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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Two Kinds of Coal Rights.

Those who are concerned chiefly with the practical effect of the Supreme Court's unanimous opinion as delivered by Mr. Justice WHITE will study this passage:

"Because no express prohibition against a carrier who engages in interstate commerce becoming a dealer in commodities moving in such commerce is found in the act (Interstate Commerce act), it does not follow that the provisions which are expressed in that act should not be applied and be given their lawful effect. Even, therefore, if one result of applying the provisions is to render it difficult if not impossible for a carrier to deliver us of the plain duty of enforcing the provisions of the statute as they exist. This conclusion follows, since the power of Congress to subject every carrier engaging in interstate commerce to the regulations which it has adopted is undoubted."

It will be borne in mind that so far as this opinion asserts the duty of the courts to support the Interstate Commerce Commission in enforcing the affirmative provisions of the act, even to the extent of practically driving the coal carrying roads from other business not prohibited by the act, it applies only to those railroad corporations which do not possess legislative authority to mine and sell coal, in charters or grants dating before the enactment of the Interstate Commerce law.

For the opinion proceeds to differentiate the case of the Chesapeake and Ohio company, which at the time of the adoption of the act to regulate interstate commerce had no charter to combine the functions of coal carrier and coal producer and seller, from the case of the Larkawanna and Lehigh Valley companies, which procured by legislative grant the power to mine and sell coal as well as to haul it, the charters antedating the Interstate Commerce act.

Fully fifteen years ago the Interstate Commerce Commission decided that these companies thus possessing early legislative authority to mine and sell coal could not be deprived of that power without confiscation. While the Supreme Court's opinion carefully refrains from declaring that the Court would have sustained the Interstate Commerce Commission on this point as an original question, it does declare that the principle then established by the Commission has stood for many years, and is now binding in identical cases, at least until further legislation on the subject by Congress.

One effect of the decision of Monday, therefore, is to divide the coal carrying corporations clearly into two classes, with differing rights, differing privileges as to the extent of their business, differing immunities with regard to control under the law by the Interstate Commerce Commission. One class, those not possessing charters to mine and sell coal with a date previous to the adoption of the Interstate Commerce act, is subject to Federal regulation by methods which cannot be applied in the case of the other class, those possessing charters of a certain date to mine and sell coal as well as to carry that commodity.

It may be premature to assume that the recent decision establishes the principle that a railroad cannot be now a carrier, nor a dealer. The interpretation seems rather to be that some roads cannot, while some roads can, and against the two classes of coal carrying roads Federal authority, in the enforcement of the law's provisions forbidding discrimination in rates for carrying coal, must use in the one case an instrument of discipline which is not available in the other.

The King's Speech and the Debate on the Address.

In the speech read from the throne at the opening of Parliament on Monday King EDWARD VII. outlined the programme of the new Government, and further light on its intentions was cast by the ensuing discussion of the responsive address. It is evident that the Cabinet headed by Sir H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN means to carry out all of the prelection promises made to Non-conformists, Laborites and Irish Nationalists. As there are 378 Liberals proper the Premier has a majority of 81 over all other parties combined, but by the prompt fulfillment of his pledges he will secure the support of the 80 Nationalists and the 34 Laborites who have formed a distinct organization.

The references to Ireland in the King's speech plainly indicate a determination on the part of the Government to refrain from using the instrument of coercion provided by the Crimes act, for his Majesty announces a desire that the administration of the country should be carried on, in reliance upon the ordinary law and in a spirit respectful of the wishes and sentiments of the Irish people. When he adds that the Cabinet is considering a plan for improving and effecting economies in the Irish administrative system and for introducing therein means for associating the people with the conduct of Irish affairs he points plainly to the abolition of Castle government and to the substitution of a central council at Dublin, in which doubtless will be entrusted not only executive but some legislative powers.

