

BEARDS IN POLITICS.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S MUSTACHE AND LORD SALISBURY'S BEARD AS INDICATING THEIR VIEWS UPON MATTERS OF STATE.

Two pieces of news have engrossed the attention of the civilized world during the last week or ten days. The one has been Lord Salisbury's remarkable speech at the Primrose League celebration, while the other has been the announcement that the Kaiser has abandoned the fierce upward twist of his mustache. At first sight it might appear that there is no connection between these two items of intelligence. But there is a good deal—far more, indeed, than people might believe. For, to begin with, the German Emperor's change in the mode of wearing his mustache has been construed both at home and abroad to mean that he has not merely abandoned his eagerness for military laurels, but is imbued with more pacific intentions than at any previous moment since the beginning of his reign, and this has served to alleviate the alarm and apprehension created on all sides by the ominous utterances of the British Premier.

Seldom has a public address of any statesman been subjected to such an amount of misinterpretation as that delivered by Lord Salisbury at the grand annual assembly of the Primrose League. Anxious to avoid as far as possible the ungracious task of attacking the official acts of a political foe who died not long ago full of years and of honors, namely, William Ewart Gladstone, he was so ambiguous and indefinite in his remarks that his references to the Grand Old Man's policy with regard to the Boers twenty years ago were assumed to relate to Ireland—a most unfortunate confusion, in view of the Queen's recent stay in the Emerald Isle—while his warnings on the subject of foreign foes have actually been looked upon as directed against the United States, the one country of all others with which Lord Salisbury is desirous of working in unison.

A MISTAKE WILFULLY PROPAGATED.

This misconception of the Premier's ominous declarations as to the necessity of England's being fully prepared to encounter foreign foes of far greater importance than the Boers has been wilfully and industriously propagated far and wide by those London newspapers, such as, for instance, "The Saturday Review" and others, which have all along been conspicuous allies for their animosity to the present English Cabinet and to the United States. Certain organs of the English press notoriously hostile to Lord Salisbury have for the last three years or more been endeavoring, by means of vicious attacks upon this country and upon its rulers, to undo all the work that the present British Administration and its able representative at Washington have accomplished toward bringing about a friendly understanding and a certain community of action in foreign matters between the greatest two English speaking nations of the world. That this species of indefinable and unwritten union between Great Britain and the United States should form the object of hostile intrigues on the part of statesmen and diplomats of foreign Powers it is easy to understand, since any combination of this kind must be for them a subject of alarm. But it is singularly unfortunate that English politicians and newspapers should allow themselves to be induced by mere party hatred of Lord Salisbury and of his Administration to abet and aid the work of England's foes by endeavoring to stir up enmity and bad feeling between the United States and Great Britain. The most efficacious means by which this can be accomplished is by intimating that the warnings of Lord Salisbury last week were directed against a Power which since the war with Spain has been consistently loyal and sincere in its attitude toward Great Britain.

THE DANGER IN FRANCE.

Those whom Lord Salisbury had in view when he urged his countrymen to stir their lones and to be prepared for perils of the gravest character were neither President McKinley and his Administration nor yet Colonel Bryan and Webster Davis, as some silly English papers would have us believe, but the French Nationalists. Indeed, the danger of war between England and France is probably greater at this moment than it was even at the time of the Fashoda controversy. There is but one obstacle which stands in the way, and that is the present French Cabinet, which may be overthrown at any moment, and the downfall of which is universally regarded as imminent. It is the most far sighted, sober minded and sensible administration that France has enjoyed in many a long year, and, being fully alive to the economic disasters resulting from a struggle between France and England, which would have the effect of weakening the former in a manner most satisfactory to Germany, has acted throughout the present war in South Africa in the most perfectly correct and unexceptionable manner toward England, resisting popular pressure, which has been in favor either of helping the Boers or of taking advantage of England's troubles. But the Waldeck-Rousseau Ministry is in danger of overthrow at any moment. The recent municipal elections, especially at Paris, herald the early advent to office of the Nationalists, and the latter are virtually committed to a policy of such active animosity toward England that it can only lead to war. Under ordinary circumstances the Rothschilds and their fellow princes of finance, who virtually control the money markets of Europe, might be relied upon to veto any such struggle; but the Nationalist party in France is so identified with anti-Semitism that it is more than likely that they would promote rather than obstruct the conflict with the object of crushing those who have been for so long crying aloud for their blood and for their property. The consensus of their opinion is that victory would finally rest with England, which finds itself to-day immeasurably stronger than at the outset of the Boer war, the latter having served to show to Britannia the weak points in her cuirass in ample time to remedy them before embarking upon her fight with her former friend and ally across the Channel.

