have offended him, and if he have offended any others to ask of them forgiveness; and where he hath done injury or wrong to man that he make amends to the uttermost of his power.

In the visitation of prisoners:

Then shall the minister examine whether he repent him truly of his sins, and exhort him to particular confession of the sin for which he is condemned; and upon confession he shall instruct him what satisfaction ought to be made to those whom he has offended thereby. . . . After his confession the priest shall declare to him the pardoning mercy of God in the form which is used in the communion office.

In the morning and evening prayer:

Almighty God . . . hath given power and commandment to His ministers to declare and pronounce to His people, being penitent, the absolution and remission of their sins.

In the ordination of priests:

Take thou authority to execute the office of a priest. Whose sins thou dost forgive, they are forgiven; whose sins thou dost retain, they are retained.

Then, in the daily service, there is constantly repeated this text:

If we confess our sins, God is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness.

It is the doctrine of the Church that confession is always made to God, whether in the presence of the priest alone, or in the presence of the congregation; that confession is absolutely free; that the priest originates nothing, but is simply the channel of God's forgiveness; and that the efficacy of the absolution is conditioned by the penitent's sincerity. In a word, the Church is put into this world on purpose to administer the forgiveness gained for men by our Lord Jesus Christ; and hence by every means—preaching, baptizing, confirming, counselling, absolving and communicating—the grace of Christ's forgiveness is to be handed on and conveyed to penitent souls, both publicly and, on occasion, privately.

CORTLANDT WHITEHEAD,
Bishop of Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, April 7, 1899.

MASS NOT PERMISSIBLE.

BISHOP PETERKIN REFERS TO THE PRAYER-BOOK AS TO CONFESSION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have your letter of March 30, in which you ask my reply to certain questions. You do not ask for any discussion, so for this reason, as well as for such want of time as would prevent a prompt reply I refrain.

To be explicit: To your first question, "Is or is not the doctrine of the mass, as held by the advanced Catholic party of the English Church, in harmony with the teaching of the Episcopal Church?" I answer, It is not.

To your second question, "What is the attitude of the Episcopal Church toward the doctrine of auricular confession, either enforced or voluntary?" we know nothing of what is commonly called "auricular confession." One has but to read the Prayer-book (communion office, p. 241, last paragraph) to get the whole thing in a nutshell.

GEORGE W. PETERKIN,
Bishop of West Virginia.

Parkersburg, W. Va., April 6.

WHAT IS THEIR DOCTRINE?

BISHOP GAILOR CALLS THE CATHOLIC DOCTRINE OF THE MASS AN UNCERTAIN QUANTITY—CONFESSION NOT COMPULSORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A courteous request deserves a courteous reply, therefore I make the following answer to your note of March 29, in which you ask (1) "Is or is not the doctrine of the mass, as held by the advanced Catholic party of the English Church, in harmony with the teaching of the Episcopal Church?" and (2) "What is the attitude of the Episcopal Church toward the doctrine of auricular confession, either enforced or voluntary?"

As to (1) I must say that it is impossible to define the "doctrine of the mass as held by the advanced Catholic party in the English Church," because there is considerable variety of statement and belief on the part of individual priests and laymen, just as there is a vast difference in the statement of the same doctrine in the Roman Catholic Church, according to the grade of learning and intelligence. The Episcopal Church distinguishes between private opinions and formal, authoritative, doctrinal statements. Her formal, authoritative, doctrinal statements are set forth in plain language in the Book of Common Prayer, which includes the Catechism and the Liturgy. Her clergy are sworn at their ordination to be loyal to these authoritative statements, and she trusts them. Each clergyman may have his private opinion as to how these authoritative statements are to be accounted for and explained; but he cannot teach his private opinion as part of the doctrine of the Church. The specific points in the "doctrine of the mass" said to be held by the advanced Catholic party would have to be stated, therefore, before an intelligent opinion could be given as to their conformity with the teaching of the Episcopal Church.

With regard to (2) I beg to say that the Prayer-book of the Episcopal Church makes no provision for private auricular confession in its daily offices, does not mention it in the Catechism, and refers to it only by inference in the Liturgy proper. That the use of private auricular confession, however, is not absolutely denied by the Episcopal Church is definitely declared in the "Office for the Visitation of Prisoners," where the clergyman is required to "exhort" the individual to a confession of his sins, and is commanded to pronounce absolution.

No reasonable man, therefore, can imagine that private auricular confession is compulsory in the Episcopal Church, neither can he venture to deny that in some cases it is not only permitted but enjoined.

THOMAS F. GAILOR,
Bishop of Tennessee.

Memphis, Tenn., April 6, 1899.

