Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Sapho.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—The Christian.
BIJOU THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Lady Margaret.
BROADWAY THEATRE—2—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CASINO—8:15—The Little Duchess.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S THEATRE—2:10—8:20—Frocks and Frills.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:30—The Wilderness.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Garrett O'Magh.
GARDEN THEATRE—Maid Marian.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:30—A Message from Mars.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Second in Command.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Benefit for Miss v. Ostermann.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Toreador.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Girl and the Judge.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—Sweet and Twenty.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—Hon. John Grigsby.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Les Huguenots.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—London Assurance.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—2—8:30—D'Arcy of the Guards.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Florodora.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Temperance Town and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Mysterious Mr. Bugle and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Innocent as a Lamb and Varieties.
ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—8:15—Hockey matches.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—8—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith.
VICTORIA—2:15—8:15—Francesca da Rimini.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:20—A Gentleman of France.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: There was another exciting debate on the Philippine Tariff bill, in which Senators Spooner, Lodge, Beveridge, Teller and Tillman took the leading parts; the bill to create a Department of Commerce and Labor was passed; Mr. Spooner introduced a substitute for the Nicaragua Canal bill, giving the President authority to choose between the Panama and Nicaragua routes. ═══ The House was not in session.

FOREIGN.—It was admitted by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons that Holland had made proposals to act as mediator in settling the war in South Africa. ═══ It seems improbable that the Manchurian treaty will be signed within a month. ═══ A dispatch from Manila told of the sufferings of Captain Porter's marines in Samar; several engagements were reported. ═══ Plans for decorating the route of the coronation procession are being discussed in London. ═══ The French Chamber of Deputies passed the Waterways bill. ═══ The Prince of Wales left Berlin for Strelitz. ═══ Santos-Dumont made two successful trials of his airship at Monte Carlo. ═══ Dr. W. Seward Webb made public the plans in connection with the purchase of the Canada Atlantic Railroad. ═══ It is believed from wreckage found that a number of vessels, including H. M. S. Condor, have been lost in the Pacific.

DOMESTIC.—The programme for the reception and entertainment of Prince Henry from his arrival at New-York, on February 22, until his departure for a Southern and Western trip, on March 1, was made public in Washington. ═══ The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer said he was not a candidate for the office of Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania. ═══ The blizzard still rages in Michigan, but temperatures have moderated in the Northwest. ═══ Chicago completed elaborate preparations for to-day's observance of McKinley Day. ═══ The Maryland General Assembly exempted casualty and fidelity companies formed outside the State from the usual license fee of $300. ═══ It has been decided to keep the mortgage tax bill so far in its present form that all moneys collected will go to the State and none to the collection districts.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. ═══ The directors of the company that is building the subway met; it was intimated that the contractors would settle out of court claims arising from the explosion; a summons was served on District Attorney Jerome, to answer a charge of assault. ═══ Fire in a seven story building spread to tenement houses and a church, which were barely saved by the firemen, many of whom had narrow escapes from being cut off by the flames. ═══ Norton & Co., steamship agents, received a letter telling of the rescue of ten seamen, a woman and two children from a sinking bark, all of whom jumped into the sea and were hauled into a small boat. ═══ The chief assistant counsel of the New-York Central Railroad said that the recommendations of the State Railroad Commission would be complied with within twenty-four hours. ═══ Captain Baker, of Houston, Tex., was the principal witness at the continuation of the trial of Albert T. Patrick. ═══ The bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel under the Jersey side of the Hudson River was introduced in the New-Jersey legislature. ═══ The annual dinner of the second panel Sheriff's jury was held at Delmonico's.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Increasing cloudiness; snow at night. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 22 degrees; lowest, 14; average, 18.

THE CASE FOR BEET SUGAR.

Mr. Robert Oxnard, one of the vice-presidents of the American Beet Sugar Company, makes in a letter which we print elsewhere to-day his reply to certain questions which seemed to us to be suggested by the testimony given before the Ways and Means Committee of Congress by his brother, the president of that company. We are glad to receive and to publish Mr. Oxnard's letter as an authoritative exposition of some phases of the beet sugar company's side of the case, and we cordially commend it to our readers for careful perusal and consideration. It does not purport to be a complete presentation of the entire case, but disclaims any attempt to be such. Even upon the points which it does discuss we cannot regard it as convincing, and we are inclined to think the public will regard it as a betrayal of the weakness rather than as an exhibition of the strength of the beet sugar case against reciprocity with Cuba.

Mr. Oxnard points out that the price of sugar has so declined that now, under the Dingley tariff, it is no higher than it was under the free trade of the McKinley bill; the suggestion being that a removal of the tariff would still further lower the price to a point at which American beet sugar production would be unprofitable. He also estimates that but for the tariff German sugar, granulated, could be laid down in this city for less than two cents a pound. This latter seems to us extremely doubtful. The price of unrefined sugar at Hamburg has never fallen so low. In 1880 it was 4.30 cents, in 1885 it was 2.67, in 1890 it was 3.28, in 1895 it was 2.15, in 1897 it reached its minimum, 2.01, and in 1900 it had risen again to 2.92. With such prices for unrefined German sugar at Hamburg we must be permitted to be sceptical about lower prices for refined German sugar in New-York.

