WAS G. F. SWIFT'S LIFE A SUCCESS?

HERE IS ONE VIEW WHICH ARGUES THAT IT CERTAINLY WAS.

Chicago, April 18 (Special).—Since the death of Gustavus Franklin Swift, the wealthy packer, of this city, the other day, a great deal of newspaper comment has been printed as to whether he achieved "success" or not. The fact that Mr. Swift's favorite sayings and maxims nearly all embodied excellent rules for the mere making of money led many critics of his career to philosophize learnedly on the generally admitted fact that the accumulation of wealth is not the only nor the best kind of success. By some, indeed, Mr. Swift was denounced as a mere money grubber, whose example was not at all worthy of emulation by the youth of the land. There is another aspect of the case, however, which is worth consideration.

It can hardly be denied that for any man to work out the best that is in him is success. And the best that was in Mr. Swift, many of those who knew him most intimately in this city declare, was a positive genius for conducting the butcher business. The facts that he began as a barefoot boy to work for a retail butcher at $1 a week; that when fifteen years old he established a retail butcher business of his own; that at the age of thirty-six he "butted" into the wholesale branch of his trade in Chicago in the face of such powerful and already well established competitors as Armour, Morris, Hammond and Cudahy; that he found the transportation facilities for fresh slaughtered meat in an extremely crude state and was largely instrumental in developing those facilities to their present wonderful degree of perfection, all go to show that Mr. Swift did achieve success, if it be granted that success lies in every man working out the best that is in him.

The name of Gustavus F. Swift is known throughout the business world as that of a leader in the gigantic beef and pork packing industry which has grown up in the city of Chicago in the last quarter of a century, which has extended its ramifications throughout the West and the Southwest, and added so wonderfully to the material wealth and commercial importance of the nation. In the immediate community in which he made his home since 1875, however, Mr. Swift is perhaps more frequently thought of as a wise and large hearted philanthropist or as the sterling, courageous and never failing friend of those who have had the good fortune to be associated with him or to have come in contact with him in any of the varied relations of social and commercial life.

Cheerful hope, unfaltering courage and indomitable perseverance seem to have been the most striking characteristics of this honest and rugged man since the day when as a barefoot boy he engaged to work for a butcher in his native town of Sandwich, Cape Cod, Mass., at a weekly salary of $1. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of fourteen, he thus seized the first humble opportunity to earn an honest living, and after a year of toil and observation he conceived the idea of becoming a butcher himself. Young Swift started out to compete with his employer. He bought a cow and butchered her himself, peddling the meat in a cart through his native village, whose people admired him for his industry and pluck. Realizing $10 from his first venture, he purchased another cow and then a hog, of which he disposed in a similar manner. His success led him to extend his purchases, and while still a mere boy he became known in the vicinity of Boston and as far west as Albany as a shrewd buyer and honest vender of cattle and meat products.

He was married in 1861, at the age of twenty-two, and established himself in the butcher business at Barnstable, Mass., removing soon after to Brighton, where he became acquainted with an agent of J. A. Hathaway, then engaged in the dressed beef industry at Boston in a small way. Hathaway's agent secured the services of young Swift, and before long his employer recognized his work as a buyer and made him a member of his firm.

In 1872 a partnership was formed under the title of Hathaway & Swift, and the business removed to Albany. Afterward Chicago was made the headquarters of the firm, and they engaged in shipping cattle and hogs to the Eastern markets. In 1875 Mr. Swift had removed to Chicago with his family, and, recognizing the facilities afforded by the river, the lake and the railroads at this point, he resolved to enter the field as an independent competitor of those already established in the packing industry. He announced his determination to his partner, and although offered a salary of $6,000 a year as buyer he severed his connection with Mr. Hathaway and began business for himself.

Mr. Swift was then thirty-six years old and a poor man, but he seemed to foresee the future of the packing industry and, although such powerful competitors as P. D. Armour, Nelson Morris, G. H. Hammond and Michael Cudahy were already firmly established in the field, resolved to carve out a place for himself in their midst. The wisdom of his forecast and determination, as well as the strength of character which nerved him to enter the struggle at such a time and under such apparent disadvantages, were abundantly justified and rewarded by his rapid success and rise to a foremost position among the powerful and wealthy coterie of packers who preceded him.

