The Sun.

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Judge Taft's Inaugural Despatch.

Judge TAFT's despatch from Manila to the President on the eve of the day of his second inauguration merits a little figuring:

"On the eve of the President's second administration I wish to convey to him assurances of great progress made toward peace. Since Jan. 1, 1,127 fire-arms have been captured and 1,568 surrendered. The captures and surrenders were both due to the cooperation of the natives. Since November 5,000 bolomen have surrendered in Ilocos, 1,000 in Albay and Camarines. Eighty thousand residents of Panay have taken the oath of allegiance."

Practically, the most significant of these statements which are followed by many others full of hopefulness and the reasons why, is that within the last two months about 2,500 guns have passed into our hands from the hands of the insurgents. This is probably more than 10 per cent. of the number believed to be in their possession. Such a transfer is likely to be followed by others of the same kind on a much larger scale, at decreasing intervals of time. Trouble and discouragement are as inevitable as sunrise in the "provincial governments" now being established. The lessons of social order are not learned in a day. But sooner or later the Philippines will be a pacified portion of United States territory.

Benjamin Harrison on Our Relations to Great Britain.

While we are unable to concur in all the opinions expressed by ex-President HARRISON upon current topics in the *North American Review*, we heartily approve of what he says this month about the alliance sometimes mooted between the United States and Great Britain. The subject, perhaps, would not be worth discussing, had not Mr. CHAMBERLAIN once referred to it as an impending, if not accomplished, fact. The truth, of course, is that no convention to that effect has ever been signed, nor is there any evidence that the subject has been discussed, even informally, by the representatives of the respective nations.

With regard to the so-called tie of kinship, Gen. HARRISON admits that, while the Scot, the Irishman, the Welshman, the German, the Frenchman, the Hollander, the Dane, the Swede, the Norwegian and, lately, the Italian and the Slav, have all brought contributions to the complex American product, our speech is wholly, and our derived institutions are chiefly, English. Indisputably, we have pride in the great poets, philosophers, jurists, historians and story writers who have honored the tongue we use, and we are grateful to them. Gen. HARRISON is careful to point out, however, that the debt is personal, not national. The same distinction is kept in view, when he concedes that we recognize a fellowship with the stout Britons who sheared the prerogatives of the Stuart kings, and with the English martyrs who died for freedom of worship. We are grateful, however, to *them*, not to the Government that persecuted them. Gen. HARRISON submits that it is not logical to derive from such considerations the deduction that our sympathies must be given to every British Ministry that inaugurates a war without reference to its origin or justice. "We did not take English literature or English law by voluntary conveyance upon a consideration of love or affection."

It is further suggested that the argument for a friendly spirit toward Great Britain might be stronger if the plea of gratitude were made less of. Manifestly, gratitude takes account, not of one incident, but of all relevant incidents during a nation's existence. For that reason pro-British Americans might deem it expedient not to strike the average between 1774 and 1898. Things might be found in it that it would be pleasanter to forget than to remember. In connection with this subject, Gen. HARRISON directs attention to a fact, which we have often pointed out, the fact, namely, that, previously to the Spanish-American War, the historian cannot find in British-American diplomatic intercourse a single instance where friendship for the United States led to any substantial abatement of British pretensions, or to a sympathetic attitude toward us in the times of our stress and agony, or even to the exhibition of any special consideration when a demand for redress was presented.

We are reminded that "the demand for the release of MASON and SLIDELL was couched in very harsh and peremptory terms. Nay, it is understood that, but for the kindly intervention of Queen VICTORIA, an abasement would have been put upon us that we could only have accepted with a time reservation, that is to say, until our fleets and armies had finished the work in hand." Gen. HARRISON recalls that, throughout our Civil War, the attitude of the British Government was hostile and hurtful. Its unfriendliness only stopped short of an open alliance with the Southern Confederacy. Neither kinship nor a long record of ostentatious reprobation of slavery on the part of British philanthropists availed to overbalance the commercial advantage to be derived from trade with a non-manufacturing, cotton-raising nation. "The threatening attitude of Great Britain was no small part of the breaking burden that weighted the shoulders of ABRAHAM LINCOLN." Although there were notable examples of good will to the Union cause among individual Britons, as, for instance, JOHN BRIGHT and GOLDWIN SMITH, the Lancashire cotton spinners were the only large body of British subjects that showed us a friendship which costs something.

In ex-President HARRISON'S opinion, it is illogical to use Great Britain's display of friendliness during the Spanish-American War as a sponge with which to wipe from the tablets of memory the decisive intervention of France during our Revolution and the helpful attitude of Russia during our Civil War. He thinks that the sponge should be used only to efface any rancorous recollection of old manifestations of unfriendliness by Great Britain toward us, or by us toward her, and to give us a clean slate upon which, we may hope, shall be recorded an unbroken future of kindliness and good will. Here we are reminded that WASHINGTON did not allow gratitude to France for an armed an saving intervention in our behalf to be made the justification of an alliance that would bring us into European entanglements. Why, then, should we now allow the friendly non-intervention of Great Britain during the Spanish war, a non-intervention which cost her nothing, to be thus used?

