Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—8:15—Cyrano de Bergerac.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8:15—Under Two Flags.
BIJOU THEATRE—8:20—Lady Margaret.
BROADWAY THEATRE—8—The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast.
CARNEGIE HALL—8:15—Song Recital.
CASINO—8:15—The Little Duchess.
CRITERION THEATRE—8—Du Barry.
DALY'S THEATRE—8:20—Frocks and Frills.
EDEN MUSEE—Day and Evening—World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:30—The Wilderness.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—Garret O'Magh.
GARDEN THEATRE—8:15—Maid Marian.
GARRICK THEATRE—8:15—A Message from Mars.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—A Royal Rival.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Hopla! Vater Siehts Ja Nicht.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8—The Toreador.
LYCEUM THEATRE—3:30—Monologues—8:30—The Girl and the Judge.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Sweet and Twenty.
MANHATTAN THEATRE—8:20—Hon. John Grigsby.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Lohengrin.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Corsican Brothers.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Exhibition.
NEW SAVOY THEATRE—8:30—The Way of the World.
NEW-YORK THEATRE—8:15—Florodora.
PASTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
PROCTOR'S FIFTH AVENUE—1:30 to 10:30—Innocent as a Lamb and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Varieties.
PROCTOR'S 125TH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Midnight Bell and Varieties.
PROCTOR'S FIFTY-EIGHTH STREET—1:30 to 10:30—Bachelor's Honeymoon and Varieties.
THEATRE REPUBLIC—8—Joan o' the Shoals.
VICTORIA—8:15—Francesca da Rimini.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8:20—A Gentleman of France.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	12	6	Notice to Creditors	8	4
Bankers & Brokers	10	5	Ocean Steamers	4	4-6
Board and Rooms	11	4	Partition Sales	11	2-3
Citations	8	4	Proposals	8	4
Copart'ship Notices	10	6	Public Notices	8	5
Dividend Notices	10	6	Railroads	8	5-6
Dom. Sits. Wanted	11	7	School Agencies	8	4
Dressmaking	11	4	Special Notices	7	6
Financial Elections	10	6	Surrogate's Notices	8	5
Financial Meetings	10	6	Teachers	8	4
Foreclosure Sales	8	3	Tribune Sub'n Rates	7	6
Help Wanted	11	5	Trust Companies	10	6
Instruction	8	6	To Let for Business Purposes	10	6
Official Legal Notices	10	6	Winter Resorts	8	4-5
Lost and Found	11	4	Work Wanted	11	5-6
Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6			
Miscellaneous	12	1-6			

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1902.

NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—Intense interest is felt in Manila over the action Congress will take in regard to the Philippines; a majority of the business men in the city indorse the statements made by Governor Taft before a Congressional committee regarding conditions in the islands. ==== J. Santos Zelaya was inaugurated President of Nicaragua for his third term at Managua. ==== Count Leo Tolstoy is again seriously ill. ==== Prince Henry left Berlin for Kiel, whence he will take his departure for the United States; Ambassador White was at the railway station to bid him goodby and deliver him messages from the United States; the imperial yacht Hohenzollern left St. Vincent, C. V., for Bermuda, on its voyage to New-York. ==== The Kaiser assembled a family party and some eminent theologians at the palace in Berlin to hear Professor Delitzsch reread his paper on "Babylonish Origin of Hebrew Ideas." ==== The Italian ship Nicolo Accame was wrecked while on a voyage from London to Pensacola; the crew were saved. ==== The Donaldson Line steamer Alcides went aground in a snowstorm at the entrance of St. John's Harbor, but was floated. ==== The question of meat supplies for the British army in South Africa will be brought before Parliament to-day. ==== The international chess tournament opened at Monte Carlo, with twenty-two masters taking part in it.

DOMESTIC.—The autopsy held on the bodies of the Biddles showed that "Ed" died from the effects of the shot fired by himself, and that "Jack" was killed by the officers who captured him; an agreement has been reached to divide the $5,000 equally between the captors. ==== Governor Taft will give his views on a currency system for the Philippines before the Senate committee. ==== The Philippine bill and the Judicial Salary bill will come before the Senate this week; the House will discuss the repeal of war revenue taxes. ==== It is possible that the question of an interoceanic canal may not be decided in the present session of Congress. ==== Great economic gains were shown in most of this country's farming industries in 1901. ==== The new bill creating a Department of Commerce will probably pass the House; some trouble over its title has arisen. ==== A fireman was blown from his engine by a burst of steam while running forty miles an hour, near Binghamton, and killed. ==== Walker D. Hines, first vice-president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, accused the Interstate Commerce Commission with encouraging rate cutting. ==== Six thousand employes of the American Woollen Company are affected by the strike against the two loom system.