He at once bought a small slaughter house from "Billy" Moore at the stockyards and began to kill on a small scale. His first year was profitable, and with one employe he sold, in the year 1875, $7,500 worth of beef products. It was during his first winter in Chicago that he shipped his first carload of fresh meat to the East. The refrigerator car was then unknown, and it was not possible to ship in the summer. Mr. Swift in the winter of 1875-'76 chartered a common freight car and fitted it up with a stove. Filling the car with dressed beef, which he had killed at his own slaughter house, he started for Boston, where he realized a handsome profit. The experiment was repeated several times during the same winter with good results, the purchases of cattle being made after each trip.

Some idea of the rapid growth of Mr. Swift's business may be formed when it is known that from the humble beginning in 1875, when he sold $7,500 worth of meats and products with the aid of a single employe, it has increased to such enormous proportions that in the year 1902 Swift & Co. employed no less than 23,000 men and disposed of $200,000,000 worth of products.

In 1886 Swift & Co. was incorporated with a capital of $300,000, while thirteen years later, in 1899, the capitalization was $20,000,000, with not a single dollar of watered stock. In January, 1902, a further increase was made to $25,000,000.

Mr. Swift was ever a man of ideas and of action and the development of his company kept pace with his most progressive competitors when it did not point the way. In 1880 the whole business of beef packing received a new impetus by the appearance of the refrigerator car, and since that time the industry has been revolutionized. Mr. Swift was largely instrumental in developing the means by which meat is preserved and transported in all climates and to any distances and laid down in perfect condition for the consumer's use.

The business of the Chicago plant of Swift & Co. had grown to such dimensions in 1888 that it was found necessary to establish a branch at Kansas City. Others followed in quick succession at the following places: Omaha, 1890; St. Louis, 1892; St. Joseph, 1896; St. Paul, 1897, and Fort Worth, Tex., 1902.

From the floor space of a butcher's cart, in which Swift peddled his first cow to the sympathetic patrons of his native town in Massachusetts, his business grew and prospered until to-day the space needed for the conduct of his vast enterprise is best computed in acres. The following figures will afford some idea of the size and capacity of the various plants owned and controlled by Swift & Co.:

	Buildings. Acres.	Floor space. Acres.	Land. Acres.
Chicago	44½	87¾	47
Kansas City	7¾	30	19¼
Omaha	6	26	23
St. Louis	7¾	19¾	37¾
St. Joseph	5½	22	19¼
St. Paul	4¾	8¾	16
Fort Worth	3	15	22

It is a matter of record that the firm in a single day has slaughtered 11,443 cattle, 15,974 sheep, 33,821 hogs and 62,262 fowls. During the year 1902 the output of manufactured by-products was:

	Pounds.
Lard	298,946,900
Wool	6,605,909
Glue	7,580,693
Butterine	13,721,049
Tallow and grease	38,569,613
Oil and stearine	51,216,660
Hides	104,510,390
Fertilizer	154,606,450
Soap	40,639,799

The products of the Swift packing houses reach all parts of the world. In the British Isles alone there are upward of forty distributing houses, while throughout the different countries of the European, Asiatic and African continents and the islands of the Pacific Ocean are scattered numerous export agencies, so that in the short space of twenty-eight years this branch of American industry has invaded successfully every corner of the globe.

It was a peculiarity of Mr. Swift's that when he made a gift to a church or to a charitable organization he invariably enjoined the strictest secrecy. One of his chiefs of department has said of him: "I believe every act of charity he ever did was done under cover. He never wanted the recipient to know. If a man was in trouble he never went to that man and offered his help, but offered it through somebody else under an ironclad promise that the source should not be made known."

W. H. Thompson, former president of the Chicago Stock Exchange, once lived across the street from the well known packer, and asserts that every man, woman and child within a radius of a dozen blocks from his residence had a speaking acquaintance with Mr. Swift, and that he had a cheering word for everybody.

During the coal famine of the last winter Mr. Swift sold large quantities of coal at cost to his employes and others whom he found suffering from want of fuel. The dealers raised a storm of objections, but he carried out his wish and gave coal to those who needed it, although the market price was several dollars more, and the packing plant was often on the verge of being forced to shut down because of delay in coal deliveries.

During the panicky days of 1893 a rumor got abroad that Swift & Co. was about to fail. One of the banks grew nervous, and asked Mr. Swift for a statement. He promptly furnished it, and sent a copy of it to four other institutions, remarking that he wished to deal fairly by all. He then went on the Board of Trade, and, rapping for order, said coolly and with emphasis. "It is rumored that Swift & Co. is about to fail. Swift & Co. cannot fail. It is impossible."

Mr. Swift would never eat frogs' legs, because he said the frog was a lazy animal. He once attended a banquet where frogs' legs were served, and when they were announced he declined.

"But they are so nice and tender," suggested a friend.