On the whole, Gen. HARRISON is convinced that a flood of gush and unreason about "an Anglo-Saxon paramountcy" and about alleged irrepressible sympathies of English-speaking peoples is likely rather to thwart, than to promote a good understanding. To every flood there comes an ebb. Would not any attempt, he asks, to put Great Britain and the United States in the relation of allies have an inevitable tendency to raise up and strengthen an anti-British party in the United States, and an anti-American party in Great Britain? Would not buried injuries and grudges be dug up and exploited for a domestic party advantage? "These are forces that become destructive if they are pent; from this point of view opinions and gunpowder are in the same class."

Gen. HARRISON holds that, if a friendship between Great Britain and the United States, that will make their immediate relations cordial and combine their influence for peace and human progress, is to be made permanent and become a fixed status, it must be founded on a moral, instead of a commercial, basis. Morals abide; commercial interests shift. The friendship must not involve enmity to the rest of the world, or exact an approval by the one nation of every public act of the other. It must not be put upon grounds too tenuously sentimental, nor must the *quid pro quo* argument be too much pressed.

In a word, if the great English-speaking nations are to be lasting friends, if they are to live together in amity and work together in their foreign policies, it must be upon a basis that does not repel, but invites, the participation of all other civilized peoples in every project for the development and peace of mankind not upon the pernicious and futile project of an Anglo-Saxon domination.

The Greatest Effort of Senator Carter's Life.

Senator CARTER'S magnificent oratorical achievement should not pass into history without proper recognition by the press of the country. The Montana philanthropist held the floor for hours between midnight and noon. It is a delight to read the report of his remarks in the *Record*. The flow of his eloquence was interrupted only when he courteously yielded to questions or to interpolated statements by other Senators, or to necessary business not connected with the bill he was discussing. His good humor was imperturbable, his determination inflexible, his irony superb, and his vocabulary unlimited. When Mr. CARTER stood aside at last to allow the Senate to engage in the concluding ceremonies of the session and to adjourn *sine die*, he had saved to the Treasury fifty million dollars. Few orators have ever spoken to better purpose.

The most remarkable feature of this performance of legitimate obstruction is that the cheaper and easier expedients commonly employed to kill time were disdained by Mr. CARTER. Sometimes he read from engineers' reports, or from the text of the River and Harbor bill itself, but to no greater extent than he would have done if he had actually expected a vote on the bill and had been trying to defeat it in the ordinary way by the logic of his arguments. In cold type nearly every part of his speech reads like an utterance of absolute good faith. When he needed a breathing spell, when he wished to secure his wind for a fresh attack upon the items of pro osed appropriation, he gained his point by provoking this or that Senator into a defence, often protracted, of the river or harbor or creek in which he was particularly interested. Thus he made the friends of the bill his agents and assistants in its destruction; and during the sleepiest hours of the twenty-four Senator CARTER spoke on tirelessly, suave, genial and wide awake all the time, while the proponents of pork sat around him, amazed and angry yet amused in spite of themselves.

The resources of the orator are well illustrated by the manner in which he so directed an attack on some of the South Carolina items as to make Senator TILLMAN not only his relay for a while, but also his recruit and witness. After engaging in a long defence of the Santee, the Wateree, the Congaree, Wappoo Cut and other local channels of alleged navigation, Senator TILLMAN was finally led into this characteristic outburst of frankness:

"We have a large number of engineers who must be kept employed, and it is very probable that a great many Senators and Representatives have gone to the War Department and insisted that surveys shall be made of various streams, and that this and that improvement must be entered upon for the purpose of improving navigation. It is notorious that nearly every one of these schemes involves simply the possibility of securing lower freight rates by giving the towns on the river the possibility of running a line of steamboats which will force the railroads to give competitive water rates. The Mississippi itself has quit having any steamboats on it almost, and the whole scheme of river improvement is a humbug and a steal; but if you are going to steal, let us divide it out [laughter], and do not go to complaining."

Senator CARTER politely thanked Senator TILLMAN and proceeded to the next State. His analysis of the humbug of the bill was a masterpiece of humor. He touched gracefully and knowingly upon such celebrated waterways as the furious Bagaduce in Maine and the six-inch deep Cocheco of New Hampshire, and Powow River in Massachusetts, and Old Orchard Creek Harbor in New York, and Murder Kill River in New Jersey, and Tug Fork in West Virginia, and Waccamaw River in North Carolina, and Skiddaway Narrows and Doughboy Bar in Georgia, and dozens of others of the same class, all generously provided for in the bill. He exhibited the river in Texas, where, when the Government engineer went to survey it he was met by the member of Congress for that district and asked whether "we would be more comfortable going up the stream in a buckboard than on horseback." He discussed the methods of treating such highways of navigation as the Altamaha in Georgia, for which the bill carried $10,000 for beginning improvements under conditions thus graphically described by the army engineer:

"The chief obstructions to the navigation of the Altamaha River consist of rock ledges, sand bars, snags, sunken logs, *and overhanging trees*. The rock ledges were confined to the upper part of the stream, while the other obstructions were found throughout its entire course. The low water depths at some points *did not exceed one foot*."

