

LONDON NOTES.

AN ENCYCLOPEDIA STAFF—MILTON'S "SAMSON" STAGED FOR THE FIRST TIME—THE GUILD-HALL SHOW.

The enterprise of "The Times" in disposing of an enormous edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" has involved a literary undertaking of considerable magnitude. This is the task of extending the range of the work about fifteen years, not by the revision of the text, but by the preparation of supplementary volumes, which will bring the ninth edition up to the close of the nineteenth century. The arrangements for this undertaking have been made in consequence of a pledge given to purchasers of the current edition that the finishing touches would be added to one of the monumental literary works of the century. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace has been placed in general charge of the supplementary volumes, having been relieved from his duties as director of the foreign department of "The Times." He is a hard-headed, broad-minded Scotchman, who was educated at the universities of Edinburgh, Berlin and Heidelberg, and at the Ecole de Droit Paris, and who has spent his life mainly abroad in Germany, France, Russia, Turkey, Egypt and India. His books on Russia and Egypt are masterpieces of profound study and close observation of contemporary history. Thoroughness is his distinguishing characteristic. He is an admirable organizer, and will be a scholarly and efficient leader of the literary staff which is recruiting for special service.

The Bishop of London, Dr. Creighton, will be the special adviser on all topics connected with religion and philosophy, and will recommend writers and outline their labors, although he is so busy a prelate to exercise critical supervision over any portion of the work. Dr. Creighton is the most scholarly of the Bishops of the English Church, and in the course of a lifetime of overwork has found leisure for writing fifteen or twenty volumes, mainly of historical research. The department of law and jurisprudence will be under the direction of Sir John Scott. In his university career at Oxford he was famous as a fast left handed bowler, and since he left the Inner Temple he has shown himself to be a good "all round" legal adviser in the Indian and Egyptian judicial services. Sir Frederick Pollock, one of the best known writers on law, will co-operate with him. Literature, English and foreign, will be under the charge of Mr. Edmund Gosse, one of the best informed and most competent experts of good letters. Dr. Richard Garnett, keeper of printed books at the British Museum, will have supervision of all topics under the head of politics and society. Mr. M. H. Spielmann will be the art editor, and Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace will take special charge of the department of history. There will be no general editor for action, but a number of eminent specialists will be employed in this branch of the work.

The first production of Milton's "Samson Agonistes" was a literary rather than a dramatic event, and it called together at the lecture hall of the South Kensington Museum an audience of bluestockings, bookworms and enthusiasts in quest of a unique entertainment. It was the last work which came from the blind poet's chamber when he had donned his singing robes after twenty years of hard prose in political and theological polemics, and apart from being a stately example of English drama written in the austere severity of the Greek style, it was in substance an autobiography in ornate verse, with many passages which might have been used as the poet's own epitaph. It was first published in 1671 with "Paradise Regained," and the stage managers of the Restoration had no more idea of producing it than they had of hiring some literary hack to dramatize the "Treatise of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Causes." Fifty years passed before there was so much as a definite plan for putting it on the stage, and even then the project was not carried out. Twenty years afterward there was another attempt to secure its production in Dublin, and this, too, was a failure. Amateurs may have recited the lines in drawing rooms, but the drama in which Milton had farewell to the Muse has never been presented on any stage until last Saturday.

The Elizabethan Stage Society was the only organization capable of taking up so quaint and impressive a work, and of presenting it with dignity and painstaking care. Mr. Arnold Dolmetsch supplied old-fashioned instruments for accompanying the chorus with movements from Purcell and Lawes. The costumes were designed from a Jacobean tapestry in the science and art department of the South Kensington Museum. Samson was covered with the traditional skins; Dalia was habited in blue, pink and silver, with ruff and farthingale of Elizabethan pattern; the Philistine officers and guards were dressed as Roman soldiers, and the maidens of the Hebrew chorus wore picturesque costumes, which were considered classical in Milton's time. With the musicians in Elizabethan dress at the side of the stage there was no lack of quaint effects of color and costume; and while the Hebrew motives of the drama were not illustrated by this fantastic masquerade, Mr. William Poel was not guilty of any breach of consistency in dressing his characters in accordance with the stage traditions of the Restoration.

