PLAYS OF THE ORIENT

A New Cleopatra—Sindbad with Modern Variations.

London, December 29.

Mr. Tree triumphs as a stage manager rather than as an actor in his most sumptuous Shakespearian revival. His Antony is a genial soldier with luxurious tastes; a decadent victim of self-indulgence rather than a stalwart figure in a conflict between Eastern and Western civilization; a Samson enmeshed by Delilah in a play of passion; not a great Roman thinking imperially, but an intensely human figure. He plays the part with naturalness and sincerity, but without either subtlety or distinction. As stage manager he achieves his most brilliant and artistic triumph in "Antony and Cleopatra." Never has a more glorious series of spectacles been seen at His Majesty's Theatre than the council hall of the triumvirs in Cæsar's house; the landing stage at Alexandria and the golden barge, with its purple sails and silvery oars; Cleopatra's palace, where the messenger is punished with insensate rage; Pompey's galley, with banquet and dances; Antony's return to Alexandria, the Roman camps and the sombre majesty of the monument, with its death chamber. With the gradation and blends of color in glittering armor, marble columns, gilded thrones, silken canopies, luxurious divans, gorgeous costumes and the bluest of skies and seas, these are stage pictures of entrancing beauty, and they reproduce the sensuousness and glamour of the Orient and are in accord with the spirit of the drama. Mr. Tree's scene painters and costumers are artists who know the poetry of their trade, and he himself has the organizing mind and the cultivated taste for producing pageants of unrivalled splendor.

Shakespeare cannot be converted into magnificent spectacle without sacrifice of dramatic effect and orderly development of a complex theme. When Mr. Tree, even with so discriminating a literary adviser as Mr. Comyns Carr behind him, reduces the thirty-eight scenes of the text to thirteen by excision and transposition, he diminishes the cumulative force of the action, impairs the effect of sequence and relation and complicates the study of character. There are adequate compensations in scenic enrichment, which is certainly in accord with popular taste, but the movement of the drama becomes less intelligible and convincing when, in place of a rapid succession of short scenes representing the passage of time and the progress of momentous events, two acts are crumpled and jumbled into one. Cleopatra is a less logical character study when she is always exhibited with Antony, and the effect of his absence from her cannot be adequately denoted; compression reduces the high drama of Roman imperialism and faction discord to an empty show; sea fight and land battle are hopelessly confused, and tragedy becomes over-tense and wellnigh intolerable when the lovers die one after the other in the same chamber, when Shakespeare separated the two endings and devoted an entire act to each catastrophe. Yet, while legitimate effects are sacrificed by adaptation processes to what have become necessities of the modern stage, what is characteristic and essential in the play has been preserved and possibly intensified. Imperial politics and historic narrative are of little account as playgoers look on. It is the love story of Antony and Cleopatra—the sacrifice of ambition and power to passion—that is of paramount interest to them, and this is told with dramatic power at His Majesty's Theatre.

Enobarbus being the witness, the real Cleopatra was endowed with grace and charm rather than beauty. Miss Constance Collier, with her black hair, dark skin, flashing eyes and gleaming teeth, has beauty of a barbaric order of splendor suited to the part, and she has serpentine suppleness and grace which fascinates rather than charms. It is not easy to decide when she is most beautiful, whether in the flame colored silk, with scales of gold, as she stands on the landing stage, or in dull blue woven with gold, the emeralds matching her green scarf, in the gilded palace, or in pure white, with a golden helmet, as she awaits Antony at the throne, or in vivid crimson and royal purple, with a crown of rubies and carbuncles on her head, as she passes into her simulated death trance opposite Antony's lifeless body. Less Egyptian than the Charmian of Miss Alice Crawford, she is more barbaric and sensuous in her Oriental fascination. If she falls short of Enobarbus's tribute of "infinite variety" she plays with a wide range and in her greatest moments with intense power. On the opening night her most triumphant passage was that in which she swooped down upon the messenger like a tigress and flung him across the stage, and then relapsed into complacent self-satisfaction when she heard how pale and demure was her rival, Octavia. For this fine display of stagecraft she was rewarded with two enthusiastic recalls and a chorus of bravos after the fall of the curtain. Her death scene was played with touching pathos, haughty dignity and elevation of spirit, and would probably have met with a similar tribute if the audience had not been wearied with prolonged tragedy. Altogether it is a great impersonation, lacking the inspiration of genius, perhaps, but subtle, vital, changeful and powerful—a welcome proof that the noble old art of acting still lives.