"They ought to be," answered Mr. Swift, "for all a frog ever does is to sit on a bank and sing."

He never would endure anything approaching uncleanliness in the markets which dispensed his meats, and kept his men in a constant state of anxiety by the tours of personal inspection which he made at unexpected times. However, most of his employes were so well trained by him that he seldom found any signs of carelessness in this regard. He would often say with apparent pride: "I never see any dirt, and I don't believe there is any."

Mr. Swift instituted a plan among his employes by which they could deposit their savings with the treasurer of the company, allowing them interest and permitting them to buy stock, from a single share up, according to their circumstances. In this way he excited their interest, and gathered about him a crowd of workers who found the success of the firm to be identical with their own welfare.

It is said by those who knew Mr. Swift most intimately that the extent of his benefactions to churches, hospitals and charitable institutions will never be known. It has been stated that he contributed at least $40,000 to St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church alone.

Although deprived of the advantages of a thorough education in his boyhood, Mr. Swift gave to his sons and daughters every opportunity which his means could command for the cultivation of their minds. His sons are all highly educated men, and well equipped for conducting the enormous business interests left by their father. Nine of Mr. Swift's eleven children are still living. They are Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Mrs. Edward Morris, Charles H. Swift, George H. Swift, Herbert L. Swift, Gustavus F. Swift, Mrs. Ernest H. E. Eversz and Harold H. Swift.

His favorite daughter, Annie, died about fourteen years ago, and her memory was deeply cherished by him. Oratory Hall, at Northwestern University, was erected to her memory by her father, she having died shortly after leaving that institution.

Mr. Swift was a regular contributor to the various branches of the Young Men's Christian Association, and shortly before his death made a gift of $25,000 for the Hyde Park branch.

It is said that Mr. Swift's family have all enjoyed fortunes in their own right for years, and that his own private fortune at the time of his death was in the neighborhood of $20,000,000.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie and Music Festivals in Canada—Prizes at a Welsh Eisteddfod—Notes and Programmes.

Since March 31 Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, the distinguished British composer and principal of the London Royal Academy of Music, has been directing a notable series of music festivals in Canada. The scheme, which is of stupendous proportions, extending from ocean to ocean, has occupied the attention of Charles A. E. Harriss, who conceived and is executing it, for two years. Choruses have been organized and trained in Victoria, Vancouver and New-Westminster, in British Columbia; Brandon and Winnipeg, in Manitoba; London, Woodstock, Hamilton, Brantford, Toronto and Ottawa, in Ontario; Montreal, in Quebec; St. John and Moncton, in New-Brunswick, and Halifax, in Nova Scotia. Except in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax the choruses were all gathered together for the specific purposes of the festivals, which are counted upon to cause a great awakening in high class music throughout the Dominion. All the works to be given, both choral and orchestral, are British compositions, which have been composed for or performed at British festivals. The list is interesting enough to give in full:

ORCHESTRAL WORKS.

C. Villiers Stanford, "Irish" Rhapsody No. 1 and "Irish" Symphony.
F. H. Cowen, "Scandinavian" Symphony.
F. Corder, overture, "Prospero."
E. German, "Gypsy" Suite.
F. Cliffe, ballade from Symphony in C minor.
E. Elgar, prelude and Angel's Farewell from "Gerontius."
Arthur Sullivan, overture, "Di Ballo."
Hamish MacCunn, overtures, "Ship o' the Fiend" and "Land of the Mountain and the Flood."
A. C. Mackenzie, suite, "London Day by Day"; ballade, "La Belle Dame sans Merci"; two Scottish rhapsodies; two overtures, "Cricket on the Hearth" and "Britannia"; Coronation March.

CHORAL WORKS.

F. H. Cowen, Coronation Ode.
E. Elgar, Coronation Ode and "The Banner of St. George."
C. H. H. Parry, "St. Cæcilia's Day" and "Blest Pair of Sirens."
Coleridge-Taylor, "The Death of Minnehaha."
C. V. Stanford, "The Revenge" and "The Battle of the Baltic."
A. Sullivan, "The Golden Legend."
A. C. Mackenzie, "The Cotter's Saturday Night" and "The Dream of Jubal."
Charles A. E. Harriss, Coronation and festival masses and choruses from "Torquil."

