A DON OF IRISH DESCENT.

St. Patrick the Patron of King Alfonso's New Envoy to America.

King Alfonso selected St. Patrick's Day for appointing as his new envoy to the United States a diplomat of Irish descent, bearing an Irish name, and chief of a family which is so proud of its Irish origin that it celebrates St. Patrick's Day each year in the chapel bearing its name that forms part of the ancient parish church of Ortova.

The envoy's name is Don Bernardo de Cologan, Marquis de la Candia, and he is descended from the Irish family of McColgans, of County Meath. After the battle of the Boyne the McColgans, in common with many of the old Catholic families of Ireland who had remained faithful to the Stuart dynasty, were exiled. Known as the "Wild Geese," they migrated to Spain, some of them settling at Teneriffe. Baron Humbolt, the famous scientist, spent a considerable time under the McColgan roof at Teneriffe, and in recognition of the hospitality which he received there gave the name of Cologania to a new genus of plant which he had discovered.

Subsequently, by intermarriage with the noble Spanish family of Faraqui, the land on which stood one of the most famous trees in the world—namely, the Dragon Tree of Ortova—passed into the possession of the McColgans, who by this time had transformed their name into De Cologan.

The new envoy is a very tall, handsome and accomplished man, married, with a family of children, and was dean of the diplomatic corps at Peking at the time of the siege of the legations, where he greatly distinguished himself, not only by his bravery and resourcefulness, but also by the unfailing good humor which went far to keep up the spirits of those associated with him in the defence of the legations. Since his departure from Peking he has been Minister at Tangier, which, from a Spanish point of view, is a most important post. I may add that he speaks English perfectly, with just a suspicion of a brogue to recall his Irish origin.

SUNDAY REST IN SPAIN.

King Alfonso's new "Sunday Rest Law" is thoroughly and characteristically Spanish, and will not, I fear, meet with the approval of the leaders of the Sunday Rest Movement in this country. Thus bullfights are to be allowed on the Sabbath, the Council of State and the Cortes having decided that the prohibition of bullfights on Sunday would be contrary to the spirit of the Sunday rest law, since as the torreros and bullfighters, having no work to do during the week, do not need rest on Sunday; secondly, if bullfights were to be held on any other day of the week, they would have the effect of taking people away from their work, and also because the work of the torreros cannot be considered as labor, but rather as an art, on a line with that of the actors of those semi-sacred plays and dramas the performance of which is expressly permitted by the new law on Sunday. So that the Sabbath will continue, as heretofore, to be the one day of the week devoted throughout the length and breadth of Spain to the national sport of bullfighting.

CURZON TO YIELD THE "PAS."

Lord Curzon, it has been decided, will have to yield the "pas" to the Prince of Wales when the latter goes to India in November with the Princess. When the Duke of Connaught was in India at the time of the Durbar, Lord Curzon preceded the King's brother on all official occasions. The Prince of Wales, however, is to have a royal warrant, which has the effect of subordinating the rank of the viceroy to his own, and whereas the Duke of Connaught was merely present at Lord Curzon's levees, it is the Prince of Wales who, while in India, will hold the levees in lieu of the Governor General. The same course was adopted at the time of King Edward's own visit to India while heir apparent, just thirty years ago.

The action of the King, by the by, in appointing the Prince to be Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in place of Lord Curzon, who resigned that office on his departure for India last fall, is not without precedent, for during the thousand-year-old history of the Cinque Ports, the office of Lord Warden has been filled on no less than six different occasions by the heir to the throne. It has been wise to abandon Walmer Castle as a place of residence. The foundations and subsoil of the place are impregnated, much like a sponge, with the sewage of centuries, and the attempt to put the place into a sanitary condition would virtually entail the tearing to pieces and rebuilding of more than half the castle. Henceforth it is to be used merely as a sort of museum.

KING LEOPOLD'S PRESENCE OF MIND.

King Leopold, while in the South of France the other day, gave proof of an immense amount of presence of mind and of not a little pluck and unselfishness. While riding in his motor at a high rate of speed along the splendid Corniche Road he suddenly saw in the middle of the road a woman pushing a perambulator and leading by the hand a little child. The car was travelling at near forty miles an hour. There was no time to stop and no room in which to turn aside, for the road was narrow and there was a precipice on one side and a ditch on the other. "Reverse and run into the ditch," ordered the King, and his chauffeur obeyed. The big car, shaken from stem to stern by the power of the reversing lever, slackened speed sensibly, swerved, whirled to one side and tumbled into the ditch on its side.

A minute or so later an elderly gentleman, with white hair and long white beard, picked himself painfully up out of the ditch, wiped the dirt from his face and clothing, and then, removing his hat, courteously endeavored to allay the alarm of the terror-stricken woman and children.

