Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—2—8:15—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
AMERICAN THEATRE—2—8:15—Carmen.
BIJOU—2:15—8:15—The Climbers.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—Florodora.
CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—When Knighthood Was in Flower.
DALY'S THEATRE—2—8:10—San Toy.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
EMPIRE THEATRE—2:15—8:20—Mrs. Dane's Defence.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—2—8—Garrett O'Magh.
GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:15—Under Two Flags.
GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:15—Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—At the White Horse Tavern.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Janice Meredith.
HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:15—The Girl from Up There.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE—8:15—Ibsen's Ghosts.
KEITH'S—Continuous Performance.
KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—2:15—8—To Have and to Hold.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—1:45—7:45—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—The Lash of the Whip.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—10 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Sportsmen's Show.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—2—8:30—On the Quiet.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—7:30—Gotterdammerung.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8—The Adventure of Lady Ursula.
NEW-YORK—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
PASTOR'S—Day and Night—Continuous Show.
PROCTOR'S—Continuous Performance.
REPUBLIC—2:15—8:15—In the Palace of the King.
SAVOY—2—8:15—The Governor's Son.
VICTORIA THEATRE—8:15—My Lady.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—2:15—8:20—All on Account of Eliza.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page.	Col.		Page.	Col.
Amusements	14	5-6	Help Wanted	12	4
Auction Sales Real Estate	8	5	Instruction	13	5
Bankers & Brokers	11	5	Lost and Found	13	5
Banks	11	5	Lost	12	4
Board & Rooms	12	4	Marriages & Deaths	7	5-6
Brooklyn Property for Sale	8	4	Miscellaneous	14	1-6
Business Notices	6	1	Ocean Steamers	12	1
City Property for Sale	8	5	Proposals	11	6
Country Board	8	6	Public Notices	12	1
Country Property for Sale or to Let	8	4	Railroads	13	5-6
Dividend Notices	11	5	School Agencies	13	5
Dom. Sits Wanted	12	6-7	Special Notices	7	6
Dressmaking	12	4	Spring Resorts	8	5-6
Employ. Agencies	12	4	Storage Notices	12	5
Excursions	13	5	Surrogate's Notices	12	3
Financial Elections	11	5	Teachers	13	5
Financial Meetings	11	1	Tribune Subscription Rates	7	3
Financial	11	1-5	Trust Companies	11	6
Foreclosure Sales	12	2-3	To Whom It May Concern	11	6
Fur. Rooms to Let	8	5	To Let for Business Purposes	8	4
Foreign Resorts	9	3-6	Unfurnished Apartments to Let	8	5
Furnished Houses to Let, Country	8	4	Work Wanted	12	5-6

Business Notices.

Ivers & Pond Pianos
Tuners' bills reduced to the minimum. Wonderful durability. At Joscelyn's, 10 East 16th St., N. Y.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1901.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The Irish members of Parliament refused to leave the House of Commons when a division was ordered on a matter in which the closure had been enforced, and had to be carried out by force after a free fight. ==== John Wilson Durant, of Albany, was killed in a duel at Ostend by a Russian count, as the result of a quarrel which occurred in January. ==== Count von Bülow, the Imperial Chancellor, made a speech in the Reichstag defining the policy of the German empire to foreign nations, referring especially to the Emperor's visit to England and the Russian attitude. ==== The extreme probability of England's putting a duty on sugar, and thus taking the first step away from the time honored free trade policy of that country, was discussed in London. ==== Correspondence between the representatives of Li Hung Chang and Count von Waldersee relative to expeditions against the Chinese was made public.

CONGRESS.—Vice-President Roosevelt presided over the Senate for the first time; a closure resolution was offered by Mr. Platt, of Connecticut; the nominations of the members of the Cabinet were received from the President and confirmed.

DOMESTIC.—The President has selected Colonel William Cary Sanger, of New-York, for Assistant Secretary of War, succeeding George D. Meiklejohn, of Nebraska. ==== The administration regards the action of Congress on the Cuban question as final, and expects the Cubans to accept the terms proposed, which, it is said, will not be modified. ==== The President will probably appoint ex-Senator Chandler, of New-Hampshire, chairman of the Spanish Claims Commission. ==== The Maryland legislature and many politicians gathered at the capital for the extra session to-day, at which it is expected the bill to disfranchise illiterate voters and to insure a Democratic majority in the next Senate and House will be passed. ==== The Assembly passed a bill to allow Benjamin S. Dean, of Jamestown, to practise law without acquiring a regents' certificate. ==== The Ramapo Repeal bill was sent to the Assembly Cities Committee, to be detained until to-morrow. ==== George J. Gould, at Memphis, Tenn., denied that the Missouri Pacific had any interest in the "Frisco," and predicted more great railway mergers.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and higher. ==== John E. Searles, the former treasurer of the Sugar Trust, made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. ==== Assistant District Attorney Pierce insisted on bringing to trial Dean and Marshall, the Bellevue nurses, in spite of the acquittal of Davis. ==== It was believed that Commissioner Murphy contemplated a big shake up of police captains, which would include the transfer of Chapman to the Tenderloin; the commissioner expressed his belief in "using the axe" on gambling houses when necessary. ==== It was announced that the Consolidated Exchange firm of Carley, Rosengarten & Carley was about to file a petition in bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair and colder. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 21; average, 33¾.

