KING LEOPOLD'S FUTURE.

INDICATIONS POINTING TO HIS ABDICATION—SOME INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

Antwerp, April 3.

Now that reports are again circulating with regard to the abdication of King Leopold in favor of his nephew, Prince Albert, favorite anecdotes are being told over the after dinner cup of coffee among those who are in touch with the court circles at Brussels. In his younger days, when still Duke of Brabant, King Leopold learned one day through the colonel of an infantry regiment that one of the best officers of that corps, Captain Leitzbach, an Alsatian by birth, was in grave difficulties. This officer, whose character was above reproach, was sent to the bank to draw a large sum of money for the use of the regiment. Through some mishap the sum was lost during his return to the colonel's house. The captain, who was the father of a large family and possessed of no fortune, was in despair, for the loss of the sum meant the curtailing of his pay for many years. The Duke of Brabant was much distressed at the story, and asked to meet the officer in question. The prince tried his best to comfort the captain in his trouble, and promised to do all in his power to lessen his misfortune. The next day the colonel sent for the captain and told him the Duke of Brabant had made up the lost sum from his own purse, and that he had further recommended him to the particular attention of the Minister of War. Two months afterward the captain was made a major.

Every spring the King gives a garden party at Laeken, and last year several days before the fête he chanced to be walking in his park near the palace gates, when he was accosted by two young women, who, supposing from his far from kingly attire and slouch hat that he might be at most the head gardener, asked permission to visit the park. The request was not only readily granted, but the King proposed to show them around himself. The young women, who were bright American girls, did not hesitate to ply the pseudo-gardener with all sorts of questions regarding the inner and outer workings of the court at Laeken in general and the habits of the King in particular. He was, of course, highly amused, but concealed his mirth and gave them a very good description of his own personality, with which he told them no one was better acquainted than himself, praising certain qualities and severely criticising others. A turn in one of the paths brought the trio face to face with Count d'Oultremont, grand marshal of the court, to whom the King remarked he was taking the liberty of showing the young women over the park. At the end of the visit the pretty tourists appeared delighted with both the park and their guide, whom they considered a remarkably intelligent gardener, and on leaving slipped a ten franc piece into his hand, at the same time asking if they could not visit the chateau.

"Alas!" replied the King, "I fear not; but there is to be a garden party on Friday. Write a letter to his majesty, and perhaps you will receive invitations." The young women adopted the suggestion, and received an official invitation, issued by the grand marshal. When the hour arrived and they presented themselves in the gardens of the Laeken palace, their confusion can be imagined as they recognized in their royal host the "gardener" of a few days before. The unhappy state of affairs was not improved when their eyes struck the ten franc piece, neatly mounted and dangling as a charm from the King's watchchain.

As to the reports of abdication, it is, of course, difficult to get at their source, and, although they must be taken with reserve, the event is not at all improbable. It is well known in his own country that King Leopold is pretty well tired of petty politics and of seeing national questions of grave importance shelved by insignificant matters being put forward by cantankerous politicians, and the nation suffering from the constant struggles of party warfare. When he came to the throne, owing to his broad and extremely active mind, he was looked upon as one of the crowned heads who best understood the wants of his people. In his early days he gave himself to the study of the great economical questions which to-day seem to override all others. He made exhaustive research into finance, commerce, industry and engineering, and his speech in the Senate five years before he became King may now be considered as a foreshadowing of his own future labors.

Now, at an advanced age, he sees his people unwilling to listen to the interests of their country, unwilling to heed his counsel in great economical questions and in the reforms he was wont to believe in his earlier days he could easily bring about. His efforts have been unappreciated, and I have frequently been told he has often expressed his disappointment and resentment at the selfishness of party factions, who for the last nineteen years have sacrificed the nation's welfare for their own interests.

A few years ago King Leopold prepared a retreat for himself, a perfect paradise, on the shores of the Mediterranean, built on a plateau overlooking Villefranche and protected from northerly and westerly winds. Before it is spread a wonderful panorama, and eight acres of land are laid out in the dreamiest of gardens and plantations, redolent with the fragrant odors of southern vegetation. He himself superintends a vast kitchen garden, from which all the delicacies in or out of season are culled to adorn his table at Laeken and Brussels. There is a smaller residence on the sea front, intended entirely for yachting purposes, before which he may moor his yacht, disembark and embark, away from the gaze of the curious mob. At the time the place was first being arranged for him it was said: "What a place to retire to if ever he abdicates!" And now many believe his Mediterranean residence was prepared for that very purpose.

It is erroneously believed in many quarters that King Leopold, as sovereign of the Congo Free State, owns it, or at least part of it. This is, of course, a misrepresentation of the state of affairs, as the government of the Free State is based on far broader and more liberal lines. First, it must be remembered that ever since he was chosen ruler of the Free State, by international convention, in May, 1885, he has contributed $200,000 annually toward its support out of his personal fortune. He has thus paid up to 1902 $3,200,000, and his contribution of $200,000 still figures on the annual Budget toward the defraying of State expenditure.