Pantomime is increasing in cost and scenic splendor every year at Drury Lane. What Sir Augustus Harris a decade ago would have considered colossal and modern would now be condemned by Mr. Arthur Collins as unpretentious and old fashioned. The stage at the famous old theatre has not been enlarged, although the mechanism has been improved; but in every other respect there has been expansion. There are bigger crowds of performers on the stage; there is a larger ballet; the scenery and costumes are more gorgeous; the dragons and sea monsters are more immense; the realism of shipwreck, diamond valley, palace and durbar is more intense; the orchestra is more overpowering. Every detail from the clowning of the comedians to the resplendence of the stage setting has been exaggerated; and, inspiring word for the enterprising showman, everything has been brought "up to date!" Topical songs and comic dialogue have been stocked with the current gags and skits of politics and journalism, and sandwiched between pictures of the Orient is a whirligig marvel worthy of a Parisian holiday: a motor omnibus with wheels revolving and crowded with passengers, while at the side is an endless travelling platform, from which runners attempt to dash into the vehicle or fall headlong to be caught at the wings. The only thing that is unchanged is the title: it is still called the "children's pantomime." The harlequinade which was once the life of the Christmas entertainment has dwindled into a short scene enacted after midnight before empty seats. Melodrama has ceased to be the dominant feature. It is essentially a musical comedy based on a nursery fairy tale, with so many variations in character and scene that the story is scarcely recognizable, and with songs, choruses, dances, spectacle and rough-and-tumble horseplay to pad it out.

"Sindbad" is, to the eyes of children of all ages, the most marvellous pantomime ever produced at Drury Lane. It opens with Wagnerian music and a dark glimpse of the mermaids' home where the Old Man of the Sea is planning the doom of treasure ships and a gracious fairy is offering the protection of the spirit of adventure to the bold explorer of the diamond valley. Next comes a Persian garden filled with tropical verdure and dancing girls, where Mrs. Sindbad and her daughter receive the returning sailor, with his parrot, and where the Envoy of the Empress of Sahara rides in on the back of a camel and joins in the preparations for an expedition to the glorious valley. The Sindbad family, with the Envoy and Hindbad, who has obtained the chart from a pair of rollicking tars, are seen on the deck of their ship; and then there is a storm tableau to shrill, discordant music, with billows rising and falling and the doomed ship foundering; and at last there is Sindbad on the back of a whale, flirting with a long-tailed mermaid under a big umbrella, toying with sea serpents and playing pranks with his fellow castaways, until a big gun is mounted on the floating rampart and the leviathan, awakening from sleep, rides off with the party, swishing his tail and spouting water. The entrance to the valley is next exhibited with an appalling red-eyed dragon guarding it, an enormous bird swooping down to carry off Hindbad and the tipsy Old Man of the Sea swaying on Sindbad's back; and then comes the reptile's retreat with horrible monsters and a chorus of dancing kangaroos; and finally the valley itself is ablaze with diamond fires and resplendent with white samite, amethysts, pearls, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, in the mazes of a beautiful ballet with jewelled coryphees. The play is only half finished, for after the first curtain there is a second series of scenes portraying the palace of the Empress of Sahara, a slave market, a cocoanut forest and the Oriental splendors of a durbar; and what with monkeys and elephants, sword dancers and nautch girls, a gorilla hunt and a slave auction, baskets of diamonds and gyrating motor omnibuses, there is no lack of either movement or variety until the final curtain.

There is no incomparable gift of originality at Drury Lane, as there is at the Duke of York's, where "Peter Pan" is the ideal children's entertainment because it stimulates their imagination. Indeed, there is a close approach to burlesque of Mr. Barrie's work at one point, for the whale's back, with the mermaid swimming out to it and the castaways taking refuge upon it, is a comical imitation of the marooners' reef. Nor is the music at Old Drury to be compared with the light opera "Vicar of Wakefield," which is delighting crowded houses at the Prince of Wales's Theatre. Mr. Glover has arranged, selected and composed a musical accompaniment for "Sindbad" more or less ingeniously, and Mr. Walter Passmore, Miss Leighton, Mr. Harry Fragson and Miss Marie George have a good many lyrics of the conventional order. The standards of humor in the holiday pantomimes are not exalted and audiences are not critical. Vulgarity is reduced to the minimum, and that is a great gain. There are no barroom scenes and no offensive bits of dialogue. For these mercies, as well as for much rollicking entertainment, the patient public, like Joseph Poorgrass in Mr. Hardy's tale, should "feel its humble gratitudes."

I. N. F.

MARK TWAIN GETS HOME.

Didn't Go to Bermuda for His Health, He Says; Only for "a Rest."

With a sprightly step and bronzed face, Mark Twain stepped down the gangplank of the steamer Bermudian when she docked yesterday morning.

"I have just been for a rest, so please don't say I went down to Bermuda for my health. I have plenty of health—enough to give some away, if anybody wants it," was Mr. Clemens's greeting on being asked what was the occasion of his visit to Bermuda.

"Are you going to stay in New York?" he was asked.

"You bet I am; I'll stay here for the rest of my life," was Mr. Clemens's response. He said that he had worn the famous white suit in which he appeared in the streets of Washington all the time he was in Bermuda, and that it suited his complexion and style of beauty.

WILL OF LADY BURDETT-COUTTS.

All Property Left to Husband—Francis Coutt's Inheritance.

London, Jan. 9.—The late Baroness Burdett-Coutts by her will, which was signed in 1888, left all the property at her disposal to her husband, who is her sole executor. Under the will of the late Duchess of St. Albans the baroness was entitled only to the income of the trust estate, but had no power over the capital, which now passes, in accordance with the duchess' will, to Francis Coutts. On her marriage, the late baroness, in order to avoid litigation, effected a compromise with the successors under the duchess' will, by which she surrendered a large part of the income from the trust estate, and at various times since she conveyed almost all her real property to her husband, William Lehman Ashmead Bartlett-Burdett-Coutts.

