fers the vivid effects of noontime in Sussex and the warmth and richness of grain ricks. It is a long reach from this realm of light to the sombre land of shadow, where Mr. Peppercorn works with grim earnestness, but it is made by a few steps in the journey around this delightful gallery, where Goethe's saying is adopted as a motto: "The head cannot understand any work of art without the aid of the heart."

The Winter Exhibition at the Royal Academy, which is opened for private view this afternoon, contains nearly two hundred works lent from public and private collections. The first gallery is enriched with masterpieces of English landscape painting. There are several Gainsboroughs, one of the best being owned by an American, Mr. Hamilton McCormick, and representing the passage of a cart with garden produce over a steep bridge. A farmhouse fringed with trees is on one side, and the picture is full of atmosphere and blue sky. There is a landscape by Sir Joshua Reynolds to prove how badly he could paint when beguiled from portraiture, and there are several of Constable's locks and woods by Turner, Richard Wilson, Patrick Nasymth, Peter De Wint, George Morland and John Sell Cotman. In the second gallery there are three Turners, "The Modern Italy," owned by the Glasgow Corporation, being the best one; and there are two portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds among the Cromes, Hollands, Wilsons and Boningtons. One is the Countess of Powis in white dress and large hat, pulling a long glove over her left arm, and the other is Mrs. Mordaunt, with a veil falling from her hair over her shoulders. Two rooms are filled with works of John Brett, Henry Moore, Vicat Cole and Ridley Corbet, and another has a miscellaneous selection of paintings by Linnell, Cox, Landseer, Müller, Callcott and Etty, with two interesting portraits—half figures of Viscount Melville by Sir Henry Raeburn, and of Sir Walter Scott, in brown coat and buff waistcoat, by Sir John Watson Gordon.

The characteristic feature of the winter show is a room devoted exclusively to Albert Cuyp. There are twenty-eight pictures, representing every branch of his vivid art—landscapes with glimpses of the sea, historical episodes like the siege of Breda, evening scenes with windmills or cattle, the painter's own portrait, the entry of Christ into Jerusalem, skating scenes, marines with sluggish craft, and field pictures with peasants driving sheep. It was in England that appreciation was first shown for Cuyp's pictures, and a large collection can readily be made in London from the private galleries, and when this is done his admirable management of colors and skill in reproducing atmospheric effects are invariably disclosed. The largest room in the Academy contains a remarkable muster of old masters. Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Rembrandt, the vigorous portrait of Nicholas Ruts, is so overpowering in its vitality and realism that nothing else can be seen at the outset; but gradually a brilliantly painted Cardinal by Guido Reni makes his presence felt, in company with Ruth and Naomi by Murillo, a portrait by Franz Hals and two paintings by Rubens. The long side wall is rendered sumptuous by Van Dyck's portraits, Tintoretto's Nine Muses in Olympus and Veronese's Venus and Mars; and on the cross wall are two of Sir Antonio More's historical portraits, the Earl of Essex and Queen Mary. The religious works in the centre have faded and lost much of their beauty, but on the side wall opposite the Veronese and Tintoretto canvases are four lovely portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Romney. All the schools and periods are sampled in this wonderful room, with its treasure trove from the best private galleries in England. I. N. F.

CARDINAL DEDICATES CHURCH.

Celebrates Mass at St. Patrick's, in Waterbury.

Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 18.—With elaborate ceremonies, conducted by Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by several prominent New-England clergymen, St. Patrick's Church, in the Brooklyn district, was dedicated to-day. It is estimated that there were five thousand visitors in town, special trains coming from Winsted and Hartford. Hundreds were unable to gain admittance to the church.

At 10:30 o'clock this morning Cardinal Gibbons, assisted by Bishops Tierney of Hartford, Harkin of Providence, and Bevans of Springfield, opened the dedication services, and at 11 o'clock he was the celebrant of a pontifical mass. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Christian McAvoy, of this city; Father Tinian, of Providence; Father Michael, of Winsted, and the Rev. James Smith, of Winsted. The Rev. Dr. D. J. Stafford, of Washington, preached.

At vespers this evening Cardinal Gibbons again officiated.

SUNDAY NIGHT MUSIC.

Mme. Sembrich was the particular attraction at the eighth popular Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and in consequence the audience room was crowded. Not a seat in the orchestra was left unoccupied, and only the vacant chairs were in a few of the boxes. Mme. Sembrich was in superb voice and spirits, and gave a generous entertainment—"Casta Diva," from "Norma," three songs by Richard Strauss, Loewe and Bizet, and the soprano part in the quartet from "Rigoletto." A model example of old school singing was her "Casta Diva," in delightful archness and lovely sentiment marked her songs. Under the circumstances the wise rule prohibiting "encores" seemed a hardship. The other singers in the concert were Miss Bridewell, who displayed her beautiful voice in German and English songs; Signor Fiori and Signor Scotti, all of whom moved the audience to hearty expressions of pleasure. Signor Mancinelli conducted the orchestra, and scored a pretty success, especially in the "L'Arlesienne" suite, by Bizet, which was the best balanced and most successful concert of the series thus far. The last vocal number of the programme was the Verdi quartet, which brought out all the singers for a combined leave-taking.