In return for this risk—for in the beginning it looked to all as a hopeless risk—there can be no doubt he made stipulations for certain concessions, for he has the reputation of being one of the shrewdest and most farseeing men of the day. That the Congo Free State has turned out to be an Eldorado to the Belgian merchants and bankers who were hardy enough to risk the first ventures has proved fortunate for the King, who, as a private individual, has naturally and justly taken advantage of the Congo market in order to reimburse himself for his enormous outlay.

Recently it has been reported abroad that no [Congo] enterprises have paid; that money is [inve]sted in the Congo only to be lost. This is absolute misrepresentation, for few enterprises are paying so well to-day as the Congo Free State companies, and this must be said in justice to its sovereign—its founder—for with the false notion that the young State is a failure the knowledge that King Leopold has recouped millions from it cannot fail to place him in an unfavorable light.

But to return to the question of abdication. The indifferent manner in which the people of Belgium have treated the question of the annexation of the Congo as a Belgian colony has decidedly upset the King's humor. It has been his hobby for years to prepare the Free State and the Belgian people for a fusion of the establishment of a great Belgian colony, and this hobby has been accepted with lukewarm enthusiasm. If Belgium should finally decide to reject the King's offer of the Free State, it is believed by many that he would make that the point upon which would turn his decision with regard to abdication.

There are those who think Prince Albert, his nephew, as yet unprepared to rule, and that the King will wait until his apt pupil has reached a point nearer perfection in the art of being a constitutional monarch. However this may be, the King's humor at present points to the probability of abdication before long.

MUSIC—THE DRAMA.

"ISRAEL IN EGYPT."

The People's Choral Union closed its tenth season last evening with a concert at Carnegie Hall, at which it gave "Israel in Egypt." The chorus under Mr. Damrosch's direction has become an important factor in the musical activities of the city. It sings with a real enthusiasm—the factor that is frequently the chief lack in so many of the choral performances—and has developed a skill sufficient to cope with Händel's fugal choruses. It has a great solidity and body of tone from sheer weight of numbers, and has a flexibility and promptness of attack not always heard from a body of one thousand singers. This was the number that it was announced took part in last night's concert, and it was evidently not far from the truth. The platform was built far out into the auditorium, and the singers and orchestra were crowded thickly upon it. "Israel in Egypt," with its many massive choruses, is well adapted for exhibiting the characteristic excellences of the Choral Union, and they were delivered for the most part with profound impressiveness.

The solo parts were sung by Mrs. Hissem de Moss, Mrs. Hamlen-Ruland, Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, Mr. Joseph Baernstein and Dr. Carl Dufft. The last two made a decided success in "The Lord is a man of war." The orchestra was wretchedly poor, and indeed at one point broke down, and frequently lagged behind the chorus. With this exception the performance was one that commanded high respect. It gave a hearing to one of Händel's works that had not been heard in New-York for a considerable number of years, and was for this reason of exceptional interest to lovers of choral music.

"THE LAST APPEAL."

It seems more than probable that the theatre-going public will turn rather a deaf ear to "The Last Appeal," a play that has had a number of performances in other parts of the country, but which was first produced in this city at Wallack's Theatre last evening. Its author is Leo Ditrichstein, who has put together such pieces as "All on Account of Eliza" and "Are You a Mason?" There was nothing in either of these plays to warrant an expectation that their author would be successful at anything more pretentious, so that nobody has a right to be disappointed at last evening's comparative failure. "The Last Appeal" tells a story that is not only unlikely, but incredible as well. The Crown Prince of the Austrian Empire while hunting falls over a precipice, breaks a leg and is rescued by a rich banker's daughter, who helps him to a forester's cottage and nurses him for six days. Of course, a little thing like the disappearance of the heir to the throne creates no surprise, so that he is able to conceal his identity from the girl, who promptly falls in love with him and he with her. Against the orders of the King, the Crown Prince marries the girl, but the royal influence is thrown against the recognition of the marriage, and the King yields only when the wife of his son makes the "last appeal," representing her case as that of another unknown woman, for whom she wins the royal sympathy. The Crown Prince is restored to favor, but forfeits the succession to his younger brother.

There is only one standard by which to judge this sort of a piece. Its avowed aim is to tell a romantic story of love and daring that shall furnish an agreeable evening's entertainment. The achievement of this object must be its only claim upon the attention of the public. This object "The Last Appeal" fails utterly to achieve. There is a deal of heroic posturing and declamation and a succession of mournful women pouring out oceans of stage tears, and men straining the mourners to their heaving bosoms. There are also two of the sternest parents that ever trod the boards behind the footlights, and an abundance of uniforms and gold lace, and the sound of galloping hoofs outside. But these things do not make a play, and they constitute nearly the entire theatric equipment of Mr. Ditrichstein's piece.