Of course, King Leopold in ditching his car had done the only thing to be done under the circumstances; but few even of the most experienced and level-headed of motorists would have had the presence of mind and the courage to do it just at that particular instant.

LORD MOUNTMORRES'S MISSION.

Lord Mountmorres has returned from his trip to the Congo, which he undertook in behalf of the London newspaper, "The Globe," for the purpose of investigating impartially the stories of Belgian atrocities. He went out to the Congo last June, has been almost as far as the Uganda frontier to the east, has crossed the French colony of Ubangi, Congo and Charie, on the north, and has come back on the south side of the equator, almost losing his life by a severe attack of fever during his tour.

The Viscount has nothing but what is pleasant to say of those portions of the Free State which are under the direct control and administration of the government. But he gives the most shocking accounts of the condition of affairs in those parts of the Free State that have been leased or conceded to the infamous Anglo-Belgian India Rubber Company, which, indifferent to the methods by which the rubber is obtained, is responsible for all the atrocities which have been perpetrated in that part of Africa—atrocities which Lord Mountmorres confirms. He declares that the initials of this company forms the word "Abir," which throughout the Congo Valley is synonymous for everything that is cruel, abominable and inconceivably wicked. King Leopold owes it to the civilized world to annul these concessions and leases to the Abir, Lord Mountmorres says, even though he sustains heavy loss thereby, as one of the largest shareholders of the company.

CAUSE OF CZAREVITCH'S ILLNESS.

It now appears that the indisposition of the young Czarevitch of Russia, which caused some little anxiety last month, and which led to the circulation of reports that his life was in danger, was caused by the necessity of suddenly weaning him. Up till then he had been nursed exclusively by his mother, the Czarina, who would allow no one else to undertake this maternal duty. But the shock caused by the sudden news of the appalling death of her brother-in-law, the Grand Duke Sergius, rendered it impossible for her to continue her self-imposed task, and other means of nourishment had hastily to be procured for the future Emperor of all the Russias. That was the cause of his indisposition, which proved to be of a mere ephemeral character, the child being exceptionally strong and healthy for his age.

NEW COMPLICATIONS AT FLORENCE.

While the Italian authorities have given the King of Saxony and his representatives to understand that they cannot permit the young Princess Anne Monica to be removed from the care of her mother, the ex-Crown Princess of Saxony, save by virtue of a decree of the Italian tribunals, they have at the same time furnished the King with guarantees that the little princess shall not be taken from the jurisdiction of the Florentine courts pending the decision of the case, which is now sub judice in Italy. This means that the ex-Crown Princess, if she attempted to take her child away from Florence, would be prevented from doing so by the Italian authorities. In fact, the control of the child may be said to have passed from her to the Italian courts.

Meanwhile fresh complications have arisen through the institution of a suit for judicial separation by the Countess Guicciardini against her husband on the ground of his alleged relations with the ex-Crown Princess. The countess, who is the daughter of Don Enrique Moreno, the Argentine Envoy at the Court of the Quirinal, has been living for some time apart from her husband by virtue of a mere mutual agreement. Now, however, that he has compromised his name, her own and that of their children by his attentions to the ex-Crown Princess, she insists on a full fledged judicial separation and alimony. She has named the ex-Crown Princess as corespondent in the case. There is no such thing as divorce in Italy, and a judicial separation is all that the countess can hope to obtain.

AN AMERICAN BORN BARON IN TROUBLE.

Baron von Grabow, whose trial for frauds of the most extensive description has been in progress during the last fortnight at Dresden, is half an American and was born in this country, in 1866, at Newport, R. I., where his father, at that time chargé d'affaires of Prussia, was spending the summer. This elder Baron Grabow married while over here an American lady of the name of Wood, who died in 1892. The younger baron, the one now charged with fraud, is her son.

After serving for a time in the German army he got into financial trouble, was forced to quit the service, and thereupon married the daughter of a plumber named Engelke. This so enraged his father that he disinherited his son in favor of his wife's sister, a Miss Wood, with a proviso, however, that in the event of the marriage of his son being dissolved either by death or by divorce the bequest to Miss Wood should be revoked and the money go to the young baron. A few months later it was announced that the young baron's wife had been drowned in the river near Lubben while taking a bath. Her clothes were found on the bank.

The young baron was thereupon placed in possession of his father's fortune, but a few months later the baroness was found living under an assumed name at Berlin, where she was daily visited by a man whom she described to be her cousin and her fiance, but who turned out to be her husband. Both were arrested, charged with conspiracy and perjury, and spent a considerable time in jail. Now the baron is again in trouble for swindles of a still more extensive, though less ingenious, description.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

JULES VERNE REPORTED DYING.