TREATIES AND THE CANAL.

The Hay-Pauncefote treaty, modifying the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the interest of prompt construction of an isthmian canal by the United States, is understood now to be dead, for the reason that the British government did not within the specified time accept the amendments to it made by the United States Senate. This method of dealing with it will not excite surprise. On the contrary, it was of late widely expected that the British government would pursue such a course, and it was regarded by judicious observers as certain that it would do so unless it decided to accept the amendments without further negotiations. There was never a reasonable probability, if a possibility, that the British government would submit counter proposals to be acted upon by the Senate in the same session in which the amendments had been made.

With such a course no fault is to be found. Indeed, it is to be commended as the easiest way, for both nations, out of a difficult situation. The necessity for it will be generally regretted on both sides of the ocean, for every day of postponement of the canal is a loss to British as well as to American commerce. Nevertheless, it must be held true, as we have hitherto said, that it is more essential to have the canal rightly than promptly constructed. It is essential that the circumstances of its construction shall be in full and precise accord with the interests of the United States; and not only with our commercial but also with our military and diplomatic interests. That those circumstances shall be consistent with international honor and good faith also goes without saying. In letting the proposed treaty lapse, the British government has left matters in the state in which they have been for half a century, and has cleared the way for a resumption of negotiations, or perhaps rather for the beginning of them again de novo. There is reason for hope that the new negotiations will be more fruitful than those which have just closed, although we cannot consider the latter to have been by any means in vain, for they have doubtless made simpler and plainer the issues in the case and the attitude of each of the countries toward them, and thus have facilitated the task of making a final and equitable adjustment.

A resolution for the immediate abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was introduced in the Senate yesterday. That, too, was expected. But it seems not a commendable thing. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty was and is a perpetual compact between the two countries, terminable only on the consent of both; unless, indeed, one of the parties to it be proved guilty of flagrant violation of its terms. Its modification or termination should, on the face of it, be a matter of mutual negotiation, through diplomatic processes, and not of offhand, ex parte dictation. In former years the United States government more than once complained of violations of the treaty by Great Britain, and even declared that because of those violations the treaty might properly be regarded as null and void, or voidable at the pleasure of this country. To that view of the case, however, Great Britain never acceded, and upon it the United States did not insist. On the contrary, by their action upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty both the administration and the Senate practically recognized the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as still in valid existence. It is, of course, in order for the President to begin negotiations for the abrogation of the latter treaty. For the Senate to declare by resolution that it is actually abrogated would be of somewhat worse than doubtful propriety. The Senate has admitted that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was in force on December 20 last, and certainly nothing is known to have occurred since that date to impair its validity; while to act as though the Senate might at will annul any treaty obligation into which the government has entered would be to set a most dangerous precedent.

THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

The scheme for enlarging and reconstructing the County Courthouse in general accordance with the ideas of the justices of the Supreme Court, who have had the subject under discussion, seems likely to be carried through. The plans, upon which Messrs. Horgan & Slattery are already engaged, contemplate not merely important interior changes, but an addition of considerable size, which will, of course, occupy space in the park that is now clear, though it is pointed out that when the new Hall of Records has been completed old buildings, long ago devoted to destruction, but still standing there, will be removed. It is not denied by anybody that the County Courthouse is miserably adapted to the purposes which it is required to serve. Unattractive as its exterior is, it scarcely even suggests the unsuitable conditions which exist within. The building is gloomy, ill arranged and unwholesome. The system of ventilation would be a triumph of skill if it were designed to poison the atmosphere, and the judges are abundantly justified, not only out of regard for their own health and comfort, but in consideration of the safety and convenience of lawyers, juries, attendants and all who are compelled to do business within its walls, in their effort to effect a radical improvement. They seem to be convinced that their plan is the only one that is feasible at the present time, and that it will prove tolerably satisfactory, though by no means an ideal solution of the problem.

It would be universally agreed that, if money were no object, the sensible thing to do would be to build a new courthouse; but it is said that the present financial condition of the city does not permit it to make such an investment. That is probably a valid objection, provided it is deemed necessary to follow municipal precedents and put up an enormously expensive building for the courts or none at all. But when we consider the amount of money which it is proposed to spend on the old courthouse, the question arises why a vastly larger sum would be needed to erect and equip a new one of suitable size and dignity. The alteration and enlargement of Tweed's masterpiece are expected, we believe, to cost about $2,000,000, and the probabilities, therefore, are that the cost will be a good deal larger. Now, is there any insuperable obstacle in the way of constructing a spacious, well arranged and comely courthouse at no greater expense? A corporation or an individual would consider such an outlay sufficient to pay for a building adapted to the transaction of an immense business and the land on which it stood. The University Club, for instance, with its exceedingly expensive site, cost complete only a little more than $2,000,000, and there was certainly no scrimping anywhere from sub-cellar to roof garden. There are many similar examples of admirable results on a large scale obtained from an expenditure which appears to be thought hopelessly insufficient for any important municipal building.

