DEATH PENALTY FOR THEM

Norway Excludes Ministers from the Benefit of a New Law.

Norway has just abolished the penalty of death for all save Ministers of state. This discrimination against them seems at first sight extraordinary, and yet on reflection it is, after all, only natural that an exception should be made where they are concerned. For whereas ordinary crimes and felonies for which the death penalty is usually inflicted in other countries are perpetrated against one, or at the most against a few citizens, it is possible for Cabinet Ministers to commit offences against the state which, by embroiling the nation in war, may entail the death of thousands, the loss of territory and all the horrors of foreign invasion. It is rightly felt that no imprisonment, however severe, would be adequate punishment for such a crime, especially if it partook of the nature of betrayal and of treason, and it is for this reason that the law abolishing the death penalty in Norway extends to every man, woman and child except to Ministers of state.

There are only two other countries where the death penalty has been abolished in Europe, namely, Italy and Russia. In the Muscovite empire, indeed, the death penalty has been removed from the statute book ever since the reign of Catherine the Great. But this concerns only criminal procedure, and that is why nihilists are usually tried by military court martial, the death penalty having been retained by the army and navy. There is no difficulty about this, as for several decades the greater portion of Russia has been subject to what is known as "the minor state of siege," which admits of the application of military law to political offences. Neither in Russia nor in Italy does the law abolishing the penalty of death in ordinary criminal procedure make any exception for the Ministers of state, and Norway enjoys the distinction of being the first nation thus to discriminate against them.

It is popularly believed that the death penalty has been abolished in Belgium. This, however, is not the case. It still figures on the statute book. But King Leopold, who this year will celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his succession to the throne, has, in deference to a deathbed entreaty of his mother, now dead for more than half a century, invariably declined to put his signature to the warrant for the execution of condemned prisoners, and in consequence of this they cannot be put to death.

THE "PRINCE" WHO SOLD THE VELASQUEZ.

The General de Bourbon Castelvi, who sold to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston a Velasquez, the authenticity of which is disputed, is neither "Prince" nor "Duke of Anjou," and has been forbidden to use either of these titles, under the penalty of being deprived of his rank as a retired officer of the Spanish army. He is not unknown in this country, having married, in 1877, in New-York his first wife, a rich Cuban heiress, Dona Marie della Torre y d'Amanderos, who died about ten years afterward, whereupon he married the wealthy daughter of a Hebrew banker at Madrid, who became converted to Catholicism in order to render the match possible.

These two marriages have had the effect of placing him beyond that want to which he was subjected in his younger days. For it was in the winter of 1872 that he was reduced to such extremity at Paris that he was found starving in the streets, actually begging, and was forced to spend the night among the tramps and vagrants on the benches of the Champs Elysées. Fortunately for him, he was recognized by a Carlist nobleman, who took compassion on his sufferings, and recommended him to Don Carlos, at that time recruiting adherents for his last insurrection. Don Francis fought under the orders of Don Carlos throughout the rebellion, and at the close transferred his sword, like many another Carlist officer, to the late King Alfonso XII, who gave him a commission in his own army.

He is a son of that Infant Henri de Bourbon who, after being jilted in his youth by Queen Isabella of Spain, was ultimately shot and killed in a duel at Madrid in 1870 by the late Duc de Montpensier. The Infant Henri married a lady of noble, but not of royal, birth, namely, Helen di Castelvi, the Almanach de Goths describing the union as morganatic, as which it is regarded at the courts of Madrid and of other monarchical countries. The consequence is that neither the late King Alfonso nor his widow, Queen Christina, while regent, nor the present King has ever permitted the sons of the Infant Henri and of Dona Helen Castelvi to style themselves "prince" or to use the title of "Infant," and Don Francis has accordingly been obliged to content himself with the dignity of a brigadier general of the Spanish army, having likewise been forbidden to style himself "Duke of Anjou" or to maintain his ridiculous pretension to the throne of France, the one of which he assumed, and the other of which he proclaimed at one time, on the strength of being a great-grandson of King Charles V of Spain.

OTHER BOURBON PICTURE SELLERS.

About sixteen years ago Don Pedro de Bourban, Duke of Durcal, son of the Infant Don Sebastian, and of his wife, the later Infanta Christina sister of the late King Francis of Spain), came here with an extraordinary collection of alleged old masters, which he claimed to be the collection formed by his one eyed and appallingly ugly father, and by his mother, who was justly reputed at Madrid to be somewhat crazy. The duke had been careful to abstain from subjecting the pictures to the criticism or gaze of European connoisseurs, and fondly imagined that in view of the collection having been a royal one he would find a ready sale for it here, where he had been taught to believe that the public are ever eager to purchase all the rubbish and refuse of the European picture markets. His expectations in the matter were doomed to disappointment. A large number of the paintings were recognized as indifferent and relatively modern copies of originals that adorn the walls of some of the most famous picture galleries in Europe, while the very few authentic paintings of the eighteenth century had been so abominably restored as to leave virtually no trace of the artist's work, every square inch of the canvas being entirely new. All this was shown up in the New-York newspapers at the time.

