Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Barbara Frietchie.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Mr. Barnes of New-York.
BIJOU—8:15—The Climbers.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8:15—Vienna Life.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:15—Lady Huntworth's Experiment.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:25—Mrs. Dane's Defence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Garrett O'Magh.
GARDEN THEATRE—8—Under Two Flags.
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—Moser's Comedy, Ultime.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:25—When We Were Twenty-one.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—Richard Savage.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—My Lady Dainty.
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.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Intercollegiate Hockey Match.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:30—Janice Meredith.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	4-6	Foreclosure Sales	12	2-3
Auction Sales Real Estate	5	6	Fur. Apartments to Let	5	5
Bankers & Brokers	11	3-5	Help Wanted	12	4
Board and Rooms	12	4	Instruction	12	1
Books & Publications	11	5	Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6
Books	12	4	Miscellaneous	14	1-6
Brooklyn Prop. for Sale	5	5	Meetings	14	6
Business Notices	8		Ocean Steamers	11	6
City Hotels	11	5	Proposals	12	1
Citations	12	1	Railroads	13	5-6
City Prop. for Sale	5	5	Real Estate	5	5
Coal and Wood	12	4	School Agencies	12	1
Dividend Notices	11	1	Special Notices	9	6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	12	6-7	Surrogate's Notices	12	1-2
Dressmaking	12	4	Teachers	12	1
Employm't Agencies	12	4	Tribune Sub'n Rates	9	6
Excursions	12	5	Trust Companies	11	2
Financial Elections	11	1	To Let for Business Purposes	5	6
Financial Meetings	11	1	Winter Resorts	11	5-6
Financial	11	2-4	Work Wanted	12	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The British War Office has decided to send 30,000 more mounted men to the aid of Lord Kitchener in South Africa; the Boers cut the railroad line fifty-three kilometres from Lourenço Marques. ==== The eve of the wedding of the Queen of the Netherlands saw a continuance of the gayety of the Dutch burghers at The Hague, a procession of working people filling up a part of the day. ==== The report was current in London that the Crown Prince of Germany has fallen in love with and become betrothed to one of the granddaughters of Queen Victoria, who is only fourteen years old. ==== The list of twelve Chinese officials whose execution is demanded by the foreign envoys was made public, together with a special plea by the Chinese plenipotentiaries for one of the number. ==== The German Emperor crossed the North Sea and took a train from Flushing, Holland, on his way to his capital. ==== Two Manila merchants and contractors were arrested on charges of aiding the insurgents. ==== The Italian Government was defeated in a test vote, and it is thought that the Cabinet may resign.

CONGRESS.—Senate: A night session was held to consider the Ship Subsidy bill, at which the Democrats, under the lead of Senator Jones, of Arkansas, resorted to filibustering tactics, and exciting scenes resulted; at the day session the amended War Tax Reduction bill and the Military Academy Appropriation bill were passed. ==== House: The day was spent in discussion of the Postoffice Appropriation bill.

DOMESTIC.—The Republican legislators at Albany nominated Charles R. Skinner for State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Robert C. Pruyn, of Albany, for Regent of the University of the State of New-York. ==== Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the Ramapo Water Company, filed a brief at Albany in opposition to the bill to repeal its charter. ==== Topeka saloonkeepers promised to close up as a result of Mrs. Nation's crusade. ==== Dr. R. C. Flower, the mining speculator, who was alleged to have swindled investors in New-York to the amount of over $1,000,000, says he will return to New-York and explain matters. ==== Senators Chandler, Tillman, Nelson and Scott gave their views on the Cuban question. ==== Senator Raines introduced a State constabulary bill at Albany. ==== H. C. Frick denies knowledge of any sale by Mr. Carnegie of the latter's stock in the Carnegie company; it is believed in Pittsburg that the sale will result in the removal of the Carnegie offices, which employ almost one thousand clerks, to New-York City, and that Pittsburg will be injured in other ways by the deal.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active. ==== The crew of the Standard Oil Company's four masted ship Astral, which sailed for Shanghai last Sunday, mutinied, and she anchored off Scotland Lightship. ==== The San Marcos, of the Mallory Steamship Line, struck an obstruction in the East River, and later sank at her pier, foot of Maiden Lane. ==== It was announced at a dinner of the Clothiers' Association that a plan was on foot to move sweatshop employes into the country. ==== The continued wind and cold weather caused heavy ice to form in the North and East rivers and block the ferry slips. ==== Mayor Van Wyck said he was in favor of an appropriation by the city of $1,000,000 for a naval arch at the Battery. ==== James B. Dill and General Ludlow were the principal speakers at the Crockery Board of Trade dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria.

