THE DRAMA.

MRS. FISKE AT THE LYRIC THEATRE.

"ROSMERSHOLM."

Mrs. Fiske appeared last night, at the Lyric Theatre, as Rebecca West, in Mr. Ibsen's play called "Rosmersholm," and she was cordially welcomed by a numerous and brilliant audience. It was Mme. Modjeska who introduced the Ibsen drama to the American stage, she having produced "The Doll's House," under another name, many years ago; but it is Mrs. Fiske who has made the Ibsen drama temporarily current and invested it with at least an appearance of stability, her exceptional intellectual force, power of will, originality of character, and steadfast persistence having enabled her to excel all competition in the display of Mr. Ibsen's erratic heroines. Her impersonation of Rebecca West, manifesting the same resolute personality, the same morbid temperament, and the same inexplicable perverse obliquity of conduct that she revealed so well in Hedda Gabler, will, probably, be accepted by votaries of the Ibsen cult, as a marvellous achievement. By the uninitiated and the profane it can only be viewed with the respect that is due to a mystery. The author of "Rosmersholm" probably intended that it should convey a meaning. The translator of it intimates the opinion that it is a picture of the antagonism of political parties in the kingdom of Sweden and Norway about twenty-five years ago; that one of its characters, a school-master named Kroll, typifies the bitterness of defeated conservatism, while another, a sleek radical editor, typifies a sort of downy, crafty, self-seeking democracy. The more explicit press agent, on the contrary, declares it to be expositive of the love of John Rosmer and Rebecca West. Neither of these theories, however, nor the perusal of the piece nor the performance of it, avails clearly and fully to illuminate Mr. Ibsen's darker purpose. Mrs. Fiske is said to have expressed the conviction that a right understanding of this profound subject can only be acquired in about three years of study; but, since life is short and time fleeting, the alternative of the commentator must be a resort to the facts, as they dimly appear upon the surface.

The play of "Rosmersholm" is comprised in four acts and is written in prose. The scene is the mansion of an ancient, respectable family named Rosmer,—a home situated near to a small town, on the western sea-coast of Norway. The colloquy is carried on by six persons, all of whom speak alike, and all speak like Ibsen,—none of them possessing distinctiveness of verbal expression. There is not even a remote semblance of action in any of the four scenes. The purpose seems to be a presentment of a domestic situation, and that presentment is accomplished by talk. In the course of several conversations it is made known that John Rosmer, owner of Rosmersholm, and the last of his race, has been a clergyman, but has left the Church and become a free-thinker; also it is made known that he is a widower, and that Rebecca West, a young woman of "advanced ideas," is, and for some time has been, resident in his mansion. Intimation is afforded that Rebecca West's views and proceedings, as an "emancipated woman,"—superior to the restrictions commonly imposed and observed by her sex,—are attributable to "moral antecedents," that is to say, our old friend, heredity, she being the illegitimate child of a doctor named West and a nurse named Samvik. The relation in which Rebecca West, personally, stands toward the emancipated Rosmer is not precisely defined. His purpose, as stated by himself, is to awaken the democracy of his neighborhood to the task of making all the people of Norway and Sweden noble by freeing their minds and purifying their wills,—a task, seemingly, of some magnitude. Her purpose is to capture him; and yet, when the man proposes marriage she declines his offer. Something is said about her having introduced into the Rosmer mansion a book about "the rationale of marriage, according to the advanced ideas of the day"—whatever those may be; and presently her testimony communicates the information that she has schemed to ingratiate herself with Rosmer and his wife and to become an inmate of their home; that she has been, for a time, consumed with "a wild, uncontrollable desire,"—"like a storm on the sea," —a "horrible, sense-intoxicated desire" for Rosmer; that she has, by either direct statement or implication, caused Mrs. Rosmer to believe her husband unfaithful, insinuating, indeed, that consequences of his suggested liaison with herself, ruinous to reputation, were imminent, and thus driving that miserable woman to insanity and suicide; Mrs. Rosmer having "effaced herself", by jumping into a millrace. In brief "Rosmersholm," as it appears to the eyes of common sense, is a long and tedious dialogue relative to a deplorable case of domestic trouble, sequent on the weakness of a vain, feather-headed man and the selfish strength of a visionary, addle-headed woman. Mrs. Rosmer having miserably perished by suicide, her surviving brother, Mr. Kroll, is perplexed to observe that Mr. Rosmer and Rebecca West are dwelling in the Rosmer home, apparently, in the fullest intimacy, and, being wishful to avert a scandal, he desires and recommends that their relation, whatever it is, shall be "legalized." Rosmer is not only willing but desirous to marry Rebecca, but Rebecca shies at matrimony. What does it all mean? It all means nothing: or else it means that Rebecca's mind is unbalanced. What else can it mean? There is, indeed, in the remarks made by Rosmer and by Rebecca, much mystic deliverance as to "perfect emancipation" and as to marching on in "freedom, side by side." "I knew no scruples;" cries Rebecca. "I stood in awe of no human relation":—obviously, when she was plotting and lying to supplant another woman in the affection of her husband, and driving that poor creature to madness and self-murder! "Our bond has been a spiritual marriage," says Rosmer to Rebecca. "I will devote my life, and all my energies, to the creation of a true democracy in this country:" "I have emancipated myself entirely, and on every side." "I was sure I could never reach you," says Rebecca, "till you were a free man, both in circumstances and in mind." "Morality," says Rosmer, "is an instinctive law among the unbelieving and the emancipated." Mr. Kroll, on the contrary, insinuates the opinion that "there is no unfathomably gulf between free thought and free love."

