LONDON RENTALS.

CONTRASTS BETWEEN AMERICAN AND ENGLISH REAL ESTATE HOLDINGS, WITH A GLIMPSE OF THE UNEARNED INCREMENT.

London, May 15.

An American owning property in New-York and forced by circumstances—I suppose the Englishman would say privileged by fortune—to live in London is impressed with the contrasts offered by real estate tenure in the two cities. His property at home, under charge of agents, probably yields little, if anything. The taxes are heavy and leave no margin for interest on the investment made; now and again there is a special assessment for roadway pavement or street opening which throws the balance on the wrong side; repairs are unceasing and are charged exclusively to his account; the tenant expects him to mend every broken window, to clean the furnaces and to keep carpenters, masons, painters and plumbers constantly in attendance; and he is fortunate, indeed, if the property which he has left in the hands of agents be anything but a source of annoyance and expense. On the other hand, he himself must be a tenant in London and be left at the mercy of English law and usage. While he is doing everything for his American tenants, since the law is on their side and against him, he is at the mercy of his English landlord, who is protected in every way and enabled to saddle responsibility for repairs and taxes upon the occupier. As soon as he has any practical experience as a tenant in London, he understands why there is profit in land holding in England, whereas in America holdings in real estate are becoming more uncertain year by year, and prudent men find land an unprofitable investment.

The ordinary form of lease for an unfurnished house in the West End of London runs for twenty-one years. The tenant has the privilege of breaking it at the end of seven and again at the close of fourteen years, and when he takes possession of the house the outgoing occupier is required to put it in order for him, painting it inside and outside, papering and decorating the walls, repairing the roof and the drains, but making no improvements unless the contract calls for them. The tenant assumes the obligation of paying the local rates, or taxes, which ordinarily amount to one-third of the rent, and also of keeping the house in repair and of putting it in order for the next occupier. The lease requires him to paint the house at least once in three years, but the landlord does not enforce this provision rigidly, being content with the tenant's liability to put the property in order for the next occupier. The landlord receives his rent, and the tenant pays the taxes and makes all repairs. If the tenant chooses to avail himself of the option of giving up the lease at the end of seven or of fourteen years, he pays what is generally equivalent to a year's rent in setting the premises in order for the next occupier. If he improves the house during his tenancy it is at his own cost, and unless he can obtain a premium from the next tenant his money is permanently invested for the benefit of the landlord. The Duke of Westminster, the Duke of Bedford and other large landholders own square miles of land in the West End. On this land houses have been built on ninety-nine year leases, at the expiration of which everything reverts to the ground landlord. These leaseholders are the landlords with whom tenants deal, and they are protected in every way. The tenants bear the burdens of local taxation and are at the entire expense of repairs, even if a house has to be reroofed or the drainage system remodelled. The law favors the landlord exclusively, and is entirely against the tenant.

CHEAP ONLY IN NAME.

The foreigner, when he comes to London, hears much about the cheapness of house rents, but when he gains practical experience he finds so many offsets that he dismisses the notion as an illusion. When he inquires for a house in a good locality within a short distance of Hyde Park, he finds the rentals varying from £200 to £500 for a moderate sized house. In a majority of instances a premium is asked ranging from £300 upward. This premium, if paid, will be capitalized rent in a lump sum. It will represent increased valuation due to the improvement of the house or of the neighborhood. If a tenant on a twenty-one years' lease has put in electric light, renovated the drainage system or otherwise improved the property, he demands a premium in order to reimburse himself, and the incoming occupier must pay it before he can be put in possession. Any marked improvement in the residential section during the tenancy is also regarded as a valid foundation for a premium. The rent is not raised, and consequently the local rates are unchanged, but the premium is a fixed sum, which has to be paid down before the house can be secured. In addition to the premium, there is a claim for fixtures, such as electric light globes and stands, window blinds, curtain and picture rods, etc. This ranges from £50 to £400, and is ordinarily settled by a compromise of some kind after a valuation by experts. Having paid the premium and settled the bill for fixtures, the tenant is entirely responsible for taxes and repairs. When the lease expires, or is broken at the seven or fourteen years' stage, he is under obligation to expend a year's rent in putting the house in order for the next tenant. When the premium, fixtures, repairs, taxes and expenses at the close of the tenancy are reckoned up, the simple minded foreigner has ceased to regard London rentals as either cheap or moderate.

