sugar industry, for years protected and fed by liberal bounties, will next September be confronted with the double dilemma caused by the invasion of cheap German sugar and with no outlet abroad for the surplus home production.
C. I. B.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The Fortunate Mr. Barrie—W. H. Thompson as First Aid to the Eloping.

In the race for honors and cash in the play writing field now on in England among several authors, J. M. Barrie would seem at present to have the best of it. His comedy, "The Admirable Crichton," is one of the most successful plays of the season in London, and some little white bird has been whispering new schemes in his ear. Anthony Hope, one of his rivals in the race, wrote a letter to a friend in this city the other day, which he closed with the following eloquent words, speaking, so he said, for the rest of the rear guard, also:

"Barrie tells me that his head is full of plots—curse him!"

W. H. Thompson, the veteran actor, who is to create the part of the Bishop in Mrs. Craigie's play, "The Bishop's Move," when it has its American production next Monday at the Manhattan Theatre, has decided that nature fitted him for the character. Last week he went to Chicago with the rest of the company to rehearse under the direction of James K. Hackett, who is making the production, and as soon as the train was under way settled down to study his part from manuscript. At Binghamton two young people, a man and a girl, boarded the train in an evident state of excitement, and sat down opposite Mr. Thompson. He, however, was busy with his study, and only vaguely saw them.

By and by, however, he could not fail to notice that he was attracting a large share of their attention, and glanced up. His kindly face evidently reassured the couple, for the young man immediately came over to him, sat down, and began in an excited undertone:

"Pardon me, but you can do the young woman opposite and me a great service."

"I?" said the actor.

"Yes," said the young man. "You see, I can't go into details now, but we want to get married, and are sort of—of"—

"Of running away to do it? An excellent plan," said Mr. Thompson.

The youth looked a trifle surprised at this, but also more hopeful. "That is it," he went on rapidly. "And we were going to get off at Elmira to find a minister But she thought you might do it for us right here on the train. We knew you were a minister, right off, you see; we didn't even need to look at the sermon you are reading."

"So you want me to tie the knot right here?" said Mr. Thompson, with a laugh.

"Oh, thank you; I knew you would' Maisie, come over here," the young man cried, before the actor could say anything more.

So Maisie came, and the two stood hand in hand, expectant, blushing, before the astonished actor. He had to show them the manuscript of "The Bishop's Move" before he could convince them of their mistake.

At Elmira the couple left the train in search of the real clerical article, and Mr. Thompson went with them as far as the end of the platform, to give them godspeed.

The race question has become a serious matter to the managers of the New-York Theatre since "In Dahomey," presented by Williams and Walker and their colored company, went on the stage there last week. The number of colored people who have presented themselves for admission to the theatre has been a source of astonishment to those who sit in judgment. And all of these colored people have shown the same prime qualification for admission as their white brethren—rectangular strips of paper with green backs. Their argument was irrefutable. But, on the other hand, to admit them to all parts of the house would be to drive away the usual patrons of the theatre, it was felt; perhaps to convert the New-York into a colored resort. As Klaw & Erlanger are not yet quite prepared to take that step, a compromise was effected, and a hard and fast color line drawn within the theatre. The boys who pass the water between acts are the only negroes allowed to overstep this line, and no white person but the manager of the house is allowed to cross in the other direction.

The color scheme of the theatre is as follows: The lower floor, orchestra and orchestra circle, all boxes except the top tier, two sections of the dress circle and one section of the balcony are reserved exclusively for those with white skins. This leaves one section of the dress circle, two sections in the balcony and the entire gallery to colored people. It may be stated in the cause of complete truth that as yet the entrance is not divided.

There was much discussion among the players in "A Little Princess" the other day when announcement was made that the play would be presented evenings, after this week. Whether or not the younger children in the cast would be allowed to play was the topic. "You can never tell what the societies for the protection of children will do," said Miss James. "I remember a play in which I had to bring on a baby twice during the performance, and a little bunch of humor only seven months in the world was secured for me. His mother came with him to the theatre each night, and between his appearances he slept like a log. When his cue came, however, he was wide awake and strained his little body to get where he could see the audience. He would laugh each time he was brought on, say 'Goo,' and all that sort of thing. And he grew fatter and heavier every night. But they took him away from me, one of these enlightened societies, on the ground that his morals would become corrupted!"