THE WEATHER: Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperatures yesterday: Highest, 23 degrees; lowest, 17 degrees; average, 19¾ degrees.

IT CAME HIGH, BUT—

The bills for the investigation which did not directly result in the removal of District Attorney Gardiner are now in the hands of the Senate Finance Committee. They inevitably suggest reflections of a not altogether pleasing character. With some of the participants still to be heard from, we believe, the account against the State now amounts to more than $30,000, and the final total is expected to be about $40,000. A natural comment on these interesting figures is that $40,000 is a good deal of money to pay for not getting rid of Colonel Gardiner; but perhaps that is not just the right way to look at the matter. The investigation procured by the City Club did not have the immediate consequences which the spokesmen of that organization confidently predicted, the verdict having been "not proven." Yet we suppose it is pretty safe to assume that Governor Roosevelt's belief that he was warranted in summarily removing Colonel Gardiner after the brief hearing which he himself conducted was partly derived from and strongly fortified by his study of the earlier proceedings. It may therefore be only fair to say that if the present claims are admitted the State will pay $40,000 not for the retention but for the dismissal of the late District Attorney, and from that point of view the popular judgment may be that it was worth the money.

Considered by themselves, however, the bills do appear exorbitant, though less so when the items are separately examined. The stenographers' fees amount to about $12,000. It is a heavy charge, but the job was a big one. The Controller has pared the reckoning down a little, but we don't see how it can be much reduced either in law or justice—which are not always the same thing. The testimony was voluminous, and there is the record to prove it. The stenographers did not do the work for their health or pleasure; there is no reason why they should not demand the regular rate of payment for the labor they performed, and there would seem to be no difficulty in computing precisely what sum they ought to receive. If $12,000 is the amount to which they are legally entitled, they are under no obligation to accept a cent less.

Mr. Ansley Wilcox, who represented the Governor as Commissioner, has already received $2,500, and asks for $7,500 more. Undoubtedly $10,000 is a handsome fee. Many an excellent professional service has been rendered for less money by lawyers of equal repute. But then Mr. Wilcox does not purport to be an inexpensive man, so far as we are aware, and he certainly did not covet this task. He is not in the habit of putting himself to great inconvenience during the hot season, making uncomfortable trips from Buffalo to New-York at frequent intervals and sitting in a stuffy courtroom at a price unsatisfactory to a man in extremely easy circumstances. It is not unreasonable to suppose that he accepted the appointment chiefly because the Governor made it hard for him to refuse, and that he would not have accepted it at all if he could have foreseen what it would involve. It is true that men have often served the State gratuitously with remarkable unselfishness, and his fellow townsmen are aware that Mr. Wilcox himself has done much work of a public character for nothing; but it is not customary for lawyers to devote a large part of their time during a considerable period to engagements in the line of their profession without remuneration. It is their general habit, however, unless we are seriously mistaken, to apply a special scale when a State or a rich city is their client. Possibly also they are to be commended rather than blamed for standing by one another with unshaken esprit de corps in such cases. But the community and the officials appointed to guard its interests are at least equally bound to scrutinize their bills without peculiar favor, though not with prejudice. In that spirit the Legislature should pass upon the Gardiner investigation accounts.

As for drawing a lesson from this rather expensive transaction, perhaps the first lesson which the public may properly be invited to draw is that when a thing is known to come high it is always advisable to consider carefully whether or not we must have it. In this instance, as we have intimated, there is good reason to think that the original probing of Colonel Gardiner's official conduct was essential to his removal after a second hearing, and consequently that the light which the City Club was instrumental in throwing upon his record was not a light that failed.

THE WEDDING AT THE HAGUE.

The eyes of the world are largely turned to-day from a funeral to a wedding. The sad solemnities of London and Windsor give place to the festivities of The Hague. For this there is ample reason. Men live in the present, not in the past. The incident of yesterday is history, but that of to-day is current life. Moreover, regardless of the intrinsic or the comparative importance of events, men naturally pay readiest attention to those which most strongly appeal to their own sympathies, and they therefore prefer to dwell upon joy rather than upon sorrow. We have the admirable authority of Emerson for the statement that "all mankind love a lover," and happily in the present case there are two real lovers presented as objects of the world's regard. Even the realm which is now in so deep mourning must have some memory of a wedding which in its salient circumstances strikingly resembled this, sixty-one years ago, and may thus join with the rest of the world in wishing happiness to the young royal bride.