CITY.—Wind and ice caused accidents in the streets; a woman was perhaps fatally injured by a sign blown down; ice delayed the Brooklyn Bridge cars. ==== The Street Cleaning Department continued the work of clearing the streets of snow. ==== Fire Commissioner Sturgis explained his position on the law regarding the sale of standing room in theatres; standing room was sold as usual at the Metropolitan Opera House, but in other theatres where concerts were given the regulation was complied with. ==== The Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay said that efforts to close saloons on Sunday were taken as a thrust at poverty, and that the rich should look first to their own conditions. ==== The identity of the woman found dead in the Chrystie-st. house was established, and evidence obtained by the police almost confirmed the suspicion that she was murdered. ==== Two prisoners under indictment for burglary escaped from the Queens County jail. ==== In a race riot in Yonkers men and women fought the police with knives and clubs.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, cold wave. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 37 degrees; lowest, 29; average, 33.

SOUND SENSE ABOUT CUBA.

The present insular tariff of Cuba was drafted by Mr. Robert P. Porter, a particularly uncompromising protectionist. Speaking upon the subject less than a year ago, he said: "The "existing tariff relations (between the United "States and Cuba) are abominable, and cannot "exist long without Cuba rapidly growing away "from the United States. If, when we took possession, we had said 50 per cent off for all "Cuban products imported into the United "States, the two countries would have been "nearer together now. Cuba can only be placed "in a prosperous economical condition by a convention with the United States that will give "her planters an advantage almost equivalent to "that given Porto Rico."

One of the strongest protectionists in Congress is Senator Proctor, of Vermont. Speaking upon this same subject the other day, he said: "I believe that we ought to make some tariff "concessions to the Cubans, and I say this as "a strong protectionist. We would not hurt any "industry in this country by dealing generously "with the Cubans. If we take any other course "we shall injure the cause of protection in the "United States." Senator Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, describes himself as "a thick and thin protectionist," and upon this subject he, too, says: "Both justice and wise statesmanship demand that we shall enter into reciprocal trade relations with Cuba which will allow "tobacco and sugar to come from there at a "much lower rate of duty than the Dingley law "exacts."

An attempt has been made to show that the tobacco industry, especially of Connecticut, would be injured by reciprocity with Cuba. As a protest against this pretence Mr. H. S. Frye has resigned the presidency of the New-England Tobacco Growers' Association, which he had held for many years, and in so doing said: "I know that a reduction of 50 per cent in the "duty on Cuban tobacco would not seriously injure any tobacco interests in the United States. "I know the nation's honor is pledged to make "such concessions in duties on Cuba's chief "products as shall be necessary to restore prosperity to the island, and, knowing these things, "I cannot longer be gagged by a resolution that "opposes any concessions to Cuba, knowing that "such a course, if persisted in by the protected "interests, will in the end jeopardize our whole "protective system."

The sugar industry of the United States is also said by some to be in peril from Cuban competition. Mr. Thomas R. Cutler, vice-president and general manager of the Utah Sugar Company, a representative beet sugar man, says: "I am convinced that we can afford to "give Cuba a concession of 25 per cent on sugar "without doing the least harm to our sugar interests at home. In taking this position I am "guided alike by the interests of the beet sugar "industry and by a national sense of obligation "to aid Cuba." A still more widely known sugar producer is Mr. John D. Spreckels, of California, who declares that beet sugar industries here can stand a cut in duties. But perhaps the most conspicuous sugar manufacturer in the United States is Mr. Henry T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Company. He said less than three years ago that the beet sugar industry "stands to-day on a basis as firm as any business in the country"; that there was no fear of injury from Cuban competition even under free trade with that island, and that American beet sugar could successfully compete with all the world without any protection whatever, since "sugar can be produced cheaper here than it can be in Europe."

Such testimony amply confirms the statement of General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor of Cuba, that "no American industry is threatened by reasonable concessions to Cuba." It justifies the declaration of Mr. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, that "the same considerations which led to the war with Spain now require that a commercial arrangement be made "under which Cuba can live." It corroborates and vindicates the saying of Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, that "Cuba "has in her constitution affirmed what we desire that she should stand in international "matters in closer and more friendly relations "with us than with any other power; and we "are bound by every consideration of honor and "expediency to pass commercial measures in "the interest of her material well being."

THEIR LOT IS NOT UNHAPPY.

The annual receipts and expenditures for police pensions in this city now amount to nearly $1,000,000 a year on each side of the account. In 1885 the totals were not far above a quarter of what they are now. In that year the outlay was only $250,985. The increase has been so rapid since then as to be somewhat disquieting. There are at present more than two thousand names on the rolls. The number of retired wearers of the uniform who are drawing pensions exceeds one thousand, while there are about eight hundred pensioned widows of members of the force and nearly two hundred pensioned children.