Suffering from Diabetes—Doctors Consider Case Hopeless.

Amiens, March 21.—The condition of Jules Verne, who is suffering from diabetes, is regarded by his doctors as hopeless. Telegrams of sympathy from all quarters of the globe have been received. Many of them are from children and scientists.

Late this evening M. Verne suffered a stroke of paralysis, affecting his right side.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Board of Trade and Transportation meeting, No. 203 Broadway, 12:30 p. m.

Public lectures at Teachers College, 3:30 p. m., Miss Susan E. Blow, on "The Value of Type Forms and Conventional Design"; 4:30 p. m., Dr. Wallace Buttrick, of the Southern Education Board, on "The New Education in the South."

Meeting of the Board of Education, 4 p. m.

Opening of new French branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, evening.

Annual dinner of Group VII, New-York State Bankers' Association, Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, evening.

College of St. Francis Xavier, annual debate, College Theatre, No. 30 West 16th-st., 8:15 p. m.

Lecture before the People's Institute Club A by Professor George W. Kirchwey, dean of Law School, Columbia University, on "Trial by Jury," No. 318 East 15th-st., 8:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Corean Costumes and Architecture" by Baron von Hesse-Wartegg, National Arts Club, No. 37 West 34th-st., 8:30 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: High School of Commerce, 66th-st., west of Broadway, S. T. Willis, "The Lakes of Central New-York and the Erie Canal" (illustrated); Public School No. 54, 104th-st. and Amsterdam-ave., Leslie Willis Sprague, "Charles Kingsley and the Social Awakening of the Church"; Public School No. 17, 103d-st., between 5th and Madison-aves., I. Edwin Goldwasser, "Emerson"; Board of Education, Park-ave. and 59th-st., Professor Robert W. Prentiss, "The Planet Mars—Is It Inhabited?" (illustrated); Cooper Institute, 8th-st. and 4th-ave., Daniel Gregory Mason, "Beethoven and the Romantic Movements"; St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 205 East 42d-st., Lewis W. Armstrong, "Folk Songs of Scandinavia and Russia"; Young Men's Christian Association, No. 5 West 125th-st., Dr. William Mackintosh, "The Causes of the American Revolution"; Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92d-st. and Lexington-ave., Dr. S. Alfred Mitchell, "The Solar System and the Terrestrial Planets—Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars" (illustrated); Young Men's Institute, No. 222 Bowery, William T. Helms, "Life in the Navy."

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBEMARLE—Senator W. B. Allison, Iowa; Bishop Donohue, West Virginia. BUCKINGHAM—Captain G. F. Langhorne, U. S. A.; Count Maurice de Perigny, Paris; Viscount and Viscountess H. de Anglemont, Paris. CAMBRIDGE—Captain J. Van Ness Philips, Claverack. IMPERIAL—John E. Poor, Chicago. MAJESTIC—George R. Thompson, St. Louis. MANHATTAN—Captain Leeds, London. MURRAY HILL—A. Nagahashi, Tokio, Japan. PARK AVENUE—Dr. W. B. Meaney, Washington. ST. REGIS—Major and Mrs. W. B. Wetmore, Allenhurst; Sir Montague and Lady Allan, Montreal.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, March 21.—The Ohio River, at Pittsburg, after reaching a stage of twenty-eight feet at 9 a. m., began to fall slowly, but the heavy rains of the last twenty-four hours over the Monongahela watershed soon checked the fall, and at 8 p. m. to-day the river stood at 27.7 feet, and rising 0.2 feet an hour, with prospects of a crest stage between thirty and thirty-two feet Wednesday. A stage of forty-five feet, nine feet above the danger line, is also expected at Parkersburg Friday, and danger line stages at Point Pleasant Wednesday.

The autumn storm is parting off the Middle Atlantic Coast with decreasing intensity, but the rains and snows still continue in the Middle Atlantic States, New-England, the lower lake region and the upper Ohio Valley. Conditions also continue unsettled in the interior of the country, except in the Gulf States, but without much precipitation of consequence, except over the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

Temperatures have fallen somewhat in the eastern mountain districts, and over the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and have risen considerably in the slope region.

There will be rain or snow in eastern New-England, local rains or snows in the lake region and rain in the northern plateau and northern Pacific States. Elsewhere partly cloudy weather is indicated for Wednesday and Thursday.

It will be warmer Wednesday in the central valleys and warmer Thursday in the East. It will be colder Wednesday in the central Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest and colder Thursday in the middle and northern slopes and the Missouri Valley.

