LITERARY NOTES.

Students of the iconography of the seventeenth century will be glad to hear that an exhaustive work on Jan and Casper Luyken, the famous Dutch illustrators, is in preparation under the editorship of Heer Van der Kellen, in Amsterdam. It will form a kind of index to their 4,500 plates, enabling one to trace them with ease among the many volumes through which they are scattered. Hundreds of the designs executed by the Luykens are of great historical interest.

The oblong quarto called "Political Caricatures, 1904" (Longmans, Green & Co.), by Mr. F. Carruthers Gould, is unlikely to be as interesting to Americans as to Britons, but the artist's humor is clever enough to obtain a fairly appreciative audience for him almost anywhere. He follows the movement of British politics with minute care, missing no episode in which the actions of Mr. Balfour or Mr. Chamberlain offer the least chance for good natured satire. The relations of those two statesmen to one another, as well as to the affairs of the empire, are hit off in drawings which may not be masterpieces of art, but are executed, nevertheless, with remarkable skill in the making of a point. Mr. Gould is an adept at applying the compositions known in famous or popular pictures to his purpose. His sketch of Mr. Chamberlain returning from his fiscal campaign in the character of Napoleon, as painted by Meissonier in his "1814," is inimitable in its transformation of the well known canvas into a bit of pure drollery. Of all the celebrities caricatured in this book Mr. Chamberlain is the one with whose features and carriage the artist is most successful. His skill in lending an accent of freshness to every one of his many portraits of the great advocate of fiscal reform inspires our warmest admiration.

In reprinting in this place, not long ago, Mrs. Margaret Eytinge's poem, "Why the Dog's Nose Is Always Cold," we noted that it had recently been "conveyed" and "put forth in a condensed paraphrase by a contributor to the local press." We have since received the following letter:

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As I never cared to hide behind the anonymous, let me proclaim myself the offending "contributor," and my verses, "The Dog's Cold Nose," printed in a New-York paper on December 2, the alleged "paraphrase." Now, I admit not only that the identical story is told in the two productions, but also that the treatment is sufficiently like to lead the general reader naturally to infer that my verses were based on the earlier poem. Such would probably have been my first impression in a similar case. I am, however, absolutely positive that I never saw Mrs. Eytinge's poem until it was shown to me in the clipping from The Tribune.

During the last six months I have had occasion to examine many collections of folklore, and in the course of my reading I noted down this dog legend with others of a similar character. Of course, had I known that any one else had made this tradition the subject of a poem I should not have used it, though my moral right so to do was unquestionable, since folklore, like history, is common literary property. Here is the paragraph from my notebook upon which my verses were based: "Dog helped Noah drive animals into ark, little room, so had to stand with nose in rain forty days. Hence nose is cold."

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1905.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, in the course of a brief paper contributed to "The King," on his old friend, the late George Gissing, alludes to that passion of the novelist for the classic past which we dealt with in reviewing his "Veranilda" the other day. The two men met at a public dinner.

Gissing had been lately making a tour in Greece, and by some happy chance we got into talk about Greece. I soon found that he had become quite rapturous over the ineffable beauty of the Acropolis and the Parthenon, and the glimpses of sea and islands which one can look upon from that culminating point of Athenian beauty. . . . Gissing was a devoted lover of the classic literature of Greece and Rome, and his heart was filled with something like worship for the scenery and the monuments of the classic region. He was a Greek and Latin scholar in the best sense of the words—his heart was with the poetry, the drama, and the historical treasures of these countries, and he had studied Greek and Latin with the ambition to learn all they could teach him, and not the desire to become a schoolmaster. It was always a delight to him to hurry back, whenever he could get the chance, to some much loved Italian region, and there to steep his soul in the fascination of the place itself, and in the memories that it carried with it. All this was naturally a magnificent counteracting quality to his tendency toward realism, and inspired him to infuse the soul of feeling, and of poetic feeling, even into his descriptions of mean and commonplace London streets and London people.

Mr. McCarthy quotes a pathetic fragment from a letter written by Gissing shortly before his death. "I fall more and more," he said, "into the habits of an invalid, very seldom writing any letters save those absolutely necessary. Thanks, I suppose, to mild climates (though I grudge this confession, never feeling at ease away from England), I am less ill than I might be; but I can't walk, I can't talk much, and my work is reduced to a minimum. So things will go on, I suppose, for a few years yet. The less said of it the better."