What has become of them I am unable to say. When last heard of they were held in bond by the French customs, owing to the inability of the duke to pay his customs dues on them. The duke died a few years ago at Paris, on the eve of arrest for some particularly flagrant financial irregularity, leaving his wife, a Cuban woman, and three children in a state of utter destitution. The duchess subsequently brought a suit against her mother-in-law, the Infanta Christina, in the Madrid courts for the maintenance of herself and of her children, which resulted in so unsavory a scandal that Queen Christina intervened, forced a compromise and secured the material welfare of the duchess and of her children.

BAGATELLE SOLD TO PARIS.

Paris has just come into the possession of the chateau and gardens of Bagatelle, situated in the Bois de Boulogne and overlooking the Longchamps racecourse, the price paid for this exquisitely beautiful place to Sir John Murray Scott amounting to 3,000,000 francs—that is to say, about $1,600,000—which, according to experts, is considerably under the real value of the chateau and grounds.

The chateau, a perfect gem, was constructed for the sake of a wager within the space of one hundred days by King Charles X while still Count of Artois, prior to the great revolution at the close of the eighteenth century. The person with whom he had wagered was his sister-in-law, Queen Marie Antoinette, who afterward lost her head by the guillotine, and when it was finished he presented it to her, insisting that it was nothing but a mere trifle, or what the French call a bagatelle.

The palace—for it is in every sense of the word a royal palace—is in the rococo style, and there is hardly a single room that is not either octagon or oddly shaped. Purchased in the early part of the nineteenth century by the third Marquis of Hertford, who figures in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" under the pseudonyme of "Lord Steyne," he vastly improved it and added to it in every possible manner, his work in this respect being still further developed by his son, the fourth marquis, who left it to his half-brother, the late Sir Richard Wallace. It was there that the latter entertained in 1875 the present Emperor of Germany and the latter's eldest sister, Princess Charlotte, on the occasion of their secret visit to Paris. During the days of the fourth Marquis of Hertford, who was an intimate friend of Napoleon III, the latter's son, the Prince Imperial, then a little boy, was wont, when in Paris, to drive out almost every afternoon to play in the beautiful garden of Bagatelle with his young friends, whom he would subsequently entertain at "gouter" in the chateau.

On Sir Richard Wallace's death it passed to his widow, and at her demise it was found to have been bequeathed by the terms of her will, not to her grandchildren, nor to the Seymour family, from whom her husband had inherited it, but to John Scott Murray, who had been private secretary both to her husband and to herself, and who was in nowise related to them. He likewise came in for the bulk of her property, amounting to nearly $25,000,000. He has since been created a baronet, and is now to have the vast sum of money at his disposal still further increased by the price which the city of Paris is to pay him for Bagatelle, the payments, it is true, being spread over a period of about four years.

Just what the city of Paris proposes to do with the place is not yet known. Its acquisition by the city has, however, given much popular satisfaction, as it was considered wrong that the most beautiful portion of the Bois de Boulogne should be in the private possession of a foreigner. The grounds, which are very extensive and beautifully laid out, will probably be restored to the Bois de Boulogne, while if the city of Paris is wise it will retain the chateau in its present condition for the purpose of lodging there foreign monarchs and royal and imperial visitors who may become its guests. At the time of the great international exhibition at Paris, five years ago, which signalized the inauguration of the new century, Paris received quite a number of these illustrious visitors, for whose reception it was compelled to lease a private mansion, where the accommodation was of the most restricted character, the place being worthy neither of the royal and imperial guests nor of the city of Paris.

EUGENIE AND THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the Bois de Boulogne, as now laid out, owes its existence to Napoleon III, who, on returning to Paris after his long exile in England, determined to endow the good city of Paris with a park similar to those of the British metropolis. It was only, however, in 1858 that Napoleon and Eugénie together drew up the first plan, which was elaborated by the architect and landscape gardener Vare, and I have seen one of the earliest drafts of the plan, in which the streams and the lakes that now exist were painted in green by the hand of Empress Eugénie herself. The lakes are entirely artificial, and the earth which was removed from their site has been used to construct the so-called "Buttes Mortemart." The huge rocks that adorn the Bois in such a picturesque manner were all brought down the Seine from the Forest of Fontainbleau at an enormous cost. Hills were constructed here, valleys there, while the old straight drive and rides were converted into serpentine avenues, which now form a total length of 160 kilometres. It is difficult to realize that all this arrangement of the Bois is of such recent date and of so artificial a character. It all seems so natural, so thoroughly haphazard, and yet everything, down to the very location of each tree, was carefully provided for beforehand, and the whole Bois must be regarded, therefore, as a perfect triumph of landscape gardening on a mammoth scale.

