LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE SUBJECT OF CHURCH DIVISIONS DISCUSSED.

AN ASPIRATION TOWARD A MEASURE OF UNION, AT LEAST AMONG MEMBERS OF THE SAME GENERAL SECT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In response to what has lately been published on the subject of church unity, I should like with your permission to say a word in your correspondence columns. It may be taken for granted that all who believe in the Founder of Christianity are more or less interested in this subject. It has been said that the great enemy of all, whom we call Satan, is deeply concerned lest church unity should become an accomplished fact, and if this be true it may be taken as a hopeful sign.

Some years ago the bishops of the Episcopal Church were led to believe that the leading Protestant churches would welcome an invitation to gather under the banner of the historic episcopate, accepting the two greater sacraments, the Bible as generally received and the summary of the faith as it was restated fifteen hundred years ago, leaving all not involved therein for subsequent discussion and settlement, under the guidance of God the Holy Ghost, under Whose dispensation we live. This has proved to be but a dream, and any thought of its realization is practically given up, but the question of church unity is still alive, and will probably be as long as the present wretched conditions prevail.

The writer knows of a village of five hundred people which contains a Free Methodist, a Methodist Episcopal and a Close Communion Baptist church, and another village two miles distant therefrom, of about the same population, which also contains three churches—one Six Principle Baptist, one Close Communion Baptist and one Methodist Episcopal church. These organizations are all struggling for support under the enthusiastic leadership of their pastors. Oyster suppers in the winter and ice cream parties in the summer are resorted to to help pay the expenses incident to their maintenance. The conditions existing in these two villages are not exceptional, but may be found in thousands of places throughout our country. In a larger town are two English Lutheran churches within two squares of each other, differing very little in doctrine, but resolved to maintain separate organizations regardless of cost to themselves or others. There is a church possessing considerable numerical strength in some parts of our country, hopelessly divided, and making two distinct bodies, not in communion with each other, because they could not agree on so important a matter as to whether the male members of the church should wear buttons or hooks and eyes on their clothes, buttons being thought by many to be an indication of a desire to conform to the fashions of this world.

No impartial person could study the subject of sectarianism without coming to the conclusion that the multiplication of sects must be due, in a very large degree, in the first instance, to minds diseased. There are now twenty-two differing Lutheran churches, seventeen of the Methodist persuasion, thirteen Baptist and twelve Presbyterian. Would it not be in accordance with heavenly wisdom first of all to pray and work for unity in each of these several bodies, so that after a while we should have in our beloved country but one Lutheran, one Methodist, one Baptist and one Presbyterian Church, and then, after another while, might we not hope that they would all come together and make one united Protestant Church of the United States? What a gain this would be—only one, instead of sixty-four! Then, side by side with this United Protestant Church, Catholic and Roman Catholic might each present the gospel as understood by them, until it should please God to make them all one again. How the cause, both at home and abroad, would be helped! What hinders such a result, except that the devil stands in the way? But we must not forget that he is a great deceiver. He makes many a sectarian minister believe his work is of God. The conditions with which we are confronted respecting the religion of Jesus are dishonoring to God and discreditable to us, His children.

But some man will say, Cannot men be saved in the Unitarian or the Universalist or the Christian Science Church, or the Church of the Latter Day Saints, or any other? Men are not saved by the sect to which they belong, but because God is just and merciful. All earnest seekers after truth who keep the windows of their soul ever open toward heaven and do not sin against the light, no matter to what sect they belong, or whether they belong to any, whether in far away Africa or in the United States of America, are in the way of salvation; but are we not set here for some higher and holier purpose than to save our own poor miserable souls?

New-York, Feb. 20, 1902. H.

SHAKESPEARE AGAIN.

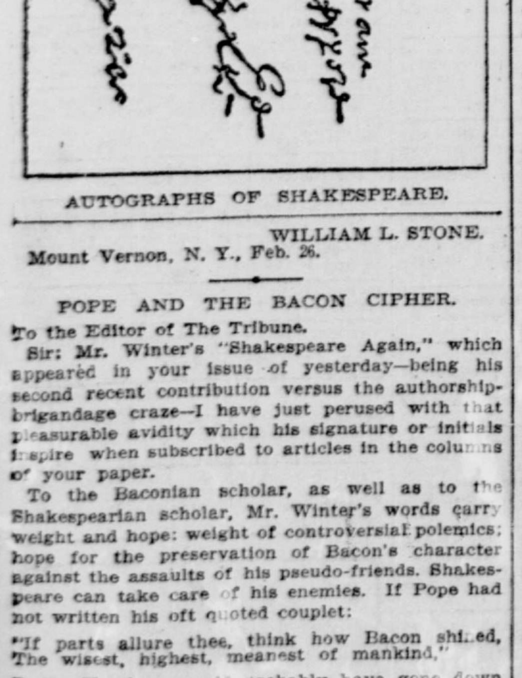
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In regard to Mr. Winter's letter, in reply to mine, I can only say that the readers of my and his letters must be the judges. Indeed, his letter would seem to be carrying out the advice which a young lawyer once received from an older one, viz.: "If you have a bad case abuse your opposing attorney." Of course, all his byplay about my being a "Mount Vernon suburbanite of New-York," etc., and my "English" may be taken at its true value.