Colonel Murphy displayed a generous spirit with regard to police pensions while he was the nominal head of the department ruled by Devery. To their joint liberality were due the retirements with handsome allowances for life of more than threescore policemen, while the list of widows' pensions approved by them exceeded one hundred. If the warmhearted and openhanded veteran had occupied his easy chair in Mulberry-st. for a long term, his lavishness in the handing out of pension money might have brought about troublesome complications in the Controller's office. But, fortunately for the taxpayers, the representative of the Democratic Club-Devery regime in the department was not permitted to gratify his prodigal propensities after the first day of this year. As he passes his peaceful days of leisure, his otium sine dignitate, possibly he regrets his vanished opportunities. Had time enough been given him he might have made himself as famous as the youth who fired the Ephesian dome.

No other community in ancient or modern centuries ever surpassed, or even equalled, the bountiful treatment which New-York has given to its policemen, unless we look upon the Prætorian Guards of the Roman emperors as a police force. When those guards sold the empire at public outcry to Didius Julianus for his brief reign of sixty-six days they were in the enjoyment of luxuries and riches which even the Tammany wardmen in the Thirtieth-st. precinct may not have attained. And then there were the Janissaries of the Turkish sultans. But with these possible exceptions what policemen have ever been treated more lavishly than those of Manhattan? Their salaries are large and their duties are easy in comparison with those required in other cities. Their life is so enviable that the pressure to get places on the force is incessant. Gilbert and Sullivan may have thought that the lot of the London "bobby" was not a happy one, but the existence of the New-York "cop" abounds in felicitous experiences.

But there is an Assemblyman at Albany who seems to think that "the finest" are not well enough off already, and wants to make them still happier. He has introduced a bill that the city shall pay for the uniforms of the patrolmen, including buttons and braids, and also for their clubs and pistols. If the legislature acts judiciously it will defeat this unwise measure. Our policemen need no further gratuities or bounties or privileges from either the State or the city.

THE TROUBLE IN ROSCOMMON.

The announcement was made a few days ago that serious trouble had broken out in Roscommon County, Ireland. The National League has given orders against the paying of rent by tenants upon certain estates, and a reign of terror has been instituted to enforce compliance with that order. A Nationalist Member of Parliament is reported to have said at a midnight meeting of Home Rulers that he challenges the government to try to maintain the law, even with a force of ten thousand soldiers, and that he is well prepared to meet force with force and to fight the land question out once for all.

The origin of this outbreak is to be found in the benevolent action of the Congested Districts Board. That official body some time ago purchased a property known as the Dillon estate, for the purpose of reselling it to the tenants, and until the time when such sale should be effected it promised a reduction of rents to an amount equal to 4 per cent on the purchase, which was a reduction of about one-third of the former rent. A hitch occurred in the sale arrangements, and these have not yet been completed, but the board has stuck to its promise of reduced rents, and is collecting from the tenants one-third less than they formerly paid. That is satisfactory to the tenants. But now the National League insists that rentals on all other estates there shall be similarly reduced, although those estates are under private ownership and are not affected by the operations of the Congested Districts Board. Accordingly, under the orders of the league, some four hundred tenants on the Murphy and De Freyne estates, near the Dillon estate, refused to pay more than two-thirds of the rent they had agreed to pay, and were in consequence evicted. The retort of the league is seen in the incidents reported last week.

There is reason to think that this is only the beginning of widespread agrarian and political disturbances in Ireland. The league appears to have used as a pretext a circumstance which does not offer any real provocation. That the Congested Districts Board reduces the rental on an estate which it has purchased for purposes of resale is certainly no reason why all other rents in that neighborhood should be compulsorily reduced below the rate which the tenants have agreed to pay. Nevertheless, the incident gives the Home Rule agitators a plausible rallying cry, and England's supposed extremity in South Africa is seized upon with avidity as Ireland's opportunity. It is not, however, conceivable that her engagements in South Africa will prevent England from maintaining law and order in the United Kingdom.

AMERICAN WARES IN ENGLAND.

In at least one respect the exhibition in the Crystal Palace in London this year will be unique. Only a single country will be represented, and a different one from that in which the show will be held. That the products of the United States alone will be displayed there is not due to any special courtesy, but to the fact that the American Society at the British capital took the initiative in the enterprise. Manufacturers on this side of the Atlantic would not have had reason to shrink from a comparison of their wares with those of other lands, and would have welcomed the participation of the latter had such an arrangement been proposed. Nevertheless, the business advantages of an exclusively American display are too great to be neglected. England is, of course, already familiar with the excellence of many things made in the United States, but a better acquaintance cannot fail to be beneficial to both countries. Nor is this the less true because of the industrial competition in which the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race are at present engaged.

Although the scope of the exhibition is broad enough to include a considerable variety of articles, perhaps the most significant features will be the machinery and tools. Half a century ago America exported little to Europe besides cotton and breadstuffs. This country then imported all sorts of manufactured goods. To-day practically everything of that kind which is needed is made here, and a considerable surplus is sent abroad. At first the Yankee producer met his foreign rival in South American and Asiatic markets. After a time, however, he was able to invade Europe, too. The foothold thus gained was in some measure attributable to the cheapness of the product, but it was also due at times to a distinct superiority, the latter merit being especially conspicuous in agricultural implements and machine tools.

