THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO REACH VOTE ON SHIPPING BILL IN SENATE—JOHN MARSHALL DAY EXERCISES.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Senate will continue its discussion of the Ship Subsidy bill for the first half of the present week, with probable interruptions in the morning hour of each day. There will probably be a movement to secure night sessions on the part of the friends of the Shipping bill Monday or Tuesday, and other strenuous efforts will be made to secure a vote upon the bill.

If it should appear probable that the end of the discussion is still not in sight, Senator Allison on Wednesday will ask the Senate to take up the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the next fiscal year. This appropriation bill will be debated for several days, and when its consideration is concluded there will be other appropriation bills requiring attention.

The earlier part of Monday will be given to the ceremonies in honor of the memory of Chief Justice Marshall, and Senator Bacon has given notice that he will ask the attention of the Senate to some remarks of his upon the resolution, introduced by himself, declaring the right of the Senate to demand and receive all papers on file in the executive departments. He will speak at length upon that question, and if he should conclude during the day he will be followed by one of several extended speeches on the Subsidy bill which are still in reserve. Senator Turner is counted upon for another speech, and in case of a night session Monday night probably would undertake to speak the session out. It is expected that Senator Caffery will talk Tuesday.

The Democrats do not hesitate to say that in case night sessions are ordered they will demand that a quorum shall be maintained.

On Saturday eulogies will be delivered in honor of the late Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania.

The House will continue the consideration of appropriation bills this week. The Postoffice Appropriation bill is not yet completed. It will be followed by the Consular and Diplomatic and Sundry Civil bill, which last will be reported to the House to-morrow. The bills to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service and to establish a National standardizing bureau and conference reports will consume whatever time remains.

THE HEROES OF SANTIAGO.

SECRETARY LONG WRITES TO SENATOR MORGAN IN REGARD TO FAILURE OF CONGRESS TO RECOGNIZE WHAT THEY DID.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Secretary Long has addressed the following letter to Senator Morgan:

Dear Senator: I have your letter with regard to Lieutenant Hobson, Captain Clark and others, and to the failure of the Government to recognize their services. I need not say to you that no one feels this more keenly than myself or has done more to endeavor to secure justice for the men who conducted and consummated the Santiago naval campaign. Will you let me say that the "delay" is not with the Executive branch of the Government, so much as with Congress. I do not say this in any way to shift the responsibility, but in the hope that the co-operation of Congress may yet be secured in this respect. With the interest which you and other members of the Legislative branch feel in the case, I do not despair.

It is more than two years now since the President sent in nominations for promotion, and these nominations have never been acted upon by the Senate. At each session of Congress I have prepared and submitted bills, asking for rewards for these officers; no action has been taken upon them. In each of my annual reports I have urged the matter with all the force possible, but it attracts no attention. The President has asked for the creation of the grade of Vice-Admiral, which would perhaps lead to a solution of the matter.

I feel keenly the lack of any recognition for Hobson, whose feat is famous the world over. I have repeatedly talked about him with the President, who, as you know, feels the most cordial interest in behalf of all these men. He cannot separate Hobson's case from the rest, nor can I advise him to do so. It would be an unjust discrimination against Captain Clark, to whom you refer and who is two numbers worse off now than if there had been no war; it would be injustice to the Commander-in-Chief, who planned and consummated the whole campaign, and who had a greater responsibility upon him for a longer time than any officer on the Atlantic; it would discriminate against the enlisted men, who have yet had neither thanks nor medal, nor any recognition, and are humiliated on the deck of every warship on which their shipmates who served in the Asiatic Squadron display their medals, and the Santiago men have none. I feel almost like invoking the help of yourself and every other Senator and Representative to what seems to be the simplest justice.

Not content with what has hitherto been done, it was only a few days ago that I wrote a letter to Senator Hale, chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, a copy of which I inclose, asking him if he would not, as a last resort, have the Naval Committee, or a sub-committee of it, take up the matter and consider the report upon the deserts of these officers.