There is a bit of reasonably pretty comedy in the first act and one or two bright spots in the third act, that, as a whole, is hopelessly inanimate; but these are only oases in a desert of sand and wind and gesture. Several of the players were too nervous last evening to do the piece justice, and the best scenes, notably the delayed climax in the last act, were ruined by the unaccountable and complete collapse of an actor who has for many years occupied an honorable place in his profession. But no actor could have lifted the play from the dead level of the commonplace from which its author had been unable to raise it.

Robert Drouet, as the Crown Prince, was a manly and impressive figure, and played his scenes with authority and dash in the face of obstacles sufficient to discourage the most competent. Katherine Grey did all that could have been done with a hopeless part, Henry Bergman contributed a deft character sketch, and George C. Boniface made a miniature hit in a small bit, but "The Last Appeal" failed to reach even the lowly mark at which it was aimed.

MISS DE WOLFE IN HARLEM.

Clyde Fitch's comedy, "The Way of the World," which had a successful run at the Savoy this winter, appeared for one week at the Harlem Opera House last night. Miss Elsie de Wolfe still plays the leading part, assisted by John Mason and Mrs. Sarah Cowell le Moyne.

FROM A HARVARD PLAYWRIGHT.

"Through the Breakers" was the melodrama selected for this week at the American Theatre. When this play first appeared at the Columbia Theatre in Boston it was announced in the advertising columns of "The Harvard Crimson" that "Harvard has at last produced a playwright." His name is Davis.

AT THE MURRAY HILL.

"The Planter's Wife" is put on this week by the Murray Hill Theatre Stock Company.

CROWDS AT THE CIRCUS.

The Madison Square Garden was filled last night with circus lovers, a sign of the heavy attendance that seems sure to result from the fact that this is the last week of Diavolo, the Potters, the zouaves and the lights and smell and excitement of the circus. In the general interest over Diavolo some of the lesser but no less interesting features of the show this year have gone unexploited. To those who love horses, the four which do a cakewalk in step to the music around the entire arena are quite as worthy of applause as the human performers, and the fight between the human rooster and the real gamecock is funny enough to make a saloonkeeper smile on Sunday.

COLLATERAL LOAN TAX DECISION.

COMMISSIONER YERKES TO SUSTAIN HIS FORMER RULING THAT THE TAX MUST BE PAID.

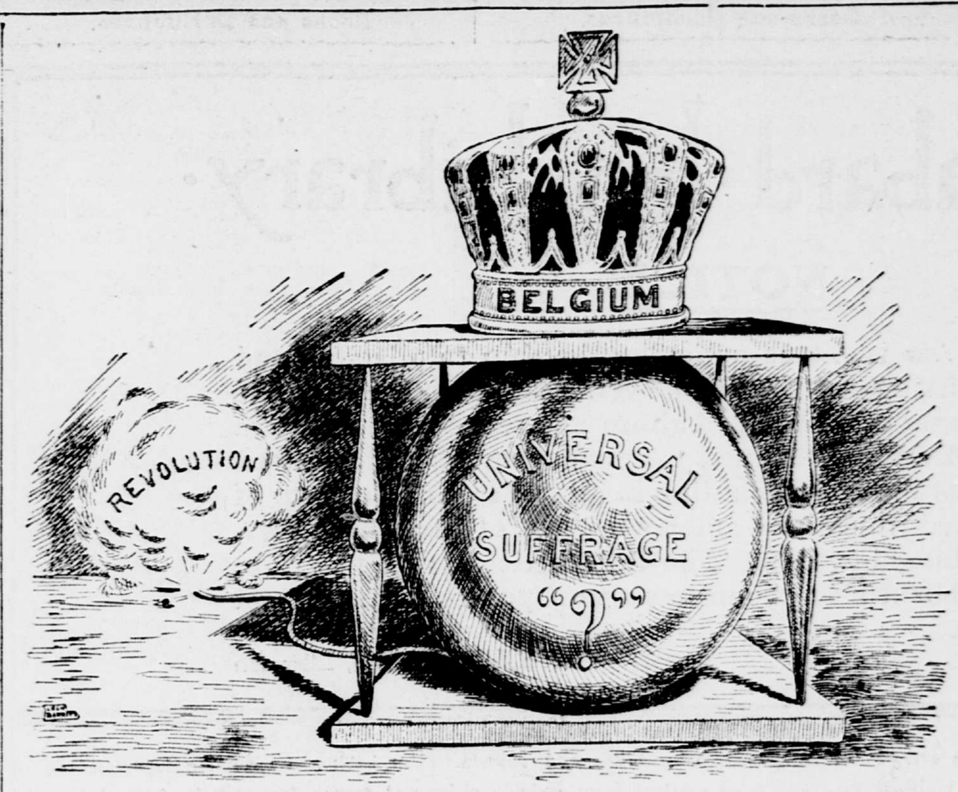
[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 14.—To-morrow morning the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will make public the decision which has been under preparation for the last few days, and will sustain his previous decision requiring a stamp tax of two cents on $100 to be paid on the memoranda of stock transactions in cases where certificates are pledged as security for payment of loans.