He pictured the Government at work on the Coosa River in Alabama, for which the bill appropriated not $5,000 or $10,000 but $75,000, and which consists, according to the official documents of "a series of short, deep pools, seldom more than a mile in length, separated from each other by a series of rock reefs and shoals, some of which are as much as 12½ miles in length." He visited in imagination the Ouachita in Arkansas and Louisiana, for which the bill carries $300,000 for removing "snags, logs, wrecks, leaning timber &c." "They must have a stump machine down there," said Mr. CARTER, "to pull the stumps out of the river." And he made effective use of the Government's astonishing efforts to make a navigable stream out of Trinity River in Texas, at a total estimated expenditure of $4,000,000, by spending at the start $500,000 "for cleaning the river," and then constructing thirty-seven locks and movable dams costing $3,175,000 in order to keep the water in it.

These cases seem like burlesques but they are genuine. Since the old days of Cheesquakes there has been no such terrific arraignment of the folly and jobbery of the river and harbor business, outside of the necessary and legitimate works of real benefit to commerce. Mr. CARTER showed the Senate and the country just what a thing a corrupt and extravagantly padded River and Harbor bill really is. He exposed it and then he killed it, good items along with the bad. The Sundry Civil bill provides for continuing contracts where river and harbor work is necessary. By the failure of the River and Harbor bill, as Mr. CARTER said, "no injury is done to any living human being anywhere." He has saved fifty millions and has taught Congress a lesson that will be remembered next year.

We beg leave to extend to the Hon. THOMAS H. CARTER, lately a United States Senator from Montana, the renewed assurances of our distinguished consideration.

No Religious Revival Possible Without Faith.

From many Protestant pulpits last Sunday was read an appeal, prepared by a distinguished committee, urging that the opening of the new century be made memorable by special efforts to revive the Christian life; for "increased motive power and this is a power from God."

"It is," to use the words of the appeal, "a call to religion as the true source of ethical and philanthropic activity;" to "personal effort to take the truth of God to those whose lives are darkened and those whose souls are dying for the want of it." With that view, the appeal accordingly is "a summons to deeper and more spiritual study of the Word of God." The profound religious interest and deep inquiry into the subject of religion so distinctive of this time are described as peculiarly inviting to such a concert of effort for a great spiritual awakening.

This interest and this inquiry, it must be remembered, however, are incidental to the theological revolution through which we are passing, of which the mass of the intelligent public only blained knowledge when the "higher criticism," as it is called, was made known in the case of Dr. BRIGGS, though to Biblical scholars it had been familiar for very many years. All Protestantism founds its religious faith and builds its theology on the Bible solely as the one book of Divine inspiration and absolute truth.

When therefore people learned that even eminent theologians and Biblical scholars were criticising the Scriptures as of unknown authorship, as made up largely of legends handed down from obscure sources, as marked by inconsistencies and priestly trickery, as often contradictory and incredible, and were contending that the Gospels are founded on lost and irrecoverable documents, they felt that the very bottom had been knocked from their faith. Dr. BRIGGS and his school of critics, after having demonstrated their case against the inspiration of the Bible, according to purely scientific standards, sought by artful evasion and dexterous casuistry to conceal from the public the inevitable conclusion that if the Bible is an untrustworthy book its authority as a source of faith is gone; but the common sense of men could not be juggled with thus. If they agreed with the critics they gave up all religious faith founded on the Bible, and having no other source from which to get faith they were left all at sea, even when they did not lapse into downright agnosticism.

That is the cause of the religious trouble which the appeal for a great awakening seeks to cure. Accordingly it urges "the teaching of the Bible as the Divinely given authority for faith and practice." But the very question at issue, as raised by "evangelical" theologians themselves, is as to the authority of the Bible, whether it is of man or of God. That is what men are talking about; that is the cause of "the dissatisfaction of earnest souls with the present religious life."

Nor can there be any such religious revival as this appeal seeks to stimulate in the Protestant Churches until faith in the Bible as the inspired Word of God is restored. Belief must replace criticism or the concerted effort will fail.

Increases in the expenses of municipal or county departments are constant in New York and add to the tax budget without any commensurate increase in the public revenues collected or greater efficiency in the public service.

