escape law was being evaded. Shortly afterward it was proved that in the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn alone out of 661 tenement houses inspected by the agents of the Commission 283 were entirely without fire escapes. In other repects it was discovered that Mr. Guilfoyle had flagrantly failed to do his duty, and he was left by the hearing deeply discredited.

About two weeks ago this same John Guilfoyle caused to be published a sensational story to the effect that Mr. W. Bayard Cutting, a prominent worker for improved tenement houses and better building laws, had been detected by the vigilant and faithful Buildings Department grossly violating the law. It was said that he had attempted to turn some houses owned by him in South Brooklyn into three family tenements contrary to law, and that after permits had been refused for the placing of three sinks he surreptitiously sought to place them and, in spite of the officers, carry out his illegal plan. Mr. Guilfoyle summoned Mr. Cutting to appear and account for his lawbreaking. He also caused it to be announced that Mr. Cutting was president of the Tenement House Commission, and much cynical comment was indulged in over the exposure of a great reformer violating the laws which he was calling so anxiously on the officials to enforce.

On Thursday this identical John Guilfoyle was forced to admit that Mr. Cutting was not the president or even a member of the Tenement House Commission that had so annoyed the Buildings Commissioners. He also confessed that Mr. Cutting was neither the owner nor the manager of the houses in question, but merely a stockholder and not a director of a corporation which owned them. We may say that he was no more responsible for the acts of the corporation than Mayor Van Wyck admitted he was for the extortions of the Ice Trust. Moreover, Mr. Guilfoyle receded from his charges about violations of the law in the houses themselves. The persons who were managing them planned to transform the buildings for the use of three families, and asked for the necessary permits. Finding that they were not so constructed as to be transformed under the law, the project was abandoned and the first floors were altered for stores. Understanding that the necessary sinks for stores might lawfully be put in, plans were made to that end, but officials refused to permit this without affidavits which it was quite beyond their province to require. After all the trouble Mr. Guilfoyle has advised that a new application for these sinks be filed, and intimated that it would be granted.

Perhaps this proceeding was not a revengeful attempt to "get even" with a "reformer." Perhaps the Buildings Commissioner's anger over the revelation of his unfitness and failure to enforce the law did not prompt him to make false and frivolous complaint against a man whom he supposed to be connected with the Tenement House Commission, who at least he knew held such a position in the community that exposure of him as a breaker of the building laws would bring discredit upon those working for better laws and, it might be hoped, discourage them from attempts to secure stricter enforcement. Mr. Guilfoyle says he had no such motive for his attack upon Mr. Cutting. If he had had, his action would have been entirely in line with Tammany precedents. When Chief Devery was called upon to enforce the law against vicious concert halls, he responded by persecuting respectable hotels which had orchestras playing musical selections at dinner time, just to give decent people "a dose of their own medicine" and dissuade them from asking law enforcement. When the indignation over the protection of vice in the East Side tenement houses became acute, District Attorney Gardiner tried the same trick by publishing a list of respectable people alleged to be owners of houses used for immoral purposes. Though Mr. Guilfoyle is an inefficient official, and has permitted wholesale lawbreaking of the most dangerous character, it is pleasant to accept his disclaimer of malice and assume that he has not yet reached the Devery and Gardiner depth. Whatever his motives, the chief result of his action has been to call renewed attention to his gross neglect of duty and the Mayor's failure to remove him for it.

AUSTRALIAN VOTING.

It is a commonplace of observation that elections and nominations do not certainly reveal the real will of the people, but frequently result in the success of candidates whom the majority of voters do not want in office, through the clever manipulation of politicians in making minorities win victories. Under our present system of voting pluralities elect. The manifest inconvenience of holding new elections when nobody has an actual majority forbids general resort to the majority vote required in many foreign countries and in a few places here. Nevertheless, the plurality rule has its decided disadvantages. It puts a premium on efforts of a minority to divide a majority on non-essentials and so slip into power. It gives to political wirepullers undue advantage of the rank and file of the voters.