W. K. VANDERBILT'S FLYING TRIP.

FROM MONTE CARLO TO PARIS IN A MERCEDES AUTOMOBILE.

Paris, April 14.—W. K. Vanderbilt, jr., has just completed a trip from Monte Carlo to Paris on a Mercedes automobile. He started from Monte Carlo yesterday morning after breakfast and reached Valence last night in time for dinner. He left Valence this morning after breakfast and reached Paris in time for dinner to-night. **Mr. Vanderbilt's actual travelling time was seventeen hours, and the distance from Monte Carlo to Paris is 1,080 kilometres.**



LOOKS AS THOUGH IT MIGHT PROVE A BOMB TO THE CROWN.

MARSHALS TO BE TRIED.

Continued from first page.

you," and out of the files he pulled forth a number of the instalment receipts used by the dealers. These are large, printed papers, usually in bright colors. On the face is the contract; on the back are indorsed the various payments.

"Zat ees w'at they do," said he. "Here is Giuseppe Recci; he pay $75, he pay it all, $1 a week for a long time. Here is the receipt in full." Here he showed a receipt written on the contract for the entire sum agreed upon. "Now he is in jail. He no get summons. He pay all that he owe. Then they take him off and lock him up. Here is another, and another. This man, he pay all up a year ago. Now he is in jail. Why—why? He owe nothin'."

Paper after paper showing the same situation was pulled out and exhibited.

"I tell you, I tell de District Attorney, I tell ev'rybody," he continued, "it is a shame—a shame! Can you help us stop this?"

John Palmieri, whose office in the Pulitzer Building is another place to which the oppressed Italians throng, had similar stories to tell.

"Only Saturday," said he, "I had a case of a man who was pulled out of his bed at 3 o'clock in the morning by a number of men and dragged to an office, where he was locked up for hours. Then he was taken to jail. I tell you I am glad that The Tribune is taking this matter up. It means much to my countrymen."

JUSTICE BOLTE'S VIEWS.

Justice Herman Bolte, of the Second Municipal District Court, had much to say on the instalment question when seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon. He said:

I have five thousand cases in my court in a year, would you believe it? And large numbers of these are instalment cases. What is my opinion of the marshals? They are a bad lot, a bad lot; you couldn't get a Sunday school teacher out of the lot. A man couldn't be both a Sunday school teacher and a marshal at once. They used to hang around my court a good deal. At last I got sick of it and fired them all out—all but one. I won't have them around.

Sometimes I have left my court and gone home sick, so much have I been moved at the sight of things that the instalment dealers have done. Why, I used to have experts to value the things that the poor ignorant people bought—jewels for which they agreed to pay $10, $15 and $20. What do you think I found? That those same jewels and watches and rings weren't worth $3 a dozen—not $3 a dozen, mind you.

After all, though, I have discovered that there is too much sympathy wasted on the Italians. They are a lawless lot. Let me show you.

Justice Bolte fished out a notebook in which was pasted an article clipped from "The Review of Reviews" on the modern Mafia in Italy. Then he continued:

They delight in beating the law, these Italians. They have no intention of paying for things when they buy them, most of them. I have sent for their lawyers, and I have tried to get them to stop their countrymen from buying from instalment dealers. But it's no use. Then I try to reopen their cases whenever I get a chance, but just as soon as they get out of jail they skip. You can't find them again.

I had the Italian consul send two men down to my court to investigate these cases, but they had to give it up. The people wouldn't go to court. The most they would do would be to send a ten-year-old child, who would say the father was working and the mother was sick. The Italians in my district are a bad lot. They come from the south of Italy, and they have no respect for the law. They band together to beat the instalment dealer, and they buy from ten or fifteen different houses and sell the things to a pawndealer who is in league with them. Then they skip. There's too much sympathy wasted on them.

HOW THE JEW DOES IT.

You don't catch a Jew in the small instalment business. Oh, no! He buys $100, $200 or $300 worth of goods. He doesn't intend to pay for them and he doesn't. When he is arrested, why he just goes to jail, his friends bail him out, and that is the end of it. You can't touch him.

As for the city marshals. The other justices had a bill giving them the power to appoint city marshals. I told them I wouldn't have anything to do with it. Why, if we had to appoint the marshals the politicians would come to us and make a fuss until we nominated the people they wanted, and then how could we ever remove them? No, it would be politics, politics all the time.

We had a bill up in Albany which stopped the imprisonment of people in instalment cases. But Von Briesen, of the Legal Aid Society, had that killed because he thought that it would encourage people to commit larceny.

It's a bad situation, a bad situation. I have told them I won't have anything to do with these cases any more if they don't have a jury. I don't want the responsibility of them.

THE REV. DR. SCOVILLE ILL.

PHYSICIANS IN PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL SAY HIS CHANCE FOR RECOVERY IS SLIGHT.

