THE DRAMA.

A GREAT SHAKESPEARIAN SPECTACLE.

RICHARD MANSFIELD AS HENRY V.

The dark is followed by the day. Shakespeare's representative image of Failure and Sorrow fades and disappears, and, emerging on the same stage, with golden flare of banner and vibrant tumult of martial sound, comes Shakespeare's representative image of Success and Happiness. For Hamlet the pall and the sepulchre, the heavy night and the moaning of the unknown sea: for Henry of Monmouth the throne and the sceptre, the blaze of noon, and all the glories and pleasures of the world. These two figures stand at the furthest opposite extremes of life, and nothing could be more instructive, whether as a study of human nature or an illuminative disclosure of Shakespeare's mind, than the contrast that they present. In Hamlet the poet has portrayed baffled thought and nerveless will, culminant in misery; in Henry of Monmouth, artfully building on a stanch historic basis of fact and poetically magnifying an actual character, he has portrayed his consummate ideal of the perfect man of action,—the man who knows exactly what he wants, and, having no "craven scruple of thinking too precisely on the event," will take the instant way to grasp it, and will hold it against all the world. His love, with all that this word means, undoubtedly went with Hamlet: his sane approval and calm admiration go with Henry. He has drawn, in this character, a man without weakness, and he has invested him with almost every virtue—with sincerity, simplicity, stability, dignity, piety, truth, valor, and wisdom, the graces of gallantry and the charms of kindness and humor. This type of man is readily comprehensible, and since the permanence and welfare of society depend upon exactly such persons, it would hardly be possible to say too much in his praise. But it will not pass unobserved that this type of man moves wholly in the region of fact. Henry of Monmouth has neither imagination nor strong affections. The man who could break the heart of Falstaff must be admired for his impartial justice and respected and honored for his righteous behavior; but he cannot be loved. All the same he carries with him the liking of the busy world, he is exceptionally worthy of study, and his presence on the stage is a public benefit. Mr. Mansfield, accordingly, has done well and wisely, not for himself alone but for the community, in his timely revival and splendid production of "Henry V."

To the Shakespeare student the poet's fine amplification of truth, in his delineation of Henry's character, is especially delightful. The actual man seems to have been a reformed rake. He entered while yet in boyhood upon the active business of life, leaving Oxford University when about twelve years old, and following King Richard II in his expedition of warfare into Ireland. By King Richard he was knighted when in that country. A little later, when only fifteen, he led one of the armies of his usurpatory father, Henry IV, in Wales, and he participated in the decisive battle of Shrewsbury, where he fought bravely and was severely wounded. His precocious talents, his efficiency, and his popularity, however, at first displeased his father,—engendering in the mind of that wily and treacherous politician the furtive distrust and jealous suspicion that insincere and crafty persons, judging others by themselves, are always quick to entertain and slow to relinquish,—and the restraints consequently put upon his youthful ardor thereupon drove him into some excesses of profligate behavior, "covering discretion with a coat of folly." Such a result is not altogether uncommon in human experience, and Shakespeare has happily remarked that "the strawberry grows underneath the nettle." When the hour of royal responsibility arrived the Prince cast away his lightness and became a man in earnest,—ruling himself, as the first and most essential preparation for ruling others. At twenty-four he became King of England; at twenty-six he gained his astonishing and dazzling victory over the French, at Agincourt, defeating and subduing a force vastly superior to his own; and at thirty-four, after other wars and vicissitudes, he died,—so young a man, to be so astute in statesmanship and so potent in arms, that his career seemed only to have just begun. Undoubtedly he was a great executive spirit: only a great executive spirit could thus have predominated, in an age when the most common of crimes was the cutting off of tongues and the putting out of eyes: but there is nothing in history or tradition showing him to have been such a man as might have merited the almost ecstatic encomium of Canterbury, in Shakespeare's play, or might have uttered the wonderfully fine farewell speech to Scroop, or the wide reaching, philosophic, noble soliloquy on the vanity of mortal greatness. Shakespeare has transfigured him, adding poetic glamour to historic truth, and making a great fact still greater with the augmentative glory of an immortal ideal. According to the old chronicles the Prince changed as if by a miraculous conversion from a profligate brawler and reveller to a virtuous monarch. According to Shakespeare—and herein the poet is a better authority than the historian—he did not change but was developed, laying down a mask, casting aside the loosely worn garment of assumed depravity and discarding by natural process the vices and follies which he had only tolerated but which never had been an integral part of his character. No wonder, surely, that the memory of Henry V is revered by the English people, and that every relic and memento of him is sacredly cherished. The traveller in Wales still sees Monmouth Castle, in which this Prince was born,—preserved as a shrine of pilgrimage. In a little church in Southampton, not far from the steamship landing, a tablet marks the grave of Scroop and his accomplices who conspired to murder him, just as he was embarking for the memorable campaign in France, and who suffered death for their treason. Queen's College at Oxford has its memorial of his lodgement and his brief days of discipline and study. And over his tomb in Westminster Abbey are still displayed, with one of his helmets not of the kind that was worn in battle, the saddle and the shield that he used at Agincourt.