On March 1 the Register appointed seven additional recording clerks (there are now sixty-three) and made two increases in the salary of the other clerks, further increasing the expenses of that office which have been growing steadily year by year as follows:

1899	$150,340
1900	160,340
1901	165,340

The Register's office is a county office, the operations of which have been in no particular affected by the consolidation of territory into the present city of New York and yet in the year preceding such consolidation the expenses of the Register's office were $129,250 and during the four years the increase has been from $129,250 to $165,340—typical of like changes in other public departments.

In explanation of the dissolution of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Company, to take place on April 1, a statement has been made which is likely to arouse some curiosity among present and prospective owners of automobiles. It is, briefly, that the poor business done recently by this company in Chicago has, to a great extent, been due to the impossibility of running the electric vehicles in the snow and over icy pavements. A Chicago contemporary says that since the heavy storm of last month "the electric cabs have been practically prohibited from all quarters of the city," except where the streets have been "kept like a parlor floor."

Here in the East it has been demonstrated several times during the last few weeks that snowdrifts, and even snow and ice together, are not equal to the task of stalling "autos," whether the latter be driven by electricity or some other agent. Last month the chauffeurs of Rhode Island proved the power of their machines to travel through snow a foot deep; high and snowy hills were climbed, and ice, wind, snow and grades combined could not prevent the machines' progress. At about the same date as the trial in New England the Automobile Club of Long Island covered about thirty-five miles over the icy roads of New York in a cold and stiff wind without a mishap. They were obliged to slacken speed only a few times, and slippery grades were mounted without difficulty.

"Above all, no zeal," is sometimes a good motto for a legislator. Consider the case of the Pennsylvanian State Senator FLINN. A couple of weeks ago there was a flaming debate about the "Ripper." Senator FOGHT told Senator FLINN that the proposed legislation was aimed at FLINN, auto rat and boss. Up blazed FLINN. Down upon his desk came his strong right hand with a tremendous thump. A few days ago the Flinnian flipper began to hurt FLINN. In comes the surgeon and discovers that FLINN has broken a knuckle bone. "Above all, no zeal."

How the inauguration crowds cheered and cheered again Fighting JOE WHEELER! Why is a satrap of crowned despotism so popular? Why will the downtrodden persist in honoring an oppressor?

The grounding of the steamship Southwark at the entrance to Gedneys Channel adds another to the long list of warnings which THE SUN has given for many years in regard to the dumping of mud and garbage in the immediate neighborhood of the channels. We hear from time to time of the cremation of the stuff, but we still see the scows going out as usual with the ebb tide and coming back with the young flood. If our Government officials can manage to scrape up sufficient energy to do a little experimental dredging of the spot where the Southwark lies, the chances are that they will rake up conclusive evidence proving that the vessel is stuck on a garbage mound. Indeed we should not be surprised if they brought to the surface sufficient material for the uniforms of COXEY'S army.

Speaking in Boston the other day, Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE said that "she had often wished in years gone by that God would annihilate every woman on the face of the globe so that man could know what it was to be without woman in the world, and then, she believed, he would come to his senses and realize the need of both in the world's advancement." Without her own admission, we never could have believed that so amiable a woman as Mrs. LIVERMORE could ever have formed a wish so cruel. And suppose that it could have been gratified. Where would be all the rights and privileges that women have gained in the last generation, and what good would it have done the tyrant man to find out after the extinction of woman that she was needed? By inquiry Mrs. LIVERMORE may ascertain that the tyrant man is perfectly aware that both men and women are needed for the world's advancement. But to think that Mrs. LIVERMORE would have had all the women in the world annihilated!

The pursuit of persons who don't pay their taxes seems to be hotter in Indianapolis than anywhere else. In that town a delinquent taxpayer's clothes can be seized if they are not actually on him. At present four tax collectors have been stationed in barber shops. They are looking for the overcoats of the delinquents. So it is the custom in Indianapolis to wear your overcoat in the barber's chair. Also at meals in restaurants. And it is not the custom to have your overcoat checked at hotels. Indeed, it is supposed that many respectable citizens wear their overcoats in bed.

A WOMAN ON TOBACCO.

The Great and Offensive Part it Plays in Domestic Life.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The sarcastic tone of the editorial in THE SUN of March 5 on "The Enemies of the Weed" is not in accord with THE SUN'S usual fairness in matters concerning the comfort and happiness of women.

The heart of the matter is in the discussion of President Irish's statement that "the cigar is the most dangerous rival of the wife and sweetheart." THE SUN states on "authoritative information" that woman's chief objection to tobacco smoking is that the odor sticks to the curtains and other hangings. "An objection therefore of household economy and not of sentiment."

