SULTAN CLAIMS ALL.

No More Archæological Treasures To Be Taken from Turkey.

Sultan Abdul Hamid, taking a leaf out of the book of the King of Italy, has issued an edict strictly prohibiting, under all sorts of pains and penalties, the removal from Turkish territory of all objects in the shape of archæological treasures and antiquities. The terms of this law have been communicated by the Porte to the various foreign embassies and legations at Constantinople, and it is expressly stated, by order of the Sultan, that no exception will be made to it, and that the Turkish Crown will enforce its ownership of all antiquities and art treasures excavated from Turkish soil.

There are now several American and German exploring parties who are engaged in costly excavations on the sites of Babylon and of Nippur, where so many of the cuneiform tablets, with their records of Assyrian history, have already been discovered. These excavations have been carried on until now by virtue of firmans obtained from the Sultan. But these firmans are explicitly repealed by the action of the new law.

"THE BANANA KING."

As there has been a good deal of discussion in the American press on the subject of the charges made against Sir Alfred Jones, of having displayed lack of friendliness, and even downright inhumanity, in refusing to relieve Americans on board his liner, the Port Kingston, at the time of the Jamaica earthquake, a fortnight or three weeks ago—charges which he has both denied and disproved—it may be mentioned that he entertains so great an admiration for this country that he has spent large sums in sending parties of working men, of mechanics and of labor delegates, to America to travel here, with the object of picking up ideas, of acquainting themselves with the conditions here and of establishing friendly relations with their American fellow craftsmen. Sir Alfred is popularly known as "The Banana King," by reason of the fact that he virtually controls the import trade of bananas as far as the United Kingdom is concerned, and his knighthood comes to him as a recognition by the Crown of the time and money which he has devoted to medical researches into the tropical maladies that scourge the west coast of Africa and its hinterland. For several of these maladies, formerly considered incurable, remedies have been discovered by the scientists employed by him, who have been able to pursue their researches through his munificence. Under the circumstances, the handle furnished by the Crown to his name may be considered singularly well deserved.

Sir Alfred is an entirely self-made man. He began life as an office boy in a Liverpool shipping office, where the sweeping of the floor was among his duties, and he had attained the age of twenty before he could boast of as many shillings a week salary as his years. To-day he controls half a dozen great ocean shipping lines plying between England and the West Indies, England and South America and England and Africa. Ship owning is, however, only one side of his multitudinous interests, and he is also a banker and merchant in many commodities. He divides his time between Liverpool and London, where he has a house on Stratton street, just off Piccadilly, close to that of the late Lady Burdett-Coutts. However, as I have stated, his principal service to humanity is his creation, endowment and active direction of the now world famed School of Tropical Medicine, at Liverpool, which won for him the warm friendship of Joseph Chamberlain. Indeed, it was the latter who, while Secretary of State for the Colonies, obtained for him from the King the star of knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Sir Alfred is not only a level headed business man, but has been most pronounced in his advocacy of the policy of promoting the close friendship between England and America. He is also a practical philanthropist and the kindest hearted of men. Under the circumstances, the interview with him cabled to this country last Saturday, in which he indignantly denies and disproves the charges brought against him in connection with the Jamaica earthquake, deserves friendly consideration.

THE DUC DE LA SALLE ROCHEMAURE.

The Duc de la Salle Rochemaure, whose frantic endeavors to secure the annulment of the marriage of his eldest son, Count Marc de la Salle, are engaging the attention of the press on both sides of the Atlantic, is one of those French nobles of ancient lineage who have been foolish enough to merge their historic names in modern Papal honors. The house of de la Salle figures extensively in the annals of France of the tenth, eleventh, twelfth and fourteenth centuries. Hailing originally from Urgel, it settled in the twelfth century in Bearn, and in the eighteenth century the head of the house, Count Francis de la Salle, added to the possessions of his family by his marriage with the only surviving child and heiress of the ducal house of Rochemaure.

About eight years ago the Comte Felix de la Salle, who was a chamberlain of the cape and sword to Leo XIII, obtained from the latter the title of Duc de la Salle Rochemaure. The French government, in accordance with its invariable plan nowadays with Papal honors, refused to recognize it or to register it, and the consequence is that although the Count de la Salle can style himself "duke" in society he is debarred from making any use whatever of the title on legal or official documents, such as, for instance, certificates of births and marriages. Much disconcerted by this refusal, the count bethought himself that his family had sprung from Urgel, which is in the Spanish province of Catalonia, and on the strength of this applied to King Alfonso of Spain and obtained from him a recognition of his Papal title of duke in Spain.