The great speeches for an actor with which the play of "Henry V" is adorned are the King's adjuration to Lord Scroop; his appeal to the soldiers before Harfleur; his soliloquy on the contrasted fortunes of the monarch and the peasant; Canterbury's description of the King, and that same eloquent primate's verbal portrayal of a well ordered kingdom, as symbolized by the commonwealth of the bees; Exeter's pathetic account of the deaths of York and Suffolk, who were slain at Agincourt; and the superb word picture, by the Chorus, of the night before the battle. Most of these passages were retained in Calvert's stage version of the drama, but Mr. Mansfield has somewhat exceeded Calvert (who followed Charles Kean's plan in all essentials), in the liberality of his retentions of the original text, so that the piece, though necessarily pruned and shortened, is presented with large fidelity to the author. The original play, as all readers of it are aware, is more epic than dramatic, a narrative of episodes illustrated with pictorial tableaus and with lyrical commentary more than a fabric of continuous action; and, for this reason, when given on the stage, it must be treated more or less as a spectacle. The central fact to be exhibited is that King Henry V, on coming to the throne of England and being advised by his counsellors that he possessed a valid claim to that of France, led an army into that country (then torn and distracted by internal feuds), met and defeated, with great slaughter, the forces of the French King, Charles VI, at Agincourt, and returned home, in triumph, to wed the French King's daughter, the Princess Katharine, and to become, for all time, a supreme image of regal authority and martial renown. It must have been very difficult to frame this sequence of events in a practical play; but Shakespeare, with admirable ingenuity (the dramatic instinct and faculty with which he was born and the apt stagecraft that he had acquired), dexterously resorted to the old Greek expedient of a Chorus, and by the introduction of various humorous characters of common life and the invention of various effective situations and striking and amusing incidents, overcame the intrinsic obstacles of the theme; and he has made an historical piece, commingling drama and spectacle, which expresses, more fully and better than any other single work in existence, the national spirit of England and the universal idea of practical achievement. There is not nearly as much character in "Henry V" as there is in "Henry IV"; but in some of its scenes,—notably that of the death of Falstaff and that of the night before Agincourt, —the light of Shakespeare's genius, alike in humor and pathos, shines with all the lustre of his brighter day. In this play the lover of quaint character and of the serio-comic contrasts of gravity and mirth, first meets with the delightful Fluellen; and in this play, having long rejoiced over the pranks and frolics of Falstaff and his associates, he is made to think of the old knight when smiling on his fingers' ends and babbling of green fields and so lapsing into the silence and the cold; and he follows Bardolph and Nym to their haven of the gallows tree, and poor old Quickly,—having become Mrs. Pistol,—[illegible] in the hospital, and Ancient Pistol himself, who has swallowed his leek, to the scene of new adventures, that can have but one close, as a cutpurse on the highways of England. "For humors do abound," in this history, and solemn thoughts are prompted by it, and "when time serves there shall be smiles."

There is no subtlety in the character of Henry of Monmouth. The words that he says of himself in the piquant wooing scene with the Princess Katharine,—most charmingly acted, on this occasion,—describe him clearly, and no intelligent actor of the part can miss its meaning. He is "a fellow that never looks in his glass for love of anything that he sees there"; he has "a good heart that never changes"; and he is "the best king of good fellows." In that way Mr. Mansfield has comprehended the poet's conception and that is the ideal he has embodied. There is, to be sure, in Mr. Mansfield's nature,—either elemental or acquired,—a propensity to grim and mordant sarcasm, an attribute which, while it gives point and brilliancy to every impersonation of incarnate wickedness, such as Baron Chevrial or Mr. Hyde, is radically inharmonious with the temperament of Henry; and this subtle emanation of character is apt, at odd moments, to glimmer forth, in a look or a tone, a pose or a verbal inflection, in all that he embodies. There is, also, a certain sluggishness, at times, in his movements,—probably the vis inertia of German phlegm,—which a little dims his brilliancy; and he does not give as scrupulous heed as might be desired to the niceties of elocution; but this is the fashion of the time. On the other hand he possesses abundant geniality and humor, a bold presence, a bluff manner, a remarkably copious and resonant voice, the power of intellectual concentration, the repose of self-control at the topmost tensity of excitement, and great capability of illuminative, diversified action. His performance of King Henry V is noble, authoritative, winning, eloquent, and more sympathetic than any embodiment that he has hitherto set before this public. The spirit of it is manly and the method of it is simple. Indeed, the element of simplicity should be named as its pervasive, invariable and predominant virtue: and this is a crowning excellence—for, in every one of his actions, Henry is direct, and in every one of his speeches, howsoever elaborate, he uses the plainest words and comes quickly to his point: it would not, perhaps, be erroneous to say that he is impatient of talking and holds it in contempt. The straightforward frankness of the actor is exactly germane to the character, and it could not be too highly extolled. In the wooing scene,—which, though Henry is not a lover, requires deep sincerity, veiled but not hidden by a sweet, airy playfulness and bantering levity, —he was entirely delightful. In the colloquy of mystification with the soldiers his temperative modulation of the princely manner with that of the comrade was skilful and happy. In the sadly pensive soliloquy upon the empty ceremony that environs a king he gave a very solemn expression to the sense of responsibility which sequesters and saddens a conscientious ruler, and he became a pathetic image of the sombre isolation of a great mind in a great station. In the exhortations to martial valor he was splendidly vehement if not irresistibly impulsive. But his highest achievement was his delivery of Henry's withering arraignment and piteous rebuke of the hideous treachery of his bosom friend Lord Scroop. There are few speeches comparable with this one, for feeling, for imagery, and for verbal beauty, even in Shakespeare: and Mr. Mansfield, in his utterance of it, rose to a noble height of dignity and pathos. His grasp of the character was shown to be complete, at that point. There is no other situation implicating so many and such varied and deep emotions. The rest of the part, indeed, is evenly heroic in spirit and generally bright in texture. A man so completely self-centred as Henry of Monmouth, a man whose view of himself is that of almost unqualified approbation, and who obtains everything that he desires,—and this with the concurrent approbation and adulation of all the world,—should be characterized by a cheerful buoyancy: there should not only seem to be in him a kind of joy—he should be joy incarnate. This condition Mr. Mansfield has perceived, and this condition is abundantly expressed in his embodiment of Henry V. His efforts were seconded with great and often with signal talent by a numerous and well selected company, the composition of which is shown by the cast that is printed below. Performances of exceptional merit were given by Mr. Andrews as the peppery little Fluellen, Mr. Griffith as the flamboyant, grandiloquent, swashbucklering, pusillanimous Pistol, Joseph Whiting as Williams, the blunt and burly soldier, Estelle Mortimer as Mrs. Quickly (now Mrs. Pistol), Florence Kahn as the Chorus (her speeches being spoken with discretion, efficient intelligence and fine effect), and little Dorothy Chester as the Boy who attends on Falstaff's trio of blackguards and so comically sees through their bluster. With all these the crowded and brilliant audience was greatly pleased, as indeed it was with everything.

