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## Amusements.


ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Carmen.
BIJOU—8:15—The Climbers.
CASINO—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—3—Lecture: "Moki Land"—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Mrs. Dane's Defence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Garrett O'Magh.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Under Two Flags.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—At the White Horse Tavern.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Janice Meredith.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—The Girl from Up There.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Uriel Acosta.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—To Have and to Hold.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LION PALACE MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Lash of the Whip.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m.—Sportsmen's Show.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—On the Quiet.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Faust.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
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—8:15—The Governor's Son.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8:15—My Lady.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—All on Account of Eliza.



# New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1901.


### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—King Edward returned to London from his visit to Cronberg. The health of the Duke of Cambridge gives his friends anxiety. ==== Preparations are being made by the American and other foreign forces in China to withdraw from that country. ==== The bubonic plague is spreading at Cape Town, the mortality being chiefly confined to natives. ==== The strikers at Marseilles continue active and riotous, and steamers are unable to land or take on cargo at the port. ==== The friends of Paul Déroulède conferred with M. Buffet, agent of the Duke of Orleans, at Brussels, and arrangements were made to bring about a duel on French soil. ==== Fifteen hundred Boers, with whom were De Wet and Steyn, successfully crossed the Orange River on Thursday last by swimming their horses. ==== More insurgents in Luzon have been captured and more have surrendered to the Americans; the 35th United States Volunteer Infantry arrived at Manila and will sail for home on March 15. ==== Señor Villaverde has consented to attempt the formation of a Spanish cabinet.

CONGRESS.—Both houses were in session in both the afternoon and the evening. ==== Senate: The final conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill was agreed to, the Senate receding from the provision for three additional Holland submarine torpedo boats. ==== House: The amendment to the Sundry Civil bill providing for the exposition appropriations was not concurred in, and there was sharp debate over a proposed visit of a special committee to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

DOMESTIC.—The plans for the re-inauguration of President McKinley and the induction into office of Vice-President Roosevelt were completed to the last detail, and fine weather for the great parade to-day was promised; Washington was full of visitors and the session of Congress and the public buildings were the centres of interest. ==== Ex-Senator Roger Quarles Mills is said to be receiving an income of $15,000 a month from the oil wells on his Texas farm. ==== The members of the new State Forestry Board to be appointed by Governor Odell upon his return from Washington were announced at Albany.

CITY.—Police Commissioner Murphy declared that he had a band of trusted civilians watching the work of the police and looking out for gambling houses. It was said that the appointment of the Second Deputy Police Commissioner would be made in a few days. ==== Many wheelmen and two drivers of automobiles were arrested for violating the speed law. ==== Work in the twentieth century Gospel campaign was reported as being pushed to advantage in the United States and Canada. ==== Corporation Counsel Whalen expressed the opinion that a recent decision of the Court of Appeals would add millions to the tax rolls.

### A MYSTERY.

A rapid glance backward over the period since Bishop Potter sent his searching letter to Mayor Van Wyck in the middle of last November shows a remarkable series of scenes and incidents, scarcely one of which has yet been fully explained or generally understood. They began with Croker's surprising outbreak at the meeting of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall, and since then almost every day has brought some new and startling move or revelation. Among the lesser of these were Mr. Nixon's strange, and in the end humiliating, career in the public view; Mr. York's extraordinary admissions, followed by silence and inaction, and the disappearance and sudden reappearance of Senator Sullivan as a pre-eminent power in Tammany councils.

But the most interesting events and the deepest mystery have centred about one man, and that man is Devery. The Devery incidents have been arranged in three phases. First came the general political outcry against him, precipitated by his sudden and wholesale transfers. The Brooklyn influences were pitted against him, the general public let loose a long pent up disgust and indignation, and Tammany seemed about to cast him overboard. Devery bestirred himself, and Devery won. Then came Mr. Nixon, with the apparent backing of the highest Tammany authority. He had been in the field only a few weeks when he began his fight against Devery, and no one will deny that he began it boldly and openly. It amounted to a public challenge, and Devery, in his own way, accepted the combat. The battle was entertaining, but brief. Devery gave out no interviews and made no reply to the grave charges against him which were on the lips of almost everybody; yet Devery won again. Mr. Nixon retired; it could hardly be called even a masterly retreat, while Devery went on to higher "honors." Then came the new police law, and with it Commissioner Murphy.

Now, concerning the administration of Colonel Murphy it can confidently be said that it is at least his aim to quiet public anxieties over the prevalence of vice and crime. It is not necessary for present purposes to inquire as to his motives. It would be futile to do so now. But the interesting point is that in the beginning he took a step which was directly in opposition to and in defeat of the purposes toward which he was evidently bending his energies. Under these circumstances it would seem a plausible supposition that Colonel Murphy was urged, perhaps coerced, to the appointment of Devery as his first deputy, against his will and judgment. Here again, it will be seen, appears the Devery mystery.