OBITUARY.

THEODORA B. MASSA.

Theodora B. Massa, widow of Ferdinand Massa, died at 8 p. m. yesterday at her home in Fort Lee, N. J. She was ninety-seven years old.

ROBERT BEGGS.

Robert Beggs, a real estate dealer at No. 718 Broadway, died Saturday at his home, No. 573 West One-hundred-and-eighty-third-st. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Beggs was a member of the Presbyterian Union. The funeral service will be held this evening at 8:30 o'clock.

THE REV. A. M. BARNITZ.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

York, Penn., Jan. 18.—The Rev. A. M. Barnitz, a member of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died to-day. He was seventy-nine years old. Besides being a minister, he was a ...

JUDGE EWING ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Carnegie Hall was filled almost to the doors yesterday afternoon by Christian Scientists and others who came to hear a lecture by Judge William G. Ewing, of Chicago.

The speaker was introduced by Assistant District Attorney Osborne, who took occasion to remark that most of the audiences he stood before were in charge of sheriffs and could not get away if they wanted to. Speaking of Christian Science, he said: "I do not know anything about it."

Judge Ewing declared that a woman—Mrs. Eddy—established the doctrine of Christian Science, and that she was the greatest spiritual religious thing since the world began. He named Luther and other great reformers, and said that none of them had done so much to bring out the true religion—the rediscovery of the truths of the Christian religion—as Mrs. Eddy. "We do not offer you their portraitures," he said. "They are all exceedingly good, but they are full of doubt and anxiety."

NEW-MEXICO'S CLAIMS.

Ex-Governor Prince Pleads for Statehood.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In January, 1889, The Tribune published a letter from me, headed "Admission of New-Mexico: Both Justice and Expediency Demand It," which was intended to correct gross misstatements made in Congress and in a portion of the press. It is difficult to believe that after fourteen years the same ignorance and prejudice should exist, and call for the same kind of correction.

Yet these fourteen years have seen great progress and improvement in all material respects. In 1889 I wrote you, "No Territory ever had such thorough preparation for Statehood." That was true then, and it is far truer to-day.

As early as 1850 the people of New-Mexico, relying on the pledges of our government, held a convention, adopted a constitution, elected State officers, a legislature and W. S. Messervy as member of Congress. In July the legislature elected R. H. Weightman and F. C. Cunningham as Senators, and they, with the member of Congress, proceeded to Washington. While on the journey they were met by the intelligence of the passage, on September 9, of the famous "Compromise Measure," which admitted California as a State and relegated New-Mexico to the condition of a Territory. From that time to the present attempts to secure admission have constantly been made, and Congress has not entirely failed to respond to these appeals. In 1874-'75 both houses of the XLIIId Congress passed an enabling act, the House by a vote of 160 to 54 and the Senate by 32 to 11. The bill was slightly amended in the Senate, and failed because it was impossible at the end of the session to bring it to final concurrence in the House. In the succeeding Congress a similar bill passed the Senate by a vote of 35 to 15, was reported favorably in the House, but failed to be reached. For twenty years scarcely a Congress has met in which an enabling act has not been passed in one house or the other; but by some accident or obstacle concurrent action has failed. If it was proper to admit New-Mexico in 1874, before it possessed a mile of railroad, a single public building, a developed mine, a single orchard or an alfalfa field, what reason can now be given for delay, when its population has greatly increased, its condition vastly improved, and its resources of all kinds are being developed into sources of wealth.

In the pending discussion in Congress and in most articles in the press, the really great principle involved seems to be lost sight of or ignored. That is the right of self-government. This is the fundamental principle of republican institutions; it is the inherent right of the American citizen. It is our best heritage from our fathers. It is enough to make our New-England Revolutionary ancestors turn in their graves to see their descendants deprived of these rights and held in bondage, and that by the votes of New-England Senators. I confess I make my Revolutionary forefathers blush with indignation to find that the latest naturalized foreigner in Colorado or Texas has all the rights of American citizenship, and that, because I chose to cross an imaginary boundary line, I am deprived of the dearest of American rights, that of self-government.

A Territory has not a republican government. It is simply a province; its people are not citizens, they are subjects. Its highest officials, its Governor and its judges, are appointed from abroad; there is no remedy, for they are not responsible to the people nor answerable to public opinion. If they have influence in Washington, they can violate law and override justice with impunity. As a temporary expedient, where the population is sparse and poor and cannot sustain local government, the Territorial condition is a necessary evil; but it is exceptional and temporary, and as soon as the people are able to become self-governing they are entitled to that right. Every moment of delay after that time is an outrage on their Americanism.

I desire briefly to state a few facts to show not only that New-Mexico has long passed that exceptional period, but that as above stated it is better prepared for Statehood than any of the Territories heretofore admitted.