At the seventy-fifth performance of "The Girl with the Green Eyes" at the Savoy on Wednesday evening souvenirs will be distributed. This also happened at the fiftieth performance; and will happen again at the 100th. Do generosity and jealousy go hand in hand?

Keith's Theatre will open at 10:30 to-day.

WANTS POTTER MADE ARCHBISHOP.

Dr. Canedy Suggests That New-York State Be Made a Province.

Before the Churchmen's Association, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Canedy, of Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, recently read a paper that has created considerable discussion in Episcopal circles. The paper was on the situation in this diocese, and relief for Bishop Potter. Dr. Canedy recommended that the State of New-York be created into a province, with the New-York diocesan as metropolitan. This would mean making Dr. Potter an archbishop.

Dr. Canedy argued that the importance of New-York justified the step. If New-York adopted the provincial system the rest of the country would follow. There was a proposition before the general convention to divide the country into provinces, and this, if passed, would mean Episcopal archbishops. Yesterday, in speaking about his paper, Dr. Canedy said:

Relief for Bishop Potter is a necessity. I advocate the provincial system and the making of an Archbishop of New-York. Then elect another, if need be, a Bishop of New-York. There is need for both.

I think Westchester County ought to go with the new Hudson River jurisdiction, and help to make it strong. I think it should be the Diocese of Newburg, for Newburg is a good deal stronger church city than Poughkeepsie, and besides it has the old St. George parish of pre-Revolutionary times.

Bishop Potter is too great a man to wear out with petty details. He is needed for larger service to church and State, and he can be of most service to both as archbishop of a province that shall comprise the whole State of New-York.

OBITUARY.

Z. E. SIMMONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 22.—Z. E. Simmons died at his home here to-night, aged seventy-nine years. He brought George Wilkes to Kentucky, and since had been a great breeder of trotting horses, engaging actively in the business until two years ago, when his health failed. He married Miss Della Bernstein, of New-York, and prior to coming to Kentucky was known as the "Lottery King" of New-York and New-Orleans. From his breeding establishment have come many of the great trotting horses of recent years. A complication of diseases caused his death. He leaves a widow.

EDWARD H. UFFERT.

Edward H. Uffert, Tax Receiver of Newark, died of pneumonia at his house, No. 825 Washington-st., Newark, last night. He was born in Newark in 1855, and was educated in the public schools. He engaged in the wholesale liquor business. Mr. Uffert was a Republican. In 1894 he was appointed Police Commissioner, and served four years. In 1900 the Common Council elected him Tax Receiver, and he was sworn in after a contest in the courts with Dr. Voght, the Democrat whom he succeeded. He leaves a widow.

ICE WAGONS CART SNOW.

TO DELIVER ICE TO-DAY.

Dr. Biggs Says There Is Little Danger of Germs.

It was observed by many persons on the streets yesterday that the American Ice Company's wagons were being used to help in the removal of snow, and the sight led to the thought that in some cases the ice delivered to-day would contain a variegated assortment of microbes.

It was learned at the snow office of the Street Cleaning Department that ice wagons, furniture vans and in fact anything that would hold snow, were being pressed into service. An official admitted that the ice wagons would revert to their proper use to-day, but thought the ice would not be infected with grip germs or the other enterprising animalculæ of disease, because the snow in many of the streets was clean. He denied a report that Mr. Bradley, the snow contractor, had sublet his contract to the American Ice Company, and added that the consent of the Street Cleaning Commissioner would be required before such action could be taken. He merely hired the ice wagons for so much a load.

Dr. Biggs, bacteriologist of the Health Department, would not venture the opinion that the ice would be liable to infection from the street scrapings left in the ice wagons. He thought that any germs on the ice would easily come off when the ice was washed, unless they got frozen into or on the ice. "That," said he, "would be a different matter."

The Street Cleaning Department is well satisfied with the progress of the work of removing the snow.

At the office of Mr. Bradley, the contractor, Chambers and Centre sts., Assistant Engineer Edward Wells said that the principal downtown streets had been cleared of snow, that double forces were working night and day, and that the streets would be cleared by to-morrow night.

Robert A. Scott, secretary of the American Ice Company, over the telephone was asked if the wagons of the American Ice Company were being used to remove the snow under a contract with Mr. Bradley.

"I am not familiar with the matter," was the reply.

"Did you know that your company's wagons were being used?"

