# OUR DIPLOMACY SUPERIOR.

*PROF. GROSVENOR SO DECLARES TO THE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.*

**He Declares That It Has Won Greater Victories Than the European Method—The Economists Discuss the Matter of Elasticity in Our Currency System.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—At this evening's session of the American Economic and Historical Association Prof. E. A. Grosven of Amherst College made the most enthusiastically received address of the present convention on the subject "American Diplomacy." He declared American diplomacy to be superior to European diplomacy and eulogized President McKinley as one of the greatest diplomats of history. Prof. Grosvenor said:

"A few days ago a learned lady of my acquaintance asked me on what I was to speak here. I replied 'American Diplomacy.' She exclaimed: 'I didn't know there was any.' Quotations might be multiplied that voice the conviction that the United States possesses no diplomatists, or at least none to be compared with those of Europe. If the opinion current in America of American diplomacy be founded on fact, our condition is pitiable, even perilous, and cannot fail to produce in each of us a feeling of humiliation and shame. The recognition of American independence by the Dutch Republic was a memorable achievement of American diplomacy. For months John Adams, the American Envoy, had been denied an entrance to the States General. The second treaty with Great Britain, effected by Chief Justice Jay, was hardly less an American diplomatic victory. Its stipulations were fair for both the contracting parties, but the gains were distinctively our own.

"It would be an agreeable task to trace the history of American diplomacy, decade by decade, down to the present time. It is not difficult to prove that there has been no degeneracy in it since those heroic days. There is no better training for the business of European diplomacy than the school of practical American politics. It is a better training than is afforded by the inherited blood of an ambassadorial line or by the partiality of a prince or by routine from childhood in the monotony of office.

"I make no claim that our diplomatic service is perfect or that all American foreign Ministers have been saints or sages. Sometimes we have had inefficient, sometimes timid, shuffling men, but what Gen. Woodford said of himself was the record of his colleagues: 'When your Minister reached Spain he was absolutely direct and frank in his dealings.' In scholarly culture our diplomatic representatives have surpassed those of any other land. No foreign country has summoned to its service such a host of historians, political economists, poets, orators, journalists and educators of every class. Any discussion of this subject is incomplete which does not recognize the ability in diplomacy displayed by the officers of our navy—in 1815, Decatur in Algiers; in 1854, Perry in the Gulf of Yeddo; in 1867, Farragut in his European visit on the flagship Frankiin; in 1898, Dewey in Manila Bay.

"The American diplomatist lives in a glass house, where he may not only be seen, but stoned. The European diplomatist still inhabits a half-mediæval castle, almost impregnable to criticism and difficult of access except by the privileged few. In this later day the nations listen to catch the accents of that Western State which has revealed itself to them. It is President McKinley, his utterances and his bearing, his entire demeanor, which they heed. As one relives these last few months past in the suspense of imminent war, in the strain and agony of uncertain battle, in the delirium of unmeasured victory, he can recall no act or word of the President in his diplomatic relations which has not been worthy of his exalted office.

"I am well aware that many are clamorous for the adoption of the European system of diplomacy. Does American diplomacy offer only an uncertain title and promise nothing of real accomplishment? The immensity of its achievement covers the whole nineteenth century of international law. It has broken the caste shackles of birth, has successfully asserted the right of expatriation, has declared the seas and straits and continental rivers 'God's highways,' destined to be free for man. It has compelled the rights of neutrals to be recognized by every civilized State. Now it is building the scaffolding for achievement no less great, the exemption of private property from capture on sea as it is exempt from capture on land.

"This year three famous universities held a regatta. One crew rowed a foreign stroke, one a stroke half foreign, and the third one American. In the van finished the boat propelled by the American stroke. In honorable nearness followed the boat with the stroke half foreign and half American. The crew taught with the foreign training was left behind. The American stroke is the stroke for us, whether on the Thames, the Seine, the Tiber, the Spree or the Wein. And that not because of provincial prejudice or national pride, but because of the facts of history."

The other addresses of the evening were "Napoleon's Plans for French Colonies in Spanish America," Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia University, and "The Diplomatic Relations of the Confederate States and England," Dr. J. M. Callahan, Johns Hopkins University. Dr. C. W. Brown of the *Independent*, Treasurer of the Historical Association, then read his annual report. It showed total assets to the amount of $11,500, all invested in good securities in New York city. The total receipts of the association for the past year were $6,500, and the balance on hand $844.

At the afternoon session of the association Prof. J. W. Richards of Gettysburg, Pa., spoke on "The Beginning of Protestant Worship." The Rev. George Norcross of Carlisle, Pa., read a paper on "Erasmus," and Prof. Samuel M. Jackson, New York University, spoke on "Zwingli and the Baptist Party in Zurich."

In the morning Prof. William Cunningham and Prof. Lapsley, both of Cambridge University, England, spoke on "Scottish History." Prof. Lowell of Harvard read a paper on "Institutional History of the Middle Ages," and Prof. C. M. Andrews of Bryn Mawr on "American Colonial History."

