Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—The Sporting Duchess.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—The Climbers.
BROADWAY—2—8—Price of Peace.
CARNEGIE HALL—2:30—Boston Symphony Orchestra.
CASINO—2—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—2—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2—8:20—Mrs. Dane's Defence.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—Under Two Flags.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:20—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Quo Vadis.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—2:15—8:15—Sweet Nell of Old Drury.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Girl from Up There.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2—8:15—Women of To-day.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8:20—To Have and To Hold.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—2—8:15—The Lash of a Whip.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—On the Quiet.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—1:45—Salammbo—8—Faust.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—Hoyt's A Temperance Town.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
OLD ACADEMY OF DESIGN—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Water Color Society Exhibition.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—In the Palace of the King.
SAVOY—2—8:15—The Governor's Son.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Hockey Match.
VICTORIA THEATRE—2—8:15—Variety.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Manon Lescaut.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Parliamentary papers giving details of the negotiations between Generals Kitchener and Botha were issued in London, showing that the terms of peace proffered by Lord Kitchener were rejected after being modified by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred Milner; military operations in the Orange River Colony have resulted in the capture of a large number of Boers and great quantities of supplies. —— It was reported in Shanghai that the Russo-Chinese treaty relative to Manchuria would be signed on March 26, with not a single word changed; the Foreign Office in London holds pessimistic views regarding the situation in the Far East. —— The only son of Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, is dead. —— The strike at Marseilles continues to spread, and the disorders are kept up; the streets of the city are patrolled by cavalry. —— Richard Croker has acquired additional landed property at Letcombe village, England. —— Governor Allen expects to leave Porto Rico in a fortnight for Washington to confer with President McKinley. —— A great plot against the Czar's life is said to exist in Russia, with ramifications throughout the empire. —— The cruiser New-York arrived at Gibraltar, whence she will go to Tangier to back up the demand of Minister Gummere on the Moroccan government for an apology. —— The steamer Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall on board, sailed from Gibraltar for Malta.

DOMESTIC.—Charges were made in Washington that General Buffington, Chief of Ordnance of the army, had permitted the Driggs-Seabury company to manufacture guns and ammunition for Colombia at the Frankford Arsenal; the statement was denied by the president of the company. —— Republican leaders, aroused by the Maryland disfranchisement law, are preparing a plan to cut down the representation in Congress of States which put restrictions on the ballot. —— The battleship Massachusetts, which went aground in Pensacola Harbor, was floated, apparently not damaged. —— Governor Odell made a statement in which he said the idea of his having fallen out with Senator Platt over police legislation was ridiculous; he also expressed his determined hostility to a metropolitan police bill. —— The bill authorizing the State Controller to appoint appraisers in certain counties for the collection of the transfer tax was signed by Governor Odell. —— Judge Chester, in Albany, rendered a decision holding that the State Board of Tax Commissioners need not specify the methods employed by them in computing assessment values for the levying of the franchise tax.

CITY.—Stocks were active and generally higher. —— Police Commissioner Murphy announced that he would change the boundaries of the Tenderloin precinct. —— Albert L. Johnson attacked the Rapid Transit Commission at a hearing on the proposed tunnel to Brooklyn. —— A gift of $100,000 was made to Teachers College. —— The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court disbarred two lawyers. —— A young man attempted to shoot Miss May Buckley in the Pabst rathskeller, at Forty-second-st. and Broadway.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and warmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 43⅓.

WHY THESE CHANGES?

Mr. Stranahan's Mortgage Tax bill is being strenuously pushed in the legislature, but it is being pushed in the dark. People go to Albany and speak against it, but nobody goes there to defend it. It is, then, supported in silence so far as any exposition of its probable workings or explanation of its peculiar features goes. Some of the members of the joint committee reply in a general way to criticism of mortgage taxation, but nobody attempts to give an estimate of the income of the proposed tax and prove in detail its reasonableness. This is the more strange in view of the elaborate commentary made on last year's bill by its defenders, and their firm insistence on the justice and necessity of provisions which are omitted from this year's bill without explanation or excuse, as if it were thought that the least said about them the better.

The report of the Joint Committee on Taxation last year, of which Senator Stranahan was chairman, recommended most earnestly "a State "tax of five mills upon indebtedness secured by "mortgage upon corporate and individual real "property, which tax the committee believe "would produce not less than $10,000,000." The committee most positively declared, after careful consideration of all phases of the subject, that "the tax should cover all mortgages of "real estate situated within this State, whether "made by corporations or natural persons, "whether owned by residents or non-residents." In face of all the reasons for this general operation of the tax the present bill, fathered by the same Mr. Stranahan and the other gentlemen who signed last year's report, carefully discriminates between mortgages on corporate and individual real property, exempts the former and levies a tax on the latter. It also departs from the virtuous impartiality with regard to the different classes of mortgage owners and confines the tax to a comparatively small number of them. Yet no reason is publicly given for the change, no estimate of the reduced revenue to be derived furnished. We are left to consider the mortgage tax as a scheme likely to do away entirely with equalization and the general property tax for State purposes, as last year's plan was expected to do if it realized $10,000,000, as predicted. The amendments which exempt from the tax the holders of all the railroad bonds of New-York companies and tax only a fraction of the securities included in last year's bill will, of course, result in a correspondingly smaller revenue. Yet that important matter is treated with absolute silence. Nobody attempts to say whether or not the new law will in fact do away with the general State tax, though it is defended as if it would, on the strength of old estimates for an entirely different bill.