What is the source of Devery's power? The question is interesting and stimulating to the imagination. It would take the pen of a Gaboriau to write down the exciting and romantic possibilities of such a plot. Yet there is nothing romantic about Devery. He is rather a sordid figure at best, even when wrapped about with the mantle of his mystery. But what is the source of his power? We commend this interesting study to the Committee of Fifteen, to the District Attorney, and also to that person who is most able to discuss and solve it, Colonel Murphy himself, who lent himself, willingly or unwillingly, to Devery's latest exhibition of forcefulness, but who proclaims himself to be an enemy of lawlessness and corruption in all its forms, and who declares his intention to give good citizens a chance to be proud of this humiliated city.

### BORROWERS AND MORTGAGE TAXES.

A Riverhead (Long Island) correspondent takes exceptions to our views concerning mortgage taxation and thinks our reasoning is entirely astray. He asks: "Is it honest and "just that the borrower on a mortgage should "pay interest on it and then be taxed for the "farm besides, and the lender escape all taxa-"tion on his capital?" Perhaps it is not, but we do not see in the proposed law to tax mortgages at a uniform rate anything to correct that injustice if it exists. On the contrary, it would leave the borrower still paying interest on the mortgage, taxes on the whole value of the farm, and in addition whatever new interest or premium the lender might charge to renew a mortgage which would be taxed when the term of the existing mortgage expired. Our correspondent says: "The assessors should take the "amount of the mortgage off and put it on the "lender." But that is not the proposition under consideration, and there is no possible chance to secure such divided assessment, so that each person interested in a piece of real estate would pay to the State directly in proportion to his equity. Even if such a law were enacted it is doubtful if it would be any great relief to the borrower. The lender who calculates on getting a certain percentage on his money would simply charge so much more for the loan and shift the burden back upon the land; nor would any legislation avail to prevent that shifting indirectly, though it might forbid it directly.

Our correspondent in his demand that the borrower be taxed only on his equity recognizes the truth, which some seem unable to see, that there is no more property rightly to be taxed because part of that property is pledged as security for a loan. He sees that if his farm is worth $10,000 and he owes $5,000 of the purchase price there will be $10,000 and not $15,000 worth of property involved in the transaction. Yet if the proposed Mortgage Tax bill were passed taxes would be levied on the theory that there was $15,000 invested there. He would be taxed on the $10,000, in which he and the lender had a joint interest, and then the lender would be taxed again on his $5,000 interest. That would be double taxation. It would certainly be no relief to the borrower, whose taxes would be levied on the same assessment as now, even if it should impose a burden on the lender; and the chances are that after adjusting himself to the new law on the renewal of loans the lender would pass on to the borrower that burden. Whatever may be said for the abstract justice of taxing equities, certainly the taxation of mortgages at any rate in addition to the taxation of land regardless of liens upon it is not a step toward the attainment of that justice. It is instead the piling up of additional taxes upon that land.

Our correspondent thinks that with the government refunding its debt at 2 per cent and city banks paying 1 per cent or nothing on country bank balances the borrower on a farm mortgage ought not, after paying taxes, to pay interest at the prevailing rate. But government bonds and farm mortgages are not alike. The one is absolutely safe, is untaxable and instantly convertible. As Isaac H. Bromley once said of a noted financier's assets, the bonds are "as quick as a five-dollar bill." The farm mortgage, on the other hand, is subject to shrinkage in land values, as many a lender has learned to his cost; payment of interest is not always prompt, and costly proceedings must be taken to recover interest or principal in case the borrower is delinquent. Moreover, though the loan be "gilt edged," if the lender wants to use his money he may have difficulty in disposing of the mortgage. Consider the case of bank balances. They are safe, they are in the city bank as a convenience to the country banker who wants to make city drafts, and they may be drawn on at sight. The bank which holds them cannot make time loans, and must in turn invest them as well as it can, subject to call. Therefore mortgage interest rates are naturally higher. Many lenders have said that if it were not for the liability to taxation under existing law money would be loaned on mortgages at from one-half of 1 to 1 per cent lower than the present rates. Few mortgages are now taxed, but the chance that any particular mortgage may be assessed as personal property keeps up the rate, which would surely fall if mortgages, like government bonds, were exempt. Tax the bonds, and the 2 per cent loans would not be made to the government. A tax on all mortgages at a low rate, as now proposed, would have about the same effect on interest as the present liability to the larger tax. Now the borrower pays an insurance premium against taxation of the lender. He would substitute the payment of the actual tax. With mortgages totally exempt, however, he might get money as cheaply in comparison with governments and banks as the different nature of his security makes reasonable.