Now this piece of information in spite of being "authoritative" is not true. The objection quoted is one objection, and one that deserves at least some attention, for the women of a family are the ones who must endure the odor all day and the ones who get it in its full strength because their own breath is not saturated with it. But this is not the "chief" objection, as stated. The chief objection is one of sentiment and in this way. A man who smokes moderately, commonly smokes at least once a day or nearly every day. Consequently his breath is always tainted with the smell, which to a wife is not pleasant, and constitutes an entering wedge between the husband and wife in the way of decreased sympathy and consideration. For the wife, feeling that the husband is aware of her dislike of the odor but pays little or no attention to it, is at first hurt and grieved and then has a feeling of injustice and irritation which the husband sees and which in turn irritates him, and this is the beginning and root of permanent discord. This perhaps appears trivial in the statement, but it is a very real experience to many, and the trouble with smoking as such a cause of discord is that it is so constantly present, keeping up the irritation.

Men whose standards of conduct are in other respects unusually high will be most inconsiderate and even rude in the matter of tobacco. It seems either to deaden the sensibilities or to create an irresistible craving which requires gratification with a reckless disregard of these sensibilities.

Most women do not enjoy sitting in an atmosphere of tobacco smoke, and to many it is a source of great discomfort and actual suffering, and unless they are able to endure it they either sit somewhere else or the husband goes elsewhere to smoke. In either case they are not together, and the husband often goes out to smoke with others, and so spends a few or many, as the case may be, of his leisure hours away from his wife. Often the habit is formed of going out evenings regularly and the wife gets little of the companionship which she has a right to expect. Not merely a right to expect, but which in the nature of marriage is necessary to the happiness of a true-hearted woman. It is in this way that it is true that the cigar is a dangerous rival to wife and sweetheart. I know of no other matter in which a man will so absolutely ignore his wife's discomfort as in this matter of smoking, and it is quite as much on that account that it is a rival as because of the disagreeable odor, which in time comes to be to the wife a symbol and reminder of the lack of consideration.

In these days of frequent and groundless divorce we need to look about us and see what are the causes and tendencies which strike at the foundation of the home, which must become ever the strongest basis of an advancing civilization. There are many causes and many influences at work, but I believe, from observation and experience that this is a very real and active danger, one which works slowly and subtly at the foundation of that domestic sympathy and mutual understanding which are necessary to a wholesome and united home. If men would be willing to be considerate in their use of the weed, the matter would be easily enough adjusted, but the unconquerable craving or whatever it is that destroys this willingness, appears to be so inevitable in its action that to many the only cure seems to be in giving up its use entirely; hence the existence of such societies as the American Anti-Cigarette League.

No doubt there are many women to whom tobacco is not seriously offensive, but there are also very many to whom it is and they are the ones to whom "the cigar is the most dangerous rival," for it is a rival not to be removed when once in existence.

I trust that in the interests of fair play you will print this letter. BLANK.

NEW YORK, March 7.

AROUND THE GALLERIES.

Landscapes by Henry W. Ranger at Arthur Tooth & Sons.

It needs a stalwart character to resist the blandishments of popular approval. The latter assails the painter with particular seductiveness, saying to him, in effect: "We like your style of picture; go on with it and be sure of a steady market." There have been many points in Mr. Ranger's career of self-development, when he might have stopped in his progress, resting upon his achieved success and devoting himself to the repetition of what people had shown their willingness to accept. It is greatly to his credit that the independence of spirit which upheld him in the days when he was teaching himself to paint has remained with him; prompting him to be continually a student, both in the selection of subjects and in the method of presenting them. In the present collection of a dozen works there is an admirable variety, proving how entirely indisposed he is to any set form of expression. There are several examples of what one may call his manner of yesterday, autumn scenes with rich brown and golden foliage and bright blue skies; two marines; hazy wood interiors, and some sloping pastures, almost treeless.

Subtlety of expression or depth of sentiment are not the qualities you will find in most of these. They indicate rather a robust and wholesome appreciation of the vigorous, ample externals of nature. A study of the marines might seem to contradict this. In one, "Passing Shower on the Sound," there is an effect of dark rain mist shredded across the sky; quite cleverly rendered, but too uniform in presentment to suggest a very penetrating analysis of the phenomenon; and in the other, "Early Morning on the Sound," a most agreeable suggestion of creamy morning haze over sea and sky, streaked with rose and sapphire; without, however, the simmering vibrations inseparable from such conditions. Again, in the two wooded interiors, which show a few trees in front of the clearing and farther back the forest plunged in misty atmosphere, the first suggestion, certainly, is of subtlety. But it does not last. What seemed for a moment to be haze settles to a foggy blur, in which the local color is entirely lost, and close inspection of the canvas reveals that the effect has been secured by the heroic and rather perfunctory method of rubbing all the colors into one another instead of painting over, so that it is doubtful if even the present result will survive the wear of time. A certain rough-and-ready manner is characteristic of all the landscapes, and except in the case of these two, has its charm of personal directness and whole-hearted force.