Thus far festivals have been held in Halifax, Moncton, St. John, Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock, London and Toronto. The itinerary for the remainder of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's trip is as follows: April 20 and 21, Ottawa; 22, 23 and 24, Montreal; 29 and 30, Winnipeg; May 1, Brandon; 4 and 5, Vancouver; 6, New-Westminster; 7, 8 and 9, Victoria. In the first three cities the orchestra came from Montreal; in the next seven an orchestra from Chicago (not Mr. Thomas's) will take part; in Winnipeg and Brandon, Minneapolis will provide the instrumentalists; to the Pacific Coast cities musicians will go from Seattle and Portland.

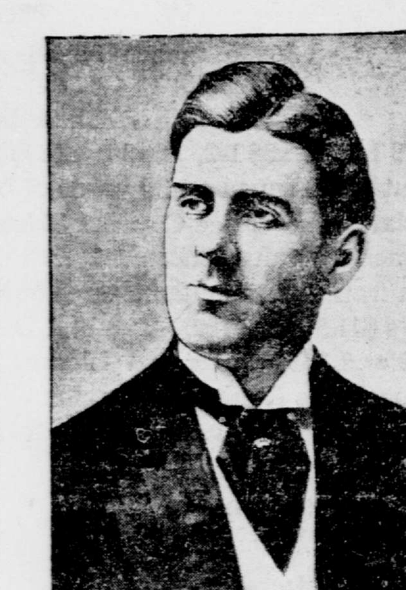
Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, the redoubtable director of these festivals, is the chief representative to-day of the Scotch spirit in artistic music. He was knighted in 1895, and has been principal of the Royal Academy of Music since 1888. It is chiefly due to the interest which Theodore Thomas took in Mr. or Dr. or Sir Alexander's music during the last few years of his activity in New-York that this city has heard more of it than that of any contemporary British composer except Sir Arthur Sullivan. His nationalism is not so pronounced as is that of his colleague, Dr. Stanford. The latter is an enthusiastic Irishman, while Sir Alexander is more a cosmopolite who, we can believe, took up the music of his native land in something like cold blood rather than from ardent impulse. He is a German musician to all intents and purposes. He was born in Edinburgh in 1847, the son of a professional musician, and was sent to Germany to study music when he was only ten years old. At fourteen he was violinist in a German theatrical orchestra, and it was only after he had thoroughly imbibed German methods and ideals that he went back to Great Britain. This was in 1862, when he was elected King's Scholar of the Royal Academy, of which he is now principal. His rise was not rapid, but steady, and his influence on British musicians has been healthful in every respect.

Sir Alexander has composed two operas—"Columba" and "The Troubadour"—for both of which Dr. Francis Hueffer, for many years an eminent champion of Wagner and the musical critic of "The London Times," wrote the librettos. Both were performed by the Carl Rosa Company. Of his longer compositions which have been heard in New-York we recall an oratorio, "The Rose of Sharon"; a symphonic poem, "La Belle Dame sans Merci"; two overtures, "Twelfth Night" and "Britannia"; a "Benedictus" for orchestra, the Scotch rhapsody "Burns," and a violin concerto entitled "Pibroch," which Sarasate played on his last visit to America.

News comes from Paris that Miss Mary Garden, who has become one of the prime favorites of the Opera Comique in Paris, will be heard in the approaching season at Covent Garden, in London. She will sing in "Manon," "La Traviata," "Romeo et Juliette" and other operas. Miss Garden is nobly keeping the name of America in the fore in Paris, where her success has been as marked as was that of Marie Van Zandt and Emma Nevada. Charpentier's "Louise" owes much of its success to her.

A national eisteddfod is to be held at Pittsburg in Exposition Hall on Memorial Day, under the auspices of the Pittsburg Eisteddfod Association. As usual, on such occasions, the principal competitions will be in the musical field, and the prizes offered are extremely generous. The musical incidents will number nine, as follows:

I. Grand choral competition, mixed choirs of from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty voices. Leslie's "Lullaby of Life" and "Ye Nations Offer to the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise;" first prize, $1,000 and a gold medal to the conductor; second prize, $500; third prize, $150.



HUGH WILLIAMS.

Barytone, who will give a concert in Brooklyn on Wednesday.

II. Male choir, sixty to seventy voices; "Leonore," by T. J. Davies, "The Nun of Nidaros," by Protheroe; first price, $500; second prize, $250.

III. Choirs of women's voices, fifty to sixty voices; "The Bells of Aberdovey," T. J. Davis; "In May," Horatio W. Parker; first prize, $300; second prize, $150.