At the session of the Economic Association the Finance and Banking Committee read a report embodying the much-discussed recommendations for national currency reform. Several members of the committee were in consultation with Secretary Gage during the formation of his Currency bill and the recommendations of this morning are said to be cordially approved by the Secretary. The report says:

"Despite the fact that much improvement has taken place within two or three years, there still exists a real need for monetary and banking reform in the United States. The standard of value upon which the whole system rests is by no means as secure as it should be. The circulating note system is still greatly lacking in elasticity. Interstate banking facilities for newer, or more backward districts, are still wanting. In the system as a whole there is a notable lack of unity and organization.

"In citing the first particular, the insecurity of the monetary standard, as a proof that currency reform is needed, your committee do not mean to imply that the existing standard is the only possible one or even the most desirable one. It is merely assumed that as long as that standard is maintained it should have the utmost possible security. Since the unquestioned security of the monetary standard is indispensable to a high degree of industrial prosperity. It is possible, however, to argue that the defect in question no longer exists—that the stability of the gold standard is now substantially assured. There is unquestionably much force in this contention.

"Besides a number of temporary circumstances, such as a full Treasury, a large gold reserve, and a favorable trade balance of exceptional amount, several changes of a more permanent character have contributed to the situation. We cite particularly the repeal of the provision in the act of 1890 to issue Treasury notes in purchase of silver, and the insertion in the War Revenue bill of a clause which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to make loans at his own discretion to meet temporary deficits. In fact, under the laws now in force, an Administration which desires to maintain the gold standard need have no difficulty in doing so.

"But this is only one side of the case. It is equally true that, because of inconsistency in these same laws, it is possible for an Administration so disposed to overthrow the gold standard, even though it continue to be the declared policy of the nation to maintain that standard. There thus remains in the situation an element of uncertainty which is needless and which cannot but prove harmful.

"As respects the need for elasticity in the note system next to nothing has been gained. In the first place, we still retain for our bank circulation the system of bond security, and under that system it is, in the nature of the case, extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure in the currency that prompt and easy adjustment of volume to need which constitutes genuine elasticity. In defence of this statement much might be said, but it may suffice to call attention to a single consideration. If bank circulation is to be elastic, the assets which are required as security for that circulation must be such as a bank ordinarily has in its possession, since, in a stringency, when expansion is needed, the bank already has its resources locked up, and consequently cannot without great difficulty get hold of new assets. But Government bonds are not a kind of assets which banks will, or usually ought to, have on hand in considerable amounts. The special office of banks is to provide funds for the every-day business of the country, that is, to invest their resources, not in a supply of bonds to furnish the basis of a possible issue of notes, but in commercial paper, grain bills and the like. As a result of all this the amount of notes which, under our system, most banks issue is that amount which can be kept in circulation substantially all of the time.

"Fluctuations in the need for such notes there is almost no attempt to meet. But, again, even an increase in profitableness cannot avail, unless the machinery of issue and redemption is efficient. The forces which work respectively for expansion and contraction must have easy and unimpaired action. At this point our present law is not only inadequate; it is positively evil. It limits the amount of circulation which may be retired during any one month, and prohibits reissue for six months after retirement, thus actually putting a premium on inelasticity. Further, the machinery of issue and redemption is unnecessarily clumsy. Even if a bank decides to expand its circulation the process can seldom be completed till the special need has passed. In like manner, contraction cannot usually be brought about till long after a plethora has worked much harm.

"Under existing conditions the only wise and consistent policy for the United States is the frank recognition of the fact that the actual monetary standard is now, and for some time will be, gold, and the adoption of legislation which shall insure the entire stability of that standard, until such time as the nation may have decided to establish some other. Assent to this statement does not commit any one to the position that the gold standard is, abstractly considered, the most desirable one. As is well known, a large number of economists hold to the opposite opinion. But as is also well known, the particular substitute which such economists favor, international bimetallism, is at present and for a long time will be out of the question. In consequence, the precise form which the question of standards now takes in currency shall rest on a gold basis or on a silver or a paper basis. Thus stated, it can have, to the majority of economists, but one solution.

"Under existing conditions, the gold standard is, for the United States, the best available. This being the case, it is the duty of the nation to render that standard as stable as possible and to remove all uncertainty as to its maintenance and its easy working; for uncertainty as to the basis of the currency must always be a menace to prosperity. In the light of these facts, your committee are of the opinion that what is most needed at this juncture is a disposition on the part of the friends of reform to sink individual preferences as to details, and to insist that Congress shall enact such legislation as it may be possible to agree upon. It is safe to say that of the five or six currency bills that, during the last twelve months, have been in any serious sense before the country, the passage of any one would have resulted in great improvement and would have measurably satisfied the demands of reformers."