Beneath this perplexing set of circumstances and beneath these diverse and flatulent sentiments there appears to be a lurking suggestion that love and marriage are conditions to be ignored and avoided. Rebecca states to Rosmer, "I have a past *behind* me" (it could not be anywhere else), and that she has lost her "innocence" and never can recover it; whereupon Rosmer states to Rebecca that unless she will at once jump overboard and drown herself, as his wife Beatta did, for his sake, he cannot believe that her mind has been ennobled by his influence or recover his faith in his mission to ennoble human souls. This would seem to imply that complete "emancipation" is only to be obtained by drowning, a process which appears, indeed, to be effectual and, obviously, is final. Rebecca assents to that method of exit, and Rosmer is so much pleased that he proposes to make the plunge in her company: "The husband shall go with his wife," he says, "as the wife with her husband." "Yes," says Rebecca; "but just tell me this—is it you who go with me, or is it I who go with you?" That conundrum remains unanswered. Both these eccentric persons jump into the millrace and perish, and that is the grand catastrophe of the conference. It may be great drama: it has every appearance of being rubbish. No one of the persons involved in its prolixity of conversation exhibits even a single interesting attribute of character. Rosmer, in actual life, would be an insufferable prig,—about as distinctive and piquant as a box of candles. Kroll would be incarnate commonplace. Mortengore, the editor, would be a foxy hack, mean in nature and furtive in conduct. Bremdel,—who has nothing to do with the piece, except to make it longer,—would be a boorish, half crazy tramp. Mme. Heldeth is a nonentity. As to Rebecca West—the court gives it up. She may be a genius; she seems to be a crank. Mrs. Fiske, of course,—who[illegible] vitality is prodigious, whose earnestness is profoun[illegible] and who has the art that can make nonsense precio[illegible],—infuses so much of herself into her embodiment of this lune that she impresses the mind with a sense of reality, and even, at some moments, arouses the feelings. There can be no doubt of the existence of unhappy homes and of miserable persons in them; no doubt that treacherous women, or women surcharged with "missions," or women infatuated with men, do invade peaceful family circles and disrupt them: but, what good can come of a description of such proceedings, that is neither play nor treatise, that is boundless in prolixity, that has neither facile construction nor beauty of style, that says nothing, and ends nowhere?

Mrs. Fiske's impersonation of Rebecca West was marked by extraordinary symmetry, but the part does not afford to her any considerable opportunity. Her delivery of Rebecca's confession of deceit and cruelty toward Mrs. Rosmer was spoken in her finest vein of intense passion. Mr. McRae, as Rosmer, might advantageously remember that terrible mental conflict and long-continued suffering record themselves in the countenance and demeanor. Mr. Fuller Mellish, as Rector Kroll, dominated the performance by virtue of prosaic force; or perhaps because he has more to say than anybody else, and says it with incessant vocal vigor. George Arliss, in a style reminiscent of Henry Irving, provided a striking sketch of a flamboyant, garrulous charlatan, a sort of Alfred Jingle, touched with the delirium of a sottish genius, and this was much applauded. The colloquies were all well delivered, and everything was done for the piece that zeal and taste could do: But it is a very bleak, dreary and obscure composition, and one that only the enthusiasts of Ibsen could endure. W. W.

MME. NAZIMOVA AT THE BIJOU.

"THE COMET."

A new play called "The Comet," written by Mr. Owen Johnson, was produced last night at the Bijou Theatre, and Mme. Nazimova, well received by a friendly audience, acted the chief part in it. That character, named Lona, is an actress, and she is designated as "a comet" because her progress through life is supposed to resemble the rush of a comet through the heavens—diffusing brilliance until the "last spark of life is expended." The auditor is apprised that, having left home when a girl of sixteen, in consequence of a love affair, in which she was wronged, this young woman has acquired renown in acting, but has extirpated all tender emotions from her nature, so that, when, after a period of years, she returns to her home, she is incarnate selfishness, in fact, a marble heart. The man whom she loved, in girlhood, is a father, and her chosen amusement is practice on the feelings of that father's son, by way of avenging herself on the parent.

MISS ALLEN IN "IRENE WYCHERLEY."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Baltimore, Dec. 30.—"Irene Wycherley," with Viola Allen in the title part, was produced at Ford's Opera House to-night. The play, which was brought here from London by Liebler & Co., made a favorable impression on a large audience.