It is to be assumed that the judges who have given the question long study have excellent reasons for their decision. But if it is not too late it might be worth while to consider further whether or not the city is doing well to authorize the investment of from two to three millions in a work of reconstruction which is not expected to be much more than a makeshift at the best. In spite of all the condemnation justly lavished upon it, we have never really dared to hope that the County Courthouse, as well as the wretched little buildings huddled to the east of it, would some day be removed and the City Hall left alone in the park. But yet it is rather grievous to contemplate expensive alterations and additions which will make that pleasing possibility still more remote.

TALKING AGAINST TIME.

We have often heard of talking against time and of talking to death proposed measures in Congress which apparently could be defeated in no other way, but have seldom known the trick to be performed so neatly and effectively as it was in the closing hours of the last Congress, when Senator Carter, of Montana, as a farewell performance in the chamber he had long adorned, literally talked against time until, through statutory limitation, he had killed a measure carrying appropriations for some $50,000,000. We need not enter into a critical examination of his motives, nor of the merits or demerits of the bill. The fact remains that by monopolizing with a prolix speech all the remaining time of the session the Senator killed the bill—a bill, we may add, the enactment of which was earnestly desired by a large proportion of his colleagues. It is evident that under the rules of the Senate any other bill, no matter how meritorious, might be killed in the same way, provided its enactment had not been effected more than a speech's length before the compulsory close of the session. There is a bit of irony in such fate befalling a measure in this last Congress, seeing that that body, especially in its second session, was decidedly more prompt and forehanded in its work than most of its predecessors had been for many years. If it could thus be caught napping by a long winded speaker, what might not happen to a more dilatory body which put off a great lot of important enactments until the eleventh hour?

We have spoken of the margin of safety as being a speech's length before the end of the session. That, however, is much like saying "as big as a piece of chalk." The length of speeches varies. With only such orators as Grant and Moltke in the way, passage of a bill might wait until a few minutes before the fall of the gavel and still be safely effected. With Senator Carter in oratorical opposition the dead line must be drawn the better part of a day before the close of the session. Nor was his thirteen hour speech unexampled. In the Austrian Reichsrath a year or two ago some of the deputies varied the monotony of inkstand throwing by making continuous speeches of a similar length. But even those were short compared with the famous effort of Mr. De Cosmos, some years ago, in the legislature of British Columbia. On that occasion an iniquitous measure was to be forced through by a strong majority on the last day of the session. But at 10 o'clock in the morning of the day before that on which the session would automatically expire at noon Mr. De Cosmos took the floor and began to speak against the bill. The majority supposed that he would speak for an hour or two at most and then they would pass the bill. But at the end of the third hour he had merely completed his introduction. An hour later he was saying, "In the second place." As the afternoon waned a suspicion of his purpose dawned upon the majority. But they were helpless. There was no use in interrupting him or howling him down, for that only gave him breathing time. So they grimly settled down to watch the struggle between strength of will and weakness of body. All that afternoon he talked, all the evening and all night long, with never a minute's rest. Daylight came and he was saying, "Now, in the eleventh place." The morning wore on, with an unbroken flow of cosmic oratory. At last, just at the stroke of noon, with one final rally, he expressed his regret that the brevity of the time allotted to him forbade his discussion of the subject with the fulness which it deserved, and then he sank into his seat in utter collapse, after twenty-six hours of continuous speaking, just as the Speaker's gavel fell, the session ended, and the bill was dead.

It is not to be supposed that twenty-six hour, or even thirteen hour, speeches will come into common use. Yet the possibility of thus talking a measure to death has been well demonstrated. Freedom of speech in a deliberative assembly may require that men be permitted to do such things when they are able. In that case another motive is supplied for heeding the old precept of our school writing books, and not putting off to the end of the session that which can be done in its earlier days. At the same time, in extreme cases, the nation may with equanimity see some objectionable and questionable measures thus postponed, and not greatly regret if the staying powers of some opponent's vocal cords shall be found equal to the emergency.

UNNECESSARY CROWDING.

Justice Gaynor administered a well merited rebuke to the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company yesterday, which is equally applicable to the other transportation lines which enjoy the privilege of exacting a nickel a strap from New-Yorkers. His description of the way men and women are treated in our streetcars is vivid and accurate to a degree possible only as a result of personal experience. This is what he said:

> It is not easy for judges and jurymen who go home to luncheon in the middle of the day and have to stand up in cars both going and coming for lack of a seat, although there is plenty of room on the streets for more cars, to come back feeling altogether pleasant toward the company, and if they go with their wives to the theatre or some other place of diversion at night and get into cars that become so packed that they are shoved about and trampled upon in a way that is not only painful, but actually immodest and immoral, and at hours when the streets are clear and there is room for cars either trailed together or run singly to carry passengers decently.