### FOR THE DISCOURAGEMENT OF BORES.

M. Déroulède is to the fore again. He has been unseen and unheard for an abnormally long time—as much, we should say, as a full two weeks. His re-emergence after so protracted an obscuration is appropriately effected with dramatic violence. He rises up at San Sebastian—for he is still in exile—and shouts across the border an impeachment of the veracity of one of his quondam intimates, the agent of the Duke of Orleans—who is also an exile—and adds thereto a challenge to fight a duel. He is, as we may perceive, vastly in earnest. Usually when one man calls another a liar it is for the one thus denounced to resent the imputation by replying, "You're another!" or "That means fight!" Not so M. Déroulède. With him it is a word and a blow, both to be given by himself in swiftest sequence.

The incident will serve, we fancy, as another argument in favor of the law recently proposed by M. Gautret, a Deputy in the French Parliament from La Vendée. It provides merely that it shall be unlawful to give any publicity whatever to duels. The proposal has been bitterly denounced by various valiant blades as one of monstrous cruelty and oppression. But we are inclined to think M. Gautret is right. The vast majority of duels nowadays are arranged and executed not necessarily in good faith, but for a guarantee of publication. It is a great thing for some catchpenny rhymer or bantling politician to have a column or two printed about him every day for a week, telling how furiously he is thirsting for the heart's blood of his enemy and of the elaborate antiseptic processes by which the sword blades are to be sterilized! Not vengeance but self-advertisement is the leit motif of the drama on the "field of honor," and the duellist's second is simply a glorified press agent. No encounter of any importance is now arranged without elaborate publication in a syndicate of newspapers and a negotiation for the sale of rights to make cinematograph pictures of the deadly struggle.

We can imagine the horror and detestation with which M. Déroulède and his kind regard M. Gautret's proposition. Such a law would be subversive of chivalry and honor, since it would practically abolish appeals to "the code." For who would go to the trouble of posing and pirouetting on the field of honor if there could be no detailed description of it in the next day's papers? Such a prohibition would be an infringement of the natural and sacred right of attitudinization. Happily for M. Déroulède, in the present case, the law is not yet enacted. And indeed if it were it would not interfere with his valorous exploit. For a French law would apply only in France, and both M. Déroulède and M. Buffet, though Frenchmen, are and are likely to remain outside of France, they having, like true patriots, left their country for their country's good. It is suggested that they may meet in Italy or in Switzerland. But why? Why not remain where they are and fight there? M. Déroulède is in Spain and M. Buffet is in Belgium, with all of France between them. We should think that for a nice, desperate duel to the death they are just about the right distance apart, provided they use short swords or short range pistols. Or perhaps the long distance telephone would serve the purpose.

### STATEN ISLAND'S FUTURE.

It is generally acknowledged by those who have given attention to the matter that the development of the Borough of Richmond has been hampered to a lamentable extent by the deficiencies in the ferry service. Staten Island is delightfully situated in the magnificent harbor of New-York, and its natural advantages are admirable. Between the Kill von Kull and the Narrows and from the lower bay to St. George it is charmingly diversified, both on the waterfront and in the territory at a distance from the shores. It ought to have a population far larger than that now contained within its borders. In many ways it is exceptionally fitted for picturesque country seats, with its wide variety of locations to choose from. For popular resorts of an acceptable kind this beautiful island presents opportunities which have never been availed of so liberally as they should have been, while on the water edges and elsewhere in the county of Richmond the facilities for commerce and trade have been comparatively neglected.

A Rip Van Winkle spirit has brooded too long over Staten Island. Before now it should have been connected with New-Jersey by a number of bridges, and also by tunnels; and a tunnel should have been opened under the Narrows, so that communication with Long Island would have been prompt and easy. Laggards and obstructionists may say that these bridges and tunnels would have involved large expenditure. True enough. But the results would have justified the outlay. The wholly inadequate ferry service between Manhattan and Staten Island has been of the gravest injury to the Borough of Richmond. Vessels as spacious and as well handled as the best of those which cross the North River should be running in generous numbers. The veneration for antiquities has been allowed to hold sway in the government of travel. There should be a revolution in Staten Island ferriage. The legislature has been appealed to for action. Richmond should be relieved from the primitive, drowsy policy in transportation which has held it back so long. Its future must be made secure. The island should wake up.

### AVOID SMALLPOX RISKS.

There is no cause for alarm or even for anxiety with regard to the smallpox cases in this city. But the ablest physicians and all the sanitary experts agree in saying that persons who have not been vaccinated in recent years are indiscreet if they neglect this effective safeguard at this time. When the earlier cases of smallpox were reported in the newspapers thousands of uneasy persons consulted their family doctors, and accepted the prudent counsel to avoid any chance of contagion by getting vaccinated. While the feeling that it was unwise to take any risks was new and strong, the physicians of the Health Department and the private practitioners were kept busy all over the metropolis.

But after the expiration of the usual nine days which comprise the average life of a subject of public discussion, the disquiet over the possibility of catching smallpox began to diminish. Yet the number of cases of the disease did not fall off. Every medical man who speaks with authority declares that it is injudicious to neglect this simple precaution. The disease has not yet been driven away. There are still cases in almost every borough, and it is the duty of New-Yorkers in all parts of the city to help in the absolute extirpation of this revolting malady. Universal vaccination will abolish it completely. Nothing else will.

### MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Distribution of spring goods is proceeding satisfactorily, reports from jobbers indicating an unusually heavy demand, while at many points packing and shipping departments work both night and day. Full returns of February business make a remarkable exhibit, notwithstanding the fact that it was a short month, curtailed by holidays. It is difficult to single out any special line in which trade was most active, but all kinds of building material, hardware and products of iron occupy a noteworthy position in many sections, although not abnormally vigorous in this vicinity. Healthy demand begets firm prices, and the strong tone is conspicuous in nearly all commodities except those associated with the textile industries. In this division signs of improvement are only discerned by the most sanguine, a better export movement of cotton goods to China arousing more enthusiasm than the comparative insignificance of that item would seem to warrant. Strikes are still a disturbing element in some branches of the clothing manufacture, and it is probable that more labor troubles will appear if the contemplated reduction of wages is made by cotton mills. The only other unfavorable feature is a scarcity of water power, which retards operations in many branches of manufacture and mining. In so far as this factor reduces the output of coal it is especially unfortunate, as consumers are urgent in their demands.

Financial conditions are improved by the prospect that $40,000,000 less will go into the Treasury annually after this fiscal year ends on account of reduced taxation. Much cash went from local banks to the Sub-Treasury last week, and an unfavorable statement was feared. Receipts from the interior must have been large, however, for a gain of over $1,000,000 was reported by the associated banks. The gain in loans was not excessive, considering the preparation for monthly payments. Money is easy, without any sign as yet of demand from outside. Prosperity in recent years has built up bank reserves in all sections, so that requests for accommodation are less a factor in the New-York market. Exchanges through principal clearing houses tell the same old story of a third more business than a year ago. Stocks were irregular, the whole market being dominated by steel. Rumors were most disheartening on Thursday, when industrials dropped to an average of $63 17 and railways to $87 82 in sympathy. Subsequently the tone stiffened, and the week closed with a net gain of 17 cents a share for industrials and 62 cents for railways. As earnings in each week of February showed a larger gain over the figures of 1900 than the preceding week, and full returns for the month promise to make an unusually good comparison, there seems to be reason for strength in railroad securities, no matter what dividends the new steel company is expected to earn on its common stock.

If the pronounced strength in iron and steel products could be attributed to the amalgamation of manufacturers, the situation might be alarming; but since even the enormous plants of these concerns cannot fill orders without months of delay it is evident that there is legitimate cause for high prices in the vigorous demand. It is also noticed that in many cases the advanced quotations are first secured by smaller mills, which are less crowded with large contracts, and consequently able to make more prompt delivery. Pig iron has reached the top point in more than six months, while billets, sheets and bars command premiums over all recent quotations. Fuel is strong and in great demand. Coke ovens in blast are producing much more heavily than a year ago, for although 3,587 fewer are working, or 18 per cent, the weekly output is only 3,712 tons less than the record breaking figures of last year, or 1.7 per cent. Although shipments of footwear from Boston were 13,800 cases less than a year ago, shops have ample orders without making concessions in prices. Grain is quiet, but held firm by foreign buying, while coffee has been successfully manipulated for an advance, despite evidences of a record breaking yield in Brazil.

There has been much unwarranted enthusiasm over the fact that domestic consumption of raw cotton last year exceeded that of Great Britain. There was similar premature rejoicing in 1899 regarding conditions in other industries. Overproduction is anything but desirable, as the course of prices in recent years demonstrated. British manufacturers reduced their output because raw material could not be secured at profitable prices. Southern spinners in the United States increased operations, relying on their ability to obtain sufficiently advanced quotations for goods. The result is now apparent in large stocks on hand, a depressed market for yarn and cloth, and general curtailment of work. In consequence of the smaller demand, raw cotton is selling at the lowest price since last June. Exports in February were 283,000 bales less than in 1900, and this decrease in foreign buying is not encouraging to the planters who have retained part of their crop for fancy prices. Sales of wool at the principal Eastern markets continue to expand, exceeding the same weeks last year by more than 100 per cent. That this is not due to eagerness of manufacturers to secure raw material is evidenced by a further decline in the average price of one hundred grades to 18.63 cents, according to Coates Brothers' circular of March 1, a loss of 22.5 per cent from the average a year ago.

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As most of the States of the Union are making their laws against prizefighting more stringent, the backers of the thumpers are talking of an exodus to Havana. They seem to think that any city or country in which bullfighting has been or is now popular will welcome the brutality of the roped arena. Wherever the low browed ruffians go, the United States will be better off for their absence, and decent Americans will hope that they will find early and hospitable graves in foreign lands.