Another notable characteristic in much of Mr. Ranger's work is the decorative composition, amply spaced with handsome distribution of forms. It is seen here very effectively in "Hawk Nest Inlet" and "Jericho Rocks." Such pictures would always make attractive spots upon a wall, particularly as they are rich in color. But, after all, this is only a contributory quality and will not compensate for lack of sentiment, and these two landscapes, with all their force, seem to strike a very superficial note. A much more fundamental quality is appreciable in two others: "Sheep Pasture" and "Mr. Champlin's Pasture Lot," both, sloping grass land, strewn with boulders and threaded with a stone wall. In these one is made to feel the grand solidity of the earth and the dignity of its big swell. One is lifted, too, above the lowlands and gets invigoration from the sense of air and further distance realized beyond. The painter must have felt all this himself, for he communicates the impression not by any obvious *tour de force*, but by convincing directness and virility with which he has rendered the simple details. These canvases represent the most mature and impressive things in the exhibition and, one fancies, Mr. Ranger must think so, for they have been given justly the place of honor.

Paintings by Eugene Paul Ullman at Clausen's.

Mr. Ullman is a pupil of William M. Chase and has studied with Whistler. He is young and much of the material here shown is student stuff, but even through this is discoverable the mark of a distinct and original personality. There are portrait sketches full of vitality and character, genre subjects, cleverly composed and fairly good in value, and some landscapes, quite delicious in color, light and freshness of vision. The very crudeness of some of the paintings is healthy, proving that the painter was intent only upon pitting himself against a problem, upon broadening his observation and extending his facility. The exhibition abounds with evidence of powers far above the ordinary, and an exuberant enthusiasm, which flows in channels, essentially artistic. If he can afford to keep clear of magazine illustrating and remain loyal to the best that is in him, his future will assuredly be distinguished.

POOLROOM BILLS IN CONNECTICUT.

Measures Intended, It Is Alleged, to Help the Gamblers of This City.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7.—Three bills with regard to pool selling are pending before the Connecticut Legislature. Two of them are of much importance. One provides that any town may decide whether pools may be sold within its limits. It has been charged that this bill is backed by the bookmakers and pool sellers of New York, but in committee hearing a day or so ago Judge Levi Bixdenburgh of New Haven denied this statement. Another of the bills gives to local authorities the power to exempt any driving or agricultural association from penalty for the sale of pools on races in its enclosure for a certain number of days each year. The third bill is intended to increase the stringency of the present law against selling pools on races.

All three of the bills are in the hands of the Agricultural Committee and they have been under consideration this week. Those bills which are for local option in the matter have had strong advocates, some of the agricultural and driving associations urging a change in the law, but the opposition is also out in force and it appears that most of the influential farmers, in whose interests the bills are said to have been presented, are opposed to their passage. This position was taken at the committee hearing by officers of the State Grange and others. It is said that the local option bill is in the interest of the New York gamblers on races and that the "bookies" would transfer their business across the State line if the bill should become a law.

Among those who appeared in favor of a more liberal law were Mayor Harbison of this city and Col. John I. Hutchinson of Essex. Officers of several driving associations in cities also asked for the passage of the local option bill. From the character of the opposition to the bills there seems little likelihood of their passage.

CAME HERE A-SLUMMING.

Yale Students On a Tour to See Phases of Life (Also the Morgue).

Thirty Yale students, one-half of them from the Yale divinity school and the others post graduate students in the political and social science departments of the university, came to town yesterday to look at New York's seamy side. Commissioner Keller's private secretary, Charles Alden, conducted the observers through the different institutions controlled by the Department of Charities. The cold weather and the grip had caused the out-door poor offices, the hospitals and the alms-house, to be largely patronized by the needy and the ill. The Morgue contained an unusual number of bodies. So the students of sociology saw things under exceptionally adverse conditions, and the advantages enjoyed, it is expected, will help in the solving of many sociological questions.

Last night the Yale men looked over the Bowery and some of its lodging houses. They spent the night at the Mills Hotel.

City Club Asks Gov. Odell to Wait.

The City Club believes that there are conclusive objections to the bill passed by the Legislature to provide a Board of Elections for New York city and has asked Gov. Odell to defer acting on the measure until the club can file a brief with him.

DEPORTED FROM MANILA.

The Case of Editor Rice, Who Was Sent Home by Gen. MacArthur.

MANILA, Jan. 28.—A series of attacks on Lieutenant-Commander Braunersreuther, the Captain of the Port of Manila were printed last November and December in the *Daily Bulletin*, a paper devoted to shipping interests. Its editor at that time was George T. Rice. In consequence of these attacks Mr. Rice was ordered by Gen. MacArthur to be deported to the United States on the transport Pennsylvania which sails to-day.

This action was not taken until all the leading charges made by Rice had been carefully investigated and found to be without foundation. The result of the investigation was communicated to Rice, but he replied in a defiant manner that he would reiterate these charges when and where he saw fit. As he persisted in maintaining this position an order was issued saying that "he is therefore regarded as a dangerous incendiary and a menace to the military situation," and ordering his deportation.