I have only two points to make in reply to his letter:

First—When Mr. Winter enumerates such a plethora of authorities (including himself) to prove that Shakespeare wrote these plays, I would merely call his attention to the remark of John Bright: "Any one who believes that William Shakespeare, of Stratford, wrote 'Hamlet' and 'Lear' is a fool," and, as it has been remarked, "Mr. Bright was not the only English celebrity who, up to that period, had expressed his disbelief in William Shakespeare as the author of the plays, as a long time previously Lord Palmerston had given it as his opinion that the 'man of Stratford' could not have written the works attributed to him, and when the testimony of Ben Johnson in the verses prefixed to the first folio was adduced, he remarked: 'Oh, those fellows always stand up for one another; or he may have been deceived, like the rest.'" Now, certainly, Mr. Bright and Lord Palmerston are fully as good authorities as Mr. Winter, so that, if I am a "clown," as Mr. Winter so courteously intimates, I am, at any rate, in very good company!

Second—When Mr. Winter, in denial of my statement, says that the Shakespeare autograph signatures are all "legible" and only indicates that he wrote "a cramped hand," I will for the benefit of those of your readers who may not have seen these signatures here append fac-similes of them. I merely submit them without comment and allow the reader to form his own opinion:



AUTOGRAPHS OF SHAKESPEARE.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 26.

POPE AND THE BACON CIPHER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Winter's "Shakespeare Again," which appeared in your issue of yesterday—being his second recent contribution versus the authorship-brigandage craze—I have just perused with that pleasurable avidity which his signature or initials inspire when subscribed to articles in the columns of your paper.

To the Baconian scholar, as well as to the Shakespearian scholar, Mr. Winter's words carry weight and hope: weight of controversial polemics; hope for the preservation of Bacon's character against the assaults of his pseudo-friends. Shakespeare can take care of his enemies. If Pope had not written his oft quoted couplet:

"If parts allure thee, think how Bacon shined, The wisest, highest, meanest of mankind,"

Baron Verulam would probably have gone down to all posterity with historical accentuation upon his wise and high "alluring parts"; but "the little nightingale of Twickenham" has not allowed the "meanest of mankind" thus to pose in saintly garb. Now, no Baconian scholar has ever claimed for the heaven-born philosopher the glories of "the heaven-born poet"; for who more than the Baconian specialist is aware of the irreconcilability of such a claim? If, then, we allow ourselves to suppose for one moment that a Baconian cipher actually exists in the "First Folio," would it not appear that "the meanest of mankind" had crowned his Mephistophelian attribute by endeavoring to rob the laurels from the brow of his great contemporary, even from the grave? Are the cipher fiends aware of the anomalies which their self-constituted hypothesis must naturally suggest? If Pope was supposedly wrong in magnifying into the superlative degree the mean side of Bacon's character, that supposed wrong is likely to be proved right if the "First Folio cipher" be verified.

J. BROTHERHOOD.

Montreal, Feb. 22, 1902.

A CHEAP EDITION OF THE ORIGINAL PITCHFORKER.

BIG STORM IN THE SOUTH

DELUGE OF RAIN CARRIES BIG COLUMBUS BRIDGE AWAY.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 27.—The Southeastern Gulf States were deluged by rain last night and to-day, and at Columbus, Ga., a bridge was swept away at 5 o'clock this evening. The rainfall there was almost a cloudburst, the Chattahoochee River rising at the rate of two feet an hour. Several washouts were reported on a number of roads, and trains out of Columbus were annulled. There has been no loss of life.

The Columbus bridge broke in two about a hundred feet from the Georgia shore and went sweeping down stream at a frightful pace. Just four and a half blocks below is the other bridge which crosses to Girard, Ala., and it also would have been carried away had not the fall over the Eagle and Phœnix dam demolished the floating bridge before it reached it. The electric light and telephone wires running over to Phœnix City and Girard went across on the bridge and they were snapped like threads. The water pipes which supplied the city with water were also on this bridge, and were broken like sticks and carried away, leaving the city without water for a time.

The water company has an old submerged main across the river, and this was placed in commission to-night, saving the city from a water famine.

The rain has been falling in torrents all day. All trains since this morning have been annulled, and there is little hope of any to-morrow. To-night The Associated Press wire is the only one in operation to the North.

The excessive rainfall has caused a rapid rise in the Coosa and Alabama rivers. The director of the Weather Bureau has issued warnings for points below Wetumpka, and advised that stock be removed from lands subject to overflow at a 35-foot stage. At Westpoint, Ga., the merchants are busy to-night removing goods from stores to places of safety.

LONG ISLAND FLOODS SUBSIDING.

A NUMBER OF BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY—WIRES DOWN OVER A WIDE AREA.