Under the title of "Forty Years of Active Service," ex-Governor Charles T. O'Ferrall writes a volume of reminiscences, issued by the Neale Publishing Company. In it he gives incidentally a survey of the Civil War from the Confederate point of view, as well as of much of the subsequent history of Virginia and the nation at large, in which he participated, and in part helped to shape, in political conventions, on the hustings, as a lawyer, as a member of the Virginia Legislature, as a member of Congress and as Governor of Virginia. Written in a breezy, unconventional, anecdotal style, with a due appreciation of the author's own personal share in the moulding of events, and with decided opinions, fearlessly expressed, on every subject that he treats, the book has a certain interest that it is impossible to deny. Referring to the devotion to their masters of the negro body servants of Confederate officers, Colonel O'Ferrall tells the following anecdote:

Occasionally one of them would be captured, but I never heard of a single instance in which one of them enlisted in the federal army or who did not return to his master if it were possible. I heard this story of an old man who was picked up by a scouting party, but was released or made his escape. When he got back to the Confederate camp he was delighted, and told his master that they tried to get him to enlist in the federal army. His master asked him what he said to them. He replied: "Massa, I had to argerfy with them right smart. I said to de officer, 'Massa, did you ever see two dogs a-fightin' ober a bone?' He said, 'Sartainly.' 'Wall, did you ebber see de bone fightin'?' He said 'No.' 'Wall, massa, you bofe fightin', and I is de bone. Guess dis nigger won't figut.'"

The war over, young O'Ferrall, who had risen to the rank of lieutenant colonel, entered Washington and Lee University, from which he was graduated in law in 1869, and at once entered public life with the same dash and spirit that had characterized him as a cavalry officer. He gives an intimate insight into political conditions in reconstruction days, with no glossing of the wrongs he felt the South suffered from maladministration at the hands of carpetbaggers, but without bitterness toward the North. He pays a fine tribute to Lincoln and recognizes in him a true friend of his section, believing that but for his untimely death the South would have been saved from many of the evils which he trenchantly portrays.

It is becoming more or less a fashion of newspaper paragraphers to seek higher fame as authors by printing selections from their aphorisms and epigrams, more or less appropriately illustrated, in book form. The latest of these volumes to appear is entitled "Gilhooleyism," its author, Frederick H. Seymour, being accustomed to sign his contributions to the press with the pseudonyme of "Lord Gilhooley." Frederick A. Stokes Company are the publishers. The artist is T. Fleming, whose work has been seen in other similar collections, and whose drawings are generally, as well as in this instance, more expressive than artistic. Still, they are undoubtedly as good as the saws of "Lord Gilhooley" deserve. Among a mass of platitudinous commonplaces it is hard to find a half dozen that merit the dignity of illustration and cloth binding. Why, for instance, should any one, author, artist or publisher, conceive the following to be worthy of a full page even in a very small book?

A small rat will break up a sewing circle as quickly as a big elephant with the jim-jams.

Or this?

Some women never learn the difference between conversation and talk.

In "Type Studies from the Geography of the United States," lately published by the Macmillan Company, the author, Charles A. McMurry, Ph. D., seeks to illustrate the principles of the science by means of detailed descriptions of particular types selected from the geography of our own country. He takes, for instance, three or four typical rivers, like the Hudson, the James, the Illinois and the upper Mississippi, and describes the salient characteristics of each, showing the great variety of interesting and instructive geographical facts that group themselves about them, illustrating at the same time their similarities and their differences. The pupil thereby is not only enriched with an enlarged knowledge of the rivers actually described, but gains an insight into the principles involved, so that when he comes to read of any other river it shall mean more to him than a mere name, and he will be led and enabled to look for those features which, he has learned, distinguish the rivers that he has already studied. Among other topics treated are the prairies, the Hoosac tunnel, cod fisheries, irrigation and the big ditch at Denver, the surface of Tennessee, etc., twenty-five subjects in all, by means of which he becomes familiar with general principles through their application to individual localities. The language is simple, and the descriptions are interesting, causing the grown-up reader to sigh, and to exclaim, "Oh, why didn't they teach geography that way when I was a boy?"