Population. No Territory at the time of its admission, with the exception of Dakota and Utah, contained the population now in New-Mexico. By the census of 1900 it had 195,310 inhabitants, without counting the Indians on the reservations. The real population, as has been conclusively shown in public documents, was about 225,000. But taking the census figures, the above statement is correct. I must not occupy space with the full list of the populations of Territories at the times of their admission, but as examples, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois each had about 50,000 inhabitants; if we take the preceding census, as we are expected to do, New-Mexico, Indiana had only 24,520, and Illinois 12,282. So it is evident that there is no reason on account of lack of population for depriving the people of New-Mexico of their rights as citizens. On this point it is far more populous than either the old State of Delaware, 50,000 more than Idaho, more than double that of Wyoming and five times more than that of Nevada.

If we consider the matter of natural resources and actual taxable valuation, we find that in the latter she far exceeds many other new States, and as to the variety and extent of resources no State in the Union except California and Colorado, can even appear with her. The vast mineral deposits, her treasures of coal give her the advantage even over those favored regions.

The character of the population seems to be a bugbear to the unfriendly Senators who have recently become familiar with the Territory, which is much larger than New-England and New-York combined, and about which few eastern people know anything. Facts, however, should carry more weight than prejudices or unfounded slanders.

The people are loyal. During the Rebellion out of a total population of 93,567 she sent 6,561 soldiers to the army, a larger percentage than any Eastern State; and their victory at Glorieta saved the Pacific Slope to the Union. In the recent Spanish war she was first in the field, and her quota was largely in excess of her quota. Her proportion of the Rough Riders, who enlisted, including about 300 of the Rough Riders whose gallantry turned the tide at San Juan and made a President at San Juan Hill.

They are American. The foreign element is smaller in New-Mexico than anywhere else in the country except some of the Southern States. The proportion of population of foreign birth in other States is, in Minnesota, 29; North Dakota, 35; Utah, 20; Wyoming 24, Washington 22, Montana 43, North Dakota 34, Minnesota 29, Massachusetts 29, Rhode Island 31, Wisconsin and Connecticut 26, and Minnesota 29 per cent.

They are public spirited. Without the slightest aid from the national government they have provided a beautiful capitol, a substantial penitentiary, an insane asylum, university, agricultural college, school of mines, normal university, normal school, military institute and other public buildings, a capitol which was destroyed by fire, they rebuilt, at the expense of the general administration. In addition to these Territorial institutions they have erected a multitude of county and city buildings.

But to the uninformed the large number of citizens of Spanish descent is viewed upon as a grave misfortune. There could not be a greater mistake. It is the possession of the characteristics of Spanish descent is viewed in connection with the enterprising Americans from the East which gives New-Mexico her special advantage as a self-governing community. Every one familiar with the far West knows that the principal danger in new sections arises from the unsettled character of much of the population. Those who come to the new countries are ready to move whenever they wish to migrate. They are ready to vote for any amount of bonds and taxation, and then leave, thus throwing on the next comers the burdens of a heavy public debt. We have lost some from this cause. The chief danger in many new counties and States comes from this class of men, and New-Mexico has been remarkably free from this.

In New-Mexico there is a population that has been in their native population, which has been strongly opposed to the danger. They are attached to the soil and have no thought of leaving. It has been remarkably opposed to any extravagance. Mixed with the genius of the American race, it makes an admirable combination.

Another objection raised is that of illiteracy. Some years ago there may have been force in this argument, but it has disappeared. It is a bugbear and one exaggerated. Even under the crude system which existed until the Public School law of 1891, the census showed that while the population of the Territory increased 21 per cent, the number of children enrolled from 1880 to 1890, the number of children enrolled in the public schools of New-Mexico increased 183 per cent, and the gain has been equally gratifying. The school law of 1891 has been greatly improved by subsequent legislation, and the schools are now admirable in this connection. I wish to state a fact which I think not generally known, that there are probably as many institutions of higher education in the Territory as in any State east of the Alleghanies. We have university, agricultural college, normal university, school of mines and military institute, all supported by public taxation, and all of which are creditably administered. There is scarcely a county of similar population doing so much for higher education.

Thus it will be seen that in every essential particular New-Mexico has for years past been prepared for statehood. That the denial of this right has been a great wrong to the people, who desire to make a Territorial government were always never is a great injustice to the territory. It is worse than unfair; the reasons it has been admitted long ago.

To the political views of the people interested in the principles of statehood, I do not so greatly interested in the party. Of course New-Mexico is strongly Republican, but that is not the only way it works. It is a Republican State; but it knows that the Union would be a strong Republican; it would be a Democratic State, that New-Mexico is as solidly and reliably Republican as New-Mexico.

Even the unjust treatment she has received in Washington cannot change her allegiance. As long as the tariff is the prominent political issue she cannot be driven out of the party, for all her great products, such as wool, cattle, lead, coal and timber are benefited by protection. From a party point of view New-Mexico will be an assured acquisition to a great national party.

One word with regard to the name "New-Mexico," which seems to be a bugbear to some Eastern minds. All kinds of propositions are being made to change it, and the name proposed being Montezuma, for no conceivable reason, as there is not the slightest connection between the unfortunate Aztec sovereign and this section of country. On the other hand, "New-Mexico" is an old, historic name, older than any American State, Florida, has a name more ancient. It was first used in 1581 by Espejo, more than a quarter of a century before Jamestown, New-Amsterdam or Plymouth was thought of. On the old maps of Spain there is the "Kingdom of New-Mexico," extending from Florida on the east to the Pacific on the west. It would be vandalism to change a name so full of historic associations and which has endured for more than three centuries.