Hempstead, Long Island, Feb. 27.—The floods, caused by the melting yesterday of the immense snowdrifts all over the Hepstead Plains, which caused such havoc at Hempstead, Garden City, East Medaow Brook, Westbury and among the farms scattered about the Hempstead Plains, have almost entirely disappeared this evening, and all the ponds and watersheds of the Brooklyn water system in this vicinity, which were swoolen to five times their ordinary size, will by to-morrow be down to their normal condition.

Late last night the water that was three feet deep in the streets of Hempstead and Garden City, rose six inches and rushed in from the Hempstead Plains with such force that four brick bridges were carried away. The large bridge in the rear of the country place of August Belmont was undermined and fell in a heap, and water nearly two feet deep surrounded a portion of the Belmont place, causing considerable damage.

The long enbankment of the Long Island Railroad that was carried away on the Plains near Westbury has been temporarily repaired and trains were moving cautiously between Mineola and Westbury this afternoon. The force of the torrent undermined the track on the Valley Stream division, between Norwood and West Hempstead, and trains have been temporarily suspended lest serious accidents occur. Until 7 o'clock this morning the Hempstead Town Hall, the German Lutheran Church of the Epiphany and numerous stores in Greenwich-st., Hempstead, were surrounded by three feet of water.

At Oyster Bay, Glen Cove, Roslyn, Great Neck and Port Washington numerous bridges have been carried away by the rushing water and much damage caused to the many country seats in that neighborhood. Telephone and telegraph wires are still down over a large part of Long Island, and it will take fully a week, it is said, to repair the damages, which will amount to thousands of dollars.

ONE LIFE LOST ON LONG ISLAND.

TELEPHONE WIRES TRIPPED UP FARMER AND FLOOD DROWNED HIM.

Hicksville, Long Island, Feb. 27.—One life was lost in the flood that swept through the hollow a mile south of this place. The body of Philip Steinhauer, a farmer, was found in the water, where it was caught in a tangle of telephone wires, by Charles Hartmeyer. It is supposed that Steinhauer tried to cross the hollow, was tripped up by the wires and drowned before he could extricate himself. He was a widower, fifty-eight years old.

Cellars throughout the town are flooded. There is a bad washout on the Farmingdale road, and the condition of the road is so bad that a guard had to remain there all night to warn people of the danger.

As a result of the flood the home of James Carey, at Southold, north of the railroad station, was surrounded by a lake of water yesterday. The water first flooded the cellar and then reached the first floor. Mr. Carey moved all the furniture that he could easily handle to the second floor, where he and his wife and seven children sought refuge. At daybreak their predicament was discovered and neighbors put out in rowboats and rescued them.

HOSPITAL GROUNDS DRAINED.

OIL STOVES FURNISHING HEAT AT KINGSTON AVENUE HOSPITAL.

Except for the fact that the heating plant had not been placed in working order, the conditions at the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases, in Flatbush, Brooklyn, had resumed their normal aspect again last night. The water, which at one time on Wednesday extended for hundreds of feet on all sides, and in some places was three feet deep, had entirely subsided, thanks to the active aid of three fire engines, which worked most of Wednesday night. The grounds are still in a deplorably muddy condition, but there is no water. The retaining walls have been somewhat weakened, and it was thought best not to start the heating plant again until they were thoroughly dried out. To-day it will be possible to use the boilers again. Meanwhile oil stoves are being used in the various wards and are furnishing all the heat required.

JUDGE REAGAN ILL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Austin, Tex., Feb. 27.—Judge John H. Reagan, the only surviving member of the Confederate Cabinet, is ill from pneumonia. He is at his farm in Anderson County. He is eighty-two years old, and is chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission. He served many years in Congress as Representative and Senator.

REISS CASE DISMISSED.

HE EXPLAINS THAT A FRIEND RAISED STOCK CERTIFICATE FROM FIVE TO FIVE HUNDRED SHARES.

Bert Reiss, whose action in stirring up the Guden-Dady rumpus brought on a judicial investigation of the transaction whereby on January 18, 1901, he obtained a loan of $15,000 on a certificate of stock that had been raised from five to five hundred shares, was on the stand in that case before Magistrate Tighe, in the Butler-st. police court, Brooklyn, yesterday. District Attorney Clarke said that he did not consider the evidence strong enough to ask for a warrant for Mr. Reiss's arrest. Magistrate Tighe declared also that he did not feel justified in taking any aggressive action, and accordingly dismissed the case. Reiss's explanation was that the stock certificate had been given to him by an Englishman who wanted to obtain $15,000 and who has since disappeared.

Joseph B. White, secretary of the Hamilton Trust Company, testified to giving Mr. Reiss a check for $15,000 and accepting a certificate for what appeared to be five hundred shares of stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad. Reiss, he testified, told him that the certificate had been made out for five hundred shares, contrary to the usual rules against making out one certificate for so large an amount, by a special vote of the directors of the railroad, because he, his wife and his brother-in-law, all being interested in the stock, wished to keep it in bulk. Mr. White sent the certificate to the offices of the railroad, where he learned that the certificate had been made out to Mr. Reiss for five shares of stock and that the amount had been raised to five hundred shares. When the secretary informed Mr. Reiss of this he returned the $15,000.