It was only a few decades ago that King Louis Philippe and King Charles X were wont to shoot partridges, hares and pheasants, which were preserved there for the use of the sovereign. It used at that time to form a part of the forest of Clichy, and, with the exception of Longchamps, was very neglected, wild and abandoned.

Nevertheless, it is well to bear in mind that it was in 1802 that the first long trousers were inaugurated at Longchamps; that it was there, too, that the first balloon made its ascension in 1783, and it was at Longchamps in 1826 that the beard made its reappearance on men's faces after an absence of close upon two centuries. It was on the Bois de Boulogne that potatoes were first grown in France, and the number of duels that have taken place in the Bois is simply legion, one of the most famous being that between the ill fated Condé, Duke of Bourbon, and the Comte d'Artois, who subsequently became King of France under the title of Charles X. The windmill which forms so picturesque a feature of the Bois, near the racecourse of Longchamps, dates back to the year 1648, and the crenelated and semi-ruined tower close by belonged in olden times to the Abbey of Longchamps, founded by the sister of St. Louis. In the eighteenth century a prima donna of the opera suddenly abandoned the stage to become a nun, and so superbly used she to sing the "Tenebres" at the convent of Longchamps that court and society were wont to flock to hear her on every Good Friday. The custom of driving out to Longchamps on Good Friday remained in force until quite recently, although the convent has been destroyed for more than one hundred years, and people had entirely forgotten the object of the drive on Good Friday or the origin of the custom.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

SIR MORTIMER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

British Ambassador's Visit Revives Speculation About Peace in the East.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, was at the White House tonight and was in conference with President Roosevelt for almost an hour. With him also was Mr. Spring-Rice, formerly attached to the British Embassy at Washington, but now First Secretary of the British Embassy at St. Petersburg. Mr. Spring-Rice is a personal friend of the President, whom he has known for some time.

The presence of Ambassador Durand at the White House on a Sunday night—an unusual thing for him—in company with Mr. Spring-Rice, who is in the United States on a brief vacation and fresh from St. Petersburg, gave rise to the surmise that the cessation of the war between Russia and Japan might be under consideration. The Ambassador declared when leaving that there was nothing of interest talked about and that he had nothing to say. When pressed for an answer as to whether the question of peace between the warring powers had been talked about he replied very laconically, "No peace proposals; no, nothing."

FAMILY SICK AND WITHOUT FOOD.

Three Children Have Scarlet Fever—Father to Undergo Operation.

The police of the East 104th-st. station learned last night that the family of John Smith, living on the third floor of a tenement house at No. 165 East 96th-st., was sick and destitute, and that three children had been removed to North Brother Island by order of the Board of Health, suffering from scarlet fever. The family, the police say, is in a pitiful condition. For days they have had no food and the children no nourishment. Besides Smith and his wife, there are five children—Anna, sixteen years old; Agnes, twelve; Leo, six; Michael, four, and Alice, fifteen months.

Smith has been ill for some time, and to-day he is to undergo an operation at Bellevue Hospital. His wife is ill, too, and he has appealed to the police for food for his wife and children while he is in the hospital. He said he would pay for anything they sent when he had left the hospital and got a job.

HER WOUND LIKE McKINLEY'S.

Woman Attempts Suicide Because Her Husband Rebukes Her for Conviviality.

Angered and hurt because her husband reproached her, the police and physicians believe, for being too convivial while entertaining friends in her home at No. 1,749 Amsterdam-ave., early yesterday Mrs. Malda Johansen shot herself in the abdomen, and is now in J. Hood Wright Hospital, with only a slight chance for recovery. The woman told all who asked her that she shot herself.

The bullet entered the upper part of her abdomen and passed through her body, going out at the back. The physicians say that the wound is precisely like that which caused President McKinley's death.

RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI'S APPEAL.

Rome, Feb. 5.—Ricciotti Garibaldi, the only surviving son of the Italian liberator, has addressed a petition to Parliament to settle the question of the disposition of his father's body. It was the dying wish of General Garibaldi that his body should be cremated and the ashes scattered, but the government authorities prevented the fulfilment of the request. Ricciotti Garibaldi, in his petition, says he feels that his last days are near, and demands that respect be shown for his father's desires.