THE CHURCH AND FORGIVENESS OF SIN. LUTHER'S DECLARATION QUOTED AGAINST ITS CLAIM OF POWER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your issue of April 5 the Bishop of Springfield, Ill., says: "The Church teaches that Christ has left with her the power to forgive sins. This power she in express words gives to her priests at their ordination."

Now, the power to forgive involves the power to withhold forgiveness, and here you have the old "infallible Church" doctrine. And I would say to any such Church what Martin Luther practically said to the Catholic Church of his day on the church door at Wittenberg, in October, 1517: "We do not need your Church to get to heaven, and you cannot stop us from going there."

This protest has stood fire for nearly four hundred years, and is good for several years more.

Vernon, N. Y., April 6, 1899. A. P. CHASE.

INCREASE IN BUILDING OPERATIONS.

INDICATIONS POINT TO A BUSY YEAR IN THIS CITY.

Statistics from the building departments of eighteen cities show an expenditure of $27,646,058 in structures, the building of which was begun last month, as compared with $21,640,502 for the corresponding month last year, being an increase of 27.7 per cent. The erection of 881 buildings was started last month in the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, which will cost $16,868,078, and 762 structures in Brooklyn, for the erection of which $2,403,035 will be spent. In March, 1898, 714 buildings, which cost $9,653,493, were erected in Manhattan and The Bronx, and 718 structures in Brooklyn, at a cost of $1,854,318. The increase in the outlay for buildings in Manhattan and The Bronx, as compared with the outlay in March, 1898, was 75 per cent, and in Brooklyn 29 per cent. It is said that the records for the last two months in this city point to a good building year in New-York. The increase of this year's operations in this city over those for a corresponding period last year already amounts to more than $10,000,000.

THE TRIBUNE'S ANNIVERSARY

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I cannot refrain, in this, the fifty-eighth anniversary of the New-York Tribune, from offering my sincere congratulations to the present proprietors and editors for the great success which has followed the paper from the day it was founded by Horace Greeley up to the issue of this date.

No one has watched more closely its editorial columns than the writer of this note, and from the first issue of the paper, April 10, 1841, to April 10, 1899, I have been its daily reader. When I look back fifty-eight years, and memory recalls the little wooden building at the corner of Spruce and Nassau sts. where the office of The Tribune was first opened; Tammany Hall, standing where "The New-York Sun" is now located; the old Brick Church, surrounded by its burying-ground, on which "The Times" and Potter buildings now stand; the park, with its high iron fence surrounding it, and reaching nearly to Ann-st.; Barnum's Museum, the Park Theatre, Palmo's Opera House, afterward Burton's Theatre, in Chambers-st.; Lovejoy's and Earl's famous hotels, all have gone, and the little Tribune office of 1841 has given place to the "Tall Tower," wherein The Tribune of to-day is printed. For many years The Tribune was not allowed to be circulated in the Southern States. To-day there is hardly a place in the United States where it cannot be obtained. Its principles from the start were "no slavery," "protection to American industry," "sound money." To those principles it still adheres, and to-day it stands forth as the exponent of all that is noble and good.

Its editors and editorial writers have been Ministers to France and England, members of the State Legislature and Congressmen; have formulated treaties of peace, and helped to guide this Nation to the proud eminence it has attained. In all National affairs it has stood in the first rank, indorsing all that was good and rebuking all that was bad. No one need ever be ashamed to have The Tribune in the most conspicuous place in his home, for its contents can be read by any one. The Woman's Page, which has been added to its daily issue within a few years, is most interesting and instructive, and has been greatly admired by your female readers. Its "Sunshine Society" news is now sought after each day by thousands to whom it has brought comfort and cheer. So

"Let it travel down the years
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in Heaven the deed appears,
Pass it on."

So upon this, its fifty-eighth birthday, I can but hope that it will continue its open, firm and honest course in the years to come as it has in the past, holding steadfastly to the right and giving to the public the news of the day. It will then always be as it is now the leading newspaper of the country.

Wishing success and prosperity to The New-York Tribune, I remain yours,

GEORGE T. COOK,
The oldest reader of The Tribune.
No. 183 Sixth-ave., New-York, April 10, 1899.

ETRURIA HERE, A DAY LATE.

A. P. WATT, MR. KIPLING'S LITERARY AGENT, AMONG HER PASSENGERS.

The steamship Etruria, of the Cunard Line, from Liverpool, after a stormy passage, reached her pier yesterday at 6 p. m., a day late. She had among her saloon passengers Major J. B. Delap, Signor Foli, the basso; A. P. Watt, Rudyard Kipling's literary agent; Dr. James Yates and Miss Yates. The messenger boy, James Elsey, who has been sent by Henry McCalmont, M. P., from London to California with a message, in order to beat the performance of Jaggers, the messenger sent over recently by Richard Harding Davis, was among the second-cabin passengers.