The duke, who has taken a very active part in championing the cause of the Church in its troubles with the French government, and who is an extremely clever and graceful writer, includes among the members of his family St. Francis de Sales, founder of the Order of the Visitation. The duke is about fifty years of age, has a fine château at Claviéres, in the Cantal, and a stately mansion in the Faubourg St. Germain, at Paris, is married to a daughter of the ancient house of de Forceville, and has three sons, the eldest of whom, Count Marc de la Salle, now twenty-four years of age, is giving so much trouble in connection with his marriage to a young girl of the name of Merika Karusos at Athens. The young count married the girl in the Greek capital, according to the rites of the Greek and of the Roman Catholic churches, but without the consent of his parents. This neglect, of course, was sufficient to invalidate the union in the eyes of French law, and no mention thereof will be found in the "Almanach de Gotha." But the ceremony of marriage contracted at Athens is nevertheless binding in the eyes of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is owing to this that the duke is endeavoring to obtain from the Vatican a decree of annulment of the marriage, putting forward the plea that his son did not possess his entire reason when he was inveigled into the marriage, and that he is still mentally unbalanced.

The count after his marriage was foolish enough to visit France with his bride, and shortly after his arrival there mysteriously vanished, the bride being left to make her way back to her people at Athens as best she could. Her husband has been concealed ever since in a private lunatic asylum, and if reputable physicians furnish affidavits that the young count is really demented there is no doubt but that the duke will succeed in securing from the Vatican the ecclesiastical annulment of his boy's marriage. So far as is known, there is nothing particularly wrong about the bride, excepting that she is of humble birth, that her father is an Athens shopkeeper, that she has no money, and that she belongs to the Orthodox instead of to the Roman Catholic Church.

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE'S NIECE HERE.

Inasmuch as there is a good deal of confusion as to the identity of the Miss Adeline Lister Kaye, who has arrived in this country from England with the Duke of Newcastle, it may be explained that she is his niece, and also the niece of Sir John and Lady Lister Kaye, Lady Lister Kaye being a sister of Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and a daughter of old Mrs. Antonio Yznaga, of Ravenswood, La., and of New York. The duke's favorite sister, Lady Beatrice Pelham Clinton, married Cecil Lister Kaye, who is heir apparent to the baronetcy and estates of his childless brother, Sir John. Lady Beatrice has several children, one of whom, Lois by name, was married about a year ago. They have many relatives here in America, for Sir John Lister Kaye is by no means the only member of the family who is married to an American, among others having been Captain Aleck Lister Kaye, of the royal navy, who married a Miss Sarah Grange, of Meeway, Penn.

Lady Beatrice Kaye, that is to say, the mother of the young girl who is now here with the Duke of Newcastle, attracted a considerable amount of attention on both sides of the Atlantic some years ago by her strenuous opposition to the proposal of her younger brother, Lord Francis Hope, to sell the celebrated Hope blue diamond. At that time Lord Francis was married to May Yohe, was in terribly straitened circumstances, and there seemed to be little prospect of his ever leaving any children. According to the will of Lady Beatrice's grandmother, old Mrs. Hope, her own boy, Kenelm Lister Kaye, was next in line of succession to the entailed property of Lord Francis, the entailed property including the Hope blue diamond, one of the most famous stones in the world, and the Hope estates, which comprise Deepdene, in Sussex, now occupied by the American widow of Lord William Beresford and the late Duke of Marlborough, and also Castle Blaney, in Ireland. Failing the sons of Lady Beatrice Kaye, the Hope estates would have gone to the son of her sister, Princess Doria of Rome. Inasmuch, however, as Lord Francis has managed to divorce May Yohe, and has married, at Melbourne, a Miss Olive Thompson, who has presented him with a son and heir, the interest of Lady Beatrice Kaye's sons in the Hope property has become more remote.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

CHARITY FILLS WALDORF BALLROOM.

Nursery and Child's Hospital Benefits Again by Annual Affair.

Veiled in a bank of smilax, high above the heads of the guests of honor, in the grand ballroom at the Waldorf last night, the word "Charity," spelled out in incandescent lights, shed its radiance upon as brilliant an assemblage of men and women as have attended the annual Charity Ball. That worthy institution, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, for which it is annually held, was benefited by many thousands of dollars.