"I cannot tell. If you inquire at our office you will probably receive all the information you wish."

"Has any attention been given to the risk involved in carting refuse from the streets in your wagons, then using them for ice?"

"I won't discuss that. I am going away from the telephone"—which he did.

Yesterday was the first fair Sunday of 1903. The sky was nearly cloudless, and the temperature, which at 8 a. m. was 26 degrees above zero, reached the freezing point at 3 p. m.

SOUTH IS FOR PARKER.

Mr. Cantor Talks on Politics and Cuban Conditions.

Borough President Jacob A. Cantor returned from a trip to Cuba last night, enthusiastic over the possibilities of the island. He found in a tour out through the island a condition of peace and content, and a feeling of gratitude toward this country for what it had done for Cuba.

He spoke of Cuba's prosperity and the capital waiting to be invested when the tariff question is finally settled and when commercial treaties are made. Mr. Cantor returned from Cuba by boat to New-Orleans, and thence here by rail. While in the South he looked up the political situation, and says that there is a strong sentiment for Judge Parker as the Democratic Presidential nominee.

When seen last night at his residence, No. 9 West Seventieth-st., by a Tribune reporter, Mr. Cantor said:

Cuba has a great future ahead; the country is at rest, people are prosperous, and all who want to work are employed There is a feeling of gratitude for what the United States has done; this is apparent wherever one goes. As soon as the tariff is settled, investors will know how the situation is. The Congress of the United States, by all means ought to pass a favorable reciprocity act with Cuba. I met while there President Palma and many of the Cuban Congress, and attended some of the sessions. It is a dignified and earnest body of men. The experience and influence of this country prevented the trials and experiments of constructive statesmanship from weighing upon Cuba; hence they started with a good, well regulated system of government, which they are making the most of.

There is a balance of $2,000,000 in their treasury and the policy of internal improvements is developing the island rapidly. I found no sentiment by the new machine leaders, proves to be in sentiment and language part of Cleveland's Democratic free trade platform. The new leader in the division was nominated and elected Governor on that platform, with its real meaning still sheltered under the interstate plank, but when afterward criticised for his radical free trade sentiments he set up the claim that this little free trade "joker," so sheltered as not to be recognized, justified and required such unrepublican doctrine. This is the contention and the division upon which the "Iowa idea" rests—flying Republican protection colors over Democratic free trade platforms and principles. By thus taking the party on ground where true Republicanism of the Blaine-McKinley stripe cannot live, Mr. Cummins, not always a Republican, becomes the leader with the earnest support of every free trader and free trade newspaper in and out of the State, and they are now booming him for President to smother out imagined aspirations of Secretary Shaw in that direction. The Governor has also gathered around him for political purposes and political influences some of the brightest lights of the press and platform, where policy outweighs principle, and is fully determined to retire all Iowa's true Republicans and eminent statesmen who fail to recognize his leadership. To illustrate: Speaker Henderson forsakes politics rather than abandon principle, while Senator Dolliver forsakes principle rather than abandon politics, the only choice being to climb into the new leader's band wagon or be run down by his party machine.

This condition is for Iowa; but as one of The Tribune's "misguided" Republicans I am at a loss to know why our old reliable friend of Greeley memory should furnish our shelter-plank-free-trade-Iowa-idea Republican repudiators of The Tribune's life work for protection such backing and encouragement in this rebellion.

With a degree of general prosperity never before equalled in our national existence, with all labor fully employed at the highest rates of wages ever known, with all industries running all the time to keep up with demands, and food producers reaping a continual harvest of golden coin, and all lines of business booming as the acknowledged result of the protective features of the Dingley Tariff law, why this outcry from Republicans professing to be friends of protection for lower tariff rates by "modification," "revision" or reciprocity, when they cannot point to a schedule or a single article the tariff on which is injurious to any American business or interest?

We fully realize the effects of listening to such free trade clamor in 1884, made by Republicans in the interest of free trade. We then promised tariff reform by "correcting inequalities of the tariff" to "reduce the surplus" and "relieve the taxpayer," on which indirect admissions of unnecessary tariff taxation we placed our great champion of protection to go down to defeat. Until schedules and rates hurt some American interest let rates alone; but above all things never sacrifice one American interest for another, as present reciprocity arrangements propose. A large number of interests with a million workmen are to be endangered to give increased advantages to less important and less deserving interests. This is a selfish, localized, destructive policy, worse than outright free trade.