*DEATHS IN THE APPELLATE COURT.*

**Justice Ward's the Second in the Fourth Department Within Two Months.**

ROCHESTER, Dec. 29.—The death of Justice Hamilton Ward of the Appellate Court bench, Fourth department, recalls the fact that this is the second death of the occupant of that particular seat on the bench within two months. Justice Manly C. Green sat on Presiding Justice Hardin's extreme right up to the time of his death, when all the members of the court moved up one seat. Justice Ward taking the vacant place. There is talk among the attachés of the Appellate Court of that being an unlucky seat. They recall that not long after the Appellate Division first sat in its present rooms the seat collapsed under Justice Green, injuring him slightly, and another chair had to be brought in. It was not long afterward that the death of Justice Green shocked his colleagues, and now, a few weeks later, another occupant of the chair has been taken away.

There is an etiquette that governs the positions on the bench the Appellate Court Justices of this department have in reference to the presiding Justice. The one next in seniority of appointment occupies the seat at his right, the next the seat at his left, the next the seat at the extreme right, and the one latest appointed on his extreme left. Justice McLennan, being the last appointee, will logically take the vacant seat.

The death of Justice Ward has caused consternation among seventy or more attorneys in this district. Gov. Black's appointment of Justice McLennan was announced on Nov. 20 last, the day before the Appellate Division met for its last session. Justice McLennan was unable to get his affairs in shape so as to sit until Nov. 28, a week after his four colleagues had been hearing cases, and none of the cases heard during the week had been decided up to the time of Justice Ward's death. It is necessary that at least four Justices shall consider a case to render a decision on it, and this means that the thirty arguments that were heard during the first week of the term will have to be made all over again, and that a quarter of the term's work will go for nothing.

The same thing happened at the time of Justice Green's death, the difference in that case being that one of his fellow Justices was away on business during the last week of the term. Before the remaining four could come into consultation Justice Green died. In that instance there were about thirty-four cases that had to be gone all over again. One of the actions, Twiss vs. the city of Rochester, was reargued for that cause before and it will have to be reargued again for the same cause. In fact, the court ordered that the arguments to be made again because of the death of Justice Green should be preferred on the new calendar so that they could be heard during the first week of the term. It now turns out that the first week was the most unfortunate of the whole lot and that most of the reargruments will have to be heard again.

*SUES JULIA ARTHUR'S HUSBAND.*

**Theodore Moss Wants $10,000 Damages for Breach of Contract.**

Theodore Moss obtained an attachment from Justice Daly of the Supreme Court yesterday against the property of Benjamin P. Cheney, the husband of the actress, Julia Arthur, in an action to recover $10,000 damages for breach of contract. The attachment was issued on the ground of the non-residence of Cheney, who, it is alleged, lives in Boston. Cheney is sued as the proprietor and manager of the Julia Arthur Company, which has been performing at Wallack's Theatre.

The contract, it is alleged, provided that the Julia Arthur Company would furnish all scenery and produce plays at the theatre for ten weeks beginning Oct. 31 for an equal division of the profits. It is further alleged that it was agreed that "A Lady of Quality" was to be produced first and that it should continue on the boards as long as the profits exceeded the outlay. Mr. Moss says that it brought in $18,000 in three weeks. Then, without his consent, Moss asserts, Cheney, in violation of the agreement, insisted on producing "Ingomar," "As You Like It" and "Pygmalion and Galatea." No statement is made of what the receipts were from these plays.

There was no performance on Dec. 20, and Miss Arthur gave as a reason that she was ill. It was then announced that she would reappear in "A Lady of Quality" on Friday, Dec. 23, and tickets to the amount of $800 were sold for the performance. She did not play, and the money had to be refunded. She gave two performances on Saturday, Dec. 24, and played at a matinée on Monday, Dec. 26, but did not perform that night, although $1,400 worth of tickets had been sold, and this money had to be refunded.

Mr. Moss says that Miss Arthur was at the theatre last Monday night and knew that the $1,400 worth of tickets had been sold and that the house was full of people while she was in the flies. Mr. Cheney informed Mr. Moss that his wife would not appear, but he would assign no reason. Mr. Moss insisted on seeing the actress to try and induce her to play, but Mr. Cheney refused to permit him to see her. Mr. Moss thereupon dismissed the audience, informing them that they would get their money back at the door. The next day Mr. Cheney notified Mr. Moss that the engagement was at an end. Mr. Moss says that if the original agreement had been kept he would have made $10,000 more than he has made, and he asks for damages to that extent.

The Sheriff levied on the effects of the company at the theatre and put a keeper in charge of them.

*WHISKEY KILLED THIS BOY.*

**Drank Nearly a Quart of Liquor During His Mother's Absence.**

Thomas Finnerty, the 9-year-old son of Mrs. Elizabeth Finnerty, a widow living at 7 East Fifteenth street, Bayonne, found a quart bottle of whiskey in his mother's pantry during her absence on Tuesday evening. The boy drank most of the liquor and was made ill and delirious. Mrs. Finnerty summoned two physicians, but they were unable to save the lad's life. He gradually lapsed into a condition of coma and died yesterday afternoon.

