PART II.
FOURTEEN PAGES.

New-York Tribune.

SUNDAY,
DECEMBER 16, 1900.

TAXES AND EMPIRE.

MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD'S PROPOSALS FOR PROVIDING NEW REVENUES—A SLOW GOING CHANCELLOR AND THE RAPID MARCH OF EVENTS.

London, December 5.

Mr. Frederick Greenwood retired from active journalism after an honorable career as the founder of "The Pall Mall Gazette" and as the Editor of "The St. James's Gazette"; but the force of oldtime instinct and habit brings the veteran to the front whenever there is a fresh crisis in public affairs or a chance for a new departure in national policies. He always speaks with authority, for he occupies a unique position as a journalist who has not only advocated, but even created, a new order of statesmanship for the empire. It was Mr. Greenwood who brought about the purchase by the British Government of two-fifths of the shares of the Suez Canal. He received private information that the Khedive's stock was in the market and could be bought. He proposed to Mr. Disraeli, who was Prime Minister, that the shares should be purchased in the name of the British Government. Mr. Disraeli acted instantly upon the suggestion, and with the help of the Rothschilds secured for over £4,000,000 sterling 176,000 shares when the Khedive was on the verge of bankruptcy. The act was not, perhaps, constitutional, since the bargain was made without the consent of Parliament; but the country was electrified, and Mr. Disraeli was credited with a brilliant stroke of statesmanship. The purchase of the shares shifted the geographical centre of the British Empire from Constantinople to Cairo, involved the ultimate control of Egypt and the outlying Khedival empire as far as the Equatorial lakes, secured the shortest waterway to India and provided the British Treasury with a most fortunate investment, which would become in due time an important source of revenue. This was Mr. Greenwood's contribution to the history of the British Empire.

Mr. Greenwood, with the prestige of this great achievement behind him, has come forward this week as the advocate on Imperial grounds of a complete change in the tariff policy and system of taxation in the United Kingdom. In a weighty letter published conspicuously in Mr. Alfred Harmsworth's "Daily Mail" he takes up the subject of taxation for the times on a scale commensurate with the requirements of Imperial defence. He starts with the assumption that a finer army is not wanted for parade, like a Lord Mayor's retinue, and that the Admiralty is not building ships as a millionaire constructs orchid houses or collects Botticellis. He asserts that increased expenditures on fleet and army are a hideous waste, if there be not a growing menace of attack on the empire or its means of existence; and he assumes that the danger is real; that England has had a long spell of conquest, and is now entering on a protracted period of defence, for which a new financial policy is indispensable. He ridicules the half hearted expedients of the present Chancellor of the Exchequer for providing revenue by steady increase of the burden of direct taxation, and he asserts that the present financial system is incapable of supplying the costs of a long period of conflict, or even of maintaining year after year a sufficiently formidable scheme of defensive preparation. The future he contends may demand a return to indirect taxation.

A TAX ON IMPORTS SUGGESTED.

"The Daily Mail" is evidently impressed by his argument, for in a brief comment it asserts that new and indirect taxes will be required for meeting the cost of the coming period of defensive operations, and that "a tax of 5 or 10 per cent on foreign manufactured imports would bring in many millions, and be scarcely felt by the taxpayers, who in that case would pay in microscopic instalments—not in one large lump sum." "The Daily Mail" is indeed becoming an American journal in more senses than one. It carries Mr. Greenwood's argument to its logical conclusion, but is perhaps more definite and precise than his own statement of the case. He reasons that direct taxation has only one advantage over indirect taxation—comparative simplicity and cheapness of collection. He admits that income taxes and poll taxes, inasmuch as they are directly felt, are a hindrance to war, and consequently that the Cobdenite school was wise in its generation in closing as many sources of indirect taxation as possible in the interest of the world's peace. He contends that, while it was good policy to make war expensive and unpopular by forcing the taxpayers to settle the bills out of their own pockets, the Europe of today is not the Europe of the Manchester School, when England was the most powerful fighting State, with the greatest command of alliances. The conditions, he says, are now changed, peace or war not being at the choice of England, and direct taxation, which was once a hindrance to avoidable wars, now weighing upon the spirit of a forced and prolonged defence. An extension of direct taxation by heavy increases of charges upon incomes and by the levying of a poll tax upon every Briton he considers the worst possible expedient for the country.