The affair opened with a concert at 9 o'clock, and an hour later, when the boxes, hung with smilax and young pine trees, were filled, the opening march began. It was led by the floor committee, followed by the managers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital. Representatives of the army and navy in uniform followed, including Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan and his staff, Major General Fred D. Grant, Colonel H. O. S. Heistand, Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Carbaugh, Captain A. J. Bowley, Lieutenant Colonel George F. Scriven, Colonel G. S. Anderson, Colonel S. C. Mills and Lieutenant L. A. Dewey.

The box holders included Colonel John Jacob Astor, Mrs. J. Edgar Bull, Count and Countess Massiglia, Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, Mrs. Richard Croker, Edward N. Crosby, Langdon Geer, Erskine Hewitt, Oliver Livingston Jones, James Duane Livingston and Charles A. Lindley.

KING AND QUEEN AT PARIS THEATRE.

Paris, Feb. 5.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra, who arrived here from London on February 2 for a week's stay, witnessed the performance of "Les Bouffons" at Sarah Bernhardt's Theatre this evening.

MISS URQUHART IMPROVING.

Rochester, Feb. 5.—Isabelle Urquhart, the actress, who is sick at the Homœopathic Hospital, is improving, and the doctors say that she has a good chance of recovery.

AMERICANS AT VIENNA COURT BALL.

Vienna, Feb. 5.—The yearly court ball was given to-night at the imperial residence. Charles Spencer Francis, the American Ambassador, presented several Americans to Emperor Francis Joseph and Archduchess Maria Annunziata, including Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore Robinson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, and the Misses Francis, daughters of the ambassador.

DIES AT AGE OF 102.

At the age of 102 Mrs. Drusilla Morrell died on Monday at the home of her daughter, No. 122 Adelphi street, Brooklyn. Her husband fought in the War of 1812. In 1836 they moved to Brooklyn. Mr. Morrell was appointed a keeper of a tollgate. He died fifty-five years ago. Mrs. Morrell was active until about eleven days ago, when she was attacked by bronchitis.

THE DEATH OF LADY GRENFELL.

Ottawa, Feb. 5.—Parliament adjourned yesterday without transacting any business as a mark of respect for the bereaved family of Lady Grenfell, who died at the Government House yesterday.

The body will be taken to England by the steamer Empress of Britain from Halifax next Saturday.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Annual presidents' day at the Rainy Day Club, Hotel Astor, 2:30 p. m.

Subscription luncheon and euchre for the benefit of the Neighborhood Social and Industrial Club, Hotel Marseille, 103d street and Broadway, afternoon.

Reception of Clio Club, No. 209 West 72d street, 4 to 6 p. m.

Annual birthday dinner of the Manhattan Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, Hotel St. Denis, evening.

Eighth annual dinner of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of New York, Hotel Astor, 8 p. m.

Lecture by Dr. Leonard Pearson, of the University of Pennsylvania, on "Milk Hygiene," at the Veterinary College, No. 144 West 54th street, evening.

Twenty-second annual exhibition of architecture, painting and sculpture by the Architectural League of New York, American Fine Arts Society, No. 215 West 57th street, 8:30 p. m.

Lecture on "Materials and Methods Used by the Ancient Sculptors of Greece and Rome," by C. D. Magelssen, at National Arts Club, Gramercy Park, 8:45 p. m.

Free lectures of the Board of Education, 8 p. m.—Public School 165, 108th street and Amsterdam avenue, Dr. Charles A. Beard, "Switzerland and the Minor Powers" (illustrated); Public School 171, 103d street, between 5th and Madison avenues, Professor Henry Zick, "The Rhine and Heidelberg" (illustrated); Public School 186, 145th street and Amsterdam avenue, Professor Henry E. Northrop, "Homes, Habits and History of the French People" (illustrated); Board of Education, Park avenue and 59th street, Louis U. Wilkinson, "Macbeth" (illustrated); Cooper Institute, 8th street and Fourth avenue, Professor C. W. Larned, "West Point and Military Education"; East Side Settlement, 76th street and First avenue, Dr. Nelson P. Mead, "How We Are Governed: State, Local and Colonial Government"; New York Public Library, No. 66 Leroy street (Hudson Park Branch), Dr. Walter E. Clark, "Trade"; New York Public Library, No. 331 East 10th street (Tompkins Square Branch), William E. Freeland, "Rome" (illustrated); St. Bartholomew's Lyceum Hall, No. 205 East 42d street, John Martin, "London and Its Government" (illustrated); Young Men's Christian Association, No. 5 West 125th street, Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, "Henry Grady"; Young Men's Christian Association, No. 252 West 53d street (Colored Men's Branch), S. T. Willis, "Gulf and River St. Lawrence" (illustrated); Young Men's Hebrew Association, 92d street and Lexington avenue, Elwood F. Tewksbury, "Asiatic-American Reciprocity" (illustrated); Young Men's Institute, No. 222 Bowery, Ira K. Morris, "Historic Landmarks of Staten Island" (illustrated); Public School 37, 145th and 146th streets, east of Willis avenue, Dudley Field Malone, "The City of the Setting Sun" (illustrated).