New-York University's new law, requiring the publication of each accepted thesis for a doctor's degree, is a bold but commendable one. It will demonstrate to the whole world, as perhaps nothing else could do, the character of scholarship prevailing in that institution.

One day General Gomez is reported to be absolutely opposed to even a day's longer occupation of Cuba by the United States. The next day he is quoted as saying that the only hope of Cuba lies in the Americans remaining there, and that if the Americans should now leave he would go, too. The third day comes, not a frost but a red hot statement that he is furiously angry at being so misreported, and that he wants every American to get out of Cuba instantly, if not sooner. The fourth day he is represented as reaffirming the report of the second day, and treating with scorn the alleged denial which came out so fervently on the third day. And so it goes on, until one wonders if the old revolutionist is aware of half the words that are quoted from him. And if so, does he know "where he is at"?

Increased efficiency, rather than increased salaries, is what is wanted in the local Street Cleaning Department, and the chief need of improvement is at the top. The humble "White Wings" are doubtless as ready as ever to do satisfactory service. But they lack the direction which formerly made their efforts so successful.

Special bills to compel rehearings for policemen who were dismissed for cause cumber the files of the legislature. None of them should be passed. Should any of them go to the Governor, it may reasonably be expected that he will set a solid heel upon them. The courts are always fair to men who have been cast out of the municipal departments. Policemen who do not dare appeal to the courts for reinstatement because they know they have no equitable claim for restoration to the payrolls are out of place as beggars in the State House for unmerited bounty. Show the door to every one of them!

"The Old Man and Shev.," as the ruling dignitaries of Brooklyn were once felicitously called, seem to be holding their own in their police controversy with Tammany. But they are looking out solely for the interests of Willoughby Street. As for the public welfare—who said "Guff"?

Impish street urchins have been smashing street lamps and windows in so many blocks in New-York that the destruction of property has become no light matter to reckon with. The police force and the magistrates should be obdurate and severe with these mischievous lads. Leniency will encourage them to go on in evil ways and to form hereafter new gangs of ruffians of the Hell's Kitchen type.

### PERSONAL.

Frank Doster, Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, started out in life with the intention of being a railroad engineer, next a soldier, next an actor and finally a lawyer.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, who will attend the unveiling of the Garibaldi monument in Chicago on September 20, is a lieutenant in the Italian navy. In 1866, when his father commanded a body of volunteers, Ricciotti had a minor commission. He marched against Rome with the soldiers who won the battle of Monterotonde, took part in the battle of Mentona, and was captured. He fought with France against Germany in 1870, and after that war made his home in Rome, where he has been a member of the Italian Parliament.

J. Saxon Mills, the newly appointed Editor of "The Cape Times," takes over the most important editorial position in South Africa from the hands of F. Edmund Garrett, one of the group that gathered around W. T. Stead in the days of "The Pall Mall Gazette." Mr. Mills made his way in journalism first as an outside contributor and then as a leader writer on "The Daily Mail." Later he joined the editorial staff of "The Echo," which journal he left more than a year ago for "The Daily News."

### TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who arrived here on the Lucania, of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool yesterday, were C. Chambers, Arthur Collins, Sir Theodore Fry, Bart., Frederick Hammann, Baron and Baroness von Horst, Colonel Francis L. Leland, E. Vernon Lindo, British vice-consul at Port Limon, Costa Rica; R. O. Luqueer, Major W. H. Merritt, Marshall Moore, Frederic Villiers and Lady N. Wilson.

### NEW VENTURE FOR MISS DRESSLER.

Miss Marie Dressler signed a contract on Saturday night to join the stock company of the New-York Theatre at the end of her present engagement with the "Miss Prinnt" company, now on the road. Miss Dressler will appear in the new burlesque review to be put on at the New-York about April 1.

### THE NAHMA AT MAJORCA.

Palma, Island of Majorca, March 3.—Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht, the Nahma, arrived here to-day with a party of American tourists, who will visit the island. The Prefect received them most cordially and gave a dinner in their honor.

### TALK OF THE DAY.

It would appear from some of the stories coming out of the West that the chaplains of some States are not slow to recognize the fitness of things. The chaplain of the Nebraska legislature is quoted as praying like this:

O, Lord, we thank Thee that the members of the legislature can come and go between their homes and their legislative halls with such ease and such little expense to themselves.

And this comes from the chaplain in the Arkansas House:

O, Lord, we thank Thee that we are not in the lunatic asylum this morning, nor considered fit subjects for the same.

William Dickerson, an engineer, living at Chelsea, Mass., is the moving spirit in an organization of fifty or sixty men and women of that part of the State who say they are descendants of Oliver Cromwell, and as such entitled to a share in the division of more than $25,000,000, which, they have been assured, has been lying for generations in the Bank of England.

His Farewell Lines.—On the departure for the next world of a friend and citizen a rural singer writes:

"He took an' went the heavenly way—
'Tis hard to do without him.
But all of us will leave some day,
So I writ this poem 'bout him."
—(Atlanta Constitution.