On the New-England Coast the winds will be brisk to high northeast to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh northerly, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast light southwest to west, becoming variable; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southerly, and on Lake Michigan fresh to brisk southeasterly.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have brisk to high northeast to north winds, with rain or snow, north of the 42d parallel.

Special Forecasts.—Storm warnings are displayed on the New-England Coast.

Flood warnings have been issued for the upper Ohio River as far down as Point Pleasant and for Fort Trinity River, Texas.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For Eastern Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, fair to-day; fair and warmer Thursday; light northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Delaware, partly cloudy to-day and Thursday; fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

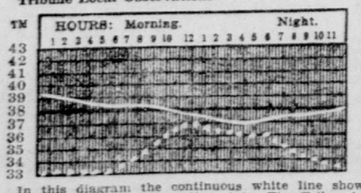
For New-England, cloudy to-day, with snow in eastern portion; fair Thursday, and warmer in western portion; brisk to high northeast winds, diminishing during to-day.

For Eastern New-York and New-Jersey, partly cloudy to-day; fair Thursday, and warmer in the interior; fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy to-day, with rain or snow in extreme northern portion; fair and warmer Thursday; variable winds.

For Western New-York, snow flurries to-day; partly cloudy and warmer Thursday; fresh northerly winds, becoming variable.

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 by the local Weather Bureau.

Official Record and Forecast.—The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	30	33	6 P. M.	39	36
6 A. M.	31	33	9 P. M.	36	35
9 A. M.	37	36	11 P. M.	36	34
12 M.	42	37	12 P. M.	36	—
4 P. M.	41	36			

Highest temperature yesterday, 37 degrees; lowest, 33; average, 35; average for corresponding date of last year, 36; average for corresponding date of last twenty-five years, 37.

Local Forecast.—Partly cloudy to-day; Thursday fair; fresh north winds becoming variable.

THE DRAMA.

MANSFIELD IN SHAKESPEARE.

The Shakespearian characters included in Mr. Mansfield's repertory are Richard III, Shylock, Henry V, and Brutus. Last night, at the New Amsterdam Theatre, he impersonated Richard III. This part he has been accustomed to act, from time to time, since the spring of 1889, when, in his second London season, he made a superb revival of the historical tragedy in which Shakespeare has perpetuated, and blasted, the memory of the last Plantagenet King. His achievement was brilliant and powerful in the beginning, and it has ever since grown in brilliancy and power. His book of the play is a version devised by himself,—a version that preserves much of the original text, with but little of Cibber, and one that readily lends itself to diversified and opulent scenic display. The action begins with the scene, from "Henry VI," in which that miserable monarch receives news of Queen Margaret's defeat at Tewksbury, and then passes to a glittering processional, before the Tower of London, in which King Edward's radiant Queen is the chief figure. And thereafter it discovers the murder of the deposed King Henry VI; Gloster's strange and dreadful wooing of Lady Anne,—assigned to a rural place in the road from London to Chertsey; the episode of the young Princes; the Buckingham plot; the hypocritical interview of Gloster with the Mayor of London; the temptation and fall of Tyrrel; the ruin of Buckingham; the march of King Richard to battle with the rebellious Earl of Richmond; the vision of the spectres; and the fatal catastrophe on Bosworth Field—where Richard made his last frantic, splendid charge, and rode bravely to his death. For stage purposes, at least, in Mr. Mansfield's scheme, enough of Shakespeare's play is thus preserved; and through these successive scenes, so eloquently illustrative of ambition, craft, and the rise and fall of a wicked, wretched human being, Mr. Mansfield as Gloster moves with grisly energy and sinuous grace, a terrible image of evil force and a wonderful example of retributive justice in the moral government of mankind.

Shakespeare's portrayal of Richard III which follows Sir Thomas More's "Life of the Prince," a work inspired, if not actually, to some extent, written, by Morton, after King Henry VII had made him Archbishop of Canterbury, is in some respects false, and in other respects dubious. Richard was guiltless of most of the crimes that have been imputed to him, and the proof of his innocence is ample and conclusive. Historians, however, continue to differ, and so the reputation of the great King remains darkened with perpetual blight, and the world perceives him, not as he was in actual life, but as he stands in Shakespeare's play—with Cibber's glossary, which makes him a savage brute. In Shakespeare's play he is a ruthless murderer, and, in that sense, a monster of wickedness, but he is a man of genius, and he possesses human attributes. He wreaks himself upon life by the power of tremendous will, and he moves through crime and slaughter to the summit of earthly dominion: but his heart is corroded with remorse; his spirit is slowly broken by dread visions of vague and awful shapes of haunting horror; and, though audacious and terrible, to the last, in the delirium of desperation, he is finally vanquished by retributive justice,—working in the soul itself,—and he dies, as he has lived, by treachery and violence. The theme of the tragedy, accordingly, is mortal life defiant of divine law, and the omnipotence of divine law, operative in the domination of mortal life. Historically,—no matter by whom represented,—the play is only partly true. Dramatically, as represented by Mr. Mansfield, it conveys a great volume of truth, and conveys it in a wonderfully impressive way. The old custom, sequent on the error of taking Gloster's extravagant words in a literal sense, and showing Richard as a bloodboltered miscreant, with a bulldog visage, a huge hump, a spavined walk, and a croaking voice, and making him a loathsome and sanguinary ruffian, has been discarded by Mr. Mansfield—if, indeed, it was ever known to him.