JUSTICE HOOKER IMPROVING.

Fredonia, N. Y., Feb. 5.—The condition of Justice Warren B. Hooker, who was injured in the wreck on the New-York Central near Utica on Friday night, is improved. His injuries are stated to be less serious than at first supposed, and it is believed that he will be able to get about again in a week or so.

MUSIC.

A Novelty by Beethoven.

Mr. Walter Damrosch signalized the last Sunday afternoon concert of the New-York Symphony Orchestra at Carnegie Hall yesterday by performing Beethoven's descriptive piece, entitled "Wellington's Victory: or, The Battle of Victoria." He had permitted the announcement to go forth that the work had never been performed in America, but some restless delver in the records of the past discovered that it was played in New-Haven, thirty-five years ago, and Mr. Damrosch, therefore, in some happily worded comments on the composition, made the correction, though he still urged that for the present generation it was to all intents and purposes a novelty. He might have gone further and questioned whether New-Haven possessed the apparatus called for by the music thirty-five years ago. Even Mr. Damrosch yesterday dispensed with a portion of the instrumental outfit prescribed by Beethoven. It is also said that Mr. Theodore Thomas played it somewhere in the long ago. The question is a curious one merely. The present generation of music lovers got along very well without hearing the antiquated piece of musical claptrap, and it is doubtful if Mr. Damrosch's auditors are any happier now than they were before the energetic conductor exhumed it. As for the coming generation, it will think the better of Beethoven if it never hears it.

The story of the composition was told in this journal a week ago yesterday. It was written at the instance of Maelzel, the inventor of the metronome, and for an automatic music box of his contrivance called the panharmonicon. Before it was heard as performed by that instrument, however, Beethoven, also at the suggestion of Maelzel, scored it for orchestra, and, hoping to turn an honest penny by appealing to the patriotism and pride of the English people, he dedicated it to the Prince Regent, who afterward became King George IV. In plan it is a childish piece of descriptive music—a musical delineation of a battle to which is appended a celebration of victory. As long as music has existed, such things have been. Classic tradition tells that Pallas Athene invented the flute, fashioning it from the leg bone of a deer, in order to imitate the hissing of the snakes on the head of the Medusa in the combat between the Gorgon and Perseus. Timosthenes is said to have composed the fight between Apollo and Python for flute and krithara. The music described the challenge, the struggle, the hissing of the monster and the victory of the god. How many more such things may have had their day in ancient times will never be known. Such music is natural to savagery, barbarism and early civilizations; it appeals to the fancy of the simple people always and everywhere. Our grandmothers played Kotzwarra's "Battle of Prague" in metropolitan drawing rooms; their descendants for generations to come will dote on the same piece or similar pieces if they live sufficiently far from the centres of culture. Among the musical manuscripts of the Drexel collection in the New York Public Library is a transcript of "Mr. Bird's Battle," which was popular in England a full century and a half before the "Battle of Prague" was written. It is a compages of separate pieces bearing descriptive titles, as follows: "The Soldiers' Summons," "The March of Footmen," "The March of Horsemen," "The Trumpets," "The Irish March," "The Bagpipes' Drone," "The Drums and Flutes," "The March to the Fight," "The Battles Joined," "The Retreat," "The Victory," and "The Burying of the Dead." The martial spirit of the Napoleonic period would have revived an interest in such compositions if it had ever died out. Beethoven, at the very zenith of his career, did not think it beneath his dignity to write "Wellington's Victory," and two years afterward, in 1815, Weber composed a similar work, but on an even more extravagant plan, using a chorus of voices as well as an orchestra. It is the cantata "Kampf und Sieg," and celebrates the battle of Waterloo. In it the tune of "Ca ira" (a phrase that our own Franklin is credited with having put into the mouth of the French populace), is used to characterize the French soldiery, and the Austrian Grenadiers' March the Allies. The French tune is gradually drowned out by the other noises, and at the end comes the melody of "Heil Dir im Siegerskranz," which is none other than that which we know as "America" and the English as "God Save the King." It is the principal constituent element of the triumphal symphony which follows Beethoven's picture of battle, in which the armies that fought at Vittoria are respectively represented by "Rule Britannia" and "Marlborough s'en va-t-en guerre." That Russia is still under the sway of the taste which prompts such childish use of the musical art is evidenced by Tschaikowsky's overture "1812" and the intermezzo entitled "The Battle of Poltava," from the same composer's opera "Mazeppa." In the overture there is a struggle for supremacy between the Russian national hymn and the "Marseillaise" amid the clanging of bells and the noise of battle—a device closely related to that employed by Beethoven, but more ingeniously carried out. Beethoven's music is interesting only in details of orchestration and harmonization; otherwise it can only call forth an amused smile. Apropos of his use of the melody of "God Save the King," it is amusing that, though he introduces it several times before making it serve as a fugal subject, he never brings in its closing cadence, but each time leaves it suspended, like Mahomet's coffin. There was nothing in the reception accorded to the performance yesterday to indicate that the audience was more than amused by the music, with its obbligato, cannonading and rattle of musketry.