All this has, however, really nothing to do with the case, for the reason that no one proposes to abolish or to reduce the tariff on German sugar. What is proposed is to reduce the tariff on Cuban sugar, a very different thing. After such concession is made, and all of Cuba's sugar is coming to our market, we shall still for years be dependent upon Germany for so large a part of our sugar supply that our prices will still be fixed at Hamburg. In 1900 we consumed 2,219,847 tons of sugar. In 1899-1900 we produced in the United States 132,000 tons of cane and 72,944 tons of beet sugar; Porto Rico produced 50,000 tons, and Hawaii 275,000 tons, while the output of Cuba was 395,000 tons. All these supplies put together, then, aggregated only 924,944 tons, leaving a deficit of 1,292,903 tons to be supplied from Hamburg or elsewhere. Even should Cuba in a few years restore her sugar output to its former maximum of 1,000,000 tons, we should still have to get more than 600,000 tons from Europe. Besides, our consumption of sugar is increasing much more rapidly than our production. In 1890 it was only 1,476,377 tons, or 52.8 pounds per capita, and in 1900 it was 2,219,847 tons, or 65.2 pounds per capita. Therefore it seems quite judicious to say, as Mr. Henry T. Oxnard wrote in 1899, that "there is no fear that Cuban production, "even under an annexation to the United States, "can in our day expand to the point where the "United States would become exporters of "sugar instead of importers, and hence that "protection would no longer protect." By their own showing it is not Cuban, but German, competition which the beet sugar men fear, and, of course, reciprocity with Cuba would not in the least impair their protection against Germany.

Mr. Oxnard in his letter confirms our belief, and his brother's statement in 1899, that the utmost expansion of our beet and cane sugar industries will not be sufficient in our time for supplying the demand. He does so by admitting that the beet sugar industry is growing more slowly than it was expected to do. This, he says, is because the farmers cannot be persuaded to grow beets enough to keep the factories busy. They are not now furnishing more than half enough, although the factories have increased the price to them by more than 25 per cent, and although in 1899, as Mr. Henry T. Oxnard said, the farmers were eager to supply beets—a full supply was provided in 1899 in Nebraska, and in California more beets were offered than the factories could use. Mr. Oxnard does not explain what caused this drop from a full supply in 1899 to only a half supply in 1901. It seems to indicate that farmers are either finding beets less profitable than other crops or are finding the beets more valuable for cattle feed than for sugar. In any case, their failure to supply beets to the factories is a grave omen against the growth of the industry. The sugar manufacturers cannot, of course, expect this country, by tariff or by bounty, to recoup them for the losses they sustain through the failure of farmers to supply the needed beets, nor can they hope to make beet sugar without sugar beets.

Mr. Oxnard's letter is a welcome vindication of the sincerity of his brother's statements in 1899. It also reconciles those statements with those now made by his brother. But it effects that reconciliation only by showing that the former statements, though sincere, were erroneous, or at least were based upon expectations which have not been and are not likely to be realized. The promise of a great increase of the beet sugar industry, and the boast that beet sugar could be produced here more cheaply than in Germany, are both discredited and practically recanted. There is, however, as we have said, not one single word in this letter which supports the beet sugar protest against reciprocity with Cuba. It is Germany, not Cuba, that is shown to be the enemy of American beet sugar. But in opening the door to Cuba there will be not the slightest impairment of protection against Germany, and surely it would not be logical to say, "We are afraid of Germany, and therefore want protection against Cuba."

NOT AT HIS BEST.

District Attorney Jerome's conduct in the coroner's office on Monday afternoon may be attributed to excitement produced by his experiences earlier in the day, but it cannot be excused on that ground. The disagreeable impression which the first reports of it created was not relieved by the account of the affair which he himself gave yesterday afternoon. He says that when he heard a person who proved to be the coroner's clerk address him roughly and profanely it flashed on his mind that such language tended to a breach of the peace. Thereupon, deciding to arrest the man with his own hands, he jumped over a table, caught him by the coat and forced him against the wall. The clerk says that the District Attorney struck him, which the District Attorney denies with a rather boyish observation as to what would have happened if he had. We do not know whose recollection is the more accurate on that point, but it is undisputed that from Mr. Jerome's queer attempt to prevent a possible breach of the peace an actual breach of the peace forthwith resulted, while there is no good reason for supposing that any act of violence would otherwise have been done. To say the least of it, the majesty of the law was not vindicated by the performance, and we fear that the effect of it will be to diminish public respect for the chief actor in the scene.

The District Attorney was convinced that the coroner's proceedings had been illegal, and of that question he ought to be a competent judge. If in addition he believed that they were likely to do serious harm, and that he had authority to annul them, of which there seems to be grave doubt, he might have been justified in interrupting the inquest with a vigorous protest. But even before the adjournment his speech and demeanor were objectionable, while his subsequent conduct was little short of disgraceful. If an arrest was necessary, as he hastily assumed, he had several of his own subordinates there to make it, and doubtless it might have been made in an orderly manner. The indications are that Mr. Jerome is eager to do too many things personally, and in danger of frittering away his valuable energy in spasmodic attempts to cover a larger field than belongs to him. Nobody questions his courage, but the community would be glad to receive conclusive proofs that he is capable of being discreet.