The most economical method of getting a good house in London, if one has the capital requisite for an investment, is that of purchasing the unexpired remainder of the lease outright. When the interest of the investment is added to the cost of repairs, the local rates and the ground rent, the average sum for a period of years will be a moderate rental. The purchaser is at once his own landlord and tenant, and if the leasehold be for a long term he can sell it before the expiration of the period and get back the bulk of the purchase money. Having once repaired and redecorated the house and put it in sanitary condition, his annual expenses for local rates and ground rent will be inconsiderable. If the lease has nearly run out the valuation will be low, for upon the expiration of the term the property reverts to the ground landlord without compensation to the owner of the house. A long leasehold of a well built house in a fashionable district can hardly fail to be a good investment. If the purchaser occupies the house the annual charges will be light. If he lets the house he can ask a high rental and shift the repairs and taxes upon the tenant. As house owner, he will be protected by law at every turn, and he will have a remunerative return for his investment.

OCCUPIER AND OWNER.

If there be no purchase of the remainder of the lease the tenant has either a furnished or an unfurnished house for a term of years. If it be a furnished house the repairs will be made at his own expense, and even if he leaves the property in better condition than it was when he took possession there will be a heavy bill of damages at the expiration of the term when the inventory is checked off. If it be an unfurnished house he will be the occupier, and English law does not seem to recognize any one else. The occupier must keep the house in repair, be responsible for all the local rates and pay the inhabited house tax. He is even required to meet the house owner's tax, although he is allowed subsequently to deduct it from his next payment of rent. The internal revenue assessors and the rate collectors deal only with the occupier. The leaseholder or owner of the house does not pay anything except his income tax and the house owner's internal revenue tax. The landowner pays nothing except his income tax. He receives the ground rent from the leaseholder, and when the property falls in at the expiration of the ninety-nine years the house which has been rebuilt and improved by one tenant after another reverts to him. There is neither taxation of ground rents nor assessments for betterments. The income tax is the sole method of striking great landlords to whom ground rents are paid, and it is not by any means clear whether it covers the unearned increment produced by the reversion of houses at the expiration of long leases.

The improvement of houses in the West End is brought about mainly at the expense of occupiers. A tenant, for example, takes a house for twenty-one years, with the privilege of breaking the lease at seven or fourteen years. The house is painted and repaired for him by the outgoing tenant, and he assumes a similar obligation for his successor. If he finds the sanitary arrangements defective and improves the house by constructing model bathrooms and putting in electric light, it is at his own expense. He may succeed in collecting a premium when he assigns his agreement or gives up his tenancy, but otherwise he has improved the house entirely at his own cost. As the occupier, he is liable for local taxes and repairs, and is under obligation to start the next tenant with fresh paint and decorations and to lay down virtually a year's rent when he goes out of the house. These are the ordinary conditions under which houses are occupied in the West End of London, and the effect is to bring up living expenses to as high a level as in American cities. The nominal house rent may be lower, but when repairs and taxes are added up the occupier is under no illusion respecting the cheapness of a London residence. His only compensation is a firmly grounded conviction that there is an unearned increment of tremendous magnitude which the municipal reformers and the tax gatherers will discover some day. I. N. F.

IN A "BACK SEAT" (?)

"Messrs. Carroll and Sullivan are credited with being the prime movers in an effort to have Croker take a back seat during the coming municipal campaign."—(Daily papers.

THE TALE JUDGED FROM THE HEAD

IN SUCH CASES CARE ABOUT THE SPELLING IS NEEDFUL.

A bewildered correspondent writes to The Tribune inclosing a head clipped from a short article in the paper, and asks certain questions about it. This is the head:

FLEE ON FIRE ESCAPES FROM DOG.