MANY BEGGARS IN THE CITY.

Charity Society Lays Blame on Abolishment of Mendicancy Squad.

The Central Council of the Charity Organization Society in its annual report, just printed, declares that the city is practically overrun with "professional mendicants," and that the Police Department is responsible for this condition because of the abolishment of the mendicant squad. The report says:

Early in the year the Police Department, in pursuance of what was announced to be a general policy of abolishing special details, brought to an end the co-operation which had been in force for some years between the department and the society in the suppression of mendicancy. It was hoped that the department might devise some substitute by which the evils against which the society has been aiding the city to contend successfully might be controlled, but thus far this expectation has been disappointed. Professional mendicants are now constantly seen upon the streets, and begging of passers-by is nearly as common as in the years before the effective crusade of the society was undertaken—in spite of the fact that employment is more general than ever before, and there is correspondingly less excuse than ever before for begging or for giving to those who demand alms.

This furnishes renewed evidence of the position which the society has maintained consistently, that the basis of any constructive and humanitarian work for mendicants must be such a stern enforcement of the law as will make it impossible to reap a rich harvest from professional mendicancy. The education of the public and the giving of a helping hand to those who have a desire to be self-supporting are also essential, but they are of little value in a community in which vagrancy is encouraged, as it is at present in New York, by the indifference or the connivance of the police.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

"The Education of Mr. Pipp," with Digby Bell as the star, will be closed by Manager Daniel V. Arthur after a two weeks' engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, beginning January 21. Mr. Bell will immediately begin rehearsing a new comedy, which has been written for him by Augustus Thomas, and will continue under the management of Mr. Arthur.

Members of the "Mimic and the Maid" company established a new record for long rehearsals yesterday at the Bijou Thetre, where the play will open to-morrow night. They began rehearsals yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and continued, with only two hours for intermission, until midnight, utilizing the stage, the lobby of the theatre and the greenroom under the stage.

A WEDDING.

Congressman James A. Hamill, of the 10th Congress District, of New Jersey, was married last night in St. Bridget's Catholic Church, Jersey City, to Miss Mary Mylotte. The ceremony was performed by Father Ziegler, S. J., who was a tutor of the Congressman at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, from which he was graduated. Miss Maud Farrell and Miss Etta Mylotte were the bridesmaids. Alexander Hamill, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

STATUE OF POPE LEO IN PLACE.

Rome, Jan. 9.—In the presence of Tadolini, the sculptor, the statue of Pope Leo XIII was raised this morning above the door leading to the sacristy of the Church of St. John Lateran, to the left of the choir. It is expected that the cost of the monument ($12,000) will be met by the cardinals created by Pope Leo. This would make the amount about $260 each, but as contributions were not compulsory some of the cardinals offered only $60, making the tax on others greaters. It is probable that the transfer of the body of the Pope to St. John Lateran will be made in February.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Fifth Annual Year Book Tells of Progress in Research Work.

The work of the Carnegie Institution during the last year, and its projects for 1907, are fully set forth in the fifth annual "Year Book," issued to-day. The magnitude of the undertakings of the institution in scientific research is indicated by the appropriation for 1907, amounting in all to $661,300, of which only $50,000 is set aside for expenses of administration.

The report of the president, Dr. Robert S. Woodward, briefly reviews the progress of the various departments and of the special investigators, and is supplemented by the separate reports in investigations and projects, many of which are elaborately illustrated. Dr. Woodward devotes a portion of his report to a consideration of the scope of the institution, and the direction in which its energies may be most effectively exerted. He recommends that the resources of the institution be chiefly concentrated on the furtherance of "investigations which, by reason of their expense or magnitude, are not likely to be carried to completion in other ways," and that "minor projects be aided only when they can be carried on by investigators of known competence; that such investigators become for the time being affiliated with the institution, and that they be designated as research associates." He adds:

In many cases within the experience of the institution grantees appear to have regarded the system of small grants as a sort of lottery, involving neither credit to nor responsibility from either party to an award. Experience of this and similar kinds is inevitable, however, in the formative stages of the institution; for the distinction between a research institution and an educational institution is not yet so clearly defined that contemporary society can avoid attributing to the former the eleemosynary function which is being slowly eliminated from the latter.