The performance was most impressive and interesting. Mr. Hanson Buckley as Samson was a pathetic and sorrowful figure, with a sonorous voice, well suited to the majestic lines, and with a sense of reserves of strength kept with difficulty under restraint. There was pathos in the lament over Samson's blindness, reverent feeling in the scene with Manoah, cynical bitterness in the reproaches to Dalia, and splendid fire and force in the contest with Harapha. Dalia was beautiful and graceful, if weak voiced; Manoah's lines were recited with dignity and power; the Harapha was gigantic in stature and sprited in action, and the Messenger, with breathless eagerness, related the final catastrophe. Milton was not a practiced playwright with skill in imparting a sense of character, but the actors, under Mr. Poel's judicious coaching, succeeded in producing clear and definite impressions. The management of the chorus presented exceptional difficulties, owing to the lack of lyrical movement in a work that was essentially epic in spirit, although Greek in form. Mr. Poel wisely refrained from intrusting the chorus with the duty of reciting in the Greek manner the sympathetic counsel of the onlookers. He tried the bold experiment of varying the work of the chorus, which intoned some of the passages in unison, while other lines were broken up into phrases and recited with appropriate action by the performers in turn. It was not the Greek method, but variety and action were imparted to choruses distinctly deficient in true lyrical qualities. In this way stately epical passages became almost dramatic. It may have been a vagary of the imagination, but as I listened to the majestic lines I seemed to catch not only the Hebrew dignity of the impressive story and the sluggish movement of Greek drama, but also the subtle reminiscences of the blind poet's own bitter exhortations.

ences. In the place of Samson, blind, disheartened and dishonored, there was the outcast Republican of the Restoration, left unchanged, but despised and neglected, "a burdensome drone, to visitants a gaze." With Dalia appeared the frivolous Philistine wife, whom he had taken out of a Royalist family and who proved unworthy of his companionship and deserted him. Samson's lament over his blindness and loneliness sounded like the lonely poet's own heartbroken cry for sympathy when his daughters neglected and forsake him, and the splendid lines recounting the overthrow of enemies by reserves of strength and sudden access of power were a luminous parable of the renewal of Milton's own celebrity when "His cloudless thunder bolted on their heads" in "Paradise Lost." "Samson Agonistes" may not be a choral tragedy, perfect in lyrical flow and Greek form, but it is a grand and impressive monument of Milton's own life and character, and the stately epitaph may be found in the lament over blindness and neglect, and in the epical significance of Samson's patriotic exploit.

The Guildhall art show ought not to be neglected by American visitors this year on their way to the Paris Exposition, for it is exceptionally brilliant and interesting. It consists of 115 works by as many living artists of the British school, and it is a representative collection of a high order of excellence. Mr. A. G. Temple, the director of the Guildhall Art Gallery, is a benefactor whom American travellers ought to hold in high esteem, for he enables them to see year after year the choicest works from the private collections. I regret to say that two pictures which he was most anxious to obtain from America were withheld, although he procured without difficulty Lady Butler's "Quatre-Bras" from the National Gallery of Victoria, and Sir E. J. Poynter's "Queen of Sheba's Visit to King Solomon" from the National Gallery of New South Wales. I cannot regard it otherwise than as ungracious for the owners of art treasures in the United States to reject the requests of the Corporation of London for the temporary exhibition of works by British artists at the Guildhall, where immense throngs of American visitors are favored year after year with the privilege of seeing the best English art without cost.