SICILIAN, THINKING ANIMAL MAD, KILLS IT WITH HAMMER—FLINGS BODY INTO JEERING CROWD.

And this is the letter:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: To satisfy an inquisitive reader, can you inform me through your columns if the flee or flea mentioned in item inclosed was burned very severely, or was he captured? Why was the dog anxious to capture him? And was the hammer a sledge? Was any one hurt when the animal was thrown? These inquiries are suggested by the headings, and not by the article as printed. Yours truly, S. G.

New-York, May 23 1901.

If one were to hear this head, instead of reading it, it might be a little doubtful in its import at first. But anybody who looked at it and saw that it began with a "flee" and not with a "flea," need not be puzzled. A moment's recollection of the spelling book and the elementary grammar should make all plain. "Flee" is a verb, and verbs never get on fire. Nothing ever gets on fire except some of the things which nouns are the names of. Now, "flee" being understood to be a verb, it should be easy to see that "escapes" is a noun, although the spelling alone would not show it. Even if the head be read as incorrectly as S. G. pretends to read it, his second question, as to whether "the flee or flea" was captured, is unnecessary, for, according to S. G.'s own version of the head, "the flee or flea" escapes. It does, indeed, seem curious that a dog should be anxious to capture a flea, if the flea were really trying to escape. A sensible dog would let him escape, or even connive at his escape. But if the flea were not really anxious to get away, but merely sought to change his position on the dog's surface, it might be different. The other questions would have to be answered by the article.

One of the purposes of a newspaper head is to attract attention and make the reader curious as to what happened. This head seems to have served its purpose.

BEQUESTS OF JOHN JEWETT SMITH.

The will of the late John Jewett Smith, of No. 320 West Ninety-first-st., who died at Atlantic City a few days ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. According to the petition, the value of the estate is placed, at least, at $200,000, but this is considered a small estimate. To his widow, Mary Helen Smith, the testator bequeaths $150,000. The will says that some time ago the testator conveyed his house to his wife. Ella B. Sexton, Minda W. Smith, Jewell K. Smith and Helen H. Smith, the four children of the testator, receive $30,000 each. There are a number of charitable bequests, including one of $5,000 to the Church of Zion and St. Timothy. To Grace Episcopal Church, of Elizabeth, the testator leaves $1,000. The same amount is bequeathed to the Protestant Episcopal Mission Society for Seamen, the Protestant Episcopal Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society in the United States and the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. The Rev. Dr. Lee R. Dickinson receives $500 and the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck $1,000.

VICE-PRESIDENT AT GENESEE.

Genesee, N. Y., May 24.—Vice-President Roosevelt arrived here to-day. He will remain for several days as the guest of Major W. A. Wadsworth, president of the Genesee Valley Hunt Club.

UNDESERVED FAULTFINDING.

THE MISTAKES OF A HASTY AND UNCHARITABLE CRITIC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Does a metropolitan daily cater for the public or a public? If the latter, what kind of public has your typical reporter in mind? Twice during the last week The Tribune has served items which are unsavory, to say the least, to many of its readers. In both cases earnest workers in the cause of philanthropy and religion, the victims of overwrought nerves, took their own lives. Here one enters into the tears of things. But the enterprising reporter thinks otherwise. In one case the sympathies of the reader are turned to horror at reading, "—— was a hard drinker." If this had been true it should have been suppressed, but in the next issue your paper carelessly apologizes (in the supplement) for a typesetter's error, which printed "drinker" for "worker." In the second case the sensational headline, "—— a Suicide" gently breaks the news of the death of a prominent clergyman to the many who had loved the man and the larger circle who respected his work.

Are there no limits to the gratuitous cruelties that the press can inflict? Even if there is an inherent necessity that all facts shall be told, there is a choice in the way of telling. My protest is quite impersonal; I did not know either of these brave victims. Yet, is there no journal that will hold as high a standard in its published utterances as is demanded in private life by the members of the class of society which is supposed to buy it?