One of the Etruria's firemen, Joseph McDonald, twenty-nine years old, died from cerebral meningitis, and was buried at sea on Thursday.

A. P. Watt was seen at the pier, but he begged to be excused from talking. He said that he was on a pleasure and business trip combined, and that he expected to see Mr. Kipling at once on matters of business.

"We were deeply gratified in England," he said, "at the kindly treatment accorded to Mr. Kipling in his sickness."

Dr. James Yates, chairman of the Board of Education of Oldham, England, has come over to make a study of the practical work of the American educational system.

"I shall look into everything along such lines as the kindergarten, manual training, mode of teaching the deaf and dumb, etc., and take back whatever may tend to the improvement of our institutions," he said.

Dr. Yates expects to make a three months' tour of the country. While on deck on Friday night, the weather being rough, the doctor was thrown violently, dislocating his arm.

Signor Foli, when asked if he were to sing in this country, said: "Oh, no. I'm going out West to fish. I come over every year for the same purpose."

TO BUILD A NEW HOME.

THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY BUYS LAND FACING MANHATTAN SQUARE.

The American Geographical Society, which has been housed for the last fifteen years at No. 11 West Twenty-ninth-st., is to have a new home further uptown. On Saturday the society purchased from H. A. Robbins a 50-foot lot in Eighty-first-st., between Columbus-ave. and Central Park West. The amount paid for the property was $90,000.

The site for the new building faces Manhattan Square, in which the Museum of Natural History is situated. No plans have been drawn for the society's building, but ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, president of the society, said last night that work would be begun on the new structure just as soon as the plans could be finished. An architect who is a member of the society will probably draw the plans.

The society is much in need of a new building, and has been for several years, according to ex-Judge Daly. There is no room in the present building for more books and maps, and the society is also afraid that its valuable library might be damaged or destroyed by fire.

Before moving into its present home, the society, which was formed in 1852, had its rooms in the Cooper Union Building. The society owns its present home, and will sell it as soon as a purchaser can be found.

PROF. WHEELER MAY LEAVE CORNELL.

REPORT THAT HE HAS BEEN CALLED TO THE CALIFORNIA UNIVERSITY PRESIDENCY.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 9.—During the last two or three days it has been reported among the members of Cornell's faculty and student body that Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler is likely to be the next president of the University of California. He lately made a trip to the Pacific Coast to deliver some lectures at the California institution. Professor Wheeler does not deny that he has been asked to accept the presidency. It is the general opinion that he is considering the proposition, and will decide within a short time.

MR. HOBART IMPROVING SLOWLY.

SAID TO BE STILL SERIOUSLY ILL, HOWEVER—REPRESENTATIVE BAIRD BETTER.

Washington, April 9.—Vice-President Hobart is slightly better to-day, but is not yet out of bed. He is slowly regaining strength through his constant rest, and succeeds in getting considerable sleep. His progress, however, it is admitted, is not as rapid as had been hoped for, and he continues to be seriously ill.

Representative Baird, of Louisiana, had a good day, and is improved to-night.

ELEPHANT KILLS HIS KEEPER.

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—Rajah, a mammoth elephant, owned by Lemen Brothers' Circus Company, which has been wintering in Argentine, Kan., near here, to-day killed his keeper, Frank Fisher. Fisher had returned to the tent intoxicated, and tried to make the different animals perform. Coming to the elephant, he hugged the beast's trunk and ordered it to open its mouth. Becoming enraged, Rajah crushed Fisher's arm, and, throwing him to the ground, made repeated efforts to pierce the prostrate trainer's body with its tusks. Unable to reach him, Rajah finally knelt upon Fisher, crushing his life out before assistance could arrive. Fisher was twenty-eight years old, and his home was in Montreal, Canada. He is said to be Rajah's ninth victim.

MUSICAL COMMENT.

THE LAST PHILHARMONIC CONCERT—A QUESTION OF PUBLIC SPIRIT—"TRISTAN" IN BOSTON—SUNDAY NIGHT MUSIC.