Yesterday I wrote another letter to the President, a copy of which I inclose, reciting recommendations which I made to him in my annual report of 1899, that he make the same recommendation to Congress in the case of the Santiago Squadron which was made in the case of the Asiatic Squadron, viz., that the thanks of Congress be tendered to the Commander-in-Chief, and be extended through him to the officers and men.

I think you will cordially acknowledge that the President, by his speedy nominations for promotion, has been prompt, and that this department has left no stone unturned to do justice in this matter, and that it is now for Congress, of which you are so distinguished a member, to act. Trusting that we may all co-operate, and at least secure to these officers and men an expression of the country's appreciation of their services, I am, very truly yours,

JOHN D. LONG.

GREAT WINE YEAR IN FRANCE.

PRODUCTION OF 1900 NEARLY UP TO THE RECORD.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—According to reports recently received by the State Department from Consul Covert, at Lyons, the wine production of France for the year 1900 was 65,000,000 hectolitres (1,721,000 gallons), a yield that has been exceeded only three times in the last century, and never in any preceding hundred years. It is several million hectolitres short of what was expected in midsummer, when the vines, especially in the southern wine fields, bore richer burdens than were ever before seen in France. The heavy rains of September, however, entirely washed away the crop, vines and roots of thousands of acres in the Midi District. Milder but continuous rains rotted the grapes or impaired their richness in many other districts. The farmers, who were heavy losers by these inundations and frosts, were partially indemnified by the remission of their taxes in proportion to the damages incurred. The indemnity thus provided extends over four years from the date of the destruction of the vines, affording ample time for replanting. The promise of a large yield was so great in August that sales were made at less than $1 a barrel for good table wine, to be delivered in October, the purchaser to furnish the barrels. From $1.54 to $3.96 a barrel of 110 quarts of fair wine have been the ruling quotations for the year. The high brands are unusually rich this year, and the prices are low, ranging from $50 to $150 a barrel of about two hundred and forty quarts.

Since early in the seventies up to 1900 there has been a great demand for American plants for grafting on French vines. In 1881 the total area replanted with American vines was 21,282 acres. In 1889 it was 471,000 acres, and to-day it is 2,418,495 acres. The old vineyards which were destroyed by the phylloxera have been reconstituted, as the French say, by graftings from the United States, and it is believed that they are now phylloxera proof. However, no vines will be planted in France or in any other European wine producing country unless they are from American grafts, from vines formerly grafted here or from original plants from the United States.

The acreage planted in vines in France has been steadily increasing in the last twenty years, but there are reasons for believing that it has come to a standstill. The organs of the vine growers advise that attention be paid now to quality and not quantity. They advocate improvement in color, in alcohol and in fruitiness. The Government is disposed to augment the consumption of vine by making it cheaper. The octroi tax of 2, 3 and in some cases 4 cents a quart will, in all probability, be abolished within the next six or twelve months, when wine will enter the gates of all the cities of France duty free. It is believed that the effect of this will be the drinking of more wine and less alcoholic liquors.

If the production of wine remains stationary, as is highly probable, more land will be devoted to the raising of early fruits and vegetables. The planting of mulberry trees and the raising of silk worms will receive more attention. Wine is now produced more cheaply in California than in France. The efforts to introduce French wines into Japan have been ineffectual on account of California's competition, the Japanese declaring that they could buy wine of good quality cheaper in San Francisco than in France.

CANCELLING POSTAGE STAMPS.