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR—W. E. Tallant, Astoria, Ore. BUCKINGHAM—Captain Arthur Dayton, London. FIFTH AVENUE—N. A. Spishkoff, Russia. MAJESTIC—F. M. Taylor, Colorado Springs, Col. MURRAY HILL—H. W. Dooley, San Juan, P. R. PARK AVENUE—J. J. Vianna, Rio Janeiro. ST. REGIS—Viscomte de Chambrun, Washington; A. B. Dick, Chicago; George Rose, New Orleans. WALDORF—George F. Randolph, Baltimore. WOLCOTT—Austin Lathrop, Corning, N. Y.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Feb. 5.—Snow is still falling in New York and South New England; also in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Elsewhere generally fair weather prevails. The temperature continues to rise in the upper Missouri Valley, but is still 15 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average. It is below the average also in all other parts of the country east of the Rocky Mountains except Florida. With the exception of local snows in the lake region, fair weather is probable east of the Mississippi Wednesday and Thursday. The temperature will rise slowly in the Northwest Wednesday and in the Mississippi Valley Thursday. Continued cold weather in east districts is probable for the next few days. The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic coasts will be fresh northwest; South Atlantic coast, light to fresh northwest; Gulf coast, mostly light to fresh north.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh northwest winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, fair and continued cold to-day and Thursday; diminishing northwest winds.

For Eastern New York, fair to-day and Thursday, except snow flurries to-day in the interior; continued cold, fresh northwest winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day, except snow in north portion; Thursday, fair and continued cold; light northwest winds.

For New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, fair and continued cold to-day and Thursday; diminishing northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, snow to-day; Thursday, fair and warmer; diminishing 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.	34	17	6 p. m.	27	17
6 a. m.	36	19	9 p. m.	22	16
9 a. m.	34	19	11 p. m.	19	16
12 m.	37	19	12 p. m.	16	—
4 p. m.	30	18			

Highest temperature yesterday, 19 degrees; lowest, 16; average, 18; average for corresponding date last year, 31; average temperature for corresponding date last twenty-five years, 27.

Local Forecast.—Fair to-day and Thursday; continued cold; fresh northwest winds.

THE DRAMA.

THE SOTHERN-MARLOWE SEASON.

"The Sunken Bell."

In the fantastic composition called "The Sunken Bell," which was resuscitated last night at the Lyric Theatre, Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe impersonated characters that typify, or seem to do so, spiritual aspiration, on the one hand, and joyous physical vitality of all the appetities, on the other. The piece, which is not new to this community, although it has not been shown here for some time, is a theatrical allegory, and by some judges it is thought to be freighted with prodigious meaning. To the uninitiated observer it appears to glance at human life as a struggle between good and evil, or else between vulgar commonplace and celestial desire, and to mean,—in so far as it can be understood to mean anything,—that the struggle is, necessarily and inevitably, attended with trouble and terminated with disappointment and misery. Viewed as an allegory it probably possesses intense, tremulous, absorbing interest for persons who yearn, gurgitate, and gaze fixedly upon space, listening meanwhile to the whirr of cerebral wheels; persons who are dissatisfied with themselves and everything around them; persons who are convinced that the universe ought to be made over, on a new plan; that property ought to be divided among the populace every Saturday night; and, especially, that "love" ought to be relieved of the extremely inconvenient shackles with which, at present, in civilized society, its proceedings are—to a slight extent—impeded.