When quail are out of season in Missouri the first class restaurants in Kansas City offer "snowbirds" to their patrons. It is said that the flavor of the snowbird is identical with that of the quail. The Kansas City packers have quail by the thousand all the year around, but the birds are stored where no deputy game warden could find them.

An Optimist.—"Don't you think the republic is in danger?" asked one politician.
"Of course it is," answered the other. "If it wasn't in danger how could we statesmen come forward every election and save it? And we're going to keep on coming forward and saving it until the end of time."—(Washington Star.

A correspondent writing to "The Atlanta Constitution" from Liberty County, Ga., says: "Desiring to embark in the literary business, I will state that I will swap one mule and two grown hogs for a first class bookcase containing Byron's poems, Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' Colonel Scott's novels, Mr. Dickens's 'Lampwick Papers' and a few 'Guides to Literary Composition.' This offer open for thirty days."

Quickly Adjusted.—Reporter—There's a newsboy on the street yelling out a lot of sensational stuff that isn't in the paper.
Great Editor—Gee Whittaker! Then, put it in.—(New-York Weekly.

Away back in 1771 Josiah Woodbury, of Beverly, Mass., thus published his happy emancipation from matrimonial woes:

Beverly, September 16, 1771.
Ran away from Josiah Woodbury, cooper, his house plague for seven long years, Masury Old Moll, alias Trial of Vengeance. He that lost will never seek her; he that shall keep her I will give two Bushel of Beans. I forewarn all Persons in Town or County from trusting said Trial of Vengeance. I have hove all the old (shoes) I can find for joy; and all my neighbors rejoice with me. A good Riddance of bad Ware. Amen.
JOSIAH WOODBURY.

A correspondent writing from Bergen, Norway, says that not far from the present terminus of the Bergen-Vos Railroad rises the enormous mountain called Gravehalsen, presenting the greatest obstacle to the continuation of that road to Christiania. This obstacle, however, is fast being removed, as the work of boring a tunnel through the mountain is now being pushed from both sides, and the blows from the sledge hammers of the workmen in the eastern and western sections of the tunnel can already be heard through a mile of solid rock.

At Iola the manager of the opera house has issued a notice to the effect that he will cause the arrest of any one who spits on the floor, whistles, yells at the actresses or eats peanuts. And yet this man has the exalted nerve to call his house a "place of amusement."—(Kansas City Journal.

The vaults in the old Colonial cemetery of Savannah, Ga., are to be searched for the body of General Nathanael Greene. All the stories of the burial place of General Greene, either relating to the original place of interment or one to which the body was surreptitiously removed, will be carefully investigated.

Beecher—What! You don't approve of the free school system?
Teacher—No; I favor hire education.—(Philadelphia Record.

The Kansas delegation at the national creamery butter makers' convention in St. Paul a few days ago wore large chamois skin sunflowers and flaunted on their banners a Carrie Nation hatchet, with the legend:

Buttermilk is all our drink
As we go smashing on!

Light Attire.—He—Did you know there is a law in Switzerland forbidding a woman to wear more than an eighteen inch hat?
She—Goodness! Don't the poor things freeze?—(Indianapolis Press.

### PURIM RECEPTION AT HEBREWS' HOME.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS COLLECTED—ONE INMATE ONE HUNDRED AND TWO YEARS OLD.

The annual Purim reception at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, in One-hundred-and-fifth-st., near Columbus-ave., was held yesterday. More than $2,000 was given by some of the visitors at the reception for the maintenance of the institution. One of the features of the occasion was a concert for the entertainment of the visitors and the inmates of the home. The music was under the direction of Charles Schwab. Mlle. Rosa Olitzka sang.

The majority of the visitors inquired for Ascher Schloss, who is 102 years old. He has been an inmate of the institution since 1874. He was born in Meiningen, Germany, in July, 1799.

Among the officers of the home who were present at the reception were Simon Borg, president; Mrs. J. Z. Coblens, first vice-president; Charles Minzesheimer, second vice-president; Mrs. Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. L. Zeckendorf, Mrs. Cordelia L. Friedman, Mrs. Lionel Sutro, Mrs. William Strauss, G. A. Goldsmith, Isaac Bierman, I. Albert Englehart, Ignatz Boskowitz, Abraham Cohn, Morris Sternbach, Abraham Gutman and Julius Ballin.

### MARRIED LAST NOVEMBER.

BUT FRIENDS DID NOT KNOW OF THEIR UNION UNTIL YESTERDAY.

Augustus L. Poulson and Blanche J. Wilson, daughter of a former petty officer in the United States Navy, were married in St. John's Catholic Chapel, Clermont and Lafayette aves., Brooklyn, on November 15, 1900; but they have just gone to live together at No. 330 Cumberland-st., and a marriage notice printed yesterday was the first intimation their many friends had of the marriage. Young Poulson is a medical student, and, although he would not say anything about the affair yesterday, his friends say that he probably did not care to assume the duties of married life until he had more nearly completed his medical studies.