THE INGENIOUS DEVICE EMPLOYED BY THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—Since 1835 all the machines by which postage stamps are cancelled and envelopes marked with the name of the postoffice, the date, etc., have been made by one family. In the year named the Postmaster-General entered into a contract with Benjamin Chambers, a citizen of Washington, to furnish a device by which postage stamps might be cancelled so that they could not be used again, and, although there have been a multitude of competitors on several occasions, that contract has been renewed year after year for sixty-five years with Mr. Chambers, his son and his grandson, who have a secret process by which the dies are made of malleable iron and carbonized into steel at a cost of from 50 cents to $2.75 each. It is certainly the only Government contract, and probably the only contract in the United States, that has been renewed so often and continued so long. The Department buys about $25,000 worth of new cancellers every year. Bids are advertised for annually, and every now and then some ambitious manufacturer who thinks he has a good thing offers a proposal, but the Chambers family are invincible. They have improved the device until it is now almost perfect.

The stamper is a circular cast steel box (with a screw thread), one end of which is closed, and is provided on the outside with a square shank to secure it to the hardwood handle. The cover of the box is a disk of steel. A portion of its thickness enters the box by means of a screw thread around its periphery of almost twenty threads to the inch. This permits of a space between the inner face of the die and the bottom of the box, while the remaining thickness of the disk forms a flange with the edge, which is coarse milled, so that the disk may be turned with the hand or a wrench. On the outer face of the disk are characters of the body of the cylindrical die. These combine the marking and the cancelling devices, one being on one side of the disk, inclosing the name of the postoffice in a circle. There are three slots for removable type, for months, dates, hour and half hour. Diametrically opposite the circle is the cancelling device, the side of which is parallel with the edge of the disk. A required number or letter is cut in relief in the centre, while three grooves are cut intaglio. The removable types are of steel, and have on the ends opposite their faces projections from their outer edges, so that when inserted in the slots the projections can be clamped and held in place.

Until 1880 Captain Chambers manufactured the cancellers here in Washington, and he is still required to maintain a repair shop in the neighborhood of the Postoffice Department, but he moved his factory to Northumberland County, Va., on a leg of land at the mouth of the Potomac, where he has a little village composed exclusively of his employes and their families. No one can enter his grounds without permission, and those who have been there say it is quite an ideal little village, safe from the spies of competitors who would like to get the contract away from him.

CHANGE IN ELECTORAL COUNT.

STRICTER METHOD OF PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—The Senate Thursday accepted without dissent the changes made by the House of Representatives in the concurrent resolution providing for the opening and counting of the votes cast in the State Electoral Colleges for President and Vice-President. The Senate's resolution had followed in phrasing the precedents of 1877, 1881, 1885, 1889, 1893 and 1897, but the House Committee on Rules discovered that by some oversight the form adopted had never been subjected to critical examination, and failed to take account of certain modifications made by the law of 1887 regulating the electoral count. According to the obsolete phrasing, accepted without question in 1885, 1893 and 1897, the Vice-President or the President pro tempore of the Senate was made the agent of the two houses to announce the "state of the vote and the persons elected," which announcement was to be "deemed a declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President." By the revised form, drawn by the House Committee on Rules, the Vice-President or the President pro tempore is simply to announce the "state of the vote" as handed to him by the tellers, "which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States." The new procedure takes from the presiding officer the right to declare "the persons elected" after declaring the "state of the vote," so that the result of the count shall depend entirely on the count itself, and in no way upon the judgment or opinion of the President of the Senate. This was the intention of the law of 1887, but through carelessness in drawing previous resolutions it has never been carried literally into effect.

CHILIAN SULPHUR DEPOSITS.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—The German Consul at Tacna, in his recent report to his Government, makes the following reference to the rich sulphur deposits of Chili:

Sulphur has been mined in Chili since 1850, and the deposits have been developed to such an extent that Sicilian sulphur, which has hitherto been imported in large quantities into the neighboring province of Tarapaca, where the world's supply of nitrate of soda is found, has been gradually and almost entirely superseded by the home market. Large and partly open layers of the almost pure product are present in extensive stretches. The average percentage in the raw material amounts to 80 per cent of pure sulphur. Although the material has to be transported to Tacna on mules, it there competes with the Italian article, and would soon supplant the latter if better facilities for transportation were provided.