As a play, "The Sunken Bell" is a dreary, foggy, puerile exposition of the discontent that is naturally sequent on an ill-assorted marriage. Heinrich and Magda, husband and wife, resident in a mountainous region populated with bovine inhabitants who subsist on goat's milk and talk platitude, are at variance. Heinrich's head is in the clouds, while Magda's mental apparatus confines itself to the pantry. Rawtenderloin, an elfin person, encourages Heinrich to revolt against prosaic circumstances and to ascend aerial stairs. The result is a domestic catastrophe and general disintegration. Mr. Sothern plays Heinrich and Miss Marlowe plays the alluring Elf, and both of them contribute to a considerable waste of time. All that they have to say could be said in ten minutes, if Miss Marlowe, with her sweet voice and earnest delivery, would recite Longfellow's poem of "Excelsior"; but the epidemic of "symbolism" has struck the stage, and, like other epidemics, it must run its course. The beautiful Ellen Terry, the greatest actress of this period, is here, with the vacuous prattle of Mr. Shaw, and Richard Mansfield, the acknowledged leader of our stage, is close at hand, with more of the high-stepping nonsense of Mr. Ibsen. Even Robert Mantell, a man of sturdy sense, who might be expected to stem the current of folly, selects an Ibsen play ("Brandt"), and seems to murmur, like Cibber's Richard, "With all my heart! I'll not be out of fashion." But the admirers of Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe, remembering the decisive merit and auspicious excellence of the former in such fine and exigent parts as Benedick and Malvolio, and knowing that the latter is an actress of extraordinary power and charm in romantic and tragic drama, cannot repress a feeling of regret that those fortunate players, so rich in opportunity, should have turned aside from their natural path, to exploit such fatuitent authors as Sudermann, Hauptmann and Rapagnetta of the Annunciation, and become the servants of Fad and the apostles of Fudge.

In this complex, obscure, inscrutable medley of trite domestic detail, fairy pranks, and transcendental flummery, both of them acted with a sincerity that was almost pathetic, considering the frequently ludicrous situations that they were compelled to animate and the interminable strains of versified fustian that they were compelled to deliver. Miss Marlowe was uncommonly beautiful to see and sweetly melodious to hear, although quite often no listener could understand what she said or what she was talking about. The special merit of her performance was its suggestive impartment of a Dryad joy and freedom. Mr. Sothern created a brilliant dramatic effect, for one fleeting moment, when he caused the death-stricken man to leap into sudden and abounding health. And his delivery of a long rhythmical oration on life, death, and immortality, together with contingent remainders, was marked by fine breadth of gesture and authority of enunciation. The scenery was handsome. There is a prodigious cataract, which, however, has the fairy-like quality of making no sound. Mr. Crompton materially aided the serious effect of solemn proceedings which might readily have been turned to mirth. The audience was numerous, kindly, and patient.

W. W.

CAST OF "THE SUNKEN BELL."

Heinrich, a bell founder ..... Mr. Sothern
Magda, his wife ..... Miss Kruger
Their Children ..... Gladys Wilkinson, Pearl Egan
A Neighbor ..... Mrs. Sol Smith
The Vicar ..... Mr. Crompton
The Schoolmaster ..... Mr. Aspland
The Barber ..... Mr. Anderson
Old Wittikin ..... Mrs. Le Moyne
Rautendelein, an Elfin Creature ..... Miss Marlowe
The Nickelmann, an Elementary Spirit ..... Mr. Buckstone
The Wood Sprite ..... Mr. Erle
First Elf ..... Miss Crew
Second Elf ..... Miss Lamison
Third Elf ..... Miss Sanford
Fourth Elf ..... Miss Hammond

GLOSSARY OF "THE SUNKEN BELL."

From the Playbill.

Being notes, suggesting the interpretation of the characters as wrought out by Miss Marlowe and Mr. Sothern:

HEINRICH.

"Typifying Human Aspiration, strives for the Liberation of the Soul from Formalism at its Best and Worst."

MAGDA.

"Typifying Formalism at its best, strives against Him."

THEIR CHILDREN.

"Typifying the Most Potent and Subtle Weapons of Formalism at its Best, give Him his Death Wounds."

THE VICAR—THE SCHOOLMASTER—THE BARBER.

"Typifying Formalism at its worst, war against, but cannot conquer Him."

OLD WITTIKIN.

"Typifying Philosophy, weakens Him by warring against neither Him nor Them that war against Him."

RAUTENDELEIN.

"Typifying the Freedom of the Soul; appears to Him as a Vision and lends Him Strength for his Conflict."

THE NICKELMANN.

"Typifying Ancient Skepticism, wars against Him by Recurring Attempts to take Her from Him."

THE WOOD SPRITE.

"Typifying Fleshly Lust, wars against Him by unremitting efforts to enthrall Her."

THE FAIRIES.

"Typifying the Fleeting Beauty of Nature, weaken Him by lulling Him to Rest in lieu of awakening Him to Action."

THE TROLDS.

"Typifying the Permanent Ugly Forces of Nature, weaken Him by compeling Him to wage Useless Battle against Them."

THE VILLAGERS.

"Typifying the Familiar Environment of Formalism, weaken Him by their inability to support Magda in her Hour of Unwonted Trial."