To claim protection as a party policy in the interest of American industries and labor while urging reciprocity that opens our markets to the products of foreign industries and cheap foreign labor is going further and inviting surer defeat than the folly and crime of 1884, especially when the only claimed advantage for American labor is an opportunity to compete with the cheap labor of the world in its own cheap labor markets.

Iowa Republicans are loyal to party, and for party's and principle's sake will stand by advocates of strange ideas, but will not be responsible for results when such free trade ideas are indorsed by the party at large. Give us honesty, unity and protection, and we are sure of victory, progress and prosperity.

J. W. ALLFREE.

Newton, Iowa, February 12, 1903.

[We publish our correspondent's letter, long as it is, for the sake of giving to those who dissent from our views the fullest possible hearing. But with all his arguments and pleas, our correspondent fails to overcome or even to meet the salient fact that the reciprocity of Blaine and McKinley—which he professes to approve—primarily and conspicuously meant reciprocity with Cuba and an American market for Cuban sugar—the very things to which the present opponents of reciprocity are most opposed.]

FARRAGUT POST INSTALLATION.

Farragut Post No. 75, G. A. R., had a public installation of its officers, followed by a reception, at Colonial Hall on Saturday night. There were about five hundred men and women guests present to witness the services conducted by Past Department Commander Edward J. Atkinson and his staff. A reception was given for Department Commander Allen C. Bakewell, Adjutant General Wilbur F. Brown, Quartermaster General M J. Cummings, Senior Aid H. E. Rhoades and other aids of the department commander's staff, after which there was a supper. The following were the principal officers installed: Commander, Robert S. Heifferty; senior vice-commander, B. F. McGuire; junior vice-commander, H. J. Humphrey; surgeon, William Burris; chaplain, A. H. Rogers; quartermaster, J. W. Grows; officer of the day, P. De Well, and adjutant, James S. Drew.

EX-GOVERNOR FRANCIS'S BUSY DAY.

London, Feb. 22.—D. R. Francis, former Governor of Missouri and president of the St. Louis Exposition, spent a busy day at Claridge's Hotel, conferring with the St. Louis Fair Commissioners to the various countries, who have come to London to see him. A private dinner was given in his honor at the Carlton Hotel to-night, at which Ambassador Choate, Prince Radziwill, Lord Grey, Admiral Fisher, Lieutenant General Sir Ian Hamilton, Arnold Morley, Sir Clinton Dawkins and Colonel Hunsiker, of Pittsburg, were among the guests.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Minnetonka, from London, were:

J. W. Alsop.	Edward Graham.
D. H. Bentley.	A. F. Hanson.
Cyril Francklyn.	John R. Mitchell.
Clarence I. Foster.	C. H. Williams.
Lieutenant Hugh Fraser.	

On the Etruria, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, were:

W. H. Boardman.	Robert Hart.
J. Preston Carrick.	C. H. Ingham.
F. N. Gibbs.	F. B. Passmore.
Spencer Harrison.	

OPPOSED TO RECIPROCITY

A Republican Who Thinks the Administration Policy Wrong.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a constant reader of The Tribune for many years I feel justified in noticing the statements contained in its recent article on "The Reciprocity Record." As one of The Tribune's "well meaning but misguided Republicans," I can say for all so classed that we recognize James Gillespie Blaine as a good Republican and sound protectionist, but deny his ever favoring any other than American Republican reciprocity. We make this denial after carefully "looking up the record."

But let us understand what the term reciprocity means. Like tariff, it applies to and is associated with two distinct and opposite principles involved in government revenue policy. While a tariff for revenue only is a recognized cardinal principle of free trade Democracy, a protective tariff is a cardinal principle of Republicanism. While both are tariffs, they are opposite in principle and effect. So of reciprocity. That "associated" with protection guards American interests, industries and labor by excluding the competing products of cheap foreign labor from its reciprocal arrangements, while that reciprocity associated with free trade, like free trade itself, openly invites such competition. With this fair understanding of what reciprocity is we can better understand each other when we consider the question.

Blaine's reciprocity was "associated" with his protection, and was so hateful to Democrats that they tore it from the statutes at their first opportunity; while present reciprocity schemes are pleasing to the Democracy as a "step toward free trade," showing conclusively that they are not of the Blaine stripe. While regretting The Tribune's reproachful reference, we glory in Blaine's name, Blaine's protection and Blaine's reciprocity, founded as it is on Hamilton's and Clay's policy, that we import only what "we cannot ourselves produce"; and no Republican platform ever contained an indorsement of any other kind of reciprocity.