IV. Mixed quartets; "Bella Figlia," from "Rigoletto;" one prize, $40.

V. Soprano solo, "Haymaking," key of E, Needham, $25.

VI. Contralto solo, "Oh, for a Burst of Song," Allitsen, key of A, $25.

VII. Tenor solos, Walther's prize song from "Die Meistersinger," key of C, $25.

VIII. Barytone solo, "Danny Deever," Damrosch, Key of G minor, $25.

IX. Pianoforte solo, Chopin's valse, op. 64, No. 1, $25.

The musical adjudicators are to be Dr. Roland Rogers, of Bangor, North Wales; Prof. William Apmadoc, of Chicago, and H. E. Krehbiel, of New-York, for the singing, and John Pritchard, of Pittsburg, for the pianoforte playing.

The Advanced People's Singing Class, which is maintained by the People's Choral Union, will give a concert at popular prices at Carnegie Hall next Sunday evening, under the direction of Edward G. Marquard. The chorus will number two hundred, there will be an orchestra and solos will be sung by Miss Sarah King Peck, Miss Laura H. Graves, Grant Odell and Oley Speaks. The second part of the programme will be devoted to Heinrich Hofmann's cantata "Melusina."

An official announcement touching the Bach festival which is to be given in Bethlehem from May 11 to 16 repeats the facts hinted in this journal last week Thursday. Besides the usual strings, the orchestra will include four flutes, four oboes, two oboi d'amore, two English horns, two bassoons, two French horns, three trumpets, one pair of kettledrums and bells. Programme books will be issued, containing the full text of each work, the music of the chorales and other matters of interest. All inquiries concerning details of arrangement, hotels and boarding houses and railroad facilities should be addressed to the Moravian Publication Concern, No. 146 South Main-st., Bethlehem, Penn.

Joseph Maerz will give a recital of pianoforte music in Wissner Hall, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening. He will play Grieg's sonata in E minor, a set of pieces by Chopin, and solos by Wagner-Brassin, Bendel, Grieg and Mendelssohn.

It is interesting to note that Fritz Binder, conductor of the Sing Akademie in Danzig, Germany, who recently drew attention to himself by a brilliant performance of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," is by birth an American. He was born of German parents in Baltimore about thirty years ago, but has been in Germany ever since he was five years old. He is a pianist as well as conductor, and began his artistic career as a prodigy at seven years of age. His earliest teachers were C. Reinthaler and Professor Bromberger, and subsequently he studied three years with Leschetitzky in Vienna. At the suggestion of Rubinstein he then became a pupil of the Cologne Conservatory, which he left in 1896 to become conductor of a choral society in Solingen. He has been director of the Sing Akademie in Danzig since July, 1901.

SIR A. C. MACKENZIE.

Who is conducting a music festival in Canada.

Following is the programme of songs to be sung by W. T. Carleton at his recital in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria next Thursday evening:

"The Vicar of Bray"—Seventeenth century .... Dibdin
"Tom Bowling"—Eighteenth century .... Dibdin
"The Jolly Young Waterman"—Eighteenth century .. Dibdin
"Then Farewell! My Trim Built Wherry"—Eighteenth century .... Dibdin
"Loch Lomond"—Traditional ....
"The Piper o' Dundee"—Traditional ....
"Ye Banks and Braes" .... Words by Burns
"Men of Harlech"—Fifteenth century ....
"All Through the Night"—Traditional ....
"Bendemeer's Stream" .... Words by Moore
"My Love Nell" .... Arranged by C. D. Fox
"Troopin'," "Fuzzy Wuzzy," "Gunga Din," "Ford o' Kabul River," .... Music by Gerard Cobb
"The Road to Mandalay," .... Walter Damrosch
"Danny Deever" .... Sir Arthur Sullivan
"The Absent-Minded Beggar" ....

Between the songs Mr. Carleton will introduce short talks apropos of the songs, composers and periods.

The People's Symphony Concerts will finish this season's series with the concert to be given next Tuesday evening at Cooper Union Hall. F. X. Arens will be the conductor, and the customary orchestra of sixty performers will be employed in a programme of works of great interest and educational value. Dvorak's "New World" symphony, Wagner's Tannhäuser" overture, and the Liszt Hungarian fantasie (for pianoforte and orchestra) will be the principal numbers, the last named enlisting the services of Miss Henrietta Michelson. Other orchestral selections will be Victor Herbert's "Liebesscene" (for strings), and Henry Waller's "Dance of the Sun Feast," based on American Indian themes. Miss Marion Gregory, soprano, will sing "Dich theure Halle," from "Tannhäuser," which will be preceded by the orchestral introduction to the second act and a group of modern songs.