Whether such a scheme will be sanctioned by the House of Lords is uncertain, though something like it has been

advocated by Lord DENHAVEN and other Unionist peers. That the Dublin council will be to a certain extent a local Legislature is inferred from the Premier's declaration that Ireland has not a sufficient voice in the management of her own affairs. Mr. JOHN E. REDMOND subsequently said that the Nationalists would not be satisfied with anything short of complete self-government, but as he is well aware they will have to take the desired boon in the form of instalments, for complete Home Rule will never secure the assent of the House of Lords until a general election has been carried on that issue alone.

That the demands of the 170 Nonconformists will be heeded is evident from the announcement that an Education bill for England and Wales will be forthwith introduced. Whether a bill acceptable to them can be passed is a different question, for of the Liberals proper about 200 are Anglicans and so are most of the Unionists. If they should cooperate they might command the 330 votes needed to defeat the Government. The concessions made to the 54 Laborites—there are 20 sitting on the Government side of the House, in addition to the 34 enrolled in a distinct organization—are bills amending, first, the law of labor disputes, which as construed by the courts is extremely unsatisfactory to the trade unions; secondly, the workmen's compensation acts, which are also complained of, and third, an unemployed workmen's act, by which it is hoped to relieve the present congestion of the London labor market. Nothing was said in the King's speech about the payment of members, but the question is certain to be raised in a House containing many wage earners.

The policy of the late Government is to be reversed in three particulars. The colonial conference, which was to take place this year, is postponed to 1907, and few persons believe that it will ever be held during the term of the Bannerman Administration. The importation of Chinese workmen into the Transvaal, the solution of the labor problem which is favored by the mining magnates of the Rand, is to be stopped provisionally, the final settlement of the question being remitted to the Transvaal Legislature, which will be presently elected. The nature of the Governments which are to be established in the Transvaal and in the Orange River country differs essentially from that which had been planned by the late Ministry. Mr. BALFOUR proposed to treat the two territories as Crown colonies, only one branch of their Legislatures being elective. Now, on the other hand, each of those territories is to be absolutely self-governing, like the Cape Colony or the Dominion of Canada. It is generally expected that under such a Constitution the mining magnates and their dependents at Johannesburg will be outvoted by the Boers.

In the telegraphed summary of the King's speech and of the ensuing debate we find no reference to India, although it has been taken for granted that here again the policy of the late Ministry will be reversed, the new Government insisting upon the subordination of Lord KITCHENER, the Commander-in-Chief, to the Governor-General in council. That is a matter which will doubtless come up for discussion at an early day. It is a pity that Lord CURZON, not being a member of either House, will not be heard upon the subject.

Keeping the Police Busy.

Police Commissioner BINGHAM complains that 2,000 men carried on the roster of his department and paid out of its appropriation are not doing police duty but are serving as messengers and door tenders in other bureaus of the city government. He wants them sent back to him, to patrol the streets, help regulate traffic and strengthen the reserves that are kept in the station to preserve order in times of emergency. Almost daily the City Record devotes from one to three pages to the proceedings of the Police Department, recording the official acts of the Commissioner and the men under him. How do the police occupy their time? The "proceedings" for January 29, printed yesterday, give a good idea of the routine work they are called on to perform. Here are a few samples showing clearly the varied and numerous duties that fall to the department:

Report of Inspector GEORGE W. McCLELLY, Seventh district, on communication from J. C. Scott, relative to police protection in Thirty-third street. Writer could not be located.

Report of Inspector GEORGE W. McCLELLY, Seventh district, on anonymous communication relative to disorderly boys and lack of police protection in vicinity of Dawson street and Beach avenue. No further action required.

Report of Inspector RICHARD WALSH, Fourth district, on anonymous communication relative to disorderly persons in Amsterdam avenue, between sixty-sixth and sixty-eighth streets. No further action required.

Report of Inspector MAX F. SCHMITZBERGER, Third district, on communication signed "Neighbors" relative to disorderly houses in West Twenty-sixth street. No further action required.

Report of Inspector MAX F. SCHMITZBERGER, Third district, on communication from ANSON J. McCOY, alleging that a man was killed at 238 West Twenty-sixth street. No further action required.

Report of Inspector JOHN F. FLOOD, First district, on anonymous communication of alleged violation of Liquor Tax law. No further action required.