We claim for McKinley, as for Blaine, true championship of protection and its associated policy of reciprocity as "twin measures of Republican policy"; and as protection bars foreign competing products, how can a "twin measure" invite such competition, as all pending reciprocity measures do? Again, can such measures of reciprocity be "the natural outgrowth of our wonderful development under the domestic policy now firmly established"? Here McKinley refers to protection with which "reciprocity treaties are in harmony." But what did McKinley mean in that same last address when he said: "We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor"? And again: "By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home productions we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus."

This shows that President McKinley died as he had lived, faithful to protection and that associated reciprocity as laid down in the platform upon which he was last elected President, which The Tribune in this article only partly quotes. Here is the complete sentence: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce, in return for free foreign markets." That is the gospel of Republicanism as contended for by Blaine and McKinley and laid down by the Republican National conventions; and, as The Tribune puts it, "We are inclined to think Blaine, McKinley and the last three Republican conventions were about as good authority on 'true Republicanism' and 'true Americanism' as any that can now be found." We also so believe, and glory in our well established belief, as the language of Republican platforms, with Blaine's and McKinley's work, leaves no ground for divisions among United States Republicans on reciprocity as an "associated" policy of protection. But in Iowa it is different.

By ability in statesmanship of her trusted representatives in national counsels Iowa has gained high standing, of which her people were proud and content; but ambitious politicians became restless over the slow coming of their turn at coveted officeholding. A division must be provided and a division made, or they might never get in.

The "ins" were so true to every party principle and public interest that there was no chance for the "outs" on the score of fidelity to party or people; but if the party could be swung out of line the "outs" could jump claims and assume leadership. As things were booming under the Dingley law, and prices were high as a result of our prosperity, here was the opportunity for the "outs." So the cry was sent up from a well organized political machine, with wheels all over the State, that high prices resulted from protected trusts and monopolies. This being good Democratic doctrine, all free trade Democrats, and all Republicans looking to the new machine for help in getting office, fell in line with this unrepublican doctrine, and they made lots of noise that confused some good Republicans.

So when the Republican State Convention met in 1901 a wedge was driven into the platform under shelter of the interstate tariff, which, as explained by the new machine leaders, proves to be in sentiment and language part of Cleveland's Democratic free trade platform. The new leader in the division was nominated and elected Governor on that platform, with its real meaning still sheltered under the interstate plank, but when afterward criticised for his radical free trade sentiments he set up the claim that this little free trade "joker," so sheltered as not to be recognized, justified and required such unrepublican doctrine. This is the contention and the division upon which the "Iowa idea" rests—flying Republican protection colors over Democratic free trade platforms and principles. By thus taking the party on ground where true Republicanism of the Blaine-McKinley stripe cannot live, Mr. Cummins, not always a Republican, becomes the leader with the earnest support of every free trader and free trade newspaper in and out of the State, and they are now booming him for President to smother out imagined aspirations of Secretary Shaw in that direction. The Governor has also gathered around him for political purposes and political influences some of the brightest lights of the press and platform, where policy outweighs principle, and is fully determined to retire all Iowa's true Republicans and eminent statesmen who fail to recognize his leadership. To illustrate: Speaker Henderson forsakes politics rather than abandon principle, while Senator Dolliver forsakes principle rather than abandon politics, the only choice being to climb into the new leader's band wagon or be run down by his party machine.

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THE QUESTION OF STANDARDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the letter from C. P. Benedict and your comments thereon, will you allow a brief consideration of terms?

Since I read my "Whately's Logic," thirty years ago, the terms "standard of value" and "value" and "the gold standard" have not been made clearer by subsequent writers than they were in Whately's time. Mr. Benedict says it is the interest of Mexico "to arrest the degradation of the white metal by raising the exchange value of her dollar from 38 to 50 cents," and the term "gold standard" appears frequently in his letter and in your comments.

Whately himself, although criticising the leading economists, did not help to clear the meaning of "value." He says it expresses a relation. Many say it is the purchasing power. But what is this purchasing power? It means the things which you can get; the things which a thing will bring; the power of a thing to buy other things in the market.

