Amusements.

AMERICAN THEATRE—2—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—8:30—A Message from Mars.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—A Royal Rival.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—Dolly Varden.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Hasemann's Tochter.
KEITH'S—12:30 to 10:30—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—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.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—To-night French Cooks Ball.
MENDELSSOHN HALL—8—Monologues.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Corsican Brothers.
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	14	4-6	For Sale	10	4
Announcements	14	3	Help Wanted	10	5
Auction Sales Financial	13	2	Instruction	4	6
Bankers & Brokers	13	3	Lost	10	4
Board & Rooms	10	4	Marriages & Deaths	9	5-6
Books	10	4	Meetings	14	6
Citations	2	6	Ocean Steamers	10	3
City Hotels	10	3	Proposals	13	5
City Property for Sale	5	5	Public Notices	13	6
Dividend Notices	13	3	Real Estate	5	5
Dom. Sits Wanted	10	6-7	Religious Notices	2	6
Dressmaking	10	4	School Agencies	4	6
Elections	14	6	Special Notices	9	6
Employ. Agencies	10	4	Surrogate's Notices	6	6
Excursions	2	6	Storage Notices	10	5
Financial Elections	13	4	Teachers	4	6
Financial Meetings	13	5	Tribune Sub. Rates	9	6
Financial	13	3-5	Trust Companies	13	4
Financial	11	5	To Let for Business Purposes	5	5
Foreclosure Sales	11	5-6	Winter Resorts	5	5-6
			Work Wanted	10	5-6

New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1902.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS.—Senate: There was another lively debate on the Philippine Tariff bill, Senators Beveridge and Tillman being drawn into a sharp exchange of personalities; the bill to increase salaries of Federal judges was discussed. —— House: The Oleomargarine bill was under consideration.

FOREIGN.—Mr. Balfour's statement in Parliament that the papers in the Dutch peace negotiations would be made public to-day was taken to mean that the overtures had proved a failure; in South Africa the Earl of Munster was accidentally killed; the questions of purchases of remounts and the purchases of supplies from the Colonies for the British army were brought up in Parliament. —— In the Reichstag Count von Posadowsky-Wehner uttered a warning against any attempt by the State to investigate the doctrine of Christian Science. —— Reports of serious loss of life at sea in the recent storm reached London; on the Brittany coast the French ship Chanaral was wrecked and twenty-one lives were lost; a steam trawler went down near Iceland and twelve men perished; the gale is abating. —— At the ski races at Holmekollen, Norway, one of the contestants leaped ninety-six feet and nine inches; the contests were witnessed by twenty-five thousand spectators. —— An avalanche partly overwhelmed the Austrian village of Bleiberg, many people being killed. —— Frank Gardner, an American, was married in Paris to a daughter of Leopold Brouillet, of that city. —— Two directors and two attorneys of the Hamburg and North German steamship lines will sail from Bremen to-day for America. —— The steamship Mira of the Dominion Coal Company went ashore near Yarmouth, N. S. —— Opening games of the international chess tournament were played at Monte Carlo.

DOMESTIC.—Governor Taft gave further testimony before the Senate Committee on the Philippines. —— President Roosevelt had a conference on the Schley case with four of the Santiago captains. —— Four stockmen were killed in a rear end collision at Apple River, Ill. —— General Frederick Funston was operated on in a Kansas City hospital; he is doing well. —— A blizzard is raging in Pennsylvania, stopping streetcar traffic and tying up railroads; trains are late where they get through at all. —— It is zero weather in Chicago. —— Eighty-four dead bodies have been taken from the Hondo mines, and sixteen rescued alive; eighteen of the miners are still missing. —— Senator Ahearn, of New-York, introduced a bill providing for automatic valves on gas meters.

CITY.—Stocks were dull and irregular. —— A brig was driven ashore at Long Beach; life savers worked all day unsuccessfully to save the crew lashed to the rigging. —— Stones from a blast flew across Fifth-ave., fractured one man's skull, and, crashing through a window, fractured another man's hip. —— De Lancey Nicoll, John E. Parsons and other lawyers expressed themselves as approving the plan to abolish the office of coroner. —— It was decided at the meeting of the aldermen's committee to extend the freedom of the city to Prince Henry on the day of the launching of Emperor William's yacht. —— The Commissioners of Accounts announced that the shortage of Charles A. Alden, the defaulting secretary of the Tammany Charities Department, would be nearly $6,000. —— The new Board of Education organized by electing officers. —— Fire Commissioner Sturgis announced that he would enforce the law against churches, schools, dance halls and other places of public assembly, as well as theatres. —— Borough President Cantor gave a hearing on street signs, but no decision was arrived at. —— A murderer sentenced to Sing Sing for life tried to commit suicide three times on the way to prison.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, decreasing westerly winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 29 degrees; lowest, 15; average, 22.

CANAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

It is understood that the Canal Committee of the State Senate is about ready to make a favorable report on the bill to improve the Erie Canal at a cost of about $28,000,000, and that a lively discussion will promptly follow. Our Albany correspondent reported yesterday that complications were likely to result from the determination of various members to demand that provisions for similar work on the Oswego and Champlain canals should be included in the bill, which, of course, must be submitted to the people for approval or rejection; though the impression still prevails at Albany that the plan recommended by the Governor, which for the present would restrict operations to the Erie route, will be adopted by the legislature. Those who oppose all schemes of canal improvement naturally welcome this prospective conflict of interests, and perhaps will take care to promote it if they conclude that it is wise to do so. Nor would such tactics be contrary to the accepted rules of parliamentary propriety.

It may be doubted, however, whether much real credit is to be gained in any quarter by efforts to prevent the canal question from coming to a popular vote. The subject has been under discussion for a long time. Several elaborate investigations have been conducted, the substance of the reports based on them has been widely published, and if the people are not now ready for a decisive campaign it is difficult to conceive of any preparation which would make them ready. If the Erie bill is passed there will be ample opportunity to present the arguments against further large expenditures on the canals in an effective manner; and it may be frankly admitted that those arguments possess no little strength. The opposition has no reason to suppose that it would fail to receive a fair hearing. Indeed, to be quite frank, there is some reason to think that it might win. Nobody can doubt that the state of public feeling which was produced by bad work under the $9,000,000 appropriation act would have been fatal, so long as its first intensity continued, to any new scheme of canal improvement on a large scale. To what extent the indignation then engendered has subsided we do not pretend to say, but we are inclined to believe that enough of it survives to put somewhat formidable obstacles in the way of any new enterprise of the sort requiring a heavy outlay.

It appears to us injudicious, therefore, on the part of those who believe that the canal system is capable of being raised to a condition of far greater economical efficiency, and that its steady development ought to be the fixed policy of the State, to invite additional hostility by insisting that the Oswego and Champlain routes shall be included in the present scheme at an increase of nearly 50 per cent in the cost. If there is considerable doubt about what the people would say to an expenditure of $28,000,000 for canal purposes, there is less doubt about what they would say to an expenditure of $41,000,000.

AN UNACCEPTABLE COMPROMISE.

Word comes from Washington that the beet sugar lobby, in a last desperate effort to prevent the doing of justice to Cuba, is suggesting a compromise measure under which, instead of granting reciprocity to Cuba, the United States will impose a countervailing tariff upon German and Austrian sugar. This, it is said, would give Cuba ample relief, would maintain the principle of protection, and would eliminate German and Austrian sugars entirely from the American market.

This proposal is entirely unacceptable, for a number of reasons. In the first place, we are already imposing a countervailing duty upon the bounty aided sugar of Europe. To impose an additional duty, sufficient to give relief to Cuba, would violate treaty obligations to European countries and would plunge us into a ruinous tariff war, the result of which would be to reduce our exports to Europe as rapidly as our exports to Cuba are now being reduced. In the second place, it would enormously increase the cost of sugar to the American people, multiplying the millions they are now paying for the sake of maintaining the protection which the beet sugar people confess they do not need. In the third place, it could not possibly "eliminate German and Austrian sugars from our market," for the reason that we should still be dependent upon those countries for our supply. For the total product of the United States, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba would fall short of supplying our demand by more than a million tons a year. By adding to the duty we should simply be compelling ourselves to pay so much more for those million tons of sugar, and for all the rest, for, of course, the beet sugar people would promptly make a corresponding raise in the price of their goods.

What honor and expediency require of us is not to burden ourselves any more, but to give Cuba relief from burdens. It is not to engage in disastrous tariff wars with Germany and Austria, but to grant mutually profitable reciprocity to Cuba. The President has indicated the true policy. The compromise suggested by opponents of the administration is not acceptable.

THE WATERBURY FIRE.

It was a fortunate thing for the people of Waterbury that the fire in that city on Sunday broke out at such an early hour in the evening. Even though a few residents, with a false assurance of safety, had retired before the flames overtook them, they did so with at least some knowledge of the impending danger. Had the first alarm been given at midnight, instead of at nightfall, many lives might have been lost. As it was, practically every one escaped, though the whole business part of the town seems to have been wiped out.

One of the most distressing phases of this calamity is the probability that hundreds of other places of the same size are in equal peril from such a visitation. The rapid spread of the conflagration was due primarily, of course, to the fierce winds that were blowing at the time. Gales of the same violence are experienced elsewhere, however. It has been hinted that Waterbury's water supply was inadequate. Even were this true, it is to be feared that it would not be at all exceptional. While the immediate origin of the fire is yet mysterious, it is not likely to prove unique. The country is full of drygoods houses with upholstery departments. The really significant feature of the situation was the highly combustible character of pretty nearly every building in fifteen blocks. Had there been one or two strictly fireproof structures in the way they might have checked the progress of the flames, enjoying comparative immunity themselves and protecting more inflammable edifices to the leeward. Here is a lesson which owners of stores and hotels all over the United States are learning only too slowly.

WHAT TO DO WITH EX-PRESIDENTS.