The solo features were the most finished at the eighth concert of the Philharmonic Society last Saturday evening. Mme. Carreño, who long ago won the hearts of the people of New-York, and has never estranged them, played Grieg's pianoforte concerto, and de Heer van Rooy sang some songs and Wotan's farewell to Brünnhilde from the last scene of "Die Walküre." That left little independent work for the orchestra—only Beethoven's eighth symphony and the fire music from Wagner's drama. There are no gaudy splashes of color, such as provide easy opportunities for the exploitation of the "individuality" of a conductor in Beethoven's eighth symphony. All is lightness, grace, vivacity, spirit. In consequence there is no chance to hide deficiencies under the cloak of excitement and sonority, and therefore the weakness of the Philharmonic Band, which has so often been commented on this season—the untunefulness of its wind-choir—was much in evidence. It was highly commendable in Mr. Paur that he did not attempt to divert attention from this shortcoming by erraticism in reading. He kept everything sweetly sane, the Allegretto Scherzando as well as the Tempo di Menuetto. He is to be congratulated that he has not been tarred by either the Wagner or the Von Bülow stick; and so is his public. In Mme. Carreño's playing we missed that sense of repose which is needful for perfect beauty, as well as the possibilities of sensuous beauty of tone which the pianoforte offers. In the first and last movements, too, she disclosed a singular penchant for creating contrasts of time and dynamics between the two parts of the melodies—a device that produced a monotony of effect which was anything but admirable. Yet she achieved an emphatic success with her audience. The admired barytone from the opera sang superbly, faultlessly, most movingly.

Whether or not the fifty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society, which came to an end with last Saturday night's concert, was financially as profitable to the members of the organization as its immediate predecessors, is a question which it will be easier to answer after the annual meeting than now. From one point of view, moreover, it is a matter of entire indifference, so far as the patrons of the society are concerned. Artistically they have fared as well as they did at any time within the last half-decade, and considerably better than they did last year. The band has played, as a rule, with better precision and with greater uniformity of effect. It has at no time been observable that the work of preparation had been concentrated on one number of the programme and the other pieces left to take care of themselves. The general average of performance has been higher. As usual, the society has kept its promises scrupulously. For reasons which may be left to the speculation of the curious, two compositions mentioned in the prospectus were not performed. They were Mendelssohn's "Scotch" Symphony and Richard Strauss's "Don Quixote"; in their stead, however, we had Raff's "Im Walde" symphony and Beethoven's eighth—a substitution which, we are inclined to think, represents a gain to the public rather than a loss. Following are the works performed at the eight concerts and eight public rehearsals:

SYMPHONIES:
Beethoven, Nos. 5, 7 and 8.
Berlioz, "Fantastic."
Brahms, No. 1, in C minor.
Raff, "Im Walde."
Schumann, No. 2, in C.
Tschaikowsky, "Pathétique."

OVERTURES, SUITES, ETC.:
Bach, Suite in D; Passacaglia in C minor.
Berlioz, overture, "Benvenuto Cellini."
Charpentier, suite, "Impressions d'Italie."
Dvorak, Slavonic Rhapsody, No. 3
Liszt, "Mephisto Waltz."
Mozart, Theme and Variations in D.
Schumann, overture, "Ginovera."
Tschaikowsky, overture, "Romeo and Juliet."
Wagner, "Eine Faust Overture"; overture, "Tannhäuser"; finale, "Die Walküre."

CONCERTOS:
Brahms, for pianoforte, in B flat; for violin in D.
Grieg, for pianoforte in A minor.
Schumann, for pianoforte in A minor.
Spohr, for violin, No. 7.

VOCAL:
Brahms, songs, "Meine Liebe ist Grün," "Die Mainacht."
Franz, songs, "Aus meinem grossen Schmerzen," "Gute Nacht."
Gluck, air from "Paride ed Elena."
Mozart, air from "La Clemenza di Tito," air from "Le Nozze di Figaro."
Schubert, songs, "Die Junge Nonne," "An die Leier."
Schumann, song, "Der Hidalgo."
Weber, scene from "Der Freischütz."

The solo performers who took part in the concert were Mme. Gadski, Mme. Jacoby, Mme. Schumann-Heink and de Heer van Rooy, singers; Lady Hallé and Willy Burmester, violinists; Miss Aus der Ohe and Mme. Carreño, pianists.