Those remarks touch on what is one of the worst abuses of our local railroad administration. Nobody expects anything but crowding in the busy hours, when a million people all at once are rushing to their work or eagerly pushing toward home. There is, however, no reason but the avarice of railroad managers why ample room should not be provided for travellers at other hours. Stand before the door of any New-York or Brooklyn theatre after a play, and no car service at all adequate to the crowds will be discovered, though, as Justice Gaynor says, the streets will be clear, offering ample opportunity for extra cars at a time when the management knows they are needed. It is apparently not the ideal of the companies to furnish seats even when it is possible. As fast as the crowds hanging to the straps decrease the service is decreased, so that the straps often remain occupied even in the hours of least travel. It is no uncommon thing at 10 o'clock at night to see a Madison-ave. car running through a residence region, with no theatre crowd, and only the chance travellers entering by ones and twos, jammed to the doors from Fifty-ninth to Fourteenth st.

It is such wanton disregard of public comfort as this that makes the public impatient with the companies and sometimes unreasonable in demanding impossible things. It is hard to acquit the managers of blame for morning and night discomfort in face of their failure to give the relief which everybody knows they could give at other hours if they cared to do so. The railroad people are shortsighted. They may save a few dollars, but they are making enemies and creating prejudices likely hereafter to resist everything they want.

WISE MODERATION.

A disposition has been manifested in some few quarters to criticise the report of the Tenement House Commission for not being sufficiently radical. All who are interested in improving the hard conditions under which thousands dwell in the overcrowded East Side must naturally think every measure a half measure which permits the building of tenement houses offering less than the ideal environment for the moral and physical improvement of the tenement house population. Probably no member of the commission thinks the recommended laws would restrict builders to perfect plans, and no one of them undertaking to erect a model tenement house would be content to build no better than that law compelled. Nevertheless, we think the commission has been wise in not asking all that it might wish to ask. The law has no power to compel the erection of houses of any sort, good or bad. The most it can do is to prevent the erection of structures of a certain sort. If the standard is set too high the result will not be admirable new homes, but further congestion in miserable old ones, far less comfortable and sanitary than those which might and would have been built under a law less extreme in its requirements.

Improvement can only be secured gradually. The regulations which to-day are the highest which will not discourage building may in a few years be made more rigid without harm, owing to advances in constructive methods. It would have been folly twenty years ago to require any fireproof construction in tenement houses. Now some architects seriously argue that they should be entirely fireproof, on the ground that the extra cost is offset by the space saved. Investors are not yet educated up to such initial outlays, though it is to be hoped they soon may be; and for the present it is probably necessary to be content with fireproof construction only in the most dangerous parts of the tenement houses. That is better than the enactment of laws which overshoot the mark and lead to reaction. This is not a matter of mere speculation, but of experience. The existing law is not so severe in some of its rules as one in force some years ago, because it was found that the old law stopped building and led to investment in and perpetuation of the worst class of old buildings. Reform in this matter must go hand in hand with commercial conditions. Otherwise it will so arouse real estate interests as to defeat proposed improvements in the law, or if by chance improvements do slip through they will be a block on progress. So it is better to take in moderation what can be secured instead of striving for the impossible.

It may perhaps be said that the commission should be less concerned about the income of capital, and should prescribe its rules according to abstract considerations and leave investors to find their own way of complying. Such a view, however, ignores the fact that the great body of tenement house owners have a definite idea concerning income which they are bound to realize. If they cannot do it in new houses they will turn to old ones, where they can realize even more, especially if the supply of new ones is cut off. Raising the standard of building unduly will not lower the interest rate. That can only be done through the erection of new houses by men or corporations content with a smaller rate, till such houses are common enough to fix a standard of moderate rents which owners of the old as well as the new houses must conform to or lose tenants. So long as avaricious landlords control the market they will get their interest, regardless of the building laws. The hopeful aspect of the tenement house problem is the disposition to build model houses, not as charities, but as conservative business investments for a low return. The builders of such houses go far beyond the requirements of the most extreme law proposed, and if they set the fashion for homes, and furnish enough such homes to give the people compelled to live on the East Side an alternative to the exactions of the bad houses, they will do more to secure improved living conditions than any law. The law can only prescribe minimum requirements no higher than average conditions will warrant. Competition in tenement houses can set a standard toward which even the most grinding builder must strive for his own profit.

COLONEL GARDINER'S QUEST.

We offer to Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, sometime District Attorney of this county, our hearty congratulation on the successful termination of his interesting and patriotic quest of the burial place, long in dispute, of General Nathanael Greene. It was known that Colonel Gardiner had gone South upon this laudable errand, but now that it is all over there can be no harm in admitting that it was feared he would not succeed.

It was not that his earnestness or zeal was doubted. Everybody remembered the agility with which he was able to jump turnstiles and conduct arguments, but the impression prevailed that as a hunter Colonel Gardiner wouldn't amount to much. Surprise and gratification are consequently all the greater. The public feared that Colonel Gardiner would return with the report that General Greene never was buried anywhere, and was a little nervous lest doubt should be cast upon the historical evidence that such a person as General Greene did actually exist. Results like this, it was recalled with trepidation, used to follow Colonel Gardiner's activities as a hunter after evidences of vice in this city.