Report of Inspector GEORGE F. TITUS, Fifth district, on complaint of the Hon. ISAAC A. HOPPER, Superintendent of Buildings, of obstructions in passageway of Family Theatre No. 117 East 125th street. Obstruction removed.

Report of Inspector GEORGE F. TITUS, Fifth district, on anonymous communication relative to alleged violation of law at Polo Athletic Club. No evidence of the law being violated.

Report of Inspector GEORGE F. TITUS, Fifth district, on complaint of PHILIP H. SHELDON of lack of attention on the part of the police of the East 126th street station to a reported robbery. No further action required.

Report of Inspector RICHARD WALSH, Fourth district, on communication from WALTER L. FRANK, relative to dangerous riding at Metropolitan Riding Academy. No further action required.

Report of Inspector JENNIS SWANNEY, Sixth district, on communications from R. F. WARREN

and Mrs. FRANKLIN S. WARNER, relative to alleged violation of rules of the road in Central Park. No further action required.

Report of Inspector GEORGE F. TITUS, Fifth district, on complaint of one Mrs. FRANK of alleged disorderly saloon. No evidence that the law is being violated.

Report of Inspector DENNIS SWANNEY, Sixth district, on communication from WILLIE HOLTZ relative to coasting on sled hills of Riverside Park. No further action required.

Report of Inspector MAX F. SCHMITZBERGER, Third district, on complaint of B. L. Solomon's Sons, relative to blocking of sidewalk at Fifth avenue and Seventeenth street during noon hour. No further action required.

Report of Inspector MAX F. SCHMITZBERGER, Third district, on complaint of C. N. BRITT of gambling. No further action required.

Report of Inspector MAX F. SCHMITZBERGER, Third district, on complaint of PHILIP THOMPSON of being assaulted with snowballs and stones in Fifth seventh and Thirty-fifth streets. No further action required.

Report of Inspector MAX F. SCHMITZBERGER, Third district, on complaint of A. P. Ordway & Co., of holes in asphalt pavement at Thirty-seventh street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. No further action required.

Report of Inspector WILLIAM G. HOGAN, Second district, on complaint of WILLIAM F. PORTER, of noise made by watchmen shoveling snow in front of an apartment house opposite his residence. No further action required.

Report of Inspector WILLIAM G. HOGAN, Second district, on complaint of W. H. SEAMAN of looters on Bleeker street, between West Broadway and Carmine street, nightly. Writer could not be located.

Report of Inspector WILLIAM G. HOGAN, Second district, on anonymous communication relative to alleged violation of Liquor Tax law. No evidence that law is being violated.

Report of Inspector WILLIAM G. HOGAN, Second district, on complaint of FRANCIS B. BATES of action of Estroline J. McGINNIS, Second precinct, in arresting a man at Greenwich and Cortlandt streets on the 2d list. No further action required.

Report of Inspector JOHN F. FLOOD, First district, on complaint of O. TREMBLAY of alleged gambling. No evidence that law is being violated.

The reports, investigations and actions recounted in this extract from the records of the department were all special duties performed outside the regular routine of the department. Every hour brings to the stations and the headquarters of the police complaints, charges, suspicions, rumors, that call for immediate action and require the attention of from one to a half score men. Meanwhile the regular patrol must be kept up, the ordinary duties of the department must be performed and the countless investigations and actions undertaken on its own initiative, in obedience to the statutes by which it is ruled, must be maintained.

There are 8,000 men paid to do the work of the department, too few by at least 2,000 to accomplish it properly. Yet the Commissioner finds this inadequate force reduced by 2,000 through details of patrolmen, roundsmen and sergeants to duties that cannot be described as legitimate police duties. Recently Commissioner BINGHAM said that this condition "made him mad." It should, and it should also anger the taxpayers who complain of improper policing while \$1,400 a year patrolmen are doing work that should be done by clerks, watchmen and messengers drawing from \$100 to \$700 annually.

Army Pay.