The theory of his performance, long ago disclosed, assumes that a practical consideration should be given to the lapses of time which may be supposed to occur in the continuance of Gloster's career, and that the Prince should be shown as slowly developed from a youth of evil propensities to a man of evil deeds, and that as much goodness as possible should be infused into the Shakespearian conception, in order to account for the remorse and to prelude the collapse. At the time of King Henry's death in the Tower (the natural death of a broken-hearted, half-demented prisoner) the Prince was only nineteen: when killed at the battle of Bosworth he was only thirty-three. Mr. Mansfield discriminates between several episodes in his life, and thus ingeniously endeavors to display the reactionary effect that his crimes produce upon his soul, and consequently upon his body. The theory is subtle and interesting, and, though the application of it does not materially affect the substance and significance of the actor's ideal, it certainly does import a diversity into the representation, and perhaps it deepens a sense of fidelity to nature in the general effect. The underlying purpose is to make the character natural. There comes a time in Richard's experience when his will begins to break, under the affliction of remorse. The greater tragedians of the past assigned that change to the moment when the King's mother, interrupting him in his expedition, launches upon him the awful terror of her curse. Mr. Mansfield makes him a sufferer from remorse, as early as the throne scene, and before the King has been apprised that his little nephews have been murdered. In fact, almost from the beginning, the existence is indicated of an agonized conflict between active demoniac depravity and vague, nameless, human dread. The effect is subtle, but while it is an effect of terror it is also one of pity. At first the demeanor of Gloster is gay and light,—even his tones being expressive of a blithe, mocking, jauntily cynical spirit. Later, when years of evil scheming and wicked act have desolated his brain and shattered his nerves, this light manner disappears; the face becomes lined and pallid, the eyes are hollow, the tones are deep and harsh, the person is emaciated, and the demeanor is rapid, ruthless, and desperate. The man changes, the essential character remaining the same, but its condition varying, according to the effect of experience. The result of all this studious care is a splendid consistency of fresh, swift, vigorous execution; but Richard remains, as he has ever been, a massed type of evil; as rounded and finished at the beginning as at the end; a sardonic, scoffing monster of malignity, who yet retains some of the attributes of humanity, and, therefore, while odious in his success, is pitiable in his ruin.

In technical treatment of this ideal Mr. Mansfield uses the delicate art of the grimly sarcastic comedian, as applied to tragedy. The dominant attributes are concentration of intellect and flexibility of expression. The fine moments are Gloster's dissimulation with the Mayor of London; the furtive, stealthy allurement of Buckingham, to murder the Princes (and that Duke of Buckingham, who lies buried near Salisbury, probably, knew more about the fate of those royal boys than anybody else did); the panic, when a blood-red light smites upon his throne and his guilty hand; the sinister, moody menace to Lord Stanley; the subtle indication of impending murder for Tyrrel, after that ruffian's exit; and the awful, hysterical frenzy, when, in the Tent scene, after awakening from horrid dreams of the ghosts of his victims, the King mistakes Catesby for yet another phantom of the dead, and shrieks with frantic joy at finding him to be a living man. This latter dramatic climax, original with Mr. Mansfield, is memorable among the best things that have been done on our stage. It is not so much the splendid moment, however, as it is the massive complete fabric of impersonation that makes Mr. Mansfield's Richard III a fine work of dramatic art; for such it is—a brilliant embodiment of intellect predisposed to evil, active for a time in wickedness, convulsed with remorse, fiercely militant against goodness, incorporative of all that is audacious and terrible in the perverted power of sinful man, but broken at last on the adamantine law of God.

W. W.

FUNERAL OF DR. A. H. BRUNDAGE.