In every respect in which we consider her own destiny, New-Mexico is improving and advancing. Her railroad development last year exceeded that of the whole Atlantic seaboard. The one obstacle is the continued Territorial condition. That affects both immigration and financial development. Statehood will bring good government, and the brightest prospects for this great commonwealth. The people will feel that they are now really American citizens, and with the sense of the dignity of the high position which the people enjoy, all this will enkindle ambition, stimulate enterprise and lead on to a glorious future.

L. BRADFORD PRINCE.

Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 6, 1903.

THE JOHN ALDEN DISCUSSION.

His Descendants Are Proud of His Career if Not an Original Pilgrim.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The recent article in The Tribune concerning John Alden affords much amusement to those who have made genealogy a study. It is no secret that John Alden, the hero of Longfellow's "Courtship of Miles Standish," was, as Mr. McKinstry stated at the Forefathers' Dinner, not a Pilgrim in the true sense. There is ample proof that John Alden never accompanied the little band of Pilgrims to Holland. He was born in England in 1599. The little band of Separatists, as they were first called, went to Amsterdam, and later to Leyden, and remained there several years, but the wiser among them soon saw that their children would learn the Dutch language and marry in the country of their adoption, thus losing their English characteristics. It was therefore decided to return to England and embark for America. The twelve years' truce between Spain and Holland was drawing to a close, and there was danger that war might again break out. A few of the Separatists set out from Delft Haven, Holland, for Southampton, England, in the Speedwell. They were joined later by the Mayflower. It was found that the Speedwell was unseaworthy, and the occupants of that little craft crowded themselves and their baggage into the Mayflower. At Southampton, the regular ship's carpenter was taken sick, and a youth named John Alden was strolling along the wharf, interested in watching the voyagers. He offered his services as carpenter, as the records of the time conclusively prove, and they were accepted. We do not know what chance it was that caused him to offer his services as carpenter for that voyage, but we do know that young Alden, who had then for the first time joined the Separatists, or Pilgrims, as they were from that time called, then became one of the ship's company.

It is asserted by some that he was the first to set foot on Plymouth Rock, but that honor was accorded to a young girl, Mary Chilton. We should honor young Alden less than we do had he usurped that privilege, for it was certainly understood at the time that he was not a Pilgrim in the true sense of the term. He was scribe to Captain Miles Standish, a distinguished soldier who had fought in the war between Spain and Holland. This fact alone might show to those who understood the spirit of the times that he was not considered of the same social standing as the Bradfords and Winslows. The words, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?" are considered by some to be not an original expression, but probably never, but also an indication to the young man that his suit would find favor in the eyes of the beautiful Priscilla Mullins, even though he occupied a lowly position in the colony. As we know, he grew to be a most highly respected member of the colony, and was highly honored, and many to-day are proud to prove descent from this modest and able young man, even though it be conclusively proved that he was merely a ship carpenter.

Descendants of John Alden, take pride in your heritage while you may, for generations hence there will arise in this land a race that knows not the traditions of those early times!

John Alden was an honored citizen of the Plymouth Colony, and served as magistrate for fifty years. He died in 1687, the last survivor of the Mayflower compact.

ROBERT S. AYRES.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1903.

SPEECHES IN SMALL TYPE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: May a reader of The Tribune ask why the speeches of distinguished men are printed in smaller type than the rest of the paper? Are they not to be read; or, if so, must it be at a sacrifice of sight? As the community reads the daily papers more than any other literature, the fiquity suggests itself: why should not the newspaper be printed without any type should be used except that which is best adapted to the normal eye. If more room is required than space permits, a further advantage may be gained by every paper being printed in larger type, it is on leading the print. There is no surer way of testing worthy of attention—thus saving the mind, as well as the eyes, and deserving double gratitude from the public by the gratitude of the readers. M. L. B.

Seaford, Long Island, January 9, 1903.

THE FRANCHISE TAX.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your editorial in to-day's issue of The Tribune on the franchise tax is a welcome statement, but so eminently fair and sound in principle. The opposition to the Franchise Tax act has assumed formidable proportions, and the chief champions of the "downtrodden" public service corporations, can only be the corporations, are invoking the laws of nature and the shades of Magna Charta and appealing for sympathy from the public. Their representatives have always been exceedingly clever and insinuating, but now they appear to be in a class acting, based upon unmitigated nerve, and the public is accustomed to this sort of histrionic exhibition. We know that the public has been guilty of gross unfairness in taxing the cars of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, now (presto!) the Interurban Company, and the Manhattan "L" roads, and actually permitting themselves to be squeezed into the cars like so many sardines, with never a murmur escaping now and then. Perhaps we should not have waited so long, and it was unfair to these particularly companies with their efficient counsel, that the public did not protest vigorously years ago. All that we knew and more, but frankly the public did not realize how badly these corporations, oppressed and browbeaten, could actually employ representatives to revolutionize and upset the established order of real property, raise a hue and cry about "inalienable rights being violated and human liberty being endangered," and after looking curiously out of their windows rend the air with stentorian tones of plundered, salaried attorneys, "Stop thief!" Yes, after claiming that franchises are not property in a heresy dominating and offended the public mind for years, the (all records to the contrary), they strike a melodramatic attitude, roll their eyes out until the whites face the galleries and, pleading affectingly for human liberty, and with the very portals of justice seem to waver.