James Finnerty of 49 West Ninth street, Bayonne, the uncle of the dead boy, gave his boy son an overdose of whiskey by mistake on Tuesday evening. The child swallowed more than an ounce of the liquor and was made unconscious. A physician was summoned, barely in time to save the infant's life.

**Woman Dies of Hydrophobia.**

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Mrs. Lindsay M. Emery of Melrose, who was bitten by a mad dog on Nov. 13, died last night of hydrophobia, according to Prof. Fitz of the Harvard Medical School and other physicians. Mrs. Emery was bitten, while attending church, by a mastiff. She showed improvement until a few days ago, when symptoms of hysteria appeared. In rescuing Mrs. Emery at the time of the attack three men were also bitten.

# VIEWS OF STAGE AFFAIRS.

*A REVIVAL OF AN OLD MELODRAMA INCITES REMINISCENCES.*

**Players Who Made a Success of "The Lights o' London" at the Union Square—Points in Julia Arthur's Collapse and the Closing of Wallack's—The Couldock Matinee.**

The industrious actors at the Murray Hill have "The Lights o' London" in hand this week. The performance is as meritorious as others that have been given by the company. The melodrama is well adapted to holiday audiences. Of course, the play stands for a great deal to New Yorkers with a fondness for theatrical reminiscences. About it cling memories of the Union Square's best days and the company that appeared in almost its best light in this play before one cause or another removed the members. "The Lights o' London" was the second of the English melodramas which nearly a score of years ago suddenly monopolized theatrical attention here in places hitherto devoted to other kinds of plays. With "The World" at Wallack's this series began. "The Lights o' London" was given here on Dec. 5, 1881, and it has remained continuously in active use ever since. The present generation knows the play without that list of names which made it famous. A contemporaneous account of its first American performance observes that the actors seemed unaccustomed to their characters. Melodrama was new to the Union Square. Sardou's "Daniel Rochat" had been the last preceding success. It was a far cry from the metaphysics of that piece to the Dickensonian humor of George R. Sims's play. Charles R. Thorne acted only a few rôles after *Harold Armytage*, but his virility gave a force to that part which lifted it out of commonplace. Maud Harrison put on trousers to play the boy's part, and the rest of the family to which she belonged was finely acted by Charles Parsell and Mrs. Phillips. Sarah Jewett was the suffering heroine and Edna Cary the wronged daughter. Even in those days Mr. Stoddart went about in search of his wandering children. Walden Ramsey, as the broken-down swell, added his humor to the incidental scenes. "The Lights o' London" was always a good play, and it seemed a mighty fine one in those days with those actors. Few of them are before the public now. Miss Jewett and Mrs. Phillips are in retirement. Mr. Parsell and Walden Ramsey are dead. So is Charles Thorne. But the memory of their acting in this play is not likely to be forgotten by those who saw it.

Julia Arthur's fiasco, besides closing Wallack's Theatre in a holiday week, teaches the lesson that an actress cannot set up her own will against that of the public. Miss Arthur is admirable in vivid, strenuous, vitally human characters. She earned her first approval, critical and popular, in the melodrama from the Spanish called "Mercedes." The play was not a money success, because it was too brief. Its production took $5,000 out of A. M. Palmer's pocket. But it brought the actress forward. After a period of training in Henry Irving's company she got the opportunity to appear as the heroine in "A Lady of Quality." That drama was easily torn to pieces by the reviewers, as its faults were glaring, but it was put on the stage beautifully, and the rôle of the hoyden murderess employed her abilities to the fullest extent without going much beyond their limitations. It was understood that when she returned to Wallack's this winter she would revive that successful play and bring out a new one suitable to her talents. This was to be a translation of "Infidele," an Italian work, in which the part for her was that of a woman under emotional tension. But Miss Arthur had in the meantime made up her mind to acquire a repertory in which great actresses had distinguished themselves. She refused to be dissuaded. Such men of theatrical experience as Theodore Moss and William E. Sinn advised her against the undertaking. "You would do well enough as *Juliet*, provided you can find a great *Romeo*," said Mr. Moss. "Where are you going to get such a Shakespearean cast as Broadway audiences will accept?" said Col. Sinn. They might have told her, as they knew it, that she possessed no talent for sentimental comedy, and would necessarily fail not only in "As You Like It," but also in "Ingomar" and "Pygmalion and Galatea." Nevertheless, she appeared in those plays, with handsome mountings, it is true, but with a company so wretchedly poor that she gained no support from it. The newspapers treated her respectfully, but were bound to condemn her performances. The audiences were not pleased. It is said that the receipts fell close to $100 a night. Mr. Canby, her manager, said yesterday that she was disabled by an attack of grip. Mr. Burnham, manager of the theatre, said he diagnosed it as pique. Perhaps, it is a complication. Mr. Hummel, the lawyer, said that the legal points involved in the case would be presented in a lawsuit. Mr. Cheney, husband of the actress, said that she would resume in Brooklyn next week. Mr. Moss, owner of Wallack's, said he guessed not, unless she did it without the scenery and costumes, which he meant to hold fast until she settled up the damage she had done. The business now may take time and a fight to settle. But the thing which Miss Arthur's collapse makes sure is that the question what an actress can do best is not for her to decide. It is settled out in the auditorium. Miss Arthur is wanted in melodrama.