When Mr. Reiss went on the stand he denied that he had ever stated that the stock certificate had been made out for five hundred shares by a special vote of the directors of the railroad. He said that he had bought the five shares of stock, and afterward turned it over to a certain Englishman, and that later this man had asked him to raise $15,000 for him. Mr. Reiss said that he had promised to raise the money for the Englishman, who had given him the stock certificate to pledge as collateral. He was ignorant of the fact that the certificate had been raised, and had had perfect confidence in his friend.

GUDEN CASE NOT DECIDED.

FINAL DECISION OF GOVERNOR ODELL IS EXPECTED TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 27.—Governor Odell said to-night that he had not yet completed his examination of the evidence on the charges against Sheriff Guden of Kings County. When he was told that a Republican Senator had said that Sheriff Guden was to be removed, and that Norman S. Dike, of Kings County, would be appointed in his place, the Governor said:

"I have not yet made any decision in the Guden case, and therefore have not selected Mr. Dike as his successor."

"Does Lieutenant Governor Woodruff favor Mr. Dike's appointment?"

"I understand," said the Governor, "that the Lieutenant Governor would be satisfied with Mr. Dike's appointment."

"Have you ever met Mr. Dike?"

"Oh, yes. He is a member of the State commission appointed to select a site for the proposed State Hospital for Consumptives."

The Governor will probably announce his decision to-morrow afternoon.

GOES ABROAD TO BUY STEEL.

A SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIAL HERE MAKES FOREIGN PURCHASES NECESSARY.

W. F. Bonnell, of Cleveland, sailed on the steamer Teutonic on Wednesday as a representative of the Independent Sheet Mills Company, to buy from English and German mills 50,000 tons of steel billets and sheet bars for delivery at Pittsburg. The reason for this foreign purchase is the shortage in the output of raw steel in the United States. It is believed that from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of foreign steel will be needed this year to supplement the domestic output.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Through Liebler & Co., managers for Kyrle Bellew, Frank McKee, manager for Miss Mary Mannering, has arranged with Mr. Bellew to appear under his management for four weeks, with Miss Mannering, in a special production of "Camille," Mr. Bellew to play Armand. The engagement will begin at the Garrick Theatre, in this city, on Monday, May 26, where "Camille" will be played for one week.

Florizel Reuter, the young violinist, has so far recovered his health as to need medical attention no longer. Major Pond expects that he will be able to resume his public performances in a week.

Miss Annie Irish will be released from Miss Amelia Bingham's company, with which she is playing in "The Climbers" at the Bijou Theatre, in time to join the company which is to open at the Garden Theatre on March 31, in "Life."

Samuel S. and Lee Shubert, lessees of the Casino, have obtained another lease of the playhouse from George Freifeld and other executors of the Bixby estate, which owns the property. This lease is for a term of five years at $22,500 a year.

DR. WEBB CHASING COYOTES.

Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 27 (Special).—Dr. William Seward Webb, of the New-York Central Railroad, and his special train party of New-York people, who are here for a two weeks' stay, enjoyed a lively coyote chase on the plains east of the city to-day. "Joe" Kenyon, for several years in charge of the Colorado Springs Hunt Club, and his famous dogs led. No brush was secured, but a lively run after a coyote resulted. A longer chase will be made to-morrow over a large area southeast of Colorado Springs. Kenyon expects to capture two or more coyotes to-morrow. President Roosevelt chased over this region a year ago.

LOW'S ESTIMATE OF PRINCE.

THE MAYOR IN HIS HOME DISTRICT ALSO GIVES HIS VIEWS ON PATRONAGE.

The members of the Greater New-York Democracy of the XXIXth Assembly District last night had a housewarming at their new headquarters, No. 121 East Eighty-third-st. Mayor Low, Borough President Cantor, Deputy Controller Phillips, Superintendent Walker, of the Department of Public Buildings; Superintendent Collins, of Highways; Superintendent Michales, of the Department of Sewers; Assemblyman Seligsberg and John C. Sheehan were present. The clubhouse was crowded with members of the district organization. Meyer J. Stein, leader of the district, presided.

Deputy Collector Phillips, Mr. Sheehan, President Cantor and Matthew P. Breen, leader of the Greater New-York Democracy in The Bronx, spoke. While the latter was talking Mayor Low arrived. It was his home district, and he was received with great enthusiasm. He said in part:

I have been so much thrown in the company of princes of late that I find it really refreshing to be among the representatives of a free people. And yet the Prince needed only the good fortune to have been born in this country to deserve the epithet of being a "jolly good fellow." He has the open heartedness of the sailor, the courtesy of the gentleman and the interest of the man of intellect. He is looking at this country through intellectual eyes, and I believe that as a result of his visit we will be better appreciated in Germany, and also that we will learn to value the German element of our population more highly.