We have no doubt that Mr. Stranahan and his associates are acting in perfect good faith and have reasons for the changes they have made. But the arguments in favor of the old bill do not apply to the new, and the people who are asked to accept this mortgage tax are entitled to know why it has been changed, why New-York Central, Erie, Manhattan, Metropolitan and the enormous quantity of other corporation mortgages have been exempted. They are entitled to know the proportion these exemptions bear to the mortgages to be taxed, and what revenue may reasonably be expected from the bill. If the measure will not bear discussion in detail it is not fit to pass. The discrimination in favor of corporation mortgages should be explained if private borrowers, who, as Mr. Stranahan admits, are to pay his new tax, are to be reconciled to a levy on their loans which is not imposed upon the borrowings of corporations. The Republican party, which will be responsible, no matter how many Democrats vote for the bill, cannot afford to "go it blind." The justice of the particular provisions of the measure must be made clear, the fairness of every exemption demonstrated, the adequacy of the revenue to be derived to abolish general property taxation for State purposes—the main justification of this new tax—shown. It is not enough to defend a small mortgage tax in general. Unless the particular bill is wise in all its provisions it is indefensible as a whole, and its defects should be corrected instead of being forced through in silence with all their imperfection.

GOVERNOR AND SENATOR.

While not less distinguished at the present moment than it has ever been for sobriety of judgment and benevolence of temper, "The New-York Evening Post" nevertheless finds itself constrained to pass sentence upon The Tribune because this journal did not choose to comment on the loud reports of a quarrel between Senator Platt and Governor Odell until the facts were clear. Some of our esteemed contemporaries, adopting a course which doubtless their reason, and perhaps their readers, approved, preferred to attribute to Mr. Frank Platt things which they did not know that he had said, and to the Governor things which they now know he did not say, and easily reared on that foundation an imposing monument to their own want of sagacity. If they had waited only a single day they would have discovered that the chasm between the Executive Mansion and the Fifth Avenue Hotel was no wider or bloodier on Thursday morning than it had been for some time previous. For several weeks Senator Platt has been saying emphatically to all who asked his views on the subject that he thought a State constabulary or metropolitan police act ought to be passed and confidently expected it would be passed. On the other hand, Governor Odell has said little or nothing about the matter. But there was no reason why he should say much, if anything. He had deliberately and explicitly discountenanced both those methods of dealing with the police situation here in his first message to the legislature, and he naturally assumed that there was no need of further public utterances as to his personal opinion and purpose. It was not until Mr. Platt's apparent failure to comprehend the firmness of his convictions seemed likely to create a general doubt that the Governor thought it necessary to reaffirm his original and permanent decision. Young Mr. Platt's mission to the capital afforded the opportunity, and it was judiciously employed.

Such is the real character of an incident which has been magnified into an event of momentous importance, either through ignorance of conditions which it has not materially altered or in the hope of provoking a spectacular combat between two old political associates and personal friends. It is probably unnecessary to remark that The Tribune has done a good deal of fighting with Mr. Platt for what it conceived to be the public benefit, generally without much assistance, and has not been thought to have had the worst of it. When an occasion for a resumption of hostilities arises we shall be found doing business at the old stand. In this instance we have not seen that any public advantage was to be derived from seeking artificially to inflame a controversy which was proceeding quietly toward a satisfactory settlement. Doubtless Mr. Platt has hoped to convert Governor Odell to his opinion. Those who imagine that he has ever expected to coerce the Governor are really unfit to discuss public affairs.

WATER SUPPLY ANOMALIES.

It is to be doubted if any other city in the world has ever presented a more amazing spectacle of official refusal to serve pressing public needs than that which is seen in New-York to-day. We doubt if even New-York itself has on record another quite so flagrant case.

Here is the Borough of Manhattan, with one of the best water supplies in the world, in both quality and quantity, letting 65 per cent thereof run to absolute waste through leaky mains and open pipes. And the officers in charge make no adequate effort to check waste, but merely clamor for the purchase at great cost of additional supplies to be poured into the sewers through the leaky mains. This borough has to-day sources and facilities ample to give it, not only now but when it shall have grown to thrice its present size, a more liberal per capita water supply than any other city in the world enjoys. It is only through the unfaithfulness of its employes that there arises the slightest suggestion of need for further extension of the system.