The Couldock matinée at the Knickerbocker will begin at a quarter to 2 o'clock to-day. In the order of mention, Mr. Faversham will read a message from Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Drew will act in "Mrs. Hillary's Regrets," Miss Annie Russell in "Dangerfield," and Mr. Crane in "His Last Appearance;" Mr. Plançon will sing, and Miss Spong and Mr. Morgan will enact a new piece called "An Amateur Rehearsal."

London is getting as a spectacular feature of the Barnum & Bailey show a representation of New York harbor and a day at Coney Island. The water is real and the boats are actual floaters.

The Elks Society of Actors will have a ball at the Grand Central Palace on Jan. 11, and Gov. Roosevelt has promised to be present with his staff.

A stage version of "The Sorrows of Satan," just produced in London, is called "Lucifer, Son of the Morning." It has only three acts. Instead of four as at the Broadway, and ends with the death of the unfaithful wife.

Charles Hoyt will have "A Dog in the Manger" ready to be performed in Boston next March. It is said to be in a line with his earlier plays of rural life. C. M. S. McLellan has completed a piece named "Across the Pond." It is of a kind with his Casino pieces, and will be presented simultaneously here and in London. William Gillette has resumed work on a Conan Doyle detective drama, the first draft of which was burned in the Baldwin Hotel fire in San Francisco. Paul M. Potter is hard at it with a piece meant for the Empire.

The latest play to fail in London was "Milord Sir Smith." It was the work of no less than four men. Henri de Gorse and Georges Elwal wrote it in French. Adrian Ross and George D. Gay put it into English. E. Jakobowski, whom we know as the composer of "Erminie," provided the music. Arthur Roberts, a prime London favorite, had the leading rôle. Nevertheless, it was a fiasco.

Maskelyne's mysteries have for many years made up a London show of the Heller and Herrmann kind at Egyptian Hall. One of them was a box into and out of which he made a person go and come. He kept up a standing advertised offer of $2,500 for a "correct imitation" of the trick. Two boys produced the same result and demanded the reward, but he refused to pay up, his excuse being that the mechanical contrivance was not identical. A lawsuit was brought and a verdict rendered against him. An appeal has confirmed the Judge's ruling that the phrase "correct imitation" was applicable to the result and not the means. Maskelyne now offers $5,000 to any one who will "prove that he has discovered the secret of the box."

*SAW WHITE'S GHOST.*

**Stanton Says the Apparition Struck Him in the Face.**

William Stanton, a middle-aged man, who has no home, bombarded the Lincoln Mission at 44 Taylor street, Williamsburg, with chunks of coal on Wednesday night and broke half a dozen large lights of glass. A policeman arrested him, and when he was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court yesterday he requested Magistrate Kramer to listen to his story.

"Years ago, out in the West," said Stanton, "I knew a man whose name was White. I offended him one day, and about fifteen years ago he died. I forgot all about him until Wednesday night, when, on passing this mission house, I was suddenly confronted by his ghost. The ghost struck me in the face and flitted back into the mission. I naturally got angry and threw coal at it. I didn't mean to break the window, but simply wanted to get hunk with the ghost."

Stanton was remanded to jail.

**Three Brooklyn Banks May Consolidate.**

A movement has been started in Brooklyn looking to the consolidation of the Fulton, Kings County and Union banks. It seems to be the general impression that there are too many of these institutions in that borough and that a union of some of them would be beneficial.

*TAX ON CALL LOANS.*

**Bankers Think the Internal Revenue Commissioner Must Have Been Misinformed.**

Commissioner Scott of the Internal Revenue Department at Washington has sent a letter to Collector Charles H. Treat in this city, which Mr. Treat has forwarded, as directed, to the Clearing House Association. The Commissioner states that his office has been informed that "some of the banks in New York city are loaning money to parties, taking as evidence of the debt an uncertified check for the amount advanced, the loan, of course, being secured by collateral." This, the letter states, is an evasion of the law which must be discontinued by the banks that have adopted the method.

The letter adds: "A check used as a promissory note is an acknowledgment of a debt and must be stamped accordingly; that is, at the rate of two cents per hundred dollars or fraction thereof, and if the collateral pledged as security for such a debt is pledged specifically for this one loan, then the pledge of collateral is subject to taxation on the amount of the loan in excess of $1,000, at the rate provided in the paragraph of schedule A relating to mortgage or pledge."