HOSPITAL SHIP COMMAND.

Park Benjamin Cites Recent History on the Subject.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Surgeon General Rixey says in his published statement concerning the command of hospital ships:

Hospital ships, as a rule, have always been commanded by medical officers, with a sailing master and civilian crew for purposes of navigation.

It is to be regretted that Dr. Rixey has not condescended a little to particulars in making this assertion. Hospital ships are quite a recent adjunct, and it ought not to be difficult for him to state specific instances. Apart from the vessels used by the Japanese, I have found only the Solace, employed by ourselves in the Spanish War, and the Maine, used by the British in the Transvaal war. The Solace was not commanded by a medical officer, but by a line officer of the navy—Commander (now Rear Admiral) Andrew Dunlap. The Maine was an Atlantic Transport cattle ship lent by the owning corporation, which paid the wages of the crew. She was equipped by private contribution, largely American, under the direction of a "Maine committee." She was a Red Cross ship sailing under four flags—the United States ensign, the British Union Jack, the Red Cross pennant and the Admiralty burgee. She was not in any sense a naval vessel nor in any wise connected with the British fleet. The Tribune's correspondent (January 3, 1900) says that "the staff . . . is commanded by Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Hensman, of the British army medical service, who represents the War Office." The real commander of the ship, aboard and directing its movements, was Lady Randolph Churchill, whose report as such will be found in The Tribune of May 8, 1900. It contains such sentences as: "I should like to give the committee my reasons for bringing the ship home," etc.

Concerning the Japanese ships, Dr. Rixey says that they were commanded by medical officers "after having tried line officers." Is this quite ingenuous, at least in so far as it conveys an impression that line officers were displaced for some possible inferiority? Does not Dr. Rixey know—and did he not know before writing—that the instructions to the Russian forces, ratified by the Czar and duly promulgated, contain an express provision (Article 4) that the neutrality of military hospitals "ceases if the ambulances or hospitals are guarded by a military force?" Was it not in view of this that the change was made? And since the last Hague conference is it not understood that the objection to the military guard no longer prevails?

Another inference which Dr. Rixey seemingly invites is that the Japanese hospital ships were naval vessels for the same purpose and to the same extent as the Relief. Was that the fact? There appear to have been twenty-two Japanese army hospital ships, which made constant trips from Dalny to Ujina—a three or four days' voyage—also two Red Cross privately equipped ships, and when these vessels proved insufficient, transports sometimes supplemented them. Dr. Louis L. Seaman refers at length to these ships in his work on the Japanese medical service, and no one will accuse him of intentionally omitting anything in support of his extremely laudatory conclusions. Yet regarding naval hospital ships he is so provokingly silent that something more about them from Dr. Rixey might well be interesting to the public.

In view of the resolution of "a hundred and forty odd thousand physicians" which was recently wired to Dr. Rixey, and which seems to consider that the sea management of a hospital vessel is involved in the medical responsibility, might one be permitted to ask whether the management of hospitals by boards of laymen (trustees, directors, governors, etc.), or even their superintendency by persons not doctors in medicine, is phenomenally unusual? And may I also be allowed to point out, in this connection, that the four great naval medical establishments of Great Britain, respectively at Malta, Gibraltar, Bermuda and Hong Kong, are each commanded by a line officer of the navy—two (Malta and Gibraltar) by rear admirals, one (Hong Kong) by a commodore, and one (Bermuda) by a commander? And that respectively subordinate to these line officers are the medical heads, namely, three medical deputy inspector generals and one fleet surgeon? No hospital ships are borne on the British navy list. PARK BENJAMIN.

No. 203 Broadway, New York, Dec. 30, 1907.

ENGLISH OR FRENCH?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am getting tired of your persistent use of the word approachment. You have been keeping this up for several years, and it seems high time now to remind you that you might as well begin the word with an "r," according to the dictionaries. E. D. BRINKERHOFF.

New York, December 30, 1907.

["Begin it with an 'r,' according to the dictionaries"? What dictionaries? We have diligently scrutinized the half dozen foremost dictionaries of the English language, and no such monstrosity as "rapproachment" is to be found in any of them. We do find "approachment," precisely as we have been "keeping it up for several years" and as we expect to keep it up as long as we use the English language—a good, classic English word, meaning precisely what we have wanted to express, namely, "the act of drawing near; the state of being brought near." In some—not all—dictionaries of the English language we find the French word "rapprochement," which means almost the same as "approachment." But why should people who use the English language employ a French word when an English word will serve the purpose better? In these strenuous days of "spelling reform," too, when the welfare of humanity depends upon lopping off every superfluous letter, why use a word of thirteen letters when one of only twelve will fill the bill? Wouldn't our correspondent get more tired of that excessive, superabundant, redundant, needless, useless, pleonastic and superfluous thirteenth letter than of our persistent use of the terse, correct and elegant word "approachment"?—Ed.]

CITY'S NEW YEAR GIFT.