From a letter written by an army woman, the wife of a Captain, who knows from hard experience the inadequacy of her husband's professional income to the ordinary and unavoidable demands made on it, this sentence is taken:

"Less hysterical adulation in time of war and more intelligent interest in time of peace, from the public, would make the army (officers and men) happier, better and more effective."

In the correspondence received by THE SUN on the question of army officers' pay, the publication of which has now ceased, this lack of "intelligent interest" has been illustrated frequently. Civilians generally seem to assume that an officer is sheltered, fed, clothed, armed and transported by the Government without personal expense. Some correspondents have spoken of the officers' salaries as "net," a bonus over all necessary expenses. Not a few, while realizing that the officers have heavy expenses, have asserted that they obtained personal servants free of cost, coal for nothing, insurance free, and so on through a long list. The facts, as set forth by many army men and women, are entirely different from the popular misconception, and the officers, paid on a schedule adopted more than a generation ago, compelled to live in a certain style, to maintain social relations with persons far richer than themselves, and put to many expenses a civilian does not have to meet, have a hard struggle to get along and keep out of debt.

It is clear that the pay schedule needs overhauling, readjustment and general compensation to put the officers on a just compensation. This can be accomplished only when the public understands the real facts and rid its mind of errors and misconceptions. The public to-day believes, mistakenly, that the army officer is well paid.

"Other Colleges Please Copy."

While the rules committee is adjusting the playing code of football to the demand for "reform," the colleges individually are tackling a still more important part of the work. Harvard, Yale and Princeton have agreed upon new eligibility rules that will eliminate in these colleges the greater evils that have fastened themselves upon the game. As leaders in the college athletic world, too, the example of the big three will be felt through all the host of smaller institutions and will be a powerful corrective agency.

The rules as they now stand, framed tentatively for ratification, require that to become eligible for varsity teams the late King must in his condition show that he is a native-born American citizen, that he is a member of the college, and that he has taken a full year's work. Secondly, no holder of a degree equivalent to that required for entrance to the senior class at Harvard, Yale or Princeton shall be eligible for varsity "material." Special students will be allowed to play on varsity teams only when vouchered for by the dean of the university as regards the amount of curriculum work done by the student and his satisfactory standing in class work. No student may compete as a

THE HIGHEST KITE ASCENSION.

A string of six kites sent up from the German Aeronautical Observatory at Lindenberg recently attained an elevation of 21,000 feet, or almost exactly four miles. This is the highest elevation yet reached by kite flying, and it illustrates remarkable progress during the last two or three years in this method of investigating the conditions in the upper air.

Three years ago a height of two to two and a half miles seemed to be the limit of attainment for kite flying, but there has been steady improvement in the forms of kites and the methods of handling them. The present achievement is all the more noteworthy because it was made on land, where the kites were influenced only by the natural winds. Judging from the work of last summer at sea, the prospect is that this season over the Atlantic, where vessels may attempt against the direction of the upper air currents and force the kites to still higher altitudes.

The temperature and wind velocity records of this ascension were very interesting. The thermometer registered at the surface 40.8 degrees Fahrenheit, but it dropped at the highest point attained to minus 13 degrees. The wind rate in the lower stratum of the air was eighteen miles an hour, but a fair gale was blowing aloft, where a velocity of fifty-six miles an hour was recorded.

Much higher altitudes are made by the little rubber balloons that the Germans and French are making for high air exploration. One of the balloons sent up at St. Louis last year, under the direction of Mr. Roth, the director of the Blue Bird Observatory, reached a height of 47,700 feet, with a temperature at that elevation of minus 111 degrees. The lowest temperature ever recorded at the surface of the earth was about minus 90 degrees near the Siberian pole of greatest cold. When the dog days come again we may derive such comfort as is possible from the thought that only a few miles away a degree of cold is reigning that surpasses anything known in the polar regions.

Difficulty with the balloons is that they are likely to drift far away from the starting point and may never be recovered. One of the St. Louis balloons was found 285 miles from the place of ascent; but an ingenious invention was tested over the Mediterranean and the Atlantic last summer which promises greatly to increase the efficiency of these appliances.