This has long been a much discussed question. John Quincy Adams solved it for himself, for, after his term as President, he re-entered Congress two years later and served with distinction until his tragic death there in 1848. Andrew Johnson likewise returned to the Senate after his accidental occupation of the White House, during which this same Senate tried him on the impeachment of the House. These are the sole exceptions in the long list of those who built up political reputations or had aught actively to do with politics after having attained the Presidency. Grover Cleveland affords a partial exception, in that his two terms of office were separated by the incumbency of Harrison.

With a cessation of the Presidential office comes the question, What is the ex-President to do? If he be possessed of slender means, and many of them have been, necessity will compel him to seek employment to increase his income. For a man to have occupied the chief office of such a government as ours renders a re-entry into the business of life a hard and generally an unwelcome task. The light that beats on an ex-President is by many degrees fiercer than that which shines on an ordinary man, and when a President again becomes a citizen his acts and motives are subject to almost as much comment or criticism as when he held the Executive office.

Besides and beyond these drawbacks there is the feeling that an ex-President should not be compelled to engage in business. If he wishes to do so, well and good, but if he is forced to it simply to increase his means of livelihood, the bill recently introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, to grant to ex-Presidents $25,000 a year for the term of their natural lives will, if passed, remove that necessity. An ex-President, nolens volens, is set apart from other men, and the nation, if it will make no further use of him, should at least give him the means to end his days in dignified retirement.

But, as it has always seemed to us, the natural and obviously proper thing is to give him a seat in the Senate, (with or without a vote,) as a Senator-at-large for life. The strict constructionists have claimed that this would violate the constitutional requirement that nothing should be done to impair the equal representation of the States in the Senate. The objection seems to us without basis, since when the nation has taken a man out from the State and put him at the head of the government of all the States, it is unreasonable to insist that, on laying down his office, he necessarily reverts to his old State and must be counted in the Senate as giving it a third representative, even if he continue to reside in the District. No man living can have such intimate and valuable knowledge of public affairs, important for the Senate to profit by, as the man who has held the chief executive office, and it is a great waste of valuable material not to utilize it.

OVERCROWDED PLAYHOUSES.

"Standing Room Only" placards will not be displayed so freely at the doors of some of our New-York theatres hereafter as they have been in the past. It is clear from the explanations made public by Fire Commissioner Sturgis that he has no purpose of treating unfairly the proprietors and the managers of our places of amusement, and will be satisfied with a reasonable obedience to the law. It is, of course, his plain duty to insist upon that reasonable obedience.

In Broadway and elsewhere a few careless heads of playhouses have shown a lamentable disregard of their duties to the public and toward the provisions of the statutes, and have crammed their buildings to the doors with crowds of spectators who blocked the exits. The Fire Commissioner is unquestionably right in calling to account any manager who recklessly exposes the people in his theatre to the perils of so frightful a catastrophe as that which took place in Brooklyn in the seventies. The Fire Department is not acting oppressively in this matter. The spirit of the laws must be carried out for the protection of the public. Overcrowded theatres, like overcrowded excursion boats, are possible deathtraps. A few houses of entertainment in this city are conspicuously unsafe, and greater caution is requisite and must be exacted. But there is no probability of unfairness or indefensible rigor.

CHILD LABOR NORTH AND SOUTH.

There is a general impression that the Southern States are sinners above all in the Union in the matter of child labor, and conditions in certain of the cotton producing States are such as largely to justify the notion. It is therefore somewhat surprising to learn from the report of the State Factory Commission of Illinois that there has been an increase of 39 per cent in the employment of child labor in that commonwealth within the last year, and at the same time to read in the message of the Governor of South Carolina the unqualified declaration that no child under twelve years of age should be permitted to labor in the manufactories of that State, unless it be necessary for the support of a widowed mother. There is reason to hope, it is said, that his recommendation will contribute to the passage by the House, with possible amendments, of the restrictive measure that passed the Senate at the last session. In Illinois nothing except a more rigorous enforcement of the present law can be expected until the next session of the legislature, which does not meet this winter; and the State Federation of Women's Clubs will work to secure such enforcement. The unwillingness of Illinois juries to commit parents to the penitentiary for making false affidavits as to the age of their children inclines some observers to the belief that the present penalty is too heavy for expediency.

What is most needed in the South is uniformity of legislation by adjoining States. Without it the cotton mills of the State that enacts remedial measures are likely to suffer from competition with those of the States which have hardened their hearts against the children, the Southern mill population being fluid and easily induced to migrate from one mill to another. If the mill owners of that region are sincere in their protestations of a desire for reform, it seems that some such interstate regulation of child labor might be effected.

RECRUITS AND POVERTY.

England's difficulty in securing effective soldiers for her campaigns in South Africa has moved "Miles," a writer in "The Contemporary Review," to a discussion of the causes underlying the scarcity of ablebodied recruits. On the basis of the latest report of the inspector general he shows that, taking into account the men whom the recruiting officers do not think it worth while to bring before the doctors, those whom the doctors reject and those who are dropped after trial in the army, 60 per cent of those presenting themselves for service are rejected.