Apart from the personal and sentimental interest of it, the wedding is not of great importance. No serious dynastic or political changes are presaged in it. Queen Wilhelmina makes a Slav gentleman who is a German Duke her husband, and will henceforth call him a Prince. But she does not make him King of the Netherlands, and cannot do so. The Dutch burghers, who jealously guard their hard won liberties, will see to that. They know that Germany would greatly like to absorb their little land into its Empire, but they do not propose to let it do so, nor to let this marriage be a step in that direction. They have emphasized their determination on that point to the utmost extent which courtesy would permit, and there is no fear of their attitude being misunderstood. Neither, we may hope, will there be any disappointment on the side of the bridegroom, who probably is happy to regard himself as a bridegroom and not at all as a political agent.

Political considerations may therefore be dismissed, and only thoughts of joy and wishes for happiness be aroused by the news from The Hague. The world has seen fine proof of the possibility of conjugal devotion and domestic felicity in royal life as well as in the simplest society of a stern democracy. All that the world knows of Wilhelmina and Heinrich is to their credit and to the encouragement of the expectation that their wedded life will be long and happy. So may it be!

TAX BILL HEARINGS.

The bills for the taxation of banks, insurance companies and trust companies are not to be passed without giving hearings to the interests concerned. The insurance men presented their views yesterday, representatives of the savings banks will be heard to-day, and Tuesday next is set apart for the appearance of the trust company managers. To the views of all of them open minded consideration should be given by the members of the Legislature. The problem of increasing taxation on corporate properties without doing serious injustice and driving business from the State is a difficult one, and all reasonable deference should be paid to suggestions of those having such properties in charge, and the greatest care should be taken to avoid anything like a sweeping exercise of the taxing power without a clear understanding on all sides of exactly the effects which will be produced.

The general impression is that these corporations, especially the trust companies, have been paying far too small a share of the taxes in this State. We believe some of them are ready to admit as much and would join in what they believe would be an equitable adjustment. Perhaps their view of what is equitable may not be that of others. Allowance is to be made for different points of view, and if the banking, trust and insurance interests start out with the understanding that their properties are to be taxed at a rate comparable with that levied on private persons they ought to be able to offer a scheme for the consideration of the Legislature which would furnish all the revenue that can be reasonably asked, and at the same time adjust itself to the conditions of their business. We think they would be wise not to content themselves with merely objecting to the bills now before the Legislature, but, if they are not satisfied with these bills, should bring forward alternative plans which they can commend to the lawmakers as proper substitutes, so far as the State is concerned, and as better calculated to do justice among themselves, and not, as it is complained the pending measures do, put our corporations at a disadvantage as compared with foreign companies doing similar business in this State.

If the corporations are willing to do this the legislators should give fair consideration to their proposals. The business interests of New-York are too important to be tampered with in any arbitrary spirit. It is not to be forgotten that corporate wealth simply will not pay excessive taxes. It will move the instant residence here becomes unprofitable as compared with foreign domicile. Therefore, any tax on it which is not reasonable defeats its own purpose. We do not say the pending bills levy such a tax; simply that the question is so complicated that it calls for the fullest hearings. If those already arranged for do not give a fair chance for all interests to be adequately presented, additional opportunity should be given for thrashing out the subject.

SOME BROOKLYN BLESSINGS.

The water famine cry is heard again in Brooklyn. There is said to be only a few hours' supply in storage, and that is steadily being depleted. The situation is about as bad as it was last September, after a summer of unexampled drouth, and on Tuesday recourse was had to the same expedient that was then employed, the closing of a main and deprivation of a large part of the city of the supply of water that is necessary for comfort, health and safety. Some petty, hand-to-mouth undertakings are in sluggish and fitful progress for relief, but there is no hint at anything at all adequate to the needs of the situation. The needs were as evident three years ago as they are to-day. They might have been amply met before this. But the men who should have attended to the city's needs have preferred to devote their attention to hobnobbing with the Ramapo ring and to trying to deliver the city, and especially its treasury, into the unselfish and public spirited hands of that delectable concern.