We are paying now thousands of dollars' worth of taxes, licenses and percentages, as the price of our incorporation; we do not enjoy any special privileges that other business corporations do not enjoy; and, besides, we actually carry the public at 5 cents a ride. It is true we have the right of way in your streets, but look at the blessings we confer upon you by being there. You may not be worth anything to us, but it does not matter; you and we, as we, must pay taxes on the basis of the franchise. We have no intention of paying any tax, and we will not be obliged to wait, to us, whatever. We will appeal to the courts at once.

It would seem from the views of the supporters of the franchise tax that the tax is impracticable, that the law is impracticable and incapable of enforcement. It fails by now, just in fact, not, is, and the tax is to be collected. There is no escaping the legal... we are just the tax, and yet the corporations, even the Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and Eternal Justice. The legislators of this United States of America is a precious document, but we think it fair and just upon our part to the people of the State to be prepared for contravening this provision of the law, to show the public that the ... The enterprise in the heads of such legitimate business enterprise, and, in fact the right to do so is every legitimate business enterprise, and no one deprives the franchise tax, and reasonable ... no one dreams of taxing the wealth of corporations. No wealthy aggregation of capital need be prosperous, ... should not every ... to contribute its fair share? ... there are the pioneers that support ... Providence and kick over the beehives.

A. H. HIRSCHBERG.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., January 12, 1903.

MR. SCHWAB WILL NOT SEE VISITORS.

Palermo, Sicily, Jan. 18.—Charles M. Schwab, who arrived here yesterday on board the steam yacht Margarita, refuses to see visitors. He did not leave the yacht, but he is reported to be well. The party accompanying Mr. Schwab has been ashore.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

About Miss Marlowe's Forthcoming Phillips Play—The Power of Remorse.

It is announced that Miss Julia Marlowe will present two plays next season, a poetic drama by Stephen Phillips and a modern comedy by H. V. Esmond, and will begin her New-York engagement at the Criterion Theatre on January 4, 1904. In the Esmond comedy she will be seen. Under the contract, the next. But no matter how, the fates have willed it otherwise. Although the Esmond comedy is finished and the manuscript on its way to New-York, no attempt will be made to put it on until the next season. It is likely now that the first Phillips play, which was to be seen in New-York this winter, is not yet written.

What this poetic drama will be no one knows but Stephen Phillips, and perhaps he doesn't. Both Mr. Dillingham and Miss Marlowe were in conference with the poet several times last summer, and suggested several themes to him, and he had some of his own to offer. Leaving out of the question "Paolo and Francesca" and "Herod," "bully." But soon after all, something else occurred which may prevent Mr. Phillips from ever writing the subject for Miss Marlowe. The subject of Mary of Magdala was suggested. She then Mrs. Fiske came out with the announcement that she would present Heyse's drama on the same theme, so that idea had to be abandoned; and what is going to be the subject of the play this season was asked by Mr. Dillingham. The last letter received from the poet is to the effect that he has conceived a love story that appeals to him, and asked him to suit Miss Marlowe. This was suggested by him ... as Fate and the Muses move him.

Charles Burnham, the genial manager of Wallack's Theatre, has probably seen as many plays in his day as most men, and any one play as many consecutive times. He generally stands ready to defend the assertion in Broadway circles concerning the novelty of things under the sun. And in his office there gathers nightly a group of men to whom theatregoing is a business and most plays, after the first hearing, a bore. A hasty peep into the theatre to see the size of the audience, and one by one these men gather in Mr. Burnham's office, not to discuss the drama—far from it—but to relate the latest of theatrical gossip. Never in the palmiest days of the New-England lived the equals for gossip of these men—but, then, this is a "sixpence," the relative merits of various brands of Turkish cigarettes.

Last week "The genial 'Sultan of Sulu'" was changed at all. This same men gathered nightly at Wallack's Theatre, but at the first strains of the prelude to one of Moulan's songs there is a simultaneous exodus from the office, headed by the stern figure of Mr. Burnham himself, into the theatre. Night after night they listen and laugh, as if each repetition was a new one of which they had never heard before. Someone said to Mr. Burnham, looking over the crowded house, chuckles softly with a double mirth.

"If you inquire for one of these men along the Rialto of an evening you will be told, 'Go down to Wallack's when the Re-ro-re-tone song is on and you'll find him at the back of the house, as near as he can get to the stage.'"