Philadelphia, April 14.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Scoville, son-in-law of the late Henry Ward Beecher and assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who has been ill at the Presbyterian Hospital in this city for several weeks, is in a critical condition, and the attending physicians to-night said there is only a slight chance of his recovery.

Dr. Scoville was admitted to the hospital on March 23, suffering with stomach troubles induced by a complication of diseases. He had shown considerable improvement until a few days ago, when he suffered a relapse.

SCIENCE AND PORTLAND CEMENT.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 14.—Edward D. Campbell, the blind professor of analytical chemistry in the University of Michigan, is engaged in a series of experiments, the results of which, it is expected, will be of inestimable value to the manufacturers of Portland cement, as this product will be turned out on as scientific a basis as is steel. Professor Campbell has devised the first furnace in which the factors of time and temperature can be absolutely controlled.

AT THE IRVING PLACE THEATRE.

Adolf von Sonnenthal, of the Burg Theatre, Vienna, who played his last engagement in this city three years ago, appeared at the Irving Place Theatre again last night as Nathan the Wise. The veteran actor is nearly seventy years old, and will retire from the stage soon, but it was evident from the forceful manner in which he played the part of the old philosopher last night that he is still in the full possession of the powers and artistic talent which placed him years ago in the front rank of German actors.

Last night's performance was in every way highly satisfactory, and, although the lion's share of applause was bestowed on Sonnenthal, he did not eclipse the members of the Conried troupe, who seemed to have been stimulated to extraordinary efforts by the play of the visitor.

There were no weak spots in the evening's entertainment, but of the notably fine parts the recitation of the parable of the three rings was probably the most effective. The house was densely crowded, and the theatre probably never held a more appreciative audience.

This evening and at to-morrow's matinee Helene Odilon will appear in the title role of "Dir Zwillingschwester," and to-morrow evening Sonnenthal and Odilon will both take part in the performance of "Untreu" and "Die Tochter des Fabricius."

THE REV. DR. EATON DEAD.

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY EXPIRES IN TRYON, N. C.

Tryon, N. C., April 14.—The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist), New-York, died from angina pectoris to-day. The body on its arrival in New-York will be placed in the memorial chapel of the Church of the Divine Paternity, and the family will go to the Hotel Majestic.

Dr. and Mrs. Eaton went South about the middle of January for the benefit of his health. They spent several weeks at Palm Beach, Fla., Dr. Eaton expected to return home about May 1, but his health grew steadily worse, and a few days ago his son and daughter, both of whom were absent from the city at college, were sent for to go to the bedside of their father. Yesterday George H. Carey, of No. 205 West Eighty-fifth-st., chairman of the board of trustees of the church, received word from Tryon, where Dr. and Mrs. Eaton had gone, that his condition was much worse and that he was rapidly sinking. Later word was received announcing his death.

Dr. Eaton was born in Beverly, Mass., in August, 1852. He was graduated from Tufts College in 1874, the Tufts College Divinity School in 1877, and later received the degree of D. D. from the same institution. He was ordained to the ministry in 1877 at Palmer, Mass. In 1881 he came to New-York, where he succeeded the Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin as pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity (Universalist), where he had since remained. At the time he was called to the church it was at Fifth-ave. and Forty-fifth-st. The new church is at Central Park West and Seventy-sixth-st.

Dr. Eaton was a man of liberal thought, and under him the church has flourished. In 1895 he married a niece of George M. Pullman. He was a hard worker. This broke down his health, which had been poor for several years. During the McKinley memorial services last fall Dr. Eaton was completely prostrated, and soon afterward left the city for his health. He returned later, but in January went South.

No arrangements have as yet been made for the funeral.

EDWIN KNOWLES.

Edwin Knowles, for many years a well known theatrical manager, died at his home, No. 868 Lafayette-ave., Brooklyn, last night. He was surrounded by the members of his family, many of whom had been at his bedside, expecting his death at any minute, for the past week. He had been gradually breaking down in mind and body for a year. For some weeks before his death he was unconscious a great deal of the time.

In February, 1901, Mr. Knowles had his first stroke of paralysis. The last stroke was three weeks ago. The funeral, which will be private, will be held to-morrow afternoon at the house. According to the wish of Mr. Knowles, his body will be cremated.

Mr. Knowles was born in Providence, R. I., fifty-six years ago. He began his theatrical career as an actor in the old New-York Theatre in 1867. In the fifteen years he appeared before the footlights he played with Lester Wallack, Lawrence Barrett, Fanny Davenport and other well known actors. In 1882 Mr. Knowles became a theatrical manager.

In partnership with Colonel Theodore Morris he opened the Grand Opera House, in Elm Place, Brooklyn. Six years later they opened the Amphion in the Eastern District. In 1891 Mr. Knowles associated himself with Daniel Frohman and Al Hayman as Edwin Knowles & Co., and opened the Columbia Theatre, in Washington-st., Brooklyn. Afterward he leased the Fifth Avenue Theatre, in Manhattan, from H. C. Miner, and ran it for two years, until Proctor took possession of it. After that time he had an interest with F. C. Whitney in the presentation of various plays.