Mrs. Sage to Have Governor's Room in City Hall Restored.

It became known at the City Hall yesterday that Mrs. Sage had recently sent to the city authorities a letter offering to have the Governor's Room in the City Hall restored to its original condition at her expense. This offer has been accepted, receiving the sanction of the Mayor, the Borough President and the Municipal Art Commission, which will be responsible for the approval of the plans. Mrs. Sage's letter is as follows:

I am interested in the complete and satisfactory restoration of the Governor's Room in the City Hall as one of the most important historical rooms in the city.

I understand that the changes recently made have not been satisfactory to the city authorities, but that there is no city money presently available to restore this room, as well as its decoration and furniture, substantially to the original condition.

Under these circumstances, if it be appropriate for me to have this done at my expense, I will be glad to pay the necessary amount, which I understand will not exceed $25,000 at the most, provided these restorations be carried out pursuant to contracts and plans to be approved by the Art Commission of the City of New York and be completed according to such plans, to be evidenced by their certificate.

Robert W. De Forest, president of the Art Commission, said yesterday in regard to the offer:

"Mrs. Sage's generous offer will enable the city authorities to proceed immediately with the restoration of this historic room. The original plans of the City Hall have been recently found in the custody of the Historical Society, and these plans are believed to give sufficient detail to make the purposed changes a complete restoration.

"Some months ago the Borough President, Mr. Ahearn, employed McKim, Mead & White to make plans for changes in this room, and these plans were approved by the Art Commission as preliminary plans. Since that time the original plans of the City Hall have come to life. The Borough President, in spite of his efforts, was not able to get the necessary appropriation of city money; as the room had been recently put in order, the objection was made to any present expenditure of city money for this purpose, which from a merely structural, as distinguished from an artistic, point of view was not necessary. Mrs. Sage's timely gift has bridged that difficulty."

The preparation of plans will be under the direction of a special committee, consisting of Frank D. Millet, Arnold W. Brunner, Walter Cook, John B. Pine and Robert W. De Forest. All of them are at present members of the Art Commission except Mr. Cook, who recently resigned to become city architect. The plans, when prepared by this committee, will be presented for approval by the Art Commission, which alone has jurisdiction under the charter to pass on them, and they will be carried out under the direction of this committee to the satisfaction of the Art Commission.

It is understood that the restoration will be restricted to the ceilings and walls, as most of the historic furniture, including Washington's desk, is still in the room in good condition. Mr. De Forest expects that the room will be finished in six months.

Controller Metz said last night that he was opposed to receiving Mrs. Sage's gift for the refurnishing of the Governor's room.

"With all respect to Mrs. Sage, I don't see why she feels called on to give the city money for such a purpose," said the Controller. "The city is perfectly able to hire competent architects and workmen for the remodelling and refurnishing of the Governor's room. I have heard that the Mayor has already accepted the gift. Perhaps nothing more can be done about it, but if I have anything to say about it in the Board of Estimate I shall oppose receiving the money. Let Mrs. Sage give the money to one of the hospitals, where it will do more practical good than in remodelling a room in the City Hall, the cost of which certainly ought to be considered a fixed charge on the city."

MATRIMONIAL NEW YEAR.

May Be a Happy One for Crowd of Couples Seeking Licenses.

Couples intending to marry shortly after January 1 thronged the corridor in the City Hall leading to the City Clerk's office in a record breaking crowd yesterday afternoon. The rush was almost as great in the afternoon. Only seven couples made applications for licenses the first day, half a dozen the second and about nineteen on Saturday. Yesterday 125 couples had applied for licenses up to a little after noontime. Most of them were Hebrews.

Many couples who will not be married until the week after next were turned away with a request to come later in the week to give the clerks a chance to catch up with the work. City Clerk Scully says that he needs four new clerks and an interpreter.

Yesterday an enthusiastic Roosevelt man in the City Clerk's office made a canvass among the applicants, and announced afterward that he had spoken to 135 couples, and that 133 of the 135 men said they intended to name their first boys Theodore Roosevelt. Assuming that they meant it, the newspaper men at the City Hall sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

Law requiring license to marry in this state goes into effect January 1. One hundred and thirty-five couples bought licenses in City Hall before 12 o'clock to-day. One hundred and thirty-three couples promised reporters that they would name their first boys Theodore Roosevelt. The thirty-odd newspaper men at the City Hall beg to advise you that there is no prospect of immediate race suicide in your native city.

Two or three Catholic priests called on City Clerk Scully yesterday and talked with him about the new law. It is understood that Catholic clergymen will supply themselves with license blanks and see that they are filled out, leaving the actual signing of them to be done by the contracting parties. This plan will enable applicants to go to the City Clerk's office and sign in the presence of the City Clerk and get away without delay.

SOUNDING SCHOOL PIANO CHARGES.

Witnesses Tell Board of Education That All Instruments Were Bought for New.