Those who have been blind either unintentionally or purposely to this, the true meaning of Lord Salisbury's warning, and who have construed his remarks to apply to the Irish instead of to the Boers, and to the Americans instead of to the French Nationalists, have in some cases endeavored to excuse and explain his Primrose League speech on the ground of eccentricity, lack of knowledge as to what is going on about him, to his habit of delivering his utterances at random without weighing the effect of his words, and in some cases even to a revolutionary and unbalanced mind. The great Oxford University Professor Jowett has been cited as having borne testimony to his "blazing indelicacy," and to his habit of saying on the impulse "things of which he knows nothing, and without any regard to the consequences." In one word this overcautious, keen sighted and singularly able statesman (who, although chief of the Conservative party, has never given way to its jingoist tendencies, but has, on the contrary, held them in strong check) is being described by his countrymen as more or less of a brilliant lunatic, and as the antithesis of what he really is.

HIS BUSHY BEARD AT THE BOTTOM OF IT.

The reputation with which he is now being endowed is in a great measure due to the fact that he wears a bushy beard. Lord Salisbury is the first full bearded Prime Minister who has held the reins of Government in Great Britain in hundreds of years. It cannot be denied that there remains to this day throughout the United Kingdom a good deal of that prejudice against beards which prevailed in the early part of the present century, when a man with a beard was

looked upon, if not as a full fledged madman, at any rate as extravagant in his ideas and as eccentric, while on the Continent he was regarded until within the memory of the present generation as of such a revolutionary and dangerous type that the police considered it necessary to keep a sharp eye on his movements. In order to realize how uncommon full beards have been during the last few centuries, it is merely necessary to recall the fact that the Right Rev. Dr. Cragg, who is the first bearded Bishop of London to officiate as such in the Cathedral of St. Paul since its construction by Sir Christopher Wren, and that until Dr. Ryle was consecrated Bishop of Liverpool, twenty years ago, no bearded Bishop had ever taken his seat as a spiritual peer in the House of Lords since the reign of King Charles I.

The fact of the matter is that Lord Salisbury's bushy beard firmly convinces the majority of his fellow countrymen that he is not possessed of

perors of Austria-Hungary and of Germany have repeatedly taken means to express their strong disapproval of the wearing of mustaches by civilians, peremptory orders having on several occasions been issued to the actors of the State theatres, and even to certain branches of the Civil Service, exacting that all hair should be removed from the upper lip.

On the morning of the Battle of Novara, King Victor Emmanuel, whose mustaches were so long that he used frequently to amuse himself by tying the extremities together at the back of his neck, came to the conclusion that owing to their blond hue they did not look fierce enough to inspire his troops with the courage which they would derive from the conviction that he was resolved to "do or die." Accordingly, he stained both his fair hair and his mustache a dark brown, the artifice being revealed by the brown spots on his chin. The dye

ACADEMY DEVELOPMENTS.

THE REMOVAL OF A RESTRICTION ON ELECTIONS—CLASSES FOR THE COMING YEAR.