Mr. Greenwood concludes his extremely able paper with the declaration that the fiscal system of the country must be altered, inasmuch as defensive expenditures will have to be largely increased and the burdens carried for a long period. He argues that direct taxation has already been carried beyond all reasonable and safe limits, and exceeds what ought to be paid by a portion of the community for the protection of the whole. He asserts that, the country

Continued on second page.

CORNELL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

FORMAL OPENING TO BE HELD IN THE NEW BUILDING THIS MONTH.

The Cornell University Medical College will be formally opened in the new building in First-ave. about December 29. President Schurman will speak for the university as a whole. Dr. Louis A. Stimson, of the medical faculty, will speak for the Medical College. Other speakers will be announced later.

For several years the trustees of the university contemplated establishing a medical college in New-York City, where they could have the advantage of being near the hospitals, but lack of funds prevented. About two years ago Colonel Oliver H. Payne, who had previously erected and endowed the Loomis Laboratory for the university, again came forward and supplied the funds for a medical college. A plot of land was purchased in First-ave., extending from Twenty-seventh-st. to Twenty-eighth-st., at a cost of $160,000, and the Medical College was started. In the same year—1898—the college was organized, and accommodations were found in a building in the Bellevue Hospital grounds across the street from the site of the new building. In October of the present year the college moved into its permanent quarters.

The building is five stories high, of Indiana limestone and red brick, designed in a style of Renaissance architecture. The frontage is in First-ave. The Medical School occupies the Twenty-eighth-st. end of the building, with a separate entrance in First-ave. In this end of the building also are the offices of the school and of the dean and faculty. On the first floor, besides the offices, is the large lecture room, with a seating capacity of about 450. The seats rise tier above tier, as in an amphitheatre, from a semi-circular platform, with an operating table in the centre. The entrances for the seats in the upper rows are from the hall on the second floor. The ceiling of the lecture room rises to the height of the second story. In addition to the large lecture room on the third floor are two smaller ones, with a capacity of about 175 each. The small lecture rooms have the same arrangement as the large one has.

The second floor, excepting such part as is given up to the dispensary, and the third and fourth floors, contain the recitation rooms, laboratories, libraries and rooms for special investigations. The instructors in the various departments are provided with separate rooms, fully fitted up with instruments and material for special and private research work. These rooms as a rule open off the libraries of their departments, and connect with the laboratories used by the students. The students' laboratories are elaborately and carefully fitted up with the latest and most complete instruments for investigations in all branches of medical science. Provision is made in each laboratory to accommodate from one hundred to two hundred students at the same time. Of course, there are many details yet to be completed. The libraries are the most noticeably deficient at present, but they are rapidly filling up. The pathological library, with 700 volumes, stands at the head of the list, and Dr. Ewing expects to have more than one thousand volumes before the end of the year.

On the fifth floor is the dissecting room, said to be the largest single dissecting room in the country. It has 9,000 square feet of floor space. One hundred and forty-four students work in it all the time now, and there are accommodations for three times as many. A special ventilating plant placed in the low attic floor above the fifth story keeps the air of the dissecting room constantly changing, and probably as pure as is possible in a room used for such a purpose. The great size of the room also contributes to this end.