A gentleman in Buffalo who doubtless means well is preparing a paper "on the comparative public spirit of the larger American cities." He thinks that public spirit can be measured in part by statistics, such as the area of park lands to city population, of park expenses to city wealth, the money spent on schools, libraries, Boards of Health, etc. One of his subjects is music, and he has sent a card to a number of persons, asking them to set down a comparative estimate of the public spirit of twenty cities in the United States having a population of two hundred thousand or over. His list in itself provides food for curious speculation, but is plainly put together because it represents several points of view—that of the composer, the critic, the conductor and the manager. Here it is: Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Dudley, Buck, Walter Damrosch, W. J. Henderson, James G. Huneker, Miss Anna Millar, Emil Paur, E. Ireneus Stevenson, Frank van der Stucken, Theodore Thomas, C. F. Tretbar, Henry Wolfsohn and H. E. Krehbiel. We shall await the gentleman's deductions with a great deal of interest and curiosity. At first blush his undertaking seems about as futile as anything that can be conceived. For the comparative estimate that he asks there is no conceivable standard that can be set down as efficient. Does popular patronage measure public spirit in music? If so, New-York would have to be set down as about $1,000,000 per annum ahead of any other city in the United States. New-York has paid for 106 performances of grand opera by Mr. Grau's company, and paid for them so handsomely that, as reports have it, the institution may have an unprofitable month "in the provinces," as they say in London, and there will yet remain from $80,000 to $100,000 to be divided among the stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company. But New-York, Chicago and Boston will say, has no "permanent orchestra," and symphony concerts tell of culture, not opera. All honor to Chicago and Boston; but New-York has enjoyed or endured more orchestral concerts this season than Chicago and Boston combined, and has made all but one brief series of them profitable, while the Chicago concerts under Mr. Thomas will again in all probability show a loss, as they have ever since the Chicago Orchestra was established. New-York's concerts were on a flat-footed, unsentimental, business basis, and Boston came in for a share of the money which they made. Boston's orchestra, now gloriously self-sustaining, owes its origin to the public spirit of an individual—Mr. Henry L. Higginson; Chicago's orchestra is backed by a combination of individuals; Boston's concerts make money, Chicago's lose; where lies the measure of "public spirit"? Cincinnati and Pittsburg maintain orchestra concerts of a high order through the generosity of an organization of citizens in each city. Who establishes the standard of public spirit, the few people who pay the deficits out of their private exchequers or the mass of citizens who boast that their city has a "permanent orchestra" but do not support it? Every phase of the question is beset with difficulties. Not even the per cent of taxes devoted to musical purposes would provide a basis for comparison, for the extent of encouragement given to music for the people in the parks and to musical instruction in the public schools is a matter of æsthetics, perhaps, but not public spirit. Still, we shall await Mr. Almy's determinations with interest.

After reading in "The Boston Herald" that the plot of "Tristan und Isolde" is "ridiculously silly," its development clumsy, and that the libretto "contains more arrant absurdities than are to be found in the most typical libretto of Italian opera," we are quite prepared to have the story of the drama told as follows:

All that is really decisive in the matter is that Isolde yearns for Tristan, and, in order to secure his love, gives him a potion that forces him to yield his heart to her. It is just on the side of the woman and helplessness on the side of the man. It is difficult to sympathize with a wild and overwhelming love that is the result of a medicament.

Are books of the play not to be had in Boston?

The Sunday night concerts at the Metropolitan Opera House came to an end last night with an entertainment in which the forces of Mr. Grau and Emil Paur were united, as was the case a week before. As on that occasion the results were exceedingly happy, the list of pieces having consistency and a purpose, and the orchestral numbers being played with seriousness and effectiveness. Thus the concert opened with the preludes to the first and third acts of "Lohengrin," and then were followed by Lohengrin's farewell, sung by Herr Dippel; a little later the overture to "Tannhäuser" was played, and de Heer van Rooy sang Wolfram's first song in the minstrel's tournament in that opera. Still later Mr. Paur and his men gave the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," whereupon Herr Dippel sang the prize song. At the end there came the ride of the Valkyrior from "Die Walküre." There was a good deal of Wagner in the programme, but that circumstance gave no pause to the enthusiasm of the audience, for the prelude to the third act of "Lohengrin" was redemanded, and a vigorous effort was made to secure a repetition of the "Tannhäuser." There were other singers, Mme. Schumann-Heink, who had to sing two extra songs because the audience wanted to hear the drinking song from "Lucrezia Borgia." But the record was broken—she did not sing it. Mme. Engle was to sing, but was ill. There remains to be mentioned only the solo performer who did not sing, Herr Rosenthal; but he played the pianoforte like a dozen virtuosi rolled into one.

DUPUY ON DREYFUS CASE.

FRENCH PREMIER SAYS THE GUILTY WILL BE PUNISHED.

THE COURT'S JUDGMENT TO BE ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL—TESTIMONY OF EX-MINISTERS MERCIER AND BILLOT.

Paris, April 9.—The Premier, Charles Alexandre Dupuy, in the course of an important speech to his constituents to-day at Le Puy, capital of the Department of Haute-Loire, said that the situation both at home and abroad was eminently satisfactory.

"The spontaneous election of a stalwart and worthy Republican as President of the republic," he continued, "proves the stability and vitality of the republic and has disconcerted the factions who dreamed of chimerical plebiscites and futile restorations."

He referred approvingly to the recent agreements with Italy and Great Britain, and said that France was "now free for industrial and commercial development and a large field of colonizing." Reverting to home affairs he said:

"The agitations are only on the surface. Beneath are calm industry and security. The end of the Dreyfus affair appears to be in sight, and the complication will be unravelled by the Court of Cassation, whose judgment will be acknowledged by all.