THE PARK-AVE. EXPLOSION.

Of the various questions raised by the Park-ave. explosion on Monday, the most serious relates to the quantity of dynamite stored in the shanty in front of the Murray Hill Hotel. Concerning this the testimony is conflicting. Mr. McDonald's statement that four hundred pounds were deposited there that morning has a serious look, but it does not dispose of the matter. These figures were diminished, of course, by the forenoon's consumption. Until the facts are officially ascertained, therefore, it will not do to jump at a conclusion.

More or less mystery also enshrouds the immediate cause of the explosion. Three or four explanations have been advanced, but not one of them has been thoroughly established. The theory that a fire in the magazine, due to the upsetting of a candle, was at the bottom of the business was received with some favor yesterday. It has its weak points, though, and the chief witness in its support has not inspired universal confidence in his veracity.

Lamentable as is this whole affair, it ought not to be entirely without its compensations. It will afford little consolation to the victims to think that their experience will prove a benefit to others. Such is the fact, however. Blasting operations along the route of the subway will probably be continued for nearly or quite two years. A stricter conformity to the dictates of prudence, if not to those of the law, will unquestionably result from the Murray Hill calamity. The rest of the city will enjoy a larger immunity therefore. It is also possible that chemists and engineers may be led to seek some method of reducing the sensitiveness of dynamite without impairing its usefulness. Sir Hiram Maxim, for instance, has "tamed" lyddite by the admixture of a small percentage of vaseline or castor oil. Why cannot the same thing be done with blasting powders?

NO SPECIAL FAVORS.

It is gratifying to observe that opponents of the osteopathic bill, on which a hearing is to be given at Albany to-day, are for the most part presenting their arguments in a sober and convincing manner. There is no occasion for violent denunciations of a method of treating disease which no licensed physician is forbidden by the present law to employ, and which may be usefully employed in some cases, as massage is. It is a sufficient reason for defeating the bill now before the legislature that it proposes to bestow on certain individuals privileges which are denied to others. It requires the Regents of the State University to license without an examination, on recommendation of the Osteopathic Society, any person now practising osteopathy in this State, and also without examination, on payment of $10, any person licensed by another State maintaining standards equal to those defined in the bill. It thus exempts such persons from the necessity of proving their possession of the qualifications which the law governing the practice of medicine in this State requires all other persons to possess.

It would be irrational, unfair and dangerous to grant such special favors to any class. The demand that they shall be granted is a demand that the standard set up in this State for the protection of the public from ignorance and dishonesty shall be lowered. The bill authorizes osteopaths to make and file birth and death certificates, and gives them control of contagious diseases, which is at once its motive and its peril. They have no valid claim to relief from the uniform and well considered tests to which their fellow citizens are subjected. They have no better claim than persons cultivating any other method of treating human maladies might present. The existing law is just to all, including osteopaths. The proposed law would be unjust to all, osteopaths not excepted.

FOR PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

There really seems to be reason for hoping for peace in South Africa in the near future. Actual negotiations to that end are now under way. Nearly a fortnight ago our London dispatches called attention to the probable significance of the London visit of Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch Prime Minister, just after he had held a long and earnest conference with the Boer delegates. It was then intimated that Dr. Kuyper had been authorized to "sound" the British Government upon the subject of making peace with the Boers upon some terms short of granting them independence on the one hand and of exacting unconditional surrender on the other. Yesterday that intimation appeared to be verified in Mr. Balfour's announcement that the Dutch Government had made proposals for peace, which the British Cabinet was then considering. As the Dutch Government has repeatedly declined to identify itself with the Boer cause, it is to be assumed that in this matter it is acting simply as a neutral intermediary.

It has for some time seemed altogether probable that peace is being delayed over a mere point of etiquette or pride. The British have demanded unconditional surrender, and the Boers have demanded absolute independence. There is reason to believe that at any time for months past either would gladly have accepted something less, and that the two could have found a common meeting point somewhere between those extremes. But neither has been willing to make the first move toward a modification of the demands. Technically, such a move should have been made by the Boers. It is for the beaten party to sue for peace. But the Boer cry has all along been that nothing would be accepted or listened to short of absolute independence. A return to the status quo ante bellum would not do. They must have more perfect independence than they had then, if, indeed, they did not require the British to withdraw entirely from the Cape. In the face of such declarations by the Boer leaders the British had no choice but to go on with the war and to stand by their demand for the unconditional surrender of the Boers.

The cordial good wishes of the world, of the friends of Briton and of Boer alike, will go out to these negotiations that they may speedily be successful. It will be for the good of both parties to it and to all the world for the tedious war to be ended. It has long been evident that only one end is possible, and it will be far better for it to be reached through negotiation than through exhaustion.

THE NEW CITIZEN SOLDIER.

The convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, which took place at Washington last week, was one of the most important gatherings of that kind ever held in this country, and much good to the citizen soldiery will result from the meeting. The delegates heard from Secretary Root more about his plans for making the various State organizations a homogeneous body, so armed and equipped and trained that in case of need it could be incorporated into the regular service. A great step toward this result will be the adoption of the measure which the convention has prepared for introduction in Congress. This provides that all National Guard bodies be armed by the government with United States service magazine rifles and carbines, and that camps of instruction be occupied by regular and National Guard troops jointly.