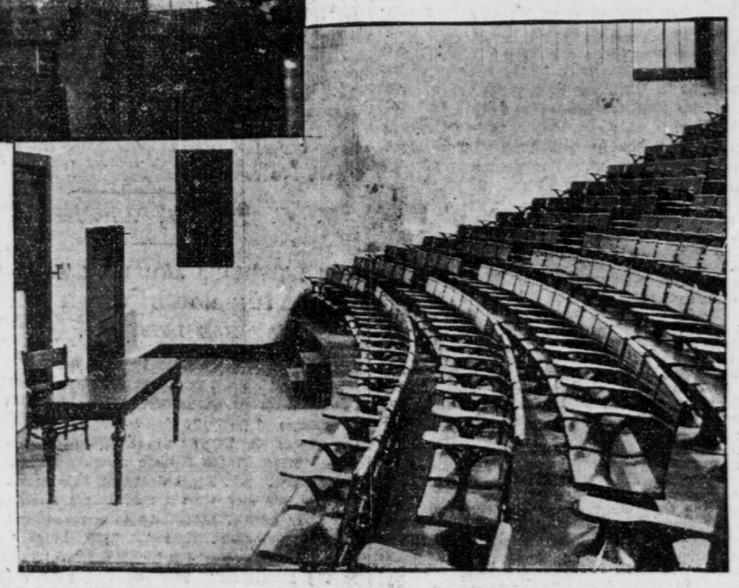
In the dispensary end of the building arrangements are made for examining and treating patients afflicted with all manner of diseases. There are waiting rooms on both the first and second floors, connecting with rooms in which the different diseases are treated. The classification is made according to the part of the body affected. For treating diseases of the eye, ear and nose a hall, unlighted as a whole, with twenty stalls, ten on each side, wainscoted with dead black tiles, and divided from each other by dead black partitions, is provided. The patients are taken into these stalls, and a strong concentrated light is focused on the part to be examined. The dead black surroundings are to enable a more satisfactory examination than could be achieved in light. In the basement of the dispensary is a room for the examination and treatment of patients with contagious diseases.

The remainder of the basement is occupied by the heating and ventilating plants and the cold storage plant. Opening off a court at the back of the building are a refrigerating room for the preservation of specimens and a crematory for disposing of refuse.

The building is finished in quartered oak throughout. Colonel Payne, besides presenting to the university the building, which cost $750,000, has endowed it with an income of $50,000 a year. The college is self-supporting to the extent of $50,000 more, but the expenses of the college and dispensary together amount to about $125,000 a year, and the discrepancy has to be made up by gifts.

THE NEW CORNELL UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE.
First-ave. and Twenty-eighth-st.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY.



A LECTURE ROOM.

M. HERMANT'S NEW PLAY.

"SYLVIE, OU LA CURIEUSE D'AMOUR" PRODUCED AT THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE IN PARIS, WITH REJANE IN THE LEADING PART.

Paris, December 5.

The most interesting theatrical event of the season so far is "Sylvie, ou la Curieuse d'Amour," a vaudeville in four acts by M. Abel Hermant, produced at the Vaudeville Théâtre, with Mme. Réjane in the leading part. M. Abel Hermant may not be the most original but he is certainly the most audacious of the younger dramatists who have come to light in the last few years, and a new play by the author of "La Carriere," "Les Transatlantiques" and "Le Faubourg" calls for critical attention. "Sylvie," notwithstanding some palpable defects, is certainly a success here in Paris, with an incomparable actress like Réjane to interpret it and with a specially educated pleasure seeking public to applaud it, but it is doubtful whether it would be accepted by a New-York audience.

"Sylvie" is a new departure. Besides being a picture of the life and manners of polished society, it purports to be a psychological character study, analyzing intense passions, but all the while retaining the light and graceful form of the vaudeville—never descending into farce or encroaching upon melodrama. The Paris critics have christened the new brand of vaudeville created by M. Abel Hermant "le vaudeville libertin." The young author has grafted upon the classic vaudeville the erotic perversity of Casanova and the anecdotal writers of the eighteenth century. The fascinating acting of Réjane so gilds the depravity that the public has proclaimed the play a success, but conscientious critics like Emile Faguet, Gustave Larroumet and Gaston Deschamps shake their heads, and think that Abel Hermant's efforts make for the decadence rather than the renaissance of the French stage.