In consonance with this policy the valuable work of the Solar Observatory, at Mount Wilson, California, has been recognized by an appropriation of $150,000, which will cover the cost of the installation of the new 60-inch reflector now rapidly approaching completion. Dr. George E. Hale, the director of the observatory, also makes the gratifying announcement of a gift of $45,000 by John D. Hooker, of Los Angeles, to meet the cost of a mirror of 100 inches aperture and 50 feet focal length, for a great reflecting telescope. Dr. Hale states that, although the glass that must be cast in a single piece to furnish the disk for the proposed reflector will weigh more than four and one-half tons, he believes that the operation can be successfully accomplished, and that Mr. Ritchey, who has had charge of the grinding of the 60-inch reflector, will be able to produce the perfect paraboidal figure required. The infinitude of care and exactness involved in the making of such a reflector is thus interestingly set forth by Dr. Hale:

The work of polishing and figuring the 60-inch mirror, which was undertaken in the autumn of 1905, has progressed almost to completion. As the greatest precautions were necessary in order to avoid danger from scratches, changes of figure due to temperature variation, etc., much time was devoted at the outset to the perfection of the machinery and appliances of the optical shop. The room in which the large grinding machine stands is provided with double windows, sealed so as to prevent the admission of dust. On account of the considerable fall of temperature at night during the cooler months an automatic heater was installed for the purpose of maintaining the air in the room at practically constant temperature. The air is filtered before it enters the room, the walls and ceiling are shellacked, canvas is suspended above the grinding machine, the floor is kept wet during the polishing and various other precautions are taken to reduce the danger of scratches. They have proved most successful, and the perfect polish of the glass surface leaves nothing to be desired. An important development of the year has been the perfection of a method of parabolizing, by Mr. Ritchey, which completely eliminates the necessity of any hand work. Thanks to this method, the parabolizing has already been pushed so far that the completion of the work will require but a short time.

In the department of botanical research special attention has been paid to the extension and development of the investigation of problems which might be attacked to greatest advantage in connection with the Desert Botanical Laboratory at Tucson, Ariz. These include the study of the highly specialized desert flora of the Salton Basin, believed to be of fairly recent origin, owing to the apparent submergence of the region in comparatively late geological periods. The flooding of the basin by the Colorado River will not unfavorably affect the work of the investigators. There are still, and likely to be, large areas not affected by the inundation, while the gradual subsidence of the present "Salton Sea" when the river is successfully confined to its former channel, will "afford experimental conditions on a large scale of the revegetation by xerophytic plants of a submerged area . . . while the altered conditions offered by the diversion of the water in the delta lands will yield results of great value as to distribution."

In the department of historical research, under Dr. J. Franklin Jameson, the principal work carried on is in the "primary, fundamental and costly tasks of finding the materials or guiding men to them, and of printing such of them as are unprinted and most deserve print, selecting those that are likely to give the greatest possible aid and incitement to the production of good monographs in important fields." A noteworthy accomplishment has been the publication of a guide to the archives of the government at Washington.

The publications of the institution during 1906 aggregate nineteen volumes, with a total of 4,454 pages, issued at a cost of $42,431 19.

PENSIONS FOR PROFESSORS.

First Annual Report of "The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching."

The first annual report of the president and treasurer of the Carnegie Institution for the Advancement of Teaching, just issued, contains the history of the endowment and organization of the "foundation" and of its operations to October 15, 1906, as they have been from time to time recorded in the news columns of the daily press, and, in addition, sets forth the processes by which the trustees have arrived at the principles which govern them in the determination of the classes of educational institutions to be included in the benefaction, and of the sizes of the pensions to be awarded in individual instances.

Of the 389 institutions furnishing statistics only 52 have so far been "accepted" as fulfilling the conditions in regard to undenominationalism and academic standard imposed by Mr. Carnegie and interpreted by the trustees. A liberal construction of the interest of the benefaction has been made, however, in the case of worthy professors associated with colleges not on the "accepted list." Pensions amounting to $45,585 have been granted in thirty-five such instances, out of a total of eighty. The forty-five professors of "accepted" institutions receive in all $69,875, while eight allowances to widows amount to $6,670.

The geographical distribution of the "accepted" institutions is significant. One-half of them are in the New England States, New York and Pennsylvania. With three exceptions, the whole list of institutions lies in the northern belt of states, reaching from the latitude of Maryland to the Canadian border, and extending across the continent. Outside of this limit there are only three institutions which have a place on the list, one in the far South and two in Canada.

In reference to this practical exclusion of the colleges and universities of the South from the benefits of the "foundation" President Henry S. Pritchett writes:

Nothing could be done in Southern education which would tend more successfully to clear the educational situation, to bring about sharper conceptions in the mind of the public as to what constitutes a high school and what constitutes a college, than the adoption by the stronger Southern colleges and universities of moderate entrance requirements, such as those set up by the State of New York, and which have been adopted by the trustees of this foundation. The trustees have not the slightest wish to interfere in any way with the free and wise development of education in accordance with the needs of varying environments; still less do they wish to impose any procrustean plan of standardization upon the colleges of the country. The last thing which they would desire is the forcing up of colleges which ought to be junior colleges or academies into a position in advance of the requirements of education and which cannot be maintained. They do believe, however, that some sort of unity can be brought into educational conceptions by a fair agreement as to the line which separates the college from the academy or the high school, and they are convinced that some such agreement must be reached before we may hope for any far reaching advance in either our higher or our secondary institutions of learning. The trustees earnestly hope to see upon the list of "accepted" institutions, within a reasonable time, a number of the stronger and more influential Southern colleges and universities.