Mr. Knowles was a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Brooklyn Lodge of Elks, the Brooklyn Club, the Players and Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, Actors' Order of Friendship. He was also prominent in the Actors' Fund. He leaves a widow, a father, four sisters and a brother.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, April 14.—The cloudy, rainy condition in the South has spread northeastward over the South Atlantic States and into Southern Virginia. The pressure continues low over the Southwest and high in the lake region, the relative position of the highs and lows remaining unchanged. Rain has fallen in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and along the eastern slope. Snow has fallen in Eastern Colorado, Eastern Wyoming and Western South Dakota. There have been no temperature changes, except those in Eastern Tennessee, Northern Georgia and Western North Carolina caused by rains in these States. Cloudy, unsettled weather will continue Tuesday and Wednesday in the Southwest, the Gulf and South Atlantic States. The rain area will probably spread over the coast region of the Middle Atlantic States Tuesday. Snow and rain will continue in Eastern Colorado and Southern Wyoming. Elsewhere generally fair weather will prevail. The temperature will rise in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and locally in the Rocky Mountain region and the South Atlantic States. The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light north from New-England and to the Carolinas and northeast thence to Florida; on the Gulf coast light to fresh north winds will continue; the winds in the lake region will be light and variable, becoming southeast Wednesday. Steamers which depart Tuesday for European ports will have light to fresh north winds and cloudy weather.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

For New-England, fair to-day and Wednesday; fresh north winds on the coast.

For Eastern New-York, New-Jersey and Delaware, light rain, followed by fair to-day; Wednesday fair; light to fresh north winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair in west; light rain followed by fair in eastern portion to-day; Wednesday fair; light to fresh north winds.

For District of Columbia and Maryland, rain followed by fair to-day; Wednesday fair; light to fresh north winds.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and Wednesday, rising temperature in west portions to-day; light northeast winds becoming southeast.

For Western New-York, fair to-day and Wednesday; light north winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date last year:

	1902.	1901.		1902.	1901.
3 a. m.	43	46	6 p. m.	48	47
6 a. m.	41	44	9 p. m.	44	44
9 a. m.	46	48	11 p. m.	42	44
12 m.	46	53	12 p. m.	—	44
4 p. m.	47	51			

Highest temperature yesterday, 48; lowest, 41; average, 44. Average temperature for corresponding date last year, 49; average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 49.

Local Forecast.—**Light rains, followed by fair to-day; stationary temperature. Wednesday, fair, light to fresh north winds.**

THE PASSING THRONG.

R. F. Buller, a cattleman from Hailey, Idaho, was in this city yesterday. "I have been engaged in the business of raising, feeding, buying and selling cattle for thirty years," he said. "Since I came East I have observed the clamor which some newspapers are making against the so-called Beef Trust, on the ground that it is to be blamed for the present high price of beef. I do not believe that there is any such trust. If there is I am opposed to it on general principles, for I am a Westerner. Nevertheless, give the devil his due, and don't paint him any blacker than he is. Why is the present price of beef so high? In the first place, for several years prior to 1896 the price of cattle was unusually low. Besides this, the encroachments of settlers, and especially the enormous increase in the number of sheep, caused a great many cattlemen to go out of business. From these and various other causes the stock of cattle in the country was very much reduced, while the great revival of industry which began in 1896 caused a great increase in the consumptive demand, with which the supply has never yet been able to catch up. On top of all this came the unprecedented failure of the corn crop of the West last year and the consequent high price of corn. Besides this the steer himself, before he ever tastes an ear of corn, costs the feeder nearly twice as much as he used to do in the "halcyon days" of low prices. This I know by experience, for I sold steers at Omaha in December for $4 12 a hundred, and I sold the same kind and weight of steers at the same place last week for $5 35. I handled cattle before the present dressed beef system came in vogue, and I learned by repeated experience that the big packers could and did pay more for beef on the hoof than the local butchers, and they are able to do so because they utilize the offal at a profit, all of which the butchers permitted to go to waste.

DISCUSSES THE BEEF SITUATION.

The alleged beef trust gets abused by both sides. When cattle were cheap, the farmers and ranchers insisted that the trust was to blame, while the consumers rejoice in cheap meat. Now, when the pendulum has swung the other way, the consumers are blaming the trust, while the farmers and ranchers are rejoicing in getting good prices for their cattle, and in the mean time the corn raisers of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota, who happened to have a fair crop last year when other parts of the country had none, are the ones who are getting the most of the money. The truth of the whole matter, then, is that the present high price of beef is caused principally by the high price of corn consequent from the short crop of last year, and if there is a good crop of corn raised in the West this season the price of beef will decline to about the figures of last year and the year before."