A noteworthy feature of the annual meeting, election and dinner of the National Academy of Design, on May 9, as illustrating the progressive and liberal spirit which now animates the body of Academicians, was the striking out of the following paragraph from the constitution: "The election of Academicians and Associates shall be made only from exhibitors at the regular exhibition of the year of their proposal for membership." It was considered that this restriction had acted as an obstruction to electing to membership prominent artists, who either had never

AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Wednesday, May 9, at One-hundred-and-ninth-st. and Amsterdam-av.



1. THOMAS MORAN. 2. CHARLES CALVERT. 3. B. WEST CLINEWINS. 4. JOHN B. BRISTOL. 5. C. D. WELDON. 6. FREDERICK DIELMAN. 7. J. C. STODOLLA. 8. GEORGE H. SMILLIE. 9. EASTMAN JOHNSON. 10. J. H. DOLPH. 11. F. JONES. 12. HERBERT ADAMS. 13. JOHN WEIR. 14. J. ALDEN WEIR. 15. BOLIVIN JONES. 16. GEORGE INNESS.

the same sound, sober sense as that by which they fondly imagine themselves to be distinguished. They look upon it as an indication of the brilliant but likewise extremely erratic character of his genius, and as confirming the stories according to which he is so much wrapped up in his own thoughts and so entirely aloof from his fellow creatures that no undue account must be taken of his "blazing indiscretions" or of his reckless, impulsive and amazing utterances. The latter, it is argued, must not be measured by any ordinary standard, at any rate as long as he wears his beard so bushy, and I firmly believe that were he to shave it off, content himself with mere whiskers, or even have it close cropped like his future King, he would enjoy to a far greater degree the confidence of the average Englishman than he does to-day. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that the sacrifice of his beard might win victory for the Conservative party at the forthcoming general elections.

In the same way as bushy, untrimmed beards have been considered an indication of eccentricity

used to be prepared and applied by the woman who eventually became his morganatic wife, and who, born as the daughter of a gamekeeper, died as Countess Miraflores. Having as he did both barbers and valets, he often presented a comical sight when he had been away from the dreadful Rodna for a week or two.

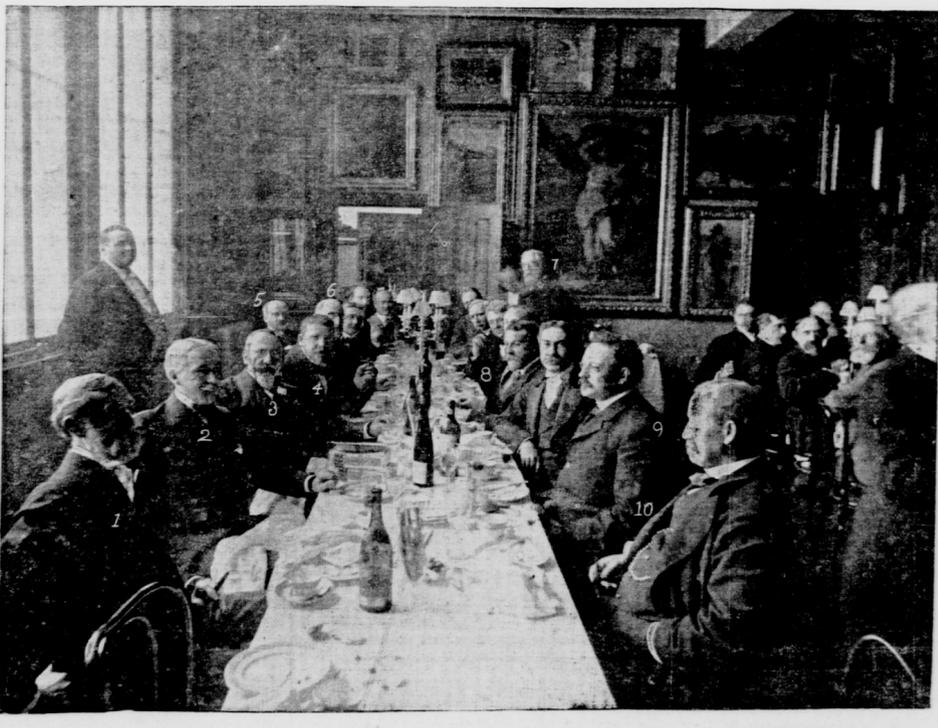
CHARACTER IN A MUSTACHE.