The Mayor devoted some of his address to patronage. He said in this connection:

I beg to assure you that the desire to do justice to every element of the fusion which elected me burns within me as the one beacon light at every step I take. You may differ from me, but I don't think it is right to use patronage for the purpose of obtaining political support or attracting added strength to a political movement. In my estimation, patronage is the weakness of a party, not its strength. If patronage meant strength, Tammany would be in power to-day. Whether I be wrong or not, I must confess that it would take a much more astute politician than I am to use patronage for the strengthening of even one single party, much more so to use it for the strengthening of all the elements of the fusion movement which elected me and my colleagues. The source of political power in our American commonwealth is not in patronage, but in public opinion. The strength of our party depends upon us keeping in constant touch with that source. This I will strive to do, and I will also strive to give such a government to this city that we may be able to appeal on the strength of it to an enlightened public opinion. I hope, gentlemen of my home district, that you will hold up my hands in doing so.

The Mayor was cheered to the echo when he left the clubhouse, at the end of his speech.

GERMANS SEE N. Y. A. C. BOUTS

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE HOHENZOLLERN.

With the departure of Prince Henry, the entertainment of the officers of the Hohenzollern begins. The first of their receptions came last night at the New-York Athletic Club. A programme had been prepared which was especially intended to illustrate the American athletic sports and gymnastic training in this country. The clubhouse was beautifully decorated, and as the German officers arrived at 9 o'clock they were received at the door by the president, John R. Van Wormer, and a committee from the club.

The first feature of the evening was an exhibition of water sports. The tub races and fancy swimming feats were heartily applauded by the naval officers, but the contests which called for their greatest interest and applause were the boxing bouts that were given in the main gymnasium. As the boxers worked up into a hot scrimmage there was a look of amazement on their faces. At the end of each round they leaned over and talked together earnestly, and it was evident that the exhibitions of the manly art had pleased them greatly.

The various wrestling, fencing and tumbling bouts called forth their applause also, but it was easy to see that the genuine "scrap" was the particular feature of the evening for the officers.

At the close of the exhibition of sports a supper was served for the invited guests in the dining room, which was decorated for the occasion with numerous American and German flags. As the guests entered the dining room an orchestra behind a bower of palms played national airs, and there was a hearty cheer for the visitors.

Among those present were Commander von Holleben, Commander Hippe, Lieutenant Commander von Mantey, Lieutenant Commander Karts and Lieutenants Rebensberg, Seidensticker, von Haxthausen, Steinmeyer, Nicolai, Elle Wilda and Uthemann, from the Hohenzollern; Captain Clifford H. West, Commander R. P. Rogers, Captain Jacob W. Miller, Lieutenant Commander A. B. Fry, Captain A. T. Mahan, Emil L. Boas and Dr. H. Schlieben.

HOFFMAN ARMS ROOMS LOOTED.

A JANITOR AND HER HUSBAND ARRESTED—JEWELRY AND DRESSES RECOVERED.

Tenants in the Hoffman Arms apartment House, at Madison-ave. and Fifty-ninth-st., last evening confirmed a report that several robberies in the house had been traced to a janitor, and that the woman and her husband had been placed under arrest. Several occupants of apartments had missed articles of value, and Charles A. Gerlach, the manager, called in the police to make an investigation. In the rooms of the woman they found many of the stolen articles, and then traced a large packing case of booty to a house in Second-ave. The things stolen consisted of gowns, silverware and jewelry. One of the sufferers was Mrs. Eastman, a sister of Mrs. Carter Harrison, of Chicago.

In recovering stolen articles the detectives found several others which had been stolen from the Wagner apartment house, No. 51 East Fifty-ninth-st., where the husband of the woman had been employed. Mr. Gerlach, who was absent from the Hoffman Arms last night, was said to have lost several things of value before he received complaints from the tenants. The articles stolen and recovered were said to be worth several thousand dollars.

THE PASSING THRONG.

William F. Stanton, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg, at the Hoffman House yesterday, said that Pittsburg would soon have an elevated road.

AN ELEVATED ROAD FOR PITTSBURG.

"New-York is getting ready to make a step ahead of even the elevated with its subway," said Mr. Stanton, "but for Pittsburg an elevated road is almost imperative to relieve the congestion. Few people have any idea of the marvellous growth of Pittsburg in recent years, and we have outstripped our traffic facilities downtown. I doubt if many New-York people have any idea of how much the elevated did for New-York in the way of increasing real estate values, opening up new territory, and developing what at the time of its construction was practically suburban land. The men who are identified with promoting the elevated in Pittsburg sent an able corps of experts to New-York to study the elevated problem. The figures presented about the increase in value of land along the route of the elevated were startling. I believe that an elevated road in Pittsburg would be of great public convenience, would facilitate business, and would enhance land values and create values where none now exist. The Philadelphia company controlling some of our streetcar lines and other capitalists working in harmony with this company have made a proposition to the city which will afford a basis to work from, and I believe that an understanding will be reached which will insure an elevated road for Pittsburg in the near future."