The building committee of the Board of Education began an investigation yesterday of the charges made by Commissioner John A. Wilbur, a member of the committee, that second hand pianos had been purchased by his colleagues in the belief that they were new. Richard B. Aldcroft, a member of the board, examined three witnesses. The inquiry will be continued Friday afternoon. Mr. Wilbur's term of office expires to-day.

It is understood that C. W. Cameron, the building inspector of masonry; Mr. Marquand, the supervisor of music, and Frank R. Rix, the director of music, were examined. One of the statements made by Mr. Wilbur was that the piano bought for Public School 43 as new in April was eighteen years old. It was said after the meeting that Mr. Marquand told the committee that this instrument was the worst he had ever seen in a city school.

Mr. Cameron admitted, it was said, that he kept no record of the numbers on the pianos he purchased in order to know that the same pianos accepted in the warehouses were delivered to the board. It was said by a member of the committee after the meeting that Dr. Rix had said he believed the city had been buying second hand pianos for new ones.

Mr. Wilbur told the committeemen that whereas square pianos had been bought for new ones he had learned that the manufacturers who had been selling them to the city had not been making that style of instrument for many years, in some cases ten. Two of the companies from which he learned this, he said, had furnished 125 square pianos to the board within four years.

BUTTS FINES SHOWMEN.

Says Doull Ordinance Is Inconsistent with Penal Code.

Joseph M. Goldstein, the proprietor, and Harry Rosen, the operator, of a moving picture place at No. 435 East Houston street, who were arrested on December 22, charged with violating the Sunday law, were each fined $5 by Magistrate Butts in the Essex Market police court yesterday. The case furnished occasion for a long written decision by the magistrate touching on the recent action of the Board of Aldermen.

The exhibit of Goldstein consisted of a series of pictures depicting the "Midnight Ride of Paul Revere" and "Mother's Prayer," and the defendant said that the exhibit was educational and therefore in accordance with the ordinance of the Board of Aldermen passed December 19. Five cents was charged for admission. Magistrate Butts said:

The question before me is: "Has the section No. 265 of the Penal Code of this State of New York been repealed or modified in any way by the ordinance generally known as the Doull ordinance? There is no doubt as to the meaning of this section. It needs no construction, because it construes itself. All exercises and shows, among other things, are prohibited on Sunday. I hold the exhibition of moving pictures exhibited by the defendants on Sunday, the 22d day of December, 1907, to be a "show" within the meaning of the said section No. 265 of the Penal Code, and they must be found guilty of violating its provisions, unless the said Doull ordinance has changed the law of the state relating to shows or exhibitions on Sunday and has authorized such an exhibition or show as that exhibited by the defendants Sunday, December 22, 1907.

This question at once presents itself: What right, power or authority has the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York to repeal, amend, modify or in any way change any law of this state? Said board has no such power. The provisions of the Doull amendment are clearly inconsistent with Section 265 of the Penal Code. The said amendment is therefore absolutely null and void.

I am not unmindful of the great importance of the question now before me. But it is a question not of sentiment, but of law—not what the law ought to be or might be, but what it is.

Counsel for the defendants started to say something to Magistrate Butts regarding his decision, but the magistrate waived him aside, saying that this was his decision and that if counsel was not satisfied the case could be taken to a higher court. The fines were then paid.

William E. Murphy, of the Police Department's legal bureau, told Magistrate Barlow in Jefferson Market court yesterday that he believed the Doull ordinance invalid because it conflicted with the Penal Code, when Miss Mattie Thompson, of No. 2762 West 3d street, Coney Island; Morris Bernard, of No. 157 Suffolk street, and "Barney" Archer, of No. 50 East 115th street, were arraigned before the magistrate charged with conducting the Comedy Theatre, at No. 46 East 14th street, on Sunday.

Magistrate Barlow set the hearing for next Friday, when Magistrate Kernochan will consider the case. The three prisoners were arrested by Detectives Fitzgerald and Brady, of the Mercer street police station, on Sunday night. The station house bond was continued by the magistrate.

A difference of opinion as to the likelihood of the higher courts taking the same position as Magistrate Butts prevailed among several lawyers who were seen last night. A. J. Dittenhoefer, counsel for Mr. Conried, manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, said that he had always been of the opinion that the Penal Code superseded the provisions of the greater New York charter and that any law passed by the aldermen which conflicted with the law of the state became inactive. He said that the performances given by Mr. Conried would be in no way affected by the decision of the magistrate.

William Grossman, counsel for Oscar Hammerstein, manager of the Manhattan Opera House, held to an opinion different from that of Mr. Dittenhoefer. He said that he had grave doubts whether a higher court would sustain Magistrate Butts in his decision. He said:

"I have never contended that the Board of Aldermen had the power to repeal a general statute passed by the Legislature. The greater New York charter gives to the aldermen only the power to regulate the matters contained in section 277 of the Penal Code, and does not refer to section 265 in any way. I believe that the Doull ordinance does not conflict in any way with the latter section, as the ordinance simply embodies the words that are contained in the code. The Corporation Counsel has handed down an opinion which supports this view."