Never was this more clearly shown than in the municipal election of 1897. Then undoubtedly a large majority of the citizens wanted an anti-Tammany Mayor. Yet the anti-Tammany vote was split into two parts, and, though the great bulk of each faction wanted the other to win rather than Tammany, and thousands chose between them according as they thought one or the other had the best chance to win, yet the minority took possession of the city, simply because there was no method for men to make their real wishes surmount obstacles artificially created. In Queensland, however, they have a system which does surmount these obstacles. It was invented here, and has been before our State Legislature several times, but, like most reforms, appeared too radical at first sight to suit lawmakers. As we have adopted the Australian secret ballot and found it workable and useful, in spite of contrary predictions, it may be worth while at least to examine the system of alternative choice in voting which operates so well in Queensland. It is by many believed to offer a solution of the trouble we are in from our overgrown political machinery, which frequently makes voting among us a sort of Hobson's choice that it is mockery to call an expression of the popular will.

We have hitherto explained this system, and hope to illustrate its workings in tabulating the returns of the votes for Mayor which our readers are casting. To outline it briefly once more, we may suppose that A, B, C and D are running for office. A gets 4,000 votes; B, 3,000; C, 2,000, and D, 1,000. Nobody has a majority. We look to the second choice of D's 1,000 supporters, and perhaps find they stand 500 for A and 250 each for B and C. This would make the vote: A, 4,500; B, 3,250; C, 2,250. Still no choice. We then eliminate C and make effective the second choice of his 2,000 supporters between the candidates one of whom must be chosen. If all of these votes went to B they would elect him in spite of A's original plurality. Thus the real wish of the majority in the alternative would count, and not be defeated because scattered in their earlier favor for candidates eliminated from the contest. It will be noted that the votes which went to C as second choice are wasted at the end. This is because for simplicity the plan as outlined provides no third choice. In Queensland, we believe, there is a progressive choice, and all the votes are redistributed as may be necessary to give each citizen a voice in reaching the final result.

FAMOUS RACERS AT AUCTION.

Many of the thoroughbreds which were disposed of at the great dispersal sale of the Marcus Daly stable and stock farm brought fair prices, taking all things into account. Some of them, however, were knocked down for sums considerably less than those paid by Mr. Daly, who was an exceedingly liberal buyer. The imported mares were of the choicest British strains, and if they had been shipped to England and sold there the bidding on them would have risen to much higher figures. Mr. Whitney got a splendid bargain when he bought Hamburg for $60,000. Flying Fox was sold at auction for more than thrice as much in England last year, and Flying Fox was no better racehorse than Hamburg proved himself to be at all distances, under the most trying conditions, and with heavy weights.

It is true that through the veins of Flying Fox coursed the blue blood of Doncaster, Bend Or, Ormonde and Orme, but Hamburg was the son of Hanover and the grandson of Hindoo. Those three—Hindoo, Hanover and Hamburg—rank among the foremost champions in the history of the American turf, and Hamburg was incontestably the best of the three. St. Blaise, the imported English stallion, which was sold at auction in New-York for $100,000, was not in Hamburg's class as a racer, although he won the Epsom Derby in a weak year, and he has been a disappointment in recent seasons. Arion and Axtell, two trotting colts, changed hands at a price exceeding $100,000 in each case. Hamburg is young, sound, vigorous and a model of action, development and speed. Mr. Whitney was, indeed, fortunate to acquire this crowned king of the American turf for so comparatively low a price as $60,000.

When John E. Madden, the former owner of Hamburg, sold him to Marcus Daly for a sum little in excess of $40,000, the colt's two-year-old career was over, and there were no more rich two-year-old prizes for him to win. Then, too, Hamburg's speed at short distances was so great that many turfmen thought it possible he might lack staying power at long distances, and Mr. Madden himself was inclined to share that suspicion. Therefore he let Mr. Daly take him at a price a long way below his genuine value. Hamburg silenced all doubters when he won the Realization Stakes at a mile and five furlongs in brilliant style, and captured the Brighton Cup over a still longer course. No one has questioned his courage and endurance since then. It was not conspicuously to the credit of wealthy American breeders that so great a horse as this brought only $60,000, when a Frenchman was willing to pay, and did pay, nearly $190,000 in our money for Flying Fox at the conclusion of his three-year-old victories, and before he had been tried as a sire. There is no reason to suppose that Hamburg will not be as successful on a stud farm as the famous English racer.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Absence of sensational developments is gratifying when most lines of trade are active and idle wheels in manufacturing industries the exception. It is only the ne'er-do-wells and agitators who want a change when conditions are prosperous. Hence the steady volume of trade in recent weeks, without violent advances in prices or news of especial importance, is satisfactory to the people as a whole. Bank exchanges in January sum the situation up concisely. Solvent payments through clearing houses exceeded all previous monthly records, with a daily average 43 per cent above last year and 21 per cent over 1899. That this great increase is not entirely due to speculation is demonstrated by an increase outside New-York of 12 per cent over the two preceding years. Labor organizations usually select for their controversies over wages times when orders are large and employers can ill afford to discontinue work. Yet the first month of the year brought little interruption in this way, as wage scales were promptly adjusted in most cases of dispute. Rumors are still heard of strikes under consideration, and Ohio coal miners are watched with some anxiety.