In a new book called "On an Irish Jaunting Car Through Donegal and Connemara," by S. G. Bayne, is found the following paragraph, which is hereby submitted to the press agents and managers most interested:

"At our hotel we found an interesting character who served it, in the capacity of waiter. When questioned on the subject of his past life he said that he had come from Hamburg, where he had been born and had lived in the Vaterland. He spoke German broken into English with a strong Connemara brogue, and if Weber and Fields could only get hold of him they could put him on a carte de jour. He said he had spent five years in Galway, but would not be at home in any but that his father having put in an appearance in his own interests, he thought the opportunity of his appearance on Broadway."

Mrs. W. K. Clifford, author of "Margaret Vincent," has contributed a one act play to the current number of "The Nineteenth Century," the heroine of which is an Indonesian character who after months of marriage, finds that she has murdered her husband.

The 100th performance of "The Silver Slipper" will be celebrated at the Broadway Theatre tonight. Souvenirs typical of the name of the play, silver slippers, will mark the occasion. Miss Nellie Thorne, who was engaged to succeed Miss Susan Drake in the part of Brenda, makes her début in that part to-night. To-morrow Miss Drake starts West on her trip around the world.

The new plays to-night are "Mice and Men," with Miss Annie Russell, at the Garrick, "Mr. Pickwick," with De Wolf Hopper and Digby Bell, at the Herald Square, and "The Consul," with Louis Mann, at the Princess.

The plays that hold over this week are as follows: Manhattan, "Mary of Magdala"; Belasco, "The Darling of the Gods"; Criterion (evenings and Saturday matinee), "The Cavalier"; Criterion (other afternoons at 3), "The Little Princess"; Victoria, "The Eternal City"; Wallack's, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home"; Empire, "The Unforeseen"; Broadway, "The Silver Slipper"; Casino, "A Chinese Honeymoon"; Savoy, "The Girl with the Green Eyes"; Bijou, "The Bird in the Cage"; Daly's, "The Billionaire"; Weber & Fields, "Twirly Whirly"; Madison Square, "Gretna Green"; Garden, last week of "Hamlet"; next week, "If I Were King"; Academy last week of "The Ninety and Nine"; next week, "Florodora"; Fourteenth Street, "Jim Bludso."

JEROME AND THE C. F. U.

A report that District Attorney Jerome would be at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, in response to its recent invitation to him, caused such a large attendance that about one hundred people could only find standing room. To the evident disappointment of many in the audience, Mr. Jerome did not appear. He sent a note addressed to Ernest Bohm, corresponding secretary, saying that he will be glad to attend a meeting some Sunday afternoon in the near future.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's Record and To-day's Forecast.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The area of low pressure that has persisted over the lower lake region and the upper St. Lawrence Valley for the last two days has moved off to sea, and an area of high pressure and cold weather has advanced to the lake region, its crest to-night being over Lake Michigan. Pressure continues high over the South Pacific States, but there are indications of the advance of a new area of low pressure from the Pacific.

The weather has been fair in practically all districts. Local snows have occurred in the lake region and the Upper Missouri Valley, and local rains on the North Pacific Coast.

It is much colder to-night in the lower lake region and thence eastward to New-England. It is also much colder in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States and North Carolina.

Higher temperatures prevail in the extreme Northwest.

Fair weather is indicated for Monday and Tuesday in the East and South, and snow is probable Monday in the upper lake region and the upper portion of the Mississippi Valley, and in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valley, snow is also probable Tuesday in the Ohio Valley. It will be warmer Monday in the upper Missouri Valley and the lake region, and on Tuesday in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys, and warmer Tuesday in the lake regions and Ohio Valley.

The winds along the New-England and Atlantic coasts will continue fresh north to northwest. On the South Atlantic and east Gulf coasts fresh and north; on Lake Michigan light northeast, shifting to southeast.

Steamer departing Monday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Washington and Oregon coasts, and storm warnings have been issued for Southern California.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

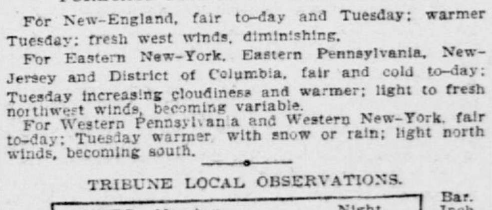
For New-England, fair to-day and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday; fresh west winds, diminishing.

For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day; Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; light to fresh northwest winds, diminishing.

For the District of Columbia, fair to-day; warmer Tuesday, increasing cloudiness.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair to-day; Tuesday warmer with snow; light to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

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 the local Weather Bureau.

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 of last year:

	1903.	1902.		1903.	1902.
12:01 A. M.	37	16	6 P. M.	27	20
3 A. M.	35	18	9 P. M.	25	21
6 A. M.	33	17	11 P. M.	23	19
9 A. M.	30	19	12 P. M.	22	—
12 M.	28	21			
4 P. M.	29	22			

Highest temperature yesterday, 37 degrees; lowest, 15; average, 27; average for corresponding date of last year, 33; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 29.

Local forecast—Fair and cold to-day. Tuesday increasing cloudiness and warmer; light to fresh northwest winds becoming variable.

THE PASSING THRONG.