The most important work now at the Guildhall is Mr. Whistler's famous portrait of Thomas Carlyle, which is lent by the Corporation of Glasgow. In it a great painter triumphs over accessories so commonplace and inartistic as an ill-fitting coat, shabby trousers and a slouch hat, for the venerable sage, with his gray hair and sad, pathetic face, is transfigured into philosopher and seer in his humble surroundings. It is the art of the old masters that imparts distinction and character even to the shabby old clothes and leaves upon them the impress of artistic quality. It is fortunate that a splendid example of Mr. Sargent's technique is close at hand for comparison with this masterpiece of portraiture. I do not consider the portrait of Miss Astor one of Mr. Sargent's greatest works. With all the bold brushwork and amazing painting of costume, it lacks the spontaneity and intense vitality of his best art; but the technique is marvellous. Mr. Shannon's portrait of his daughter as "Magnolia" is one of his most charming works. There are no English portraits in the gallery which can be compared with these three American works—certainly neither Mr. Herkomer's "White Lady," nor Mr. Filde's portrait of his wife, nor Mr. Collier's "Rudyard Kipling," nor Mr. Oulless's "Lord Roberts"—but the Scotch school has several strong works, notably Mr. Lavery's portrait of Lady Young, and Mr. Guthrie's "Miss Wilson." The Scotchmen know how to paint, although the martlets of Burlington House are slow in discovering their talent.

After Mr. Whistler's portrait of Carlyle, I would describe Mr. Holman Hunt's "The Shadow of Death," from the Corporation Gallery of Manchester, as the most important work of the collection. There is dramatic power, creative impulse and intense realism in this work, despite the defective composition and mannerisms and the medieval effects of misal painting. There is also a most interesting example of the Pre-Raphaelite movement in Mr. Windus's "Too Late," with its touch of realistic romance. It reveals a heartbroken woman in the last stages of consumption meeting unexpectedly the indifferent lover who has flitted, neglected and well-nigh killed her. Mr. Watts is inadequately represented by "Cupid Asleep," but Mr. Birton Riviere is at his best in "Dan-

iel," which was bequeathed by Mr. Ismay to the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, and Sir Laurence Alma-Tadema comes out fairly well in "An Audience at Acropolis," which was painted twenty-five years ago, while Mr. Peter Graham has done nothing better than "The Gannet's Nest," and Sir W. B. Richmond is conspicuous in "Venus and Anchises," Mr. Abbey in "King Lear," Mr. Waterhouse in "The Lady of Shalott," Mr. Alfred East in a lovely "Pastoral" and Mr. Boughton in the quaint Old World picture of "Hoon," a dead city of the Zuyder Zee. The exhibition is one of exceptional range and brilliancy, and is representative of British art at the close of the century. I. N. F.

TEACHERS' ART CLUB MEETING.
The Teachers' Art Club held a public meeting in the assembly room of the Board of Education Building, Fifty-ninth-st., and Park-ave., yesterday morning. The club, which aims to foster the study and appreciation of art among teachers of New-York, meets about every two months.
Dr. Hanes, supervisor of manual training schools of Manhattan and the Bronx, delivered a brief address, in which he pleaded guilty of manslaughter. He said he desired to advocate the study of art as an aid in industry and economics. In education, art tended to develop character, extended the power of observation and increased the love of the beautiful.
About one hundred teachers were present, chiefly women.

NEW DAM A WONDER.

WHEN COMPLETED IT WILL BURY THE OLD ONE UNDER THIRTY FEET OF WATER.

The builders of the old Croton dam no doubt foresaw that at some distant period it would be superseded by something larger and more impressive, beside which their work might appear dwarfed; but it is not at all likely that they ever expected to have the topmost stone of it buried under thirty feet of water, and yet that is what will happen when the new dam is completed and the lake which will form behind it begins to spill over the crest of the vast stone barrier. There will be 32,000,000 gallons of water in that lake, and it will receive the rainfall of a watershed of 360 square miles. This great new dam, when completed a few years hence, will consist of a piece of central masonry seven hundred feet long, a masonry overflow weir nearly a thousand feet long on the north side of the central structure, and nearly at right angles with it, and an earth dam with masonry core wall about five hundred feet long forming a continuation of the masonry dam to the south side of the valley.