Percy G. Williams said that he thought that most lawyers interpreted the word "show" in section 265 as "something to be looked at," and therefore the moving picture shows might come under its provisions. He was sure that the magistrate's decision would not in any way affect the shows with which he is connected.

MISS CROSMAN FAILS.

She and Her Husband File Bankruptcy Petition—Owe $72,000.

Petitions in voluntary bankruptcy were filed late yesterday in the United States District Court by Henrietta Campbell, the actress, known as Henrietta Crosman, and Maurice Campbell, her husband. The indebtedness is scheduled at $72,558, with assets of $29,447. Mrs. Campbell's liabilities, the petition states, amounts to $46,889, with assets of $8,349.

The schedules of Maurice Campbell, who managed Miss Crosman, show as the principal creditors the Strobridge Lithographing Company, $1,000 for goods not as yet delivered, and $2,565 on notes; to Alice B. Kauser, for royalties, under agreement, $14,000, and $1,300 on notes; John H. Hazleton, attorney, for services, $1,250; George C. Hazleton, jr., the author of "Mistress Nell," $1,300; George Patterson, printing, $3,000; the Metropolitan Printing Company, $1,616; Channing Pollock, royalties on "The Little Gray Lady," $949; John Wanamaker, $1,175; Alfred E. Aarons, claim involving Miss Crosman and in litigation, $20,000; Julia A. Cheney, Boston (professionally known as Julia Arthur), $5,000; David Belasco, claim arising out of the production of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," $847; the Sheffield Farms Decker-Slawson Company, milk, $80; Lord & Taylor, $254; the Oyster Market, sea food, $45; Rogers, Peet & Co., $134; Mrs. Locke, gowns, $650; the Mrs. Osborn Company, gowns, $490, and Alice Kauser, for Ernest Denny, $3,359.

The assets consist of a contract concerning "The Sword of the King," $249; furniture, books, etc., in storage, and of which Miss Crosman is part owner, $800; due on account from the "Pilgrim's Progress" company, $39, and from the Maurice Campbell Company, $3,818, and other minor contracts.

The following unliquidated claims are scheduled: Against Channing Pollock, $2,000; against Elsie B. Peck, $350; against David Belasco, arising out of "Sweet Kitty Bellairs," for alleged breach of contract, $21,873; cash in Lincoln National Bank, 17 cents, and cash in Lincoln Trust Company, $2 47.

The principal creditors of Mrs. Henrietta C. Campbell are: Adelphi Realty Company, $500, secured by mortgage; St. Paul's School, $368; Mrs. Locke, Paris, France, gowns, $650; Mrs. Osborne Company, gowns, $650; Alice B. Kauser, $11,850; Rogers, Peet & Co., $134; Alfred E. Aarons, claim disputed by the petitioner and husband, $20,000; Alice B. Kauser, for Ernest Denny, $3,359.

The assets consist of agreements identical with those mentioned in the husband's petition, and estimated at $1,050; due on account from Maurice Campbell, $1,170; from the Maurice Campbell Company, $5,579; 2,093 shares of stock in the "Pilgrim's Progress' company, valued at $200; one share in the Maurice Campbell Company, nothing; claim against Elsie B. Peck, $350.

ALBANI SUED BY HAMMERSTEIN.

Boston, Dec. 30.—Following last week's arrest of Carlos Albani, the opera tenor, in a civil suit brought by Oscar Hammerstein for alleged breach of contract, a bill of complaint came before the Federal District Court to-day, filed by Mr. Hammerstein, asking that Albani be restrained from singing in this country and be compelled to pay $25,000 to Mr. Hammerstein. The petition alleges that Albani in his contract with Mr. Hammerstein made the agreement that in case of a breach of contract the one breaking the contract should pay the other $25,000 damages. Judge Lowell ordered that Albani appear in court next Friday to show cause why the petition should not be granted.

BISHOP ANDREWS ILL.

Bishop Edward G. Andrews of the Methodist Episcopal Church was reported last night to be critically ill at his home, No. 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn. He has been suffering from an attack of the grip for several weeks. He is eighty-three years old. Despite his advanced age, the Bishop recently made a trip across the continent to Seattle, Wash., and it is believed that the long journey weakened him and was largely responsible for his present illness.

FIND SAYING OF CHRIST

OTHER ANCIENT BOOKS.

Lost to the World for 18 Centuries—Owned by Detroit Man.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—A new saying of Christ, lost to the world for thirteen centuries and found in Egypt, was given to the world for the first time to-day by Professor Henry A. Sanders, of the University of Michigan, addressing the members of the Archæological Institutes, now in session at the University of Chicago. The fragment is part of an old Bible dating back to the Moslem conquest of Egypt, and on its face is so authentic as to disarm hostile criticism.

The long lost fragment belongs in the sixteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Mark, and follows the fourteenth verse. It relates to the story of Christ's appearance, following his death, to eleven of his apostles in Jerusalem.