"The story illustrates the efforts of a bell founder, an artist who has lived and worked with contentment in the valleys, and who is moved to attempt a masterpiece which shall ring forth gloriously on the heights of life. His effort fails; the great bell he has cast, during the labor of raising it high above, where its clear tones will be heard far and wide, breaks away from those who are moving it up the mountain side and falls to the bottom of the lake. Crushed though the artist is by the catastrophe, he finds new health and strength in the love of a beautiful spirit of the mountains, for whom he forgets wife, children and the lowly duties of the vale. He dreams of a splendid temple he will build on the heights for a worship that shall free and not enslave mankind. But lacking the firm basis of duty his art fails him, and when he seeks consolation in the love of the beautiful spirit that awoke him to the higher ideal, remorse (typified by the sound of the sunken bell, rung by the dead wife) overpowers and paralyzes him. The phantom forms of his two children appear to him telling painfully up the mountain side, and, conscience-stricken, he casts off and flees from the 'elfin creature.' Heinrich, the bell founder, the part played by Mr. Sothern, is a symbol of humanity, struggling painfully toward the realization of its dream of the ideal truth and joy and light and justice. Rautendelein, the part played by Miss Marlowe, stands for nature, or rather for the freedom and sincerity of nature, missing a reunion with which Humanity can never hope to reach the supreme truth and the supreme bliss of which the sun is the emblem."

HEARING ON TICKET SPECULATORS.

Aldermen May Make License Fee $500 and Stop Sidewalk Selling.

Theatre ticket speculating will be the subject of a public hearing by the Committee on Laws and Legislation of the Board of Aldermen on Thursday afternoon. The hearing is the beginning of an attempt to regulate speculating. Mayor McClellan in his annual message to the aldermen denounced the speculators. He said sidewalk ticket speculating had become "an intolerable nuisance," and that the restrictions placed on speculators by the board had been "ignored in the most outrageous fashion." He recommended charging a fee to all engaged in the business.

At the first meeting of the board this year Alderman Brown introduced a resolution to amend the ordinance relating to ticket speculators by which any one selling theatre tickets on the sidewalk should be fined $50. Alderman Doull also introduced an amendment requiring all dealers in tickets to pay a $500 license fee and forbidding sidewalk selling.

ELMER S. DUNDY DEAD.

Enterprises of Big Amusement Firm Will Be Continued.

Elmer S. Dundy, who with Frederick Thompson, built Luna Park and the Hippodrome, died at the Amidon Apartments, 83d street and Broadway, at 5:30 p. m. yesterday, the cause of death being acute dilatation of the heart, following an attack of pneumonia. A week ago Sunday, the anniversary of the death of his sister, Luna, Mr. Dundy caught cold while returning from Coney Island in his automobile. An attack of grip followed.

Mr. Dundy went at once to his mother's apartments at the Amidon, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Edward Wallace Lee, was called. As Mr. Dundy's condition became worse the following day, Dr. William E. Young was called in for consultation.

Mr. Dundy began to improve, and steadily gained strength until Saturday, when he became worse again, and Dr. William Gilman Thompson, a specialist on heart trouble, was summoned. Under Dr. Thompson's treatment, Mr. Dundy

ELMER S. DUNDY.
Who died yesterday.

improved, and on Monday was so much better that he dictated several letters to his stenographer.

Early yesterday afternoon his partner visited him, and the two had a long talk. As Mr. Thompson left his bedside Mr. Dundy remarked: "I feel as if this illness is going to be serious. Promise me one thing, Fred, and that is that you will look after old Mammy."

Mr. Dundy, having spent the most of his life in the Southern States, always referred to his mother, Mrs. Mary Dundy, to his partner as "Mammy."

About an hour after Mr. Thompson had departed Mr. Dundy again became worse. His mother, his sister, Mrs. Lee, and Dr. Lee were at his bedside when he died.

It was announced last night that the plans made by the firm would hold good, and that the firm name of Thompson & Dundy would remain unchanged. John Kilborn, the firm's manager in Luna Park, will assume Mr. Dundy's place in the firm, handling the financial end of the enterprises. He is the brother of Vice-President Kilborn of the National City Bank.

Mr. Dundy was born in Omaha, in 1862. He was the son of Judge Elmer S. Dundy, an appointee of President Lincoln, and the first United States judge in Nebraska. He was educated at the Nebraska State University. Soon after his graduation he was appointed clerk in the United States Court, a place he held for twenty years. Toward the end of his term he was master in chancery. In this capacity, it is said, he sold the Union Pacific for $90,000,000, after it had been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Like his partner, Elmer Scipio Dundy—or "Skip" Dundy, as the West knew him—had a remarkable career. He entered the show business at the Trans-Mississippi Exhibition at Omaha in 1898, where he "backed" H. Roltair (who afterward created "Dreamland") in the illusion "Havana and the Maine." While the exhibition was so successful that it was continued into 1899, Mr. Dundy "dropped" $46,000 in "Midway shows" at the exhibition.