Upon the details of Mr. Mansfield's production of this Shakespeare spectacle—the stage setting of the numerous scenes, the processions, the tableaus, the banners, the weapons, the armor, the apparel, the music, the fourteenth and fifteenth century trappings and characteristic shows,—it would be possible to write "a whole history." Much has been done to create and sustain illusion, as to the architecture, the habiliments and the customs,—social and martial of England and France five hundred years ago. Many of the dresses are those that the lamented Augustin Daly caused to be made for his contemplated revival,—which was abandoned for want of a Falstaff,—of "Henry IV" they fit this play as well, and they are magnificent. The vigilant eye of a Planché, gazing upon this profuse and replete spectacle, would probably discern in it, here and there, an incorrect spearhead or an inappropriate spur, or an Englishman with long hair, in a reign when long hair was never worn. "The present eye praises the present object"—as Shakespeare himself has said. The production was very beautiful, and it was hailed with acclamations of pleasure. Slightly to vary the well known lines of Campbell—

> Had Shakespeare's self among you been,
> Friends, he had seen your joy,
> And triumphed to have seen.

W. W.

CAST OF HENRY V.

King Henry V	Richard Mansfield
The Duke of Gloster	Ernest Warde
The Duke of Bedford	Malcolm Duncan
The Duke of Clarence	B. Winter
The Duke of Exeter	John Malone
The Duke of York	Arthur Stanford
The Earl of Westmoreland	C. C. Quimby
The Earl of Suffolk	E. H. Sheilds
The Earl of Warwick	William Sorelle
The Earl of Salisbury	G. H. Davis
The Earl of March	J. H. Lee
The Earl of Cambridge	C. H. Geldart
Lord Scroop of Masham	Woodward Barrett
Sir Thomas Grey	F. C. Butler
Archbishop of Canterbury	John C. Dixon
Bishop of Ely	Salesbury Cash
Lord Fanhope	J. F. Hussey
Sir John Blount	W. J. Green
Sir John Asheton	M. Hutchinson
Sir John Mowbray	William Robbins
Stanley	W. E. Peters
Sir Thomas Erpingham	James L. Carhart
Gower	J. Palmer Collins
Fluellen	A. G. Andrews
Macmorris	Charles J. Edmonds
Jamy	Augustine Duncan
Williams	Joseph Whiting
Bates	J. A. Wilkes
Pistol	W. N. Griffith
Nym	Wallace Jackson
Bardolph	B. W. Turner
Boy	Dorothy Chester
English Herald	P. J. Rollow
Charles VI, King of France	Sheridan Block
Lewis, the Dauphin of France	A. Berthelet
The Duke of Burgundy	Mervyn Dallas
The Duke of Orleans	Richard Sterling
The Duke of Bourbon	Clement Toole
The Constable of France	Prince Lloyd
The Duke of Alençon	P. W. Thompson
Lord Rambures	E. H. Vincent
Lord Granpré	W. H. Brown
Archbishop of Sens	J. E. Gordon
Bishop of Bourges	Boulc Clark
Governor of Harfleur	Stanley Jessup
Montjoy, French Herald	Edwin Brewster
French Soldier	F. Gaillard
French Messenger	Edwin L. Belden
Chorus	Florence Kahn
Isabel, Queen of France	Georgine Brandon
Princess Katherine	Ida Brassey
Alice	Susanne Santjé
Dame Quickly	Estelle Mortimer

THE NEW PLAY OF "LOST RIVER."

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE.