It gives the President authority to call out the National Guard "whenever the United States is "invaded or in danger of invasion from any "foreign nation," for a period not exceeding nine months. It also provides for securing lists of persons who are qualified to hold commissions in volunteer forces, from which officers may be selected in times of need.

There are other measures pertaining to the citizen soldiery before Congress, and all show that the National Guardsman is assuming an important place in the military establishment and that the star of the show soldier has set.

BETTER ROADWAYS IN TOWN.

The recommendations submitted to President Cantor of the Borough of Manhattan by the Road Drivers' Association, the Associated Cycling Clubs and the Automobile Club of America are of uncommon value and importance. These memorials show clearly the bad condition of Seventh-ave. from Central Park to the Harlem River, of St. Nicholas-ave. and St. Nicholas Place below One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., of Broadway from One-hundred-and-ninetieth-st. to Kingsbridge, and from One-hundred-and-nineteenth-st. to One-hundred-and-fifty-seventh-st. They also point out the urgent need of resurfacing Boulevard Lafayette, and they present other suggestions which are sure to receive prompt consideration from the authorities.

The men who lost their official jobs at the end of last year were especially negligent with respect to Seventh-ave. above One-hundred-and-tenth-st., and it is now so rutty and rough as to be perilous to vehicles of all kinds and a disgrace to the city. Loot at any time and all times! That was the watchword of the Tammany plunderers.

Democrats in Congress, laying their heads together in caucus, refuse to reaffirm the Kansas City platform, giving token that they are tired of the Bryanizing which has been imposed on their party in recent years. They seem to think it wants a new spring suit of principles of latest cut and pattern, and if the tailors were not such botches an outfit of the kind might improve its appearance, though there is no certainty that it would reform its character.

If the shaking up of the Bowery is not a continuous performance from this time on it will occur with all necessary frequency and lend additional variety to the entertainments given there.

Prince Henry's welcome promises to be almost as spectacular as if he were Emperor. If the latter comes, according to his rumored intention, some time or another, we shall have to invent a new set of ceremonies of honor in his behalf, all the old ones having been used up in the reception of his brother.

There will be nothing jejune or dull or commonplace in this republic's welcome to Prince Henry.

Our coroners may be worthy and honorable men, but they lag superfluous on the stage. "Crowner's quest law" is expensive, antiquated and of little value. New-York should follow the example of other States and adopt the system of medical examiners, which is not costly and is useful and efficient.

The Tribune has published many earnest warnings to contractors who have failed to take proper pains in the storage and handling of the powerful explosives now used in blasting. Every one responsible for recent calamities because of reckless disregard of needed precautions with respect to the blasting by which New-York has been more widely shaken in the last few months than any other city in the world has sinned against the plainest and strongest cautions. Exemplary punishment should be meted out to those who are in fault for the inexcusable catastrophe of Monday.

The pay park chair did not captivate the public fancy, and a judicial decision now folds it up for good and retires it from notice. It was introduced for revenue only, and goes out without any mourners, the public seats answering all the requirements of the situation.

The disciplinary virtue of the rod affirmed by Solomon, and its educational efficacy as illustrated in the practice of Dr. Busby, go for naught now that whipping is barred in schools and the unswitched pupil is left a moral law unto himself. If the statute of exemption were designed to show what fools Solomon and Dr. Busby were it could not fly more directly in the face of their authority.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"A little the smoothest thing Kansas has ever known in the way of a 'card of thanks,'" says "The Kansas City Journal," "recently appeared in a Topeka paper.' 'We extend our heartfelt thanks,' said the sorrowing family, 'to the pastor who officiated, to the choir which sang, to the friends who sent flowers, to the undertaker who so delicately performed his sad mission, to the friends and relatives who mingled their tears with ours above the bier.' Yet, as nearly perfect as this is, it is convicted of a fatal omission. The colored man who drove the one-eyed mule which hauled the coffin box ahead of the hearse to the cemetery seems to have been entirely forgotten."

"What!" exclaimed the woman who had just started a boarding house, "twenty-five for those string beans?"
"Them ain't string beans," said the huckster; "them's butter beans, an'"——
"H'm—butter beans. Maybe you've got some oleomargarine beans that'd come cheaper."—(Philadelphia Record.

"The Philadelphia Record" says: "Dr. Thomas Hewson Bache, of No. 233 South Thirteenth-st., a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin in the fifth generation, has what is probably the most remarkable collection of Franklin portraits in the world. Altogether there are more than one hundred prints and engravings and some original drawings in the collection, gathered in the course of years in many parts of this country and Europe. Of all these many pictures the best portrait is believed to be a crayon study by Boissier, the French portrait painter, which Dr. Bache picked up in Paris in 1864. The likeness has a great deal of character and spirit in it, depicting the placid features of the philosopher in one of his habitual moods of reflection. The whole collection exhibits a wonderful variety of expression. The most authentic likenesses of Franklin are Houdon's bust, taken from a life cast of the features, from which the many statues of the philosopher are modelled, and Martin's painting from life, a three-quarters portrait in oil, of which there are two copies in Philadelphia, executed by Washington Peale."