One of the most common causes of inefficiency in the British recruit is the unsoundness of his teeth, which renders him unable to masticate and digest the hard fare of active service; another is "flat feet," which incapacitate him for severe marching. The first of these physical shortcomings is due to insufficient nourishment in childhood and the second to maternal neglect in the same period of life. A more general and more powerful agency of the deterioration of what should be the nation's fighting force is held by the writer to be the custom of too early marriage; the children of children must of necessity be stunted and anæmic.

In the same number of "The Contemporary" is a review of Mr. B. S. Rowntree's "Poverty; a Study of Town Life," which is a complement of the somewhat pessimistic utterances of "Miles." Taking York as a typical English city, Mr. Rowntree shows that, using the term to signify a condition in which the total earnings of the family are "insufficient to obtain "the minimum necessaries for the maintenance "of mere physical efficiency," 20,302 out of a population of 75,812, or 27.84 per cent of the inhabitants, are in "poverty." That we may understand what "mere physical efficiency" means, Mr. Rowntree particularizes:

> A family living upon the scale allowed for in this estimate must never spend a penny on railway fare or omnibus. They must never go into the country unless they walk. They must never purchase a halfpenny newspaper or spend a penny to buy a ticket for a popular concert. They must write no letters to absent children, for they cannot afford to pay the postage. They must never contribute anything to their church or chapel, or give any help to a neighbor which costs them money. They cannot save, nor can they join sick club or trade union, because they cannot pay the necessary subscriptions. The children must have no pocket money for dolls, marbles or sweets. The father must smoke no tobacco and drink no beer. The mother must never buy any pretty clothes for herself or for her children, the character of the family wardrobe as of the family diet being governed by the regulation: "Nothing must be bought but "that which is absolutely necessary for the "maintenance of physical health, and what is "bought must be of the plainest and most eco-"nomical description." Should a child fall ill it must be attended by the parish doctor; should it die, it must be buried by the parish. Finally, the wage earner must never be absent from his work for a single day.

Mr. Rowntree's book is hardly more than a statement of conditions; he suggests no panacea and advocates no policy. In the face of his grave exposition of facts, the plan for the improvement of the raw material of England's army outlined by "Miles" seems sketchy and superficial. He thinks the question largely educational, and would increase the efficiency of popular instruction in gymnastics, would train the poor in the knowledge of right food and methods of housing, and would give (through what medium?) "wise advice" on the subject of early marriages. The questions raised by these two papers are momentous; the point contained in them on which all may agree is that a nation in which only two out of every five who are willing to fight for it are fit to become soldiers must go far back of its War Office to accomplish real army reform.

Bishop Andrews says that the charities of New-York are like the hairs of the head for multitude, and he did not refer to bald heads. His tribute to the almost illimitable beneficence of this city is sound and just. New-York's activities are incessant, diversified and generous. In its unfailing care of the unfortunate of every race and every kind this capital knows no superior.

Snow swept, rain swept and wind swept this town has been in the last few days. Did ever weather in Manhattan change more suddenly and boisterously? And how the streets have been scoured!

Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, Postmaster General under President Cleveland, is reported as opposing extensions of rural free delivery on the ground that the expense will far exceed the estimates, and that the service will isolate the farmers by cutting them off from social intercourse with their fellow men at the country stores. Mr. Bissell has not usually been looked upon as a country village sage, and the farmers will not flock to crown him with garlands. Even if their letters are delivered at their doors, what ban will stop them from driving to the country stores for pleasant talk? Mr. Bissell is no typical agriculturist.

Those who live in glass houses should look out for the dynamite man under their windows, an ounce of his prevention being worth a pound of any cure possible to be administered after his explosive composition has gone off.

Who can set bounds to trolley extensions in these days? Within a wonderfully short time surface electric cars will be running without breaks, it is claimed, between New-York and Boston, Washington and other large cities. No one of these lines, however, should be permitted to ruin the boulevards and pleasure drives in suburban districts. The trolley companies should purchase the right of way, as the steam railroads do.

England and Germany are organizing steel trusts, obeying a modern law of commercial development, and ought to be encouraged by the first annual balance sheet of ours showing profits of over a hundred millions.

The day must come sooner or later in this generation when no streetcars drawn by horses will be seen in any part of this city. Years ago American communities of one-tenth, or even one-twentieth, of the population and wealth of New-York abandoned entirely the use of horses on their tramways. How backward Gotham has been in adopting some forms of improvement!

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"We should not mourn over the fortified legations, or even over the garrisons retained on our soil," says the "Sin Wan Pao," of Peking. "Our greatest cause for anxiety is our own ignorant populace. Most of our patriots groan over 'outside woes,' but they are off the track. Our chief woes are internal. The outside woes are the result of internal disorders. Internal disorders are fomented by the unemployed and ignorant. So we come back to the point we began with, viz., the importance of education and support of the people. Hence we welcome the establishment of industrial schools, agricultural and commercial schools in various places. This is attacking the evil in the right way; not by the executioner's axe, nor by weak and aimless pity, but by removing the root."