WILL REPRESS ALL POLEMICS.

"The Government, however, attaches importance to reiterating its determination to repress all polemics which call the national army in question. As soon as the Court of Cassation has given judgment the Government will take the necessary measures to determine responsibilities, and will act accordingly, if that should be necessary; but those acts and the punishment of individual faults will not affect the army, which is our hope for the future and the indispensable guardian of the constitution and the law.

"If certain people think otherwise, let us leave them to their despicable folly, and, for ourselves, continue to look toward the army, full of gratitude and confidence."

The "Figaro," continuing its publication of the evidence before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case, prints the testimony of General Mercier, former Minister of War, and of General Billot, who formerly held the same portfolio.

The latter said that the War Office received in April, 1894, from a person indicated by M. Cavaignac, a document containing the words, "Ce canaille de D——" and a letter showing a leakage from the Ministry, and stating that plans of the fortifications at Nice had been given to a foreign Power. Soon afterward other information was received showing that the traitor was in the Second Bureau. The bordereau, received in September, enabled the authorities to begin an investigation. The bordereau was given to Colonel Henry, who showed it to General Sandherr, General Gonse and General De Boisdeffre, and lastly to General Mercier. The resemblance in the writing to that of Dreyfus was striking. General Mercier informed the President and M. Dupuy, who approved of the investigation. M. Gobert, the expert charged with the examination, first thought there was a resemblance between the writing in the bordereau and that of Dreyfus, and asked the name of the author of the bordereau. When this was refused, M. Gobert declined to make a report, and the document was then shown to M. Bertillon, who pronounced the handwritings the same. General Boisdeffre then selected Major Du Paty de Clam to make the preliminary investigation which led to the arrest of Dreyfus. He questioned Dreyfus, who admitted the resemblance, saying, "They've stolen my handwriting." On another occasion he said, referring to two foreign Military Attachés: "Ah! I would like to plunge my poignard into their throats!"

SILENT ABOUT SECRET DOCUMENTS.

General Mercier refused to answer questions concerning the communication of the secret documents to the court-martial, saying that the revision proceedings were limited to Colonel Henry's forgery and the opinions of experts, who declared that it was impossible that Esterhazy could have been the author of the bordereau, as he could not have obtained all the documents. On these points General Mercier's testimony was practically the same as that given by General Roget.

The testimony of General Billot was mainly of a negative character, and did not contain any new facts except the assertion that the Dreyfus brothers told General Sandherr on December 13, 1894, that they were ready to offer their whole fortune for the discovery of the real culprit. This was the beginning of the Dreyfus campaign taken up by Colonel Picquart.

ERRORS IN THE BORDEREAU.

FRENCH ARTILLERY OFFICERS POINT OUT WHY DREYFUS WOULD NOT HAVE MADE THEM.

The latest cable dispatches summarize the testimony given before the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation by artillery officers and published in the "Figaro," showing that the information furnished to a foreign Power about a certain cannon could not possibly have been written by Captain Dreyfus in the famous bordereau. This testimony is the outcome of a "mémoire," which was to be presented to the whole Court of Cassation. The only typewritten copy of it was sent to The Tribune by its principal author, Albert Hans, a French officer of artillery and a member of the Legion of Honor. It is entitled "The Innocence of Dreyfus Demonstrated by Officers of the French Artillery." The officers united to prepare that voluminous "mémoire." The small portion of it herewith translated leaves aside the pure technicalities of the question, but gives some views which complete the various testimonies already reported from the "Figaro" in the cable dispatches. These testimonies, notably that of Major Hartmann, of the 22d Artillery, showed that an artilleryman would never have used about the 120-calibre gun the terms employed in the bordereau, and mistaken the technical word "hydraulic" for "hydro-pneumatic," or "le 120" for "le 120 court," when designating field as opposed to siege guns.

The "mémoire" says, among other things:

"From the month of September, 1896, when 'Le Matin' published a fac-simile of the anonymous bordereau, taken in 1894 from the office of Mr. Schwartzkoppen, the German Military Attaché, and attributed to Dreyfus, doubts were aroused in the minds of a number of French artillery officers as to the culpability of the ex-captain. These doubts increased after the publication, on January 7, 1898, of the indictment stating that the bordereau was the only charge made against the accused man. . . . The tenor itself of the bordereau offers a sure means to get at the truth, through an analysis of the document from the point of view of terminology, which is the 'ensemble' of the technical terms of a science or of an art, the language peculiar to each, and which is to style what accent is to pronunciation and which one cannot get rid of at will. . . . Terminology is to mental works what anthropometry is to human bodies. It enables one to establish the status of the author of an anonymous writing.