The Rev. J. J. Coan, pastor of St. John's Chapel, admitted yesterday that he had married the couple. "They are among the most prominent young people in my parish," said Father Coan. "After their marriage she went back to live with her parents, and he resumed his studies. There doesn't seem to be much of a romance in it. I suppose he did not feel able at the time to support a wife. I am told that they are now living happily together."

Mr. Poulson was seen at his Cumberland-st. home and said he was willing to tell everything there was to be told, but Mrs. Poulson objected, as she said she did not want any notoriety.

### CLAYTON ON PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

General Powell Clayton, United States Ambassador to Mexico, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. General Clayton is here on a vacation, and expects to return to Mexico early in May. Speaking of conditions in the sister republic, he said yesterday:

A Pan-American Congress is to be held in the City of Mexico in October. The invitations to the various countries to send representatives have been issued for some time, and many have named representatives. The United States has not done so yet, but will in the near future. There has been no conference of this kind for many years. The last one was presided over by James G. Blaine. When I was in Washington the other day I stopped at the Bureau of American Republics and asked that the proceedings of the last conference be sent to me. Upon my return to Mexico I will study them carefully. It is hard to say yet who will preside over this meeting, and what will be done. The conference will undoubtedly be productive of great good in cementing friendly relations and promoting commercial intercourse.

## THE PASSING THRONG.

P. A. Chilton, of Cleveland, Ohio, in speaking of an incident of his youth at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, told the following story:

A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

"When I was a small lad," said Mr. Chilton, "my father gave me an old fashioned double barrelled flintlock musket. It was the pride of my life, and also temporarily the cause of my undoing. As long as I had that musket in my possession I never could resist wandering in the woods on a fine day, somewhat to the detriment of my education at that time. So persistent was the report that my teachers sent back to my governor of my being absent from recitations that he became at length tired of remonstrating with me and of obtaining my promise of reformation. He knew well the reason why I so continuously played hookey, and on that account one day, when he had received about the hundred and tenth report from my teacher of my having been absent without permission, he called me into the backyard. 'Go and get that musket,' said he, and when I had brought it to him he took it and broke the stock from the barrels by striking it against the pump. He then burned up the stock and told me to put the barrels away in the garret. That was the bitterest day of my life. Later I fancy he was exceedingly sorry on his own account that he did it.

"When the following Fourth of July came around, having by that time recovered somewhat from my first disappointment, I decided to make use of those gun barrels. So I and a number of other boys converted them into a sort of miniature cannon.

"We mounted those wretched gun barrels on a crude wooden gun carriage and trained them against a mud fort which we had built on the other side of the yard. In this fort were all the tin soldiers that we could rake and scrape together. We personally were to be the attacking force, and our ancient and honorable musket cannon was the artillery, with which we intended to batter down the walls of the fort.

IT ENDED IN A SLAUGHTER OF CHICKENS.

"My grandmother at that time used to raise chickens; she must have had some one hundred and fifty of them, and it was her custom and amusement to feed them herself. The chickens were loose about the yard, and just previous to our attack upon the fort, unbeknown to us, she had come out with a pan of chicken food for their dinner. We had not noticed that she had done this, but the bulk of this food, as we were soon sadly to discover, she had thrown just in the rear of our fort. There, of course, the chickens had assembled, and were busy picking up their daily meal. We fired the gun in due time, successfully demolished the fort, and simply filled the air with the remains of that poultry. We must have killed about twenty-five. I know the whole neighborhood lived on chicken for a week, that is, all the neighborhood did but me, and I lived for that period of time on bread and water."

George Ruggles, of Washington, D. C., when seen at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday said of the coming inauguration of President McKinley:

THE DISCOMFORTS OF THE INAUGURATION.

"I always fly Washington during an inauguration, because the city becomes so crowded at such times as to be positively uncomfortable. About a week before March 4 the city begins slowly to fill up. The people struggle slowly in until about two days before inauguration day, and then the real rush begins. Every train is then crowded, and as many specials as the railroads can run are crowded in between the time of the regular trains. Every spare room in the capital is taken. The streetcars are packed. You wait an hour or so for your table in restaurants. You can't get seats at the theatre, and in any and every way the surplus contributes to make the resident population thoroughly uncomfortable. Every one at the capital when I left was praying for a good day. It seems that an unkind fate always provides bad weather for an inauguration. Unfortunate Presidents in the past have entered on their term of office with red noses and watery eyes, in consequence of colds contracted in reviewing the parade in snow and sleet. President Harrison's inauguration day was a good example. A more raw, sleety and generally disagreeable day could not well be imagined. The weather in Washington holds warm, however, and the only danger now seems from rain. The agitated question as to whom the President will ride with he has finally decided by announcing that he will have as carriage companions Senators Jones and Hanna, chairmen of the Democratic and Republican national committees, respectively. It has been suggested that he might have gone a step still further and had the Editor of "The Commoner" occupy the extra seat.