Here is the Borough of The Bronx, which has been for weeks suffering an actual water famine. Because of that scarcity of water many people have died and valuable properties have been destroyed by fire. There is an ample supply of water easily obtainable at a small cost. The financial officers of the city long ago sanctioned the expenditure. But another ring of municipal functionaries, for the sake of playing some cheap game of politics, deliberately and persistently blocks the way and dooms the borough to an indefinite continuance of ruinous and murderous conditions.

Here, once more, is the Borough of Brooklyn. For some years it has been on the brink of a water famine, and parts of it have actually been suffering a serious shortage of water, with consequent inconvenience and grave detriment to health. There is plenty of water of fine quality within easy reach. It is running to waste by hundreds of millions of gallons within the limits of the city and within a few miles thereof. All that is needed is the construction of reservoirs to impound it and conduits to convey it. The financial officers of the city long ago sanctioned the doing of such work. But the Municipal Council stubbornly blocks the way, month after month, and when the citizens appeal to it to do its duty it answers them with jeers and insults.

We repeat that the spectacle thus presented is without a match in history. There must be something wrong with our system if grand juries and courts of justice cannot do something promptly to redress the monstrous wrongs which are being imposed upon the city by its servants. There should be no doubt about the lasting remedy to be applied by the people themselves at the polls.

THE TERMS THAT FAILED IN AFRICA.

When it was announced a few days ago that the peace negotiations between Lord Kitchener and General Botha had failed and had been abandoned the ready remark rose to many a lip that "some one had blundered." Either Lord Kitchener had insisted upon inexcusably hard terms or General Botha had with inexcusable stubbornness rejected terms which he should have accepted. What was obvious was—and is—that the war ought to be ended at once, and would be ended save for an obstinacy for which justification is difficult to find. The character of Lord Kitchener's proposals is now disclosed. There will doubtless, at least in this country, be a considerable variance of opinion concerning them. Some will hold that they should have been accepted, and others that the Boers were right in rejecting them. Each to his own view. But it will be well to analyze the terms and to ascertain as far as possible what were the points objected to by the Boers.

The British commander offered to bring back all prisoners of war to their homes, including General Cronje, and to grant full amnesty to all belligerents, apparently including Mr. Steyn and General De Wet. Church property and public trusts were to be held inviolable. The Dutch language was to be officially recognized at par with English. The debts contracted by the Boers during the war, for carrying on the war, were to be paid by the British. No special war tax was to be levied upon the burghers, but, on the contrary, they were to be assisted with government loans in rehabilitating their farms, and they were to be permitted to retain their rifles. It is not conceivable that the Boers objected to any of these conditions. It may not be said that these terms were too generous; but it can scarcely be said that they were harsh. The general opinion will be that they were such as the Boers should, and doubtless would, have accepted. Not in them, therefore, but in some of the remaining propositions, are the stumbling blocks to be found.

The chief remaining terms offered by Lord Kitchener are briefly to be summarized. One was that independence should not be restored to the Boer States, but they should be British Crown colonies, soon to be invested with representative governments, and ultimately to become self-governing. Another was that the amnesty should not apply to British subjects in Natal and Cape Colony who had rebelled or been guilty of treason, but that these should be left to be dealt with by the laws of the colonies, which, it may be added, are particularly lenient. And the third was that ultimately, when representative governments were established in the two States, negroes might be admitted to the franchise, on suitable qualifications, just as they are in Cape Colony, though never in such numbers as to endanger white supremacy. These are the stipulations to which we may assume the Boers objected, and rather than accept which they decided to continue the war.

On the last of these points the judgment of the world will doubtless largely be against the Boers. The twentieth century is too late an era for sympathy with the old Boer doctrine that negroes have no souls and are never in any circumstances to be admitted to equality with white men in either religious or political affairs. (There is a report that the Boers also objected to the granting of civil rights to Hebrews as well as to Christians. If so, the sentiment of the world will likewise be against them on that count.) On the second point, the granting of amnesty to Cape rebels and traitors, it is not easy to agree with the Boers. If the subjects or citizens of any State rebel against their own government to assist an alien State which is waging war against it, their government cannot in self-respect and with due regard to its own security pardon them at the demand of that alien and hostile State. We are therefore led back to the first point, that of Boer independence, as the only one on which the Boers can hope for much sympathy. If General Botha refused Lord Kitchener's terms because those terms did not include independence for the Boer States, the world can understand his action and may largely sympathize with it. There is room for respect for men who continue to fight for their independence, even after the struggle is seen to be a hopeless one. Toward men who were fighting to compel another State to nullify its own salutary laws or to prevent their fellow men from enjoying civil rights the sentiment of the world would not be sympathetic.

HIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The new head of Brooklyn Rapid Transit has begun work in the sound way. He has tested by personal experience the conditions of travel over the Brooklyn Bridge in the busiest hours of the day. He has been pushed and jostled and jammed and punched and squeezed and thrust to and fro in the crowd. And he says roundly that, now that he understands the conditions of this serious trouble, he will do everything in his power to discover and to employ practical remedies. That is the right spirit, and the new president of the great corporation which has so much to do with the comfort and convenience of the multitudes who cross the bridge daily will become exceedingly popular if he succeeds in mitigating the sufferings of those obliged to travel during the "rush" hours.

From his effective and successful railroad generalship in the West Mr. Greatsinger brings to New-York dauntless courage, iron resolution and the habit of grappling arduous problems and finding solutions that last. He also possesses a cheery and breezy Western style of talking and a characteristic readiness to meet emergencies that appear formidable, with no lack of bluntness and boldness. And he does not seem to be the type of man who will spend most of his time in watching the ticker and concerning himself with the fluctuations of stocks in Wall Street. America has too many railroad officials who are chiefly speculative tape attachments. There are wonderful opportunities for the benefit of the residents of Brooklyn and all Long Island if the extensive system of Brooklyn Rapid Transit is handled hereafter in a way which will commend itself to men of fair minds.

ONE EVIL OF THE STREETS.

A verdict given the other day in a Kings County court called attention to an occasional and minor, yet not inconsiderable, evil of the city streets. The case was that of a woman who had slipped and fallen on an icy street and had suffered serious injuries. She sued the city for indemnity, and the jury awarded her $4,000. We assume the verdict to be a just one, and we have no doubt that corresponding judgments might be secured by all who have similarly suffered, as many have in great or small degree. Certainly the incident should incite the proper authorities to increased vigilance in enforcing the law.

Enforcement of the law should not, however, have to wait for such an incident; especially so simple and needful a law as that requiring sidewalks to be freed from snow and ice. There are few municipal ordinances more essential to comfort and safety, and there is scarcely one more commonly violated. Many householders neglect to clear snow and ice from before the houses in which they live unless the snowfall is very heavy. In the case of unoccupied houses and vacant lots, as a rule no attempt is made to clear the sidewalks. Moreover, on streets which have a considerable gradient children are often permitted to transform sidewalks into slideways for sliding and coasting, their parents not only assenting to it, but actually encouraging it. Children have not infrequently been seen to shovel snow back again upon sidewalks from which it had been removed, and to pour water upon the stones in freezing weather, in order to make a slideway extending half the length of a block. The result is, of course, a street upon which it is unsafe for any one to walk.

To many this may all seem a trifling matter. It does not seem so trifling, however, when some one slips and falls and breaks a limb, and the city has to pay $4,000 indemnity. It is one of those minor matters which more directly concern the public welfare than some greater ones, and close attention to which is a truer index of civilization than the performance of many more showy deeds. It is, too, a matter so easily within the power of the Police and Street Cleaning departments to regulate that negligence in respect to it is inexcusable.

Day by day reports come to hand of the pacification of the Philippines, the glad acceptance of American sovereignty by the natives, and the establishment of free civil government in the various provinces. Truly, these be parlous times for the Tagal Assistant Liberty League.

Brigadier-General Lieber, the judge advocate-general of the army, whom most people consider a capital authority on such matters, is of opinion that in enforcing ordinary military law at Manila in the case of Rice, the offending newspaper man, General MacArthur, the Military Governor of the Philippines, acted wholly within his legitimate authority. Doubtless some of the would-be "Lafayettes of Luzon" will disagree with General Lieber. There are always some Omniscient Ones who would dispute the law of gravitation with Newton himself.

Popular rejoicings in the recent rainfall would be more hearty if the Municipal Assembly had not, with a crassness scarcely short of criminality, refused to authorize works that would have secured a greater measure of that rain for the city's use in the dry days soon to come.

State Senator Mills's bill giving voters a second choice in elections is attracting much attention in legislative circles in Albany and in the State. So great has been the demand for copies of the bill for perusal that a new edition has now been printed. Friends of the measure are pointing out that second choice voting in elections is likely to render a bolt from regular nominations less harmful, under ordinary circumstances. It is also pointed out that under such a law the Republicans and the Citizens Union, running straight tickets in 1897, might still have defeated Tammany. It is said now that the new system would not be distasteful to many Republicans or to the Citizens Union and the City Club. The demand for copies of the bill comes to some extent from political clubs, with a view to consideration and discussion.

Our District Attorney's thunderbolts against conspicuous officeholders and politicians who have been receiving bribes for protecting the criminal and vicious seem to be somewhat deliberate in forging. May they be all the more destructive when they are finally launched!