The chief charge against Braunersreuther was that he and his head clerk, Taylor, were pocketing one-sixth of all the net pilot receipts, which, according to the Spanish law in force, are paid into the office of the Captain of the Port. This charge grew out of a misunderstanding of Spanish law and its interpretation under the American régime.

In Spanish days the Captain of the Port was by reason of his office the President of the Pilot Association. Not a bill was presented by the pilots unless it was first signed in the office of the Captain of the Port. At the end of each month all bills against the Pilot Association, such as claims for damages, repairs to pilot boats, lamps, gear, &c., were deducted from the monthly receipts. It was the custom in view of the services rendered by the Captain of the Port, to pay him as a kind of salary, one-sixth of all the net pilot receipts monthly, and the captain in turn gave a small part of the money to his assistants.

Since the American occupation the collection of this one-sixth has been continued and has been paid into the port office, but from there it has been regularly turned into the United States Treasury as the official receipts show. This is the money which Rice accused Braunersreuther of pocketing.

Other charges made by Rice were that illegal fees were collected from shipowners. When questioned about these charges Braunersreuther stated that they had been based upon the interpretation given to the law by Rice and various maliciously disposed mercantile houses in Manila, houses which had been forced to do business on a basis of equal rights to all and favors to none. The pilot fees in these islands are based on the gross tonnage, and those who allege over charges are erroneously reckoning on net tonnage which makes a considerable difference.

A most thorough investigation was made at the request of Capt. Braunersreuther by Major Mills, Inspector-General, and it developed the complete falsity of the charges made by Rice. The latter appealed to the Military Governor and to the Philippine Commission. Judge Taft explained to him how he was making a mistake, how the proof of the falsity of the charges was conclusive. Extraordinary lenience seems to have been shown to Rice as he received the same careful explanation from Col. Crowder, the Military Secretary. But he insisted upon reiterating his charges and the deportation order was therefore issued.

DETECTS SPURIOUS DIAMONDS.

A New Ray That Makes Transparent Substances Luminous in the Darkness.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—United States Consul-General Guenther at Frankfort reports that a new technical journal, *Kirchhoff's Technische Blätter*, to be issued within a few days, will contain an interesting article concerning the latest rays. He adds:

"In 1895 a French chemist discovered rays emanating from the element uranium which possessed properties similar to the Roentgen rays. They were called Becquerel rays, after their discoverer. But while the discovery of Roentgen aroused great interest in the whole civilized world, leading to radical changes in medical diagnosis, the Becquerel rays were only employed in a very limited way in physical laboratories, and an assertion by the French scientist Demarcays that they were not emitted from uranium, but from a new element, made no impression.

"Recent experiments by the Berlin High School of Technology have proved this assertion—that a new element is responsible for the Becquerel rays—and the interesting fact has been observed that these rays render almost every transparent substance luminous in the darkness.

"These rays make it possible to tell genuine diamonds from artificial ones in the dark. This will prove of great practical importance in testing. The experiments have also resulted in obtaining, for the first time, larger quantities of the new element, which has demonstrated that rays emanating from a larger quantity make the air such a conductor of electricity that it is hoped this property can be utilized in wireless telegraphy. Experiments for this purpose are being made in the Berlin institution, but the deepest secrecy is maintained concerning them. It is stated that the results will soon be laid before the Emperor, which seems to indicate that the discovery is regarded as one of great importance."

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LOSES $5,000.

The Result of a Mistake Made by the Enrolling Clerks.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Because of faulty enrolling, due to the haste attendant upon the closing hours of Congress, the Geological Survey lost $5,000 of the sum intended to be appropriated to it in the Sundry Civil bill for engraving and printing geological maps. The House fixed the amount at $70,000 and the Senate increased it to $75,000. The conferees, at the urgent solicitation of Director Wolcott, agreed to let $75,000 stand, but the enrolling clerks stood by the House and the law provides only $70,000 for that purpose.

Director Wolcott says the survey has been prevented from accomplishing the best and most satisfactory results of its labors by the continued reluctance of Congress to supply money for bringing these results to the attention of the public. Large sums are provided for making the surveys, but so restricted have been the appropriations for printing and publishing the maps showing the results of the surveys that several years elapse between the dates of survey and publication. So this error is particularly regretted by the officials.

EX-SENATOR'S ORDERS DON'T GO.

Butler of Honeycutts, N. C., Found It Out When He Stepped Into the Senate Elevator.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The difference between a Senator and an ex-Senator was forcibly illustrated yesterday when Mr. Marion Butler of Honeycutts, N. C., stepped into the Senate elevator. There is a rigid rule requiring the elevator to go up or down as a Senator wishes, without any regard to what its intention had previously been. Thus if an elevator was going down it would change its mind and go up if a Senator happened to be going that way. There were several passengers when the elevator stopped on the Senate floor on its way from the basement to the gallery. Mr. Butler stepped in and said in the usual senatorial tone, "Down." But the elevator went up without a word of explanation from the conductor. Mr. Butler looked surprised for a moment and then "tumbled."