Following is the programme of a concert to be given in Association Hall, Brooklyn, to-morrow evening:

Pianoforte solos—
Polonaise, op. 22 .... Chopin
Arietta varie .... Haydn
Valse, op. 64, No. 2 .... Chopin
Mme. Roger-Miclos.
Group of songs.
Mrs. Stein-Bailey.
Songs—
"Trock'ne Blumen," "Der Neugirige," "Ungeduld" .... Schubert
Mr. Ben Davies.
Pianoforte solos—
Gavotte .... Ten Brinck
Au Couvent .... Borodin
Mazourka No. 4 .... Godard
Mme. Roger-Miclos.
Group of songs.
Mrs. Stein-Bailey.
Three English songs—
"Heart's Fancies" .... Goring-Thomas
"Humility," "Love's Power" .... Herbert Bunning
Mr. Ben Davies.
Pianoforte solos—
Si oiseau j'etais .... Henselt
Valse, op. 34 .... Moszkowski
Mme. Roger-Miclos.

The annual festival of the Gaelic Society, already mentioned in this journal, will take place in Carnegie Hall this evening, beginning at 8 o'clock. There will be any amount of traditional Irish music for harps, bagpipes and voices, ending with "The Star Spangled Banner."

Mme. Roger-Miclos, pianoforte, and Ben Davies, tenor, may be heard at a concert in Mendelssohn Hall next Wednesday afternoon, the programme of pieces being as follows:

Pianoforte solos:
"Inquitude" (dedicated to Mme. Roger-Miclos) .. Pfeiffer
Barcarolle .... Fauré
Feuillers D'Album .... Grieg
Legende .... Paderewski
Toccata .... Chaminade
Mme. Roger-Miclos.
Songs:
"Mondnacht," "Du Bist Wie Eine Blume," "Widmung" .... Schumann
Mr. Davies.
Pianoforte solos:
"La Solitude," "Alfred De Musset" (Lucie), "Le Cavalier Fantastique" .... B. Godard
Mme. Roger-Miclos.
English songs:
"Heart's Fancies" (dedicated to Mr. Ben Davies) ... Goring Thomas
"Humility," "Love's Power" .... Herbert Bunning
Mr. Davies.
Pianoforte solos:
Romance .... Rubinstein
Valse, op. 34 .... Moszkowski
Mme. Roger-Miclos.

In Association Hall, Brooklyn, next Wednesday evening a concert in appreciation of Hugh Williams, for five years solo barytone of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, will be given, under the musical direction of John Hyatt Brewer. Mr. Williams, who is of Welsh ancestry, was born in Wisconsin thirty-one years ago, and intends to study in Europe this summer, resuming his relations with Dr. Gregg's church in the autumn. He will take part in the concert, as will also Miss Laura H. Chapin, soprano; Miss Lillian Littlehales, violoncello; Arthur Rowe Pollock and William G. Hammond at the pianoforte. Following is the programme:

MARY GARDEN AS THAIS.

An American singer who has been successful in Paris, and will sing at Covent Garden, London, this spring.

"The Rose of the Desert" .... Prothero
"As the rays of the sun" .... Caldara
"Sunset" .... Buck
"Danny Deever" .... Damrosch
Mr. Williams.
Largo and presto, from a sonata .... Marcello
Miss Littlehales.
"Nymphs and Shepherds" .... Purcell
"Spring" .... Henschel
Miss Chapin.
"Waldesgesprach" .... Schumann
"O ruddier than the cherry" .... Handel
"Charity" .... Brahms
Mr. Williams.
Elegie, Scherzo .... Van Goens
Miss Littlehales.
"Since mine eyes beheld him" .... Schumann
"The First Rose of Summer" .... Johns
"The Swift Swallow" .... Del Acqua
Miss Chapin.
"The Dawnin' o' the Year" .... Brewer
(Dedicated to Mr. Williams. Accompanied by the composer.)
"To Anthea" .... Hatton
"O Land of My Fathers" .... Old Welsh
Mr. Williams.
Duet, "I feel thy angel spirit" .... Graben-Hofmann
Miss Chapin and Mr. Williams.

A special musical service will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-ave. and Thirty-fifth-st., this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, in which a small orchestra will take part, and selections from Handel's "Samson" will be performed under the direction of W. R. Hedden, organist and choirmaster.

The fifth and last concert of the Manuscript Society of New-York for this season will take place on Monday evening at the Carnegie Chamber Music Hall. The programme will include a number of manuscript works. Carl Venth contributes a new song cycle, "Myth Voices," for quartet, violin and piano, and Addison F. Andrews a group of manuscript songs for tenors. Other numbers by Nevin, Mrs. Beach, Kroeger, Miss Lang, MacDowell, Dayas and Mason will be given.