Manager Sherer of the Clearing House said yesterday afternoon that he had received Commissioner Scott's letter, but he thought that the Commissioner had been misinformed. Several bankers thought so, too. When the War Revenue law was enacted it was found that it fixed a tax upon promissory notes, whether on demand or time, of two cents per $100 or fraction thereof. This included the notes which customarily were drawn in the making of call loans, and to have enforced it so as to include call loans would have unsettled business disastrously. The Clearing House Committee considered the situation and overcame it by formulating a general form of agreement in the making of call loans in which no amount was specified and which allowed the collateral to be changed repeatedly. The banks generally have since been using this form or a similar form, paying a stamp tax of 25 cents upon each agreement.

*WILL OF LAWRENCE JEROME'S WIDOW.*

**Lawrence Roscoe Jerome Disinherited—Bestowal of Family Keepsakes.**

The will of Katharine Hall Jerome, widow of Lawrence R. Jerome, disposes of $45,000 in realty and $25,000 in personalty. The will says:

"I expressly declare it to be my intent to disinherit my son Lawrence Roscoe Jerome, on account of his unfilial conduct."

Mrs. Jerome makes several bequests to servants and gives her son Lovell Hall Jerome a statue of Bacchus, a rocking chair she had before her marriage, a deer's head, a copy of Murillo's painting "St. John the Divine," a blue Madonna on porcelain, the "Crowning of Bacchus," by Velasquez; "Holy Night," by Correggio; "Mater Dolorosa," by Murillo; a shooting cup won by Lawrence Jerome at Jerome Park, and some diamond jewelry. Her son William Travers Jerome is to have several family heirlooms, other paintings and a variety of jewels. Her grandson William Travers Jerome, Jr., is to have the coat of arms of the Hall family, four pictures from Pompeii bought in 1893; a picture of his uncle Lovell being exchanged for "Chief Joseph;" a picture of Mrs. Jerome's niece, Lady Randolph Churchill; a deer's horn which his grandfather Jerome received from the Duke of Beaufort; a goblet marked "Second prize at the Harvard Annual Regatta, June, 1868," and "the cabinet as it stands, with the old family china, never to be used, but to be kept as an heirloom." The will provides for the maintenance of Mrs. Jerome's niece, Fannie Lee Hall, for a course of two years at the Teachers' College at the Columbia University.

The rest of the estate is to be divided into two parts, of which one is to go absolutely to William Travers Jerome and the other is to be held in trust for Lovell Hall Jerome, who is to have the income for life, with remainder to his children.

**Must Name the Eight Co-respondents.**

Edward James Quinn, under age, who is suing his wife, Elizabeth, for an absolute divorce on allegation of her relations with eight men, was directed by Justice Scott of the Supreme Court yesterday to state fully the names of the men and the times. Quinn names Frederick D. Baldwin and gives the Christian names only of two other men.

**Alimony for Mrs. Lorillard.**

Supreme Court Justice Ward, in Brooklyn, yesterday, allowed to Leonora A. Lorillard $10 a week alimony and $100 counsel fee pending the trial of her suit against Irving Lorillard for a separation on the ground of abandonment. Mrs. Lorillard alleges that the defendant is living at 135 Reid avenue, where his niece is the head of his household.

*MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets.. 4 41 | Moon rises 7 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 35 | Gov.Isl'd. 9 07 | Hell Gate. 11 00

**Arrived—THURSDAY, Dec. 29.**

Ss Leconfield, Farnell, Antwerp.
Ss Advance, Phillips, Colon.
Ss Oranje Nassau, Nyboer, Jacmel.
Ss Andes, Peterson, Jeremie.
Ss Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk.
Ss Gate City, Googins, Richmond.
Ss Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia.
Ss Standard, Schleomilch, Stockholm.
Ss Leander, Olson, Hamburg.
Ss El Dorado, Baker, New Orleans.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Menominee, from New York, at London.
Ss Amsterdam, from New York, at Amsterdam.
Ss Ethiopia, from New York, at Glasgow.
Ss Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York, at Gibraltar.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Rotterdam, from Rotterdam for New York.
Ss Majestic, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Trave, from Southampton for New York.

PASSED.

Ss Tauric, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet.

SPOKEN.

Ss Holstein, from New York for Cape Haytien, lat. 28, long. 42.12.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss Lampasas, from Galveston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