In the crowd that filled a Mulberry-st. auction room on Monday were two Italians who watched the sale with interest and enjoyed the badinage for which the auctioneer is noted. One of the Italians bid on some household article, and it was instantly accepted.
"What's the name?" asked the auctioneer, as he opened the salesbook.
"Pietro Dionozella," answered the buyer.
"Oh, that's too much. I'll put down 'Peanuts, 50 cents.' You're on." said the auctioneer, as he rattled off the next article. The other Italian bid enough to secure the article and his name was requested.
"Patricka O'Sullivana," quickly answered the Italian.
"Well," mused the auctioneer, "that's a good old name for a dago; come, that's not yours, though."
"You beta it isa nota mine," was the quick reply; "buta ita is agooda as Peanuta. You maka de fun witha 'taliano name, I maka fun wida Irish."—(Newark Sunday Call.

The teaching of cookery in the English board schools is sometimes not appreciated by those who would be most benefited by it. The teacher of one of these schools recently received the following letter of protest: "My Mary Ann is not going to be a servant. I wants her to be a lady, and the less she knows of how to cook victuals the better. When I sent my gal to the board school I did not expect she was going to be taught undignified things like that."

"Funny about young Spenditt, wasn't it?" said the Observing Man.
"Was it?" asked the Man of an Inquiring Mind.
"Yes; he lost his money raising Cain in Europe, and then made another fortune raising cane in Louisiana."—(Baltimore American.

A Kansas paper sarcastically advises General Funston to go away back to the Philippines and sit down if he doesn't want to get into trouble through the pernicious activity of smallbore meddlers. "If he stays in this country," says the paper, "he will be investigated; some one will charge that he stuck a pin into Aguinaldo, or that the capture was not 'regular,' and Congress will take it up."

Sad Havoc.—Western Man—We had a terrible conflagration in Dugout City last week. Only seventeen houses left standing.
Eastern Man—My goodness! How many were there before the fire?
Western Man—Nineteen.—(New-York Weekly.

"Above all things," says "The Navy and Army," of London, "Tommy's heart loves a sewing machine. Although he must know that he can never succeed in getting it home to England, yet if he finds one on a farm he will tow it along with him, overburdened as he already is, upon the march. Wherein the exact fascination lies is a mystery, but grizzled reservist and callow recruit alike cannot resist this housewife's help."

Patience—Did you enjoy the drama last night?
Patrice—Enjoy it! I should just say I did! Why, I cried nearly the whole time!—(Yonkers Statesman.

"Few people in England," remarks a London paper, "who grow the sunflower for ornament have any idea of its usefulness." And then it proceeds thus to describe the sunflower on its native heath in this country: "So rich is this plant in oil that the seed of one of these monster plants will yield fifty gallons of oil, while the refuse of the seed, after this quantity of oil has been expressed, weighs 1,500 pounds when made into cattle cakes."

Dick—I say, Harry, I suppose you haven't a dollar you want to lend me?
Harry—By George, you've guessed right! Dick, with your ability to see into the future you ought to be worth your weight in money.—(Boston Transcript.

Mail advices from Australia tell horrifying tales of a heat wave of such intensity that bush fires, the burning of homesteads, the destruction of crops, the loss of thousands of sheep and the prevalence of grievous distress among multitudes of human beings have taken place. Meanwhile New-York has been so fortunate as to enjoy an uncommonly comfortable winter.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 28 (Special).—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt gave a dinner this evening, followed by a musical entertainment. The dinner guests were Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lee, jr., Miss Roosevelt, the Hon. Audrey Pauncefote, Countess Marguerite Cassini, Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Strong, Miss Daisy Leiter, Miss Merriam, Miss McCauley, Miss Loring, Percy Wyndham, of the British Embassy; Count Von Arnim, of the German Embassy; J. H. Van Boijen, Harold de Bildt, of the Swedish Legation; Señor del Viso, of the Argentine Legation; Captain J. C. Gilmore, Lieutenant Robert S. Clark, Lieutenant Arthur Niblack and Jerome Bonaparte. The dinner was at 8 o'clock and the musical at 9:30 in the East Room, the performers being George Devoll, tenor, and Edwin Isham, barytone, with Mrs. Tippett at the piano. The guests at the musical numbered more than two hundred persons, well known officially or in society. They included the Secretary of War and Mrs. Root, Miss Root, the Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Miss Knox, Mr. Knox, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Miss Jones, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, the Misses Hitchcock, the Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Miss Kean, Senators Beveridge and Dillingham, Count von Quadt, of the German Embassy; Count von Montgelas, Count von Kap Herr, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Representative Dinsmore, Dr. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, Representative and Mrs. Hilt, Miss Ruth Hanna and Mrs. Sheridan.

Among the callers at the White House this forenoon were Senator Kean, with Dr. Dix, Senator Tillman and friends, Senator Taliaferro, Representative Bates, ex-Representative Dick, of Pennsylvania; Representatives McCall, Lessler, McCleary, Burket, Wilson and Bartholdt; Senator Bate, Representative Gaines, of Tennessee, and Senator Foraker. Representative Lessler called to talk over the launching of the German Emperor's yacht at New-York on February 25. He desired that the President invite a number of his friends.