The plot of "Sylvie" begins with the destruction of the Bastille, in 1789, and terminates in 1810, embracing the three periods of Louis XVI, the Revolution and the Empire, and thus giving splendid opportunities for the display of costumes and scenery. The plot is intricate. Sylvie is the daughter of the Comtesse de Guerlande and of her ardent admirer, the Chevalier de Saint-Didier, who becomes the young girl's guardian. Sylvie has a frank, open temperament, keen intellect, and still keener curiosity. Her guardian, the Chevalier de Saint-Didier, is a disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau, and his young ward is educated in the free principles of his philosophy. The Marquis de Beauvoisin, a vain, dissipated nobleman of the old school, has married Sylvie, but after a few days the pair have separated. Sylvie's guardians think it their duty to remonstrate with the young couple, but they do not make much of an impression on the Marquis. As he is about to go abroad on a mission, he changes his mind and resolves to take his wife with him, and to give piquancy to the situation by abducting her. Meanwhile Sylvie, to gratify her curiosity, has gone to Paris. She was there on July 14, when the Bastille was taken. She wanted to see a revolution, and she saw one. Attired in her rich Court dress, she was attacked by the mob. Her dress was torn to shreds, and she would have been killed except for the timely arrival of a young "vainquer de la Bastille" named Henri, who rescues Sylvie from the harpies who threaten her. Henri, who turns out to be her foster brother, brings her back to Versailles. The Marquis invites the young man to supper, and derives a morbid sort of amusement from the evident growth of tender sentiment between Henri and Sylvie. But after the fatigues of the day and the supper Henri falls asleep, and the Marquis goes off, taking his wife with him. Four years later Sylvie comes back, divorced from the Marquis, who is in exile at Coblentz. Sylvie, however, retains the domain of Beauvoisin, much to the dismay of two men—Taillefer, the Marquis's steward, and Nicolas, a farmer—who have plotted to obtain possession of the estate. Nicolas, through his influence with the mob, forces Sylvie into a marriage, which is solemnized only by "la bénédiction nationale," pronounced by a haphazard magistrate.

The third act takes place in 1809, after an interval of four years. Sylvie has become dame d'honneur to the Empress Josephine. Sylvie has petitioned Napoleon to recover the Beauvoisin property, which is in possession of Taillefer, the son of the Marquis's steward, who has entered the army and become "Napoleon" Taillefer, Marshal of France and Duc de Palastro. The Emperor arranges the affair by decreeing that Marshal Taillefer shall marry Sylvie, but the Marshal is in Italy. He sends an envoy to fetch his bride. The envoy turns out to be Henri, who has become a colonel, and the old love is rekindled. Sylvie satisfies more curiosity before she reaches the Marshal. This third act is by far the best in the play.

The fourth act takes place at Venice. Sylvie revenges herself on the Marshal for his summary methods by arranging to satisfy further curiosity by meeting the Marquis and Nicolas, her two former husbands, who both turn up at a Venetian fête. Before going to meet her two ex-husbands, however, Sylvie meets Henri again, and says to him (and this according to the "Figaro's" dramatic critic, M. Henri Fouquier, is the moral of the play): "You save me! I was going to fall into 'libertinage,' and you bring me love!" At this point the curtain falls.

The first night was a brilliant success for Mme. Réjane. The play seems to have been written especially for her, just as was "Zaza," and, like "Zaza," puts the actress through all her best paces.

This new kind of vaudeville, rightly baptized "le vaudeville libertin," is gorgeously mounted, and the costumes and scenery form a beautiful collection of animated pictures. Mme. Réjane in one scene personifies the well known portrait of Mme. de Porcin, by Greuze. Lérand, who acts to perfection the Marquis de Beauvoisin, wears the red heels and Louis XVI changeable silks and velvets with a grace worthy of Delaunay. Huguenot makes a superb Marshal of the Empire, and Burguet, as Henri, reproduces the portrait of Marbot in the attack on Ratisbon. The Carnival at Venice is sumptuously reproduced. All this gilds the play and conceals its defects. For, after all, "Sylvie" is invertebrate. Its sequences are neither natural nor logical. It is sensual, voluptuous, erotic, and merely places anecdotal eighteenth century licentiousness in the glare of modern electric light.

C. I. B.

EX-CAPTAIN QUINN TURNED DOWN.

EXAMINING BOARD REPORTED ADVERSELY HIS NOMINATION FOR 69TH LIEUTENANCY.

Ex-Captain Luke C. Quinn, of the 69th Regiment, who recently accepted a nomination for lieutenant in the regiment and was elected, has been adversely reported upon by the Brigade Examining Board. Quinn was dismissed from the service some years ago, after a trial by court martial, for embezzling company funds. When appearing before the Board recently he produced a special order from the late Governor Flower removing the disability imposed upon him by the court martial.