Excitement was intense at the Cotton Exchange for a few days, and heavy losses were sustained by the short interest. Operations were confined to a comparatively small coterie of traders, however, and the sharp fluctuations did not affect the manufacture adversely. In fact, there was a good profit for mills within reach of this city that could forward the staple in time for delivery on January contracts. Vessels loaded for export also returned their cargoes to the docks, and within a few days local stocks were doubled. An advance of $12 75 a bale occurred during the feverish scramble to cover contracts, and spot cotton sold at 12 cents. This price was equalled during the season of 1889-'90, but at no other time in the last nineteen years. Prior to 1882, however, when the total crop was never more than 5,500,000 bales, this price was exceeded in every year after 1860. The difference of over $15 a bale between the January and February options indicates the extent of speculative influence. The first day of this month brought a return to 10 cents for spot cotton, although there was more outside trading after the January deal was concluded. Mr. Ellison was credited with a supporting estimate, and the week's port receipts fell below expectations. On the other hand, 700,000 bales more cotton has come into sight than to date last year, and it is probable that planters are still holding back much of their crop. Northern mills have taken 360,000 bales less than last year, and a number of Southern mills have agreed to restrict operations.

Wool declined to 18.93 cents as the average price of one hundred grades, according to Messrs. Coates Brothers, of Philadelphia, against 19.28 on January 1. The present level is lower than at any time since June, 1899, and 23.3 per cent below the top point of recent years, reached in December, 1899. Sales were of better volume at Eastern cities; but, even with an increase of nearly 100 per cent over the previous week, the aggregate for the year was ten million pounds less than in January, 1896, when sales were the lightest for any January in five years. Manufacturers are still confining purchases to immediate requirements, and usually insist on small concessions. Heavyweight suitings were opened 20 per cent below last year's prices, and, while retail sales have improved with more seasonable weather, nearly all sections of the country report that large stocks will be carried over. Better reports are received from New-England shoe shops, and there are evidences of a hardening tendency in quotations, as many makers have orders for months ahead and decline new business at current figures. Leather averages higher, despite concessions on heavy sales of union sole. Upper leather and glazed kid supply the elements of strength. Aside from some buying of brown goods for China, there is no improvement in the market for cottons, and the only change in prices was a decline of one-fourth cent for blue denims.

While extensive transfers of iron and steel properties are under consideration, involving hundreds of millions of dollars, business continues healthy and active, unaffected by rumors. Control of the plants is of less importance to the commercial world than their output, and while the army of employes is well occupied at good wages there is reason to feel confidence in the future. No furnaces are blown out or hours reduced, but on the other hand there are many reports of extensions and resumption of idle mills. Work has not commenced on either of the two largest proposed plants, but many smaller contracts are announced for the erection of structures and installation of machinery. Higher prices for wire products show conditions in that branch, and rumors of probable advances are heard as to Bessemer pig, billets and other forms. With the demand exceeding the supply and contracts on hand insuring work for many months, it is not surprising that current quotations are firmly held and higher figures predicted. Railways continue to improve their condition by ordering new rolling stock and rails, and although export sales of raw material and partially manufactured forms have decreased there is no diminution in the outgo of finished products, such as engines, machinery, etc.

Two enormous railway deals consummated and one gigantic industrial operation pending furnished a basis for active speculation. When such consolidations can be accomplished with ease it is natural to wonder what next. Evidently comparisons with the past are no longer instructive, and old established precedents have lost their prestige. Earnings of railroads increase, those reporting for January exhibiting rather more than the customary advance of 10 per cent over last year and 25 per cent over 1899. While receipts expand there is reason to anticipate reduction in operating expenses through the various combinations, and it is no longer possible to set a limit on the value of shares. The sixty most active railway stocks advanced an average of $1 23 for the week, to $87 46, which is only 12 cents a share below the top point, January 12. It is not reckless to predict that this small difference will soon be made up and a new record established. Industrials rose $1 a share, and gas and traction stocks 82 cents. Money was so abundant that call loans were made at 1¼ per cent, and high grade commercial paper was quoted at 3½ per cent. Further shipments increased total exports of gold in three weeks to $8,000,000, and supplies are ample in case Paris or London requires more accommodation. Last week's bank averages were distorted by special railway deals, raising loans and deposits far above all previous records. As the actual cash changes were small there appears a nominal loss in surplus reserve.