M. Ysaye was again the solo performer at yesterday's concert, playing a "Poem" by Chausson, the Rondo Capriccioso by Saint Saëns and both of Beethoven's Romanzas for the violin. His work was uneven, and most satisfactory in the Beethoven pieces. The rest of the programme consisted of the overtures to "Benvenuto Cellini," by Berlioz, and "Der Improvisator," by d'Albert, and Beethoven's "Leonore," No. 3.

OPERA HOUSE CONCERT.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night calls for little comment, certainly for little commendation. The soloists were Mme. Nordica, Mme. Ackté, Mr. Giraldoni, Mr. Parvis and Mr. Pollock. The orchestra, conducted by Mr. Franko, played Goldmark's "Sakuntala" overture, two Hungarian dances by Brahms, the overture to "Tannhäuser" and an andante and carnival from a suite by Guirand. Except to the Wagner overture the house paid scant attention to the orchestral music. Rather did they applaud Mr. Pollock rapturously when he sang "Una furtiva lagrima" from "L'Elisir d'Amore," so that he came forth again and, at the risk of being considered "an objectionable person" in more senses than one, offered the audience "The Holy City." However, this audience was delighted, even applauding the opening bars on the piano. It was quite edifying. Mme. Ackté sang an aria from Glück's "Alceste," and added a Schumann lyric. Mme. Nordica began with "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," and good naturedly gave song after song, adding a high C to Cornelius, and a strange accent and stranger sentimentality to Bobby Burns, as represented in "John Anderson, My Jo." She ranged from Richard Strauss and Grieg to Rogers, and was indiscriminately applauded for all.

DEBATING SERIES FOR Y. M. C. A.

Brooklyn Central Branch Wins from Bedford.

A. F. Wilson, president of the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. Debating Society, in opening the meeting last Saturday night made the following remarks:

This is the first of a series of debates to be held by the newly formed Greater New-York Interbranch Y. M. C. A. Debating League. The formation of this league, as well as the Interscholastic Debating League, is due to the efforts of The Tribune and to its generosity in offering a handsome trophy, a gold mounted gavel, to the society winning the championship. This league is formed to foster and to promote public speaking and debating among the association men. It is proposed that this series of debates cover the next five months.

It is especially encouraging to us that a leading newspaper should give time and attention to encourage debating societies and public speaking, when so many papers are indulging in sensationalism.

The question for debate was: "Resolved, That we favor the Platt bill for the reduction of Southern representation in Congress." The speakers were: Affirmative, Bedford Branch, J. G. Quinn, jr., A. R. Ford and H. M. McKay. Negative, Central Branch, Gilbert Moyle, Grover G. Mills and Wendel P. Barker. The judge, Samuel Rolland, decided the debate in favor of the negative.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

Among the passengers homeward bound in the rush hour on an elevated train was one reading his evening paper. He wore eye glasses peculiar in that the glasses themselves were just one-half the usual size, leaving an open space between them and the upper part of the frame that inclosed them. It was as though the glasses had been cut in two and the upper half removed. Persons who use glasses only for reading frequently wear glasses of this sort, the idea being that they may alternately read or look at some object with the naked eye without removing their glasses. A little girl who was seated beside her mother, opposite this passenger, watched with wondering eyes his alternate reading and looking through the empty space in the glasses. Curiosity ran riot on her face, to be succeeded by a puzzled expression, as though she were trying to solve a hard problem. Finally a light broke over her features, and triumphant as one who had found the right answer, she nudged her mother and exclaimed loud enough for the passenger, who had not been unaware of her scrutiny, to hear: "Oh, mama, see that poor man over there! He only has money enough to buy half a pair of glasses."

High fences can be utilized for more than examples of the bill poster's labor, as is shown by the purpose to which one in upper 7th-ave. is put. In conjunction with the broad sidewalk in which it fronts it forms a handball court for workmen who labor in the neighborhood. Every noon, their luncheon eaten, they flock to this spot and play handball until the 1 o'clock whistle blows. In the spring and summer, when the days are long, they play after 5 o'clock until darkness puts an end to further sport.