The beet sugar industry in California has been so successful that it is spreading to the northern counties of the State. It now NORTHWARD takes in the leading industries THE COURSE tries of the Santa Clara Valley, OF SUGAR. A. R. Metzger, of San José, said he the Normandie, "Throughout the San José Valley," he said, "there has been an immense crop of beet sugar. It is estimated the valley produced 25,000 tons of twenty-five beets. The crop ran from twelve to twenty-five tons to the acre, and sold for $4.50 a ton at the factory. The entire output is sent to the Spreckels factory. The grower is paid a good price, and most of the farmers have been making handsome profits. The margin of profit to grower is large, and has resulted in a marked rise in the value of land, bringing many sections to a rate of 60 cents to $5 a ton. This is reasonable. The industry is spreading to the northern counties, owing to the large crop the beet grows and the remunerative return."

The festive pass holder in Minnesota is having his privilege curtailed by the railroads on account of the discovery that passes were COURTESY being trafficked in. George H. OF THE ROAD Warren, of Minneapolis, explained the situation at the Imperial yesterday. "Legislators in Minnesota are raising a great howl because they have not received as many passes as they wanted in the session of the legislature," he asserted, "and they demand them to continue to give passes to the members. Members have found that it was possible to sell them to brokers or give them away. Many disposed of in this manner got into the hands of scalpers and were sold to strangers, and by conductors when it was discovered who the passes were used by the wrong person. In the State of Minnesota legislators have served notice on the managers of the railroads. On account of this we have the warning that a legislator had his privilege exposed and the conductor had the pass taken away from him. The result of this move on the part of the railroads has been a great deal of talk."

FUNERAL OF JUSTICE RUMSEY.

Bath, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The funeral of Justice William Rumsey was held here to-day. The burial was in the family plot in adjoining Grove Cemetery, near the Rumsey homestead. A large crowd attended the funeral, a delegation of judges and a special train from Rochester and the western part of the State coming on a special train, among them being Presiding Justice Adams, of Canandaigua, of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, Fourth Department; Associate Justice McLennan, of Syracuse; Justice Werner, Justice Davy, of Rochester; Justice Nash, of Avon, and ex-Justice George B. Bradley, of Corning, who were honorary pallbearers.

County Judge Arthur E. Sutherland, Nathaniel Foote, Porter M. French, Edward Harris and William T. Plumb represented the Bar Association of Rochester County Judge Carter, of Avon; County Judge Clark, of Wayland, and William H. Hollister, of Troy, represented the trustees of Williams College, to which body Justice Rumsey was a member. Many floral pieces were sent, including a wreath from the Steuben Society in New-York, of which Justice Rumsey was president.

OPPOSED TO THE HACKMEN'S BILL.

A committee appointed by the Central Federated Union to investigate and report on a proposed bill submitted for indorsement by the Cabmen's Hackmen's Protective League reported against its indorsement at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union. The committee, through its chairman, Delegate Hanna, of the Bluestone Cutters, said that the proposed measure was one which the Central Federated Union could not endorse.

The committee's report was adopted by a unanimous vote. The proposed bill provides that not more than fifty new licenses a year be given to hackmen in the Borough of Manhattan, not more than twenty-five in Brooklyn or the Bronx, and not more than ten each in Richmond. It further provides that the Hackmen's Protective League pass on the qualifications of all applicants for hackmen's licenses, and that only citizens can obtain licenses.

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is the best, and the best is none too good for your food and drink. Insist on having Burnett's.

No other disease is so fatal as worms. Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge eradicates these pests, and at the same time a health-builder.

MARRIED.

M'BRIDE—TOD—At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Cleveland, Wednesday, January 14, at 4 p. m., Herbert McBride and Miss Ethel Tod, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop W. A. Leonard, assisted by Dean Williams.

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

DIED.

Baldwin, Peter A.	Milnor, Fanny W.
Beggs, Robert.	Milnor, Phebe L.
Calkins, Mary C.	Smith, Mary M.
Griffen, Fannie T.	Stewart, Mary A.
Hay, Theodore F.	Vail, Arthur W.
Hewitt, Abram S.	Ward, Willet C.
Malin, Harry C.	Willis, Ella O.
Massa, Theodora B.	Windle, Jane de F.

BALDWIN—At Clove Branch Junction, January 17, 1903, Peter A. Baldwin, aged 73 years. Funeral will be held from his late residence, at Clove Branch Junction, Monday, January 19, at 2 p. m. Train leaves Grand Central depot at 10:50 a. m. Carriages will meet train at Hopewell, N. Y.

BEGGS—On Saturday, January 17, 1903, Robert, beloved husband of Mary A. Beggs, in his 67th year. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 573 West 183d-st., on Monday, January 19, at 8:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Interment at convenience of family.

CALKINS—At Goldens Bridge, N. Y., January 15, 1903, Mary C. Calkins, widow of the late Norman A. Calkins, in her 73d year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her nephew, Hiram G. Calkins, 29th-st., Goldens Bridge, N. Y., on Monday, January 19, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station, Harlem Division, at 10:20 a. m. Interment at Woodlawn Station on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station, Harlem Division, at 1 p. m.

GRIFFEN—On Saturday, January 17, 1903, Fannie T., widow of the late John R. Griffen, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 103 Raymond-ave., Jamaica, L. I., on Monday, January 19, at 2 p. m. Train leaves foot East 34th-st. at 1:10 p. m.; Flatbush-ave. 11:30 from New-York.