"While I have flown the inauguration, I find New-Yorkers do not take to it so kindly as they might. Just now I met Walter Murphy, who his brother Edgar told me he expected would join him in Washington. 'Aren't you going to Washington to see McKinley inaugurated?' I asked him. 'It will be your last chance.' 'Oh, I don't know about that last chance,' he airily replied. 'Getting inaugurated seems to be rapidly becoming a habit with McKinley.'"

### THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

ITS RESTORATION THE ONLY SOLUTION OF THE ROMAN QUESTION, ARCHBISHOP IRELAND SAYS.

Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., in "The North American Review" for March, writes of "The Pope's Civil Princedom." He says in part:

The situation with which the Pope is now confronted is intolerable. In the streets of Rome insult has been offered to the cortege conveying to its last resting place in San Lorenzo the dead body of Leo's predecessor. A statue has been erected in one of the public squares in honor of an excommunicated monk, whose sole merit was that in his day he had been the enemy of the Papacy. The head of the municipal government has been dismissed from office by ministerial decree because, on an occasion when the Catholic world was honoring Leo as a man and as a Pontiff, he dared to send to the Vatican the expression of his good will and of that of his colleagues. The charitable institutions of the city, legacies of the Catholic charity of ages, have been wrested from the control of the church and handed over to the secular authorities. Monasteries and schools have been closed and the buildings confiscated. By veto of the Italian government, Leo XIII has been forbidden to send an envoy to an international peace congress, where he would have been welcomed even by non-Catholic sovereigns, and where the Pope, by all the prerogatives of his office and all the traditions of his see, was entitled to be represented.

The sole solution of the Roman question is the Pope's civil princedom; and until this is recovered the Pope's protest will continue.

The barriers raised against the recovery of the Pope's civil princedom are by no means so insuperable as at first glance they may appear. Italy took from the Pope his civil princedom: why cannot Italy be expected to restore it? To do so would mean for Italy peace, prosperity and glory.

The situation is to-day no less intolerable for Italy than it is for the Papacy. The court of the King is obscured by that of the Pope. Rome persists in being Papal, in deriving its life and grandeur from the Papacy. Throughout the kingdom Italians are divided. The adherents of the Pope's temporal power are legion. They are, too, the most conservative elements of the population, and as they refrain, in obedience to the Pope's order, from active participation in national politics, the peril daily grows that the socialistic and revolutionary elements in the country may obtain control of public affairs. Through fear of Papal claims the government is compelled to impose on the country, much against the country's deepest wishes, the burden of an oppressive militarism and of an unnatural and unhistoric alliance with Austria and Prussia. No country could hope for permanent peace and prosperity under conditions of this nature. All Italians realize this, all clamor for deliverance of one kind or another. Meanwhile, the Papal cause will necessarily be gaining ground for this reason, if for no other, that the Italian people are profoundly Catholic, and will remain Catholic in every fibre of their souls as long as they are Italians. And once the heat of political passion is cooled, and it is more plainly seen that Papal independence is a religious, not a political, matter, the proper solution to the Roman question will be given by Italy itself. Time may be required; but the Papacy has the patience of an eternal institution.

### WILLIAM M. EVARTS LAID AT REST.

SERVICES HELD IN THE CHURCH AT WINDSOR, VT., WHERE HE WAS MARRIED IN 1843.

Windsor, Vt., March 3.—The body of William M. Evarts, who died in New-York last Thursday, was brought to Windsor in a special car last evening, accompanied by members of the family, who were taken to the Evarts home for the night. Mrs. Evarts and Mrs. Beaman were not of the party. A brief service was held at the house this morning for the family and the public services were held at St. Paul's Church at noon, the Rev. E. N. Goddard, the rector, officiating. This is the church in which Mr. Evarts was married in August, 1843, by the Rev. Dr. Wolson, now of Syracuse, N. Y. The church was filled with a large, sympathizing crowd of people, who feel that in the death of Mr. Evarts they have lost a noble friend, for he ever had the best interests of Windsor at heart.

It was through him and the late Mr. Beaman, his son-in-law, that Windsor is possessed of a public library. The floral remembrances were profuse. The pallbearers were all former farm employes of Mr. Evarts. Besides the immediate family, there were present from out of town Mr. and Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy, of Plainfield, N. J.; Mrs. Henry Wardner and Miss Steele, of Springfield, Mass.; J. Evarts Greene, of Worcester, Mass.; the Misses Tiffey, of Washington; Reginald Foster and Charles P. Searle, of Boston; Henry Steele Wardner and Allen Wardner Johnson, of New-York, and Miss Martha Lamson, of Boston.

The burial was in Ascutney Cemetery, in the family plot.