"Do you know what a worn brim on the back of a hat signifies?" asked the amateur Sherlock Holmes. "No," replied his Dr. Watson. "One who drinks deeply and often and goes to sleep on his way home," replied the Sherlock Holmes. "It's more noticeable in the summer time, when straw hats are worn, because the straw breaks and splinters and shows the wear and tear more quickly than the derby rim. You see, when a chap starts to ride home with a cargo of assorted drinks and falls asleep, he leans back, and his hat rim goes against the car window. He feels himself going off, and tries to recover. He sits up, but in a moment back goes his head again, and there's another chunk gone out of the back of his straw hat, or if it's a derby the rim gets another bend. If you want to get a line on the people who occasionally get a bun, notice when you are in the street those whose hats look spick and span in front and worn in the back."

Seats on the elevated trains are thieves. They pick the pockets of many a passenger, but get none of the spoils. These go to the guards. It's this way: Between the ends of the cross seats and the side of the car and between the other end and the side of the arm are cracks just large enough to swallow a dime or a nickel. Many such coins slide out of passengers' pockets silently and as noiselessly drop into these cracks. Or, perhaps, the passenger drops a coin in counting his change and looks for it in vain. It has fallen into one of these cracks. At the end of the line, when the passengers are all out, the guards take the bottoms of the seats out and reap whatever harvest these inanimate fingers have garnered.

LONDON'S RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.

London, Feb. 5.—The Rev. Reuben A. Torrey and Charles M. Alexander to-night had one of the most successful public openings of revival work in the experience of London. Lord Kinnaird, president of the Evangelical Council, expressed himself delighted with the results. Thousands of people gathered outside Albert Hall hours before the opening of the meeting, and many were turned away. At the close of the meeting three hundred persons made public confession. The audience included Dr. T. J. Barnardo and many well known clergymen.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—D. T. Watson, Pittsburg. ASTOR—Dr. Paul Cohn, Vienna; F. Pabst, Milwaukee. FIFTH AVENUE—Hadley Williams, London; Chauncey Craig, Boston. HOLLAND—Ex-Justice D. Cady Herrick, Albany. NAVARRE—Captain J. A. Baer, U. S. A. NETHERLAND—W. J. Ackerman, Boston; A. C. Gross, Budapest. WALDORF-ASTORIA—Colonel John Lambert, Chicago.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Meeting, Board of Education, Park-ave. and 59th-st., 4 p. m.

Annual meeting and dinner New-York Alumni Association of Colgate University, Park Avenue Hotel, night.

Charity ball and drill, Knights of Columbus, Madison Square Garden, night.

Meeting City Committee, Citizens Union, No. 34 Union Square East, evening.

Lecture by Percival Chubb on "The Problem of the Moral Education of the Young," Ethical Culture School, 64th-st. and Central Park West, 8 p. m.

Socialist Labor party mass meeting, Grand American Hall, Nos. 7 and 9 2d-ave., 8 p. m.

Hayne Davis will address the League for Political Education, No. 23 West 44th-st., 8:30 p. m.

Meeting West End Association, Hotel St. Andrew, Broadway and 72d-st., 8:30 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—Public School No. 3, Grove and Hudson sts., Theodore I. Jones, "London" (illustrated); Public School No. 93, No. 418 West 28th-st., Mrs. Henrietta Speke-Seeley, "Songs of Burns"; Public School No. 51, No. 523 West 44th-st., Arthur Stanley Riggs, "The Real Filipino" (illustrated); Public School No. 86, 96th-st. and Lexington-ave., Samuel J. Woolf, "The Dutch Painters" (illustrated); Public School No. 135, 1st-ave. and 51st-st., Stephen Pierce Duggan, "Territorial, Colonial and Local Governments"; Public School No. 159, No. 241 East 119th-st., Edward P. Crowell, "Across the New-England States" (illustrated); Public School No. 188, Lewis and East Houston sts., William T. Dorward, "The City of Washington" (illustrated); St. Peter's Hall, 20th-st., between 8th and 9th aves., Mrs. Alice A. Chesley, "Brittany, Normandy and the Channel Islands" (illustrated); Morris High School, 166th-st. and Boston Road, Dr. Charles A. Beard, "The Spanish War and World Politics" (illustrated); Public School No. 27, St. Ann's-ave. and 147th-st., Kellogg Durland, "The Life of a Coal Miner" (illustrated); Public School No. 31, Mott-ave. and 145th-st., Professor Sutton Fletcher, "An Evening with Sir Walter Scott" (illustrated); Lafayette Hall, Alexander-ave. and 137th-st., W. Wallace Ker, "Electric Arc Lighting" (illustrated).