E. Grant Lafarge, of New-York City, has been the guest of President Roosevelt since Sunday.

The officers of the German training ship Moltke, now lying at Baltimore, who are guests at the German Embassy, were received by the President to-day in the Blue Parlor. They were presented by Ambassador von Holleben.

President Roosevelt, it is learned, sent a cable dispatch of congratulation to Emperor William of Germany on his birthday, but the text is not made public.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Jan. 28 (Special).—The Minister of Japan and Mme. Takahira gave a dinner this evening at the legation, in N-st. The flowers were American Beauty roses, on the table and about the drawing rooms. The company included the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Hitchcock, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Sanger, Surgeon General Van Reypen, of the navy; Mrs. Van Reypen and Miss Van Reypen, the Third Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Representative Dinsmore, of Arkansas; Mr. and Mrs. William H. Michael, Miss Katto, a guest in the house; Miss Katherine Kibby, of Washington; Durham White Stevens, counsellor of the legation; Colonel Watanabe, Mr. Komatz and Mr. Saito, members of the legation.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 28 (Special).—The Attorney General and Mrs. Knox gave a dinner this evening in honor of the justices of the Supreme Court. Gold plate and Venetian glass gave a splendor to the table, while exquisite pink roses added beauty and fragrance. The guests included the Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, Justice and Mrs. Harlan, Justice and Mrs. Gray, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Justice and Mrs. Shiras, Justice and Mrs. White, Justice and Mrs. McKenna, the Solicitor General and Mrs. Richards.

The annual Charity Ball given by the Southern Relief Society at the Arlington this evening was a brilliant gathering of fair women and brave men. The patronesses include the President's wife, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, mistress of the White House in President Buchanan's administration, and Mrs. Jefferson Davis, widow of the President of the Southern Confederacy. Among other patronesses were Lady Pauncefote, wife of the British Ambassador; Mme. Azpiroz, wife of the Mexican Ambassador; Mme. Wu-Ting-fang, wife of the Chinese Minister; the women of the Cabinet and Supreme Court circles, and leading women in Congress circles. Mrs. Charles B. Howry, president of the Southern Relief Society, received the guests, assisted by Miss Mary Custis Lee, Miss Virginia Miller, Mrs. Claude M. Swanson, Mrs. Benjamin Micou and Mrs. B. H. Warner.

The Wisconsin delegation in Congress gave a dinner this evening at the Arlington, in honor of Henry C. Payne, the Postmaster General.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix, of New-York, are the guests of Senator Kean and the Misses Kean.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Miss May Van Alen's engagement to Robert Reading Remington, of the Calumet Club, is announced. Miss Van Alen, who is the eldest daughter of James J. Van Alen and a granddaughter of Mrs. Astor, is staying with her father and sister in London at the Coburg Hotel. Mr. Remington is in this city. The marriage will take place probably at Newport as soon as J. J. Van Alen and his daughters return from Europe.

James Stillman's dinner dance for Miss Ethel Rockefeller at his home constituted the most notable feature of the social programme of yesterday; it will remain on record as one of the most charming entertainments of an exceptionally brilliant season. The dinner was served at ten tables of nine covers each, artistically decorated with red roses and farleyence ferns. The cotillon took place immediately afterward in the ballroom, which was adorned by Thorley with immense quantities of yellow forsythia. It was led by Elisha Dyer, jr., dancing with Miss Rockefeller. The favors consisted of silver snowball sticks, silk sashes with silver fringes, French bandboxes and leather jewel boxes, directoire sticks and petit emperor hats, straw and tulle hats and Du Barry crosses, fans and gold tie pins. In one of the figures two large apple trees in full bloom were brought into the ballroom and divested of their foliage and blossoms, which were used as favors for the women and boutonnieres to match. A buffet supper was served after the cotillon. The guests, who consisted mainly of young people, comprised the following:

The Messrs. Benkard.
Mr. Betts.
Francis C. Bishop.
Mr. Blagden.
Mr. Blair.
Mr. Blake.
George S. Brewster.
Philip T. Brown.
The Messrs. Bull.
The Messrs. Burden.
Mr. Coffin.
Mr. Corbin.
Mr. Cottenet.
The Messrs. Cross.
Mr. Curtiss.
Mr. Cutting.
Mr. Dana.
Mr. Davis.
Mr. Dows.
Mr. Ellis.
Mr. Eustis.
Mr. Forbes.
Mr. Franklyn.
Mr. Gade.
The Messrs. Gerry.
Mr. Godfrey.
The Messrs. Goelet.
The Messrs. Gray.
George Griswold.
Fletcher Harper.
Mr. Hatch.
F. C. Havemeyer.
Erskine Hewitt.
Edwin C. Hoyt.
James H. Hyde.
George H. Hull.
Mr. Huntington.
Phoenix Ingraham.
The Messrs. Iselin.
Townsend Irvin.
Mr. Jacob.
Augustus Jay, jr.
Bradish Johnson.
Woodbury Kane.
Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller.
Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer.
Mr. and Mrs. Berwind.
Mr. and Mrs. Harriman.
Mr. and Mrs. Dyer.
Mr. and Mrs. Whitney.
Mr. and Mrs. Burden.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Marshall.
Mr. and Mrs. Dodge.
Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Iselin.
Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Jennings.
Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Livermore.
Mr. and Mrs. Loew.
Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Lord.
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Morris.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons.
Mr. and Mrs. John H. Prentice.
Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Rockefeller, jr.
Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.
Mr. and Mrs. Turnure.
Mr. and Mrs. Everit Macy.
Mr. and Mrs. Van Ingen.
Miss Alice Babcock.
Miss Eva Barbey.
Miss Helen T. Barney.
Miss Gladys Brooks.
Miss Gwendolyn Burden.
Miss Edith Clapp.
Miss Dodge.
Miss Drayton.
Miss Marion Fish.
Miss Mabel Gerry.
Miss Edith Gray.
Miss Edith Hall.
Miss Mary Harriman.
Miss Clarice Hatch.
Miss Adeline Havemeyer.
Miss Haven.
Miss Hull.
The Misses Iselin.
Mr. Lord.
P. M. Lydig.
Count Montebello.
Peter D. Martin.
Benjamin B. Moore.
E. S. McVickar, jr.
Rudolf Neeser.
Grenville Parker.
Richard Peters.
Mr. Polk.
William Post.
J. Ellis Postlethwaite.
Ord Preston.
Percy R. Pyne, 2d.
Francis B. Riggs.
Harry Robbins.
Moncure Robinson.
Reginald Ronalds.
Winthrop Rutherfurd.
Lambert Sackett.
William Sloane.
G. Sheffield.
Mr. Spencer.
Oscar Stevens.
Richmond Talbot.
John F. Talmage.
Henry R. Taylor.
Dr. Percy R. Turnure.
Craig W. Wadsworth.
Lloyd Warren.
Mr. Waterbury.
Mr. Watson.
The Messrs. Weekes.
The Messrs. Wetmore.
The Messrs. Wharton.
Forsyth Wickes.
J. Barton Willing.
Frederick Winthrop.
The Messrs. Wrenn.
Mr. Woodward.
Murray Young.
Miss Jay.
Miss Jennings.
Miss Sibyl Kane.
The Misses Knowlton.
Miss Lamont.
Miss Lefferts.
Miss Maud Livingston.
Miss Metcalf.
The Misses Mills.
Miss Morton.
Miss Neilson.
Miss Oelrichs.
Miss Osborn.
Miss Peters.
Miss Edith Poor.
Miss Adelaide Randolph.
Miss Natica Rives.
Miss Robbins.
Miss Ethel Rockefeller.
Miss Rutherford.
Miss Evelyn Sloane.
Miss Leila Sloane.
Miss Alice Strong.
Miss Struthers.
Miss Laura Swan.
Miss Ruth Twombly.
Miss Natalie Wells.
Miss Ethel Whitney.
Miss Whitin.
Frederick B. Adams.
Mr. Appleton.
Grosvenor Atterbury.
Mr. Babcock.
Mr. Baker.
Mr. Baldwin.
Mr. Barbey.
Hugo Baring.
Mr. Barlow.
The Messrs. Barnes.
The Messrs. Barney.
Mr. Barrett.
Mr. Bates.
Mr. Beekman.

Colonel and Mrs. Astor gave a dinner last night at their house, in Fifth-ave. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dodge and Lady Constance Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and Miss Mills, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden and Miss Burden, Miss Sloane, Miss Sands, Miss Helen Roosevelt, Miss Iselin, Miss Newbold, Miss Hoyt, Craig W. Wadsworth, Reginald Ronalds, Robert L. Gerry and James R. Roosevelt.

A dinner was likewise given by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr at their house, in West Fifty-sixth-st., their guests comprising Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Gerald Paget, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newhouse, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Moncure Robinson, G. Creighton Webb, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Charles Marshall, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Smith, James de Wolfe Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. J. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Lawrence Gillespie, Charles Forbes, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Josephine Johnson and Benjamin Nicoll.

Receptions were given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Theodore Wilson Morris, jr., at her house, in West Eightieth-st., and by Mrs. Andrew Zabriskie at her home, in Fifth-ave., as well as by Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt at her house, in West Forty-eighth-st.

There was a large and fashionable attendance at the tea chantant given by the Misses Preston yesterday afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria, and the entertainment proved successful. The feature of the entertainment was the appearance of Miss Rose Preston in a couple of fancy dances, one of them entitled "A Surprise of a Shadow Dance," while the other was "A Tsigane Dance."

Captain John Phelps, of Hackensack, N. J., son of the late William Walter Phelps, United States Envoy to the Court of Berlin, has purchased Rogers Island, in the Thimble Island group, off Stony Creek, Conn., from the Tuttle estate, and will build a summer home there.

Mrs. Julian T. Davies gives a reception this afternoon at her house, in West Ninth-st., for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, jr., give a dinner to-night at their house, in West Thirty-sixth-st.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles De Kay give a dance on February 3 at their house, in West Twenty-third-st., for their niece, Miss Dorothy Gilder.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Helen Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Jackson, of No. 308 Madison-ave., to Robert Struthers, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Struthers. Miss Jackson is related through her mother to the Bradhurst Fields.