Now, then, will you allow this definition to go on record, to be strictly adhered to in further discussion:

Value is (or means) the market relation of the quantities and qualities of things.

Next, let us consider the means by which we know at a given time, past or present, the actual quantities and qualities of things exchanged or their market relation. By this means we infer the probable market relation, or the value, of the same quantities and qualities, of the same kind of things, under like conditions.

The means by which we know the past and present and infer the probable future market relation—may properly be called the standard of value.

Therefore, the means, by which we know or infer the market relation of (X quantity and Y quality) gold to (A quantity and B quality) silver, or the market relations of the aforesaid gold and silver, separately or combined, to (C quantity and D quality) goods, is clearly the standard of value, and not either gold or silver, which cannot be the standard, but are the things judged by the standard.

This "means," in practical business, every day in the year, and everywhere in the civilized world, by which we know the past, present and probable future market relation of the quantities and qualities of things, is the daily press—and a particular part of the paper—the press market price list. Then the standard of value is the press market price list.

Now, then, how can Mexico raise the exchange value of her dollar from 38 to 50 cents?

Since the standard of value—the press market price list—enables us to know the actual and to infer the probable market relation, we have before us the evidence of what men will probably give for her dollar. To raise the value of her dollar, then, must mean to induce—for no government can compel—others to give more than the value as shown by the standard of value.

The problem for Mexico, China, the Philippines and other silver using countries must be to discover what means will induce others to give more for their silver than the present value, as it is shown by the true standard of value, the press market price list. The result does not depend on the sellers, but on the buyers; it does not depend on the supply, but on the demand. Yours truly,

MICHAEL CORCORAN.

No. 360 Sixtieth-st., Brooklyn, Feb. 14, 1903.

The "press market price list," according to The Tribune's best information and belief, is, in this country, an expression in terms of gold of the value put upon other commodities by the general consensus of opinion. What The Tribune has said that Mexico wants to do is to express the values in her "press market price list" in terms of gold instead of silver. The leading commercial nations of the earth use that method of expression, and are therefore able "to know the actual and to infer the probable market relation" of things. Mexico at present expresses these relations in terms of silver, which itself fluctuates in terms of gold, and therefore nobody can infer the probable future relation.

To answer Mr. Corcoran's question, Mexico can "raise the exchange value of her dollar from 38 cents to 50 cents" by making that dollar a gold dollar instead of a silver dollar. This will not "arrest the degradation of the white metal," as Mr. Benedict asserted that Mexico was trying to do, but will change the character of the Mexican silver dollar by making it, like the American silver dollar, a token of gold value. To accomplish this, Mexico says officially that she proposes to stop the free coinage of silver and to deal with silver bullion on the principle of supply and demand. That is what England has done in India; it is what Russia and Japan have recently done; it is what the Latin Union did; it is what the United States wants to do in the Philippines; it is what China even is now anxious to do. Why should so many presumedly gold standard advocates find fault when Mexico declares her desire to get into the gold standard column?

HERE TO ATTEND CONVENTION.

Among the passengers on the Etruria, which arrived yesterday, was C. R. Bellamy, manager of the Liverpool tramways, which are under municipal control. He comes here to attend a convention, at which the municipal ownership of all public franchises is to be discussed. He is an enthusiastic advocate of municipal ownership, and says that the Liverpool tramways have been operated by the city since 1897, and that the experiment has proved highly satisfactory.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Feb. 22.—The storm noted Saturday morning over Central Florida moved northeastward without developing any strength of consequence, and is apparently central to-night east of Nova Scotia. Another moderate disturbance is central over Lake Superior, with a rapid eastward movement, and still another is moving into the North Pacific Coast. There have been light snows in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, interior New-York and Western New-England, and also in Northern Minnesota and in South Dakota. Rain is falling in Northern California. Elsewhere the weather was fair. There will be snow Monday in the Lake Superior region, extreme western and extreme northern lower Michigan, and probably in Western South Dakota. There will be rain or snow in the middle plateau. Snow is probable Tuesday along the eastern lower lakes and the north portions of upper Michigan, and rain or snow in the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions. There will also be rain in the North Pacific districts. Temperature changes will not be marked, although it will be somewhat colder Monday in the upper Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region, and colder Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and lower lake region.