The surplus income already amounts to $190,000, and this sum will continue to grow until the whole of the proceeds of the endowment is used in payment of retiring allowances. It is hoped that by that time the accumulation, which is being reinvested in income bearing bonds, will be sufficient to carry the administrative expenses of the fund, which are approximately $27,500 a year, leaving the entire original gift of Mr. Carnegie to be used for its direct purpose.

Dr. Pritchett estimates that the income of $500,000 from the $10,000,000 investment "will maintain a system of retiring allowances, upon the scale now adopted, for something over three thousand professors. This would correspond to the admission of somewhere between 100 and 120 institutions to the 'accepted list.' In other words, this reasoning would seem to indicate that the fund now in the hands of the trustees will provide a system of retiring allowances, upon the scale adopted, for some fifty or sixty additional colleges."

ARCHITECTS AT DINNER.

Close of the "Golden Jubilee" Convention in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 9.—The Golden Jubilee Convention of the American Institute of Architects closed with the annual dinner at the New Willard Hotel to-night. Two hundred and fifty guests, including the wives and daughters of the visiting delegates, were seated at the tables when President Frank Miles Day arose and proposed a toast to King Edward. Secretary Root responded to the toast and paid a high tribute to the King. Letters from King Edward and President Roosevelt were read. The hall was decorated with American and British colors and the orchestra played "God Save the King" and "The Star Spangled Banner."

Senator Lodge responded to the toast, "Architecture and the National Life," Owen Wister spoke on "Literature and Music," F. Hopkinson Smith on "Painting and Sculpture," Sir Aston Webb on "The British Institute of Architects," and George B. Post, former president of the American Institute, on "The American Institute of Architects." Among the other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, Herbert Putnam, librarian of Congress; Speaker Cannon, Dr. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Monsignor O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University; Dr. Woodward, president of the Carnegie Institution, and Thomas Nelson Page.

President Day read the following letter from King Edward's chamberlain, which had been addressed to Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, formerly British Ambassador to the United States:

Dear Sir Mortimer: Sir Aston Webb has just started for Washington to receive there the gold medal which the American Institute of Architects has lately instituted. The King would be glad if you would have the goodness to explain to the president of the institute his majesty's satisfaction at having their first medal presented to an Englishman and to one of such professional repute as Sir Aston Webb.

The King would be glad if you would add that he wishes every success to the institute. Believe me,

KNOLLYS.

The following letter from President Roosevelt was read:

I wish I could be present at the dinner of the American Institute of Architects this evening, but as I already have two engagements I regret that it will be impossible for me to attend. I fully appreciate the significance of the occasion and the honor which the institute has conferred upon Sir Aston Webb. Will you extend my hearty congratulations and best wishes to the distinguished recipient of the medal and to the American Institute of Architects?

The institute to-day elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia, president; William B. Mundie, of Chicago, first vice-president; R. C. Sturgis, of Boston, second vice-president; Glenn Brown, of Washington, secretary and treasurer; Walter Cook, of New York; Edgar V. Seeler, of Philadelphia, and J. L. Maurin, of St. Louis, directors for three years; Robert Stead, of Washington, auditor.

The tablet erected in honor of the founders of the institute was unveiled at 4:30 this afternoon at the Octagon, the permanent home of the institute in this city. The unveiling was followed by an exhibition of illustrations of the works of Sir Aston Webb. The exercises at the Octagon closed with a reception and tea.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Devotional meeting of the Ladies' Christian Union, Collegiate Church, Fifth avenue and 48th street, 11 a. m.

Annual meeting and election of officers of the West End Woman's Republican Association, Hotel Astor, 2:30 p. m.

Annual meeting of the Association of Descendants of Andrew Ward, Murray Hill Hotel, 3 p. m.

An "Afternoon in Old Holland," under the patronage of women of Dutch ancestry, home of Mrs. George Stephenson Bixby, Carnegie studio, afternoon.

Dinner of the Hotel Association of New York City, Waldorf-Astoria, 6:30 p. m.

Dinner for Judge Thomas, Hotel Astor, evening.

Annual ball of the Bachelor Circle of the German Liederkranz, clubhouse, No. 111 East 58th street, evening.

Lecture by Professor Hermann Schumacher before New York Chapter, American Institute of Bank Clerks, New York University Building, No. 32 Waverley Place, evening.

Dinner of the Paint, Oil and Varnish Club, Hotel Astor, 7:15 p. m.

Lecture by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer on "The Family," at the People's Institute, No. 318 East 15th street, 8:30 p. m.