Nothing daunted, however, he vowed "to get square." In 1901 Mr. Dundy visited the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo, where he met Mr. Thompson, the pair "creating" exposition "spectacles" and "illusions." Soon afterward they parted, Mr. Dundy going to St. Louis and Mr. Thompson to New York, whence he sent a "hurry call" for Mr. Dundy, telling him that $1,000,000 awaited them in this city.

In 1902 the pair opened "A Trip to the Moon" in Steeplechase Park. It was in the following year, perhaps, that the pair began actually to "strike pay dirt." With the modest capital of $11 between them they opened Luna Park, a stock company.

In April, 1905, Thompson & Dundy opened the Hippodrome, resigning from the concern's board of directors, however, on June 8, 1906, but retaining their block of stock, valued at nearly $500,000.

The firm is now building an immense amusement place, Vanity Fair, at Fort George, and is engaged in general theatrical enterprises, including "Brewster's Millions," which is being produced at the New Amsterdam, and "Polly of the Circus," in course of production.

Mr. Dundy's wife is visiting her parents in Newark, Ohio, and was told last night of her husband's death.

The funeral will be held to-morrow, burial being in the Moravian Cemetery, Staten Island. Services will be held at his mother's home in the afternoon.

THE REV. DR. E. P. INGERSOLL.

The Rev. Dr. Edward Payson Ingersoll, for many years a director and for the last five years secretary of the American Bible Society, died at his home, No. 113 Park street, Montclair, N. J., yesterday. He was born in Lee, Mass., in 1834, son of William and Samantha Bassett Ingersoll. He was a descendant on his father's side of John Ingersoll and on his mother's side of Jonathan Edwards. He was graduated at Williams College in 1855. He taught school in Cleveland for a few years, afterward being graduated from the Ohio State Law College, was admitted to the bar in 1859 and engaged in practice with William J. Boardman. After about three years of law practice he took up the study of theology at Andover, Mass., and was ordained to the ministry in 1863. In 1904 he and Ambassador Choate were appointed delegates from the United States to the centenary of the British and Foreign Bible Society of London. Dr. Ingersoll was a member of the New England Society of New York and Brooklyn, the Sons of the Revolution, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Union League Club of Brooklyn. While a resident of St. Paul he served as chaplain on the Governor's staff, with the rank of colonel. Dr. Ingersoll married, on September 11, 1860, Julia de Forest, of Cleveland, who died in September, 1865. On October 26, 1866, he married Helen E. Abbott, of Andover, Mass., who survives him. He also leaves two daughters of his first wife—Mrs. Timothy D. Merwin, of Montclair, and Mrs. H. A. Fuller, of Cleveland—and one brother, Henry H. Ingersoll, of Knoxville, Tenn.

SIR GODFREY LUSHINGTON.

London, Feb. 5.—The death is announced of Sir Godfrey Lushington, G. C. M. G., K. C. B. He was born in 1832.

From 1855 to 1895 he was Permanent Under Secretary to the Home Office.

BARON THRING.

London, Feb. 5.—The death is announced of Henry, Baron Thring. He was born in 1818 and from 1860 to 1868 was counsel to the Home Office. He wrote a number of books on legal subjects.

MISS MARY S. ANTHONY.

Rochester, Feb. 5.—Miss Mary S. Anthony, sister and coworker with Miss Susan B. Anthony, died this morning at her home in Madison street. Miss Anthony would have been eighty years old on April 2. She survived her sister only eleven months. Miss Susan B. Anthony often said that she could not have done what she did for the cause of woman suffrage if it had not been for the kindly advice, loving sympathy and earnest support of her sister Mary. The latter was the third daughter of Daniel and Lucy Anthony, and was born at Adams, Mass. In 1845 the Anthony family came to Rochester. The mother taught school here for twenty-six years. It was not until 1860 that she took any active interest in the work for woman suffrage.

MUSIC.

THE KNEISEL QUARTET.