Both Ways.—"Do you think that's the way for a Christian to talk—that you'd like to skin me and hang my hide on your barn door?"
"H'm! Didn't you say you regarded all the miracles recorded in the Bible as being merely figurative?"
"Certainly."
"Well, why can't you consider what I said about you figuratively likewise?"—(Chicago Tribune.

It is said that more than two million cigars are now on the way from the Philippines to this country. It is thought that before the end of February, or by the middle of March at the latest, there will be ten times that number consigned to American tobacconists from the same quarter of the world. It is also said that the different factories in the islands are working night and day.

"I see where a fellow is going to pay $500 for a poem."
"What?"
"Yes; he cut it out of a paper in the Congressional Library, and that is what they fined him."—(Philadelphia Record.

Recent statistics show that the Church of England provides in England and Wales about 7,000,000 sittings in places of worship, against over 8,000,000 provided by the Nonconformists. The church communicants are said to number 1,974,629, as against 1,945,932 in Nonconformist congregations, but the church communicants are not enrolled as exactly as those in the chapels.

One of the heroes of the golf traditions of St. Andrews was a certain caddie named Mathie Gorum, whose invariable remark after a poor shot by the person he was serving was, "It micht hae been waur," which was meant to be consolatory and encouraging. His master, a clergyman, was wearied with this well meaning flattery. Accordingly, to make sure that he would squash the remark for once, he told the caddie he had a terrible dream the night before. "Mathie, my man, I dreamt that I was in the place where the wicked are punished. I saw the wretched ones tortured; they were swimming in a lake of boiling pitch, and could not get landed for red hot pitchforks thrust in their faces by demons." He halted a minute, with his tongue in his cheek; when, with perfect coolness, the caddie answered: "Aye, sir, that was a bad dream, jist awfu'; but it micht hae been waur." "Waur, you fool? How could that be?" "It micht hae been true."—(Buffalo Commercial.

An anti-snitch campaign is going on in Kansas City. A "snitch," according to one of the papers, "is a cheap lawyer, very frequently a young lawyer, a man of small practice and precarious income, which would probably dwindle to nothing were he not excessively active in drumming up trade. His specialty is the individuals who have suffered a supposed or real injury to feelings, character or person, and his method is to induce such individuals to bring damage suits, or to threaten suits, with the object of extracting money from the person, firm or corporation upon whom lies the alleged blame."

"If you're hungry," said the charitable housewife, "come in and I will give you something to eat."
"Ma'am," replied Weary Willy, the diplomat, "there ain't nothin' I'd like better, but I'm afeerd."
"Afraid of what?"
"W'y, ma'am, if I was to eat yer fine cookin' an' victuals I'd eddycate me stummick up so's it wouldn't stand fer wot I has to give it reg'lar, an' I'd starve to death. Thank ye kindly, ma'am, but if you'll jest give a quarter instead it won't be gettin' me stummick into bad habits."—(Chicago Post.

A French barber recently opened a shop in Duluth, and the first thing he did was to write a letter to his parents in Canada, inclosing one of his business cards. The printing was like this: "John Jones, barber, No. — West —— street. Everything clean. Fresh towels to every customer."

The letter was written in the French language, as that was the only thing the old folks could read. In answering the letter, the barber's little sister was called upon to address the envelope. While she could not read English, she printed, as best she could, the letters on the card, and here is the way she did it:

> JOHN JONES,
> Barber, No. — West —— street,
> Everything clean. Fresh towels to every customer.
> Duluth, Minnesota, United States.

In an essay on the set subject of temperance a London board school boy discoursed on the unpleasantness of not being able properly to direct one's limbs. His orthography, unfortunately, was less orthodox than his sentiment. "For these reasons," he wound up, "it must be very auquard to be a drunkhard."

Classical versions of English verse can scarcely compete with the following metrical translation of "Yankee Doodle":

> Ad urbem civis Doodlius cum,
> Caballo et calone,
> Ornavit plumen pileum,
> Et dixit macaroni.
> —(London Globe.

In "The Times of India" a writer contemplates the day when the authorities at South Kensington may be requested to hand over the great black Buddha in the museum as the nucleus of a "London centre for Buddhist missionaries."

Dr. Young B. Ginner—Did I understand you to say you were never sick, and therefore didn't have any regular physician?
Krusty—Not at all. I said we didn't have any regular physician, and are therefore never sick."—(Philadelphia Record.

About People and Social Incidents.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—There were only a few callers at the White House this forenoon, and at 12 o'clock the President went into conference with Rear Admirals Evans and Taylor, Captain Clark and Commander Wainwright, and refused to see any other visitors. These officers were guests of the President at luncheon this afternoon. Late in the afternoon the President, accompanied by an orderly, went for a short horseback ride. This evening Miss Alice Roosevelt and Miss Pruyn attended a dinner given by Miss Ward at her home, in Connecticut-ave.

Civil Service Commissioner Foulke called at the White House this evening.