The changes in the administration of the Metropolitan Museum of Art will cause many American readers to take a special interest in the book called "Museums, Their History and Their Use," by David Murray, which MacLehose, of Glasgow, is bringing out in three volumes. The author traverses the entire history of the museums of the world, and gives a full bibliography of his subject. He discusses the methods of forming and managing museums, and altogether aims at answering every question which the student might be disposed to ask. The book will be issued in this country by the Macmillan Company.

PARKHURST TO THE NINE.

Greatest Need of Police a Live Man at the Head, He Says.

The real, pressing necessity of the Police Department, according to the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who gave his opinion of the police situation to the Committee of Nine yesterday, and afterward to newspaper men, is a live, energetic man at its head. With no reflection on the man at present at the head, who was probably doing his best, went on Dr. Parkhurst, the Police Department, according to the reports he had received each week for thirteen years, except when he was out of the country, had never before been so utterly, absolutely demoralized as now. To be sure, there were some honest men—many honest men, in fact—on the force, but they could not color the dense mass of evil which wore the uniform.

"I advised them to go to Europe, as the Metropolitan Museum had done, to get the right man—to Scotland Yard, if necessary," said Dr. Parkhurst, "but to be sure to get somebody who could run the force on common sense business principles. If you had a business of your own, you would know that its success depended on the way in which it was managed. Just the same, with the police force of this city. When you get your man, let him take the department, precinct by precinct, man by man, if necessary, and weed out the dishonest people."

Dr. Parkhurst protested to the committee about the evils of the present system of reinstatement by the courts of men dismissed from the department for cause. This must be changed entirely, he said. Some of the committeemen thought he was proposing too drastic measures, he said, but he answered that they might just as well stop their deliberations now unless they were prepared to take drastic measures—any measures necessary to get the police force out of politics.

"It looks as if the leading Republicans and Democrats do not wish to make any change which would shake off their grip on the department," Dr. Parkhurst said to the committee. "If the people are not willing to make some sacrifices we'll drift on into worse conditions than those under which we're living now. The further from politics we move the police force the more chance for having honest men in it and decent service from it. Otherwise we'll get deeper and deeper into the hole, although the bottom must be pretty near now."

That the Commissioner of the department should hold his term for life, or until removed for malfeasance, was another idea over which the committee was left to reflect. Unless he had time to study his force and to get it into shape no man could get good service from it, Dr. Parkhurst believed. He was in favor of a military, or semi-military, organization, because he believed that in no other way could the necessary discipline be maintained.

Mr. Root did not break his record yesterday of not having attended a meeting.

HIDDEN STREAM FOUND.

Made Houses on Pennsylvania Railroad Station Site Settle.

The few remaining occupants of the condemned houses in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th aves., are preparing to seek other abodes, having been practically forced to move, they say, by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the officials of the Buildings Department. The railroad company has purchased nearly all the houses within the territory wanted for the new station. The block between 7th and 8th aves. in 31st-st. is practically untenanted.

Notice has been posted on the houses, stating that they are unsafe. A number of the houses are cracked, with a brick out here and there.

According to the Buildings Department, as the houses on the south side of 31st-st. gave indications of becoming unsafe, the tenants in them were ordered to move. It was explained that the front walls of the houses were in danger of collapse, though the side and rear walls remained safe. The Pennsylvania contractors, it was said, in making the excavation, found a subterranean stream of water. The quickened flow of the water, after being uncovered, washed sand from under the street, and eventually from under the front walls of the houses on the opposite side of the street. This gave the heavy front walls an opportunity to settle.

IN HONOR OF SIR PURDON.

Reception at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. De Forest.

A reception was given for Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, the new director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, last evening by Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. De Forest, at their home, No. 7 Washington Square North. Mr. De Forest is the counsel of the Museum, the secretary of the board of trustees, and the host of Sir Purdon during his brief stay in New-York.

Mrs. De Forest was assisted in receiving by Miss Ethel De Forest, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Pierre Mali and Mrs. Allan Marquand.

There were about two hundred guests, among them being J. Pierpont Morgan, ex-Mayor Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, J. Carroll Beckwith, Horace White, George F. Kunz, J. C. Nicoll, Arnold W. Brunner, Maitland Armstrong, Henry N. Tiffi, William M. Aiken, Percival de Luce, W. H. Shelton, Charles S. Fairchild, Pierre Mali, John Bigelow, Dr. Milo R. Maltbie, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Frederick Dielman, Calvin Tomkins, F. Wellington Ruckstuhl and Karl Bitter.

HELPING DISCHARGED CONVICTS.