Brooklyn, May 21, 1901. J. B. A.

[We assume that our correspondent never makes mistakes himself. Otherwise, with his sympathetic and sensitive disposition, he would scarcely be so uncharitable as to say that The Tribune "carelessly apologizes" for an error when it promptly and conspicuously makes all the amends in its power for an entirely unintentional wrong—a wrong, by the way, which few fair minded readers could interpret as anything but a typographical blunder.

Nor is there more charity exhibited in the other fling at "the enterprising reporter." The Tribune, in spite of our correspondent's assertion, did not "gently break the news of the death of a prominent clergyman" with "the sensational headline, '—— a Suicide.'" The news was told in the headline, "Dr. M. D. Babcock Dead," although at the time the headline was written The Tribune had good reason to believe that Dr. Babcock had committed suicide. Still, because it did not know the fact absolutely, it refrained even from suggesting that the Rev. Dr. Maltbie Davenport Babcock and the Rev. Mr. Maltie, of Davenport, both reported dead on the same day in the same hospital in Naples, were one and the same person, obvious as the identity was. Only on the second day, when positive proof of the identity was established and when the whole world knew that Dr. Babcock was dead, did the headline telling the fact of suicide appear. If it is "unsavory" to print the fact that Dr. Babcock did commit suicide it must be "unsavory" for our correspondent to know it and talk about it, and yet we venture to believe that he has discussed the tragedy even in his own home and church circles. It may or may not be true that "there are no limits to the gratuitous cruelties that the press can inflict." It would certainly seem to be true that there are no limits to fatuous criticism of the press.]

APPRECIATION FROM DR. MACARTHUR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I take a moment, amid the pressing duties of our most successful Baptist convention here, to thank you for your excellent articles on our Baptist work in The Tribune of Monday last. These articles have called forth much favorable comment here from the large number of representative Baptists now in Springfield. A word of appreciation hurts neither editors nor preachers.

R. S. MACARTHUR.

Springfield, Mass., May 22, 1901.

PRAISE FOR THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I wish to express my high appreciation of the able editorials of The Tribune, and of the paper throughout, and always take pleasure in speaking of The New-York Tribune as the leading and best paper issued by the American press. The Tribune is, as a rule, sound upon all social, civic and economic questions. It is perfectly trustworthy as a medium of information respecting the doings among all classes and conditions in all the world. Somebody needs to speak with no uncertain voice respecting the frequent disturbances arising from labor unions or organizations such as we have lately witnessed at Albany. Is it not time that labor organizations ceased to be anarchists and disturbers of our industries and of the whole social fabric? In a word, is it not time they recognized the unquestionable right of every man to his personal liberty? J. C. HOYT.

Ridgebury, N. Y., May 18, 1901.

BAPTISTS MEET AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield, Mass., May 24 (Special).—The American Baptist Home Mission Society concluded its sessions to-day. There was a review of its work among the French from Canada, now so numerous in New-England, as also in Mexico and elsewhere, and in training preachers and teachers among the negroes. Dr. E. B. Palmer and Dr. W. M. Lawrance, of Chicago, made addresses. The following officers were chosen for the year: President, E. M. Thresher, of Ohio; vice-presidents, A. H. McLeish, of Illinois, and Julius J. Estey, of Vermont; corresponding secretary, Dr. T. J. Morgan, of New-York, and recording secretary, Alvah S. Hobart, of Pennsylvania.

PRESIDENT ERRAZURIZ WELL AGAIN.

Santiago, Chili, May 24.—President Errazuriz, who was recently reported as suffering from a severe attack of paralysis, has recovered.

PIERRE C. RICHARDS DEAD.

THE RETIRED MERCHANT THROWN IN A RUNAWAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

Pierre C. Richards, a retired merchant, fifty-nine years old, of No. 238 West Fifty-fourth-st., died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of a fractured skull received in being thrown from his dogcart in Central Park on Thursday, his horse having run away. Mr. Richards was going down the East Drive, near Seventy-ninth-st., when his horse, a spirited animal recently bought, took fright and ran away. The horse went down the incline between a long lane of vehicles at a frightful speed, Richards standing erect to hold in the animal.