The persistent manner in which policemen stand by each other on the force has long been familiar to every one acquainted with police affairs in New-York. Some of them appear to think it all right to go to any lengths of misrepresentation to save their companions and friends from punishment. Their motto seems to be the famous one of the time of the Revolution, "If we don't all hang together, we shall all hang separately." Police testimony often needs careful sifting, as in the Herlihy case.

Judge Wiltbank, of Philadelphia, fined a physician on Thursday who was a witness in a case on trial for being half an hour late, and although it was explained that the delay of the physician was due to his attendance on a patient who was dangerously ill, he refused to remit the fine, remarking, "A doctor's first duty is to "the Commonwealth, and it is better that a patient should die than that the Commonwealth "should be treated with contempt." The Judge's high conception of civic duty is undoubtedly to be commended on general principles, but all principles must be interpreted with common sense, and to the lay mind it will seem that the physician's tardiness, presumably involving no miscarriage of justice, might have been overlooked.

The Western hatchet wielders who have been wrecking the furnishings of dramshops are as merciless in their treatment of the King's English as in their warfare upon the dealers in liquor. They have coined a new word to express their hatred of the keepers of illegal barrooms. "Jointists" is their term of reproach. Isn't that hacking the vernacular with a hatchet?

Governor Nash of Ohio has dealt an uppercut which will probably knock out the proposed prizefight in Cincinnati. And decent people everywhere will praise him for it. Count out the cheating sluggers in Ohio hereafter.

PERSONAL.

F. L. Reed, one of the founders of Olivet College, celebrated his golden wedding at Olivet, Mich., the other day. The occasion was observed by the entire college, and the faculty gave a dinner in the evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Reed.

An effort is being made to revive the project for the erection of a monument to Edwin M. Stanton, Lincoln's Secretary of War, at his native town, Steubenville, Ohio. The plan originated at the time of Stanton's death, but sufficient money was not forthcoming.

H. Holton Wood has promised to provide a site for a public library building in Derby, Conn., to erect the building and to give $5,000 for the initial purchase of books, on condition that the town furnish an additional $5,000. Mr. Wood, now a resident of Boston, was formerly president of a street railroad company in Derby.

A bill asking for an appropriation of $50,000 has been introduced in the Indiana Legislature, to be added to funds collected by the Indiana Lawton Commission, for the purpose of erecting two equestrian statues at the capital city of the State, in memory of General Pleasant A. Hackleman, who was killed early in the Civil War, and General Henry W. Lawton, killed in the Philippines.

Berkeley, Cal., Feb. 3.—C. D. Perrine, the astronomer, has been selected by W. W. Campbell, director of the Lick Observatory, to head the University of California expedition to Sumatra to observe the eclipse of the sun on May 17. With him will go as assistant Ralph E. Curtiss, a senior in the College of Natural Science in the university, who is at present student assistant in astronomy at the observatory in Berkeley.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers on the New-York, of the American Line, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, were Evelyn B. Baldwin, Count de Chambrun, Baron Eugene de Fersen, the Baroness Medem and Baroness Marie de Fersen, General M. D. Hardin, Richard Jones, United States Vice-Consul at Southampton; Y. T. Suenchau, Attaché of the Chinese Legation, Berlin, and Mr. and Mrs. Carlos Sellerier.

MR. CARNEGIE GIVES ANOTHER LIBRARY.

Sioux Falls, S. D., Feb. 3.—The Mayor and City Council of Sioux Falls were informed yesterday that Andrew Carnegie would give $25,000 for the construction of a public library building here, upon condition that the city shall contribute $2,500 annually to maintain the same. The offer will be accepted.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Arthur Simmons, the venerable negro attendant at the White House, was dozing in his chair the other day, when an usher rushed upstairs and said: "Man down here wants to see Mr. Cortelyou." "Can't see him," replied Arthur with dignity. "But this man says he's got to see him." "Don't care nothin' about that," said Arthur, preparing to resume his doze. "Nobody can see Secretary Cortelyou. He's gone into his sanctum sanitarium."