According to the latest rumor from Cambridge, a Harvard professor has been chosen to start the new School of Law at the University of Chicago, or at least to superintend its opening years. "It is said on good authority in Cambridge," said Walter C. Comee, of that city, at the Manhattan yesterday, "that Professor J. H. Beale, of the Harvard Law School, is to be the dean of the new Chicago University Law School for a term of two years. He has gone to Chicago for a week now, during the spring vacation at Harvard, presumably to look over the ground. According to the present statements, he will remain in Chicago but the two years, and will then return to his old chair in Cambridge. He is loaned, as it were. Professor Beale is very popular at Harvard. He is first year lecturer on criminal law, and later on the conflict of laws, and kindred branches. He is the author of several books of cases, and the like. There has been, so far as I know, no official announcement of his Chicago engagement."

HARVARD "LENDS" A PROFESSOR.

WANTS DIVORCE FOR DAUGHTER.

CUBAN PLANTER ANGRY AT HER MARRIAGE TO RELATIVE IN BROOKLYN.

Testimony was presented to Justice Marean in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday in the suit for the annulment of the marriage of Anna Elia Castellanos, daughter of Frederico Castellanos, a planter, of Puerto Principe, Cuba, and Augustin N. Castellanos, of No. 426 Macon-st., Brooklyn, who are distantly related. For several years Mrs. Castellanos and her mother were visiting the parents of the younger woman's husband. On September 17 of last year Frederico Castellanos went to Brooklyn to take home his wife and daughter. That night Augustin took Anna to the Rev. H. E. Clare, at No. 460 McDonough-st., where they were married.

The following day the girl went back to Cuba with her parents.

Several weeks later the young man followed to claim his bride. The father was indignant when he heard of the marriage, and immediately wrote to J. M. De Varona, chief engineer of the Brooklyn Department of Water Supply, asking him what could be done about it. Mr. De Varona had himself appointed guardian ad litem of the girl and began a suit to have the marriage annulled. A Cuban lawyer named Hernandez was commissioned to take the testimony in Cuba. In this testimony, which was presented to the court yesterday, the girl admits that she was less than eighteen years old, when she was married, and that her father and mother had not consented to the wedding. She declares that she did not know that a marriage was taking place when she stood before the minister with Augustin.

Justice Marean reserved decision.

PROPOSED NEW INAUGURATION DAY.

HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE DECIDES TO MAKE NO RECOMMENDATION.

Washington, April 14.—A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee, consisting of Representatives Littlefield, of Maine; Thomas, of Iowa, and Clayton, of Alabama, has decided to report back to the full committee without recommendation the proposition to change the date of inauguration of the President from March 4 to the last Thursday in April. This decision was reached after hearing the arguments of those who have been urging the change. Differences of opinion among the members of the sub-committee developed, and the decision to report it back to the full committee without recommendation will leave it in the same position it occupied before reference to the sub-committee was made.

KING EDWARD SEES "BEN-HUR."

London, April 14.—King Edward witnessed the production of "Ben-Hur" from a special box in the pit of the Drury Lane Theatre to-night.

Burnett's Cocoaine kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes the growth of hair.

BORN.

MUIR—On Monday, March 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Douglas Muir, of 144 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New-York, a son.

MARRIED.

HOWELLS—WHITMAN—On Monday, the 14th, by the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Gertrude Spurr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Whitman, to Vincent Allen Howells.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

Bensel, Melissa.	Porter, Rebecca T.
Brainard, John A.	Powles, Henry.
De Apezteguia Julio José.	Sargent, Sarah S.
Drake-Smith, Henrietta M.	Stern, Sigmon M.
Jaffray, Robert.	Wallace, William H.
Perkins, Edward H., jr.	Zabriskie, Sarah L. A.

BENSEL—Suddenly, Sunday morning, Melissa Bensel, aged 75 years. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 11 West 64th-st., Wednesday evening, April 16, 8 o'clock.

BRAINARD—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, April 12, 1902, John Allen Brainard, late of No. 290 Lafayette-ave., aged 77 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 336 Washington-ave., Brooklyn, Tuesday, April 15, at 3 p. m. Please omit flowers.

DE APEZTEGUIA—On Monday, April 14, Julio José Marquis de Apezteguia, in the 59th year of his age. Funeral private.

DRAKE-SMITH—At Englewood, N. J., April 14, 1902, Henrietta Maria, widow of Daniel Drake-Smith. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JAFFRAY—On Saturday, April 12, at his residence, No. 7 West 46th-st., Robert Jaffray, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral service will be held in the Collegiate Church, 5th-ave. and 48th-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10:30 a. m.

PERKINS—At his residence, No. 5 East 40th-st., Saturday, April 12, Edward H. Perkins, jr., in the 67th year of his age. Funeral service will be held on Wednesday, April 16, at 4 p. m., at No. 5 East 40th-st. Interment Thursday morning.

New-York, April 14, 1902.