On the New-England Coast the winds will be fresh south; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh south to east; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh northeast to east; on the Gulf Coast fresh east, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high south shifting to west.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly south, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Special forecast—Storm warning are displayed on the Pacific Coast from Point Reyes northward and on the New-England Coast from New-Haven to Cape Cod.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

For New-England, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; Tuesday fair, colder; fresh to brisk south winds to-day.

For District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware and Virginia, fair to-day and Tuesday; variable winds.

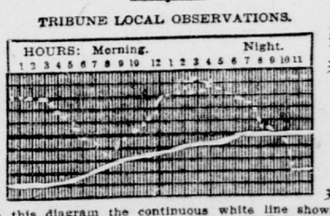
For New-Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day; fresh to brisk west to south winds; Tuesday fair.

For Western New-York, partly cloudy and warmer to-day; Tuesday cloudy and colder, with snow flurries along the lake; brisk to high southwest to west winds.

For Eastern New-York, fair to-day; brisk winds, mostly southwest; Tuesday fair.

For Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer to-day; brisk to high southwest winds; Tuesday fair, colder.

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 by 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.
3 a. m.	30	34	6 p. m.	30	31
6 a. m.	27	34	9 p. m.	28	31
9 a. m.	26	34	11 p. m.	24	31
12 m.	30	34	12 p. m.	—	30
4 p. m.	31	32			

Highest temperature yesterday, 31; lowest, 24; average, 28. Average temperature for corresponding date of last year, 32. Average temperature for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 32.

Local forecast for to-day: Fair to-day; brisk winds, mostly southwest; Tuesday fair.

LIVES SAVED AT FIRE.

Mother, Son and Daughter in Bellevue—Last Named May Die.

Lizzie Lenox, thirteen years old, is in Bellevue Hospital suffering from burns, expected to prove fatal, which she received in a fire in the three story tenement house at No. 563 First-ave. early yesterday. Her mother, severely burned about the face and body, and her brother John, burned about the face and hands, are also at Bellevue.

Policeman Pierce, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, saved the lives of the two women, who, after once escaping, went back into the burning building and attempted to put the fire out. They were lying on the floor of one of the rooms of their apartment unconscious when he dragged them out and down the fire escape.

It was said that the overturning of a lamp in an apartment on the top floor started the blaze.

FOR SENEY HOSPITAL, $20,000.

Its Superintendent Is Encouraged—Says $500,000 May Not Be So Hard to Get.

An encouraging start was made yesterday toward the $500,000 fund that is being raised by the Methodist Episcopal (Seney) Hospital, in Brooklyn, when $20,000 was obtained in pledges by the Rev. Dr. C. L. Goodell, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Church, Brooklyn, at the morning service in that church.

Several months ago Mr. and Mrs. William Halls, jr., offered to give $125,000 to the Seney Hospital on condition that $500,000 additional should be raised for clearing the institution from debt and completing it along the lines laid down by its founder. Since then the Rev. Dr. A. S. Kavanagh, superintendent of the hospital, has been mapping out his plan of campaign for funds. The first appeal, made yesterday, met with such a hearty response that Dr. Kavanagh said last night he was greatly encouraged to believe that the struggle to get the $500,000 would not be so hard as had been anticipated.

BROWN MAY GET ANOTHER PLACE.

There was a report yesterday among politicians that George Whitfield Brown, who resigned last week as Mayor's Marshal and Chief of the Bureau of Licenses, is to be appointed to another place in the city administration. Mr. Brown declined to comment yesterday on his resignation, beyond saying: "As I am still a city official it would not be proper for me to talk on that subject. I shall continue to practise law with politics on the side, instead of practising politics with law on the side."

As announced in The Tribune yesterday, James B. Reynolds is expected to be head of the new bureau to be created when the bill introduced in Albany a few days ago becomes a law. The salary is to be $6,000 and the new chief will have the appointment of a number of assistants.

Burnett's Vanilla

leaves a good taste in the mouth. It is pure and wholesome. Don't be cheated with cheap goods.

When the head is wrong, everything is wrong. Make the head and heart right with Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge.

MARRIED.

BRECKENRIDGE—JAYNE—On Thursday, February 19, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. J. M. Meeker, assisted by the Rev. Frank McDaniel, Eleanor Ferguson, daughter of Samuel F. Jayne, to Clarence Edward Breckenridge.