Some of the States think of imposing the death penalty for kidnapping. That crime is hideous, but all over the country juries hesitate to find verdicts of murder in the first degree where the taking of life is the legal punishment, and there is danger that kidnappers will be let off lightly by soft hearted and soft headed juries, as murderers are, if kidnapping is made a capital offence.

Whenever the British War Office wants supplies in post haste and finds that imperial purveyors and manufacturers cannot supply its needs in a hurry it turns to the Yankee for relief. King Edward's troops in South Africa called for three thousand axes to rough hew the future of the veldt, and required them at the earliest possible moment. British axe makers hemmed and hawed. Yes, they could furnish the axes; give them time enough. It was the story of the Atbara span, the Uganda bridges, over again. Up rose Brother Jonathan and told John Bull that he should have those axes just as soon as he could use 'em; and the Yankee got the contract. The axes will be in the Transvaal on the day appointed, and no later. An American electric plant is to be set up soon in Mysore, India. The nations of the world must march at the double quick if they hope to keep pace with Uncle Sam.

The owners of automobiles who suggest that the legislature should pass an act which would limit the speed of those vehicles to ten miles an hour on frequented roads do not seem to be unreasonable. With a competent man at the handle bar that rate of speed is not likely to cause much damage. Horses that would be frightened by a motor vehicle moving at the ten miles gait would just as easily be scared by one travelling at six miles an hour.

Senator Allen passionately declares there is no longer any Democratic party in the Senate. True, he is himself a Populist. But, great cotton bales and pitchforks! what is the matter with Jones and Tillman? Just because they will not in all cases say "Anything to please Bryan," are they to be read out of the party? If so, there is no longer a Democratic party anywhere save, perhaps, in the office of "The Commoner."

PERSONAL.

"The Christian Work," of this city, announces that hereafter the Rev. Dr. C. H. Parkhurst will write regularly for that journal. "He will have his own pages," it says, "and over his own name will discuss in his unique, forcible and independent way religious and theological questions of the day and secular matters which mount to the plane of the moralities. In these papers the brilliant preacher and writer will emphasize the duty of the hour; he will test civic questions by the standard of the highest moralities as they present themselves to his view; whatever Dr. Parkhurst has to say will be marked by that perfect spirit of independence and fearlessness which upon a recent occasion he declared to be the chief need of the newspaper press, religious and secular, to-day.

Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Company, has given to the Millicent Library, of Fairhaven, Mass, the waterworks of the town. The plant is valued at $100,000 or $125,000, and yields an annual income of about $8,000. The Millicent Library was given to the town of Fairhaven in January, 1893, by the children of Mr. Rogers, in memory of their sister, Millicent G. Rogers, who died in Fairhaven in the summer of 1890. Dr. Robert Collyer, of this city, delivered the dedicatory address. It was properly endowed when it was turned over to the town, but this latest gift will insure an ample permanent income. The Fairhaven waterworks were built by Mr. Rogers in 1893. The supply of water is taken from driven wells. Mr. Rogers has given a fine schoolhouse and a magnificent town hall, as well as the library. He has served as superintendent of streets for several years.

"More than sixty years ago," says ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, in "The Pittsfield Journal," "when I was a freshman in Yale College, William M. Evarts, then a junior, was chosen by his class to make a speech to my class. I have heard him many times since, but I have never been so much impressed as by that one speech. It had all the characteristics which distinguished his speeches in after life, and was, to my mind, a wonderful production. I have never had occasion to alter that opinion."

The Rev. Dr. William A. Snively, who died in Louisville on Saturday at the age of sixty-eight years, was graduated from Dickinson College in 1852, and was a Methodist minister until 1865, when he entered the Episcopal ministry. He held important rectorships in Cincinnati and Albany, after which he became rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn. He then became rector of Trinity Church, New-Orleans, but in 1892 was obliged to resign on account of ill health, and took up his residence in Louisville. Columbia University conferred upon him the degree of S. T. D., in 1875. He was a deputy to several general conventions of the Church, and was for a time president of the standing committee of the diocese of Louisiana. He was the author of several books, among them "Parish Lectures on the Prayer Book," "Testimonial to the Supernatural," "Family Prayers for the Church Year," "Æsthetics on Worship," "Genealogical Memoranda" and "The Cathedral System of America." His account of the Oberammergau Passion Play in 1880 was widely read and favorably commented upon.

London, March 5.—The memorial to Queen Victoria suggested by the committee of ministers and former ministers and approved by King Edward is to be a monument, the most prominent feature of which will be a statue of the Queen, to be erected near Westminster Abbey or Buckingham Palace.

Paris, March 5.—Alfred Dreyfus returned to Switzerland to-day, after a stay in Paris in which he corrected the proofs of the book he has just completed, entitled "Five Years of My Life," dealing with his imprisonment on Devil's Island.

Constantinople, March 5.—John G. A. Leishman, the newly appointed United States Minister to Turkey, arrived in Constantinople to-day.