The deposits in the province of Tacna are located around the Tacora and on the mountain of Chipiquina, two high cliffs about twenty-one Spanish miles from Tacna. So far three sulphur producing enterprises have been started. They are owned respectively by a Spaniard, a German and a Chilian. Owing to the lack of a road, except a mule way, these producers can ship only a very limited quantity to the seacoast, yet their enterprises is highly profitable, and has attracted the attention of United States and German capitalists. A New-York syndicate has already been started, with a capital of $5,000,000, and proposes to extend the mines which are in operation on the Tacora and Chipiquina. The syndicate sent out a commission in 1899 composed of three mining and railroad engineers and a lawyer, who, after investigation, made proposals to the owners concerning the acquisition of their claims. The Spaniard and Chilian have accepted. The syndicate has proposed to pay the appraised value of the claims in stock or shares, to be placed on sale in the exchange markets.

It contemplates the establishment of very extensive works and the building of a cable road six miles long across the mountains to San Francisco, in the province of Tacna, or to construct a railway from the mines to Tacna, in order to ship the sulphur from that port in sailing vessels to New-York. The syndicate calculates upon a monthly product of 10,000 tons of raw sulphur, in which case the cost of a ton would figure about $15, delivered in New-York.

DUCK SHOOTING IN PORTO RICO.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 22.—It is not generally known that Porto Rico is a good place to visit in order to shoot ducks, but it is. They have already begun to arrive in small flocks, but by February 15 and through the month of March they will appear in flocks of hundreds—not so plentiful as in Florida, perhaps, but in quantities sufficient to warrant sportsmen visiting the island. It is the regular Florida winter duck—the same duck that leaves Canada in the fall and visits Florida in the winter. Those crowded out of Florida come to Cuba, San Domingo and Porto Rico. There are several small lakes within ten miles of San Juan containing brackish, salty water, and making well provisioned feeding grounds. The lakes are surrounded with reeds and tall grass, admirably adapted for stalking. The feathered visitor also settles on the nearby Bayamon River.

There is no sporting blood in the Porto Rican, so the ducks are hardly ever molested. A few are shot each season by the country people for market, but systematic shooting is not attempted. Such things as decoys and calls or a regular shooting outfit are unknown. The birds are as wary as in Florida, and offer good sport.

Then, too, Porto Rico has pigeons the year round by the hundreds. Not the ordinary, half tame ground bird, but one that flies high. They are brown in color, and weigh from two to four pounds. They are fat and juicy and well seasoned—a delicious table bit—different from any bird seen in the United States. There is no wild game in Porto Rico except these birds, but that is a sufficient inducement for Northern sportsmen. The weather permits of camping the year round, the temperature averaging 78 degrees, with a cool breeze and chilly nights.

City Hotels.

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Recommends itself for its thoroughly careful management, its clean, well-kept rooms, admirable table and service, and reasonable charges.
Located in the commercial centre of the city, is absolutely unequalled for business, sight-seeing or pleasure.
Its careful, quiet and orderly management, and the uniform excellence of its table, make it peculiarly adapted for merchants, families and tourists, while the liberal scale of prices adopted for the Winter months, make it in every respect a most attractive home.
INSPECTION SOLICITED.
MAPS AND CIRCULARS WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.
UNITED STATES HOTEL. BOSTON. TILLY HAYNES, PROPRIETOR. BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL, NEW YORK.

ARMY INSPECTION.

REPORTS OF GENERAL BRECKINRIDGE FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR.