A number of people went to Boston yesterday from here for the marriage of Albert Milbank, of this city, and Miss Marjorie Robbins, daughter of Royal E. Robbins, of Massachusetts.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney gave a dinner this evening at their house in West Fifty-second-st.

Peter Marie gave a dinner last night at his house, in East Thirty-seventh-st. The name of Mrs. J. Hood Wright must be added to the list of hostesses who are giving dinners to-morrow evening in connection with the Charity Ball at the Waldorf-Astoria, to which they will afterward take their guests.

An entertainment took place last night at the Gibson studios, in East Thirty-third-st., for the benefit of the Red Cross Hospital and Training School for Red Cross nurses.

Miss Grace Dobson gives a dramatic recital to-night at the house of Mr. J. Muhlenberg Bailey.

Boston, Jan. 28.—Surrounded by a profusion of Easter lilies, Miss Margaret E. Robbins, daughter of Royal Robbins, and Albert Goodsell Milbank, of New-York, Princeton, '96, were married this noon in Emanuel Church. The ceremony was performed by the uncle of the bridegroom, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, of Grace Church, New-York, and the Right Rev. Dr. William Lawrence, of Boston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of Emanuel. The best man was Cornelius N. Bliss, jr., of New-York.

The maid of honor was Miss Phyllis Robbins, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marion Lawrence, daughter of Bishop Lawrence; Miss Gertrude C. Parker, Miss Caroline M. Amory, Miss Alice Dalton, Miss Margrette Chadwick Hall, of Boston; Miss Catharine Morgan Dix, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, of New-York; Miss Eleanor Anderson, of New-York, cousin of the bridegroom, and Miss Mary A. Bend, of St. Paul.

THE REV. JOHN P. FARRELLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28.—The Rev. John P. Farrelly, of Nashville, who was a few days ago appointed privy chamberlain to the Pope, was formerly spiritual adviser of the American College at Rome, and was afterward created a monsignor by the Pope, and still later made secretary of the American College. He was for many years connected with St. Mary's Cathedral, in Nashville. From 1881 to 1886 he was first assistant at the Cathedral, and afterward Chancellor of the Diocese of Nashville. He is forty-seven years old, and a native of Memphis, Tenn. He studied in Rome, and was ordained a priest in 1879, at the Church of St. John Lateran. After travelling in the Holy Land and the Orient two years, he returned to Nashville as assistant at the Cathedral. He is well known and popular, and the news of the honors conferred upon him has been received with much pleasure by the members not only of the Roman Catholic Church, but also by hundreds of friends of other denominations.

CLEVELAND [illegible] DUCKS.

Georgetown, S. C., Jan. 28.—Ex-President Cleveland and his party came up from the shooting preserves at Ford Point to-day on the government launch Water Lily, and left in their private car on the northbound train at 4:30 o'clock. The party carried a large bag of ducks along and seemed in good spirits.

PRESIDENT AT GAME CLUB.

Washington, Jan. 28.—President Roosevelt was a guest last night at the meeting of the Boone and Crockett Association, the national society for the preservation of game, held at the Metropolitan Club. He was cordially received and made a brief address in which he assured the organization of his sympathy with the movement to preserve the game of the great mountains and plains of this country.

SHAW STARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 28.—Governor L. M. Shaw left here this afternoon over the Northwestern with his wife for Washington, to assume his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. He will leave Chicago at 3:30 p. m. to-morrow over the Baltimore and Ohio, arriving in Washington at 4:30 Thursday afternoon.

FUNSTON'S HEALTH SEEMS GOOD.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 28.—General Frederick Funston arrived here to-day from San Francisco. After a consultation with his physician he will continue on to Iola, Kans., the home of his parents, for a brief visit. He appeared to be in good health.

General Funston made the trip to Kansas City alone and arrived unannounced. He submitted to an examination by his physician of the wound from which he has experienced trouble lately. Whether or not another operation would be necessary the physician was not ready to state, saying that it might be two or three days before that question could be determined. In the mean time General Funston said he would remain in Kansas City, resting. He said that after undergoing treatment here and visiting his parents he would return West in time to take a transport for Manila early in February. His leave of absence will expire March 10.

MONCHEUR ON WEDDING TRIP.

Los Angeles, Jan. 28.—Baron and Baroness Moncheur have arrived in Los Angeles direct from the City of Mexico. The baron, who is Belgian Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, was married ten days ago in the City of Mexico to Miss Clayton, daughter of Powell Clayton, United States Ambassador to Mexico, and now is touring the coast on his wedding trip.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Bishop William B. Derrick, of New-York, who is over the 300 African Methodist churches in Pennsylvania, New-York, New-Jersey and the New-England States, will deliver the sermon at the 353d anniversary of the Huguenot Church in Canterbury, England, in July.

Mrs. Ruth M. Crocker, the New-England poet and miscellaneous writer, on Monday celebrated her eightieth birthday in Boston. Her mother was a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, of Mayflower fame. Before Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" appeared Mrs. Crocker wrote a novel on precisely the same theme, which was never published on account of Mrs. Stowe's book being issued first.