The dam will be 200 feet high above the rock foundation, and will taper from two hundred feet thickness at the base to twenty feet at the top. Provision has been made for a roadway along the crest. The face against which the water will rest will be nearly perpendicular, but there will be a gradual taper on the other face of the structure. A gatehouse for drawing off the water from the reservoir will be situated on the upstream side of the masonry dam near its north end. The overflow weir varies in height from 150 feet at its junction with the main dam, to about ten feet where it joins the side hill on the upper end. The downstream face of the overflow weir will be formed in steps. From the spillway the water will fall into a channel cut into the rock of the side hill, through which the water will flow. It is situated about 100 feet above the new dam. The new dam was begun in 1892. It is situated about three and one-quarter miles above the junction of the Croton River with the Hudson, about one mile above the old Quaker Bridge and about four miles below the old Croton dam. The country round about possesses much historic interest.

CITY TO BUY DOCK PROPERTY.

BILL AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE OF \$4,000,000 SIGNED—PLAN SUBMITTED BY CONTROLLER COLE.

The Mayor has signed a bill to authorize the spending of \$4,000,000 by the city in the purchase of dock property, in addition to the \$2,000,000 a year which the city is authorized to spend for improving the dock property already owned. The city gets an enormous yearly revenue from its docks, and the city officials are anxious to enlarge the property so as further to increase the revenue. Controller Cole has urged legislation for a change in the State Constitution which will permit the city to issue bonds for the acquisition of dock property without having the bonds voted against the city's debt limit. If such an amendment to the Constitution can be secured the city can issue long term bonds for the acquisition of the entire front, getting in rentals more than the interest on the bonds and thus in time having all the docks free from indebtedness and yielding an enormous revenue. In the absence of the desired constitutional amendment, there is another plan which the Controller has laid before the Chamber of Commerce for its consideration. It is to have a commission, authorized to acquire dock property for the city, with a working capital of about \$3,000,000 raised by bond issues. When the commission bought dock property for the city it would mortgage the property for nearly the amount of the purchase price and then use the money obtained on the mortgage to buy new property, continuing the operations of the docks. It is figured that by getting in yearly rentals a large excess over the interest paid on the mortgages and turning the money into a sinking fund, the commission would be able to pay off the mortgages as they fell due and thus enable the city to own all the dock property at the expiration of the time for the mortgage, on an original bond issue of \$3,000,000.

HUGUENOT LODGE TO ERECT A HALL.

BUILDING OF GREEK DESIGN WILL BE CONSTRUCTED FOR NEW-ROCHELLE MASONS.

The Huguenot Masonic lodge of New-Rochelle has decided to build a new hall. Plans for the building have been prepared by G. Kramer Thompson, of No. 66 Broadway, and work will be started for the hall at once. The building will occupy a site measuring 50 by 100 feet at Leucant Place and Main-st., New-Rochelle. Mr. Thompson has planned an ornate but substantial appearing building of Greek design, to be constructed in stone, brick and terra cotta. It will be three stories. The first story is intended for a library, the second for the lodge rooms and the third for the general use of the members. The Huguenot Lodge is one of the oldest in the country, and includes among its five hundred or more members some of the most prominent business men of this city. Charles W. Berger is the

Horner's Furniture.

Style, Refinement, Durability and Inexpensiveness are the Characteristics of our stock. A still further advantage is the incomparable variety and choice presented in each and every line, whether wanted for city or country homes.

R. J. HORNER & CO., Furniture Makers and Importers, 61, 63, 65 West 23d Street, (Adjoining Eden Musee.)

PLAN OF THE EXPOSITION.

THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE BUILDINGS IN THE GREAT PARIS SHOW. Paris, April 10. Former exhibitions in Paris left behind them remains which were turned to good account by the municipality, one of which forms an integral though very small part of the present agglomeration of buildings. The palace of the Trocadero on the right bank of the Seine was constructed for the Exposition of 1878. Although separated from the main part by the Seine, it yet forms a prolongation of the Champ de Mars, to which it is joined by the Bridge d'Iena. In ordinary times the Trocadero is the home of archaeological remains, Middle Age church sculpture, statues, a museum of comparative sculpture, arranged chronologically, and an ethnographical museum. It is now given over with its grounds to the French and foreign colonial exhibition.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

The Palais de l'Industrie, which was still standing only a few weeks ago, was built for the Exposition of 1855. Without any pretension whatever to architectural style, it may be said to have been infelicitously ugly. All Americans who have visited Paris must have taken away pleasant memories of this building, for it was the home of all the Parisian shows and attractions. Everything and every one found a welcome there, from pigs to pictures, and from carrot growers to gentlemen riders, from the cattle show to the Salon, and from the agricultural to the horse show, while at odd times were seen automobile, cycle and cookery shows, the revision for army and navy conscription, the Mardi Gras, Mi-Carême and other cavalcades and processions—all were at home there.

This building has now been destroyed to make way for a true embellishment to the city. Where it stood is now the entrance to a broad avenue, the Avenue Nicolas II, which leads to the new bridge over the Seine, the Pont Alexandre III, forming one straight line across the Esplanade des Invalides to the Hotel, or Home for Old Soldiers, of the same name. On either side of the new avenue are the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais, surrounded by flower gardens, while the avenue will be bordered by trees in the well known boulevard style.

These two palaces, the avenue and the bridge are destined to survive the Exposition. The last two have been conceived and carried out in the largest spirit and on the lines formulated by the late Baron Haussmann for beautifying Paris. The handsome streets, perfect perspectives and unending vistas are equalled, if not outvied, by the Nicolas II avenue, having for its chief object and culminating point the gilded dome of the Invalides.

After the Exposition the Grand Palais will be used yearly for the Salon, the horse show and meetings similar to those held in the old building, while the Petit Palais will be made use of as a museum by the city corporation. Indeed, it was only upon this condition that the city agreed to grant \$4,000 toward the general expenses of the Exposition.

A much greater superficial extent is covered by the present Exposition than by any other

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

SALE ALL THIS WEEK. HOUSEKEEPING LINENS AT LARGE REDUCTIONS.

FINE GRASS BLEACHED DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.

Table with columns for item names and prices. Includes items like TABLE CLOTHS, BREAKFAST AND DINNER NAPKINS, BEDROOM AND BATH TOWELS, HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES, and HEMSTITCHED LINEN SHEETS.

Extra fine Double Damask Table Cloths, 2 and 2 1/2 yards wide, and from 2 to 5 yards long, slightly soiled. Also Table Cloths, without napkins to match, to clear out at HALF PRICE.

And Hemstitched and Embroidered Lunch Cloths, Doilies, Scarfs, Shams, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Bedspreads, &c., on sale much below their value.

Le Boutillier Brothers

THE MISSOURI TO BE A TRANSPORT.

ARMY BOARD APPROVES THE RECOMMENDATION OF SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG.

Washington, April 21.—The Secretary of War has received a telegram from General Bates, chairman of the special board appointed to inspect the hospital ship Missouri at San Francisco, indorsing the recent recommendation of Surgeon-General Sternberg, that the vessel be discontinued as a hospital ship and turned over to the Quartermaster's Department for use as a general transport. The report of the Board is the result of a thorough inspection of the vessel. The Missouri was fitted out as a hospital ship at New-York at great expense several months ago, and has since made a trip from that port to Manila, and thence to San Francisco. On the second half of the voyage she carried a large number of sick and wounded soldiers. Throughout the voyage there was constant friction between Major Arthur, the medical officer in charge, and the master and other officers of the vessel. Soon after her arrival at San Francisco, the charges made by these officers against each other were officially investigated, with the result that Major Arthur was sustained, and the civilian officers were dismissed from the transport service. The Missouri was a vessel of the Quartermaster's Department, and it was alleged that the vessel was in a deplorable condition, and required extensive repairs and alterations before she could make another trip. The Board of which General Bates is chairman was specially appointed to investigate the condition of the ship and report as to her seaworthiness. Before the departure of the vessel from New-York, Surgeon-General Sternberg informed the Secretary of War that in view of the long time required to repair the Missouri, it was thought that it might be better to transfer her to the Quartermaster's Department, and that the sick and wounded in the Philippines be brought home when ever required on the regular transports, sailing every two weeks, and that the vessel be used for carrying a small number of patients. The Board of the Missouri is now in the hands of the Quartermaster's Department, and it is expected that she can be fitted out as an Army transport without great expense.