The extension of domestic postal rates to Cuba will be a good thing for both that island and the United States. Two cents an ounce, instead of five cents a half ounce, will promote correspondence between the two countries, with beneficent results all around. Nor will the change be inconsistent with the principle that Cuba is a foreign country, for our domestic rates of postage have long prevailed between the United States and Canada and Mexico. The change will put Cuba on the same postal basis with them.

PERSONAL.

A correspondent of "The Cleveland Plain Dealer" says that Professor Ernst Haeckel, the great German Darwinist, who sailed last September for the Malay Archipelago, protests in a letter against a newspaper statement according to which the object of his journey was the continuation of the researches for the fossil ape man, the "pithecanthropus erectus," which Eugene Dubois discovered in 1894. The discovery by Dubois, the learned doctor says, has definitely settled the question of human ancestry in the minds of all unbiassed scientists and competent judges. The dreaded descent of man from the ape is now, he says, a matter of fact, and it matters little whether the constructive anatomists were still in want of this or that bone, or whether the ontogenists had not yet succeeded in establishing our complete lineage and that they were still in need of the connecting link.

"The Kennebec (Me.) Journal" says: "There has recently been added to the college's collection of portraits of distinguished graduates of Bowdoin a likeness of the Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The painting is the gift of Erskine M. Phelps, a leading business man of Chicago, and is the work of Hinckley, the Washington artist."

Frederick Startridge Ellis, who died at Sidmouth, England, recently, was for many years one of the leading dealers and experts in old books, and was on more or less intimate terms with all the chief book collectors of the last half century, some of whose libraries he helped to form. The fine catalogue of the Huth Library was largely his work, and his shop in New Bond-st., London, was a daily resort of bibliophiles. He was an intimate friend of William Morris, Dante G. Rossetti and Sir Edward Burne-Jones.

Columbus, Ohio, March 22.—Governor Nash has accepted an invitation from the Ohio Society of New-York to be a guest at the annual dinner of the society March 30.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

On the steamer Pennsylvania, which arrived here from Hamburg yesterday morning, were Earl Stetson Crawford, Mrs. A. C. Church, the Misses Claritel and Fanny C. Barnett, Professor G. Frederick Wright, of Oberlin College; F. K. Wright and Miss Mary E. Pierce.

Among those booked to sail for Genoa, by way of Gibraltar and Naples, to-day on the steamer Aller are the Misses E. and A. S. Belknap, William Chadwick, Miss Gertrude Chadwick, M. H. Drake, the Misses Grace R. and Annie S. R. Eastman, Mrs. J. F. Emmons, the Misses Emmons, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. E. C. Hobson, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Kimball, Mrs. John J. Knox, Mrs. E. H. Lawrence, Miss Margaret S. Lawrence, Miss Sarah V. Lowther, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Miller, Professor C. von Klenze, D. Waterman and Newton Woodworth.

Among those to sail to-day on the steamer Menominee for London are A. R. Battey, Miss Battey, the Misses Fannie, P. C. and Minna Hammond and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome H. Raymond.

Some of those on the list of passengers of the steamer Potsdam, sailing to-day, are Mrs. Ida H. Hallett, Miss Kate H. Hallett, Mrs. C. Lehmann, John H. McCrackan, Captain F. E. T. Van de Vrande and Mr. and Mrs. John Boyd Thacher.

COLONEL JAMES ILL AT PALM BEACH.

Information that Colonel E. C. James, the well known lawyer of this city, is ill with pneumonia at Palm Beach, Fla., was spread among his friends in the city yesterday. Colonel James went to Palm Beach in charge of a physician several weeks ago. He had been ill with the grip, and hoped to recover his health by a change of climate. His condition was so favorable that the physician was sent back to the city last week. On Thursday the physician was recalled in haste to Palm Beach. It was learned that Colonel James had caught cold and that pneumonia had set in. Mrs. James last evening received a message from the physician stating that the condition of Colonel James was not alarming, and that the patient was resting quietly.

MR. MORGAN EXPECTED HERE TO-DAY.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who has been at Jekyl Island for the last few days, is expected to arrive home again to-day. William and John D. Rockefeller and James Stillman, who have also been at Jekyl Island, it is reported, will reach this city early next week.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

At a small country church in England a newly married couple were just receiving some advice from the elderly vicar as to how they were to conduct themselves, and so always live happily.

"You must never both get cross at once; it is the husband's duty to protect his wife whenever an occasion arises, and a wife must love, honor and obey her husband, and follow him wherever he goes."

"But, sir"—— pleaded the young bride.

"I haven't yet finished," remarked the clergyman, annoyed at the interruption.

"She must"——

"But, please, sir (in desperation), can't you alter that last part? My husband is going to be a postman."

