

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2-8-15—Barbara Fritchie. AMERICAN THEATRE—2-8-15—The Master at Arms. HUNTER—2-8-15—The Captains. CARNEGIE HALL—2-8-15—Symphony Concert for Young People. CASINO—2-8-15—Florida. CRITERION THEATRE—2-8-15—When Knighthood Was a Flower. DALY'S THEATRE—2-8-15—Lady Huntworth's Experience. EDEN MUSEUM—The World in Wax. FERRY THEATRE—2-8-15—Mrs. Dan's Defence. GARRICK THEATRE—2-8-15—Two Plays of the Olden Time. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2-8-15—The Girl from Herola. HUNTER—2-8-15—The Captain Jack. IRVING PLACE THEATRE—2-8-15—Linda's Comedy. KREWE—2-8-15—Performance. LITTLE THEATRE—2-8-15—When We Were Twenty-one. MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2-8-15—On the Quilt. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—2-8-15—Lara Di Lamermore and Cavallera Rusticana. NEW YORK—2-8-15—Vaudville. PASTOR HILL THEATRE—2-8-15—Continuous Show. PROCTOR'S—2-8-15—Performance. REPUBLICAN—2-8-15—The Palace of the King. ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK—2-8-15—Hockey Match. WALLACKS THEATRE—2-8-15—All on Account of Girls.

Index to Advertisements.

Table with 3 columns: Page, Col., and Advertiser. Includes entries for Amusements, Real Estate, and various services.

versary of the first induction, smilingly invites attention year after year to its pre-eminence claims and qualifications. If, on the contrary, another exception should prove the rule, the fact would still remain the same, but nobody who tried to proclaim it would be able to get a hearing. So it always has been, and so perhaps it always will be. Over and over again serious statesmen have advocated in Congress a change of date, and so far as we remember nobody has ever objected. But the proposition never gets beyond the stage of a languid, unanimous approval, and that is perhaps the most hopeless position in which a legislative scheme can find itself. Yet bills without number relating to matters of vastly less importance are forced or slipped along to enactment at every session. In reality it is not a trivial thing to put the life of the President of the United States in peril, to say nothing of making three or four hundred thousand people miserable and prematurely filling many graves. It would seem entirely wrong while for some Senator or Representative of distinction and authority not merely to introduce and commend a bill providing for a later inauguration day by means of a constitutional amendment extending the incumbent's term until April 30, but to use all his resources to get it passed. But we doubt if a change will be made until March 4 has killed a President.

PRIMARIES AND THE CRIMINAL LAW.

A primary election inspector in Rochester has been convicted of fraud in counting the ballots last fall, when ex-Senator Hill and Mr. Croker were making their fight for control of the Monroe County delegations to the State convention. The indictment charged him and a companion not yet tried with abstracting twenty lawful ballots from the box in the First District of the Ninth Ward and placing in the box twenty-five fraudulent votes. The result was the counting of a victory for the Croker faction. This is instructive as illustrating how Mr. Croker rules the Democracy of the State.

FRUITS HAVE FOR YEARS BEEN SUCH A MATTER OF COURSE AT PRIMARIES THAT THE THOUGHT OF A MAN'S SPENDING A YEAR IN THE PENITENTIARY FOR ZEAL TO SECURE FOR HIS BOSS THE CONTROL OF A POLITICAL PARTY WILL COME WITH SOMETHING OF A SHOCK TO MANY MEN.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.

FOREIGN.—The result of a Parliamentary by-election in Malton, England, was the return of the Liberal candidate by a greatly increased majority over that of the general election. General Kitchener reports that he has driven over a hundred men captured; also that the Boers captured eighty British of a scouting force after a prolonged fight; in the House of Commons Mr. Balfour characterized the statements of the British Government in regard to the Boers as mendacious. Twenty-one rebel officers and 120 bolomen have surrendered to the Americans in the Province of Albany, Southern Luzon; excitement in gold mining regions in Northern California is increasing. At a joint meeting of the peace commissioners at Peking the German Minister proposed a series of resolutions looking to the hastening of the negotiations; it is reported that ten thousand French troops will return to France in March. Cubans in Havana show a defiant spirit toward the United States Congress in regard to the return of the gold mine which will leave Cronberg to-day on his return to England. The chess tournament at Monte Carlo was ended. Karpovich, who shot European Ecologist in St. Petersburg, was an ex-student agitator.