MOVEMENTS OF ITALIAN AMBASSADORS.

Rome, March 5.—The "Tribuna" asserts that Signor Pansa, Italian Ambassador to Turkey, has accepted the Italian Embassy in London.

It says also that Baron Fava will be recalled from Washington.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

An infant son was born to Mr. and Mrs. William McKinley, of Louisville, on Monday. The parents at once named him William.

Certain of the Spartan women, it is recorded, hesitated.
"If we cut off our hair and give it to the soldiers to string their bows with, how are we to get along?" these protested.
"Why, we can string our beaux with false hair!" exclaimed the others, warmly.
Now this being palpably the fact, even in those remote times, no further objection was heard, and the fabrication of history proceeded in the regular order.—(Detroit Journal.

Dr. Boyd Carpenter, the Bishop of Ripon, England, was called upon to lay the cornerstone of a new vicarage at Wakefield not long ago, and was invited by the master of ceremonies (who handed him the trowel and the line and plummet) to "become an operative mason for a few moments." "I cannot," answered the Bishop, "lay claim to the title of an operative mason, but I am certainly a working Carpenter."

Overheard in a Scotch Hotel.—Traveller (seating himself at the breakfast table)—Well, waiter, what's for breakfast?
Waiter (cheerfully)—Calves' brains, sir, fried liver, devilled kidneys——
Traveller—Oh, hang your complaints! Give me the menu!—(Glasgow Times.

When a raid is made upon a gambling house in Kansas the furniture seized must, under the law, be tried in court and convicted before being destroyed, just as though it were a human being. A case of that sort was tried at Fort Scott a few days ago, when crap and poker tables, fine carpets, chairs, etc., were taken to the market place and burned.

Mr. Meddergrass—Hi Slocum an' Bill Hocorn ain't speaking now.
Mrs. Meddergrass—Do tell! What's up?
Mr. Meddergrass—Hi claims his th'mometer averages ten degrees lower 'n Bill's in winter an' fifteen degrees higher in summer."—(Baltimore American.

The only crematory in Scotland is in Glasgow. It was built nine years ago, and since then seventy-five bodies have been cremated in it. Cremation has a strenuous advocate in Sir Henry Littlejohn, professor of medical jurisprudence in the University of Edinburgh and medical officer of health in the city of Edinburgh; but his eloquence on the subject and the objections to the old form of burial in crowded cemeteries and churchyards have not yet persuaded the town council of the capital to establish a municipal crematorium.

If Mrs. Carrynation will let us alone we promise that the first thing we do when we die is to swear off for ever and ever. Amen.—(Hardeman (Ore.) Free Press.

MUSIC.

JOSEF HOFMANN'S RETURN.

Three years ago Josef Hofmann returned to the New-York public that he had astonished nine years before as a wonder child, and was found to have kept many of the remarkable promises he had held forth, and to have become an artist of serious purposes and high attainments, well on the road to maturity. Yesterday afternoon he appeared again before this public, and showed that he has advanced steadily in the use of the remarkable talents with which he is endowed. He is what he promised to become when the spoliation of his infant genius was stopped just in time, an artist of uncommon power, one who bids fair to be a force to be reckoned with in the musical world. The large size of his audience in Carnegie Hall, which filled that great auditorium, and the kind of attention paid to him showed that he has a strong hold on the memory and affection of the musical public. What it found to admire in his playing was eminently wholesome and sound, making for the best things in art. Mr. Hofmann has deepened and broadened in many ways since he was last here, but he has lost none of the sincerity, directness and unaffectedness that marked his playing. He has yet something to learn, to experience, before he can sound the note of passion, of the highest poetry, or reach the grand style. In this respect he seems—as he looks—younger than his years. For the music of his fellow countryman Chopin he shows the deepest insight, but he has a real sympathy and understanding for many styles. He has gained in warmth and depth of expression, as well as in technical power, and he has done away with a certain hardness of touch that made itself frequently in evidence during his last visit here. His cantabile is beautiful in its singing quality now, and his execution of transcendent technical difficulties, as was shown in such things as Moszkowski's "Caprice Espagnole" and the two transcriptions from Wagner, is of unconcerned ease. Mr. Hofmann makes it plain that his thought is always for the music, never for the exploitation in the faintest degree of himself, his technique, his sentiments; and this may be accounted one of his supreme artistic excellences.