Edward Howard Griggs on "Moral Leaders, from Erasmus to Tolstoy—Luther," League for Political Education, Berkeley Theatre, No. 19 West 44th street, 8:30 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.: De Witt Clinton High School, Tenth avenue and 59th street, Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, "John Ruskin" (illustrated); Public School 5, 141st street and Edgecombe avenue, Dr. Theron W. Kilmer, "The Treatment of Shock, Bleeding, Burns, Exposure to Cold and Frostbites" (illustrated); Public School 44, Hubert and Collister streets, Miss Kay M. Spencer, "English, American and Scotch Ballads"; Public School 46, 156th street and St. Nicholas avenue, Dr. Stephen Pierce Duggan, "Greek Architecture" (illustrated); Public School 51, No. 523 West 44th street, Charles W. Furlong, "Tripoli and the Discovery of the United States Frigate Philadelphia" (illustrated); Public School 62, Hester, Essex and Suffolk streets, Thomas Whitney Surette, "Die Meistersinger"; Public School 82, 70th street and First avenue, William I. Scandlin, "The Postal Service" (illustrated); Public School 86, 96th street and Lexington avenue, Dr. Lucy R. Bliss, "Spain" (illustrated); Public School 119, 133d street and Eighth avenue, Dr. John R. Murlin, "Amount of Energy Required for Different Kinds of Work" (illustrated); Public School 155, First avenue and 51st street, Dr. Henry R. Rose, "George Washington and a Strong Central Government" (illustrated); Public School 159, No. 241 East 119th street, Harry K. Bassett, "Julius Cæsar"; Public School 166, 89th street, between Columbus and Amsterdam avenues, Eugene Schoen, "Michael Angelo" (illustrated); Public School 170, 111th street, between Fifth and Lenox avenues, Mrs. Florence Kelley, "How We Are Crowded in New York" (illustrated); St. Luke's Hall, No. 483 Hudson street, near Grove, Elwood G. Tewksbury, "The White Peril" (illustrated); Morris High School, 166th street and Boston Road, Professor Ernest R. von Nardroff, "Energy as a Source of Heat" (illustrated).

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Jan. 9.—There has been a decided fall in pressure in the Northwest, and the high area over the interior of the country is rapidly giving way. It is still, however, of substantial character over the central valleys, and under its influence the weather is now generally clear east of the Rocky Mountains, except in South Missouri, Arkansas, West North Carolina and the northern portion of the Gulf States, where there were rains. There were also rains and snows Tuesday night in the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

It is decidedly colder from the interior of the Gulf States northeastward through New England, and somewhat warmer in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest.

Reports are missing from the northern districts west of the Rocky Mountains, while over the southern districts there were local snows in the interior and more rain in California.

There will be rain Thursday in the Southern States, followed by fair weather Friday; rain or snow in the middle and southern plateau and rain in California Thursday, probably continuing Friday; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Thursday and Friday, except in the Northwest, where there will be rain or snow Friday.

It will be colder Thursday in the East and South and warmer in the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest. It will be warmer Friday in the central valleys, the lake region and the East, and probably colder in the Northwest.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Eastern New York, fair, colder to-day; Friday fair, warmer; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair, colder to-day; Friday fair, warmer; light northwest winds, becoming variable.

For New England, fair to-day, colder in south portion; diminishing northwest winds; Friday fair, warmer.

For Western New York, partly cloudy to-day, colder in east portion; Friday fair, warmer; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

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.	20	42	6 p. m.	23	27
6 a. m.	18	44	9 p. m.	17	24
9 a. m.	13	41	11 p. m.	15	23
12 m.	24	40	12 p. m.	13	—
4 p. m.	24	32			

Highest temperature yesterday, 44 degrees; lowest, 23 degrees; average, 34 degrees; average for corresponding date of last year, 19 degrees; average for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 31 degrees.

Local Forecast.—To-day fair and colder; Friday fair and warmer; fresh northwest winds, becoming variable.

MUSIC.

LAST NIGHT'S OPERAS.

Fine audiences were gathered in both opera houses last night to listen to operas which had been heard previously this season from the same singers. At the Metropolitan the opera was Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," in which the principal parts were sung by Miss Farrar and Messrs. Rousselière, Plançon and Journet; at the Manhattan, Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," with Messrs. Bonci and Gilibert and Miss Pinkert. Under the circumstances, the popular interest in the operas might furnish forth a more entertaining subject for comment than the operas themselves or their performance, which have been amply discussed since the season was opened. But the operatic experiment is still in an early stage, so early, indeed, that even speculation, with an if, is hazardous. Last night's observations disclosed the fact that both curiosity and interest are still large and that every point of special excellence is greeted with enthusiasm which appears to be as sincere as it is emphatic. At the Manhattan Opera House the hero of the evening was Bonci, whose star is steadily in the ascendant among those who pride themselves on their appreciation of artistic singing, though M. Gilibert again warmed all hearts with his impersonation of the quack doctor, which is without parallel in the memory of the local operagoers of half a century. As bearing on the problem of the Manhattan's immediate future it may be noted that the house is completely sold out and tickets at a premium for the performance of "Rigoletto" with Melba and Bonci on Friday night.

THE FLONZALEY QUARTET.

The Flonzaley Quartet gave its second concert for the season at Mendelssohn Hall last evening, with Sigismund Stojowski as the assisting artist, and the pleasure of the audience was greater, perhaps, than at any of their past appearances, for their playing showed improvement, in tone, precision and spirit. The concert began with the Beethoven Quartet in F minor, and this was followed by the Adagio from the unfinished quartet of Chausson, a wistful, indefinite piece of music, which was played with a fine shimmer of tone, and by the scherzo from Dvôràk's quartet, op. 105. The latter had to be repeated. The concert closed with Schumann's piano quartet in E flat, with Mr. Stojowski at the piano. He used the open instrument with discretion, maintaining the balance of the composition while exhibiting his own command of tone and rhythm. But the Flonzaley Quartet is not at its best in the classic German music. Its message does not seem so plain to them.