Tuesday evening at Carnegie Lyceum the Woman's South African League will give an evening of Irish music and poetry. The musical part of the programme will be rendered by Mrs. Rollie Borden-Low, soprano; Mme. Julia Rudge, contralto; Miss Eugenia Munson, violiniste; Francis Walker, barytone, and Edward O'Mahony, basso.

Ferdinand Himmelreich, a pupil of Joseffy, gives a recital in Mendelssohn Hall, on Tuesday evening, assisted by Mme. Sedohr Argilagos, soprano; Avery Belvor, barytone, and Arthur Rosenstein, accompanist. Among the piano numbers to be presented by Mr. Himmelreich is the first movement of the Chopin F minor Concerto, with orchestra part by Mr. Rosenstein on a second piano; the Chopin Impromptu in C sharp minor, and the E minor waltz; Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brilliante," Grieg's "Butterflies" and a waltz by Mr. Himmelreich. Mme. Argilagos will sing "The Magic Flute" aria and the "Voce di Primavera," by J. Strauss, and Mr. Belvor's selections are Nevin's "Rechte Zeit" and an aria from "Pagliacci."

Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield-Zeisler will play next week in Springfield and St. Joseph, Mo.; Peoria and Galesburg, Ill., and Cleveland, with the Thomas Orchestra. On the 27th she will play in Syracuse, Brooklyn on the 29th, and in Mendelssohn Hall on Thursday afternoon, the 30th.

At Mendelssohn Hall on next Friday afternoon, and Wednesday afternoon, April 29, Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the young Russian pianist, makes his farewell appearances in America. Since his first concert, in September last, at the Worcester festival, he has played in the different cities of the country from Bangor, Me., to Portland Ore., and in all has appeared about eighty times. At the first recital next Friday he will play the following programme:

Schubert—Sonata, A major, op. 125. Schumann—Sonata, F sharp minor, op. 11. Chopin—Nocturne, B major. Henselt—"Si oiseau j'etais" (by request). Gabrilowitsch—Theme varie, op. 4. Arensky—Bigarrure, F major. Liapounow—Berceuse, F sharp major. Liszt—"Venezia e Napoli," tarantelle.

SUCCESSFUL LAWYER.

D. T. Watson, Counsel for Alaskan Commission.

Pittsburg, April 18 (Special).—No honor that has come to a member of the Allegheny County Bar, and they have been many in the last five or six years, is more appreciated by the other members than the recent selection of David T. Watson as one of the three counsel for the United States before the Alaskan Boundary Commission. The general verdict is that it is a recognition of true worth and a fitting post for a man who has reached the top of the legal ladder with no other backing than brains and hard work.

"Stories about 'Dave' Watson!" exclaimed a prominent attorney to whom a Tribune correspondent applied. "There are none. He never made a joke in his life, or if he did he kept it to himself. But when it comes to work, he'd rather lay out an argument in a tangled, difficult case than do anything else. He lives in his work and in his books, and that is all there is to it."

"This is not the first boundary case Mr. Watson has handled," said a friend and fellow lawyer, "although I imagine he has forgotten all about the other one. It was when he was a struggling young lawyer, years and years ago. An old farmer left a will dividing a rectangular tract of land into equal parts, and giving them to his two sons. By some mistake in writing down the points of the compass the tract was divided by a line running the long way. This made each part too small for practical purposes, and the sons wanted the dividing line changed from north and south to east and west. Mr. Watson argued for the literal version of the will, despite the fact that the other was the common sense division. He lost the case, and the tract was divided so that both sons could make use of their portion.

"Since then he has become a great lawyer, with a wonderful power of looking into cases. He will not take a hopeless case, and seldom loses one. He has had a dozen more difficult cases than this Alaskan boundary proposition in the last year in the line of corporation business which has come to him. He seldom argues a case in court in recent years. He does the hard work, prepares the winning arguments and lets other execute them. His ability in this regard was never illustrated in a more pronounced fashion than in the recent Northern Pacific merger cases."

The life story of David Watson can be read with interest and profit by every young lawyer who is struggling for a foothold. He had a long, hard fight at the first; then opportunity came to him and he grasped it. He held on until there was still another opening, and that, too, was recognized and seized.

He was born in the neighboring county of Washington on January 2, 1844. His father was a country lawyer of the old fashioned type. His ability was not striking, but he enjoyed a steady practice, which furnished a good living and enough over for the education of his sons. Mr. Watson's mother was a Morgan, of a family of intellect and some wealth. At an early age he entered Washington and Jefferson College, which is situated in his home town, Washington. He was graduated with the class of '64, and spent two years studying law at Harvard, being admitted to the bar in Boston before he received his second degree.