"The land and naval armies have special vocabularies, the roots of which go back to the very origin of the language. And even every special military corps makes use of particular terms, coming from tradition or imposed by technical necessities. For instance, a naval officer will write 'on board'; an infantry officer 'the barrack' and a cavalry or artillery officer 'the quartier.' The national standard symbol of the country will be called, respectively, by the same officers, the 'pavillon' (colors), the 'drapeau' (flag), and the 'étendard' (standard). Different words are used in the different corps to express identical ideas—'manœuvres' in this one, 'exercises' in the other. . . . In France the artillery corps is very particular, and it uses terms of an invariable fixity. It is therefore by the means of military terminology that officers of artillery, disdaining race and religious prejudices and aiming only at equity, have examined the bordereau. . . .

"It must be recalled that Dreyfus had passed through the Polytechnic School, and the School of Application at Fontainebleau; that he had served many years as lieutenant and captain in an artillery regiment; that he had been an engineer officer in the arsenal at Bourges, and had studied to enter the highest War School, from which he left with No. 9—that is to say, he was a master of technics. His erudition and his scientific value are therefore undeniable. This being understood, let us pass to the analysis of the bordereau, as it is made by artillery officers.

"The bordereau says: 'I send you a note on the hydraulic frein (brake) of the 120, and the manner in which that piece has conducted itself.' These terms are not the proper ones. The author attributes to the piece in question a hydraulic frein (brake), when, in reality, it had always had a hydro-pneumatic one. Moreover, the characteristic features of the two freins are quite different."

At this place the "mémoire," in order to illustrate that difference or divergence, contains pictures of two guns, showing the appearance of the two different freins. It continues as follows:

"The confusion between the two freins which exists in the bordereau points to an inexpert man, and not to Dreyfus, who had personally handled the hydraulic frein as a pupil-officer at the School of Application at Fontainebleau, and, afterward, as a lieutenant chief of section; and, as a captain commanding a battery, he had often practised with the piece at firing exercises.

"This is not all. The sentence in the bordereau contains other evidences betraying its author. 'The 120' is not the term to be used. It ought to have been the '120 court' inorder to differentiate it from the siege gun of 120, principally intended for a fire of 'plein fouet,' full force. The '120 court' is especially intended for a plunging fire. The qualification 'court' applies to two pieces of the same calibre, but not similar in their construction and use."

Many other technical errors and contradictions contained in the wording of the bordereau are demonstrated by the "mémoire," which says: "Knowing his profession thoroughly, Dreyfus could not have committed so many mistakes in so few words. Even a simple non-commissioned officer of artillery would have used the terms heard at every moment in the barracks quartier and the polygone (the place for fire drills) for practice or for theory."

MR. VANDERBILT'S TRIP ABROAD.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, as announced in The Tribune yesterday, sailed for Europe on Saturday, on the Cunard Line steamship Lucania. Mr. Vanderbilt decided some time ago to go abroad, but his decision to depart Saturday was made only a short time before the steamer left her pier, and it was not known to his friends until yesterday that he had sailed. He was accompanied by his wife and his daughter Gladys. John H. Hammond and his bride, who was formerly Miss Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, also went on the same steamer.

Mr. Vanderbilt expects to be away for several months. He will visit London and Paris, and then Switzerland. He is to return late in the summer and will go to Newport.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

YESTERDAY'S RECORD AND TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

Washington, April 9.—The storm which appeared over the Gulf of Mexico on Thursday has disappeared over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Since Saturday night a storm has advanced from the North Pacific Coast to the region north of Montana. Fair weather prevailed Sunday in all districts, except in the St. Lawrence Valley and on the North Pacific Coast, where rain was reported. The temperature has risen throughout the interior of the country and above the seasonal average from the Mississippi River to the plateau region. At Phoenix, Ariz., a maximum of 94 degrees was reported Sunday. Frost was reported generally Sunday morning in the interior of the Middle and East Gulf and South Atlantic States. The stage of the lower Mississippi River has changed but slightly and at New-Orleans the river continues 0.3 of a foot above the danger line. The indications are that fair weather will prevail in the Eastern and Southern districts Monday and Tuesday, with a marked moderation in temperature. Showers are likely to occur Monday night and Tuesday in the lake regions and the States of the upper Missouri and extreme upper Mississippi valleys. Along the Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh, from westerly shifting to southwesterly.

DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For New-England, fair and warmer; fresh westerly winds, shifting to southwesterly; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer.

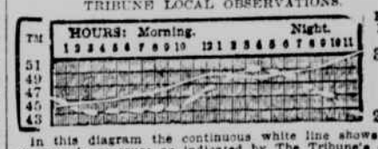
For Eastern New-York, fair, warmer in northern portions; fresh westerly, shifting to southwesterly, winds; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and warmer.