HAY—Passed away, after a long period of patient suffering, Theodore Frelinghuysen Hay, son of the late Rev. Philip C. Hay, and husband of Virginia Van Buren-st., Brooklyn, at 8 p. m., Wednesday, January 21.

HEWITT—At No. 9 Lexington-ave., New-York City, on Sunday, January 18, 1903, Abram Stevens Hewitt. The funeral service will be held at Calvary Church, corner 4th-ave. and 21st-st., Wednesday, January 21, at 10 o'clock a. m. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

MALIN—At his residence, No. 241 West 130th-st., on Sunday, January 18, 1903, Harry C., eldest son of the late Henry E. Malin. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MASSA—On Sunday, January 18, 1903, at Fort Lee, N. J., Theodora Barrell, widow of Ferdinand Massa, in her 97th year. Notice of funeral hereafter. Norwich (Conn.) papers please copy.

MILNOR—At their home in Glen Cove, Long Island, on Saturday, January 17, 1903, Fanny Woods Milnor, aged 84, and Phebe Lloyd Milnor, aged 77, daughters of the late Rev. James Kirkbride Milnor, of New-York City. Funeral at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, Tuesday, January 20, at 2:30 p. m.

SMITH—On January 17, 1903, after a brief illness, Mary M. Smith, widow of the late Joseph C. Smith. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, Clinton and Livingston sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, January 20, at 2:30 p. m. Interment private.

STEWART—Low mass of requiem (year's mind) for Mary Augusta Stewart, at St. Ignatius's Church, West End-ave., corner 84th-st., Tuesday, January 20, at 10 o'clock.

VAIL—At Blairstown, N. J., Sunday, January 18, 1903, Arthur Whiting Vail, son of Dr. William H. Vail, of Blairstown. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WARD—On Sunday, January 18, 1903, of pneumonia, at his residence, No. 318 West 91st-st., Willet C. Ward. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILLIS—At Elizabeth, N. J., January 18, Ella Octavia, wife of Charles J. Willis and daughter of the late James Moore, Funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Elizabeth, on Tuesday, January 20, at 2 p. m.

WINDLE—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, January 16, 1903, of heart failure, Jane de Forest, wife of the late Henry Windle, and daughter of the late James Deforest. Funeral service at St. John's Church, Stamford, Monday, January 19, at 2:30 p. m.

Rev. Stephen Merritt, the world-wide-known undertaker, only one place of business, 8th-ave. and 19th-st., largest in the world. Tel. 14—18th-st.

Special Notices.

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Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending January 24, 1903, 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. Friday, per s. s. Pennsylvania. Regular and supplementary mails close at Foreign Station 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 Station).

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Philadelphia, via Southampton; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Cymric, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Savoie, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Savoie").

SATURDAY—At 6 a. m. for Belgium direct, per s. s. Vaderland (mail must be directed "per s. s. Vaderland"); at 9:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Lucania, via Queenstown.

*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.

MONDAY—At 12 m. for Mexico, per s. s. Matanzas, via Tampico (mail must be directed "per s. s. Matanzas").

TUESDAY—At 9 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Cacique, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Sao Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, per s. s. Caceri (mail for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Cacique"); 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 12 m. for Brazil, per s. s. Silvia, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro; at 12 m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Havelin, via Northern Brazil, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Ponce; at 9:30 a. m. for Bahamas, per s. s. Hitherto; at 1 p. m. for Inagua and Haiti, per s. s. Admiral Farragut; at 12 m. for Haiti, per s. s. Prins Willem IV.

THURSDAY—At 8 a. m. for Cuba, Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco and Chiapas, per s. s. Seguranca, via Havana and Progreso (mail for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Seguranca"); at 12 m. for Barbados and Northern Brazil, per s. s. Hubert, via Para and Manaos; at 8:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

FRIDAY—At 1 p. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Santiago, via Nassau.

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Philadelphia, via San Juan and Curacao (mail for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per s. s. Philadelphia"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Cartagena, per s. s. Alene; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 9 a. m. for Haiti and Santa Marta, per s. s. Adirondack; at 12 m. for St. Vincent, Barbados and Windward Islands, British, Dutch and French Guiana, per s. s. Fontabelle; at 12:30 p. m. for Grenada and Trinidad, per s. s. Grenada; at 10:30 p. m. for Bahamas, per steamer from Miami, Florida.

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 Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at †7 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 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 at †11:30 p. m. (connecting close here Monday for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. second day before, for Costa Rica.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January 19th inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Tacoma.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January 20, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of China. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January 24, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Kaga Maru.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January 24th, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Gaelic.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe), New-Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January 24, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Aorangi.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New-Zealand, Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January 31, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New-Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 a. m., 9:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; Sundays at 4:30 a. m., 9 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January 27, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Thomas.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia), via San Francisco, and Fiji Islands via Vancouver and Victoria, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †31, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Miowera.

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to January †31, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Hong Kong Maru.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to February 12, 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 February †11, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

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., January 16, 1903.