Two balloons were connected by a light cord about 150 feet long. After reaching a great height one of the balloons, which had been more heavily inflated than the other, bursts on account of the greater expansion of its gas. When the wreck reaches the surface the other balloon is still 150 feet in the air, preserving the records and serving as a guide to the place of descent.

By the means of exploring the upper air are constantly improving, and the work will be carried on this year with more enthusiasm and energy than ever. Clouds indicate air movements only in the lower strata of the atmosphere, and we know very little of what is going on above them until high kite flying has introduced. Meteorological science has been considerably advanced by this new phase of exploration. The fact need only be mentioned here that the great result of Mr. Roth's expedition to the tropical Atlantic, north of the equator, last summer was the indubitable proof it secured that above the northeast trade wind a counter current (or, in other words, an anti-trade wind) is a persistent phenomenon of those regions.

CHINESE IN HAWAII.

Industrious, Honest, Law Abiding and Useful Citizens of the Islands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The vast possibilities of Eastern trade, of which it is our duty to take a large share, and the new attitude of independence and progress which China is assuming, make it important for us to get at the real facts, and to accord to the Chinese the position which they are fairly entitled. In forming conclusions on the subject we can gain enlightenment from the respect in which they are held in Hawaii, where for about fifty years they have made a large proportion of the population and where they have enjoyed all the rights and opportunities extended to other immigrants.

In a recent issue of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, published in Honolulu, is an article containing very interesting and illuminating facts. Up to the present time about 40,000 Chinese, mostly laborers, have come to Hawaii. This is a pleasure to conduct the average honest opinion of Chinese immigration to some of the homes which are scattered all over the islands. The point on the evidence is that the Chinese here are laborers, and that the owners can be well served with much that he can recall of Greek, Armenian, Polish and Italian homes elsewhere in the United States.

The Chinese is the most law abiding immigrant we have. Make him understand the regulation, let him know that it must be obeyed, enforce it in his letter and spirit.

Out of 1,481 arrests for drunkenness in the year 1905 only three were Chinese. Being a lover of peace, few crimes of violence are charged against him. He is a good taxpayer. Ninety-two per cent of his children attend school, and through the public schools of the Territory they are ranked as the best pupils.

This is not a plea for indiscriminate admission of the Chinese into our country, for our citizens are an enemy of civilization or of an inferior, for he will contribute to the development of the world State and of the rounded human nature of the future some elements of as great value as any which the Anglo-Saxon is to give.

Some extracts from a close and competent observer are of interest on account of their special timeliness, their evident fairness and the new light they afford at a time when we are to hold our own in the great competition of struggle just beginning. It is all so important that we possess ourselves of all the facts and make no mistakes.

Yours truly, ARCHIBALD HOPKINS. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

A Pretty Home Wedding.

From the Athens Reporter. At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, at noon to-day were married Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mr. Nicholas Longworth.

The bride looked lovely in white satin. The groom cut out in Prince style. The wedding was played and the impressive ring ceremony was used.

The bride looked lovely in white satin. The groom cut out in Prince style. The wedding was played and the impressive ring ceremony was used.

Following the ceremony the company adjourned to the dining room, where a sumptuous dinner was served. All knew the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt, and the ladies fully greeted with food and drink. Many beautiful presents testified to the esteem in which the young people are held.

The bride is one of the most popular young ladies of her town and has a host of friends. The groom is a rising young business man of Connecticut and richly deserves the prize he has won. After a short wedding trip they will be at home in Cincinnati.

First Hen—In which set does she move? Second Hen—Don't remember whether it was new laid, strictly fresh, or fresh.

THE PROPOSAL TO TAX ALL COFFEE.

The Resident Commissioner From Porto Rico Defends His Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: I have read your article "Porto Rico's Mistake," in which several remarks are made on the bill introduced by me in the House of Representatives. In what refers to my bill providing for an elective Senate instead of an executive council appointed by the President, Porto Rico receives the same kind of fair treatment that it has always received from your valuable publication.

There is nevertheless a point, and a very important one, about which you seem to differ from my views as embodied in my bill providing for a five-cent duty on all foreign coffee imported into the United States and its possessions.