Mr. Joseph Arthur's new play of "Lost River," one of the recent productions of Messrs. Liebler & Co., was presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre last night for the first time in New-York, and it was received with plaudits of enthusiasm by an audience that crowded the house in every part. The welcome thus accorded was well deserved. The play of "Lost River" is frankly melodramatic. It aims at strong situations and striking stage effects, and at the excitation of feverish interest, such as may be caused by keeping the emotions in a state of suspense. Its scene is laid in Indiana. Its persons are of various Western types. Its story is romantic, and it is told more in action than in words. The introduction of animals into the movement seems a little arbitrary, more particularly in the case of the sheep: a small flock of sheep is managed by four drivers, who possess vocal talent, and who incidentally beguile the time, and now and then the tune, by singing sentimental and comic songs, for the entertainment of their quadrupeds. The ministrations of this cowboy quartet, however, were much applauded. The hairbreadth escape of the heroine, on horseback (the part being Ora, acted with admirable spirit and winning grace and feeling by Mary Sanders), likewise deeply stirred the audience; indeed, elicited tremendous applause. The pursuit, like the flight, was equestrian. A tollgate which has been closed by its villanous keeper, a dark ruffian who was made painfully real by the fine acting of Mr. P. Aug. Anderson, is suddenly battered down, and the intrepid girl dashes away on her steed, while her pursuers are "held up" at the muzzle of a friendly pistol. There is also a tank in this play, and the water is real. In fact, old Crummles would have been overjoyed with Mr. Arthur's inventive genius in the line of fact. But "Lost River" is a very interesting and telling play, notwithstanding its live stock. More particular consideration of it is not at the moment practicable, but its success can be recorded at once.

CAST OF "LOST RIVER."

Robert Blessing	William Courtleigh
Thomas Middleton	John Winthrop
Claude Middleton	Hans Robert
Gladys Middleton	Eugenie Thais Lawton
Bill Loucks	P. Aug. Anderson
Ezra Cookus	Charles Abbe
Gabriel Gates	James Lackaye
Alexander Pickles	Daniel Williams
Bard	H. M. Anderson
Big Jake Wolf	Frank Beal
Old Abe Levine	Frederick Watson
Mother Wirtz	Mrs. Preston
Ora	Mary Sanders
Angie Vollner	Mabel Taliaferro
Grandma Gates	Ada Dwyer

ALL TANGLED UP IN THE ISSUES.

BRYAN AND HIS REGIMENT.

HOW HE THRUST ASIDE A WEST POINT OFFICER TO COMMAND AS A RAW RECRUIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In your leading editorial of this morning's issue you say: "When he (Mr. Bryan) wanted to be colonel of the Nebraska regiment at the outbreak of the war with Spain he secured the appointment by thrusting aside a graduate of the Military Academy, a trained and able soldier, whose experience and military education would have been of the greatest value in that emergency."

Would you object to stating specifically whether or not there did exist a candidate for the colonelcy of that regiment, of military training, who would have had reasonable expectation of receiving the command, except for the political position and influence of Mr. Bryan.

Governor Roosevelt's action in declining the colonelcy of his own regiment, yielding it to an officer of military training and demonstrated military ability, however laudable, was after all simply patriotism.

Jeopardizing the interests of a nation at war or the proper care and handling of a regiment in the field, even in the slightest degree, that personal ambition may be gratified, can find no justification whatever.

The Democratic campaign speeches and documents, when ostensibly referring to facts or conditions, seem to be characterized by statements apparently calculated rather to meet the particular exigencies of emergencies than to conform to the ordinary decent requirements of plain veracity.

The satisfactory position of the Republican party both as to issues and the Administration's record permit on its part, however, a campaign of absolutely clean parties.

Understanding this to be The Tribune's policy, I ask information I lack on the matter referred to. The charge against Colonel Bryan is too serious to make if not founded on absolutely specific fact; if so founded, it is too serious to ignore. Very respectfully,

A. B. STANTON.

New-York, Sept. 29, 1900.

[A heavy artillery regiment was formed in Nebraska at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War. Captain Dudley, U. S. A., was to be its colonel. A dinner was given, at which Bryan promised to use his influence to get the regiment accepted. Bryan, largely apparently because of the enthusiasm shown by him at this dinner, was offered the place of lieutenant-colonel. Before all the details were arranged, however, it became known that the Government did not want a heavy artillery regiment from Nebraska or anywhere. The members of the regiment then offered to go as infantry, with Captain Dudley as colonel. This would have been satisfactory to the Governor and the Government, but by this time Bryan had become ambitious for military honors. He said that he would raise a regiment himself, and that he might as well be colonel as lieutenant-colonel. Accordingly he did raise a regiment, refusing even to accept companies from the artillery regiment, because he had friends of his own who had raised companies and wanted to come in. It should be added that the members of the artillery regiment were for the most part young men who had been trained at a military school in Nebraska. Bryan thus thrust aside Captain Dudley, a trained officer, and his trained men, and substituted Colonel Bryan and his political regiment. Governor Holcomb, of course, was influenced by Bryan, and sent the Bryan regiment. The authority for all this is "The Conservative," published at Nebraska City by Mr. J. Sterling Morton. An article in "The Conservative" of September 6, pages 6 and 7, gives the details.—Ed.]

EFFORT TO MISLEAD VOTERS.