Among other callers to-day were the Secretary of State, Representative Hemenway, of the Appropriations Committee of the House, who had a talk with Mr. Cortelyou about the needs of the White House force next year, and Senator Kearns, of Utah, who talked about the Cape Nome judgeship.

James O'Connell, president of the International Association of Machinists, and E. C. Barry, from Rock Island, Ill., saw the President to-day, and submitted affidavits tending to show that union machinists are discriminated against at the Rock Island Arsenal. When the charges were originally made some time ago the President is said to have declared that if the allegations were substantiated he would issue an order putting a stop to the discriminations.

Miss Ruth Pruyn, daughter of Robert C. Pruyn, of Albany, is a guest at the White House.

NOTES OF SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—From a social point of view the week promises to be a busy one. Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday are especially full days. To-morrow at the White House Mrs. Roosevelt gives an at home. Many dinners fill the evening. Wednesday there are any number of luncheons and teas, the Bachelors' Cotillon and the last of the "Small and Early" dances. At Lady Pauncefote's on Wednesday evening the guests will be entertained by the English barytone, Wilfred Russell, whose recitals and ballads are popular. Among notable dinners that evening is Mrs. Leiter's dinner for New-York guests who come to the wedding of Miss Hay and Mr. Whitney. The affair of general interest on Thursday will be the wedding of Miss Hay and Mr. Whitney, not simply because it is a "Cabinet wedding" but on account of the personal interest in two young people whose girlhood and boyhood were passed in Washington. There were two "Cabinet weddings" in President McKinley's administration—Miss Gary, daughter of the Postmaster General, and Charles Pegram, of Baltimore, and Miss Alger, daughter of the Secretary of War, and Charles Pike, of Chicago. Miss Gary's wedding took place at Mr. Gary's country place near Baltimore, the President, Mrs. McKinley and the Cabinet going over to the wedding. Miss Alger was married in Washington, the President, Mrs. McKinley and the Cabinet being among the guests at the ceremony and the wedding breakfast. Owing to the mourning of the bride's family, only a small number of guests, including the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, will attend the wedding breakfast after the marriage of Miss Hay and Mr. Whitney. The invitations to the Church of the Covenant, where the ceremony takes place, will test the seating capacity of the edifice.

One of the prettiest teas to-day was given by the Countess Esterhazy at the Richmond. Mrs. Carrol Mercer, Mrs. Bolles, Miss Cockrell, Miss Kellogg and Miss Letterman assisted in receiving the large company, which included many from diplomatic and army circles and resident society. Mrs. Audenried and Mrs. Woodbury were attractive hostesses at the tea table.

Senator and Mrs. Hale entertained a "Maine State" company at luncheon. The guests were Senator Frye, Representative and Mrs. Burleigh, Representative Powers, Representative and Mrs. Littlefield, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Boyd, Representative Allen, Joseph H. Manley, William Frye White and Wallace H. White.

Mrs. T. De W. Talmage gave a luncheon for her daughter, Miss Collier, at which the guests were débutantes.

Mr. Dryden, the recently elected Senator from New-Jersey, was the guest of honor at a dinner given at the New Willard this evening. The dinner of fourteen covers was laid in the beautiful dining room of the "Presidential suite."

Senator and Mrs. Fairbanks gave a dinner this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Barney also entertained dinner guests.

A gay dance at the navy yard this evening was enjoyed by a large company of young people. The officers were in uniform.

Senator Kearns gave a box party this evening at the New National, to see "Alice of Old Vincennes." The guests included Senator and Mrs. Spooner and Senator and Mrs. Hanna.

THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Washington, Feb. 3 (Special).—Mme. de Margerie, wife of the counsellor of the French Embassy, gave a pretty breakfast to young people to-day. The guests were Miss Josephine Boardman, Miss Hetty Sargent, Miss Theora Strong, Miss Alice Ward, Count von Montgelas, of the German Embassy; Señor del Viso, of the Argentine Legation; Mr. Hermité, of the French Embassy, and Walter Berry.

The Russian Ambassador and Countess Cassini entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Crackanthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield-Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Von Callenthorpe, Mrs. Colton, Miss Oelrichs, of New-York; Miss Ashton, Miss May, Miss de Smirnoff, Lieutenant Schroen and Baron von Kap-herr, of the German Embassy; Mr. Van Roetjen, of the Netherlands Legation; Señor del Viso, of the Argentine Legation, and Mr. Rogestvensky, of the Russian Embassy.

The Minister of China and Mrs. Wu have issued cards for an at home on Saturday from 4 until 7 o'clock. The occasion will be in celebration of the Chinese New Year, which begins on Saturday. To-day the big Chinese flag waves above the legation, where it will remain through the period observed as the New Year. The entertainments, however, given by Minister and Mrs. Wu are quite American. Mrs. Wu is a charming hostess, and is no longer at the disadvantage of not understanding the English language. It goes without saying that Mr. Wu is one of the most accomplished diplomats in the foreign circle.