His programme yesterday was a singularly interesting and unconventional one. He played Liszt's transcription of Bach's A minor organ toccata and fugue in a broad style, with a fine exposition of the contrapuntal structure. In the sonata by Beethoven usually called the "Appassionata," he did not, perhaps, sound the full depth of its tragic significance; he showed too great a fondness for the extremes of dynamics, with too little place for a true mezzoforte; but it was an eminently sane and fresh reading, and with a finely felt sentiment in the slow movement. Most popular with the audience was his playing of Mendelssohn's two Songs without Words, the so-called "Spring Song" and the "Spinning Song"; he had to repeat the latter, but it was very dry playing, with little consideration for the melody singing through the piece. He wiped out the memory of it, however, by a superb performance of Schumann's "Etudes Symphoniques," which marked the summit of his achievement in the concert; it was large and buoyant in style, plastic in conception, full of elaborate detail and of variety of mood. His Chopin we have referred to as the music he played on the whole most sympathetically and with the most intimate feeling of its poetry. The programme included, besides, Liszt's transcriptions of Schubert's "Gretchen am Spinnrad" and the "Erlkönig," in which latter Mr. Hofmann gained some remarkable tonal effects; Schubert's "Moment Musical" in F minor, the Moszkowski caprice and a transcription of Siegmund's song in the first act of "Die Walküre," and a fantasie on themes from "Die Meistersinger," of which the latter was quite as inexcusable as Liszt's "Don Juan" fantasie. After the last piece there was a flocking of the feminine element to the platform and an enthusiasm of applause which Mr. Hofmann indulged with several additional pieces of a gauzy texture suitable to the occasion.

"SAN TOY" AT DALY'S.

The merry and tuneful "San Toy" was heard again at Daly's Theatre, beginning a new engagement, on Monday night. The work is already familiar to theatregoers, and it bids fair to become more so, as the audiences of Monday night and last night were both large, and there appears to be no reason why it should not finish the season of the theatre. "San Toy" is not absolutely the best of the musical farces of its class which have been heard here in the last few seasons, but it is more tuneful, more amusing and more picturesque than the average of them, and, to consider it in its kind, it deserves the large measure of popularity which it gained in the course of its long run at Daly's early in the season. It is presented at present with the following cast:

Li	James T. Powers
Captain Bobby Preston	Melville Stewart
Sir Bingo Preston	Wilfred Clarke
Sing Hi	Joseph Cauto
Lieutenant Harvey Tucker	Henry Girard
Fo Hop	Joseph Goodrowe
Hu Pi	William Wallace
Wal Ho	Robert M. O'Neil
Li Hi	A. Gillis
Li Lo	George A. Roacke
The Emperor	Saroney Lambert
Yen How	George K. Fortescue
Wun Lung	Miss Jean Newcomb
Ko Fan	Miss Isobel Hall
Trixie	Miss Nora Lambert
Rose Tucker	Miss Frances Gordon
Yung Shi	Miss Elgie Bowen
Me Kou	Miss Marie Welch
Siou	Miss Julia Millard
Shuey Pin Sing	Miss Jeannette Palmer
Li Klang	Miss Mary Kier
Hu Yoo	Miss Elsie Thorne
Mrs. Harley Streeter	Miss Virginia Randolph
The Hon. Mrs. Hay Stackporle	Miss Stella Krum
Dudley	Miss Carolyn Gordon
Poppy	Miss Helen Royton
San Toy	Miss Flora Zabelle

ART EXHIBITIONS.

PAINTINGS BY MR. TWACHTMAN—GROUP OF FRENCH LANDSCAPES—MR. RANGER AND MR. VOS.

For the last three years the new works brought forward by Mr. J. H. Twachtman have figured principally in the exhibitions of the Ten American Painters. Presumably he will share in the display of that small but effective organization to be opened on March 18 at the Durand-Ruel Gallery. In the mean time at that place he has a show of his own, made up of old and new paintings and a number of sketches. It illustrates that form of impressionism which seeks first the expression of facts, and now and then, as if by accident, casts them into a pictorial unit. His facts are the still airs and restricted tones of snowy winter scenes; the dark yet colorful aspect of water with ice breaking its surface; the play of light around vessels at their moorings; the delicate tracery made by saplings against the fresh backgrounds of spring, and the vibration of young leafage in the sunshine of that season. All this is the material of the landscape painter of nearly every school. If Mr. Twachtman is any man's follower he is Monet's, and he suggests the preoccupations and processes associated with the Frenchman's name. They are fruitful so far as they go. The painter who starts out to represent the appearance of a scene at a given moment, with the last refinements of light and shade, atmosphere and color, caught as in a flash of visual experience, without the intervention of any subjective speculations, may at least hope to depict nature on canvas as nature exists. In a picture like Mr. Twachtman's "Misty Morning," wherein the trees in the foreground, the rising land in the distance and the stream between give the spectator a refreshing and delightful sense as of being in the presence of the scene itself, it seems as if the most imaginative of painters could not have achieved a more convincing report of the matter. But there are strange limitations to the art that has produced this picture.

It is an art evidently of great service to the gatherer of material, but by its very nature it is opposed to the selective and constructive ideals which preside over the transformation of raw material into something more beautiful, more artistic. The "Misty Morning" is not only a portrait of a place, it is a picture. Possibly Mr. Twachtman meant it to be one. But the broad testimony of his exhibition scarcely ratifies this conclusion; one feels, rather, that when landscape falls into charming pictures under his brush it is because he has just happened to hit upon a felicitous arrangement of forms and colors, and it has struck him as not, after all, incompatible with the notation of an atmospheric effect, of a special gleam of light. He accepts the compositions nature offers; if they are good, so much the better; if they are poor, it does not matter; the pictorial motive is subsidiary, the notation aforesaid is the main thing. It might serve to revive, if it were worth while, discussion of the old conflict between art for art's sake and art for the sake of beauty, the old question of technique and what technique is for. There can be no doubt that Mr. Twachtman uses, on occasion, great technical proficiency. Only, revolving within its own circle, unadmonished by any intimations of the things in art which technique must always serve and can never dominate, it sometimes balks strangely at the problems by which it is confronted; and is unproductive of anything like pleasure for the beholder.