NEWSPAPER SENTIMENTS GROSSLY MISREPRESENTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: "Heimskringla," a Scandinavian newspaper, printed in the Icelandic language and published at Winnipeg, Manitoba, contains a communication from one of the citizens of Minneota, Minn., which communication is entitled "Dangerous Change." This communication appears in No. 51, Volume XIV, of said newspaper, issued September 27, 1900, and contains the following passage, purporting to be taken from "The Des Moines Globe," dated August 2, this year, and, when closely and literally translated, reads in the English language as follows:

> The time is come for the United States to part with the old fashioned Constitution; that we organize a government in full harmony with our expansion views, a government which with its strong arm will protect the country's wealth. Limited monarchy is likely the most preferable, and the time for the change is now ripe. Our standing Army is now greater than it ever has been, and the Army may be increased under different pretexts without the people noticing it.

Said communication further says that "'The United States Inventor,' 'New-York Sun,' 'Chicago Times-Herald,' 'New-York Tribune' and innumerable other papers harp on the same chord; that the time for change has come; that the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence are out of date and do not answer the requirements and conditions of the present."

Did your valued paper ever maintain, and does it now maintain, any such sentiments as the above quoted passages convey or purport to convey?

Will you kindly favor me with a reply? A candid and impartial answer to this question is of great interest to hundreds of people in North Dakota and Minnesota who are readers of the paper in which said above mentioned communication appeared. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE PETERSON.

Pembina, N. D., Sept. 29.

[The Tribune has never expressed and has never held any such sentiments. In the campaign of 1896 various Bryanite papers circulated alleged quotations from the columns of The Tribune and other Republican newspapers and alleged sayings of prominent Republicans of similar purport to the quotation given by our correspondent. They were entirely false, as was specifically proved at the time. Mr. Bryan's supporters are merely resorting to their old tactics. It is a fitting business for the demagogues who preach class hatred.—Ed.]

ICE TRUST DIRECTORS.

BRYAN'S STATEMENT THAT ALL ARE REPUBLICANS UNTRUE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Bryan in his speech at Huron, S. D., made the statement that every director of the Ice Trust is a Republican. Is this true? If not, will you deny it?

X.

New-York, Oct. 1, 1900.

[So far as can be learned, Mr. Bryan is mistaken when he says that all the directors are Republicans. William H. Gelshenen, of the Garfield National Bank, Sixth-ave. and Twenty-third-st., is everywhere recognized as a Democrat. He is popularly known as Mr. Croker's banker, and belongs to the Manhattan Club, formerly the leading Democratic club of New-York, and is on close terms with the leaders of Tammany Hall. When asked about his politics, he showed irritation, and said: "You might as well ask me what my religion is. No one has a right to ask me about my politics." The directors of the American Ice Company, generally speaking, have never been heard of in politics. Many of them are clerks in the office of the American Ice Company. Mr. Morse, the president, is said to be a Republican. The fact that interests people most is that the men who seem to be in control of the American Ice Company are Tammany Hall politicians. Some of them at last accounts held large blocks of the stock. According to the official records, the following were some of the leading stockholders a few weeks ago: Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck, $525,000; Richard Croker, $100,000; Hugh McLaughlin, $30,000; Corporation Counsel John Whalen, $50,000; John F. Carroll, $467,000; Augustus Van Wyck, $175,000; F. A. Croker, $3,600; E. D. Croker, $3,500; L. J. Croker, $1,000; E. R. Carroll, $10,000.—Ed.]

MUSIC.

OPERA IN ENGLISH.

The impression which used to prevail at the American Theatre that the Castle Square Opera Company was playing at opera giving, which was not entirely sloughed off Monday evening, was hardly at all in evidence last night, when "Mignon" was given. In a great many respects it was a real performance of Ambroise Thomas's opera—as good a one so far as the general effect went as many another given under the old time regime—and, not to go too far back into history, more satisfactory in several respects than the last in which the first lady of last night's representation appeared under trilingual auspices last season. Obviously, then, the language of a performance is not a matter of vast moment. If Miss De Lussan and her associates can make this light waisted lyric comedy based on a German master work of fiction as agreeable to the ear as it is in its French or Italian perversion, they have scored a point in favor of opera in the vernacular, and it would be churlish as well as unpatriotic to deny them the credit which the accomplishment deserved. Still, it could not escape notice, in view of the proclamations of the trade journals which would like to batten on the gullibility of singers of American birth, that with the exception of the prima donna the artists who lifted the performance out of the old slough of amateurishness were such as had gained knowledge and experience on foreign stages, where business considerations are based more or less upon artistic capabilities. Miss Ballstrom has a light voice, but one that is pure and flexible, and, like Miss Ragna Linne, she knows something about stage bearing and dramatic characterization; so it was possible for the nonce to forget the patriotism which is exploited at a variable sum per square inch, along with the Germanic English in which both the ladies sang, and enjoy their singing and acting.

As for Miss De Lussan, it was delightful to observe how she profited by the change in perspective brought about by the change of surroundings. She loomed up superbly in the English "Mignon," and even Mr. d'Aubigne took on stature by reason of his being a dominant and not a subservient personage. On the whole, the opera made as agreeable an impression as could be asked by all who did not demand that phenomenal vocalization and extraordinary voices should atone for the pretty superficialities of M. Thomas's music. Chorus and orchestra were capable and gave no offence by reason of their rudeness of utterance or their extravagance of action.