Your argument against the advisability of imposing a duty on coffee is that it would amount to tax the people of the United States to the amount of forty-five million dollars a year to protect an industry that at its best has only amounted to ten million dollars a year. I don't think that the argument as presented by your paper does full justice to my bill. The bill does not call for a direct bounty for Porto Rico coffee at all; it simply calls for an import duty of five cents on the coffee, but also that of the Hawaiian Islands (one of which alone is larger than Porto Rico), as well as that of the Philippine Islands. The measure therefore would not only save Porto Rico, but would also be a powerful stimulus toward developing coffee production in the Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. These three possessions are capable, if helped by such measure as the one proposed, of producing now, or furnishing in the very near future all the coffee consumed in this country, which is the greatest coffee consuming country in the world.

The argument, to be sure, is that the United States people of the United States forty-five million a year to protect an industry which will soon be worth two hundred million dollars, as the United States is to-day consuming one billion and a hundred million pounds of coffee every year.

But, in my opinion, even this is not the argument; the question is not whether or not the American people is going to be taxed to protect its colonies, but whether or not the States Treasury being in want of revenue Congress might just as well tax coffee to obtain it and thereby protect its colonies at the same time. Some of these colonies, like Porto Rico, are not only producing coffee, but their markets since they came to be a part of our markets, on account of the Dingley tariff.

If protection under the form of the Dingley tariff has ruined the island, it is not just that protection should step in to save the island and also the Federal Treasury, and at the same time secure for the future a home production of food for the American people, although it enters for a very small amount of money in its daily food.

In closing this the idea crosses my mind that if we ruined the island, it is not just that protection should step in to save the island and also the Federal Treasury, and at the same time secure for the future a home production of food for the American people, although it enters for a very small amount of money in its daily food.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. T. LARRINAGA.

FIVE CENT HONESTY.

Not the Corporations, but the Employees, Suffer From Lack of It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: The act reported by "Five Cent Honesty" was decidedly a good one. From the point of view of observation I have come to the conclusion that the average individual, regardless of station or sex, displays a deplorable deficiency in the moral factor of his character. The fact need only be mentioned here that the great result of Mr. Roth's expedition to the tropical Atlantic, north of the equator, last summer was the indubitable proof it secured that above the northeast trade wind a counter current (or, in other words, an anti-trade wind) is a persistent phenomenon of those regions.

Twenty-five Years in the South.

From \$257,000,000 invested in capital for factories to \$1,500,000,000; increase, \$1,243,000,000.

From \$457,000,000 yearly value of products of factories to \$1,750,000,000; increase, \$1,293,000,000.

From \$21,000,000 capital invested in cotton mills to \$225,000,000; increase, \$204,000,000.

From \$313,000,000 annual value of cotton crop to \$850,000,000; increase, \$537,000,000.

From 225,000 bales of cotton used in Southern cotton mills to 2,185,000; increase, 1,958,000 bales.

From \$59,000,000 yearly lumber product to \$250,000,000; increase, \$191,000,000.

From 397,000 tons of pig iron produced to 3,100,000 tons; increase, 2,703,000 tons.

From \$201,000,000 yearly value of exports abroad to \$249,000,000; increase, \$48,000,000.

From \$100,000,000 yearly value of farm products to \$1,750,000,000; increase, \$1,650,000,000.

From 20,600 miles of railroad to 60,000 miles; increase, 39,400 miles.

From 170,000 barrels of petroleum produced to 42,495,000; increase, 42,316,000 barrels.

From 45 cotton oil mills to 780; increase, 735 mills.

From \$800,000 capital invested in cotton oil mills to \$45,600,000; increase, \$45,800,000.

From 687,000 spindles in cotton mills to 9,205,000; increase, 8,518,000 spindles.

From 211,327 bales of cotton to 2,185,000; increase, 1,973,673 bales.

From 397,778 tons of coal produced yearly to 6,244,185; increase, 5,846,407 tons.

To crown it all, from \$3,381,000,000 assessed property value to \$1,600,000,000; increase, \$4,480,000,000, or an average increase of \$138,000,000 a year for the twenty-five years.