He—I wish I was worth a million dollars.
She—I don't like to hear you talk that way. It sounds mercenary.
He—So that I could give it all to you, dear.
She—After all, it is not money that one cares for, but the things that money will buy.—(Boston Transcript.

Mlle. Jane Derval, the winner of the "Gil Blas" beauty contest held in Paris a year ago, received $6,000 a year from a well known dressmaker to wear his clothes exclusively and advertise them among theatrical folk. Her employer has just sued Madamoiselle for damages, claiming to hold proof that she received $2,500 from a rival to propagate the idea that while she wore the garments made by the plaintiff on account of the salary paid her for doing so, she preferred his rival's gowns.

Melton—Our minister impressed it upon his congregation that the world was consanguineous.
Fenwick—Our minister merely said all the world was kin. Is there any difference?
Melton—Most assuredly! Your minister only gets one thousand a year, but ours gets ten thousand.—(Philadelphia Record.

Bishop Eis, of Marquette, Mich., thus explains his recent order that English be used in the churches of the diocese: "It was not directed against the speaking of Polish or any other foreign language in churches, but was rather intended for children, particularly American born children. I intended by the order that instructions to those at low mass be given in English, because the coming generation of Americans should be aided in every way to acquire a fluent use of their own language. The instruction was to be given at only two low masses each month. I did not aim at taking away from faithful Polish or other foreign congregations the use of their beloved mother tongues, but I sincerely believe that the children of all nationalities residing in America should receive sufficient instruction in the language of the land of their birth."

"Have you Moore's poems?" inquired the sweet young thing.
"I think so, miss. I'll look in a minute," replied the clerk in the bookstore. "By the way, here's a fine new story just out. It's called 'Just One Kiss,' and"——
"I want Moore," she interrupted haughtily.—(Philadelphia Press.

The oldest English subject is believed to be Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury, who lives with her son at Dynevor House, on the top of Richmond Hill, and is now in her one hundred and eighth year. Her son, Cornelius Hanbury, who is the churchwarden of Christ Church, Richmond, is well advanced in his eighth decade. Mrs. Hanbury is a member of the Society of Friends. Her faculties, with the exception of an increasing deafness, are still good, and her interest in passing events is well maintained. Until a year or two ago the old lady was in the habit of driving out occasionally, but she does not now leave the house.

A soft answer has not only the effect of turning away wrath; it may serve to avenge an injury. Years ago the Rev. J. H. Jones was making a visit in Boston, and attended a bi-weekly conference at Divinity Hall. Just at that time he was out of sorts with the East, and his address reflected an acrid mood. Especially did he insist that "they didn't know everything down in Judee, or even in Cambridge."

When he sat down there was a momentary hush, and then the late Dean Everett slowly rose. He began in his usual soft and hesitating tone: "There are doubtless a great many things which Mr. Jones knows and we do not know, but there are also a few things which we know and he does not."

Then followed a pause, during which each man held his breath, for the dean was known to carry on his lips a dagger, which sometimes found its unerring way to the hearts of men and things, but after due pause he continued gently:

"And chief among them is how glad we always are to see him."—(Youth's Companion.

A NEW REIGN.

NO CHANGES IN CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER—EFFECTS ON ENGLISH SOCIAL LIFE—A VAST ACCESS OF SOVEREIGN POWER AND MORAL RESPONSIBILITY.

London, January 26.

When Princess Victoria was proclaimed Queen at St. James's Palace in 1837 there were faint acclamations from the throng of spectators as she appeared at the window over the balcony. This week there has been no lack of heartiness in the greetings which her son has received as King and Emperor. She suffered from the strain to which loyalty had been subjected during the reign of her uncles, and his heritage is the respect and affection inspired by the virtues and public services of a wise and good sovereign. If there were evidences of coolness and apathy when Victoria was proclaimed, it was partly because her mother's method of education was unknown, but mainly because two badly trained sons of George III had exhausted public patience by their petulant caprices, their overbearing and autocratic manners, their quarrelsome disposition and their glaring immoralities. It was reserved for the Queen to win back popularity for the royal house by demonstrating that the business of reigning could be made useful and entirely reputable under a constitutional system, and that there could be a united royal family linked together by the bonds of affection and the virtues of home life. The genuineness and permanence of that popularity have been attested by the acclamations by which Edward VII has been welcomed to London. This service the Queen rendered not only to her own heir and family, but also to royalty throughout Europe. She made it easier for sovereigns to avoid criticism and to devote their lives to the business of the State without incurring the odium of unpopularity or exposing themselves to the dangers of revolution.