President Dreher of Roanoke College on White Man and Negro.

From the Richmond Times.

"We are not to estimate the value of the negro to the State simply by the amount he pays in taxes, but rather by the large amount of money his labor adds every year to the common wealth of Virginia. Take that amount away, and the ability of a large portion of white people to pay taxes and maintain schools would be greatly diminished. From this viewpoint it will be seen that the negro is justly entitled to far more consideration in legislation for schools than would appear from his contribution in taxes alone.

"If we doom the negro to a life of ignorance and degradation, we just as surely do lasting injury to the large body of white working people in our country. For weal or woe the fortunes of both races are bound up together. We must lift up the negroes, or they will by an inevitable law of society drag us down."

CROWDING STATION PLATFORMS.

The Chamber of Commerce to Investigate the Jams About the Bridge Terminal.

Former Mayor Hewitt and John Claflin of Manhattan and former Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn were appointed yesterday by President Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce as a committee to investigate the crowded condition of the platforms at the City Hall station of the Third avenue elevated railroad and at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge trains. The committee was appointed upon the motion of Alexander E. Orr. Mr. Orr said that when he stepped from a Third avenue train at the City Hall station recently he found himself in a crush that was not only painful but dangerous, and that he and scores of other persons were forced against the platform railing so that there was danger of the railing giving way and letting a crowd, in which there were many women, fall onto the tracks and down to the street.

The crowd waiting for the Bridge trains, Mr. Orr said, was just as bad. He predicted that some day a serious accident would result from these jams.

As a final argument in favor of the appointment of the committee, Mr. Orr said: "I called upon the President of the Brooklyn Transit system, Mr. Rossiter, and upon the Vice-President of the elevated railroad, Mr. Skitt, and protested in the name of humanity and common decency against the conditions I had witnessed. To my surprise they admitted all that I stated to be true, and even went so far as to say that I was very far short of the truth, that the dreaded accident, that the existing conditions at these points were a shame and disgrace both to the city and the railroads, and that they would willingly provide a remedy if the necessary power were given them."

WOMAN'S HOTEL AT LAST!

To Be Built This Summer Where the Home for Friendless Girls Now Is.

The Woman's Hotel Company announced yesterday that it will begin to build in June, having bought for a site, appropriately, the "Home for the Friendless" property, which runs through from Twenty-ninth street to Thirtieth street, just east of Madison avenue. The American Female Guardian Society will vacate the building in June and it will be torn down to be replaced by a hotel exclusively for business and professional women.

Four architects are working in competition upon plans for the building, which will be twelve stories and fireproof, capable of accommodating about five hundred women, and the intervening time is required for the careful study and adoption of plans, and the making of contracts for construction. The hotel will be equipped with all modern comforts and conveniences.

There is no philanthropy about this enterprise on the site where the American Female Guardian Society has been philanthropic for a generation. The hotel will be carried on upon strict business principles, with a view to returning a reasonable profit to its stockholders.

By the purchase of this ground the company saves nearly $100,000 of the sum which at the outset the promoters thought they might be compelled to pay for a site as good. At the same time it is a fortunate transaction for the American Female Guardian Society, which has found a single cash purchaser for its whole plot of six city lots, at a fair price, at a time when it must remove to another grounds and a location where the children under its care can have larger outdoor advantages and more spacious and suitable buildings. It will remove its "Home for the Friendless" to a site in The Bronx, on Woody Crest avenue, near Jerome avenue.

TOO YOUNG TO RUN AN AUTOMOBILE.

16-Year-Old Thomas Green Seems Also a Trifle Overenthusiastic, Magistrate Thinks.

Thomas Green, 16 years old, of 12 Underhill avenue, Brooklyn, was a prisoner before Magistrate Olmsted in the Centre street police court yesterday charged with violating a city ordinance by running an automobile while still under age. Policeman Roberts of the Broadway squad had arrested him at Broadway and John street.

"Why, this boy is one of the best chauffeurs in the city," said Frank T. Craven, representing the De Dion Bouton Motorette Company, which owned the machine. "He is the best engineer we have."

"Guess I am, boss," broke in young Thomas. "Goin' ter have a new leather suit to-morrow. Me and young Vanderbilt is goin' out on road races next summer." Then he stopped to catch his breath.

"Just tooled down from Forty-second street. Eighteen minutes six from Longacre to the Post Office. That ain't bad, is it? Split a funeral procesh in two at Herald Square, scattered a lot o' ladies as stood wait'in' the cars in front of the Hoffman, took off