At Seventy-third-st. the cart struck the wheels of a wagon and bounded against the victoria in which were Captain James M. Andrews, of the United States Army, and two women. Mr. Richards was hurled over the dashboard. He struck his horse's neck and rolled down between the animal's forefeet. Mr. Richards was picked up unconscious by a park policeman and taken to the hospital. No damage was done to the victoria or to its occupants.

CONTEST FOR SUPREME COURT SEAT.

THREE NAMES MENTIONED TO SUCCEED JUDSON S. LANDON.

Albany, May 24 (Special).—A hot contest is being waged over the Republican nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court in the IVth Judicial District, and the following candidates have come forward: Charles R. Paris, of Washington County; Charles E. Palmer, of Schenectady County, and Edgar A. Spencer, of Fulton County. The convention is to be held on June 18.

The Republicans of Schenectady County claim the nomination on the ground that Justice Judson S. Landon, who retired from the Supreme Court bench and thus created the vacancy, lives in that county. Mr. Palmer, it is said, will go into the judicial convention supported by the three delegates of the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery and Saratoga. He is one of the leading lawyers of Schenectady County, and has been District Attorney of that county.

Mr. Spencer is supported for the nomination by Congressman Littauer.

Thus far the counties of Clinton, St. Lawrence, Montgomery, Essex and Saratoga have no candidate, and none of these counties probably will have a candidate, since they are now represented on the Supreme Court bench by some judge.

LARGE GIFTS TO DARTMOUTH.

Hanover, N. H., May 24.—President Tucker announced to the trustees of Dartmouth College this evening that Edward Tuck would give $100,000 for the erection of a building for the uses of the Amos Tuck School of Administration and Finance. This gift is distinct from Mr. Tuck's former gift of $350,000 for purposes of instruction, and is his contribution as an alumnus of Dartmouth toward the Webster Centennial Fund.

The president also announced that gratifying progress had been made toward the completion of the $100,000 subscription among the alumni for Webster Hall. The bequest of Mrs. Susan A. Brown, of $10,000 as a library fund for the department of philosophy, was also announced.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

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

Washington, May 24.—An area of high pressure of great magnitude covers the Northwest, the middle Rocky Mountain region and the upper lake region. The temperature has fallen decidedly throughout this area and is from 10 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average in some portions of it. Showers and thunderstorms have occurred from Arkansas northeastward throughout the Ohio Valley to New-England. The temperature has risen sharply on the North Pacific Coast, and fallen from New-England westward to Colorado. There will be showers and thunderstorms Saturday east of the Appalachians and in the East Gulf States, with much lower temperature. The weather Sunday will be generally fair in all districts, except probably along the West Gulf Coast and in the southern plateau, where local rains will fall. On the New-England Coast brisk northeasterly winds will continue. On the Middle and South Atlantic coasts high southerly winds will become brisk east to northeast. The winds on the lakes will be brisk north to northeast. Storm warnings are displayed on Lakes Erie, Ontario, Michigan and Huron.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

For New-England, rain to-day; fair Sunday, except showers probable along the coast; brisk to high northeasterly winds.

For Eastern New-York, showers to-day; fair Sunday; cooler Saturday in southern portion; brisk northeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

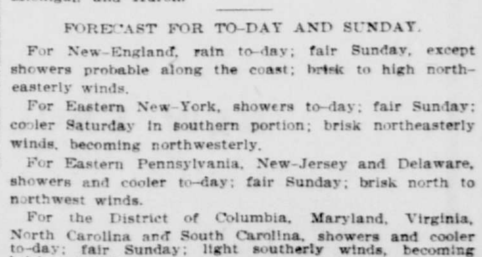
For Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Delaware, showers and cooler to-day; fair Sunday; brisk north to northwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, showers and cooler to-day; fair Sunday; light southerly winds, becoming brisk northerly.

For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair to-day and Sunday; cooler Saturday in southern portion; brisk northwesterly winds.