With the new verse in the Bible reads:

St. Mark 16:14a And they answered saying, that this age of unrighteousness and unbelief is under the power of Satan, who does not permit the things which are made impure by the (evil) spirits to comprehend the truth of God and his power. For this reason, reveal thy righteousness now, they said to Christ. And Christ said to them: "The limit of the years of the power of Satan has been fulfilled, but other terrible things are at hand, and I was delivered unto death on behalf of those who sinned in order that they may return to the truth and sin no more, to the end that they may inherit the spiritual, indestructible glory of righteousness which is in heaven.

In discussing the new verse, Professor Sanders said:

"This newly discovered paragraph was known to St. Jerome, and the first few lines of it are cited in Latin translations. It has long been maintained that verses 8 to 20 of the 16th Chapter of Mark were additions to the Gospel, borrowed from some other unknown Gospel near the end of the second century. This new manuscript probably presents the original form of that part of the lost Gospel which, mutilated, was added to Mark. The reason for the omission is quite apparent, as the new verse contains the statement that the destruction of sin in the world is near at hand.

"This idea is found in the Epistles of Peter and Paul, but the four Gospels do not have it, and it is avoided by the later Church writers."

Professor Sanders declared that the new found manuscript also contains what is known as the liturgical ending of the Lord's Prayer.

The text was found, he said, by Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, who was travelling in Egypt and searching for additions to his art collection.

Detroit, Dec. 30.—Charles L. Freer, of Detroit, art collector, student, traveller, has in his possession unopened volumes which will constitute a great addition to Biblical lore. The vellum pages, buried for centuries, are being translated as rapidly as possible by Professor Sanders.

The story of their discovery is still unknown to the world, and will be made public only when the results of Professor Sanders's researches are published, which may be two or three years hence.

The fragile leaves were once bound in book form. Opening them and joining the broken fragments is a delicate task. All of his spare time for nearly a year has been spent by Professor Sanders at Mr. Freer's home, putting together the bits of vellum and reading the inscriptions, dimmed by burial in Egyptian sands for more than a thousand years. After the leaves are cautiously pried apart they are placed between sheets of glass and photographed.

The covers of one of the books bear the portraits of the four apostles, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.

Mr. Freer's manuscripts are the first bearing so directly on the history of Christ's life to be brought to this country. They antedate by several centuries many of the writings used in the present Scriptures.

Professor Sanders's revelation of the newly discovered quotation from Christ is the first published intimation of the finding of the manuscript.

Speaking of these discoveries, Mr. Freer said:

The fragments of hundreds of pages of manuscript, written in Greek on vellum, are locked in my vault. Their significance and possibilities are limitless. Their effect on the Christian religion cannot be estimated.

The verse made public before the Archæological Institute in Chicago is only a very small part of the contents of the books. Professor Sanders has just started his investigations, and what will be brought forth is beyond conjecture.

GOVERNOR'S PLANS FOR NEW YEAR'S

Three Hours Set Aside by Mr. Hughes for the Reception of the Public.

Albany, Dec. 30.—The public will be given a three hours' opportunity on New Year's Day to pay its respects to Governor Hughes. From 1 to 2 o'clock he will receive the public in the executive chamber at the Capitol, and from 3:30 to 5:30 in the Executive Mansion. The invitation to both affairs is general. The Governor's reception at the Capitol to state officers has been set for noon.

Mrs. Hughes will receive with the Governor at the Executive Mansion. She will be assisted by the wives of state officers: Mrs. Fuller, wife of Secretary Fuller; Mrs. Sanford, wife of the Governor's legal adviser, and Mrs. Henry, wife of Adjutant General Henry. The Governor's staff will be assembled as usual for the Governor's reception.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ALBANY—R. B. Hager, Ashland, Ky. BELMONT—F. G. Ames, Detroit. BRESLIN—G. R. Whitney, Boston. HERMITAGE—J. Deshon, St. Louis. HOLLAND—George W. Wightman, Brookline, Mass. MAJESTIC—Mme. Schumann-Heink, Germany. NEW AMSTERDAM—O. B. Benson, Upland, Neb. PRINCE GEORGE—Leroy Tozier, Alaska. ST. REGIS—Ralph Hickox, Cleveland. WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. C. Maher, Birmingham, Ala.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Dec. 30. —The storm that was central Sunday night over Illinois has moved rapidly eastward to the Canadian Maritime Provinces, where it now forms a disturbance of considerable severity. A fresh disturbance is moving inland over the Northern Pacific coast states and pressure is high in the Mississippi Valley. The rain during the last twenty-four hours has been widespread, covering practically the whole country east of the Mississippi and the Pacific Coast states. In the lake region it has turned to snow. The temperature has fallen sharply in the lake region and the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. Fair weather is forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday east of the Rocky Mountains, except that light snow will continue along the Great Lakes Tuesday. The temperature will fall Tuesday in Atlantic Coast districts, but it will not sink much below the seasonal average. On the west slope of the Rocky Mountains snow is probable Tuesday and in the Rocky Mountain states on Wednesday. The temperature will rise in the Northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific Coast, from Santiago northward, and on the Atlantic Coast, from New Haven to Eastport.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, Fair and colder, except snow in northern portions of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, to-day; Wednesday, fair; brisk to high west winds.