The funeral of Dr. Amos H. Brundage, one of the founders of the New-York State Medical Association, will be held at the home of Dr. Albert H. Brundage, his son, No. 1,073 Bushwick-ave., Brooklyn, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. Brundage died on Sunday. He was born in Benton, Penn., in 1828. He studied medicine at the University of Michigan and at New-York University. He practised medicine at Bethany, Ithaca, Danby and Candor, in this State. He served as assistant surgeon with the 6th New-York Cavalry in the Civil War. He leaves two sons, Dr. Albert H. Brundage, former president of the New-York State Board of Pharmacy, and the Rev. Henry E. Brundage, pastor of a Presbyterian church in Denver.

MUSIC.

The Kneisel Quartet.

The Kneisel Quartet, of Boston, brought its thirteenth annual series of concerts in New-York to a close last night with an entertainment in Mendelssohn Hall which was full of unalloyed delight. Two artists came on from Boston to help Messrs. Kneisel, Theodorowicz, Svecenski and Schroeder. They were Ernest Schelling, pianist, who had his introduction to a metropolitan audience at the concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra last Saturday, and Joseph Keller, violoncellist. The evening was given up to melody. Saint-Saëns's pianoforte quartet in B flat, in which a modern dallies lightly and fantastically with the severe contrapuntal forms; Hugo Wolf's "Italian Serenade," in which a youthful German revolutionary speaks the Italian tongue, and mixes its graces with singular and strange idioms, which lend it an altogether unique piquancy; and Schubert's quintet for two violins, one viola and two violoncellos, in which the master melodist of the last century frolicked with the lilting rhythms of the Vienna which he loved and also soared heavenward in loving imitation of his father-in-art Beethoven,—these were the compositions which made up the programme. And in the performance of these pieces the loveliest traditions of the quartet were exemplified, especially in the slow movement of the quintet. More perfect chamber music playing than that it can scarcely be given any one to imagine.

It must linger in the memories of all who heard it like a benediction at the close of a season that has been uplifting in all its features. The "Serenade" of Wolf had been heard at the first concert of the organization, and it bore repetition extremely well, especially since it was given with even more animation and gayety than on its first performance. It delighted the audience, but the climax of the evening was reached in the Schubert adagio. From that the listeners seemed loath to depart, and could it have been repeated—so it seemed—no more music would have been asked. Over and over again the applause broke out after the artists had settled down to continue their gracious ministrations; over and over again the players had to rise to bow their thanks for new outbursts of applause. The pianoforte quartet had more or less of a perfunctory performance, and its effect suffered from a want of balance between the strings and the pianoforte.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

Miss Tempest to Come Here for a Brief Engagement—A Rush for the Steamer.

Miss Marie Tempest, who is now playing in "The Freedom of Suzanne" with great success in London, will close her engagement there on April 7 and the next morning, with her company, catch the Lucania at Queenstown. On April 19 she will open in the same play at the Empire Theatre, in this city, and play here a month. Then she and her company will at once return to London and on June 3 take up the London run again. This beats Mr. Frohman's other jump across the water, when he packed off "The Admirable Crichton" from London to Paris for a single performance, though in that case the London run was not really interrupted at all.

Frank Keenan will take off "A Passion in the Suburb" to-night and substitute "The Cardinal's Edict," with Miss Laura Burt and H. B. Stanford (late of Henry Irving's company) in the leading parts. On Saturday he will produce "A Woman's Pity," by E. M. Davison.

Miss Mary Mannering announces special matinees at the Criterion soon of "Frou Frou" and "The Lady of Lyons." She has already been seen in the latter play.

Harry Woodruff will make his bow at Proctor's Fifth Avenue next week in a production of a play new to the stage, by A. E. Lancaster, a dramatization of "Anna Karenina," Tolstoy's great novel. Theodore Roberts has been engaged to play Count Karenina.

Joseph Jefferson's letter of regret at his own absence, expressing an appreciation of Joseph Holland's art, has arrived, and will be read on Friday afternoon by Mr. Carter at the benefit for Mr. Holland at the Opera House.

Percy Williams, the proprietor of the Orpheum Theatre, in Brooklyn, and the Circle Theatre, in Manhattan, announced last night that he had bought all the outstanding mortgages on the unfinished Auditorium Theatre, at 7th-ave. and 126th-st., and would immediately begin proceedings for foreclosure, that he might have complete control. The building will be completed as soon as possible and will be opened in September under the name of the Alhambra. In addition to the auditorium, there will be a ballroom, a roof garden, a rathskellar and a café connected with the theatre. The property was originally owned by the Associated Realty Company, of New-York, of which David Leavy was president. All of the officers of the association resigned last May, and work on the building came to a standstill. Percy Williams held a twenty year lease on the property, which he made two years ago.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The Collection of the Ehrich Galleries To Be Sold This Week.