For Western New-York, cloudy to-day, probably showers along the lakes; fair Sunday; brisk northeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



In this diagram the continuous white line shows the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The dotted line shows the temperature as recorded at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, May 25, 1 a. m.—The weather yesterday was fair and warm. The temperature ranged between 66 and 80 degrees, the average (72¼) being 1⅛ degrees higher than that of Thursday and 3¼ higher than that of the corresponding date of last year.

The weather to-day will be showery and cooler.

MUSIC.

BACH'S "THE PASSION ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW" PERFORMED AT BETHLEHEM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Bethlehem, Penn., May 24.—There came a storm of lightning, thunder and rain to accompany the performance of the "St. Matthew's Passion" at the festival of the Bach Choir to-day, but unhappily it came an hour too late to heighten the effect of the thunder and lightning choir, which needed a tonic in the matter of tempo. But the day has been too beautiful, from an artistic point of view, to have its record beginning with dispraise. The festival spirit has reached its height. The town is full of visitors, and they are a remarkably gentle class of music lovers. The score of musicians of more or less note who are here were augmented by the arrival of Frank and Walter Damrosch, faithful workers in the choral field and that of Bach, who are marvelling to-night at the results which Mr. Wolle has secured from his battalion of amateurs.

And there was cause enough to wonder. The solo singers were excellent for the greater part, but solo singers cannot make a Bach festival. The orchestra did its work with much more finish than on Thursday, but an orchestra does not make a Bach festival. The essential feature is the choir, and Mr. Wolle's singers accomplished miracles today. There were moments when the dramatic climaxes were reached when they struck like a thunderbolt, and always they kept the critical listeners in amaze by the promptness of their attack, their easy mastery of the music and the wonderful cleanness with which they presented to [illegible] the web and woof of the choral fabric. [illegible] were revelations to old Bach students in the [illegible]ner in which the opening chorus, with its cantus firmus sung by a supplementary choir of boys, was sung. It is doubtful whether any previous performance in America was comparable with it—certainly none that I have heard. Wonderfully impressive, too, was the chorale which closes the first part.

The solo parts were in the hands of Mrs. Marie Kunkel Zimmermann, Miss Stein, Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, Mr. Ericsson Bushnell and Mr. Henri G. Scott. The first and last came from Philadelphia, the others from New-York. Mrs. Zimmermann sang the soprano solos at the recent performance of the work in New-York under Mr. Hall, and Messrs. Van Hoose and Bushnell were associated with her there. It cannot be said that her style of singing is Bachian, and a want of steadiness of voice in the afternoon caused some apprehension. But she knew her music, which was comforting. So did all the singers, for that matter. Mr. Van Hoose revelled in his high tones, and his voice stood the unnatural strain without a sign of wear. A benison, and nothing short of it, was Miss Stein's singing of "O Golgotha," with the caress of ineffable tenderness in the accompaniment, which must be heard with the instruments for which it was written to be known in the fulness of its loveliness. Mr. Andreverdier and Rudolph Henning played the violin and violoncello obbligatos, and played them well, and Mr. Scott did his duty conscientiously.

It is not for the purpose of indulging a cavilling mood that, having said so much in praise of today's performance, I discuss some of the questions which the readings of Mr. Wolle and his singers have raised in my mind. It is not at all difficult to foresee the establishment of periodically recurring Bach festivals in Bethlehem as a feature of American choral activity for years to come. The ideal is, allowing the conditions prevailing here, auspicious, the forces capable, and a lovely spirit of enthusiasm has been created in the performers as well as the public. The financial outcome of the present festival is assured, and in another year, it is safe to say, there will be sufficient interest in Bach in the East to insure success in this respect from the outset.