For Eastern New York, fair and colder to-day, with possibly light snow in northern portion; Wednesday, fair; brisk to high west winds on the coast.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and colder to-day; brisk west winds; Wednesday, fair.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair and colder to-day; Wednesday, fair and continued cold; high northwest winds, diminishing.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, snow flurries and continued colder to-day and Wednesday; brisk northwest winds.

Local Official Record.—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:

	1906.	1907.		1906.	1907.
3 a. m.	43	44	6 p. m.	42	46
6 a. m.	41	45	9 p. m.	40	45
9 a. m.	41	48	11 p. m.	40	43
12 m.	42	49	12 p. m.	41	—
4 p. m.	43	47			

Highest temperature yesterday, 49 degrees; lowest, 43; average, 46; average for corresponding date of last year, 42; average for corresponding date of last thirty-three years, 32.

Local forecast: Fair and colder to-day; fair Wednesday; brisk to high westerly winds.

Died.

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

Benson, Jean A. S.
Brown, Julius W.
Close, Harriet A.
Cocks, Mary W.
Corwin, Jane S.
Davis, John C. B.
Ehlers, Henrietta H. C.
Gillespie, William W.
Jarmain, Richard E.
McArthur, Clara G.
Sands, Emma C.
Suydam, Louisa.
Van Rossum, James A. C.

Died.

BENSON—On Sunday, December 29, 1907, Jean A. Strachan, wife of Beverley D. Benson, mother of Beverley, James and Harold, daughter of Thomas F. Strachan, and sister of Grace C., Thomas F. and John G. Strachan and Mrs. Charles F. Kingsley. Funeral Thursday, January 2, 1908, at 9:30 a. m., from No. 293 Henry st., Brooklyn. Interment at Holy Cross Cemetery. Buffalo papers please copy.

BROWN—Suddenly, on Monday, December 30, 1907, in his 75th year, Julius W. Brown. Services at his late residence, No. 430 Grand ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 1, 1908, at 2 o'clock. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

CLOSE—On Sunday evening, December 29, after a brief illness, Harriet A., widow of David Close. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 170 West 59th st., on Wednesday, January 1, at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

COCKS—On Seventh day, Twelfth month, 28th, Mary W. Cocks, wife of Isaac H. Cocks, of Westbury, Long Island, in the 71st year of her age. Funeral at Friends' Meeting House, on Third day, Twelfth month, 31st, at 10:30 a. m. Carriages will meet train leaving New York at 9 a. m. Returning, East Williston at 1:06 p. m.

CORWIN—Entered into rest, December 29, 1907, Jane Scott, wife of Major B. R. Corwin. Funeral service Tuesday evening, December 31, 1907, at 7:30 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 463 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DAVIS—On Friday, December 27, at his residence, No. 1621 H st., N. W., Washington, D. C., John Chandler Bancroft Davis, in the 85th year of his age. Interment at Jamaica, Long Island, on Tuesday morning, December 31. Boat for train leaves foot of East 34th st., New York, at 9 a. m. Special car.

EHLERS—At her late residence, No. 23 West 94th st., on Monday, December 30, 1907, Henrietta Howard Cargill, beloved wife of Edward M. L. Ehlers and mother of Edward Cargill Ehlers, M. D. Funeral from the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, 16th st., between 7th and 8th aves., Thursday morning, January 2, 1908, at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

GILLESPIE—Suddenly, at Stamford, Conn., Monday, December 30, 1907, William W. Gillespie, in the 69th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

JARMAIN—On Sunday, December 29, 1907, Richard E. Jarmain, aged 73 years, at Greenwood Lake, N. Y.

M'ARTHUR—In London, December 8, 1907, Clara Gillilan, wife of the Rev. Charles McArthur, and second daughter of the late Edward H. Gillilan, formerly of New York. Interment at Cheltenham.

SANDS—On Sunday, December 29, 1907, at Independence, Mo., Mrs. Emma C. Sands, of New York. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SUYDAM—At East Orange, N. J., on December 29, 1907, Louisa, daughter of the late Richard Suydam, aged 76 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 39 Prospect st., on Tuesday, at 2:30 p. m. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, at the convenience of the family. New York friends will please leave the train at Brick Church station.

VAN ROSSUM—At Orange, N. J., December 30, 1907, James A. C. Van Rossum, in his 81st year. Funeral service will be held in Temple of First Presbyterian Church, Maine and Day sts., Orange, N. J., on Tuesday, December 31, at 2 p. m.

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ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Stuyvesant Square, Rev. HUGH BIRCKHEAD, Rector.—Watch Night Service, New Year's Eve, at 11 o'clock, followed by Holy Communion at 12 p. m. All seats free. Doors will be closed at 11:30 p. m.