MR. HENDERSON'S LECTURE.

Mr. W. J. Henderson, whose comments on local musical happenings in New York frequently help the musically satiated to keep their interest fresh and active, gave an exposition of the "Salome" of Oscar Wilde and Richard Strauss in Mendelssohn Hall, with the excellent help of Mr. Hertz and a final warning example from Mrs. Lillian Pray, soprano, and Franz Steiner, barytone. The handsome room was crowded with attentive listeners so long as Mr. Henderson and Mr. Hertz held the stage, but the duet between Salome and Jokaanan sent scores away with affrighted faces. Mr. Henderson made chiefly a literary study of the story of Herodias and the dance which cost John the Baptist's head, bringing together multitudinous fragments of myth and legend from all parts of the classical world to show how, and sometimes why, singular accretions had grown on the Biblical story, and this he presented with delightful clearness and much charm of manner. He avoided the pathological and psychological side of the question presented by Wilde's abhorrent drama, for the reason, probably, that this would inevitably have led him into the critical field, which he felt it his duty to avoid. When it came to the musical exposition, he contented himself with marshalling and characterizing about a dozen of the typical themes of the score, which Mr. Hertz illustrated eloquently upon the pianoforte. The afternoon was as pleasant artistically as it was emotionally suggestive and intellectually profitable.

H. E. K.

TO SELECT FULTON MEMORIAL SITE.

Committee Will See Mayor—Dr. Butler Suggests Sea Gate Addition to Design.

The committees on design and site appointed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, president of the Robert Fulton Monument Association, will meet to-day at the Waldorf-Astoria to elect a permanent chairman. Afterward the committees will confer with the Mayor and other municipal officials regarding a site for the monument.

According to W. H. Fletcher, secretary of the association, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler has suggested that a sea gate be added to the design, with broad steps leading up to the monument. If this plan, which is favored by President Vanderbilt and other members, is adopted, it would afford an excellent landing place, Mr. Fletcher said, for distinguished guests of the nation coming from across the sea.

Mr. Fletcher also said that now that the association is thoroughly organized the committees are making an effort to collect the necessary funds, and that the cornerstone of the monument may be laid on November 14, 1907, the anniversary of Robert Fulton's birthday.

Richard Delafield, president of the National Park Bank, treasurer of the association, said that some money was coming in, but more was needed. Robert Fulton Ludlow, of Claverack, N. Y., a grandson of Fulton, expressed himself as pleased with the progress made.

GIVES $100,000 FOR U. OF P. CHAIR.

Unknown Benefactor Provides That Sum to Endow Chemistry Professorship.

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—Announcement was made to-day that the chair of chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, now filled by Dr. Edgar F. Smith, has been endowed in the sum of $100,000. The university authorities decline to make public the name of the giver.

ARCHBISHOP MONTGOMERY ILL.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—Archbishop George Montgomery, of the Roman Catholic Church, is critically ill at the Adler Sanatorium. His relatives were summoned to-day. The prelate was operated on for appendicitis several days ago.

Married.

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

CHAUNCEY—HEYL—On Wednesday, January 9, 1907, at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Edward Heyl Delk, Marion Willis Heyl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Esher Heyl, to George Sheldon Chauncey, of Brooklyn, New York City.

Notices of marriages and deaths must be indorsed with full name and address.

Died.

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

Ash, Cordelia E.	Gibbs, Albert B.
Barmore, James.	Glover, Eliza J.
Brooks, Herbert B.	Green, Anna M.
Brooks, Jane L.	Jaeger, John.
Cameron, John F.	Knapp, Ann A.
Campbell, Daniel J.	Lord, Annie S.
Crary, Sarah D.	Nicholson, Mary.
Cushing, Robert M.	Powell, Mary A.
Davis, Jane W.	Price, Joseph M.
Dickson, William.	Stone, Lydia R.
Finch, Charles C.	Thompson, Marion P.
Fryer, Elizabeth P. F.	Westervelt, Margaretta A.

ASH—January 7, 1907, entered into eternal life a devoted mother at her home at Glen Ridge, Cordelia Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Morgan Ash and daughter of the late Thomas Reeves, of Philadelphia. Funeral services at Christ Church, Glen Ridge, N. J., on Thursday, January 10, on arrival of 9:20 a. m. train from New York, Lackawanna Railroad. Carriages will meet train at station. Interment at Laurel Hill, Philadelphia. Kindly omit flowers.

BARMORE—At Moore's Mills, Dutchess County, N. Y., First Month, Seventh, 1907, James Barmore, aged 78 years. Funeral from his late residence Fifth Day, First Month, Tenth, 11 o'clock a. m. Train leaves Grand Central depot 7:54 a. m.