It is valued because it transfers facts to canvas with such precision and with so individual a touch, in "The Torrent," with its really moving waters; but it leaves us cold before "The Cascade," in which land and water seem hopelessly confused. "In Winter," showing a house almost buried in the snow, is wonderfully true and attractive; but from "Snowbound," a similar study, nothing of truth or charm emerges. In the large uncatalogued picture of a river crossed by a white bridge, which is seen through the thin foliage of trees in the foreground, the work seems unfinished, but enough is there to proclaim the loveliness and freshness of the subject. The bright, almost staccato note of "The Barnyard" is wholly captivating. But if the collection embraces these lucky hits it also contains things that are amorphous and uninteresting. Here and there a picture arrests the eye; it is beautiful, accomplished. But, taking the exhibition as a whole, one misses the emotion and the designing faculty which transfigure the truth and beauty of nature into the beauty and truth of art. The artist pauses over technical problems which are interesting enough in their way, but delay him on the road to the making of pictures in which a deeper inspiration should put technique in its place.

At the Schaus Gallery there is aptly offered just now an object lesson touching this matter of the relation of technique to landscape art. Grouped together are half a dozen pictures by the great painters of the Barbizon movement. They date from a time when the return to nature had done a good deal to counteract the deadly influence of studio light, but was still far from landing anybody in the extreme position taken up by Monet and other conspicuous figures of the "plein air" school. They might strike some partisans of that school as cold and dry. But they are surpassingly beautiful. The Corot which occupies the place of honor is an upright panel, showing an avenue of noble trees with boughs meeting overhead. Between the trunks one catches sight of a river. The light is cool and silvery. Technique is here, all that is needed. But what is of importance is the indefinable sylvan beauty of the work, the spiritual glamour in which it is enveloped. The dainty riverside study by Daubigny, the rich woodland scene by Diaz, the dark, passionate landscape by Rousseau and the golden little animal subject by Troyon are all fit companions for the superb Corot. Altogether it is an imposing group, rich in elements of imagination, emotion, poetry, and abounding also in masterly technique.

Among the other small exhibitions at present open uptown is one of pictures by Mr. H. W. Ranger, at the Tooth Gallery. It includes a luminous marine, "Early Morning on the Sound," and a couple of landscapes notable for their clear interpretation of the peculiar quality which hangs around American farm land. "Mr. Champlin's Pasture Lot" and "Corn Field," the two canvases to which reference is made, have a remarkably racy flavor. For the rest Mr. Ranger seems to be darkening his tone and making it not only monotonous but commonplace. "Hawk Nest Inlet" slightly recalls the composition and color of Diaz, but in this and in other paintings Mr. Ranger appears to forget that, while a certain sombre richness is legitimate in landscape painting, there must be variety within the scheme; there must be light and subtleties of tone to break up the surfaces. There is so much robust energy in the exhibition that it is unpleasant to have to record that it has, on the whole, an artificial quality.

Mr. Hubert Vos, at the Avery Gallery, exhibits portraits of the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, H. R. H. Prince Ching, the late Marcus Daly, David Christie Murray and several others, including the painter himself and his wife. There are seventeen canvases in all. Mr. Vos is skilful in catching a likeness. His portraits are otherwise not very impressive. The execution is workmanlike, but without distinction......At the Clausen Gallery are some vivacious paintings by Mr. Childe Hassam, mostly done in the open air here or abroad. A well lighted and spirited sketch of a windmill may be specially mentioned, and there is a good shore scene, an oblong canvas with grass and flowers in the foreground, and the sea beyond. The analysis is closer than in most of Mr. Hassam's works, but it is so effective that we would like to see more pictures by him in the same vein. This exhibition will be succeeded to-morrow by one of paintings by Mr. E. F. Ullman......At the Durand-Ruel Gallery the Twachtman pictures will be followed, as announced above, by the show of the Ten American Painters, and this will give place on April 1 to an exhibition of works by M. Alphonse Jongers, which will in turn retire on April 15 before a collection of Mr. Alexander Harrison's marines and other paintings......To-morrow at the American Art Galleries will begin an exhibition of Greek vases, glass and terra cottas belonging to Mr. Henry De Morgan, and old Chinese porcelains belonging to Mr. Thomas B. Clarke. These two collections will be sold at an auction beginning Tuesday afternoon, March 12, and ending on the following Saturday.

AMBASSADOR PORTER NOT TO RESIGN.

Paris, March 5.—The reiterated and republished rumors that General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador here, intends relinquishing his post and returning to America are authoritatively denied at the embassy as pure invention and without any basis in fact.