MAYOR HOOS NAMES APPOINTEES.

JERSEY CITY EXECUTIVE PUTS HIS TWO SONS IN WELL PAYING PLACES.

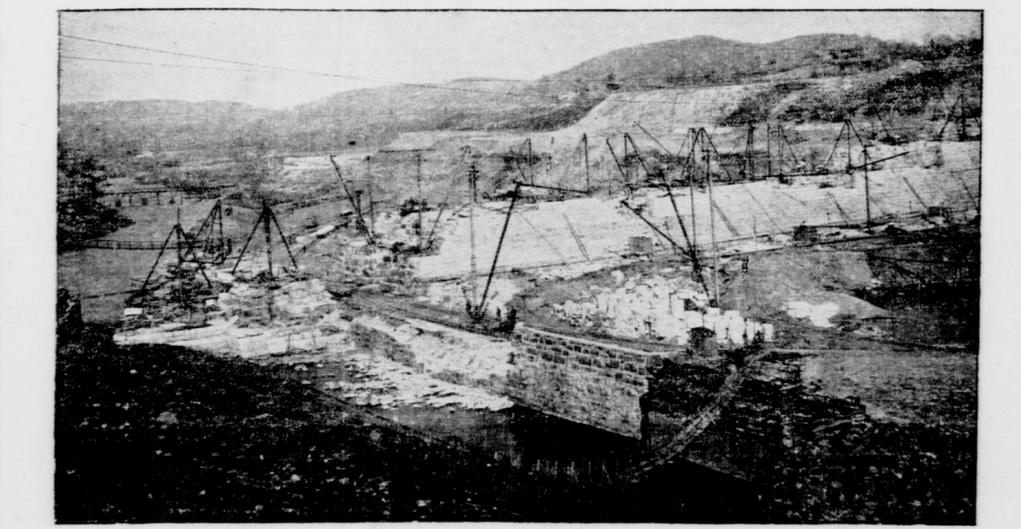
Mayor Hoos of Jersey City named his appointees yesterday, and on the list were his sons, Edward H. Hoos, who was appointed Police Justice for a term of three years at \$2,500 a year, and Robert Hoos, who was made a Tax Commissioner for three years at \$2,500 a year. The appointment of his oldest son, Edward, who had been his father's private secretary, was expected, but the selection of his other son caused astonishment and provoked considerable criticism, as he is only twenty-four years old and has been engaged in the real estate business only a short time. It was expected that the Mayor would name a man who had had considerable experience in real estate, and a thorough understanding of the tax laws, and that the appointees would be Edward Hoos, who is a Democrat, and wholly Democratic for the first time since his organization in 1887. The Mayor's son, Judge Hoos, is a lawyer and will probably make an acceptable Magistrate. The appointments show that Mayor Hoos did not take into his confidence Robert Hoos, the Democratic leader of Hudson County, as few organization men were named. The appointments generally are satisfactory. They are: Police Justices—Edward H. Hoos (Dem.), to succeed J. Herbert Potts (Rep.); term, three years; salary, \$2,500; James J. Murphy (Dem.), to succeed John J. Nevin (Dem.); same term; salary, \$2,500; Police Commissioner—Thomas W. Tilden (Rep.), to succeed W. M. West (Rep.); term, three years; salary, \$3,000. Finance Commissioners—Henry Lembeck (Dem.) and Jacobus (Dem.), both reappointed; term, two years; salary, \$500. Tax Commissioner—Robert J. Hoos (Dem.), to succeed John E. McArthur (Rep.); term, three years; salary, \$2,500. Fire Commissioner—Henry T. Niblett (Rep.), to succeed Thomas D. Mills (Rep.); term, three years; salary, \$1,000. Sinking Fund Commissioner—William L. Frankenhach (Rep.), to succeed Frank J. Mathews (Rep.); term, three years; salary, \$500. City Hall Custodian—Emil E. Datz (Rep.), to succeed himself; term, three years; salary, \$2,000. Free Library Trustees—Dr. L. J. Gordon (Dem.), to succeed himself; term, five years; no salary. Directors of the Board of Public Works—William A. Lewis and James C. Ebert, both Republicans, both reappointed; term, two years; no salary. John A. Tracy (Dem.), to succeed John Mulvaney (Dem.), from the Fifth Ward. John J. Mulvaney (Dem.), Director-at-Large, to succeed James E. Hulseher, Jr., resigned.