CONGRESS.—Senate: The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was considered at day and night sessions, and a large amount of routine business was transacted in the course of the day. The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were concurred in by a vote of 159 to 134; action was taken on a number of conference reports.

DOMESTIC.—The members of the Cabinet tendered their resignation to the President, but all of them will be re-nominated on Tuesday; P. C. Knox, of Pittsburgh, is expected to succeed Mr. Grieg as Attorney-General; the new bill introduced by the President from the White House to the Capitol on Monday, the dispute over their place in the inaugural parade having been compromised at Mr. McKinley's request. The fire next morning destroyed the Nebraska State Penitentiary, at Lincoln, and one convict lost his life. A municipal complication is expected in Pittsburgh as soon as the Governor signs the bill reconstituting the city government, as the Mayor says he will provide for the election and the courts decide the question, and the Controller will pay no warrants until it is settled. The tin can manufacturers' combination has destroyed an \$100,000,000 deposited to finance the transaction. The Maryland Brewing Company defaulted in payment of its semi-annual interest, and a receiver will be applied for to-day. There is no chance of a speedy passage of the State Police bill, and reports favorable to the bill have been circulated by patronage seekers. Senator Stranahan says that the report of the Charter Revision Commission will probably become law almost as it stands.

CITY.—Stocks less active, but strong. Police Commissioner Murphy received reports from the captains giving lists of supposed disorderly and gambling places in their precincts; he said that places in the West Forty-seventh-st. precinct had failed to close on Thursday night; the Brooklyn organization, it was said, was urging ex-Commissioner York to take the place of second deputy commissioner, and to provide for the closing of the premises in police affairs in Brooklyn. It was learned that the circular to stockholders of the companies to be taken into the new steel combination had been signed, and would be sent out soon. The Republican Club offered its campaign in the Bowery.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and cool. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 24; average, 35 1/2.

AS TO A CHANGE OF DATE.

March did not come in like a lion, nor yet like a lamb, so that the traditional bias is lacking for confident predictions about spring weather. In this respect, moreover, the prophets are otherwise unfortunate, inasmuch as the celebrated groundhog appears to have overslept this year and left his numerous admirers in the lurch. Nevertheless, we suppose the forecasters, official and amateur, are all busily engaged in ascertaining just what sort of a day March 4 is going to be. Everybody must hope that those who possess the moral courage to guarantee clear skies and a warm sun for the national capital will be agreeably surprised to find that they are right, for a cold and boisterous Monday would be peculiarly calamitous on account of the extraordinary preparations which have been made for the second inauguration of President McKinley.

A STATEMENT OF THE PRESIDENT'S METEOROLOGICAL EXPECTATIONS WOULD BE INTERESTING AND NOT UNPRECEDENTED.

A statement of the President's meteorological expectations would be interesting and not unprecedented. Martin Van Buren predicted with a degree of emphasis and particularly which has preserved the tradition that March 4, 1857, would be a fine day, and subsequently derived great satisfaction from saying, "I told you so." But if any of his successors for almost half a century had done the same he would not have made anywhere near so good a record. It was not until March 4, 1885, that another ideal inauguration day dawned at Washington. The Democracy, returning to power on that date after a long and dismal exclusion from the good things for which it has an insatiable appetite, considered it a favorable omen, though that opinion did not long remain unanimous. Four and eight years later the weather was horrible, but Mr. McKinley saw the common sense and brilliantly reversed in 1897. That is not all the lack of the sort that he deserves, but we are afraid the chances are that he won't have any more. If such a storm of sleet as made the first day of General Harrison's term illustrious in the annals of the undertaking business should descend on Monday's spectacle everybody would say, as everybody has often said already, that it is the height of folly to inaugurate our Presidents on March 4 when April 30, the real anni-

versary of the first induction, smilingly invites attention year after year to its pre-eminence claims and qualifications. If, on the contrary, another exception should prove the rule, the fact would still remain the same, but nobody who tried to proclaim it would be able to get a hearing.