He came to Pittsburg in January, 1877, and at the end of a year of hard work he found he had made just $57. At this time he had a desk in the office of Hopkins & Lozier, both members of the firm being friends of his father and from towns near Washington. He expected them to turn considerable business his way, and for a time complained bitterly that they did not take enough interest in him. Then he realized that he would have to fight the whole thing out for himself and opened an independent office.

After a year or two he attracted the attention of James Beach, known as "Judge" Beach, though he never sat on the bench. The "Judge" was very much wrapped up in his son "Dave," who had been admitted to the bar, but who knew very little law, and decided to form a legal firm in order to give the boy something to do. He sent for Mr. Watson.

"You know that I have as good a commercial practice as any one in the county," he said. "In fact, it has grown too large for me to handle, and I must take in a partner. What would you say to Beach, Beach & Watson?"

Mr. Watson was glad of the chance to associate with the elder Beach, but he insisted that he knew more law than the son, and was entitled to the second place in the firm title. Accordingly, the firm became Beach, Watson & Beach.

It was not long until the son died suddenly, almost breaking "Judge" Beach's heart. He built a country home down the river and soon retired there. This left Watson in charge of the entire business. Though "Judge" Beach visited the office two or three times a week, he took little interest in the firm's cases, and would not work upon them.

Watson thus received his introduction to a most valuable clientage. He mastered business and corporation law after hard study. On the death of "Judge" Beach he lost practically none of the firm's business, and has had the cream of Pittsburg practice ever since.

"I have seen in the newspapers," said another Pittsburg attorney, "that Mr. Watson owes his appointment to the personal friendship of 'Phil' Knox, the Attorney General. This is a mistake, for personal friendship had nothing to do with it. Mr. Knox has worked on cases with Mr. Watson and against him. He knows his worth and so will the whole country before he gets through with the public cases which he now has in hand."

Mr. Watson is considered a rich man, even for Pittsburg, and the bulk of his wealth has come directly from the large fees paid for his legal work. His business for the last ten years has been for the big corporations largely, and he has no small idea of the worth of his services. One of the first big fees he received was at the time of the sensational oil panic in 1884. The Penn Bank, of Pittsburg, was cleaned out by the wonderful drop in the price of oil and failed heavily. There were millions involved. He settled up the cases for the directors, clearing them from liability, both civil and criminal. It is said that his fee in this case was $25,000.

GERMANIA BACK; SCREW DAMAGED.

Fabre Line Steamer Loses Two Propeller Blades on First Voyage.

The steamer Germania, of the Fabre Line, which sailed on Friday for Naples, returned here yesterday with two propelled blades missing. They were lost about 200 miles off shore. She put back for repairs. She had on board seven cabin and ninety steerage passengers. She arrived here on April 9 on her maiden voyage.

DR. W. T. GRENFELL TO SPEAK.

Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, superintendent of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, is to speak at Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, this evening. Dr. Grenfell spends his time in the uncharted seas along the northern coast of Labrador. Besides being a surgeon, he is a master mariner, navigating his own vessel and managing large co-operative stores which he has established for the fishermen. The work that he is doing, it is said, is revolutionizing the life of the thousands of fishermen in that region.

TO ENTERTAIN HORACE WHITE.

A dinner is to be given for Horace White, of "The Evening Post," by the Colonial Club, at its house, Broadway and Seventy-second-st., on Wednesday evening. L. Laflin Kellogg, the president of the club, will preside. Among those who will respond to toasts are Andrew Carnegie, Carl Schurz, Edmund Clarence Stedman, William Winter, Charlton T. Lewis, Edward M. Shepard, Richard Watson Gilder and Hamilton Wright Mabie.

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STUDIO NOTES.

Dr. Carl E. Dufft, the well known New-York teacher and singer, is establishing a summer school for singers, vocal teachers and beginners in the vocal art at Chautauqua, N. Y. There will be special lectures on the interpretation of the different kinds of song music by Dr. Dufft, and also a normal school course which will be of especial interest to teachers.

Gennaro's Italian Concert Band, conducted by John Gennaro, No. 25 East Fourteenth-st., is receiving applications for engagements from some of the leading summer resorts.

A novelty of H. Schloss's, No. 126 West One-hundred-and-thirty-ninth-st., is a parlor orchestra composed of his musicians. This is a feature which it is thought will prove desirable for yachts, boat clubs and summer hotels.