American manufactures shown at the Crystal Palace next summer will be scrutinized mainly with a view to purchase and use. They will also be examined, no doubt, for purposes of imitation. There is no occasion for anxiety on the latter score, though. Past experience shows that before the imitator is able to put his goods on the market the importer has largely anticipated him. Moreover, while others are copying his old ideas the American is originating fresh ones. Thus in certain directions this country is able to keep several years ahead of the rest of the world. She can hardly fail to profit greatly by the proposed exhibition.

NO NATIONAL THEATRE.

A few visionaries are still pleading for a national, endowed theatre in this country, to be established within a few years. No institution of that kind is in the least likely to be founded in New-York, in Washington or elsewhere in the United States in this generation.

The Yankee is in the main a hard headed, shrewd, practical man. What dramatic art he considers worth supporting he will support individually, but he will surely not consent to be taxed for the maintenance of any playhouse as an appanage of the entire body politic, not at least until he suffers a race change into something new and strange. He is too self-centred and independent for that.

"INCREASE AND MULTIPLY."

A Parliamentary commission, with the Prime Minister at its head, is investigating what is called the depopulation of France. It is well that it should do so. Many years ago the slow rate of increase of French population caused some concern. That rate has now so nearly reached zero as to cause lively alarm. In five years the net increase has been 444,613 only, or 1.5 per cent, or 0.3 per cent a year. That is an ominous state of affairs. Seventy-five years ago the excess of births over deaths in 10,000 population was 61. Fifty years ago it was only 41. Thirty-five years ago it had fallen to 25. Twenty years ago it was 17. Ten years ago it was 6. Now it is three. The next census may show an excess of deaths over births. The cause of this decline is evident, to wit, the unfruitfulness of marriages. For marriages are now just as numerous as they were seventy-five years ago. The death rate has been steadily decreasing, too, with the advance in sanitary and medical science, from 25.3 a thousand seventy-five years ago to 21.1 a thousand now. If, therefore, marriages were as fruitful now as then, the excess of births over deaths in 10,000 would be 103 a year, instead of only 3. But the birth rate has been declining more rapidly than the death rate, to wit, from 31.4 a thousand seventy-five years ago to 21.4 a thousand at the present time. In that fact is the enemy of France. This would be ominous in any case. In the case of a military empire it is disastrous. The number of available conscripts for the French army in 1879 was 316,000. It is now 210,000. Ten years hence it will be only 190,000. Meantime the number in Germany is rapidly increasing, so that at the present rate Germany will have, twenty years hence, twice as many as France. No wonder a Parliamentary commission has seriously taken the matter in hand.

The present is no place for any detailed consideration of the causes of this deplorable state of affairs in France. Doubtless there are some special causes, some of them connected with the land laws and system of inheritance. But it is pretty well recognized by thoughtful observers that some potent causes are such as are common to nearly all highly—perhaps we should say artificially—civilized society, even to some extent to our own. At the recent convention of the Federation of Churches and Christian organizations, in this city, a speaker declared that "its lack of homes is the first penalty that New-York is paying for its greatness." In that fact there was a profound suggestion. No other city in the world is so well equipped with hotels as this, and it is well that it should be so. But a hotel is not a home, not even a "family hotel." For a "family hotel" is generally a place from which children are strictly excluded. It is one of its recommendations that it is "for adults only." No other city is so superbly equipped with the glorified "flats" known as apartment houses. In such establishments there are "all the comforts of home," and of a most luxurious home. But it has long been proverbial that they are no places in which to bring up children. There are, of course, many private houses, well suited to be homes. But the proportion of them is not as large as it should be, while more and more people are entering systems of life which are calculated directly to discourage domesticity in its highest and best sense.

We have not yet reached the ominous condition which justly alarms France and which is beginning to excite some concern in England. It has taken those countries a thousand years to reach it. But it is our boast that we live far more rapidly than they, and it is perfectly obvious that the germs of the same evil have lodgement here. They may develop here far more rapidly than elsewhere. The smallness of families, if not the entire absence of children, in a considerable part of the community has long been a matter of comment. Nor is it an uncommon thing to hear a bride, scarcely out of the honeymoon, boastingly declare that she intends never to be bothered with the pains and cares of a family of children. To the thoughtful mind such a declaration is nothing short of revolting. But then, not all are thoughtful. Wherefore the selfish, idle, ease loving, fashion worshipping spirit has its way, and the home and family increasingly decline in the very place where they should flourish in their best estate. It is deplorable. "Increase and multiply" is the law of life, and wherever it does not prevail potential death has set its seal.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

January trade made a most satisfactory exhibit on the whole, especially when measured by payments through clearing houses and earnings by the railways, both of which exceeded last year's figures. This appears the more gratifying when it is considered that exchanges were reduced by much smaller speculation in stocks and the railways lost in grain freight. Consequently the movement of general merchandise must have been very heavy. Preparations for spring business indicate that dealers expect the activity to continue. There were a few adverse influences, notably the larger failures and less favorable foreign commerce at this port. Labor disturbances are still a drawback, and the heavy snowstorms hindered traffic, though improving crop prospects and stimulating retail trade in special lines. Local banks continue to increase reserves, and February dividend disbursements promise to exceed last year's by $15,000,000, a large part of which is due to payments by the Steel Corporation.