A cult of curiosity and interest at least will have been founded. Then will come the question of the study of traditions of performance, or the establishment of a style which will best create and nourish real appreciation of Bach's music. There will have to be agreement on the subject of tempo, of instrumental use of the treatment of embellishments, for we shall hope then for instrumental music as well as vocal, and of style in the delivery of the archaic airs. Now all is in confusion. To the majority of the singers and their teachers or "coaches" the traditional manner of singing Bach's music is a thing unknown. Perhaps they are not to be "condemned to everlasting redemption" for this, since their opportunities for singing the music are so few, but there are some points on which agreement might be enforced by the conductor. One of these is the employment of the appogiatura in the recited narrative. To-day Mr. Van Hoose followed the manner usual in the singing of oratorio music in England; and he was right. The others adhered rigidly to the printed page, which was wrong. Mr. Van Hoose was also wise and discreet in the main in not seeking always to individualize the evangelist and fill him with emotion. When he occasionally forgot good taste and discretion it was for the sake of vocal display, which was regrettable.

Mr. Bushnell, having the words of Jesus to deliver, properly tried to imbue them with dramatic feeling, but he occasionally transformed the man of sorrows into a man of testy temper or a man of soft sentimentality. The sublime serenity, the lofty dignity, the tender pathos, for which Bach found such marvellous expression, were frequently wanting. The singer should appear to be borne "as on angels' wings," as Mendelssohn said of his own Elijah. All the words of Jesus are lifted into a higher ether by the accompaniment of the strings, which Bach reserved for them, and the serenest repose and tenderness should characterize their delivery. Some of the features which Mr. Wolle has introduced into the readings call up questions of taste only; others questions of righteousness in interpretation. His tempi are all considerably more rapid than those of all the conductors who have given the work in the United States, and the chorales are taken at a speed which would scandalize the organists of Germany. This, I fancy, however, is to prevent the performance from dragging, and thus becoming monotonous. If so, it is a penalty which Mr. Wolle is paying for thinking that a proper appreciation of Bach's music demands the performance of his works in their integrity.

We had a day of it to-day, two sessions occupying four hours, in which airs which had been elided in all the previous performances of "The Passion" in America were given, and the last da capo pursued to its death. Fortunately there was a period of two hours for rest and recreation between the two parts of the work, and there was the stimulus of curiosity to hear the unfamiliar pieces for the cognoscenti, but the effect was nevertheless exhausting. This is a period of desire for record making. Bethlehem, Mr. Wolle and the Bach Choir have made a record, and the question of the need or value or integrity of the performance will settle itself in time. When that time comes there will be more time for the slow movements and for pathos and tenderness of expression in the choral work, the only element in which the choir can be said to be deficient.

There are two other matters, however, in which Mr. Wolle may have to quarrel with musicians when it comes to establishing the Bethlehem tradition of performance. There does not occur a cadence in the progress of a number, solo, orchestral or choral, at which Mr. Wolle does not make a broad ritardando, beginning it as a rule from measures from the final tone. Full cadences in the progress of a single piece are trying to modern sensibilities. There are scores of them in every one of Bach's works, and the effect of retarded cadences for four hours is more than monotonous. I do not know Mr. Wolle's authority for the proceeding, or for his other rules of treating every appoggiatura in the instrumental parts as an acciatura, and turning a placid figure like that in the accompaniment to the duet, "Behold, My Saviour Now Is Taken," into a jigging one. He doubtless has one, but its validity ought to be tested.

N. E. K.

FOUND AFTER TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

THE LOST SCORE OF PURCELL'S "FAIRY QUEEN" DISCOVERED IN LONDON.

London, May 24.—The full score of Purcell's "Fairy Queen," which had been missing for two hundred years, has been discovered in the library of the Royal Academy of Music, among a pile of manuscripts bequeathed to the Academy by R. J. S. Stevens in 1837.

TO OPEN RECREATION PIERS TO-DAY.

All the recreation piers in Manhattan and Brooklyn will be opened at 8 o'clock this morning. Contracts have been made with eight or ten bands to furnish music nightly on the piers from 8 o'clock until 10:30 when the weather permits.

The surest Blood Purifier is Jayne's Alterative.

DIED.

Billerwell, George B.	Swan, Mary R. R.
Duncan, Thomas.	Van Vorst, Jacob.
Hickok, Rev. Henry F.	Weekes, John A.
Rawitser, Adolf.	