The other evening, scarcely later than the close of dinner hour, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn was garroted and robbed on the public street, on one of the chief thoroughfares of the borough, only a few steps from its intersection with another main avenue, and in the heart of one of the best residence districts. He was under the blaze of a big electric light, and places of business were wide open close at hand. But the two highwaymen got away with their booty, and will probably never be found, any more than others have been who have committed similar outrages in that neighborhood. There was no policeman in sight. There seldom is in Brooklyn, excepting in front of a few big stores and theatres and near the side doors of certain ginmills, and perhaps inside the station houses. You may go for a mile or two, day or night, along some of the most important streets without seeing a single policeman. And so highwaymen and burglars are having a high old time.

These are just a few of Brooklyn's blessings under consolidation. To them we might add many more similar in character. It is quite possible that consolidation might have been made, and might yet be made, greatly advantageous to that borough, as to all parts of the city. But with a scanty and polluted water supply, dirty and ill paved streets, violence and robbery running riot, and schoolhouses overcrowded, unsanitary and unsafe, the average reflecting Brooklynite is prone to regard the union of the cities as a good deal of a "gold brick." The sweeping out of Tammany and the election of an honest and capable city government would set things right; and for such a change every Brooklynite ought to cast his vote.

TO PREVENT AND PUNISH HAZING.

The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed in the Senate yesterday with an amendment inspired by the results of the recent investigation at West Point. After the gratifying pledge to abolish hazing, in which all four classes now at the Academy joined had been voluntarily presented to the committee the suggestion was heard that no further action on the part of Congress was required. But, as we pointed out, the members of the corps at any particular time cannot bind their successors, and the sentiment now prevailing at West Point in consequence of the inquiry and the public judgment upon its disclosures might yield to the influence of old traditions if the cadets were not put under a stronger restraint in the future than they have been subject to in the past. The Senate has accordingly done well to attach to the appropriation bill a paragraph providing that the Superintendent of the Academy shall make such rules, to be approved by the Secretary of War, as will effectually prevent hazing, and that any cadet found guilty of engaging in or countenancing any such practice shall be summarily expelled, and thereby become ineligible for reappointment to the corps or for appointment as a commissioned officer in the Army or Navy.

If the present members of the corps are inclined to resent this regulation they cannot have been as much in earnest when they made their recent declaration and promise as they appeared to be, or as worthy of the commissions they hope to receive as they ought to be. If those who will follow them find it irksome, that fact will prove that they need it more than the country needs them. Nothing less would have been acceptable, and we hope that nothing more will be necessary to remove the only serious reproach to which an admirable institution is liable.

FIRE DRILL IN THE SCHOOLS.

It is abundant cause for satisfaction that in many New-York schools the pupils have been so trained that they obey instructions faithfully when an alarm of fire is sounded. In Public School No. 83, in East One-hundred-and-tenth-st., one day this week, there were more than twenty-five hundred children in the various rooms when it was discovered that flames had started in a part of the building and a call for the engines had been sent. Had the teachers lost their heads and the children become wild with fear, the sacrifice of life might have been distressful. But the heads of departments were cool, and their little charges were kept well in hand. Discipline was maintained admirably, and both the instructors and the scholars marched to the doors, down the stairways and out of the building to the notes of the music which they had been accustomed to follow in preparation for such an emergency.

The New-York schoolhouses which have been built in recent years have been as a rule well planned and carefully constructed. Our people are thoroughly in earnest in demanding that the boys and girls in our public schools shall be generously provided for in safe and secure buildings and with every suitable advantage for thorough instruction. Substantial as the buildings are and well designed as they are in so many instances, it is plain that when thousands of little men and women are gathered together under a single roof the loss of life in case of fire is sure to be serious unless the scholars are well drilled and kept under careful control. Fireproof or slow burning schoolhouses will delay the progress of a destructive fire, but fire drills alone will make it certain that children will not be suffocated or trampled to death by a frenzied rush to the stairs and the doors. The experience in Public School No. 83, when no one was even seriously injured, will tend to convince the community that our schools are under excellent discipline with respect to possible dangers from fire.

THE KEW OBSERVATORY.

A rather curious conflict has recently arisen in the extreme western part of London. A trolley road has been built and equipped, and steam has been in the boilers of the power house for several weeks past. The operation of the road could have been begun at almost a moment's notice during this period but for one obstacle. There is an observatory at Kew for recording fluctuations in the earth's magnetism, and that portion of the road which is already completed runs within two miles of it. Projected lines will approach still closer, and another extension which the company wants to construct would come within a third of a mile. Now it has been foreseen that leakage of electricity from the trolley tracks will seriously interfere with the workings of the delicate instruments at Kew. Accordingly, the Board of Trade, which has full authority in such matters, has been requested to guarantee protection to the threatened interest. At one time a partial understanding between the electrical engineers of the United Tramways Company and the representatives of the observatory was reached. The company offered to adopt a certain system of insulation which promised to avert the anticipated evil. The particular method proposed was to employ an extra overhead wire for the return current, and consequently two trolley poles to a car. Either because this plan was found to be too costly, or for some other reason, the United Tramways Company failed to carry out this programme. Hence it is not permitted as yet to start its cars.