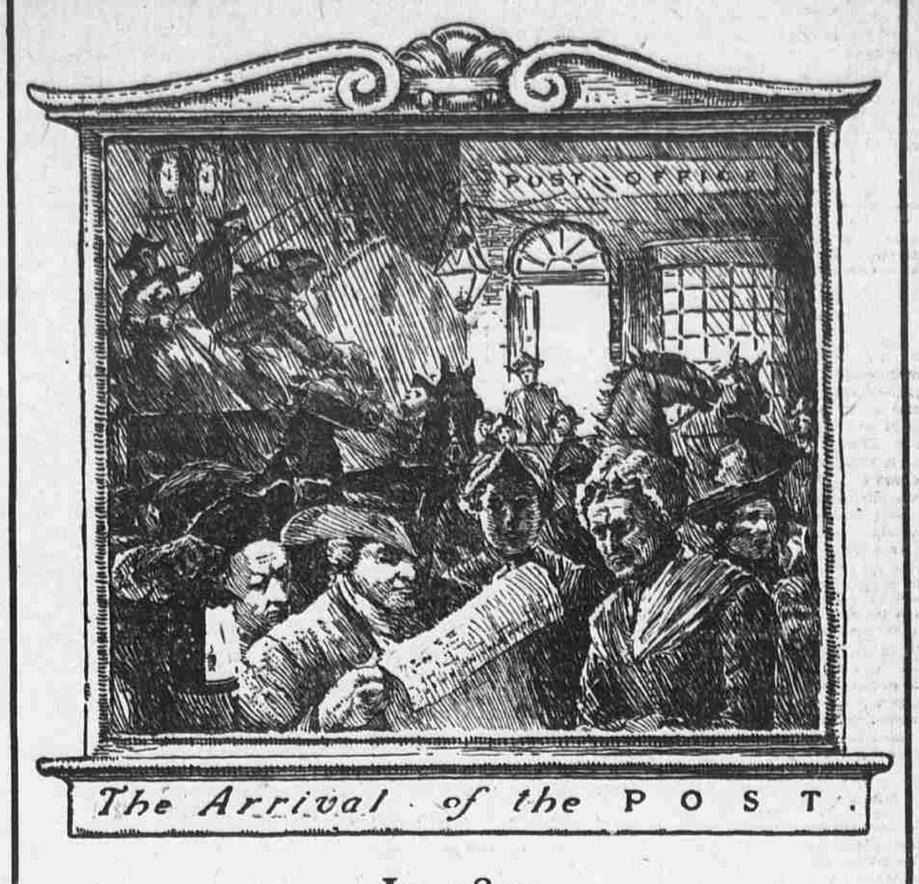
*Sail To-Day.*

| | Mails Close. | Vessel Sails. |
|---|---|---|
| Comanche, Charleston | ..... | 5 00 P M |
| Orinoco, Barbados | 8 00 A M | 10 00 A M |
| Colorado, Brunswick | ..... | 3 00 P M |
| *Sail To-Morrow.* | | |
| Etruria, Liverpool | 5 00 A M | 8 00 A M |
| La Normandie, Havre | 7 00 A M | 10 00 A M |
| Spaarndam, Rotterdam | 8 00 A M | 10 00 A M |
| Aller, Naples | 9 00 A M | 11 00 A M |
| Anchoria, Glasgow | 10 00 A M | 12 00 M |
| Pretoria, Hamburg | ..... | 6 30 A M |
| Manitou, London | ..... | 9 00 A M |
| Philadelphia, La Guayra | 11 00 A M | 1 00 P M |
| C. of Washington, Havana | 10 30 A M | 1 00 P M |
| Adirondack, Kingston | 10 00 A M | 12 00 M |
| Ormiston, Glasgow | ..... | ..... |
| Olinda, Matanzas | ..... | ..... |
| Chicago, Hull | ..... | ..... |
| British Empire, Antwerp | ..... | ..... |
| North Cambria, Newcastle | ..... | ..... |
| Seminole, Charleston | ..... | 3 00 P M |
| Gen. Whitney, N. Orleans | ..... | 3 00 P M |
| Louisiana, New Orleans | ..... | 3 00 P M |
| Leona, Galveston | ..... | 3 00 P M |
| *Sail Tuesday, Jan. 3.* | | |
| Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen | 12 00 M | 2 00 P M |
| Advance, Colon | 12 00 M | 2 00 P M |
| Algonquin, Charleston | ..... | 3 00 P M |

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Due To-Day.* | | |
| Camperdown | Avonmouth | Dec 9 |
| Knight Bachelor | London | Dec 11 |
| Craigmore | Gibraltar | Dec 12 |
| Fédération | Hamburg | Dec 13 |
| Britannic | Liverpool | Dec 21 |
| El Monte | New Orleans | Dec 24 |
| Karlsruhe | Bremen | Dec 18 |
| Patria | Hamburg | Dec 18 |
| Cæsar | Amsterdam | Dec 16 |
| Llandaff City | Swansea | Dec 16 |
| El Mar | New Orleans | Dec 26 |
| Vigilancia | Havana | Dec 28 |
| Nacoochee | Savannah | Dec 27 |
| Seneca | Santiago | Dec 26 |
| *Due Saturday, Dec. 31.* | | |
| Paris | Southampton | Dec 24 |
| Hekla | Christiansand | Dec 17 |
| Croma | Dundee | Dec 17 |
| Indralena | Gibraltar | Dec 17 |
| British King | Antwerp | Dec 17 |
| James Turpie | Gibraltar | Dec 18 |
| Cluden | Amsterdam | Dec 17 |
| Algonquin | Jacksonville | Dec 28 |
| Tallahassee | Savannah | Dec 28 |
| *Due Sunday, Jan. 1.* | | |
| La Gascogne | Havre | Dec 24 |
| Anglia | Liverpool | Dec 24 |
| Chicago | Hull | Dec 18 |
| Catania | Glasgow | Dec 17 |
| Sirius | St. Lucia | Dec 24 |
| *Due Monday, Jan. 2.* | | |
| Bovic | Liverpool | Dec 28 |
| Victoria | Gibraltar | Dec 19 |
| Albano | Havre | Dec 21 |
| Buenaventura | New Orleans | Dec 27 |
| *Due Tuesday, Jan. 3.* | | |
| Noordland | Antwerp | Dec 24 |
| Nomadic | Liverpool | Dec 24 |
| Ardandeang | Gibraltar | Dec 20 |
| Knickerbocker | New Orleans | Dec 28 |
| *Due Wednesday, Jan. 4.* | | |
| Majestic | Liverpool | Dec 29 |
| Boston City | Swansea | Dec 21 |
| Aurania | Gibraltar | Dec 21 |
| Kentigern | Shields | Dec 20 |
| Lampasas | Galveston | Dec 23 |