EXAMINATIONS OF 135,000 MEN AND DISBURSEMENTS OF $300,000,000—COST OF THE SOLDIER $1,173 A YEAR.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—The annual reports of General J. C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the Army, for the last fiscal year, to the Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General commanding the Army, afford much data that should be interesting and valuable to the people at large. Not the least interesting of the subjects they treat of is a brief historical account of the Inspector-General's Department from 1778, when that accomplished soldier Baron Steuben was made the first Inspector-General of the American Army, with the rank of Major-General, down to the present time. Steuben made his first inspections of American troops at Valley Forge, in the spring of 1778. So the Inspector-General's Department has existed for 123 years, and in that time it has included on its rosters such distinguished officers as Alexander Hamilton, who was Major-General and Inspector-General when war was expected with France, 1798-1800, and for a part of that time was also in command of the Army; and Zebulon Pike, who in 1806-'07 explored the sources of the Mississippi, discovering Pike's Peak (which was named for him), was captured and held for months by the Spaniards, and was killed in 1813 in his successful assault on Toronto, Canada.

The reports show that the work of the Department during the last fiscal year included inspections of more than 135,000 men; of disbursements involving over $300,000,000, and of property amounting to over $10,000,000, with more than $1,000,000 worth retained for further service. In addition to the usual inspections of military posts, supply depots, arsenals, armories, recruiting stations, hospitals, National cemeteries and soldiers' homes, there was organized a systematic inspection of transports, the inspection of the Military Academy, the resumption of inspections of schools having an Army detail and United States arms and equipments, and the inspection of complicated insular accounts.

Concerning the inspection of schools with military details, which number 110, scattered through every State in the Union, it is shown that they had 30,125 students enrolled the last fiscal year, of whom 27,300 were over fourteen years of age, and that the students, former students and alumni of these institutions, to the number of 3,353 served in the war with Spain, of whom 1,084 were officers and 2,146 were enlisted men.

The reports also give tabulated summaries of the work of the Department for the decade ending with the fiscal year 1900, from which it appears that the total covered by the ten years' inspections in money accounts was $1,183,729,647 32, or an average of $118,372,964 73 per annum; the largest being in 1890, involving over $350,000,000, and the smallest in 1891, being less than $62,000,000. This gives some indication of the growth of the work of the Inspector-General's Department. Reports of property inspections did not begin to reach the Inspector-General's Office until 1892, so a full decade's summary could not be shown in this work; but in about eight and one-half years 19,847 inspections (exclusive of public animals) were made, involving over 79,800,000 articles, costing over $20,700,000. Of this amount about 13 per cent, representing over $3,800,000, was retained in service, and the remainder was condemned to be sold or destroyed. What is retained in the service by careful inspection is almost pure savings. The average annual amount of property retained in service represents a value of over $450,000. As to public animals, which must be inventoried singly, 17,296, which cost over $2,000,000, were inspected in the same period, and of this number 2,407, valued at $279,711 33, were retained in service, and the remainder condemned to be sold or killed.

Concerning that interesting subject, the cost of the soldier, the reports show (from an examination of the amounts expended during the last five years, taken from three such different sources as the ledgers of the War Department, the annual reports of the chiefs of bureaus, and the statements of receipts and disbursements published annually by the Treasury Department) that the average annual cost for each enlisted man was approximately as follows: In 1896, $971 66; in 1897, $934 71; in 1898, $1,159 26; in 1899, $1,310 35; in 1900, $1,014 66. The general average for the five years was $1,173 85. For two years of peace (1896 and 1897) the average was $953 12, and for two years of war (1899 and 1900) it was $1,226 28, an increase of $273 16, or nearly 29 per cent.

The soldier's ration is probably the most interesting subject of all, especially to the soldier himself. In his report to the Lieutenant-General the Inspector-General says:

The evolution of the Army ration during the last century, in quantity and variety, as well as in quality and method of preparation, until now it is superior to that furnished by any other country to its soldiers, is as remarkable as the evolution of the small arm from the slow flintlock muzzle loader to the modern rapid fire breech loader, with its smokeless powder and metal cartridges. A century ago the Army ration comprised beef or pork, bread or flour, a small quantity of rum, and salt, vinegar, soap and candles. Coffee, sugar vegetables, fruits and similar articles were not issued. Now there are no less than nine varieties in the meat component of the ration, including fish; four in the bread, seven in the vegetable, six in the coffee and sugar, and quite a number in the dried fruit and seasoning components, and the variety can practically be made unlimited by applying the savings of any of of the components to the purchase of articles not on the regular ration list. Most of those on the old list are still issued, except rum—which was formerly considered a desirable stimulant for men engaged in fatiguing or hazardous occupations—but their allowance has largely increased. And if the former ration was considered sufficient in quantity for the average man, the present ration, which has about doubled, should give no cause for complaint, especially when the profits of the "exchange" add about a pound to the food of many. Great advances have also been made in the method of preparing the food, and cooks are specially enlisted to make the most of the articles placed at their disposal, so that the present diet of the soldier is vastly superior to the limited choice formerly offered.

COSTA RICAN COFFEE.

ITS CONSUMPTION CONSTANTLY INCREASING—HIGH PRICES COMMANDED.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—Minister Calvo of Costa Rica has collated some highly instructive information on the increased consumption of coffee, from which it appears that the exports to Europe from the coffee producing countries of the world in 1899 consisted of 9,165,700 sacks, of which 8,867,400 were consumed, leaving on hand at the close of the year 298,300 sacks of the 1899 crop, which, added to the stock on hand of the previous years—3,816,500 sacks—makes a total reserve of available coffee in the markets of Europe of 4,114,800 sacks. The importations into the United States in the same period were 6,432,900 sacks, 6,271,900 of which were consumed, leaving a stock on hand at the close of 1899 of 162,000 sacks which, added to the stocks of previous years—918,000 sacks—makes the total stock of coffee at the beginning of 1900 on hand in the United States equal to 1,080,000 sacks. Comparing the consumption of 1899 with that of the four preceding years, an increase is noted in the amount of this product consumed in the period named of nearly 1,000,000 sacks annually.

Costa Rican coffee is similar in appearance to the celebrated Java coffee, the grains of both varieties being thick, oblong and of a yellowish and sometimes greenish hue. It is a well known fact that in Europe, and, to some extent, in the United States, Costa Rican coffee is often sold under the name of "Java" or "Mocha," which it much resembles, not only in appearance, but also in the delicacy of its flavor, which is so highly relished and appreciated by the consuming public. The Agricultural Department of the United States, at the solicitation of the Costa Rican Legation, analyzed a number of samples taken indiscriminately from different lots of coffee from that republic, and found them to contain from 1.16 to 1.27 per cent of caffein. The quality of the coffee, however, does not depend on the greater or smaller percentage of caffein it contains, but its great desirability and popularity are due to the rich flavor of the extract. The consumption of Costa Rican coffee in the United States, as well as in Europe, is constantly increasing, and the high prices it commands, compared with those obtained for coffees of the same grade from other countries, are proof of its growing popularity in the coffee consuming countries of the world.

FINED FOR WALDORF-ASTORIA FIGHT.

Chief Detective James F. Kennedy, of the Waldorf-Astoria, appeared in the Jefferson Market court yesterday as complainant against William J. Bryant, who was arrested Saturday night for creating a disturbance in the hotel. Kennedy's forehead was covered with court plaster, and Bryant's bruised face showed evidence of a fight. Magistrate Deuel, after listening to the case for half an hour, fined Bryant $10, which he paid.

TO PROTECT ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS.

The Rev. Gaetana Conte, of Boston, will address a meeting to be held to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock in the United Charities Building, to consider the necessity for a society for the protection of Italian immigrants in this city. Ernest H. Crosby will preside.

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Bankruptcy Notice.