W. E. Curtis, who collects many quaint epitaphs, reports that Robert W. Patton, of Chicago, found an old tombstone in the Centre Church burying ground, of Hartford, Conn., bearing this inscription:

"Drowned in the glory of his years.
He left his wife to drown herself in tears."

A friend at Grand Island, Neb., found the following in Scotland last summer:

"The earth goes on. The earth glisteneth like gold.
The earth gives to the earth sooner than it wold.
The earth builds on the earth castles and towers;
The earth says to the earth, all shall be ours."
—(Troy Times.

"The Philadelphia Record" tells a story of a little girl whose evening prayers are very detailed. First she says the Lord's Prayer, then the one beginning "Now I lay me down to sleep," and then comes: "God bless grandpa and grandma, and papa and mamma, and Uncle George and Uncle Charlie, and Aunt Kate," and so on, ad infinitum, until all the members of the family are included. Then she says "Amen," and quickly adds "And God bless Mary." After she had finished the other night her mother asked her why she always said "Amen" first, and then always added "God bless Mary," as though it were a postscript. "Well, you know, mamma," replied the tot, "I didn't want to get her mixed up with you ladies!" It may be unnecessary to add that Mary is the nursemaid.

Pessimistic Artist—Just look where they've got my canvas, on the top line!
Optimistic Artist—It might be worse.
"I can't see how; it's as high as the ceiling will allow."
"Yes; but the ceiling might be a great deal higher."—(Yonkers Statesman.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be celebrated in Boston on May 14, 15 and 16. The present debt of the society, about $100,000, inherited from the years of financial depression, waits to be paid by the willing gifts of the churches, and the executive committee has decided that no better time for such an effort will ever offer than in connection with the close of the seventy-fifth year and the celebration of the diamond jubilee of home missions. Of the 5,500 Congregational churches in the United States, more than four-fifths were organized and many others were fostered by this society and its auxiliaries. Of these, fully three thousand have come to self-support.

Raising snappers is a queer fad affected by Harry S. Lowder, who lives in East Montgomery-ave. Down in the cellar of his house he has what might be called a snapper farm, and he has been very successful. For five years he has raised the turtles from eggs, and has often had over fifty eggs in the ground at one time. The king pin is a big fellow, four and a half years old, and when the battle of Manila Bay was fought Mr. Lowder called him Admiral Dewey. Although at present only an amateur, Mr. Lowder is so fascinated with his work of breeding the snappers that he thinks seriously of taking a small place over in Jersey and going regularly into the business.—(Philadelphia Record.

"The Louisville Courier-Journal" remarks: "The newspapers that, in addition to the good things they are saying with truth and effect upon the late General Harrison, in dwelling upon his opposition to expansion, are surely forgetting his Presidential record. He showed no fear of expansion when he negotiated the treaty annexing Hawaii, the same treaty which Mr. Cleveland promptly withdrew upon his succession to office. Nor did General Harrison prove himself averse to warring with a weaker nation when he behaved so peremptorily with the republic of Chili because of a riot against some visiting man-of-warsmen in Valparaiso. We came very near to a war that time, but, luckily, the belligerent South American country backed down."

Visitor (looking at the photograph album)—You have a fine looking family of boys, Mr. Bilkerson. And they all seem to have turned out remarkably well. This is Henry, isn't it?

Mr. Bilkerson (proudly)—Yes, that's Henry. He's in the music hall line. Gets £60 a week for merely singing what they call a topical song. Henry's a good deal of a genius. The next one is Christopher. He's a jockey. Made £7,000 out of it last year. The one on the next page is Oliver. He keeps a Stock Exchange "bucket shop." Built a fine house out of what he made out of it last year and the year before. Yes, my boys are doing pretty well. Come out with me to the stables. I——

Visitor—But you have another son, haven't you?

Mr. Bilkerson (reluctantly)—Y-e-e-s. His name's Gabriel. He's a professor of Greek, or theology, or something of that sort in a college. Gabe is a good enough fellow in his way, but he doesn't seem to get on. Come out to the stables, Mr. Swackhammer. I want to show you my new pair of grays.—(Tit-Bits.

"No fighting here now," says a Kansas boy in the Philippines in a letter to his family. "Matters have simmered down to the level of hunting train robbers and whiskey pedlers in the Indian Territory."

As the bride and groom are taking the train they are fired upon and killed.
For the moment, the world is much shocked.
But presently it is discovered that the guns with which the killing was done were loaded with rice.
"A practical joke!" exclaims the world, hereupon.
"Ha, ha! Ha, ha, ha!"
It is not always easy to discern the thin line which delimits genuine humor from hydrocephalous idiocy in its more transcendental reaches.—(Detroit Journal.