There is on exhibition at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries a collection of seventy-five pictures belonging to the Ehrich Galleries. It is to be sold at auction in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria next Friday evening. Various great names figure in the catalogue, but only in a very few cases have we found the pictures to which they are attached of any interest. The big "Architectural Dream," given to Salvator Rosa, is an attractive bit of seventeenth century romantic painting, and the two oblong canvases, "Fête Champêtre" and "Afternoon on the Terrace," attributed to Lancret, are beguiling enough in their cleverness and color, whatever their origin may have been. The most interesting thing about this sale, however, is the preface to the catalogue, in which it is announced that "the genuineness of every painting is fully guaranteed." With every example, it is added, will be delivered a card containing the following guarantee:

The genuineness of this painting is guaranteed—that it is an original, not a copy; that it was painted in the epoch in which it is placed, and that it is characteristic and worthy of the artist to whom it is attributed. Should this be disputed by competent expert authority, the painting is returnable to us within one year from date of sale at the price paid, plus interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Furthermore, this painting is exchangeable, at the full purchase price, for any painting in our galleries, for a period within five years from date.

THE EHRICH GALLERIES.
By Louis R. Ehrich.

Presumably the indebtedness of No. 60, "Europa and the Bull," catalogued as by Montemezzano, to Veronese's "Europa" in the Ducal Palace at Venice, is regarded as leaving the work "an original, not a copy," on the hypothesis that it is not a copy of a Montemezzano. Among the painters to whom works in this collection are ascribed are Hogarth, Correggio, Boucher, Turner, Claude, John Crome, Ferdinand Bol, Bonington, Canaletto, Lely, Morland, Ribera, Richard Wilson, Murillo and Raeburn.

LONDON EVANGELIST AT Y. M. C. A.

Tells How Songs and Torches Helped to Make Converts.

The Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson, the London evangelist, spoke last night at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in 57th-st. The Rev. Dr. Cadman, of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, introduced the speaker.

"Two years ago I was thoroughly discouraged," said Dr. Dawson. "The following March I attended a meeting of delegates at Brighton. These came from all parts of England. We discussed the question of why the men in the street don't come to church. Finally 1,000 of us started out, singing and carrying torches, and took the men out of the saloons and the fallen women from the streets and returned to the church 3,000 strong. After a simple service, scores were converted, and it was the unusual duty of some of us ministers to meet and talk to those people. It was then that I learned that my ministry and my church lacked the evangelistic note."

DIPLOMATS ON KRONPRINZ WILHELM.

Henry White, recently appointed Ambassador to Italy to succeed George von L. Meyer, sailed for his post yesterday on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who goes to Berlin as third secretary of the American Embassy to succeed Francis G. Langdon, also sailed on the Kronprinz Wilhelm. Clyde Fitch, the playwright, and William F. Sheehan were also passengers on the steamer.

B. B. ODELL, SR., IMPROVING.

Newburg, N. Y., March 21.—B. B. Odell, sr., who fell and broke a rib on Monday, rested comfortably last night, and shows improvement this morning. It now appears that he escaped internal injuries, and no serious results are anticipated.

COLUMBIA TO RESCUE.

Gives Quarters to Fire Routed Art Students of Academy.

Frederick Dielman, president of the National Academy of Design, in a talk with a Tribune reporter yesterday, said that as soon as the loss to the academy by the fire of Saturday became known, the officers received many offers of assistance from Columbia University, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Art Students' League. The officers accepted the offer of Columbia, and arranged for the accommodation of its antique, life, painting and still life classes in various rooms available in Earl Hall, and in Barnard College Building, and on Monday actual work was resumed. Mr. Dielman went on to say:

It will, of course, be impossible to restore the burned building in time to be used during the current school year, which terminates early in May. It is expected, therefore, that the temporary quarters indicated will be occupied until that time. The present expectation is that the necessary repairs will be completed long before the opening of the fall term. Such casts from the antique and other appliances as were needed for the immediate use of the schools were promptly purchased.

I received this dispatch from President Butler of Columbia, dated Coronado, Cal., March 20: "Deeply regret academy loss. All university resources will be at your disposal."

Mr. Dielman added, regarding the fire, that a number of paintings more or less damaged by smoke and water had been set aside. The damage on them was subject to future adjustment. The bulk of the academy's collection of paintings was promptly transferred uninjured to a storage warehouse and reinsured.

MRS. MARY C. BISHOP'S WILL FILED.

The will of Mrs. Mary C. Bishop, who died on March 13, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. Mrs. Bishop leaves $25,000 in real estate and $1,000,000 in personal property, to be divided equally between her four sons and four daughters, Heber R., James C., Francis C., and Ogden M. Bishop, and Mary C. Bishop, Elizabeth T. Harriman, Harriet B. Lanier and Edith B. Taylor.