AT A STATED TERM of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, held at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of January, 1901. Present: Hon. Addison Brown, District Judge. In the Matter of William Byron, Bankrupt, Supplemental Order of Publication. Upon all the papers, pleadings and proceedings herein and upon the return of the Marshal of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, showing that William Byron, the alleged bankrupt above named, could not be found within the Southern District of New York, so that the subpoena issued herein could not be effected upon him, and the petition of The H. B. Claflin Company and the order of publication filed in the office of Clerk of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, on the 26th day of December, 1900, the said petition of The H. B. Claflin Company showing that the bankrupt had departed from the jurisdiction of this Court before the filing of a petition herein, and that his present whereabouts is unknown and cannot be ascertained, and that service of the subpoena and petition herein could not be made upon him within this District, and the petition of Samuel J. Goldsmith herein annexed. Now, on motion of Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, attorneys for the petitioning creditors herein, it is Ordered: That William Byron, the alleged bankrupt above named, appear, answer or plead on the 4th day of March, 1901, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 23rd day of October, 1900, praying that said William Byron may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt, and in case of his failure to appear, answer or plead herein, adjudication may be made according to the prayer of the petition. And it further appearing that personal service of this order is impracticable, it is Ordered: That service of this order be made upon said William Byron by publication once a week for four less than six successive weeks in the New York Tribune, a newspaper published in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New-York, said publication to commence not later than the 21st day of January, 1901. And it is Further Ordered: That within ten days of the date hereof copies of this order be deposited in the Post Office in the City of New York, addressed to said William Byron, in sealed wrappers, with postage prepaid, and addressed to the said William Byron's (alleged bankrupt) last known place of residence, and last known place of business, as follows, to wit: William Byron, Jersey City, New Jersey. William Byron, 109 Spring Street, New York City, New York.

ADDISON BROWN.

MYERS, GOLDSMITH & BRONNER, Petitioner's Attorneys, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

NOTICE OF FIRST MEETING OF CREDITORS.—In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In bankruptcy. In the matter of Roman Melnicove, trading as Roman Melnicove & Co., Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy, No. 897. To the Creditors of Roman Melnicove, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of January, A. D., 1901, the said Roman Melnicove was duly adjudicated a bankrupt; and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office, No. 560 Bullitt Building, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on Friday, the 15th day of February, A. D., 1901, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. EDWARD F. HOFFMAN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Surrogates' Notices.

GOODWIN, MATILDA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Matilda E. Goodwin, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Stimson & Williams, No. 55 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of June next.

Dated, New York, the 29th day of December, 1900.

EDWARD C. GOODWIN, HENRY L. GOODWIN, FREDERICK J. STIMSON, Executors.
STIMSON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys for Executors, 55 Liberty St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles J. Stevens, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 32 Nassau Street, in The City of New York, on or before the eighteenth day of June, 1901.

Dated New York, the fifteenth day of December, 1900.

MERRITT E. HAVILAND and GEORGE S. TUTTLE, Executors.
CHARLES R. PELGRAM, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Maria S. Wright, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Sullivan & Cromwell, 45 Wall Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.

Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1900.

MARGARET A. WRIGHT, Executrix.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Att'ys for Executrix, 45 Wall St., New York, N. Y.

RETTS, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Betts, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 87 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1900.

W. F. DUNNING, Executor.
DUNNING & FOWLER, Attorneys for Executor, 67 Wall Street, New York City.

GARLAND, JAMES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against James A. Garland, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Fahnestock & Co., at No. 2 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of June next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of December, 1900.

CHARLES T. GARLAND, ROBERT B. MADISON, } Executors.
EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, Attorneys for Executors, No. 52 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SCOTT, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an Order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles H. Scott, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at its place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next. Dated New York, August 4th, 1900.

THE WASHINGTON TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Executor.
RUSSELL & PERCY, Attorneys for Executor, 32 Nassau St., N. Y.

Excursions.