MEXICAN TRADE AND FINANCE.

There are few more noteworthy examples of commercial progress in the world than that afforded by our southern next neighbor, Mexico. Under the wise direction of President Diaz. Practically Mexican commerce is the creation of the last quarter of a century, for under Spanish rule commerce with all lands but Spain was persistently and energetically discouraged, and in the troublous era from the throwing off of the Spanish yoke to the downfall of poor Maximilian there was little opportunity or ability to develop trade. The result was that in 1875 Mexico imported less than \$10,000,000 worth, and her exports did not exceed \$27,000,000 in value. In 1899 her imports and exports were, respectively, in silver \$106,000,000 and \$156,000,000. In this splendid increase the United States has, most properly, had the chief share. About one-half of Mexico's imports come from this country, and she finds a market here for three-fourths of her exports.

THESE ARE A FEW OF THE INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE POINTS WHICH ARE ELABORATED IN DETAIL IN THE HON. JOHN W. FOSTER'S FIFTH LETTER TO THE TRIBUNE FROM MEXICO, WHICH WE SHALL PRINT IN TOMORROW'S PAPER.

Mr. Foster tells of the means by which this growing commerce is promoted, of the banking system of the country, of the postal service between Mexico and the United States, and other matters bearing upon the general subject of Mexican finance and commerce and Mexican trade relations with the United States. Our readers will find his letter a luminous exposition of topics which are of particularly practical importance to this country, as well as of sentimental interest to all who have at heart the welfare of our nearest republican neighbor and the third republic of the world.

BUILDING AND BLASTING.

In certain parts of the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx real estate investors, speculators and contractors are working in feverish haste to put up new buildings. The certainty that Rapid Transit trains will be running from the City Hall to the Harlem, and even further, in 1904 at latest, and possibly before the end of 1903, has stimulated a lively competition in the raising of new hotels, apartment houses and business structures also in those quarters which it is expected will attract many people in search of pleasant homes and suitable shops which can be reached easily and swiftly by the underground cars. New-Yorkers interested in real estate are not slow to realize the extensive development both above and below the Harlem River which must attend the coming of genuine rapid transit. Like so many other movements, excellent and praiseworthy in themselves, it may be that impatient rivalry and efforts at forestalling competitors may result in undue expansion. Then, of course, reactions must follow.

THE BRISK RIVALRY WHICH HAS BEEN KEPT UP FOR YEARS BETWEEN THE CIGARETTE ON ONE SIDE AND THE COMBINED FORCES OF THE CIGAR AND THE PIPE ON THE OTHER, THE CIGARETTE HAS BEEN ASSAILED SO FIERCELY BY THE LEGISLATURES OF SO MANY STATES AND BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES OF SO MANY CITIES AND VILLAGES THAT IT SEEMS TO BE LOSING GROUND FROM ONE END OF THIS COUNTRY TO THE OTHER.

It is believed that the true story of George Washington and the chopped down cherry tree is as follows: "Father—Did you chop down that cherry tree?" "Yes, father, it was I." "And for why, my son?" "Didn't I hear you say only last week that the tree was only an expense to you, sir?" "You may have any hope!" "Well, father, I was only trying to cut down your expenses."—(Yonkers Statesman.)

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The Borough of Queens has an enormous territory in comparison with Manhattan, Richmond and The Bronx, and even with Brooklyn. That broad and spacious area is not densely populated, except in parts of Long Island City. Great stretches of open fields and pleasant country scenes are numerous in Queens. Public parks, especially those created by paying grotesquely excessive prices for worthless beaches of barren sand that are in constant peril of being swallowed up by the ocean, are not at present sorely needed for the benefit of the dwellers in Queens. Nevertheless, the scheme for the payment of extravagant sums in order to open a seashore place of recreation for public use at Edgemere has a troop of persistent supporters in Albany.

RUSSIA IN MANCHURIA.