Call loans have been freely offered at 2 per cent, indicating the remarkable ease that has come to the local money market. The week's range was between 2 and 3 per cent, with the latter figure the exception, and 2½ per cent the average rate. Annual dividend payments have now generally returned to local institutions, and interior banks are again allowing their reserves to remain here. Commercial demands are of fair size, but there is no especial pressure, and good paper is freely discounted at 4½ to 5 per cent. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is not in much request, as there is no aggressive campaign on the long side of the speculative market, and six months' accommodation on good collateral can be had at 4½ per cent. At the Sub-Treasury there have been moderate payments against gold deposited at Pacific Coast assay offices, and on all accounts the banks have had a credit at the Clearing House on Treasury operations. The expected gold export movement failed to materialize during January, though the demand for bills kept foreign exchange rates fairly firm. The event of the week in regard to financial matters was the establishment of a new high record of gold holdings in the government vaults. The Controller's statement of national bank resources also exhibited a phenomenal gain for the year.

Frank and full statements of condition by the Steel Corporation encouraged confidence, although the remarkably satisfactory showing was not especially influential on quotations because the figures were not new. Statements regarding the attitude of the management in relation to prices of its products were most conservative, and as actual operations have been in accord with the policy outlined there was no reason to question its good faith. That the decline in copper has not only been checked, but moderate recovery secured, strengthened the mining stock. It is little short of phenomenal that railway earnings keep up the steady advance. Predictions were freely made last year that the expansion must soon meet with a setback, but January returns thus far available show fully 10 per cent increase over 1901, which in turn surpassed all previous records. Heavy snowstorms at many points will probably check the rate of gain for the last week, but there is full assurance that the month will make a gratifying comparison with January of last year.

Grain markets had an experience somewhat similar to that of securities. During over two weeks of uninterrupted depression there was an accumulation of short contracts that were forced to sudden covering and brought sharp advances. This was most noticeable in corn and oats, although wheat also rose sharply at times. Considering the high level of prices, wheat exports are of great value, but even the difference of 40 per cent in price does not make the comparison even fair as to corn shipments. Option trading attained the highest figures for some time at the local exchange, and the Western market witnessed some striking deals. Meats sympathized with grain, more or less, although the cash demand was somewhat affected by the business depression in Cuba, which curtails buying for export. Among the other staples, coffee declined sharply on account of heavy Brazil receipts that fail to show any seasonable falling off. Cotton conditions are not changed, the port movement continuing heavy, though statements from plantations persistently emphasize the fact that stocks are almost exhausted. Numerous estimates have been issued, both as to crop and requirements, but the reports are sufficiently contradictory to cause confusion. That the yield is below large predictions seems assured, judging entirely from the poor collections and numerous failures throughout the South. These facts seem to point to a disproportion between the size of the crop and the prices offered.

Spinners are consuming freely, both here and abroad, and the production of goods promises to be large. Exporters are in the market for coarse cottons, and a moderate business is transacted. As a rule, however, sellers refuse to make desired concessions, fearing an advance in the raw material. Domestic dealings are also disarranged by this tendency to wait for something more definite as to the staple. Mills are able to dispose of their product without much difficulty, and it is noteworthy in both leading textiles that supplies are not oppressive. New lines of woollens are not opened rapidly and the raw material tends to rise. Other lines of wearing apparel, including shoes, are in exceptional demand just now, the general snow all over the country facilitating purchases at retail. Factories are busy on spring orders, overtime being reported from some interior points.

No better conditions could possibly be desired than are enjoyed by the iron and steel industry. Probably there would be little idleness for the next six months even if not another order was placed. Efforts to advance bars and ore at the meetings were not successful, the leading concern stubbornly holding to conservatism, but wire and wire nails were advanced. Pig iron furnaces are now fully employed, but even the enormous output is readily absorbed. A recovery of about two cents in copper was secured, which is only a third of the decline. Coke ovens in the Connellsville region are gradually increasing output, but are not yet able to forward as freely as importunate consumers would like.

The Board of Health is doing everything in its power to guard against a possible increase in the number of smallpox cases, and has made extensive additions to its staff of vaccinators. It is of the highest importance that its work should be seconded earnestly by the community at large.