There is a good deal of character to be read in a mustache. It has often been said that its principal use is to conceal the play of the lips and of the mouth. But to any one endowed with ordinary powers of observation it becomes possible to read, in the manner in which the mustache is worn, the very thoughts and sentiments which it is intended to hide from view. It is, thanks to this, that people feel so relieved to learn that the Kaiser has abandoned the upward twist of his mustache, indicating, as it does, that he is at the present moment more intent upon the economic, industrial, commercial and above all colonial development of his empire, than on military conquest. King George

exhibited with the Academy or had exhibited before the year of their nominations. The Academy of Design has had little facility for the exhibition of sculpture in the past, and has frequently been deprived of the participation of sculptors in its exhibitions. Again, prominent painters have of late been devoting most of their time to mural painting. Many of them have found it impossible to exhibit with the Academy, and, on general principles, it was held that the Academy should add to its list of members American artists of distinction whether they happened to have exhibited with the Academy or not. The amendment to the constitution was heartily favored by a large majority of the Academicians present.

The losses of the Academy by death have been unusually serious, seven Academicians having died since the previous annual meeting—Jared B. Flagg, sr., William L. Sonntag, W. Stanley Haseltine, Charles F. Blauvelt, William H. Beard, Frederic E. Church and Alfred Jones. In his annual report, President Frederick Die-

AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.



1. R. M. SHURTLEIFF. 2. J. CARROLL BECKWITH. 3. WILLIAM M. CHASE. 4. WILL H. LOW. 5. C. L. TURNER. 6. G. W. MAYNARD. 7. J. G. BROWN. 8. LOCKWOOD DE FOREST. 9. GEORGE INNESS. 10. WILLIAM H. BOWER.

or revolutionary genius, mustaches have from time immemorial been looked upon in the light of a demonstration of militarism. Tacitus relates that among the ancient Teutonic races mustaches were reserved as a special hirsute adornment for warriors who had distinguished themselves in battle. Toward the close of the last century French Hussars were ordered to grow mustaches in order that they might appear exceptionally bellicose and ferocious, while it is well known that the first Napoleon would permit none of his infantry regiments to wear any hair on their upper lip, except his veterans of the so-called "Old Guard," the "corps d'élite" of his army. These were allowed to wear mustaches as a special privilege and reward for their services, whence their nicknames of "Les Mustaches Grises de l'Empereur." Shortly before the present war in South Africa broke out the English War Department issued a general order expressing its disapproval of the clean shaven faces of its officers, as being unsoldier-like, and exacting that they should at once proceed to grow a mustache, while the two Em-

perors of Greece, for instance, sports a mustache of appearance of which varies with the locality and character of its surroundings. When he happens to be at home at Athens it has a gentle downward wave, quite in keeping with his role of "Paterfamilias" and grandfather, of who cherishes the thought of freestade and who prefers the bosom of his family to frivolous pleasures. But when King George makes his annual stay at Aix and at Paris, his mustache takes a rakish twist. It stands out at right angles from the face, and is waxed at the tip much in the same manner as that of the late Emperor Napoleon III.

man, who, by the way, was re-elected to the presidency by a vote of 48 out of 48 votes cast, pointed out that these seven men formed a remarkable group, both in the sum of their achievements, with which they enriched American art, and their bodily vigor, the average of their ages being over seventy-five years. Two of them were over eighty, and worked at their profession till the day of their death. Regarding the future of the National Academy of Design, President Dieleman said to a Tribune reporter: "The general policy of the Academy is toward a larger, more liberal spirit in every department of its activity. It aims, for example, to gain to its membership every prominent American artist. In its exhibitions it tends in the same direction. They will be made, so far as the means of the Academy permit, thoroughly representative of the American art of the day. We are constantly endeavoring to raise the standard of our schools. Our facilities for carrying on these schools are excellent, by reason of our spacious, well-lighted studios at One-hundred-and-ninth and Amsterdam-ave., and the staff of instructors is a highly competent one. In the summer classes for study in the