MRS. HUNTINGTON WILL NOT LEASE HOME.

The reported lease of the home of the late C. P. Huntington, at Fifty-seventh-st. and Fifth-ave., to Cornelius Vanderbilt was denied absolutely yesterday by Mrs. Huntington. She said to a Tribune reporter that the place was not to be leased and she intimated that no lease of the house would be acceptable to her as long as she lived.

YALE'S UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

New-Haven, Conn., Oct. 3.—The personnel of the recently organized University Council of Yale, which will act as the president's cabinet, is announced. It will be composed of the following representatives, selected by the faculties of the several departments: From the Academic Department, Dean Henry P. Wright, Professor Bernadotte Perrin, Professor E. S. Dana and Professor W. G. Sumner; from the Scientific School, Director R. H. Chittenden, Professor T. C. Lounsbury and Professor L. V. Pirsson; from the Divinity School, Professor G. P. Fisher and Lewis Brastow; from the Law School, Dean Francis Wayland and Judge Simeon E. Baldwin; from the Medical School, Professor Herbert W. Smith and Professor W. H. Carmalt; from the School of Fine Arts, Professor John F. Weier; from the Graduate Department, Dean Andrew W. Phillips; from the School of Music, Professor H. W. Parker and Professor S. Sanford; from the School of Forestry, Professor Henry S. Graves.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"The only time I ever had anything to do with a mob," said Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, in commenting on the rough treatment accorded Governor Roosevelt and party at Victor, Col., "was the year after the war, in Manchester, N. H. Party feeling ran pretty high in those days, and when I got off the cars I found that I was to be escorted to the meeting place by a parade of Republicans. News also came that a so-called Irish brigade, made up of Democrats, would intercept us before we reached the hall and break up the parade. Governor Cheney concluded that it wouldn't look well for him to mix up in a street fight, and he dropped out of the procession. The managers asked me what I wanted to do, and I told them I was there to march to the meeting place. That was all that our people wanted to know. With a cheer we started down the street and soon met the men who were going to break up our procession. There were a few scrimmages, and we put the enemy to rout."

FRYE ROUTED A MOB.

"If any one travels through Mexico, or remains in that country for any length of time, he will be an advocate of the gold standard," said John A. Reynolds, of London, at the Hoffman House yesterday. Mr. Reynolds has business interests in Mexico and has just returned from there. "Mexico is exceptionally interesting," he continued, "but the money system is bad. You all know how much a Mexican dollar is worth in this country. It means cheap labor, cheap material and inability to deal with foreign countries. Why, so much silver is being purchased there now that it is a wonder it is as valuable as it is. Take the town of Zacatecas. It is a town of about seventy thousand, the capital of a State of the same name. It is noted for its enormous output of silver. The first silver mine there was opened up away back in 1586, and it is estimated that silver worth $700,000,000 has been taken out of this territory. These silver mines are steadily producing great quantities of ore. Recently discoveries were made which indicate that Zacatecas may develop into a great gold producing section. The town is an interesting one, with its old churches, its fine public buildings, alemada, plaza and mint. When one enters or leaves the city by the railroad there is an attractive panorama offered. The train winds around and around, going up or down the mountains, and often hangs almost directly over some of the mines which are in operation."

SILVER A BANE IN MEXICO.

J. H. Higginbotham, of St. Louis, was a passenger on the steamer Teutonic, which arrived yesterday. He was returning home from a six weeks' visit to Scotland and England. He brought with him from Scotland some roots of the heather, with the idea of learning whether or not it will grow in this country. In speaking of the experiment he said: "I brought over a few roots of heather, thinking I should like to find out whether it will grow here. I hear that others have tried the same thing. How successful they were I don't know, as all I know about the results of the experiments is hearsay. I am afraid it will not grow very successfully. If its taking root depends upon my faith I do not think it will strike root. Heather needs a damp soil. We have no bog here for it. Most of the heather blossoms are purple, but occasionally you find it with white blossoms. When I was in Edinburgh I saw some white heather. Two or three sprays of it were sold for a penny. It is rare, and one buys it more as a curiosity than for any other reason."

SCOTCH HEATHER TO PLANT.

LOYAL LEGION'S DINNER HELD.

GENERAL JOHN R. BROOKE AND OTHERS SPEAK AT DELMONICO'S.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States held its quarterly meeting and dinner last night at Delmonico's. The meeting was called to order at 6:30 o'clock and the following candidates were elected to membership: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Falck, U. S. A. (retired); Captain Alonzo I. King, U. S. V.; Second Lieutenant James K. Penfield, U. S. V.; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry G. Sharpe, U. S. A.; Henry W. Slocum, Stephen Tilton, Morris M. Whitaker, Frederick Chester Cocheu, the Rev. Thomas O. Lowe and Abraham Bassford, jr.

Brevet Brigadier-General Henry L. Burnett, U. S. V., commander of the order, presided at the dinner which followed. The occasion was chiefly marked by the speech of Captain John R. Howard, who took for his theme, "Frémont in the Civil War." General John R. Brooke and Major William S. Hubbell also responded to toasts.