The managers of the Prison Gate Mission, at No. 192 Elm-st., after several months' work with discharged convicts, report a considerable degree of success. The chief purpose of the mission is to get employment for discharged prisoners and to keep them from falling back into evil habits again. The mission furnishes all kinds of help at short notice, including laborers, porters, waiters, salesmen and women, mechanics, clerks, bookkeepers, managers, watchmen, etc. There are more discharged prisoners in this mission than in any other in the Union. Cast-off clothing of various sorts and other contributions may be sent to the superintendent of the mission.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, February 21.

WEST POINT-ANNAPOLIS ATHLETICS.—The joint board convened by the President to look into the subject of athletic instruction at the Naval and Military academies met for the first time in this city to-day, with General A. L. Mills as presiding officer. The board has considerable work ahead, and will go fully into the subject. There is a possibility that the question of the value of the sword as a military weapon will be taken up, although the board was at first proposed merely to consider the methods of swordsmanship as a physical exercise. In the general and wider discussion of the subject the board will have the advice of Captain Peyton C. March, of the artillery corps, who was one of the officers on duty in Manchuria. He found that little was accomplished with the sword or bayonet, although the latter still retains its value as a moral influence among troops either in the attack or as a means of defence against a charging foe. The army and navy are taking a great interest in the deliberations of the Mills board, because it may not only give some suggestion about the sword, but it will decide whether Japanese wrestling is worth while as a means of training the cadets at West Point and the midshipmen at Annapolis.

ARMY ATHLETIC PLAN.—Military athletics have taken a new lease of life on account of the personal interest which President Roosevelt has evinced in that sort of training for the soldiers. Each department commander has issued instructions to the effect that greater attention shall be paid to the drilling of the men in calisthenics and exercises in the gymnasium and on the field, wherever one exists and the weather permits its use. It is proposed also to have more complete records kept of the performances of the men, to the end that there may be final competitions, in which the most capable of the athletes will be pitted against one another. It was proposed to extend this work to the cavalrymen and equip them with fencing outfits, so each member of every cavalry troop in the army should have every opportunity to practise at mounted swordsmanship. This has not been found possible, owing to the lack of War Department funds for the purchase of the appliances. There is a fund, however, from which regular gymnasium material can be bought, and this will be acquired, to the end that the army post exchanges shall be fitted out in the most approved fashion with athletic apparatus.

A proposition has also been made to have the athletic work in the army conducted with more attention to system, by having the instruction given by professional physical directors and the men who take part furnished with the proper clothing. It is impossible to get the best results from soldiers who are obliged to run and jump and do the regulation "stunts" on the horizontal bar in their heavy service uniform. There is no immediate prospect of the employment of any such person, however, but an effort will be made to have athletics in the army conducted on a more businesslike basis.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The following army orders have been issued:

Brigadier General CHARLES C. HOOD, retired, detailed professor of military science at Girard College, Philadelphia.

Captain HENRY T. FERGUSON, commissary, to San Francisco.

Captain BENJAMIN A. POOR, 6th Infantry, to Jefferson Barracks as witness in trial of Second Lieutenant Albert J. Mohn, 4th Cavalry.

First Lieutenant ARTHUR W. MORSE, assistant surgeon, from Vancouver Barracks to Philippines.

Contract Surgeon PRESTON S. KELLOGG, from Fort Robinson to Philippines.

Contract Surgeon MARION F. MARVIN, from Philippines to Fort Robinson.

Captain CONWAY H. ARNOLD, Jr., artillery corps, from Fort Bayard to recruiting duty, Denver, relieving Captain MICHAEL M. M'NAMEE, 15th Cavalry, who will proceed to his regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF NAVAL VESSELS.—The following movements of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

ARRIVED.

February 20—The Cæsar and the Marcellus at Guantanamo.

SAILED.

February 20—The Wasp, from Chiriqui for Pensacola; the Pontiac, from New-York for Newport.

February 21—El Cano, the Villalobos and the Nanshan, from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Nominees of the City Party Defeated—Minor Elections in Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—Municipal elections were held to-day throughout Pennsylvania. Fine weather prevailed and a fairly heavy vote was cast where there were contests.

The electors in Philadelphia voted for a city solicitor, fifteen police magistrates, councilmen and school directors. John L. Kinsey, the present city solicitor, was elected by the Republicans for his fourth term of three years by a large majority. In the selection of fifteen magistrates the minority, under the law, is entitled to five. The Republicans nominated ten candidates, the Democrats five and the City party, a reform organization, recently started, also named candidates. The Republicans and five Democrats were elected.