BILLERWELL—
GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.
Executive Office, 20 West 44th-st.
Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of Brother George B. Billerwell, on May 23, 1901, for forty years a member of the Society, serving on its Pension Committee from 1865 to 1878.
FRANK E. CONOVER, President.
RICHARD T. DAVIES, Secretary.

DUNCAN—On Thursday, May 23, Thomas Duncan, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 1 West 68th-st., New-York City, Sunday, May 26, at 5 p. m.
Interment Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, Conn., on arrival of 12:05 train Monday, May 27.

HICKOK—At Burlington, Vt., Wednesday, May 22, Rev. Henry F. Hickok, D. D.
Funeral services in Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange, N. J., at 3 p. m., on arrival at Brick Church Station of 2 p. m. train, D., L. & W. R. R., from Barclay or Christopher sts., on Saturday, May 25.
Members of Presbytery of Morris and Orange are respectfully invited to attend.

RAWITSER—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 22, at Stafford Springs, Conn., Adolf Rawitser.
Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Simon Rawitser, No. 20 West 72d-st., on Sunday morning, May 26, at 9 o'clock.
Please omit flowers.

SWAN—On Friday, May 24, at her late residence, No. 5 West 20th-st., Mary Rhinelander Renwick, widow of Benjamin L. Swan, jr., in the 77th year of her age.
Funeral services from Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on Monday at 10 a. m.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

VAN VORST—At his residence, William-st., Belleville, N. J., Jacob Van Vorst, in his 80th year.
Funeral services Monday, May 27, 1901, at 3 p. m.

WEEKES—At his residence, Cove Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, on Thursday, May 23, 1901, John Abeel Weekes, in the 82d year of his age.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Oyster Bay, Monday, May 27, at 10:30 o'clock.
Carriages will meet train leaving Long Island City at 9 o'clock.
Interment at Greenwood.

The Woodlawn Cemetery.
Borough of Bronx, New York City.
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Postoffice Notice.

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

Foreign mails for the week ending May 25, 1901, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Postoffice as follows: Parcels Post Mails close one hour earlier than closing time shown below. Parcels-Post mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. Monday and Wednesday.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Branch half hour later than closing time shown below.

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India and Lorenzo Marquez, per s. s. La Gascogne, via Havre (mail for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Gascogne"); at 7:30 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Umbria, via Queenstown; at 7:30 a. m. for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Amsterdam (mail must be directed "per s. s. Amsterdam"); at 9:30 a. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Peninsular; at 10 a. m. for Scotland direct, per s. s. Astoria (mail must be directed "per s. s. Astoria").

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

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

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

SATURDAY—At 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. San Juan, via San Juan; at 9 a. m. (supplementary 9:30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Daggry, via Curacao (mail for Savanilla and Carthagena must be directed "per s. s. Daggry"); at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10 a. m.) for Leeward and Windward Islands and Demerara, per s. s. Fontabelle; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Morro Castle, via Havana; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, Carthagena and Greytown, per s. s. Alene (mail for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Alene"); at 10:30 a. m. for Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Kaffir Prince.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. (connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Sunday and Thursday) at †6 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday). Mails for Cuba, by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Thursday and Sunday at †6 a. m. Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 1:30 p. m. and 11 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at †1:30 p. m. (connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala and Tuesdays for Costa Rica). †Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Fiji, Samoa and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after May †4 and up to May †25, inclusive, or on arrival of s. s. Lucania, due at New-York May †25, for dispatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Mails for Australia (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New-Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to May †25, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Warrimoo (supplementary mails, via Seattle, close at 6:30 p. m. May †26, mail must be directed "via Vancouver").

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to May †28, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Idzumi Maru (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle").

Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan and Philippines, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to June †1, inclusive, for dispatch per s. s. Peking.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to June †3, for dispatch per s. s. Zealandia.

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

CORNELIUS VAN COTT, Postmaster.
Postoffice, New-York, N. Y., May 17, 1901.