BROOKS—At Plainfield, N. J., January 8, 1907, Herbert Brentnall, only son of Thomas B. and Marion Lane Brooks, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Services at the home, No. 110 Rockview avenue, North Plainfield, Thursday, January 10, at 2:45 p. m. Kindly omit flowers. Carriages will meet 1:20 p. m. train from foot of Liberty street, New York City, via Central Railroad of New Jersey, to which a special car will be attached.

BROOKS—Mrs. Jane Louise Brooks, after a lingering illness, on January 9, 1907, at her late residence, No. 230 West 99th st. Funeral services Friday, January 11, at 11 a. m. Utica, Chicago and Cleveland papers please copy.

CAMERON—At his residence, No. 530 Clinton ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., January 9, 1907, John Franklin Cameron. Funeral from late residence Saturday afternoon, January 12, at 2:30 o'clock.

Died.

CAMPBELL—Suddenly, on January 6, 1907, Daniel J. Campbell, son of the late Daniel and Julia Campbell, in his 52d year. Funeral from his late residence, No. 288 Union ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday, January 10, at 9:30 a. m.; thence to St. Vincent de Paul's Church, North 6th st., where solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends, also members of Engine Company No. 32, New York Fire Department, Borough of Manhattan, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

CRARY—On Tuesday, January 8, 1907, Sarah Durkee, widow of the late George Crary, in the 74th year of her age. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, the Huntington Hotel, Kingston, N. Y., on Thursday, January 10, at 3:30 p. m. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, at the convenience of the family.

CUSHING—On Wednesday, January 9, Robert M. Cushing, of Boston, in London, England.

DAVIS—Passed into eternal life on January 9, 1907, Jane Wood, widow of the late Hiram Davis, of Kingston, N. Y., in the 84th year of her age. Friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral services at her late home, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John J. Burton, No. 180 Harrison st., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, January 11, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday, January 12. Kingston (N. Y.) and Northport (Long Island) papers please copy.

DICKSON—At Little Falls, N. J., January 9, William Dickson. Funeral January 12, at 1:30 p. m. Train leaves via Erie Railroad, 23d st., 11:55 a. m.; Chambers st., 12 m.

FINCH—On Tuesday, January 8, Charles C. Finch, beloved son of Elizabeth Finch. Funeral services at his late residence, No. 73 Navy st., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

FRYER—January 7, 1907, Elizabeth Pierce Frost, wife of Greville Edward Fryer. Funeral at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

GIBBS—At his residence, No. 48 East 78th st., New York City, Sunday, January 6, 1907, Albert B. Gibbs, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral services on Thursday, January 10, at 11 o'clock, at St. James's Church, Madison ave. and 71st st. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GLOVER—On Tuesday, January 8, 1907, Eliza Jane (nee Thomas), beloved wife of George E. Glover. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at her late residence, No. 1454 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, January 10, 1907, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

GREEN.—Tuesday, January 8, 1907, at New York Hospital, Anna M. Green, widow of the late Edmund Green. Funeral services at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d street, Thursday afternoon, 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. San Francisco and Oakland, Cal., papers please copy.

JAEGER—On Wednesday, after a lingering illness, John Jaeger, beloved husband of Hilda Jaeger, in the 33d year of his age. Funeral will be held from his late residence, No. 572 Warren st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, January 12, 1907, at 2 p. m. Interment in Evergreens.

KNAPP—At her late residence, No. 102 West 93d st., on January 9, 1907, Ann Amelia, widow of Peter K. Knapp and daughter of the late Alexis S. Baker. Funeral private.

LORD—Miss Annie S. Lord, daughter of the late Dr. John Lord, in New York, January 9, 1907. Notice of funeral at Stamford later.

NICHOLSON—On Tuesday, January 8, 1907, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Cornelius Van Brunt, Mary, daughter of the late E. G. Nicholson, D. D., and Hannah Rossman Nicholson. Funeral services at St. Ignatius Church, West End ave. and 86th st., on Friday morning, January 11, at 9:30 o'clock. Interment private.

POWELL—At Cambridge, Mass., January 9, 1907, Mary A. Powell. Funeral services at the residence of her cousin, Robert F. Denniston, No. 19 West 121st st., New York City, on Friday morning, January 11, at 10:30 o'clock.

PRICE—On Tuesday, January 8, 1907, Joseph Moore Price, aged 78 years, son of Ichabod Price and husband of Anna A. Price. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John B. Lee, jr., No. 821 Highland ave., Newark, N. J., Thursday, January 10, at 2 p. m.

STONE—On Tuesday, January 8, 1907, Lydia Roach, wife of Hubbard G. Stone, in her 85th year. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 41 West 96th st., on Friday, January 11, at 10:30 a. m. Interment at convenience of the family.

THOMPSON—Marion Fenton, wife of Robert Henry Thompson, at her late residence, No. 330 West 86th street, New York City, on Tuesday, January 8. Funeral services at St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street, Brooklyn, Friday, January 11, at 2:30 p. m. Friends invited.

WESTERVELT—At Montclair, N. J., on January 8, Margaretta A., widow of the late Edward Westervelt. Funeral services at her late residence, No. 46 North Willow street, Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

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