Miss Katherine Brice, daughter of the late Senator Brice, of Ohio, is a guest at the British Embassy.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Many people are leaving town for Washington, to attend the marriage of Miss Helen Hay to Payne Whitney on Thursday. Among the latter's ushers are Frederick Kernochan, Gouverneur Morris, Henry Clews, jr., J. N. Waterbury, jr., Milton S. Barger, Hugh D. Scott, of Philadelphia; James W. Wadsworth, jr., of Geneseo, and Major Charles McCawley, U. S. M. C. Eugene Hale, jr., second son of Senator Hale, will be best man, while Miss Dorothy Whitney and Miss Alice Hay will be bridesmaids.

Another of the dances organized by John D. Rockefeller, jr., took place at Delmonico's last night, beginning at 8:30, and continuing until near 1 o'clock, supper being served at small tables at 11 o'clock. There was no cotillon. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Edward Hoyt, Mrs. L. H. Bigelow, Mrs. Benedict, Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, Mrs. William Hamilton and Mrs. Henry Graef. Among the members of the class, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, jr., are the Misses Elizabeth Swift, Bessie Bigelow, Grace Fargo, Bertha Benedict, Evelyn Dalley, Marion and Carrol Eidlitz, Mary Debevoise and Henry Clay, Henry Cooper, John Pratt, George Phelps, Newcomb Coles, Ralph Holland and Frederick Eagle. The next dance of the series takes place on April 8.

Among the entertainments last night were a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry at their home, in East Sixty-first-st., and a dinner which Miss Delia Gurnee had at her home, in Fifth-ave., for Paderewski.

A number of receptions took place yesterday afternoon, among them being those given by Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, at her home, in Fifth-ave., and by Mrs. Gouverneur M. Carnochan at her home, in East Sixty-seventh-st.

There was also an auction sale last evening at the home of Miss Mary de Peyster Bailey, in West Seventy-fourth-st., for the benefit of the St. Elizabeth Guild.

Monday night the opera is always thronged with a fashionable audience, and yesterday was no exception to the rule.

On the social programme for to-day is another of the series of the fortnightly dances, organized by Mrs. Lewis Livingston Delafield, at the Waldorf Astoria, and a long list of dinners, among others one given by Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris, at their house, in West Seventy-second-st.; one by Mrs. Astor, another by James Henry Smith, at his house, in West Fifty-second-st., and also one by Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mrs. James E. Martin gives a musical to-night at her house, in Fifth-ave., at which Heath Gregory will sing.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and their daughters returned to town yesterday from Tuxedo, where they had been spending the week end at the Vogal cottage, which they have rented for the winter.

Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb will return to town to-morrow from their place in the Adirondacks, where they have been since Friday last. Mrs. Edward La Montagne, jr., of No. 444 Madison-ave., left town yesterday for New Orleans.

The Duke of Newcastle is in town, staying at the Hotel Savoy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard have gone to Washington, and opened their house there yesterday.

Under the patronage of Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. George T. Bliss and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, a recital of "Manru," Paderewski's new opera, will be given by Walter L. Bogert, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The wedding takes place to-day of Miss Sara Roe, daughter of the late E. P. Roe, and Charles Tatham, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Charles Lewis, in Fifth-ave., at 4 o'clock.

It is on Thursday afternoon, and not on Wednesday, that the marriage of Miss Amy Gano Gillette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gano Gillette, to George Harwood Olney, nephew of ex-Secretary Olney, takes place at Grace Church.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt has retained apartments at the Hotel Royal Ponciana, at Palm Beach, Fla., for February 10.

PROMOTION FOR CAPTAIN WADLEIGH.

Boston, Feb. 3.—Captain George H. Wadleigh, U. S. N., was detached from the naval retiring board at the Charlestown Navy Yard to-day. He will become commandant of the League Island Navy Yard on February 9, with the rank of rear admiral.

PASSENGERS ON L'AQUITAINE.

On the steamer L'Aquitaine, which arrived here from Havre Sunday night, were Mlle. Lucienne Breval, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brown, Charles R. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Zimmermann, J. Wilson, Colonel B. H. Vidal and Mr. and Mrs. Langerman.

THE YACHT VIRGINIA AT ST. THOMAS.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Feb. 3.—The American steam yacht Virginia (owned by Larz Anderson, of Washington, D. C.) arrived here on Sunday and left to-day for St. Kitts.

A WEDDING.

Philadelphia, Feb. 3.—Miss Ethel Jackson, of New-York, the comic opera prima donna, and J. Frederick Zimmerman, jr., business manager of the Chestnut Street Theatre, this city, were married to-day in St. James's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Richardson performed the ceremony. The bride was born in New-York, but lived much abroad, having been educated in Vienna and Paris.

MME. NORDICA ILL.

San Francisco, Feb. 3.—Mme. Lillian Nordica is confined to her room at the Palace Hotel by an attack of nervousness. Dr. James W. Ward says that the attack is not serious. It is a result of the singer's recent experience in a railroad wreck.

INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGE IN PARIS.