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Feb. 5.—The unusual atmospheric conditions of the last few days culminated to-day in one of the most general and widespread rain, snow and sleet storms of recent years. The area of precipitation covers the entire country east of the ninety-fifth meridian (the meridian of Kansas City, Mo.), save only New-England, New-Jersey and the extreme eastern portions of New-York and Pennsylvania. The fall of snow in Iowa, Missouri, northern Indiana and northern Illinois and Michigan was rather heavy, but the temperatures were not unusually low. Snow or sleet is falling to-night in the upper Ohio Valley, the lake region and the Mississippi Valley north of Missouri, also in the Middle Atlantic States north of Virginia. The temperature has risen somewhat in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, but is still markedly below the seasonal average.

The area of low pressure central in Southern Ohio will advance rapidly northeastward during the next twenty-four hours and cause snow in New-England, the Middle Atlantic States and the lake region. There will be rain in the South Atlantic States Monday, followed by fair weather in Atlantic Coast districts Tuesday. Snow is indicated in the middle Rocky Mountain region and the Southwest.

It will be colder Monday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Unsettled weather, with probable rain, is indicated for the Gulf States and lower Mississippi Valley Tuesday.

The winds along the New-England and Middle Atlantic coasts will be brisk to high southeast, shifting to southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast, fresh northwest, and on Lake Michigan brisk northeast, becoming northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Delaware Breakwater to Eastport.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have brisk west to southwest winds and clearing weather.

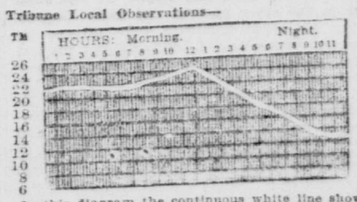
Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, snow or sleet, with rising temperature, to-day; Tuesday, clearing and somewhat colder; high southeast to south winds, shifting to west.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Ohio, snow to-day and along the lake Tuesday; fresh northeast, shifting to northwest, winds.

For New-England, snow or sleet to-day; warmer; Tuesday, fair; brisk southeast winds, shifting to southwest.

For the District of Columbia and Maryland, snow, with rising temperature, to-day; Tuesday, clearing and somewhat colder; variable winds, becoming northwest and fresh.

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.

Local Official Record.—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:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 a. m.	17	10	6 p. m.	34	22
6 a. m.	19	7	9 p. m.	34	25
9 a. m.	22	13	11 p. m.	33	29
12 m.	28	20	12 p. m.	33	—
4 p. m.	33	23			

Highest temperature yesterday, 23 degrees; lowest, 7 degrees; average, 15 degrees; average for corresponding date last year, 27 degrees; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 27 degrees.

Local Forecast.—To-day, snow or sleet with rising temperature; Tuesday clearing and somewhat colder; high southeast, shifting to westerly, winds.

"NO HISTORY IN BIBLE."

Dr. Schurman Says Miracles Need Not Be Accepted.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 5.—President Jacob Gould Schurman, addressing the undergraduates of Cornell, to-day, on "Christian Faith of To-day," showed the changes in the attitude of the world toward Christianity.

"The principal change," said Dr. Schurman, "has been the separation of the unessential from the essential in Christianity. The distinction has been perceived between the vestments in which the truth has been clothed and the truth itself. Men have gone from creed to personality, back to Christ himself. There is no history in the Bible. The Hebrews never wrote any.

"The Bible is all religions, moulded into allegories. Neither is the Bible physical science, nor can Christian faith demand as a condition of orthodoxy in this twentieth century an acceptance of all the miracles of the Old and New Testaments, or, indeed, of any of them, if the facts may be explained in harmony with the scientific maxims of the uniformity of nature. The essence of the Bible is not true because it is in the Bible. It is eternally true."

Married.

Marriage notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

CHARLES—COLLINS—On Saturday, February 4, 1905, at the home of Mr. Marquis C. Gasper, No. 9 West 20th-st., by Rev. Evert Van Slyke, D. D., Harriet Elizabeth Collins to William Stuart Charles, both of Hornellsville, N. Y.

CHILDRESS—MACKAY—On Saturday, February 4, 1905, by Rev. James I. Vance, Madeline, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Mackay, to Avent, son of Judge and Mrs. John W. Childress, of Nashville, Tenn.