The interest in the election was the contest made by the City party. It was asserted, and was not denied, that the Republican organization leaders requested their followers to assist the Democrats in the election of the latter's candidates for magistrates in order to defeat the City party's nominees.

"BURGLAR" A MESSENGER BOY.

Miss Taliaferro Thought He Was After Her Jewels—He Came from Milliner.

Miss Mabel Taliaferro, the young actress now playing at the Garrick Theatre, reported a supposed attempt at theft of her jewels to her press agent last night. Miss Taliaferro learned later that her hold-up man was simply a messenger boy trying to deliver a new hat.

Early yesterday morning when Miss Taliaferro was eating luncheon with her mother in their apartment at No. 102 West 72d-st. they heard some one trying the door. The knob was turned again, this time with a light knock. A chain was slid into place on the door and it cautiously opened far enough for Mrs. Taliaferro to see a man standing in the shadow. That seemed sufficient to convince them that an actress's jewels were really to be stolen at last, so both women promptly piled every movable article of furniture against the door. They then went to bed and pulled the sheets well up over their heads.

A few minutes later they heard the man at the door and yelled down the dumbwaiter shaft for the janitor, who made a search for a burglar without finding one. After her interview with the press agent last night Miss Taliaferro received a note from her milliner apologizing for the delay in sending a new hat, and explaining that her errand boy had tried to deliver it late the night before, but could not get any one to open the door of her apartment.

MONEY FOR ITALIAN CHARITIES.

Performance at Opera House Yields About $6,000.

Two Italian charitable societies, the Italian Benevolent Institute and the Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, were the beneficiaries by a special performance at the Opera House last night. Mr. Conried gave the house and Caruso, Scotti and the other artists who assisted their services. As a result, since the house was nearly full, the two societies will divide about $6,000. Naturally, Italian opera was performed, the familiar "double bill," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," being chosen. Mme. de Macchi, Mme. Jacoby and Mme. Bauermeister and Mr. Nulbo and Mr. Giraldini sang the first, and in the second Caruso, of course, carried the burden, assisted by Mr. Scotti. Miss Lemon was to sing Nedda, but she was ill and a member of Mr. Conried's opera school, Miss Cecili Talma, took her place. Between the two operas the orchestra played the "Italian March," while the entire audience rose and faced the box draped with the Italian colors, where sat the Baroness Tosti, wife of the acting consul. After this Mr. Vigna gave the baton to Max Bendix, and "The Star Spangled Banner" was played, the audience standing.

TO BE FINISHED THIS YEAR.

Announcement Regarding D., L. and W. Improvements at Newark and Summit.

In his annual report submitted to the stockholders of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company yesterday President Truesdale says that it is expected that the improvements in and near Newark will be completed this year, and that the work at Summit, N. J., will be finished in August. He continues:

As stated in the last annual report, plans have been made which contemplate other extensive work of a similar character, which, if carried out, will result in the elimination of all street crossings at grade in the entire territory covered by the suburban passenger service of the company. As yet, however, but little progress has been made in negotiating contracts therefor on a fair basis with the several municipalities through which the suburban lines of the company are located. The board of managers believe that as a matter of principle the company should insist that the cities or towns which will be benefited by this work shall pay a moderate share of the cost of abolishing the grade crossings of streets and highways. The city or town authorities in most cases seem reluctant or unwilling to pay any portion of the cost of this important work. As a result, the further prosecution thereof is likely to be postponed indefinitely or until there is a greater public demand for such improvements than seems to exist at present.

SPECIAL EUROPEAN COLUMNS.

European Advertisements.

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Foreign Resorts.

LONDON HOTELS.

For the convenience of Tribune readers abroad arrangements have been made to keep the Daily Tribune on file in the reading rooms of the hotels named below:

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE WORLD.
The rooms are bright, fresh and airy, and delightfully quiet. Bathroom to every Suite.
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The most famous restaurant in Europe. The Orchestra plays during Dinner and the Opera Supper.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,
The Centre of Fashionable London
"The Last Word" of Modern Hotel Luxury. Charming suites with private entrance, bathroom, etc.! Over 300 rooms. Nearly 100 bathrooms. A magnificent Royal Suite.