At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Importers and Traders' National Bank of New-York, held this day, to take suitable action because of the death of Mr. Edward H. Perkins, jr., its president, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Edward H. Perkins, jr., the president of this bank, the bank has lost the inestimable services of one who as cashier and president thereof from 1866 to date of his death, 12th inst., covering a period of over thirty-six years, was of incalculable benefit to it, by reason of his ability and his ever faithful and untiring industry and efficient work in its behalf, and his devotion to its interests during all those years, and one to whom so much of the success of this bank is due, and one who by reason of his upright character and his strong and engaging personality had the unbounded confidence, respect and affection of all with whom he was connected in business.

Our loss in his death we deeply deplore, and the absence of his presence from our business and our midst we shall all greatly feel and sincerely regret.

Resolved, That we hereby extend to his widow and family our sympathy in their bereavement; that the members of this board attend his funeral, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and family and to the press.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

PORTER—In New-Haven, Conn., on April 13, Rebecca T., daughter of the late President Porter, of Yale College. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 31 Hillhouse-ave., on Tuesday, April 15, at 2:30 p. m.

POWLES—On Saturday, April 12, Henry Powles, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral at his late residence, No. 29 North Maple-ave., East Orange, on Wednesday, April 16, at 2:30 p. m.

SARGENT—On April 13, Sarah Shaw, wife of George Henry Sargent. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 2 West 50th-st., at 4 p. m. Wednesday, 16th. Interment private at Leicester Mass.

STERN—At his home, No. 27 East 44th-st., on Saturday, April 12, Sigmon M. Stern. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his residence on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

WALLACE—Suddenly, on Sunday, April 13th, 1902, William Henry Wallace, of 83 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Services at his residence Tuesday evening, April 15th, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

ZABRISKIE—On Saturday, April 12, 1902, at Passaic, N. J., Sarah L. Andruss, wife of Christian A. Zabriskie. Funeral from her late residence, No. 151 Jefferson-st., Passaic, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, April 15, at 3 o'clock.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office, 20 East 23d Street Madison Square South.

Special Notices.

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

GENOA—American Express Company, No. 15 Via San Lorenzo.

Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending April 19, 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.

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.

TUESDAY—At 8:30 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Citta di Milano (mail must be directed "per s. s. Citta di Milano").

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Philadelphia, via Southampton; at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Germanic, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Vaderland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, per s. s. La Champagne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Champagne"); at 8:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Deutschland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.

SATURDAY—At 1 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Statendam, via Plymouth (mail for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Statendam"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Saxonia, via Queenstown; at 9:30 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Anchoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Anchoria"); at 11 a. m. for Italy direct, per s. s. Aller (mail must be directed "per s. s. Aller"); at 11 a. m. for Denmark direct, per s. s. Island (mail must be directed "per s. s. Island"); at 12 m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Trojan Prince.

*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.

TUESDAY—At 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per s. s. Advance, via Colon (mail for Guatemala must be directed "per s. s. Advance"); at 10 a. m. for Grenada, Trinidad and Ciudad Bolivar, per s. s. Grenada; at 12 m. for Pernambuco, per s. s. Bellaggio (mail for other parts of Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Bellaggio"); at 12:30 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for Leeward and Windward Islands and British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Korona; at †11:30 p. m. for Bahamas, per steamer from Miami, Fla.

WEDNESDAY—At 5 a. m. for Northern Brazil, per s. s. Dunston, via Para and Manaos; at 6 a. m. for Fortune Island and Haiti, per s. s. Hungary; at 9 a. m. for Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Talisman; at 12 m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Ashley; at 6 p. m. for Gibara, per s. s. Admiral Farragut, from Fortress Monroe (ordinary mail only).

THURSDAY—At 2 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Esperanza (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Esperanza"); at 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Trinidad; at 6:30 p. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Schley, from Boston.

FRIDAY—At 12 m. (supplementary 12:30 p. m.) for Bahamas and Santiago, per s. s. Santiago; at 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas").

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Philadelphia (mail for Savanilla and Cartagena must be directed "per s. s. Philadelphia"); at 9 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Coleridge, via Bahia and Rio Janeiro (mail for Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay must be directed "per s. s. Coleridge"); at 9.30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Cartagena, per s. s. Altai (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Altai"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Adirondack; at 9:30 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Strabo; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico, via Havana; at 10 a. m. for Haiti, per s. s. Oranje Nassau (mail for Curacao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Oranje Nassau"); at 10 a. m. for Yucatan, per s. s. Daggry, via Progreso; at 12:30 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Olinda, via Matanzas, etc. (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per s. s. Olinda").

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., Tuesdays and Fridays, †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 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †14, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †17, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan and China, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. China.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †18, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Riojun Maru. (Registered mail must be directed "via Seattle").

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 April †5 and up to April †26, inclusive, or on arrival of s. s. Umbria, due at New-York April †26, for dispatch per s. s. Sonoma.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands, via Seattle and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †26, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Moana (specially addressed only).

Mails for Hawaii, China and Japan, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †26, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Doric.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to April †29, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China (registered mail must be specially addressed. Merchandise for the U. S. Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada.)

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to May †11, inclusive, for dispatch per U. S. Transport.

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., April 11, 1902.