A new reign involves innumerable minor changes in Church and State, but no transformation in the fundamental relations between Crown and people. The King may lack the Queen's patience and self-sacrifice in submitting cheerfully to the daily drudgery of examining official papers, and he may leave the direction of public affairs exclusively in the hands of his Ministers; but he is known to have consummate tact and sound judgment, and, whatever else may happen, the interests of constitutional government will not suffer from his accession. His personal authority, especially in foreign affairs, may be less potent than hers, and his name may not inspire the same warmth of affection throughout the Empire; but there are no disturbers of the world's peace on European thrones, and the loyalty of the British colonies has not been dependent upon a single life, revered and beloved as the Queen has been. She had done her work so well in England, Europe and the Empire that her successor and his subjects, when he came to the throne, could look forward with confidence to a peaceful and happy reign unclouded by constitutional conflict and revolutionary change.

Of the King's capacity for State affairs happily there has been as little doubt as of his tact, flexibility, distinction of manner and social charm. He has been sometimes suspected of having the indolent habits of the Georges, but he has shown great energy in promoting public charities and in conducting the innumerable functions which royalty is called upon to perform in laying cornerstones, in opening new buildings and institutions, and in establishing public works. As a public speaker he is frank and effective, and he has the art of setting people at their ease by blending dignity with cordiality, the faculty of recollecting names and faces, and a simplicity and bonhomie which are captivating. He has been a true non-partisan in English politics, succeeding in this respect where the Queen occasionally failed. He was always on terms of close friendship with Mr. Gladstone when the Queen was repelled by the Grand Old Man, either because he talked so dogmatically or from an inherent distrust of his opinions and policies. The Prince of Wales got on equally well with Lord Beaconsfield, and invariably contrived to balance his social activities and friendships so nicely that his own political view was never disclosed. Possibly there was none. If there were antipathies or preferences he concealed them. A constitutional sovereign requires flexibility and Edward VII has it.

The new reign will exert an important influence upon English social life. During the period of mourning the King will be virtually in retirement. But in due time there will be a coronation ceremonial at Westminster Abbey, and London will become a gayer and more brilliant capital than it has ever been. It is currently believed that Buckingham Palace will become the King's chief residence. This will prolong the London season and increase the renting value of West End property. This has been for a considerable period a factor in the valuation of houses by agents, and there have been at times some signs of real estate speculation based upon the probability of higher rents during a new reign. Not only house agents, but tradesmen as well, have been convinced that there would be better times and more profitable trade under a new king, with a more brilliant court, a longer and a gayer season and less dependence upon the pleasures of country house life. The Prince was known to be fond of social gayety and luxury, and was believed to favor a more splendid order of Court festivities than the prudent and secluded Queen was willing to sanction. West End tradesmen assume that business will be dull for a time, and that the titled, leisured and rich classes will spend much of their time abroad during the term of mourning, but they console themselves with the reflection that when the coronation comes on there will be a marked revival of social activity, and that the London season, instead of shortening and constantly breaking off, will be lengthened. Where the King is, society must centre, and it will be in London rather than in the country houses.

Another effect caused by the opening of a new reign will be the disappearance of the Prince of Wales from social life, where he has been the leader of the smartest sets, if not the most exclusive and conservative. There may be, of course, another Prince of Wales, for the title may be conferred by patent upon the Duke of York, who does not obtain it through his father's accession to the throne. Apparently this will not be done immediately, for the Prayer Book alterations authorized by Order in Council give the name, "George, Duke of Cornwall and York," for use in the churches. The title is not of special significance, for the Duke of York, or the Duke of Cornwall or the Duke of Rothesay would have the same social prestige, if not the same right of precedence at Court functions, which the Prince of Wales enjoyed. The Duke of York has not the temperament and tastes which have rendered his father the leader of English society, the idolized favorite of the smart sets and the patron of racing and sport. He is a quieter, more thoughtful and more domestic Prince than his father, and takes a more serious view of public responsibilities and the business of royalty. He can never hold his father's place in what has come to be known as "the Princes of Wales's set"; cares less for the recreations of country house life and the excitement of racing, and is more sedate in manners and more exclusive in