This is not the first time that the usefulness of a magnetic observatory has been endangered by trolley roads. Such a thing has happened in Washington, Toronto and Cape Town. And, what is more, in these instances the trolley company was not restrained in any manner, and the observatories were rendered absolutely worthless. When a similar difficulty arose at Potsdam the authorities compelled the railway people to use insulated conductors for the return current. This is the result which the Kew experts have hoped to bring about. But, while they still have the advantage of position, the outcome of the controversy is uncertain. Unhappily, the situation is further complicated by the fact that more trolley roads have been projected for another suburb of London, Greenwich, where magnetic observations have been carried on for many years.

There are apparently only three ways out of the difficulty at Kew. One is permanently to abandon the work now being done there. Another is to establish a new observatory at some other point. The third is to insist on the adoption of such measures as will prevent the escape of stray currents from the railway. If some one else would meet the extra expense perhaps the United Tramways Company would assent to this last policy without hesitation. But it is naturally reluctant to tax its own treasury for that purpose. If, however, the Board of Trade remains firm the company may be obliged to surrender. It is possible, of course, that there are engineering as well as financial objections to the plan. In that case the trolley company might agree to pay a part or all of the cost of removing the observatory to a new site. The electric road will prove of immense service to the particular region through which it runs, and may properly be regarded a public necessity. On the other hand, systematic observation of changes in terrestrial magnetism is of vital importance to the mariner and surveyor, to say nothing of the light it may afford on various obscure scientific problems. It is to be hoped, therefore, that such an adjustment of the pending trouble may soon be reached as will permit a continuance of this exceedingly useful work.

Burglars and sneak thieves are uncommonly active and successful in Brooklyn and The Bronx, and they are not idle in Manhattan. Our policemen seem to be in a state of suspense as to what may happen at Albany, and they are giving so much thought to the Legislature that too many criminals are allowed to slip through their fingers.

If it is true, as common talk among the politicians has it, that a private water company above the Harlem buys its supply from the city and sells it at an exorbitant profit to consumers outside the city limits, while taxpayers within the metropolitan boundaries drag out a waterless existence, the Grand Jury should try to get at the bottom facts. This is a current scandal of an exceptionally offensive sort. How many influential politicians own stock in the company which sells New-York City water to outsiders at unreasonable rates while New-Yorkers suffer the worst of discomforts?

The records show that the total of payments for police pensions is now not far below $900,000 in this city, and is rapidly increasing. No reasonable person would object to this outlay were there justification for thinking that the money goes in all cases to persons who deserve it. But it is rather disturbing to bear in mind that some of the worst rascals who ever wore the police uniform are now drawing pensions.

The prison for women in Brooklyn has been condemned repeatedly by impartial grand juries and by every fair minded person familiar with the condition of the wretched rookery which blackens the reputation of all officials who can be blamed for the long delay in providing new buildings and new methods. The evils of the old unhappy days of prison abuse seem to have been more persistent in this particular institution than in almost any other between Shelter Island and Lake Erie. New buildings are greatly needed.

Mr. Phillips, secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, says concerning the evasions of the law by putting laborers in classified places: "An employe who has been classed as a foreman of laborers is ordered to perform the duties of janitor. He obeys, and we withhold his pay, until, as in that instance, he and his family suffer great privations. The holding up of his salary punishes no one else, and his Commissioner naturally is not disturbed by our action. If we had power to stop the salary of a Commissioner who attempted to evade the White law we could correct abuses in short order." That excuse is a trifle thin. Inasmuch as the evasion is always attempted for the benefit of the laborer, to give political patronage to him which under the law would go to somebody else, the withholding of his pay is a perfectly adequate safeguard if persisted in. The trouble is that the officials always forget to stop the salary as soon as the protesting reformer's back has been turned.

PERSONAL.