COOK'S WINTER TOURS.
All Travelling Expenses Included.
FLORIDA, Special Party from New York, Feb. 8, to Jacksonville, Palatka, Ocklawaha River, Silver Springs, Tampa, Palm Beach, Ormond, St. Augustine, dec. 24 days, $175. Also shorter trip every Friday, $70.
Havana, Feb. 9, 16, 11 days, $90
Old Point, etc., Feb. 21, 6 days, $25
Washington, Feb. 21, 3 days, $12
Descriptive Programmes free on application. Also Independent Tickets, covering the above and All Available Routes for Individual Travellers.
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EUROPE De Potter's High-Class Tours. Established 1879. May 11th. Excursion to Central Europe (via Gibraltar and Naples).—June 6th. Excursion to Norway, North Cape, Russia, etc.—June 15th. Excursion to Central Europe (Scotland and Southern Italy optionals).—July 6th. "July" Excursion to Central Europe. Superior management and conductorship. Inclusive cost. "Old World Tourist Guide," illus. Free. A. DE POTTER, 45 Broadway, New York. XX C'Y

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON—BREMEN.
*Lahn ....Feb. 26, 10 A. M. | *K. W. d. G..Apl 2, 10 A. M.
*K. W. d. G.Mch 5, 10 A. M. | *K. M. Th...Apl 20, 10 A. M.
*Lahn....Mch 26, 10 A. M. | *Lahn .....Apl 23, 10 A. M.
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Kaiser Wm. Gr.....Apr. 2 | Kaiser Wm. Gr.....May 28
Kaiserin M. Th.....Apr. 20 | Kaiserin M. Th.....June 11
Lahn .....Apr. 25 | Lahn .....June 18
Kaiser Wm. Gr.....Apr. 30 | Kaiser Wm. Gr.....June 25
Kaiserin M. Th.....May 14 | Kaiserin M. Th.....July 9
Lahn .....May 21 | Lahn .....July 16
TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
Gr. Kurfürst.....Apr. 1 | Barbarossa .....May 30
Rhein .....Apr. 11 | Koenigin Luise.....June 6
Neckar .....Apr. 18 | Fried. der Gr.....June 13
Barbarossa .....Apr. 25 | Gr. Kurfürst.....June 20
Koenigin Luise.....May 2 | Neckar .....June 27
Gr. Kurfürst.....May 9 | Barbarossa .....July 4
Rhein .....May 16 | Koenigin Luise.....July 11
Neckar .....May 23 | Fried. der Gr.....July 18
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
Trave .....Apr. 6 | Hohenzollern (formerly Kaiser Wm. II.)....May 18
Hohenzollern (formerly Kaiser Wm. II.)....Apr. 13 | Aller .....June 1
Aller .....Apr. 27 | Werra .....June 8
Werra .....May 4 | Trave .....June 15
Trave .....May 11 | Hohenzollern.....June 22

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To the Mediterranean, the Black Sea the Crimea and the Caucasus
By the Large New Twin-Screw Cruising Yacht
Prinzessin Victoria Luise,
LEAVING NEW YORK MARCH 9, 1901.
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NIPPON MARU.....Feb. 19 | AMERICA MARU...Mar. 15
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COPTIC .....Mar. 7 | GAELIC .....Mar. 30
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†Maria Theresia....Feb. 16 | Wm. II)....Mch. 9, noon
†Werra....Feb. 23, 1 P. M. | †Maria Theresia.....Mch. 16
†Trave.....Mch. 2, 2 P. M. | †Aller .....Mch. 23
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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND AUSTRALIA
AORANGI, Feb. 8. WARRIMOO, March 8.
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AMERICAN LINE.
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New-York..Feb. 6, 10 a. m. | New-York..Feb. 27, 10 a. m.
Kensington....Feb. 13, noon | Vaderland..Mar. 6, 10 a. m.
St. Louis..Feb. 20, 10 a. m. | St. Louis..Mar. 13, 10 a. m.
RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Westernland...Feb. 6, noon | Noordland.....Feb. 20, noon
Kensington....Feb. 13, noon | Friesland.....Feb. 27, noon
INTERNATI