It is not at all surprising that the representatives of the powers at Peking have protested to the Chinese government against the prosecution of negotiations between China and Russia at St. Petersburg. A fortnight ago the Japanese minister discovered that such negotiations were in progress, and intimated to the Chinese government that for the sake of good faith to the other powers they should be stopped. It did not seem to him fitting that while China was negotiating with all the powers, including Russia, together, and while Russia was participating in those negotiations with the other powers, China and Russia should carry on some private bargaining by themselves in secret, the results of which might conflict with the ends at which the general negotiations aimed. The other foreign representatives now seem to share the knowledge and the views of the Japanese minister, and they have united in vigorous representations to the Chinese Peace Commissioners, which will doubtless be transmitted to the imperial government.

OBJECTION IS MADE ON PRINCIPLE TO ANY SUCH NEGOTIATIONS.

Objection is made on principle to any such negotiations. In practice the terms and aims of the negotiations are objected to with at least equal force. For they aim at so completing the Cassini convention of some years ago as to make Manchuria practically a Russian province. Thus it is proposed to place the Chinese commanding general in each province under the authority of a Russian agent, and to put even the native Chinese police and the railroads fully and exclusively under Russian control. The Chinese government is to be forbidden to build any more railroads in Manchuria, all such work being done by Russia. Likewise no concession of commercial or industrial privileges is to be granted in Manchuria to any power but Russia. All the customs service of Manchuria is to be in Russian hands, and Russian goods are to enjoy special favors granted to those of no other country.

MORE WATER FOR BROOKLYN.

Relief of the water stringency in Brooklyn appears to be at hand, despite the open or secret opposition of the Ramapo plotters, and to an extent which should make it impossible for them, even with all their unrivaled effrontery, to foist an artificial water famine upon the borough. Thanks to the persistence and energy of the Brooklyn League and the Manufacturers' Association, a general scheme of extension and improvement is now being pushed toward completion in accordance with the reports and recommendations made by the engineer of the Water Department in November last. Public attention has of late been chiefly attracted to a single feature of this scheme—namely, the proposed new distributing reservoir—and the altogether erroneous impression has consequently prevailed that the efforts for improving the water supply are confined to the securing of reservoir room in Forest Park. As we have hitherto argued, such an increase of distributing reservoir capacity would in itself be useless without a corresponding increase in storage, conduit and pumping facilities. These latter, it is gratifying to observe, are now being supplied.

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there is little doubt that the latter will be speedily provided, since the ordinance authorizing them has already been enacted. Another essential part of the scheme is the improvement of the Millburn reservoir and the construction of additional storage reservoirs on East Meadow Stream. The Board of Estimate has authorized bonds for these purposes, and the required ordinance will doubtless be promptly passed by the Board of Aldermen. It is understood also that progress is being made toward the sinking of more wells and the construction of filter beds, which will both increase the quantity and improve the quality of the water supply. Such are the outlines of the general plan, of which the proposed distributing reservoir in Forest Park or elsewhere would be an integral part. The best authorities on the water question seem to regard it as an absolutely essential part, and if it be so, of course it ought to be provided in whatever place is on the whole the most suitable.

WITH A PROMPT, PERSISTENT AND ENERGETIC PUSHING OF THESE VARIOUS WORKS THERE OUGHT TO BE NO FURTHER ROOM FOR TALK ABOUT A WATER FAMINE IN BROOKLYN; NOT EVEN TO SERVE THE SLISTER ENDS OF THE RAMAPO CONSPIRATORS.

THE DESPOT OF THE FRONT PLATFORM SEEMS NOBLY TO HAVE MAINTAINED THE TRADITIONS OF HIS PROUD CASTE IN THAT LITTLE PERSONAL ENCOUNTER WITH KAISER WILLIAM IN BERLIN THE OTHER DAY.

The bubonic plague in India seems to be still so virulent that all the resources of sanitary science wisely and energetically applied are not sufficient to stamp it out. A record of four hundred deaths from this pestilence in two days in the single city of Bombay may naturally excite widespread anxiety lest its ravages should be renewed on a frightful scale in many parts of Asia.

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Greenbush, N. Y., and began his business career in this city, later removing to Des Moines. He was a son of Aaron Burr Akin and Caroline Williamson. Mr. Akin left a widow, two daughters and a son, the latter a senior at Princeton University.