SATTERLEE—WHITNEY—On Saturday, February 21, 1903, at St. Michael's Church, Milton, Mass., by the Rev. Theodore Irving Reese, Ethel Alice, daughter of the late Stanton Whitney, of Boston, to Dr. Henry Suydam Satterlee.

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

DIED.

Aiken, William B.	Schley, Muriel.
Banker, Ellen J.	Shaw, Mrs. Samuel M.
Bevier, Susan.	Studdiford, Mary C.
Brevoort, John B.	Sweet, John C.
Burbank, Frederick McL.	Turner, Grace D.
Lippincott, Elizabeth D.	Warner, Maud M. K.
Myers, George L.	Washburn, Harriet C.
Purdy, Marinus E.	White, Mary M.
Reinhart, William J.	

AIKEN—On Saturday, February 21, at the residence of his parents, William Buckingham, eldest son of William A. and Eliza C. B. Aiken and grandson of the late Governor William A. Buckingham. Funeral Tuesday, February 24, at 2:30 p. m., from No. 157 Washington-st., Norwich, Conn.

BANKER—At Irvington-on-Hudson, Friday, 20th, of pneumonia, Ellen Josephine, wife of the late James H. Banker. Funeral services at her late residence, Monday, February 23, at 10 a. m. Carriages will meet the 8:50 a. m. train from Grand Central Station.

BEVIER—On Saturday, February 21, at her residence, No. 51 West 76th-st., Susan Bevier, widow of Henry H. Bevier, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., aged 81 years. Funeral at Rochester, N. Y., Binghamton, Elmira and Rochester papers please copy.

BREVOORT—At Johnsonburg, Penn., Saturday, February 21, John B. Brevoort, in his 32d year, eldest son of Edward R. and Mary L. Brevoort. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURBANK—On February 21, in Atlanta, Ga., Frederick McLellan Burbank, of Baltimore, Md., in his 31st year.

LIPPINCOTT—Second Month, 21st day, Elizabeth D., in her 88th year, widow of the late John Lippincott. Funeral at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. L. Searles, No. 53 West 126th-st., 2d day, Monday, 23d, at 3 p. m. Interment private. Trenton papers please copy.

MYERS—At Aiken, S. C., Monday, February 16, 1903, George Lawrence Myers, aged 31 years, only son of Theo. W. and Rosalie Myers. Funeral from his father's residence, No. 21 West 46th-st., Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 a. m. Kindly omit flowers.

PURDY—At Astoria, N. Y., on Sunday, Marinus Edgar Purdy, in the 60th year of his age. Funeral services at the Reformed Church, Remsen-st., Astoria, Tuesday, February 24, at 2 o'clock.

REINHART—On Sunday, February 22, at Paterson, N. J., of typhoid fever, William Jeffries Reinhart, only son of J. Albert and Susan M. Reinhart, aged 22 years, member of senior class Sibley College, Cornell University.

SCHLEY—On Friday, February 20, Muriel, infant daughter of Grant Barney, jr., and Jane Seney Schley. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SHAW—At Cooperstown, N. Y., February 22, 1903, Mrs. Samuel M. Shaw, in her 75th year. Funeral Tuesday afternoon.

STUDDIFORD—On February 21, 1903, Mary C., wife of Rev. Samuel M. Studdiford, D. D., and daughter of the late William P. Emery. Services at the parsonage of the Third Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Lambertville, N. J.

SWEET—At Kinderhook, N. Y., Thursday, February 19, 1903, John C. Sweet, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral from his late residence Monday, February 23, at 2 p. m.

TURNER—On Friday, February 20, Grace Demarest, wife of William L. Turner and daughter of the late John H. and Charlotte Rutter Moss. Services will be held at her residence, No. 75 East 55th-st., on Monday, the 23d instant, at 11 a. m. Please omit flowers.

WARNER—At New-York City, on Tuesday, February 3, 1903, Maud Marshal Kelley, wife of George Coffing Warner, and daughter of Mrs. George Ellery Wood. Burial at Salisbury, Conn., on Thursday, February 5.

WASHBURN—At Saugerties, N. Y., February 21, Harriet C., daughter of George W. and the late Alicia A. Washburn, in the 29th year of her age. Funeral services at the family residence, Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Saugerties station on arrival of trains leaving West 42d-st. at 7:30 and 11:35.

WHITE—On Sunday morning, February 22, at her residence, No. 13 West 21st-st., Mary M. White, daughter of the late Campbell P.