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

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Banks, Henry W.
Bartlett, Homer L.
Cockcroft, L. Matilda.
Cook, Anna J.
Culver, Ann L.
Hall, Edward J.
Hupfel, Anna G.
Kalbfleisch, Edward L.
Kiggins, Henry.
Reynolds, Edwin Ten E.
Mead, Charles H.
Morgan, Emily M. B.
Newell, Olive E.
Ogden, Susan J.
Reid, Grace S.
Reynolds, Edwin T. E.
Scofield, Erastus E.
Skidmore, Peter A.
Stikeman, Hortense M.
Townsend, Beulah O.
Wilson, Rose H.

BANKS—On Sunday, February 5, at his home, in Englewood, N. J., Henry Ward Banks, in the 81st year of his age. Funeral private.

BARTLETT—On Friday, February 3, Dr. Homer L. Bartlett, aged 74 years. Funeral services on Tuesday, February 7, at 2:30 p. m., at No. 635 Flatbush-ave., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

COCKCROFT—On February 3, L. Matilda, wife of the late James M. Cockcroft, in the 84th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Ossining-on-Hudson, on Monday, February 6, at 2 p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:30 noon.

COOK—On February 4, Anna J., widow of Charles P. Cook, in her 82d year. Funeral from chapel of the Home, 104th-st. and Amsterdam-ave., on Monday, February 6, at 2 p. m.

CULVER—On Thursday, February 2, at her residence, No. 124 West 95th-st., New-York City, after a brief illness, Ann Louisa, widow of Delos E. Culver. Funeral services at 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, February 7. Interment at Norwalk, Conn.

HALL—On Thursday, February 2, 1905, Edward James Hall, deputy clerk of the Court of General Sessions, New-York City, from October 1, 1872, until August 2, 1900. Funeral services at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, on Monday morning, the 6th inst., at 9:45 o'clock.

HUPFEL—At Lakewood, N. J., on Friday, February 3, 1905, Anna G. Hupfel, beloved wife of J. Chr. G. Hupfel, of New-York City, in the 55th year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, No. 148 East 37th-st., on Monday evening, February 6, at 8 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family.

KALBFLEISCH—On Sunday, February 5, Edward L. Kalbfleisch, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral private.

KIGGINS—On Friday, February 3, Henry Kiggins, aged 89 years. Funeral services at his late residence, Elizabeth, N. J., at 11:30 a. m. Monday, February 6. Carriages will meet 10:30 Pennsylvania R. R. train from foot of Cortlandt-st. Interment at convenience of family.

M'DONALD—Mrs. E. J. McDonald, wife of D. McDonald, of Los Angeles, Cal., suddenly, February 4, 1905. Funeral services in Gospel Tabernacle, 5th-ave. and 44th-st., at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, February 7.

MEAD—On Saturday, February 4, at his residence, in Willow-ave., Cornwall, after a brief illness, Charles H. Mead. Funeral services at St. John's Episcopal Church, Tuesday afternoon, February 7, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

MORGAN—At her residence, Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, February 4, 1905, Emily Malbone Brinley, beloved wife of Henry K. Morgan and daughter of the late George Brinley, esq., in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services at Christ Church, Hartford, Conn., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock.

NEWELL—At Glen Ridge, N. J., February 5, 1905, Olive Elizabeth, only child of Edgar G. and Marguerite E. Newell. Funeral services will be held at the residence, No. 69 Highland-ave., Glen Ridge, on Tuesday, February 7, at 4:30 p. m. Interment at Framingham, Mass. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

OGDEN—On Saturday, February 4, at her late residence, The Marlboro, No. 358 West 85th-st., Susan J., daughter of the late Isaac Gouverneur Ogden, of New-York City. Funeral private.

REID—Entered into life, Sunday morning, February 5, Grace Stuart, daughter of the late John and Eliza Stephenson Reid. Funeral private, from her late residence, No. 781 Park-ave.

REYNOLDS—On Sunday morning, February 5, of appendicitis, Edwin Ten Eyck Reynolds, son of Edwin Lewis and Margaret Hewson Reynolds, in the 23d year of his age. Funeral at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock.

SCOFIELD—At Stamford, Conn., Sunday, February 5, 1905, Erastus E. Scofield, in his 89th year. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, Hon. Edwin L. Scofield, No. 78 South-st., Tuesday at 3 p. m.

SKIDMORE—At Beekman, Dutchess County, N. Y., 2d Month, 3d, 1905, Peter Akin Skidmore. Funeral from his late home, 3d day, 2d month, 7th, at 12 o'clock. Conveyances will meet friends at Poughquag, New-York and New-England R. R.

STIKEMAN—Suddenly, at her residence, No. 333 Riverdale-ave., Yonkers, on Sunday, February 5, Hortense M. Stikeman, widow of James Stikeman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

TOWNS