How gleeful have been the little men and little women since the snowfall of Wednesday began. But the mishaps of horses on the slippery and uncertain footing have been pitiful to see. Will the time never come when some beneficent genius will discover an ideal city pavement for winter weather?

France is a little later than Japan and China in recognizing the usefulness of sending her young men here for education, but better late than never, and she is now assured that it is a good idea. They will probably be coming over in shoals and schools like Normandy herring before very long, and will all be welcome, but the chances are that when our methods of education have made hustlers out of them they will find here so much better a field for their talents and energy that they will take American wives, get naturalized and settle down as full blown American patriots, swearing by the flag and the constitution every time.

There are luxurious, artistic and sumptuous special trains in Great Britain and on the European Continent, but Uncle Sam is vain enough to believe that when Prince Henry of Prussia travels from New-York to Washington, to Chicago and to other cities in the United States, and back again, in the cars which will be placed at his disposal, he will be inclined to think that no other nation can excel the people of this republic in the construction and handling of palaces on wheels.

These are the days in which the thermometer plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven as would make the angels weep if there were any exposed to the varying temperatures it registers. A drop of forty degrees in a forenoon is the up-State record, enough, as it was written of old with more of fancy than precision, to freeze the tail off a brass monkey.

It is not now a stiff necked and perverse generation which seeks after a street sign which it can read, but a meek and long suffering one, entitled to relief, which Borough President Cantor is doing his best to afford. He may not with the proclamatory and grandiose Cæsar say on his retirement that he found Manhattan brick and left it marble, but if he marks the streets visibly and not unattractively he will do enough for honorable remembrance, and future urban generations should rise up and call him blessed.

In some of the suburban towns about New-York the number of dog licenses taken out is only a ridiculously small percentage of the canine army which roams the streets. It is indisputably for the public welfare that the license ordinances should be enforced with strictness. We want here no Constantinoples cursed with prowling hordes of hungry mongrels.

PERSONAL.

The Massachusetts Legislature is to be asked to appropriate $25,000 for the erection of an equestrian or military statue of General Benjamin F. Butler, to be placed in the State House grounds at Boston. A bill to appropriate $50,000 for the same purpose was defeated several years ago.

Professor Charles W. Pearson, of Northwestern University, whose alleged heretical views in regard to the Bible have aroused criticism, declares himself ready to resign if the trustees desire him to do so. Of the hundreds of letters received by him on the subject he says that more than half are from Methodists who approve his views. The First Methodist Church of Evanston, Ill., of which he is a member, has thus far taken no steps to discipline him, although it has been urged to bring him to trial by some liberal Methodists, who desire thus to have the issue tested. Professor Pearson does not like the idea of a trial, but he declares: "It may become a question of my sacrificing my personal feelings to become spokesman for the great number of Methodists who hold liberal views, as I do, and want to know where they stand in their relationship with the Church. As I have said before, the general rules of the Methodist Church are loosely drawn, and it is a question with many, as with me, where orthodoxy ends and heterodoxy begins. A heresy trial would be most distasteful to me, but it might serve a good purpose in effecting the construction of a more definite set of rules."

The resignation of Dr. Perowne, Bishop of Worcester, gives a seat in the House of Lords to Dr. Carr Glyn, the Bishop of Peterborough, who was consecrated in 1896. Of the full episcopal bench only twenty-four have seats in the upper house of Parliament as spiritual peers, but Dr. Moule, of Durham, and Dr. Winnington-Ingram, of London, both of whom have become possessed of their sees since Parliament rose, take their places as a matter of right, other bishops having to wait their turn according to seniority of consecration. The bishops who are not peers of Parliament are the bishops of St. Davids (consecrated in 1897), Bristol (1897), Wakefield (1897), Bangor (1898), Liverpool (1900), Exeter (1900), Oxford (1901) and Worcester (Dr. Gore), not yet consecrated. The Bishop of Sodor and Man does not count, as the holder of that see never sits in the House of Lords, but has a dignified position in the House of Keys.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has been chosen and has accepted the invitation to deliver the annual address to the graduating class of the Yale Law School at the commencement next June.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

In the prohibition town of Portland, Me., some of the restaurant keepers obey the liquor law, but they try to be good and have things convivial, too, as witness such advertisements as these: "Have you tried our birch beer in steins?" "After the theatre have a welsh rarebit with root beer drawn from the wood." "Order a toby of lemon soda with the lobster."

"She's not what you'd call an advanced woman?"
"Oh, no."
"Has no mission in life, I suppose?"
"Oh, I believe she claims to have one, but it's nothing of any importance."
"What is it?"
"Just a mission to make some good man happy, I understand."—(Chicago Post.

A pair of enterprising burglars visited Newburg, Ohio, one night last week, and stole a new one story frame building from a corner lot. The next day they returned and tried to sell the lot, but the owner of the property had meanwhile learned of the removal of his house, and arrived on the scene in time to frustrate their plans.