Frederick Julian Clarke, who died in Des Moines the other day, only a few hours after the death of his brother, Major Charles E. Clarke, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., was in his early days a prominent figure in the Ohio River trade. He lived at Pittsburg and New-Brighton, Penn., and afterward at Cincinnati, where he owned a line of steamboats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. One of his enterprises, in which he always took much pride, was the furnishing of material for the first railroad built in Michigan. The Central Railroad, built by the State (now the Michigan Central), ran from Detroit to Ypsilanti. The rails for this section were bought in England and shipped to New-Orleans. Mr. Clarke brought the iron up the rivers, through the Ohio and Erie Canal, into Lake Erie and up Detroit River, landing them at Detroit within the contract time.

Timothy T. Sawyer, the president of the Bunker Hill National Bank of Charlestown, Mass., is the oldest bank president in New-England. He has been connected with the institution over fifty years and has been its president since 1884. He is now eighty-four, but attends to all his duties at the bank.

At a meeting of prominent men in Boston on Monday the following resolution was adopted to be sent to the authorities in China and to those in the Foreign Office in England: "At a public meeting of the citizens of Boston we were requested to prepare a memorial which should express our sense of the value to mankind of the services of Francis Huberty James, lately professor of the University of China. Mr. James visited America in the year 1863 with the single object of interesting us in the welfare of the people of China. He knew them by having lived there for sixteen years. When he returned to China in 1897 the value of his work was made evident to the Imperial Government, and he was invited to take an important post in the Imperial University, which he held at the time of his death. Had he lived his services to peace would have been invaluable to-day. What he has done to make the literature, religion and government of the Chinese Empire well known to the world has been of great importance. His widow, a lady of great worth, resides with us and is highly esteemed."

Professor F. J. Steen has resigned from the chair of ecclesiastical history and apologetics in the Diocesan Theological College affiliated with McGill University, Montreal. He says that freedom of thought in theological matters was not possible in his position, and so he preferred to resign. He will return to this city, where he has friends, he being a native American. "Frankly speaking," he explains, "I find the theological air of Canada rather hard to breathe. In England and in the United States discussion on the most important religious topics of the day is courted and tolerated. There is no such toleration in this country. One has to move in the orthodox, conservative rut, and any deviation therefrom is not tolerated."

IS M. CAMBON TO GO TO BERLIN?

NO CONFIRMATION OF REPORT AT PARIS OR WASHINGTON.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The "Echo de Paris" says it believes that M. Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, will be transferred to the Berlin Embassy, in succession to the Marquis de Noailles, who will shortly retire.

Inquiries made at the Foreign Office here to-day elicited the fact that nothing is known there of the report. The feeling appears to obtain here that there is no reason why M. Cambon should be withdrawn from a post where he is so popular, and which he is filling so satisfactorily.

Washington, Feb. 6.—In regard to the report that M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador to the United States, is to be transferred to the French Embassy at Berlin, it was said at the French Embassy here to-day that while, of course, such a change was within the range of possibility, there is no official knowledge at hand to warrant the belief that to M. Cambon will be given the Berlin post as reported.

ILLNESS OF LORD KIMBERLEY.

HE HAS CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, BUT THE CASE IS NOT SERIOUS.

London, Feb. 6.—The Earl of Kimberley, Liberal leader in the House of Lords, is suffering from congestion of the lungs.

A later message says the condition of Lord Kimberley is not serious.

John Wodehouse, first Earl of Kimberley, was born in 1826. He has been Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, twice Secretary of State for the Colonies, three times Secretary of State for India, and Lord President of the Council and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, 1884-'85. He married in 1847 a daughter of the Earl of Clare, and she died in 1895, leaving two sons and two daughters. The eldest son has the title of Lord Wodehouse.

FILIPINOS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

SENOR LEGARDA EXPECTS GREAT GOOD FROM AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Major-General Otis visited the White House and the War Department to-day for the purpose of presenting to the President and Secretary Root Benito Legarda, the first Vice-President and Treasurer of the original Philippine Republic, and T. Santos, son of a prominent and rich Filipino agriculturist. Señor Legarda has been in Europe for some time for the benefit of his health, and is now on his way to Manila by way of San Francisco. Young Santos is to take a course of instruction at Berkeley College. Señor Legarda expressed himself to the President as having no doubt that the American occupation of the Philippines would result in lasting good to the Filipino people, and said that conditions generally in the islands were rapidly improving.

OFFICIAL VISITORS FROM JAPAN.

Washington, Feb. 6.—J. Kiuche, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of Japan, and Special Commissioner Inouye called at the State Department to-day in company with some of the officials of the Japanese Legation, in pursuance of an inquiry with which they are charged by the Japanese Government, respecting the methods employed by the Department of State in collecting and disseminating information from the whole world relative to commerce and trade. The Department officials are extending every courtesy to the visitors.