New Publications. | New Publications. | New Publications.

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*PARK SALARIES RAISED.*

**Park Commissioner Clausen Disposes of Surplus Salary Appropriation.**

The charter provides that any balances of appropriations made for specific purposes in the city departments that remain unexpended on Jan. 1 must be turned back into the general fund, which is applied to the reduction of the tax levy. Having some extra money appropriated for salaries this year in his department, Park Commissioner Clausen of the boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond made a few Christmas presents to some of the men under him by raising their salaries for the month of December only. The pay of Charles H. Woodman, superintendent of supplies and repairs, was raised from $2,000 to $4,500 a year, and the salary of John W. Hutchinson, purchasing agent for the department, was increased from $2,000 to $5,000. Miss Fannie B. Ayers, stenographer and typewriter, who usually gets $65 a month, will receive $100 for the month of December, and Ralph De F. Bayley, Assistant Secretary, will be paid at the rate of $2,100 a year.

Col. Archie B. Brasher, an old newspaper man, has been appointed Statistician in the Bureau of Municipal Statistics at a salary of $1,200 a year. He is to compile and compare statistics from French documents.

**A Bartender Killed by Gas.**

Patrick Higgins, 40 years old, a bartender of 347 West Twenty-fifth street, went to bed about 9 o'clock on Wednesday night while his wife was at a wedding party. Mrs. McGovern, janitress of the house, went into the Higgins flat yesterday morning, opened the kitchen door, and found gas escaping from a stove. She turned off the gas and raised the kitchen window. She did not look into Higgins's bedroom, adjoining the kitchen. Later in the morning, fearing that Higgins had been affected by the gas, she called one of the tenants and went into the bedroom. She found Higgins dead in bed. He had been asphyxiated. The police say that Higgins turned on the gas accidentally.

**Business Notices.**

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhœa. 25c. a bottle.

**MARRIED.**

BOVAIRD—LARKEN.—By the Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, in St. George's Church, Montreal, Dec. 27, 1898, Louise, second daughter of Major W. H. Larken of Woodbridge, England, to David Bovaird, Jr., M. D., of New York city.

HARRISON—ROBINSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, 1898, at 532 West 150th st., New York city, by the Rev. D. S. Gregory, D. D., Lilian Anne Robinson to George Clarence Harrison.

**DIED.**

BRINCKERHOFF.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1898, Cornelia M. Rockwood, wife of Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 54 East 78th st., on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

DUSTAN.—At Morristown, N. J., Dec. 28, 1898, Dr. James C. Dustan.

Funeral from his late residence, 29 Dehart st., Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

GREENOUGH.—Suddenly, at Upper Montclair, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1898, Walter C. Greenough.

Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Upper Montclair, on Friday, Dec. 30, at 3:30 P. M.

KANE.—On Thursday, Dec. 29, 1898, Mary, beloved wife of the late Daniel Kane, and also mother of Daniel, Katie and Annie.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, 62 Cathedral st., on Sunday, Jan. 1, 1899, at 2 P. M.

KETCHAM.—At Yonkers, Dec. 29, 1898, George Edwin Ketcham, eldest son of George E. and Mary Dorland Ketcham.

Funeral notice hereafter.

[illegible] Wednesday, Dec. 28, at her residence, 148d st. and North River, Minnie E., wife of George L. Murphy.

Funeral from the Church of the Annunciation on Saturday, 9:30 A. M.

NESBITT.—At Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1898, Adeline, widow of George F. Nesbitt, aged 88 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 50 Bedford st., Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Dec. 30, at 3:30 P. M. Carriages awaiting the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from New York.

PEET.—On Tuesday, Dec. 27, in the 75th year of his age, Isaac Lewis Peet, LL.D., Principal Emeritus of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Funeral services in the chapel of the institution, 163d st. and Boulevard, Friday, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of the family at Spring Grove Cemetery, Hartford, Con