Bennet Burleigh tells a pleasant story in "The London Daily Telegraph." The incident, which happened in his sight and hearing, was as follows: Two officers, total strangers, new arrivals from up-country, rather lonely and bored, were awaiting luncheon. The elder having proposed that they should sit together, a mutual friendliness developed so rapidly that at last one said to the other, "Do you know, I rather like you, and there's something about you seems familiar, as if we had met before? I'm Major S——, of the Blanks." "Hullo! are you? I thought so; and I'm Lieutenant S——, of ——'s staff, just joined—your youngest brother."

He—Did you see that article in the paper about the way they defeated time in one of the Western States? It seems that they had to elect a Senator before midnight on a certain date or adjourn for the term without having made a choice. It was within a few minutes of the time limit, so somebody set the clock back, and in that way they obtained legal authority to go on balloting.
She—How nice! Just wait a moment till I turn the hands back to 11:30—only—only—do you think you could catch the 12 o'clock car if——
But he was gone.—(Chicago Times-Herald.

JOHN A. CHANLER MAY BE ABROAD

A REPORT THAT HE BOUGHT STAMPS AT MAMARONECK AND SENT A LETTER TO LONDON.

It is now firmly believed that John Armstrong Chanler, the former husband of Amelia Rives, now the Princess Troubetskoy, sailed for Europe shortly after his escape from Bloomingdale Asylum, at White Plains, on Thanksgiving Day last.

The asylum authorities have searched New-York and all the neighboring cities and sent out descriptions throughout the country to the police with the hope of getting trace of him, but without avail. Superintendent Lyons of Bloomingdale said yesterday that he had not heard a word from Mr. Chanler since the day of his escape. It was learned that on the day he disappeared he mailed a letter to London. Chanler when he left the asylum boarded a trolley car and rode to Mamaroneck. There he purchased several stamps to mail letters and a ticket for New-York. One of the letters was addressed to a broker in Bond-st., and he mailed it at Mamaroneck. Another letter, which was marked "London," he kept and said he would mail it in New-York.

A detective who has been looking for Chanler says he believes that he has gone to Europe in order to get out of the clutches of the asylum authorities and friends who were anxious to keep him in the institution.

J. J. HILL'S YACHT GOES TO BALTIMORE.

HE WILL PROBABLY SAIL FROM THERE ON HIS PLEASURE CRUISE.

The steam yacht Wacouta, owned by James J. Hill, sailed for Baltimore yesterday afternoon, passing out Sandy Hook at 2:32 o'clock. Mr. Hill said last night at the Hotel Netherland that he was not certain whether or not he would board the yacht at Baltimore for the cruise which he has been expecting to make for some time. His yachting plans are contingent upon his ability to get away from his business.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

THE WEST COLLECTION—DRAWINGS BY L. RAVEN-HILL—MR. ORRIN PECK AND MR. J. WELLS CHAMPNEY.

The late Professor Charles E. West, long and conspicuously known as an educator in Brooklyn, was a man of diverse interests. This fact is clearly illustrated by the collection formed by him, and now placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, where it is to be sold next week by order of his executors. Pictures, prints and books testify to his activity in matters of art; divers pieces of pottery, lacquer and metal work, with a small but interesting case full of books, show that he had the tastes of an Orientalist; a number of microscopic and telescopic instruments, along with many miscellaneous objects, indicate his scientific predilections, and there are, finally, some valuable coins, which proclaim the learning and enthusiasm of the devoted numismatist. A certain pathos is attached to this great body of material. Nearly everything bears the signs of use. One gathers at once that here are the tools of a busy teacher, a man who cultivated his intellect at many points, and surrounded himself with things useful to him in the constant exercise of his profession. It is impossible not to feel regret for the life work that is ended, that so many possessions wrapped in peculiarly personal associations should at last be scattered in the public market.

Intrinsically considered, the artistic side of the collection is of far from uniform excellence. The "Portrait of a Lady" by Gilbert Stuart is an interesting little sketch, but the two heads attributed to Holbein and Dürer respectively have no qualities to inspire the respect usually commanded by those great names, and there is nothing of serious significance to be found among the remaining paintings. The water color, "Study of a Moor," by Fortuny, is an inferior example, but the pen drawing from the same hand is an excellent though unimportant souvenir of his vivacious art. Mr. West paid much attention to original drawings, and succeeded in assembling a considerable collection of them. The old masters in his portfolios are, however, of mild interest, being on a level in quality with those innumerable waifs and strays which are placed before the inquiring tourist in modest Roman and Florentine antiquity shops. Minor figures in the earlier schools of Italy and the Low Countries, and one or two of greater fame, are represented; but examination has not discovered anything of special value. The drawings by William Blake should perhaps be exempted from this judgment, though, as was pointed out in The Tribune at the time of their exhibition in this city some eight or nine years ago, comparatively few in the lot rise above a very dubious standard. Blake was a good draughtsman only intermittently, as he was a lucid designer only at long intervals. Most of the studies in this collection have a curious rather than an artistic interest. In this respect, however, they have some value. Memorials of one of the most erratic men of genius in the history of English art and letters are rare, and to the Blake specialist, if not to the connoisseur, this batch of his characteristic notes may be commended.