The theory that the country grows faster than the city is disputed by Randolph Peters, a prominent lumberman of Ottawa, Canada.

"FIGURES TELL THE STORY."

Mr. Peters, whose lumber interests extend over many thousands of acres in various parts of Canada, at the Hotel Imperial said yesterday: "In Canada, as in the United States, the drift of population is toward the cities. Statistics show that ten years ago, for instance, the province of Ontario had 2,114,000 inhabitants, of which about 820,000 lived in the cities and 1,295,000 in the country. Last year a census showed that the cities had increased 936,000, while the country had dropped back to 1,250,000. This showing refutes the theory that American population is gravitating toward the cities owing to the lack of land available in the country. There are vast areas of farming land in Ontario that have never been touched by a plough—but figures tell the story."

Robert F. Newcomb, who conducts a banking and brokerage business in Chicago, at the Holland House yesterday said:

VALUES ON A SOLID BASIS.

"Did it ever occur to you that values are built upon a pretty solid basis in this country? Taking Wall Street as an index, review the incidents of the last year. In that time things have happened that ten years ago would have caused a panic and widespread ruin, yet the market has barely trembled. In the first place we had the famous Northern Pacific corner of May 9. That would have ruined hundreds of firms a score of years ago. What happened? There was convulsion, to be sure, but no great failures happened, and prices steadied. Then came the formation of the billion dollar steel trust, and on top of it the great steel strike. There was hardly a ripple in value depreciation. Then came the assassination of President McKinley. There was a surprised tremor, but the business interests were hardly affected. Last, we get President Roosevelt's message on the Northern Securities merger. There is a slight decline, but a quick rebound. I tell you that in the light of these incidents the man who says that our industrial security is not built upon a rock and our institutions permanent and stable is talking nonsense."

NOTTINGHAM DECLARED A REGENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Feb. 27.—The Senate and the Assembly held a joint session to-day and William Nottingham, of Syracuse, was duly declared to have been elected a regent of the University of the State of New-York.

ILLNESS OF SAMUEL A. WALSH.

Samuel A. Walsh, a well known member of the New-York Stock Exchange, is dangerously ill from appendicitis at his home, No. 31 West Thirty-ninth-st. He became ill last Saturday, and Dr. Charles McBurney, who was called in, diagnosed the case as one of appendicitis, and performed an operation on Tuesday. Mr. Walsh rallied well from the effects of the operation and improved steadily until Wednesday night, when a change for the worse occurred. Mr. Walsh, who makes his office with Tailer & Robinson, No. 80 Broadway, has been a member of the Stock Exchange since April 24, 1871. He has long been prominent as a room trader, and is rated as a millionaire.

MR. HOLMES ON MOSCOW.

Burton Holmes gave the second of his series of illustrated lectures at Daly's Theatre yesterday afternoon, before a good audience. His subject was "Moscow and Count Tolstoy." He described the city in his usual interesting manner and showed many pictures of it. The views were especially fine, as usual, and some particularly entertaining motion pictures were shown. Among these were two or three in which Count Tolstoy appeared among the members of his family. The lecture will be repeated this afternoon. The series will be repeated on Thursday and Friday afternoons of the next three weeks, the coming subjects being "The Trans-Siberian Railway," "Peking and the Forbidden City" and "Seoul, the Captain of Corea."

ADDRESS ON "HISTORIC JAMESTOWN."

Edward Hagaman Hall spoke on "Historic Jamestown and Her Neighbors" last night in the Hotel Savoy, before the New-York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, of which he is a deputy governor. His talk was illustrated by colored lantern slides of places of historic interest about Jamestown.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The storm central this evening in Southern Illinois was first felt on the Pacific Coast Tuesday morning. In the southern quadrant of the storm high temperatures and heavy rains have prevailed, especially in Alabama and Georgia. Rain has fallen during the day through the Mississippi Valley, the Ohio Valley and portions of the Missouri Valley. Temperature has risen somewhat in the lower lake region and Florida. Elsewhere the changes have been small and unimportant.

The winds on the Atlantic Coast will be brisk to high south Friday, except on the New-England Coast, where fresh southeast winds, increasing to brisk at night, will prevail. On the Gulf Coast brisk northwest winds will diminish.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida coasts and from Key West to Eastport on the Atlantic Coast.

Flood warnings have been issued for the rivers in Alabama and Georgia.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

For New-England, rain to-day, with rising temperature; Saturday, rain.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, rain to-day and probably Saturday.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, rain to-day; Saturday, rain and not so warm.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, rain to-day and probably Saturday; not so warm Saturday.

Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Don't let your grocer work off a cheap and dangerous substitute. Insist on having Burnett's.

Cambridge Springs, Pa., on the Erie Railroad, the "Bethesda of the Middle West." Most complete hotel accommodations you ever saw. Train service and equipment the best. Send for Erie booklet.

The surest and safest of Blood Purifiers is Jayne's Alterative.

DIED.