London, Feb. 3.—Frank Gardner, an American, who is connected with Australian mining interests, was married here this morning to the daughter of Leopold Brouillet, of Paris. The bride is a niece of the Baronne de St. Didier, organizer of the fatal Charity Bazaar in Paris.

"Old Paris," the Charity Bazaar referred to in the above dispatch, in the Rue Goujon, Paris, was destroyed by fire on May 4, 1897, during which over 125 persons, mostly women, lost their lives, among them being the Duchess d'Alençon, sister of the late Empress of Austria.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Edward Kent, of Colorado, who has been appointed by President Roosevelt to be Chief Justice of Arizona, is a son of the famous old Whig candidate for the Governorship of Maine, and whose campaign called forth the stirring political cry, "Hell bent for Governor Kent."

St. Clair McKelway, Editor of "The Brooklyn Daily Eagle," is sick at his home, No. 121 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, with a cold. The doctors expect him to be out in a few days.

"The London Daily News" says: "'Hwfa Mon,' who initiated King Edward into the mysteries of the bardic brotherhood at the great National Eisteddfod held in Caernarvon, has been requested by 'The Gorsedd' to attend the coronation as representative of the principality. Should the venerable Arch-Druid accede to the request he will be arrayed in a magnificent pontifical robe specially designed for the occasion."

A characteristic picture by the late Jervis McEntee has recently been purchased, at a price which would have surprised and gratified McEntee himself, for the collection of Samuel Bancroft, of Wilmington, Del. It is a late autumn scene, expressing on canvas what Bayard Taylor's pen painted in his poem, "The Picture of St. John." In this picture the poet compared several of his artist friends to gems of various kinds. The reference to McEntee was as follows:

> And you, who love the brown October field,
> The lingering leaves that flutter as they cling,
> And each forlorn but ever-lovely thing,
> To whom elegiac Autumn hath revealed
> Her sweetest dirges, Bloodstone; for the hue
> Of sombre meadows to your palette cleaves,
> And lowering skies, with sunlight breaking through,
> And flecks of crimson on the scattered leaves!

M. Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti), besides being a naval officer and writer, has added to his accomplishments that of painter. A little church of the Copts in Constantinople has an altar piece with a painting of St. Basil, signed "J. V.," a gift in recognition of the lessons in Coptic given him by certain priests of the parish.

E. S. Flint, the war Mayor of Cleveland, who died in that city the other day, accompanied the Prince of Wales (King Edward) when he visited this country across Ohio in the private car Crestline, Mr. Flint at that time being the superintendent of the railroad over which the prince had to travel.

DR. BUTLER'S INSTALLATION.

COLUMBIA TRUSTEES ADOPT PROGRAMME FOR ENTRY OF NEW PRESIDENT INTO OFFICE.

The board of trustees of Columbia University held its monthly meeting in the trustees' room of Library Hall, on Morningside Heights, yesterday. The two new members of the board, Abram S. Hewitt and Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, were present. The committee on installation of the new president, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, presented a report and plan of procedure, which was adopted. The trustees voted that Friday, April 18, and Saturday, April 19, be holidays at the university. Friday will be Students' Day and Saturday Installation Day. The various buildings of the university will be open to visitors, and on Saturday Alumni Hall will be open to those of the alumni who wish to dine there.

The installation will begin at 2:30 p. m. on Saturday, when the students, guests and officers of the university will assemble in Library Hall and march to University Hall, where the ceremonies will be held. The services will be opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Marvin R. Vincent, and then William C. Schemerhorn, president of the board of trustees, will make a brief address, presenting the charter and keys of the university to the president-elect, who will respond.

There will be addresses by representatives of the faculty, selected by a council, and also by representatives of the alumni and of the students. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by several college presidents, among whom will be President Eliot of Harvard and President Hadley of Yale. President Butler will then deliver his inaugural address, and the installation ceremonies will be brought to a close when benediction is pronounced by Bishop Potter.

On Saturday evening, after the installation, the alumni will give a dinner for President Butler at Sherry's.

A resolution was adopted inviting the faculty of Barnard and the Teachers College to be present.

The committee on installation is composed of John Pine, Francis S. Bangs and B. Aymar Sands, representing the board of trustees; Dean Van Amringe, representing the alumni council, and Professors Perry and Huntington, representing the university council.

A vote of thanks was given to William C. Schemerhorn for a recent gift of letters and correspondence of Governor De Witt Clinton, who was the first student at Columbia University after the Revolutionary War.

President-elect Butler reported that the legacy of $50,000 which was left to the university by Henry Villard had been received. It was voted to apply this money to a professorship in German, now held by Professor William H. Carpenter. This professorship will be called hereafter the Villard professorship.

A vote of thanks was also given to Mrs. Robert W. Toppan for a gift of $150, which is to be given as a prize in the School of Political Science. The prize will be known as the Robert Toppan prize.

ANOTHER GIFT FOR TUSKEGEE.

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 3 (Special).—A friend of the work in New-York has recently given the money for an executive building at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute here, of which Booker T. Washington is the head.