About four hundred members of the order sat down to the tables, among whom were Colonel Henry L. Swords, Majors L. Curtis Brackett and Brayton Ives, Captain William Wilson, jr., Lieutenant Henry E. Rhoades, George Wilson, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Magistrate Pool, Chief Engineer Benjamin Bampton, Paymasters John Furey and G. de F. Barton, Lieutenant Aaron Vanderbilt, Medical Directors Archibald C. Rhoades, Delavan Bloodgood, Edward S. Bogert and George Peck, Rear Admirals Henry Erben and James Entwistle, Generals Joseph H. Plume, Ralph Prime and Horatio C. King, Commanders H. Schuyler Ross and James H. Chasmar, Colonel Frank C. Loveland, ex-Congressman Philip B. Low, Commander Charles E. McKay, Major Thomas B. Odell, Captain James Parker, General F. A. Starring, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Colonel Charles N. Swift, Major Ivan Talloff, General George L. Gillespie and others.

H. P. M'GOWAN'S DIVORCE CONFIRMED.

H. P. McGowan received word from Albany yesterday that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court granting him an absolute divorce from his wife, who was Miss Mary E. Demorest, of Harlem. They were married eight years ago, and about three years ago she went to Fargo, N. D. About three months afterward she returned as the wife of H. W. Bell, a lumber dealer, who had been a boarder with the McGowans. McGowan at once began a suit for absolute divorce in the Supreme Court here, naming Bell as corespondent. The Supreme Court declared the Dakota divorce invalid in this State, granted a decree to McGowan and gave him the custody of their child. Mrs. Bell appealed and was defeated. She will now, it is understood, carry the case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

EARL CADOGAN MAY RESIGN.

London, Oct. 4.—"Vanity Fair" announces that Earl Cadogan has intimated to his household that he intends to resign his post as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, Oct. 3.—The area of high pressure which has covered New-England for the last two days is moving off to sea. Light rains have fallen along the Atlantic Coast from New-Jersey to Florida, and also in Alabama, Northern Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and the North Pacific Coast. The temperature changes have been small and unimportant. Rain will continue in the South Atlantic Coast States and along the Middle Atlantic Coast south of New-Jersey Thursday, with clearing by Friday. Rain is also indicated for the Lake Superior region and westward over the border States as far as Idaho. The temperature will not change materially in any region. On the Middle and South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh to brisk northeasterly. On the New-England Coast light to fresh east to south winds will prevail. On the lower lakes the winds will be light to fresh south to southwest. On the upper lakes fresh southeasterly.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

For New-England, partly cloudy Thursday, with occasional rain along the south coast; fair Friday; light to fresh east to south winds.

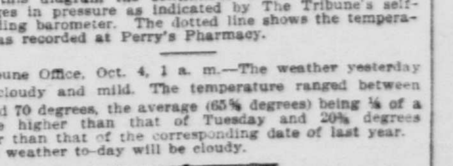
For Eastern New-York, generally fair Thursday, except continued cloudiness along the coast; fair Friday; fresh northeasterly winds, shifting to southerly by Friday.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, cloudy and threatening weather Thursday, probably without rain, except on the New-Jersey Coast; fair Friday; fresh northeasterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, continued cloudy Thursday, probably fair Friday; light northeasterly winds, shifting to southwesterly by Friday.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New-York, fair Thursday; probably rain late Friday; light to fresh southwesterly wind.

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, Oct. 4, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was cloudy and mild. The temperature ranged between 62 and 70 degrees, the average (65¾ degrees) being ¼ of a degree higher than that of Tuesday and 20¾ degrees higher than that of the corresponding date of last year. The weather to-day will be cloudy.

MARRIED.

COSTER—GRAY—On Monday, October 1, in the Church of St. Savior's, Bar Harbor, by Rev. Mr. Leffingwell, Maria Griswold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, to William Bay Coster, of New-York.

COULT—WHEELER—On Tuesday, October 2, 1900, at the residence of the bride's parents, Edna Pierson Wheeler to Joseph Coult, jr., both of Newark, N. J.

M'CONNELL—LINSLEY—On Wednesday, October 3, at the home of the bride's parents, No. 1,700 Washington-ave., New-York City, Lilian, daughter of John S. Linsley, M. D., to Alfred C. McConnell, the bride's uncle, Rev. Harvey Linsley, of Suffield, Conn., officiating.

DIED.

Bowers, Sibyl L.	Nelson, Bessie.
Coster, Lilla.	Putnam, Grace T.
Davies, Martha Le P. T.	Sheridan, Margaret A.
Green, A. W.	Skillin, Julia L.
Hamill, Ruth A.	Wolff, Abraham.
Maxwell, Robert M.	

BOWERS—On Wednesday, October 3, at the residence of A. A. Cater, Orange, N. J., Sibyl Lawrence, daughter of Louise Willard and the late Henry Bowers, aged 21 years.
Funeral services at 221 West 79th-st., New-York, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

COSTER—On Wednesday morning, October 3, at Douglaston, L. I., Lilla, wife of George Washington Coster and daughter of the late Alfred and Frances Barnewall Seton.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DAVIES—At Cleveland, Ohio, October 3, Martha Le P. Tostevin, widow of George W. Davies.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at St. James's Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., Friday, October 5, at 2 p. m.