CAPT. SLOCUM PRESENTED TO THE CZAR.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Captain Stephen L. Homedieu Slocum, 8th United States Cavalry, who was instructed some time ago to repair to this place and report to the United States Ambassador for duty, was to-day presented to the Emperor.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The municipal council of the little French town of Courteuil is discussing an ordinance forbidding the wearing of tall silk hats within its borders. The "stovepipe" is condemned in the argument of the advocates of the ordinance as a "ridiculous headgear" which by reason of its costliness constitutes a badge of social superiority, and is, therefore, humiliating to those who never wear it. The tall hat, reformers declare, "is used only by aristocrats who live and grow fat on the sweat of the poor."

First Immigrant (at Ellis Island)—Dissa flood of immigration should be stopped. Second Immigrant—Yah, dis is so. Omergiza for Omergizans.—(New-York Weekly.)

In a letter to his parents a Missouri boy who is in the army in the Philippines writes of having seen some "wild monkeys playing among the orange blossoms" near Laguna de Bay. "I have seen many monkeys in the country," says the Missourian, "but not fancy ones. Associated them with orange blossoms. It reminded me of a negro I once saw in Cuba selling bottles of fiery rum from a basket made of goldenrod. A certain quartermaster-sergeant of Rough Riders bought a quantity of the liquor, for which he gave the 'hombre' an order on the commissary written on the reverse side of a pledge which he had signed before his captain to abstain from drink for six months.

Mrs. Crimmonbeak—I see by this paper that some statisticians discovered that the average woman carries forty to sixty miles of hair on her head. Mr. Crimmonbeak—And then she makes trouble if her husband happens to carry a couple of yards of it on his coat sleeves.—(Ohio State Journal.)

A fire company in the western end of the State is preparing to manufacture gun stocks of birch with a view to lightening the weight of the present rifle.

Visitor to Country Town (who has been shown over the church)—And how long has your present vicar been here? Sexton Mr. Mule, sir, has been the incumbent here, sir, for nigh on forty year, sir.—(Punch.)

So many fires have recently occurred in one of the residence districts of Buffalo that a man living in the part of town referred to sent out invitations a few days ago worded thus: "Come to us on Tuesday for dinner and whilst. In case of fire meet at the Lenox at 7:30 sharp."

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The Philadelphia Record says the little island lying in the Delaware midway between Bristol and Burlington, which is to be turned into a place of public amusement, was in olden days a favorite camping ground for the Indians of the Delaware tribe, and the young bucks used to settle their differences there according to the code. It had quite the reputation of having been a duelling ground. Many arrow heads and even battle axes shaped of stone have been found on the island by relic hunters and occasionally human skulls have been unearthed. Several rusty cannon balls have also been brought to light.

The Count—Dear me, baron, your face! Duelling again, your age and so recently married? The Baron—Ach, no! It is my American wife. She makes me eat with a fork.—(Life.)

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THE BENEFIT FOR THE ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA WHICH WAS GIVEN AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON WAS HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL.

The benefit for the Actors' Fund of America which was given at the Broadway Theatre yesterday afternoon was highly successful. The long, excellent and varied programme which had previously been given in these columns was carried out without change or omission. The proceeds of the benefit were about \$2,000.

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE WHITE RATS CALLED AT JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT TUESDAY AND PROCURED SUMMONSES FOR F. F. PROCTOR AND HIS MANAGER, J. AUSTIN FYNES, TOGETHER WITH A NUMBER OF THE PERFORMERS AT PROCTOR'S TWENTY-THIRD STREET THEATRE, FOR AN ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE SUNDAY LAW.

Several members of the White Rats called at Jefferson Market police court last Tuesday and procured summonses for F. F. Proctor and his manager, J. Austin Fynes, together with a number of the performers at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, for an alleged violation of the Sunday law. The summons were made out yesterday morning, but Daniel O'Reilly, attorney for the White Rats, appeared and had the case adjourned until Monday, at 2:30 p. m.

MISS MAY DE SOUZA HAS BEEN ADDED AS A SPECIAL FEATURE AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATRE FOR TOMORROW EVENING.

Miss May de Souza has been added as a special feature at the Herald Square Theatre for tomorrow evening, when the New-York Boys' Symphony Orchestra gives its first concert. Miss de Souza will sing the "Hear ye, hear ye" song, "Dear Mid-night of Love" with orchestral accompaniment.