SECRETARY HAY RESTING IN VIRGINIA.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Hay has left Washington for a few days' rest in a Virginia resort. He has been contemplating this trip for some time, and has chosen the present as the most opportune moment.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Some Scotchmen are dissatisfied because the King has not added the title of Edward I of Scotland to that of Edward VII of England. It appears they hold it should have been done because James I was also James VI of Scotland. They forget, however, that neither William III nor William IV called himself William I or William II of Scotland.

The fearsome rumor flies from lip to lip!
The man has disappeared, utterly.
Suspicion points to his wife!
But has she murdered him, or has she simply become an authoress?

For the moment the police are quite baffled. They profess to have clews, but nobody believes this.—(Detroit Journal.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, says that when Secretary Long was visiting Buckfield, Me., his native village, last summer, he sent some clothes to the village washerwoman, and, driving by next week, stopped to ask for them. The woman accordingly called to her assistant: "May, is Johnny's washing done yet?"

"This dollar that I hold in my hand," he said, "reminds me of a deep, dark, scandalous secret."

"Oh, George!" his wife exclaimed, dropping her hands in her lap and bending forward eagerly, "tell me about it."

"Yes," he went on, "it reminds me of a secret of that kind, because it's so hard to keep."

And then she refused to speak to him for three hours.—(Chicago Times-Herald.

A Western Kansas editor apologizes for saying a bride appeared in her "shirt sleeves." "We wrote 'short sleeves,'" says the editor, "as plain as we know how."

Mr. Newlywed—So you've been buying more useless truck! We have absolutely no use for those curtains. Haven't I told you to stop buying things just because they were cheap?

Mrs. Newlywed—Yes, my dear; and I've obeyed you. Those curtains weren't at all cheap.—(Philadelphia Record.

Australian papers are offering prizes for the best designs for a national flag to commemorate the new era inaugurated by the Commonwealth. The most valuable is a check for $250, offered by "The Australian Review of Reviews," and in this competition the six Australian Premiers are to be the judges.

Quite the Reverse.—"The meat we had last night," remarked the new boarder, "was overdone."

"Well, it won't be to-night," replied the old stager.

"Think not?"

"Sure. It'll be done over."—(Philadelphia Press.

Once, when the late Bishop Creighton was at Tottenham laying the foundation stone of St. Peter's Church there, he was asked by a leading local resident how he liked the place. "I should like it better," said his lordship, "if some Tottenhamite had not annexed my umbrella this morning. I don't know whether the experiences of other prelates are similar to my own, but it seems to me that a bishop's umbrella has a special individuality and is peculiarly marked down for spoil." This remark reminds one of his friends of the impromptu skit the Bishop jotted down on a pad at the Church Congress in London in 1899:

"The rain, it raineth every day
Upon the just and unjust feller;
But chiefly on the just, because
The unjust takes the just's umbrella."

An unconscious humorist who is trying to stir up a crusade against the use of glucose in American breweries announces that he has seen a driver of a brewery wagon, who is in the habit of drinking fifty glasses of beer upon every one of six days in the week, betray the effects of the glucose in a peculiar way of walking. Wouldn't it be strange if any one who drank fifty glasses of beer daily didn't wabble a bit when he walked?

A Free Translation.—Willie—Pa, what's the meaning of "Sic transit gloria mundi?"

Pa—H'm! Well—er, Gloria Mundy is the name of a woman, I guess. And, lemme see—"sic transit." H'm! I guess that's got something to do with a ride in an ambulance. Now, go to bed.—(Philadelphia Press.

JUDGMENT AGAINST MRS. LESLIE CARTER.

London, Feb. 6.—In the Court of King's Bench to-day judgment was given in £621, with costs, against Mrs. Leslie Carter, for dresses supplied by a Parisian modiste in connection with the production of "Zaza."

ABOUT SOCIETY.