FOR BRITISH WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

George H. Toop, master of the Harlem Lodge, Sons of St. George, and supreme treasurer of the order for the United States, yesterday sent to the Lord Mayor of London, by the steamer Campania, a draft of £1,000, to be added to the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the English soldiers who lose their lives in the Boer war. This amount is part of a fund being raised throughout the United States.

JUDGMENT AGAINST HENRY MURRAY.

Judgment for \$6,320 was entered yesterday against Henry Murray, coke dealer of No. 63 West Forty-second-st., in favor of Joseph F. Sweeney for balance due on twenty-four notes made on March 7, 1898, to the order of John W. Sterling, trustee, payable in monthly installments of \$25, which were indorsed by Mr. Sterling as trustee to Mr. Sweeney. Mr. Murray has been in the coke business for forty years, and was formerly a power in West Side politics. He was a Police Justice for many years.



THE NEW CROTON DAM, WHERE THE STRIKE OCCURRED.

FULL PENALTY FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

JERSEYMAN WHO CAUSED DEATH OF STEP-FATHER-IN-LAW TO SERVE TEN YEARS.

Marcus L. Henion, who caused the death of his step-father-in-law, Nicholas V. Dobbins, at West Caldwell, N. J., and pleaded guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Dupue in the Essex County courts to ten years in State Prison at hard labor, the full penalty of the law. Judge Port occurred in the sentence. There was bad blood between Henion and Dobbins, and they had frequent quarrels on the farm where they lived together. Dobbins disappeared in February two years ago, and in August his body was found concealed under a pile of stones within sight of the farmhouse. Henion stood on Henion. He was arrested and released, but was kept under surveillance. Evidence was secured, and he confessed that he had, in a quarrel with Dobbins in the barn, pushed the old man, who fell to the floor and died. He carried off the body and hid it under the stones. Judge Dupue in pronouncing sentence said: "The circumstances that preceded the commission of this crime are positively shocking, and so is the burial of this man. The prisoner's character and habits are no excuse for the commission of the crime."

THE SIX BLOCKS.

Since it occupies so large an extent of ground in the heart of the city, it follows that the Exposition is naturally cut up by the river, streets and bridges into various blocks, having at places but a slender connecting link. Indeed, it may be said to contain six distinct blocks, starting from the main entrance, or Monumental Gate, at the Place de la Concorde: (1) The Grand and Petit Palais, with their gardens going down to the right bank of the Seine; (2) across the Pont Alexandre III, on the left bank of the

MISSIONARY LEAGUE CONVENTION.

New-Brunswick, N. J., April 21 (Special).—Arrangements have been perfected for the eighth annual convention of the Christian Endeavor Missionary League of the Reformed Dutch Church, which will be held here for two days, beginning at 2.30 p. m. on Wednesday. Among those who have promised to speak are the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Brett, president of the Board of Domestic Missions; Dr. Charles H. Pool, its secretary; the Rev. W. W. Clark, its field secretary; the Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar, of Brooklyn, and the Rev. R. Donald Sage Mackay, of New-York, for the Christian missionaries who will speak are the Rev. H. V. S. Pecke, Miss Letia Winn, the Rev. Lewis R. Scudder and Dr. John Cross, one of the representatives to the Ecumenical Conference.