COLLEGE FINED $1,000.

Berea College Teacher Instructed Pickaninnies.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Richmond, Ky., Feb. 21.—Berea College, the largest educational institution in the State, was to-day found guilty of violation of a criminal statute in that one of its teachers gave instruction to some colored children within twenty-five miles of the college buildings. The college was fined $1,000. The case will be appealed, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, of counsel for the college, says that it will be carried to the United States Supreme Court. The law provides a fine of $1,000 each for the college, the teacher and the pupils.

FOR CIVIL SERVICE EXTENSION.

State Board Directs Secretary to Get Data from Counties.

Albany, Feb. 21.—The State Civil Service Commission has directed its secretary and chief examiner to gather data as to the public service in certain counties of the State, with a view of determining the practicability of extending the application of the Civil Service law to those counties. This action has special reference to the recommendation of Governor Higgins in his annual message that the Civil Service rules be extended to the counties of Albany, Monroe, Onondaga and Rensselaer, which contain cities of the second class and have a population of upward of 150,000, with the exception of Rensselaer, which has a population of 121,697.

The following counties also have a population of upward of 100,000 each: Westchester, 183,375; Oneida, 132,800; Orange, 103,859. In these counties are institutions for the care and confinement of the delinquent and dependent classes and public offices where the rule of the constitution can be applied.

E. P. BRYAN TO MEET COMMITTEE.

Not Prepared to Make Concessions—Expects No Trouble.

The grievance committee of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's employes, which has been waiting until Vice-President E. P. Bryan returned from Cuba, will have a conference with Mr. Bryan tomorrow or Friday. Mr. Bryan has returned from Cuba, and Mr. Belmont has now gone on a fortnight's visit to Cuba himself.

Before Mr. Belmont went away he gave Vice-President Bryan and General Manager Hedley full power to act. It is said that the men have got the idea because Mr. Belmont is president of the Civic Federation and has made many concessions that he is good for more. Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hedley, however, it was learned, are not prepared to make any more concessions.

At the coming conference George E. Pepper, president of the union comprising all the employes outside of the motormen, will demand the strict enforcement of the ten-hour rule and some advance in the wages of the ticket choppers, ticket agents, guards, conductors and others. A demand will also be made for a written agreement on March 1. W. L. Jencks, chief of the motormen's branch, will demand a modification of the rule as to the reexamination of motormen who go from the elevated railroads to the subway. The principal complainants are those in Pepper's union, and they threaten trouble if their demands are not granted. A new schedule will go into effect on February 27, by which the motormen are promised the rests between trips provided for in their agreement with the company, and which, it is said, is satisfactory to them.

At the office of Mr. Bryan it was stated that he will be willing to meet the committees, but that he knew of no grievances and expected no trouble.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Wednesday, March 1, has been set for the opening night of Franz von Suppe's operetta, "Boccaccio," by Fritzi Scheff, at the Broadway Theatre. The support of Miss Scheff in this revival includes Louis Harrison as Lambertuccio, Richie Ling as Leonetta, Wallace Brownlow as Pietro, Louise Le Baron as Flammetta and Josephine Bartlett as Peronella.

Charles B. Dillingham yesterday engaged Fred Thorne, now with Charles Hawtrey, for an important part in the Frank Daniels production of "Sergeant Brue," which is to be made at the Knickerbocker Theatre next month.

"The County Chairman," George Ade's amusing drama of rural politics, is crowding the Grand Opera House to overflowing. Maclyn Arbuckle, as in the long run at Wallack's Theatre, takes the title part, and Willis P. Sweatnam is the lifelike village negro. The piece will run at the Grand Opera House this week and the whole of next week.

The funeral of "Al" La Rue, who had for many years arranged the musical details of many Broadway productions, will take place to-day in Morristown, N. J.

Foreign Resorts.

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BRADFORD . MIDLAND HOTEL
MORECAMBE BAY . . . MIDLAND HOTEL
DERBY . . . MIDLAND HOTEL
W. TOWLE, Manager, Midland Railway Hotels and Refreshment Rooms, etc., Chief Office—Midland Grand Hotel, London.

HOTELS IN THE BRITISH ISLES
MOUNT EPHRAIM—TUNBRIDGE WELLS, HOTEL WELLINGTON
SHANKLIN—ISLE OF WIGHT, HOLLIER'S SHANKLIN HOTEL. Elec. Light
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