For New-Jersey, fair; fresh westerly, shifting to southwesterly, winds; to-morrow fair and warmer.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, fair and warmer; light to fresh southwesterly winds; to-morrow fair and warmer.

For Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York and Ohio, fair and warmer; fresh southwesterly winds; to-morrow increasing cloudiness and possibly showers.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, April 10, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was partly cloudy. The temperature ranged between 44 and 51 degrees, the average (46¾ degrees), being 6¼ degrees lower than that of Saturday and 5¾ degrees lower than that of the corresponding day of last year. The weather to-day will be fair and warmer.

Don't neglect your cold—let your doctor prescribe for it; or take Dr. D. Jayne's prescription—Jayne's Expectorant.

People bolt their food; they are annoyed by dyspepsia but cured by Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

DIED.

Akerly, Samuel M.
Aldom, Ann.
Barretto, Anna L.
Chesebrough, Dr. N. H.
Day, Fannie H.
Dodd, Moses W.
Evans Mary.
Fearn, Walker.
Frost, James F.
Halsey, Mary A.
Hope, Jane.
Kellogg, Lucy P.
Middleton, William H.
Morison, Mardie A.
Taylor, Henry A.
Tilford, Charles E.
Townsend, Clarissa.
Webb, Charlotte E.
Wilson, Samuel W.
Wright, Alonzo B.

AKERLY—Suddenly, Sunday evening, April 9, in this city, the Rev. Samuel Mitchill Akerly, of Newburg, N. Y.
Funeral notice hereafter.

ALDOM—Saturday, April 8, 1899, Ann, widow of Edgar Aldom, in her 86th year.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 492 Van Buren-st., Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday, April 11, 1899, at 2:30 p. m.

BARRETTO—On Friday, April 7, 1899, after a brief illness, Anna Louisa, daughter of the late Francis Barretto, of West Chester, N. Y.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, 5th-ave. and 127th-st., Monday, April 10, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

CHESEBROUGH—At Summit, N. J., April 6, 1899, Dr. Nicholas H. Chesebrough, in the 78th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 7 Euclid-ave., Summit, N. J., Monday afternoon, April 10, on arrival of the 12 m. train from New-York, via D., L. and W. R. R.

DAY—On April 9, at Bergen Point, N. J., Fannie Helen, widow of the late Thomas D. Day.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DODD—On Saturday, April 8, 1899, at his residence, No. 23 West 12th-st., Moses W. Dodd, in his 86th year.
Funeral services at University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st., on Tuesday morning, April 11, at 10:30.
Interment in Bloomfield, N. J., on arrival of 12:30 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western train from New-York.

EVANS—At the residence of her daughter, Mary A. Evans, on Sunday, April 9, Mrs. Mary Evans, widow of Isaac Evans.
Interment at Ebensburg, Penn.

FEARN—At Hot Springs, Va., after a protracted illness, on April 7, Hon. Walker Fearn, formerly American Minister to Greece, Rumania and Servia, and late Judge of the International Tribunal, at Cairo, Egypt.
Interment at Richmond, Va.

FROST—At Locust Valley, Long Island, on Saturday, 8th inst., James F. Frost, in the 70th year of his age.
Funeral at Friends' Meeting House on Tuesday, at 1 p. m.
Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island City at 11 a. m.

HALSEY—Entered into rest, on Sunday, April 9, Mary A., wife of Stephen R. Halsey, aged 86 years.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services on Tuesday afternoon at 1:30, from No. 12 Brinkerhoff-st., Jersey City.

HOPE—Friday evening, April 7, 1899, at her residence, No. 217 West 22d-st., Miss Jane Hope, sister of the late Thomas and Anthony S. Hope.
Funeral services Tuesday morning, April 11, at 11 o'clock.

KELLOGG—On Sunday, April 9, 1899, Lucy P., wife of George W. Kellogg, in the 64th year of her age.
Funeral from her late residence on Monday, April 10, at 2 p. m.
Interment at Whitesboro, N. Y.
Utica (N. Y.) and New-Haven papers please copy.

DIED.

MIDDLETON—On Sunday morning, April 9, 1899, William Henry, son of the late John Middleton.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock at his late residence, No. 576 Washington-ave., Brooklyn.
Interment private.

MORISON—On Saturday, April 8, 1899, Mardie A., daughter of the late Frederick S. and Margaret A. Morison, of this city.
Funeral service at her late residence, No. 128 West 65th-st., Tuesday afternoon, April 11, at 4 o'clock.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.
Interment at convenience of family.

TAYLOR—On Saturday, April 8, 1899, after a lingering illness, Henry A. Taylor, in the 60th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 11 West 46th-st., on Tuesday morning, April 11, at 11 o'cl