Died.

Death notices appearing in THE TRIBUNE will be republished in The Tri-Weekly Tribune without extra charge.

Albright, Andrew.
Ames, Phebe B.
Andrews, Mary C.
Arnoux, Emily.
Brinsmade, Jennie N.
Burnett, Bedelia M.
Fox, Samuel M.
Ford, Mary S.
Hankinson, Catharine L.
Jameson, Charles M.
Johnson, Mary A. R.
Luyties, Henry E. G.
Marshall, Laura C.
Miller, Sarah J.
Murray, Frances W.
Noah, Catharine.
Oliver, Sarah J. C.
Robinson, Charlotte S.
Shillito, Wallace.

ALBRIGHT—Suddenly, at Sea Breeze, Fla., on Friday, March 17, Andrew Albright, of Newark, N. J., in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late home, No. 727 High-st., Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, March 22, at 2 p. m.

AMES—At her residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Tuesday, March 21, 1905, Phebe Bailey, widow of Charles I. Ames, and daughter of the late John W. Bailey, of Plattsburg, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at Grace Church, Plainfield, on Friday, 24th inst., at 2:30 p. m. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Liberty-st. at 1:20 p. m. Kindly omit flowers.

ANDREWS—On Monday evening, March 20, 1905, at No. 20 West 51st-st., Mary Cole, widow of the late Samuel Andrews. Funeral services will be held at Wade Memorial Chapel, Cleveland, Ohio, on Thursday, March 23, at 4 p. m.

ARNOUX—Suddenly, on Sunday, March 19, Emily, daughter of the late Anthony Arnoux, in her 90th year. Funeral services at the Chapel of the Home, 104th-st. and Amsterdam-ave., on Wednesday, March 22, at 11 a. m. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

BRINSMADE—Suddenly, of pneumonia, at Atlantic City, on Tuesday, March 21, 1905, in the 72d year of her age, Jennie Newman, widow of the late James Beebee Brinsmade, of Brooklyn. Funeral services will be held at the Church on the Heights, Pierrepont-st., near Monroe Place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 23, at 4 o'clock p. m. Interment at the convenience of the family. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

BURNETT—On March 21, 1905, at Greenwich, Conn., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Truesdale, Bedelia M. Burnett. Interment at Terre Haute, Ind. Minneapolis and Chicago papers please copy.

FOX—At Atlantic City, March 19, Samuel M. Fox, son of the late Dr. George Fox. Funeral Wednesday at 12 o'clock from his late residence, at Torresdale, Philadelphia.

FORD—At Dresden, Germany, on Saturday, March 18, Mary Sherburne Ford, widow of George W. Ford and sister of Charles and William H. Wiley.

HANKINSON—On Sunday, March 19, Catharine L. Hankinson, wife of William A. Hankinson, in the 68d year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 310 West 104th-st, New-York City, Wednesday morning, 10:30 o'clock. Interment Freehold, N. J. Train leaves Liberty-st. at 1:30 p. m.

JAMESON—Suddenly, on March 21, 1905, at his residence, in Somerville, N. J., Charles M. Jameson, husband of the late Ann Neserole, in the 84th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSON—On Thursday, March 16, at Monterey, Mexico, Mary A. Rankin, wife of the Rev. James Gibson Johnson, of Farmington, Conn. Funeral and temporary interment at the Chapel of Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington, D. C., on Thursday, March 23, at 3 p. m. Chicago, Rutland and New-London papers please copy.

LUYTIES—On Tuesday, March 21, at No. 987 Madison-ave., of pleuro-pneumonia, Henry E. G. Luyties, in the 58th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSHALL—In Trenton, N. J., on Third month, twentieth day, 1905, Laura C., wife of W. Maxwell Marshall. Services at her late residence, No. 227 Greenwood-ave., Trenton, on fifth day, 23d, at 2 o'clock p. m.

MILLER—At White Plains, N. Y., on Sunday morning, March 19, 1905, Sarah J., wife of Ephraim Miller. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 86 Hamilton-ave., on Thursday, March 23, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will meet trains, Harlem Railroad, leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:35 a. m.

MURRAY—On Tuesday, March 21, 1905, at her residence, No. 80 Madison-ave., New-York City, in the 91st year of her age, Frances Wisner Murray, wife of the late Ambrose Spencer Murray, and daughter of the late Henry G. Wisner, of Goshen, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter.

NASH—At her residence, No. 37 West 53d-st., on Monday morning, March 20, 1905, in the 80th year of her age, Catharine, widow of Stephen P