JACOB LITZ HAS ENGAGED THE FOLLOWING PERSONS FOR THE CAST OF "THE PRICE OF PEACE" AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE: ARTHUR FORREST, HERBERT BERGMAN, FREDERICK THOMAS, MISS MARY ELIZABETH CARLTON, CHARLES CHERR, MISS MINNIE SELIGMAN, MISS ANNE B. SUTHERLAND AND MISS KATE LESTER.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY HAS RECEIVED FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF HOLLAND AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF ITS GREETING TO QUEEN WILHELMINA ON THE OCCASION OF HER MARRIAGE.

The Holland Society has received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Holland an acknowledgment of its greeting to Queen Wilhelmina on the occasion of her marriage. The address to the Queen was prepared by the Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke, president of the society.

GEN. DAVIS'S DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

San Juan de Porto Rico, March 1.—The engagement is announced here of Miss Elizabeth Davis, daughter of Brigadier-General George W. Davis, to Philip Mumford, cashier in the office of De Ford & Co., bankers, in Porto Rico. The wedding will occur in April. The Davis family have lived here since General Davis went to Manila.

FINE ARTS FEDERATION OFFICERS.

An annual meeting of the Fine Arts Federation was held last night at the Fine Arts Building, in West Fifty-seventh-st. Frederic Crowninshield, the president, was in the chair. An election of officers took place, and the old board of officers was re-elected. The election resulted as follows: President, Frederic Crowninshield, vice-president, Herbert Adams; secretary, Henry Rutgers Marshall; Board of Directors, Herbert Adams, Frederic Crowninshield, Henry Rutgers Marshall, George B. Post and J. Q. A. Ward.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW GOVERNOR.

London, March 1.—Sir Cavendish Boyle was to-day gazetted Governor of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir Henry McCallum, appointed Governor of Natal.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF SIR CAVENDISH BOYLE WAS CABLED TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ON JANUARY 30, FROM LONDON.

The announcement of the appointment of Sir Cavendish Boyle was cabled to the Associated Press on January 30, from London. He was the delegate to the British Guiana and Bermuda in the reciprocity negotiations between Great Britain and the United States in 1899, and until recently was Government Secretary of British Guiana.

There are aspects of the case in which all musical visitors from abroad, even orchestras, are welcome. It is not often that they bring a message which makes for the edification and refreshment of the intellect and emotions of metropolitan music lovers, but they arouse a certain degree of curious interest, and, so long as they hold out, they carry orchestral music into districts where it is of rare occurrence. Besides, when they—speaking more particularly of orchestras—are well constituted they generally leave a relic or two behind them from which local organizations are beneficially recruited. It being no business of the reviewer to concern himself with the obvious fact, more or less pleasurable, to welcome their hands, Vunderstein and his Leipzig Philharmonic Society, who gave their first concert in Carnegie Hall last night. Also Mr. Josef Sileski, pianist, who, however, lacked the quality of novelty which his associates possessed.

AN ORCHESTRA FROM LEIPZIG.

That considerable uncertainty existed in the minds of the concert givers as to what was the best foot to put forward at a first concert in America was made plain by the contest between the scheme of pieces as announced and as performed. The orchestral divisions changed positions, so that Beethoven's symphony in C minor began the concert instead of ending it, as had been projected, and a number of Wagner excerpts made the conclusion. But this was cleared up in the minds of an audience which largely needed the instruction by the house bill. The advertisement number was in a different case. The advertisement number was in a different case. The advertisement number was in a different case.

Mr. Vunderstein is a zealous, intelligent, well-meaning conductor. His orchestra is a zealous, intelligent, well-meaning band of musicians. Its membership has youthfulness to commend it, and we, in New-York, have been taught to prize youthfulness in a very desirable quality in orchestral players. But plainly it is not the only thing needed. Neither the orchestra nor its conductor brought a revelation. They won respect for good intentions fairly expressed; that was all. There was a fine straightforwardness and lack of affectation in Mr. Vunderstein's reading of the Beethoven symphony, and his musicians followed him creditably. It was a distinct improvement on the style in which New-York does not want to hear Tschakowsky's music played.

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