The census of 1880 is to be credited with the figures for that year, and Mr. R. H. Edmunds, of the United States Department of Commerce, with those for 1905, a few of which are for one year earlier, but still are sufficient for this comparison.

The New South is rapidly becoming the Great South.

Mr. Hart's Triumph.

From the Athens Reporter. Light.

Bill Hart had on a high standard cut your neck collar at the dance Thursday night, and looked very much like a New York City.

Hope Still Lives.

Knicker—Have the doctors given up hope? Bocker—No, they think he may get 50 cents on the dollar.

WASTE OF CITY'S WATER.

Engineer De Verona Urges Use of Meters Before the State Board.

The State Board of Water Commissioners held yesterday at 290 Broadway what was intended to be a public hearing on the proposition to increase the city's water supply by installing the Caswell, but the hearing really became an investigation into the waste of water in New York.

Chief Engineer De Verona of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity said that the use of meters in houses would reduce by 10 per cent the prevailing waste of water. He declared that the waste was due to the carelessness of householders rather than to faulty mains. To install the meter system in Brooklyn alone, his estimated, would take four years and cost \$6,000,000. He thought the outlay would be justified.

This line of inquiry was objected to by Corporation Counsel DeLoach, who remarked: "The commission is going to be set into an investigating committee of the Water Department. It is going beyond its authority." The committee, however, on the subject of waste. It was apparent that their intent was to get Mr. De Verona to not only be heard, but also to be heard on the subject of waste. It was apparent that their intent was to get Mr. De Verona to not only be heard, but also to be heard on the subject of waste. It was apparent that their intent was to get Mr. De Verona to not only be heard, but also to be heard on the subject of waste.

OFF FOR MANILA.

Good-bys at Governors Island to Four Companies of the Eighth Infantry.

The four companies of the Eighth Infantry that were stationed at Governors Island began yesterday their long journey to the Philippine Islands. They were conveyed by boat to Jersey City, where they were joined by Companies E and B from Fort Slocum and left for New Orleans on a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. From New Orleans they will travel on the Southern Pacific to San Francisco, where the entire regiment will assemble and embark on a transport for the Far East.

From early in the afternoon the Governors Island pier was crowded with friends of the departing men and practically the entire population of the island. Among those who bid them good-bye were Gen. Grant, commander of the post, and his wife. At 2:30 o'clock the companies formed on the parade ground and, headed by the regiment's band, marched down to the water front. Companies E and F together with Col. Frothingham's staff, the adjutant, the quartermaster, the medical officer, the regimental band, boarded the Gen. Meigs after their baggage had been stowed on board. There was much handshaking and cheering on the pier. The "Auld Lang Syne" as the boat moved away. The other two companies were taken to Jersey City in the Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

PLANS FOR MCALL FUNERAL.

Bishop Burke of Albany to Celebrate the Requiem High Mass.

The funeral of John A. McCall, former president of the New York Life Insurance Company, will take place at 10:30 this morning at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Seventy-first street and Broadway. The solemn requiem mass will be celebrated by Bishop Burke of Albany, who more than thirty-five years ago married Mr. and Mrs. McCall. Father Matthew Taylor, archbishop of New York, will officiate at the funeral. The body will be interred in the McCall family vault in the cemetery of the Holy Trinity Church, 100 West Twenty-second street.

EVANS WILL IN COURT AGAIN.

Museum Society Cannot Now Attack Validity of Six Year Old Agreement.

Supreme Court Justice Bixler had denied yesterday the application of the Thomas W. Evans Museum Institute Society for leave to set up a question as to the validity of an agreement entered into six years ago for the settlement of the estate. The Justice said that as the society had rested on its rights for six years it could not now set up the alleged invalidity of the will. The action to construe the will and determine the settlement agreement is about to come to trial.

SETBACK TO INVESTIGATORS.

Aldermen Object to Spending Money on Street Cleaning Inquiry.

The efforts of the Aldermen's Street Cleaning Committee to investigate the work of the Board of Street Cleaning had a setback yesterday when