Professor West's prints are uneven in quality, but there are some good things in the list; in fact, for the collector this is by all odds the most promising section of the collection. Haden and Fortuny, among the modern etchers, are well accounted for; there is an interesting group of the portfolios published by Cadart in the sixties—one of the notable enterprises associated with the revival of etching in this century—and scattered through a vast gathering of old engravings there are some excellent specimens of Dürer, Strange, Bartolozzi, Toschi and others. Some good impressions are among the Rembrandt etchings included in the show. In the department of Orientalia the most important objects are the antique shrines, though here, as in the groups of porcelains, lacquers and bronzes, the average is not high. The collection of coins, running to nearly four hundred numbers, covers a wide range and is of much historical interest. Of the scientific collection it may be said that it embraces instruments of historical interest and others calculated to be of use to the practical student. The sale of all these art objects, curios and instruments of study will be begun at the American Art Galleries next Monday afternoon, and will continue, afternoon and evening, through several days thereafter.

Mr. L. Raven-Hill, an English draughtsman, has sent to America, for exhibition at the Tooth Gallery, a number of his sketches, originally made for the pages of "Punch." In that periodical they have delighted a wide audience, not only by their humor, but by their original style and sound technique. Mr. Raven-Hill is perhaps the most brilliant man at present on the staff of the famous English paper, the sole worthy follower of the tradition of the late Charles Keene. He draws for reproduction, and therefore it is not necessary to see his original work in order to judge of his quality; nevertheless it is pleasant to welcome this exhibition.

At the Knoedler Gallery some portraits and other paintings by Mr. Orrin Peck are shown. His color wants depth and subtlety; his execution, though workmanlike, is not distinguished. On the other hand, his heads disclose deft characterization; they are boldly modelled, and stand out in sharp relief; and in several instances the clever, animated handling of form does something to counterbalance the defects just mentioned. The "Portrait of Cardinal N." and the study of a feminine head, No. 15, are his best performances, showing more freedom and skill than any of their companions. Downstairs are hung a number of pastels by Mr. J. Wells Champney, some original, and the rest drawn from noted canvases in European galleries. Mr. Champney's manner is extremely suave, his color is dainty, and his own designs are often graceful and decorative. We are more grateful, however, for the copies from Drouais, Nattier, Velazquez and other old masters. These are wonderfully faithful to the spirit of the original works, and are executed, too, with delightful precision and firmness.

It is announced that there will be an exhibition in the print department of the New-York Public Library (in the Lenox building) of the collection of Japanese engravings formed by Captain Brinkley, and presented to the library by Mr. Charles Stewart Smith. That gentleman will also loan for the occasion a number of original water colors and pen drawings by Japanese artists. The show opens next Monday.

The days for the reception of contributions to the twenty-third annual exhibition of the Society of American Artists have passed, and a press view will be held next Friday, March 29. The public opening will occur on the following day, and the show will remain open until Saturday, May 4. The secretary announces that thirteen hundred paintings were sent in to be passed upon by the jury, the largest number in the history of the society.

The fearful and wonderful statue which surmounted the main entrance to the Paris Exposition, "La Parisienne," was built on no ordinary scale. The figure is, it appears, twenty feet high. This fact alone would seem to render it an awkward thing to dispose of. Furthermore, it is a gaudy horror. But an Hungarian gentleman is apparently unabashed by the lady's size or awful gorgeousness. It is reported that he has purchased the figure, and proposes to erect it in the grounds surrounding his dwelling house at Budapest. All sorts of ribald things were said about this figure by the Parisians themselves. Night after night during the show they flocked to the Boite à Fursy, on Montmartre, to chuckle over the impersonation of the unfortunate protectress of the main entrance by Mlle. Dulac, a celebrated chanteuse. She was as artistic in her presentation of the part as the original Parisienne was not, and her satirical plaints won the wildest applause. It would be amusing to hear the verses which she will now probably sing, on the prodigious good fortune of the statue in finding in Hungary the honor she was denied in Paris.

EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE ENGRAVINGS.

There is to be opened to the public on Monday in the print galleries of the New-York Public Library, at the Lenox Library Building, Fifth-ave. and Seventieth-st., the collection of Japanese engravings and chromo-xylographs formed by Captain Brinkley, of "The Japan Mail," and presented to the library by Charles Stewart Smith. To these are added original drawings in water color and pen and ink by Japanese artists, loaned by Mr. Smith.

PADEREWSKI'S ONLY SON DEAD.

London, March 22.—"The Pall Mall Gazette" says that Paderewski, the pianist, who is making a tour of Spain, received news yesterday of the death of his only son.