Not Exactly the Same.—"And she isn't married yet? Gracious! She's well preserved! She is the same Birdie Hoppindyke she was fifteen years ago."
"No, she's not the same. She spells it 'Byrdye' now."—(Chicago Tribune.

"One day," says an exchange clerk in a Philadelphia department store, "an old fellow from the country came up to my desk and, laying down a package, said: 'Young man, here's a suit of underwear that I bought here seven years ago. It is too small for me, and I would like to have it exchanged.' I was thunderstruck at the nerve of the man, but I managed to say something about the time limit on such transactions. 'Well,' said he, 'I know that, but I've never had 'em on, and this is the first time I've been in town since the day I bought 'em.'"

Mysterious Titles.—"I understand, Mrs. Grassey, that your son has become quite an eminent lepidopterist."
"Mercy on us! It ain't nothing like a kleptomaniac is it?"—(Washington Times.

It would be difficult to overpraise the value and importance of the work done by the many excellent hospitals of New-York. The annual report of Mount Sinai has just been made public, and its showing is highly commendable. More than two thousand free patients received treatment in 1901, and in the dispensary 80,064 prescriptions were filled. The benevolence of this institution is typical among the noble foundations of which New-York is justly proud.

WHAT IS A BLIZZARD?

["It is doubtful what is meant by a blizzard."
—(Daily paper.]

I want to know what is a blizzard;
It rhymes well, I know, with a wizard,
Also with a Surrey fowl's gizzard,
But still, what on earth is a blizzard?
It's synchronic, too, with a lizard
And a Spanish chamois called an izard.
May my locks be abundantly scissored
If I know what's meant by a blizzard.
Some say 'tis a storm that can fizz hard,
And people with livers has friz hard.
If it means that I get
Both frozen and wet,
Then back to the States go, O blizzard!
—(London Punch.

Rome delivered her fighting men at points required on the hoof, so to speak, and thus saved money. The cost of carriage in modern military service is the principal item in the business, our bill for the Philippines last year being $9,000,000. What England has paid out since the South African war began can only be conjectured till the accounts are all in and balanced, but it is a prodigious sum, and enough to make her cast a favorable eye on arbitration when another occasion arises.

"If a ship," began the comedian with the rose tinted beard, "is 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, and its masts are 100 feet high and the bo'sun is bowlegged, what does the capstan weigh?"
"It weighs the anchor!" hoarsely shouted the audience, as it grabbed the benches to prevent itself rising en masse and doing violence to the thespians.—(Baltimore American.

BEET SUGAR ARGUMENTS.

REVIEWED IN THE LIGHT OF FACTS, FIGURES AND COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The arguments advanced by the manufacturers of American beet sugar are interesting, and no one will deny that their industry is entitled to all due consideration at the hands of Congress. But it is also to be noted that many of their arguments are exceedingly weak, while some are almost childish.

Among the latter may be cited that of their claim that their industry has been established, to considerable extent, upon a basis of confidence in the assurances made by government officials, and in reliance upon a continuance of a certain political policy. In a country which is so addicted to frequent changes in its tariff and in which there is always the possibility of a complete reversal of policy, it seems decidedly childish for citizens of that country to assert that they ventured their money upon such an unstable foundation. No excuse whatever exists for any claim to special consideration for a structure which is known to be erected upon the sands of a shifting political rather than upon the rock of solid business principles.

Their arguments further show that upon this uncertain basis they have erected a structure which, at its best, can only be regarded as flimsy. They admit great difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity of raw material to run their factories to their working capacity. They "are trying to educate" the farmers of their different vicinities into a conviction that beet growing is both profitable to their pockets and beneficial to their lands. They claim that they are succeeding in this effort in certain localities. Admit that they are doing so, it still remains a matter of doubt whether it will take ten years or twenty years of education to induce our farmers to grow beets enough to enable the industry to supply us with 500,000 tons of sugar, which is about one-fifth of what we now require, and about one-eighth of what we shall require ten years from now.

They ask ten years for the development of their industry. They asked the same ten years ago, and they have had it. There is much reason to believe that, if it were given them, the Congress which sits in 1912 would find a group of American beet sugar producers besieging its doors with petitions for a still further extension, and using the same old arguments in support of their petitions.

The fact of the matter seems to be that the American beet sugar industry is neither on a sound business basis nor conducted upon sound business principles. Factories are erected with a working capacity far beyond any immediate probability of a supply of material which will enable them to work up to their capacity. They put a boy into a man's clothes in the hope that the boy will become big enough to fill them. Good business would see that the probability is that the clothes will be worn out before the boy attains manhood. The sawmill man who built a 50,000 foot capacity mill in a section where he could get but 20,000 feet of logs per day would go into early bankruptcy, with no sympathy from his fellows. Our beet sugar friends do very much that sort of thing and expect not only sympathy but government assistance.