GREEN—Suddenly, on October 1, of heart disease, at Armour, S. D., A. W. Green, of Orange, N. J., in the 71st year of his age.
Notice of funeral later.

HAMILL—On Monday, October 1, Ruth Amelia, daughter of Sarah and the late George W. Hamill.
Relatives and frineds are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Holy Trinity Church, 122d-st. and Lenox-ave., on Thursday, October 4, at 1 o'clock.

MAXWELL—On Tuesday, Robert M. Maxwell, aged 74, formerly of Keokuk, Iowa.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

NELSON—At Cold Spring-on-Hudson, N. Y., October 2, Bessie, beloved daughter of Elizabeth La Due and E. Wright Nelson.

PUTNAM—Suddenly, of heart disease, at Jamestown, R. I., on Tuesday, October 2, Grace Thacher, widow of Bayard T. Putnam, and daughter of the late Thomas Thacher.
Funeral services Thursday afternoon.

SHERIDAN—On October 3, Margaret A., wife of G. K. Sheridan and daughter of the late Hannah L. and Valentine Van De Water.
Funeral services Friday, October 5, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at her late residence, No. 661 5th-ave.
Interment at convenience of the family.

SKILLIN—On Tuesday, October 2, 1900, Julia L., daughter of the late Simeon D. and S. Amelia Skillin.
Funeral services will be held on Thursday, October 4, at 1 o'clock, at 208 West 130th-st.

WOLFF—Suddenly, of heart failure, at his residence, Morristown, N. J., Abraham Wolff, in the 62d year of his age.
Funeral services will be held on Thursday morning, October 4, at 10 o'clock a. m., at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth-ave. and 43d-st.

Woodlawn Cemetery,
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
Office 20 East 23rd Street, Madison Square South.

Special Notices.

Expression restored by artificial teeth. Dr. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington-ave., cor. 45th. Award Columbian Exposition.

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Six Months,	$9 69	Six Months,	$7 13
Twelve Months,	$19 38	Twelve Months,	$14 26
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Twelve Months,	$5 12	Twelve Months,	$2 04
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The London office of The Tribune is a convenient place to leave advertisements and subscriptions.
PARIS—Louis Vuitton, No. 1 Rue Scribe, opposite Grand Hotel; and at all Kiosks and hotels on the Exposition grounds.
J. Monroe & Co., No. 7 Rue Scribe.
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Hottinguer & Co., No. 38 Rue de Provence.
Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann.
Credit Lyonnaise, Bureau des Etrangers.
American Express Company, No. 11 Rue Scribe.
Thomas Cook & Son, No. 1 Place de l'Opéra.
Société des Imprimeries Lemercier, No. 8 Place de l'Opéra.
GENEVA—Lombard, Odier & Co., and Union Bank.
FLORENCE—Whitby & Co.
HAMBURG—American Express Company, No. 11 Schmiede Strasse.
BREMEN—American Express Company, No. 6 Bahnhof Strasse.

Postoffice Notice.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending October 6, 1900, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY—At 6:30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Columbia, via Plymouth and Hamburg (mail for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, via Cherbourg, must be directed "per s. s. Columbia"); at 6:30 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. L'Aquitaine, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. L'Aquitaine").

SATURDAY—At 8 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Rotterdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Rotterdam"); at 9 a. m. for Azores Islands direct, per s. s. Tartar Prince; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Campania, via Queenstown; at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Ethiopia (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ethiopia"); at 12 m. for Italy, per s. s. Ems, via Naples (mail must be directed "per s. s. Ems").

*PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—This steamer takes Printed Matter, Commercial Papers and Samples for Germany only. The same class of mail matter for other parts of Europe will not be sent by this ship unless specially directed by her.

After the closing of the Supplementary Transatlantic Mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

THURSDAY—At 2:30 a. m. for Jamaica, per s. s. Admiral Schley, from Philadelphia; at 1 p. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Grecian Prince (mail must be directed "per s. s. Grecian Prince"); at 1 p. m. for Santiago, per s. s. Santiago de Cuba.

FRIDAY—At 9 a. m. for Brazil direct, and Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Hevelius (mail for Northern Brazil must be directed "per s. s. Hevelius").

SATURDAY—At 1 a. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 9 a. m. for Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Kaffir Prince; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla and Carthagena, per s. s. Altai (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Altai"); at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Haiti and Inagua, per s. s. Andes; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Porto Rico, Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Caracas (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per s. s. Caracas"); at 11 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Mexico; at 1 p. m. for Matanzas, Caibarien, Nuevitas, Gibara and Baracoa, per s. s. Olinda (ordinary mail only, which must be directed "per s. s. Olinda").

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †7 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala by rail to New-Orleans, thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †3 p. m. (connecting closes here on Monday). Mails for Costa Rica by rail to Mobile, Ala., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †3 p. m. (connecting closes here every Tuesday. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †2, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Empress of India (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver"). Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †5, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Coptic. Mails for China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †5, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Riojun Maru (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle"). Mails for China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †10 for dispatch per s. s. Olympia. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. America Maru. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †12, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Australia. Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October †13, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Miowera (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 p. m. October †14). Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after October †14 and up to October †27, inclusive, or on day of arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New-York October †27, for dispatch per s. s. Alameda.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.

Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., September 28, 1900.