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open air, from the living model, still life and foreground landscapes will be maintained within the inclosure of the Academy, under the direction of George W. Maynard. All students of the Academy and students who have received honors from the schools of the Cooper Institute, the Art Students' League, the New-York School of Art, the School of Applied Design and the Artist-Artisans, and who bring record of the same will be admitted free. Others who desire to enjoy the advantages of the school may do so by paying a proportionate share of the expenses for models. In view of the fact that the Academy will establish a permanent historical collection of American art, for which it has already a valuable nucleus, it is interesting to note that accessions to the collection are constantly coming in. Fine examples of the work of F. W. Froer, James Whitehouse and Charles C. Ingham were lately received.

WORK ON NEW-YORK PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

PROGRESS SHOWN BY A STATEMENT FROM SECRETARY GAGE.

Washington, May 19 (Special).—The following statement furnished to the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds by Secretary Gage shows the progress made on the various public buildings now under construction in the State of New-York:

Table with columns for Building Name, Location, and Amount. Includes entries for Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, Hamilton, and Westchester.

"GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE" There's a charm of individuality about our designs for the Summer house— Simple enameled bedroom pieces in natural woods and var-colored enamels. Flemish Furniture from "Old Dutch" ideas. GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE CO. (Incorporated.) 155-157 West 34th St. "minute from Broadway."

RATS and all other vermin exterminated by contract. ALLISON CHEMICAL CO., 119 E. 90th-st. Professor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard University, and Robert W. De Forest, president of the New-York Charity Organization Society, will present the opening addresses. "The Care and Treatment of Needy Families in Their Homes" will be the first topic, to which half the time, or three weeks, will be devoted. Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett, of Baltimore, will be in charge during a portion of this period. Visits will be made to the Application Bureau and the Registration Bureau in the United Charities Building, and certain cases of need traced from the beginning, with addresses upon the "First Consideration in a Case of Need, How to Get the Facts, the Uses and Limitations of Material Relief, the Problem of Finding Employment," etc. There will be visits to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities and other relief giving societies.

KEEPING DOWN OIL PRICES IN RUSSIA. Odessa correspondence of The London News. M. De Witte has hit upon a very clever means of defeating the Russian and foreign producers who have succeeded in raising the price of raw naphtha fourfold, and are still inflating the market rates. The Minister of Finance has devised the following scheme, which now only awaits the imperial sign manual. It should state that all the petroleum workings in the Caucasus on properties leased from the Crown pay a royalty of 40 per cent on the product value, and hitherto this percentage has been paid in cash. Under the new measure this Crown royalty forty per cent must be handed over to a Government Petroleum Commission, which will establish its own storage reservoirs, refineries, depots, etc. The Government, in fact, becomes a petroleum trader, but not a monopolist, and creates a powerful competition against the private proprietaries. Its prices will be fixed upon such a scale as to give a fairly remunerative profit, such a profit, in fact, as that which the Minister has for the last twelve months been fruitlessly endeavoring to persuade the private companies to be content with.

NOT HIS KIND. From The Chicago Post. "I see that a collar and cuff trust has been formed," remarked the office holder who was noted for doing the "boss's" bidding. "But that won't affect you," returned his contented promptly. "How so?" "It doesn't include political party collars."

SCHOOL IN PHILANTHROPIC WORK. The third session of the Summer School in Philanthropic Work will convene in the library of the Charity Organization Society on Monday morning, June 18, and continue six weeks, closing July 28.