The Fifth Brigade Examining Board, however, decided that the facts brought out in the court martial were such as to make Quinn unfit to hold a commission, and he was accordingly rejected. Great satisfaction is expressed by Guardsmen over the action of the Board.

NEW SUGAR REFINING COMPANY.

POSSIBILITY OF AN ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT ONE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—It is stated authoritatively that the formation in this city of a new independent sugar refining company is contemplated, and that among those interested are Philadelphians who have been prominently identified with the sugar making industry.

Plans for the building of a refinery are now in process of formation, and the outlook for the organization of a company is said to be good. If the project is carried forward to success the new refinery will be absolutely independent. It would require at least eighteen months to build and put in operation such a plant, and large capital would be required, but it is stated that the money will be found, and that capitalists in other cities, including Boston, are desirous of embarking in the new enterprise. Among those who are thought likely to be interested in the new company in the event of its formation is W. W. Harrison, who was for many years connected with the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, and who is said to be the most expert sugar maker in the country.

GENERAL SMITH TO REVIEW THE 69TH.

A review of the 69th Regiment by General George Moore Smith is being arranged for some day in Christmas week. The drill percentage last week was 74, and the figures please Colonel Duffy very much, as they are the highest the command has touched at this time of the year for some seasons. The regiment expects that the new armory will be finished in January or February of 1902. Officers are already getting ready for their new quarters, as is shown by the fact that the non-commissioned staff have formed an organization, the prime object of which is to raise funds to decorate their quarters in the new armory. Adjutant Foley is president, Sergeant-Major McDwyer treasurer and Battalion Sergeant-Major Walsh secretary. The committee on bylaws is Sergeant-Major McDwyer, Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant Cannon and Battalion Quartermaster Phelan. Company C held a successful dance last Monday at Webster Hall.

Lieutenant-Colonel Putnam Bradlee Strong has gone on a visit to Cuba and Porto Rico.

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THE CARRARA QUARRIES.

SENATOR PROCTOR SAID TO BE AFTER THE FAMOUS MARBLE PRODUCING PROPERTY.

A dispatch from Rome, printed yesterday morning, makes the announcement that Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont is negotiating for the purchase of the entire group of quarries from which the famous Carrara marble is obtained. The report, which is received with some degree of incredulity among marble importers of this city, is interesting because it concerns an Italian industry of which few details are generally known, although the name of its product is in everyday use. The quarries of Monte Sagro, in the neighborhood of Carrara, in Tuscany, were celebrated as far back as the days of the Roman Empire for the pure white marbles obtained from them for statuary. It is probable that nearly all the statues still extant of what is called the Græco-Roman period, including the copies by Greek artists made in the time of the Cæsars from the world's greatest masterpieces of sculpture, were chiselled from Carrara blocks. As few of the originals of these works have survived the vicissitudes of twenty-three centuries that have elapsed since their creation, the civilized world is under incalculable obligations to the quarries which have furnished the material for the preservation of their forms.

One apparent reason for the hesitation with which the report of Senator Proctor's purchase has been received is that the numerous quarries comprehensively known as Carrara marble quarries are the property of a considerable number of individuals. Among the exporters of Carrara marble only one firm is said to be the owner of the quarries which it works, this being the firm which supplies most of the statuary and other fine Carrara marble used for interior decorative work in this country. It should also be borne in mind that the mountain in that region is, to use the phrase of a New-York importer, "only just scratched," in spite of the centuries of exploitation to which it has been subjected. Not all of the marble of that district, however, is of the quality considered fit for use in sculpture. According to one authority the stock of statuary marble strictly known as such has been exhausted for commercial purposes, so that it would not now be safe to enter into a contract for the delivery of a block of such marble of any great size. The next best grade of which a reliable supply is obtainable for statuary is that known as "Blanc P." Other grades or brands are the "C. F.," the "F. M." and the "F. S.," the last available only for ordinary interior work, not for statuary. As much as four thousand cubic feet of "Blanc P." is said to be the actual output of the quarries. The chief distinguishing features of statuary marble are its extreme hardness and whiteness, the absence of pronounced natural planes of cleavage, so that it chips as easily in one direction as in another, and its freedom from colored veins or markings of any kind. The great difficulty in supplying material for large statues is to find a block of sufficient size possessing the necessary qualifications in all its parts, hence the price of a block at the quarries is extremely arbitrary, a block of twenty-five cubic feet, for example, costing much more than five times the cost of a block of equally good quality measuring only five cubic feet.