Two years ago, Mr. Oxnard declared, over his own signature, that the beet sugar industry of this country stood "on a basis as firm as any business in the country." To-day, he and his associates declare that it needs crutches for the next ten years. He also said, at that time, "We can undersell Europe in the production of all other crops, and sugar is no exception." Figures show that the American and the German producers are quite on all fours in everything except the matter of profits.

Our government official statistics give the average cost of beet root throughout the country for 1900 as $4 39 per ton. The beet sugar people now say they are paying more than that, but they do not say much about the extractable sucrose in its relation to the price which they pay. The government statistics give 14.5 per cent as the average sugar content of the beets grown in this country. We may admit that through imperfect machinery or incompetent handling not all of this is obtained. But results should show an extract of 12 per cent, or 240 pounds of sugar to the ton of beets. Mr. Oxnard states that, at one of his large factories in California, they paid $5 20 per ton and the sucrose percentage was 16.5. Allowing the same percentage for waste and loss as the above, he should have obtained 272 pounds of sugar, which very nearly equalizes the beet root cost of $4 39 and $5 20.

The official figures of cost of beet root in Germany are given (as an average) as 19 marks and 10 pfennigs per ton, equivalent to about $4 57. The extraction was 13.58 per cent. These figures for the cost of raw material are not widely different, in equivalent result, from those given by both the United States Department of Agriculture and by Mr. Oxnard. It is therefore evident that the American and the German manufacturers start quite on a level so far as cost of raw material is concerned, and it remains for the American proprietors to produce sugar on a par with the German cost, which they have claimed ability to do, or to acknowledge themselves beaten.

For the season of 1900 the Kruschwitz factory, in Germany, reports a dividend of 28 per cent. Its cost of manufacturing is given as $1 40 per ton of beets worked. The average factory cost for all German refineries is given, approximately, as $2 per ton. Their average extraction is given as 271 pounds of sugar to the ton of beets, or a cost for finished product of 2.42 cents per pound. And here come our American factories, with their boasts of ability to rival the world, and declare that the cost of their sugar is nearly double that of their German competitors. Somehow, there appears to be in the beet sugar industry, as it is now conducted, sundry indications of structural weakness.

Yet, in spite of all this, the day will come when sugar from American beet root will fill a very important place in our home demand, and it will not then make the presentation now offered by its promoters. It will be a sturdy industry, standing upon its own feet and asking favors from no one. Its home will be the sun lands of the West, where, free from danger of frosts, systems of irrigation will supply the requisite degree of moisture when it is wanted, and the plant, in both quantity and quality, be brought to its highest development. To nurse the industry in the condition in which it is shown to be by those who are interested is to impose an enormous charge upon the American people with no adequate assurance of compensation. Mr. Oxnard's acknowledgment that he was wrong in 1899 is no assurance that he is right to-day. ALBERT G. ROBINSON.

Washington, Jan. 30, 1902.

"THE EAGLE'S SPAN."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In "The Ledger," of Philadelphia, issue for yesterday, I find a selection from The Tribune, entitled "The Eagle's Span." In this article you say: "That is a stupendous extent of empire. It is surpassed by the British Empire, of course, upon which, truly, 'the sun never sets.'" The inference is that, although so extensive, the dominion of the United States yet lacks a little of being large enough to make it true to say that the sun never sets on our domain. Nevertheless, it is quite true, if your figures of 64 degrees 34 minutes west for Santa Cruz, and 117 degrees 3 minutes east for Balabac are correct, that the sun does shine every day at all times upon United States territory. In fact, we have three minutes to spare. This is because, contrary to common opinion, the sun, owing to its greater size than the earth and to refraction, actually illumines 181 degrees 40 minutes of arc in longitude. As the span eastward from Santa Cruz to Balabac is 181 degrees 37 minutes, it is evident that we have three minutes of arc to spare, or, in other words, for twelve seconds of time the sun shines on Santa Cruz before it has set on Balabac. W. W. DEATRICK.

Kutztown, Penn., Jan. 29, 1902.

A UNION OFFICER'S SWORD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As I have recently found something that may be of interest to some old veteran, I thought I would write and try to describe it. It is a very fine sword, found by me on the old battlefield of Fort Republic, January 18, 1902. It no doubt belonged to an officer of high rank, as the blade is engraved almost from one end to the other. It is of blue steel, about thirty inches long from the handle, and has on one side the two letters "U. S." and on the opposite side "E Pluribus Unum." The handle is of very heavy brass, and is totally covered with engraving. On one side it has an eagle and six stars with a wreath around them, besides other decorations. On the other side it has another eagle with other decorations. The blade can be taken from the handle by means of a brass knob on the end of the handle. The handle is six inches long.

This sword was found about thirty feet in front of where the Union batteries were located.
ROBERT B. DINSMORE.

Port Republic, Va., Jan. 25, 1902.