Allee, William H.	Jesup, James R.
Ambler, Loanna H.	Knox, Calvin E.
Behman, Louis C.	Marquand, Henry G.
Bennet, Charlotte A. B.	Philips, Mary T. C.
Booth, Joseph A.	Reimer, Frances L.
Brown, Joseph H.	Robinson, Thomas D.
Christie, James A.	Schwartz, Emily W.
Deming, Mary C.	Van Winkle, John W.
Glaser, Sarah L.	Zahn, Henry.

ALLEE—On Wednesday, February 26, 1902, after a brief illness, William H. Allee, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 402 Vanderbilt-ave., Brooklyn, Friday, February 28, at 8 p. m. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

AMBLER—On Thursday, February 27, Loanna Haskell, wife of J. Edgar Ambler. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 129 East 29th-st., Saturday, at 3 o'clock p. m.

BEHMAN—At his residence, No. 57 7th-ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 27th instant, Louis C. Behman, in the 48th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BENNET—On Thursday, February 27, Charlotte Augusta Berry, widow of the late David La Tourette Bennet. Funeral Saturday afternoon, March 1, at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-ave. and 35th-st. Announcement of time later.

BOOTH—On the 26th inst., Joseph A. Booth, aged 62 years. Funeral services will be held Friday afternoon, 3 o'clock, at the funeral chapel of the Stephen Merritt Embalming Institute, Nos. 241 and 243 West 23d-st. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

BROWN—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, February 27, 1902, at his residence, No. 12 West 18th-st., this city, Joseph H. Brown, in his 71st year. Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-ave. and 20th-st., at 2 p. m., on Saturday, March 1.

CHRISTIE—On February 25, 1902, James A. Christie, in the 62d year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 300 West 30th-st., on Friday, the 28th inst., at 8 p. m. Burial Saturday at convenience of family.

DEMING—At her home, Arlington, Vt., Mrs. Mary Chittenden Deming, widow of Sylvester Deming, esq., in the 81st year of her age.

GLASER—On Thursday, February 27, at 2:30 a. m., suddenly, Sarah L., widow of the late Charles W. Glaser. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 47 Morton-st., Friday, February 28, at 8 p. m. Funeral at convenience of family.

JESUP—On Wednesday, February 26, at his residence, James R. Jesup, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Brick Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, at 3 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

KNOX—On Wednesday morning, February 26, 1902, Calvin E. Knox, youngest son of the late Calvin E. Knox, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the chapel of the Collegiate Church, 48th-st. and 5th-ave., on Friday morning, February 28, at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

MARQUAND—On Wednesday, February 26, at his residence, No. 11 East 68th-st., in the 83d year of his age, Henry G. Marquand. Funeral service at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Friday at 10 a. m. Interment at Newport. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

PHILIPS—On Wednesday, February 26, 1902, Mary Theresa Coxe Philips, widow of William James Philips and daughter of Richard Sayre Coxe and Mary A. Mackey, of Philadelphia. Funeral from the Church of the Incarnation, Philadelphia.

REIMER—On Thursday, February 27, 1902, Frances Lynes, widow of Charles Henry Reimer. Funeral from her late residence, No. 5 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, at 5 p. m. on Friday. Interment private, on Saturday.

ROBINSON—On Wednesday morning, February 26, 1902, Thomas Drew Robinson, in his 75th year, of pneumonia. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 157 West 74th-st., Friday, February 28, at 4:30 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHWARTZ—At East Orange, N. J., Wednesday, February 26, Emily Wadsworth, wife of the late Charles Schwartz, of Chicago, Ill. Funeral services at the Baptist Church, Suffield, Conn., on the afternoon of Saturday, March 1, on the arrival of the train leaving New-York on the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. at 10 a. m. Chicago and Hartford papers please copy.

VAN WINKLE—On Wednesday, February 26, 1902, John Waling Van Winkle, only son of the late Walling I. Van Winkle and Sarah (Sally) Garrabrant Van Winkle, of Passaic, N. J., in the 91st year of his age (born September 12, 1811). Funeral services at his late residence, No. 48 West 31st-st., New-York City, on Saturday morning, March 1, 1902, at 10 o'clock. Interment in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson, N. J., at convenience of family.

ZAHN—After a lingering illness, on Thursday, February 27, 1902, Henry Zahn, beloved husband of Rosa Zahn. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 25 East 94th-st., on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private on Sunday. Kindly omit flowers.

Special Notices.

Those of our readers who feel interested in the Sale of the Paiva Mansion, in Paris, which is definitely arranged to take place on the 19th of March, will find in the illustrated Supplement of The New York Herald of March 2d a few views of this Museum due to the pen of the celebrated designer Maurice Feuillet.

Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Sprains, etc., treated by Superheated Dry Air (Sprague Method). Spalding Bldg., 33 W. 42d.

A.—Dr. Blinn, 165 West 47th. Diseases of Women. (9-9.) Physicians personally recommend this establishment.

Tribune Subscription Rates.

SINGLE COPIES.