It is characteristic that the methods of quarrying still in vogue in the Carrara district are wonderfully primitive to the American. "I wish they would let me do their quarrying for them," said a New-York expert, "and give me all I could save by using up to date methods." Such things, for instance, as drills of contemporary design are apparently unknown at Carrara. The laborer hews away with a pick and shatters huge masses of marble with haphazard blows, that scatter useless debris in all directions. The blocks once extracted from the mountain side are allowed to tumble as they will to the nearest "depoggio," where they await transportation, either to Leghorn, to the Marina of Carara, or to some other port for shipment. Only a part of the mountain is supplied with railroad facilities, the Massa quarries, which still furnish the best statuary marble, though in limited quantities, still employing the ox cart of antiquity.

The small city of Carrara, with a population of some ten thousand souls, is the headquarters of a garrison of from 1,200 to 1,500 soldiers, a fact significant of the light in which its inhabitants are regarded by the Italian Government. These quarries have been, in fact, for many years a hotbed of anarchy, and the Carrara quarrymen played a part in the popular rising of five or six years ago, from the penalties of which some of them have only lately been delivered by the general amnesty issued upon the accession of King Victor Emmanuel III.

CHINESE IN HAWAII NOT CITIZENS.

Honolulu, Dec. 7.—A Treasury Department ruling in the matter of Chinese citizenship has created much excitement among the Chinese population here. It declares that the Chinese who were naturalized citizens of the Republic of Hawaii did not become American citizens by virtue of the provisions of the Territorial act, as was supposed, and on which interpretation the Chinese were allowed to vote at the late election. The number affected is small, but they are mostly wealthy merchants.

NEW PORTRAITS FOR FIRE HEADQUARTERS

Fire Commissioner Scannell received at his office yesterday from "Joe" Katzenstein portraits of ex-Mayor Gilroy and Mayor Van Wyck. They are by Losberg. Van Wyck's picture was placed on the right of a portrait of Richard Croker and Gilroy's on the left.

"Buy China and Glass Right."

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RICH CUT GLASS

Genuine Imported
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SAPHO. A beautiful figure in artistic colorings, dark red and green, standing on base, height 28 inches; real value $56.00, special price $28.00

ARABS. Two figures in natural coloring, one with dark red cloak, standing on green pedestal, height 32½ inches; value $68.00, special price $34.00

SERVING MAID. Beautifully modelled single figure, holding a tray suitable for cards, with dark green pedestal and vase on top, height 41 inches; real value $72.00; special price $36.00

GRUPPE BYZANTINER. Two figures in combined tints of yellow, maroon, green and gold, beautifully modelled, height 35 inches; value $66.00; special price $33.00

EGYPTIAN BUST. In dark red, green and gold, height 10 inches; value $6.00, special price $3.00

MOORISH BUST. Beautifully colored and artistically modelled, height 14½ inches; value $12.00, special price $6.00

TURKISH FIGURE. "The Harp Player," in bright red, blue and green coloring, with gold throughout, height 20½ inches; value $22.00, special price.. $11.00

EGYPTIAN BUST. "The Water Carrier," height 23½ inches; value $19.20, special price $9.60

EGYPTIAN BUST. Richly colored in dark green, with gold ornamentation; height 27 inches, across shoulder 21 inches; value $72.00, special price $36.00

ARABIAN BUST. Representing figure with sunflower on head and shoulder of bust; height 22 inches; value $14.40, special price $7.20

$5,000 WORTH OF CUT GLASS AT SPECIAL PRICES.

A large manufacturer recently came to us, offering us his entire stock on hand, consisting of rich cut glass punch bowls, salad bowls, fruit dishes, bon-bons, &c., at the most advantageous reduction. Space will not allow us to enumerate the articles. The goods will be unpacked, exhibited and ready for sale Monday morning. Those wishing to give cut glass as Christmas presents will find good picking here.

Goods held for delivery at any date desired. Stores open evenings.

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