Wednesday is always popular for meetings and assemblages of various kinds. Yesterday the general bridge whist classes got together in the afternoon, and there was also the first meeting of the Post-Graduate Sewing Class, which took place at the home of Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin. The Knickerbocker Bowling Club met in the afternoon at the Tennis Building, and among the entertainments of the evening there was a small dance for Miss Marion Fish at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Mrs. Fish received her guests at the entrance of the drawing room, which was decorated with palms and smilax. The sliding partition which separates it from the hall was removed, making one large room. This was used for dancing, which was informal until supper, which was served at midnight at twenty tables in the dining room, reception room and long corridor. All the tables were decorated with pink roses, some with centrepieces of these flowers, others with blossoms strewn among dainty ferns. After supper came the cotillion, led by Harry Lehr, dancing with Miss Fish. The favors were exceedingly attractive. In one figure there were Louis XVI bonbonnieres for the girls and riding crops for their partners. Louis XV canes, gilt clocks set in horseshoe frames, gold belts, gold pencil cases, silver stamp boxes and picture frames set with various stones were distributed among the remaining figures. The guests numbered about two hundred, and consisted mainly of the young set.

Mrs. Frederick J. De Peyster gave a luncheon party yesterday at her house at Madison-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st. Among her guests were Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, Mrs. John C. Jay, Mrs. Eugene Schieffelin, Mrs. Cruger Pell, Mrs. Charles Goodhue, Mrs. Walton Oakley, Miss Helene Chase and Mrs. J. J. Emery.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells and Mrs. Ogden Mills had dinner parties last night and afterward took their guests on to Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's dance. Mrs. Wells has invitations out for two dinner parties at her house, No. 16 East Fifty-seventh-st., for February 23 and February 26.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston give a large dinner party this evening in the annex of the Metropolitan Club.

Among those who were at home yesterday were Mrs. Joseph Tuckerman Tower, No. 10 East Seventy-seventh-st., and Mrs. William Evans Rogers and Miss Rogers, No. 55 East Seventy-eighth-st. Mrs. Origen Storrs Seymour, No. 5 East Ninth-st., has cards out for next Wednesday and for Friday, February 15.

Mrs. Ernest C. La Montagne gave a largely attended reception yesterday afternoon at her home, No. 114 East Thirtieth-st., for her sister-in-law, Mrs. Clinton H. Catherwood.

The second of the two dinner dances arranged by Mrs. Frederick De Peyster will take place this evening at Delmonico's. These are subscription affairs, and among those who subscribe are Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, Mrs. Woodbury J. Langdon, Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, Mrs. John Clarkson Jay, Mrs. A. Corning Clark, Mrs. Philip A. H. Brown, Mrs. Bejamin S. Church, Mrs. Frederick Gallatin, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Chester Griswold, Mrs. Morgan Dix, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee, Mrs. C. O'D. Iselin, Mrs. Prescott Hall Butler, Mrs. Charles H. Stebbins, Mrs. William G. Low, Mrs. Julien T. Davies, Mrs. John Watts Kearny, and others. J. Montgomery Strong will have charge of the arrangements. The cotillion will be danced at 10:30 o'clock, and will be preceded by a dinner served at small tables in the large ballroom.

Miss Eleanor Jay, the daughter of Colonel and Mrs. William Jay, will make her formal debut at a dinner dance given for her at Sherry's to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont.

The Knickerbocker Whist Club meets this evening at the home of Mrs. Lester Del Garcia, and Mrs. Edward Winslow, No. 27 West Fifty-third-st., gives a large reception this afternoon.

Mrs. Astor, as already mentioned in these columns, will sail for Europe on February 27. She will go to England and visit her daughter, Mrs. Haig. She will afterward proceed to Paris, where she has an apartment.

The wedding of Miss Sarah Gibbs Thompson, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thompson, and Stephen Hyatt Pell, son of the late John Howland Pell, will take place on Wednesday, April 17, in the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Mrs. J. Francis Booraem has sent out cards for Mondays until April, at No. 64 West Seventy-seventh-st. Mrs. Frederick L. Eldridge will be at home Fridays, at No. 27 Washington Square North.

Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones sail on Saturday, February 9, for Italy.

Mrs. Richard Morris Hunt will give a dinner on February 14 at her house, No. 178 Madison-ave., for the bridal party of her daughter, Miss Esther Morris Hunt, whose wedding with George M. Woolsey will take place two days later. The guests will include Miss Mary S. Kernochan, Miss Lila V. Sloane, Miss Elsa Bronson and Miss Belle B. Gurnee, her bridesmaids; Miss Justine Cutting, Miss Zweretta Kernochan, Miss Lucy Gurnee, "Jack" Wadsworth, Joseph Hunt, Charles Bull, Bronson Winthrop, Alexander S. Webb, jr., Phœnix Ingraham and John Woolsey.

The next meeting of the sewing class organized by Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, which met yesterday at Mrs. W. J. Schieffelin's house, takes place on Wednesday at the house of Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock. There are about seventy-five members.

Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Richard Irwin, M