SUNDAY,	5 cents	WEEKLY REVIEW,	5 cents
DAILY,	3 cents	TRI-WEEKLY,	2 cents
WEEKLY FARMER,	3 cents		

TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 25 CENTS.

BY EARLY MAIL TRAIN.

For all points in the United States (outside of Greater New-York), Canada and Mexico.

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
One Month,	$1 00	Six Months,	50
Three Months,	$2 50	Twelve Months,	$1 00
Six Months,	$5 00	WEEKLY REVIEW:	
Twelve Months,	$10 00	Six Months,	50
SUNDAY ONLY:		Twelve Months,	$1 00
Twelve Months,	$2 00	TRIBUNE ALMANAC:	
DAILY ONLY:		Per Copy,	25
One Month,	90	TRIBUNE INDEX:	
Three Months,	$2 00	Per Copy,	$1 00
Six Months,	$4 00	TRIBUNE EXTRAS:	
Twelve Months,	$8 00	Send for catalogue.	
TRI-WEEKLY:			
Six Months,	75		
Twelve Months,	$1 50		

IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mail subscribers to the DAILY and TRI-WEEKLY will be charged one cent a copy extra postage in addition to the rates named above.

The Tribune will be mailed to Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines without extra expense for foreign postage.

For points in Europe and all countries in the Universal Postal Union The Tribune will be mailed at the following rates:

DAILY AND SUNDAY:		DAILY ONLY:	
One Month,	$1 78	Six Months,	$7 18
Two Months,	$3 56	Twelve Months,	$14 26
Three Months,	$4 85	TRI-WEEKLY:	
Six Months,	$9 69	Six Months,	$1 53
Twelve Months,	$19 38	Twelve Months,	$3 06
SUNDAY ONLY:		WEEKLY FARMER:	
Six Months,	$2 56	Six Months,	$1 02
Twelve Months,	$5 12	Twelve Months,	$2 04
DAILY ONLY:		WEEKLY REVIEW:	
One Month,	$1 44	Six Months,	$1 02
Two Months,	$2 88	Twelve Months,	$2 04
Three Months,	$3 57		

Address all communications relative to subscriptions or advertisements to THE TRIBUNE, New-York City. Remit by Postoffice money order, express money order, draft or registered letter.

OFFICES.

MAIN OFFICE—No. 154 Nassau-st.

UPTOWN OFFICE—No. 1,242 Broadway, or any American District Telegraph Office.

NEWARK BRANCH OFFICE—Frederick N. Sommer, No. 794 Broad-st.

AMERICANS ABROAD will find The Tribune at:

LONDON—Office of The Tribune, No. 149 Fleet-st. Brown, Gould & Co., No. 54 New-Oxford-st. American Express Company, No. 3 Waterloo Place.

The London office of THE TRIBUNE is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.

PARIS—J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe. John Wanamaker & Co., 44 Rue des Petites Ecuries. Hottinguer & Co., No. 38 Rue de Provence. Morgan, Harjes & Co., No. 31 Boulevard Haussmann. Crédit Lyonnais, Bureaus des Etrangers. American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe. Société des Imprimeries Lemercier, No. 8 Place de l'Opéra.

GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co. and Union Bank.

FLORENCE—Whitby & Co.

HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 11 Schmiede Strasse.

BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 1, 1902, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Wednesday, per s. s. Necar, and Friday, per s. s. Palatia.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe and Central America, via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Branch).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown; at 7 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Lahn (mail must be directed "per s. s. Lahn"); at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Rotterdam"); at 8:30 a. m. for Italy, per s. s. Citta di Milano (mail must be directed "per s. s. Citta di Milano"); at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers, and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic mails named above, additional Supplementary Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

FRIDAY—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. City of Washington, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. City of Washington"); at †11:30 p. m. for Bahamas, per steamer from Miami, Fla.

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. San Juan; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Zulia (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Zulia"); at 9:30 a. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Lauenburg; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Cartagena and Greytown, per s. s. Athos (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Athos"); at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 10 a. m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar, per s. s. Maraval; at 12 m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Merchant Prince; at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. New-York.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Florida, and thence by steamers, are dispatched daily, final connecting closes, for dispatch via Port Tampa, on Sundays at †9 a. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays at †12:30 p. m.; for dispatch via Miami, on Mondays and Fridays at 11:30 p. m. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday at 1:30 p. m. and 11:30 p. m.; Sundays at 1 p. m. and 11:30 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New-Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily except Sunday at †1:30 p. m.; Sundays at †1 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, and Tuesdays for Costa Rica). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to February †28, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Peru.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, closes here daily at 6:30 p. m. after February †22 and up to March †1, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Miowera (supplementary mails, via Seattle and Victoria, close here at 6:30 p. m. March †2).

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March †3, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March †8, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Coptic.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe) New-Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after March †2 and up to March †15, inclusive, or on arrival of s. s. Etruria, due at New-York March †15, for dispatch per s. s. Ventura.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March †18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver." Merchandise for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada).

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to March 5, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Shinano Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.")

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., February 21, 1902.