It was doubtless a sense of duty to the memory of the greatest of all composers of chamber music which led the Kneisel Quartet last night at its concert in Mendelssohn Hall to bring forward Beethoven's so-called "Grosse Fuge"—the great fugue which in the last period of his labors Beethoven planned as the finale of one of his quartets, but which, acting on the wise advice of his publisher, he put aside and which got into print only after he was dead. It is a singularly unequal work, moments of supreme exaltation alternating with others in which nothing is apparent except an effort to apply the rules of musical science and put them to a strain. The manner in which this is done, the erratic juxtaposition of strict and free writing, the pursuit of what seem to be merely momentary whims, the disregard of sensuous beauty in one moment and the cultivation of it with complete ingenuousness the next—these things are at once irritating and fascinating, compelling the thought that some poetic conceit was in the composer's mind, but leaving the listener, when all is over, at sea as to what that conceit may have been. Yet there is scarcely anything that Mr. Kneisel and his admirable fellows could have chosen which could more forcibly have impressed upon their patrons the sincerity and depth of their musicianship. Not for a moment was the stupendous technical difficulty of the composition permitted to obtrude itself. However puzzled the listeners may have been, the players were completely at home in the score, and played the music with as much abandon as if they were giving an exposition of the transparent beauties of a quartet by Haydn.

The rest of the programme provided only delight. At the outset, assisted by Mrs. Clara Mannes (who was a Damrosch) the quartet played César Franck's pianoforte quintet in F minor, with its seraphic slow movement. Most charming to note was the sympathy between the players, and convincingly did they bring to notice their common love for the beautiful work. Then came an interlude for the strings by Glazounoff, "in the old manner," an exquisite piece of polyphonic writing which conjured up pictures of a ritualistic service in the Russian Church, and was played with impeccable finish of tone and expression. After the fugue came Beethoven's quartet in E flat, op. 74, in which the master's familiar voice was heard again with peculiar delight.

H. E. K.

OPERA EVERY NIGHT NOW.

Oscar Hammerstein Announces Seven Next Week and a Cheap Bonci Night.

Oscar Hammerstein has finally come to seven operas in one week. Tuesday will be marked by the first appearance of Bonci at the Saturday night popular prices. On Monday night "Pagliacci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana" will be sung. The only change of cast is that Mme. de Cisneros will sing Lola in the Mascagni opera, a change to be made to-night also. "La Sonnambula" will be sung on Tuesday, and Miles. Pinkert and Trentini, with Armondi, will support Bonci. Mme. Melba will sing twice. On Thursday evening Sammarco will sing Rigoletto to Bonci's Duke and Mme. Melba's Gilda, and on Saturday afternoon the new barytone will appear in "Lucia di Lammermoor," again with Bonci and Mme. Melba. The familiar casts will sing "The Huguenots" on Wednesday, "Aïda" on Friday and "Trovatore" on Saturday night. Tanara will conduct three performances—on Tuesday and at both Saturday operas. Campinini will conduct the other four operas.

MME. GADSKI RETURNS.

Will Sing Isolde for Herr Conried Next Week.

Mme. Gadski, the singer, who went abroad six weeks ago to spend the holidays at her home in Berlin, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. She said she had signed a five-year contract with Herr Conried, and would appear on Friday night as Isolde in "Tristan und Isolde" at the Metropolitan Opera House.

"I shall also appear in 'The Flying Dutchman' this season," she said. "Every Wagnerian singer is anxious to sing Isolde in 'Tristan.' I have made a special study of the part, and have been working faithfully over it while abroad."

Regarding the suppression of "Salome," Mme. Gadski said: "I don't care much for the text, but the music is wonderful. I think if 'Salome' were taken on the road much money could be made out of it."

Mrs. Anderson, the mother of Sarah Anderson, Mme. Gadski's protegée, was at the pier to meet the singer. She asked Mme. Gadski if there was a possibility of her daughter coming to New York on her way to Australia, where she is to appear in grand opera. When told that Miss Anderson would go from Berlin to Australia via the Suez Canal, Mrs. Anderson burst into tears. She said the girl's father was dying, and that he longed to see his daughter.

METROPOLITAN OPERAS NEXT WEEK.

Next week at the Metropolitan will be marked on Monday by the first American performance in Italian of "Madama Butterfly," with Miss Farrar and Caruso. Tuesday afternoon there will be a special matinee at popular prices of "Hänsel und Gretel." On Wednesday "La Traviata" will be sung, with Mme. Sembrich and Caruso. Friday will be a gala night, for it will mark the arrival of "Tristan und Isolde," sung by Mmes. Gadski and Schumann-Heink, Burrian and Van Rooy. The Saturday operas are not yet announced.

BERESFORD HERE AGAIN.

Says There Will Be No Japanese War, and Laughs at Talk.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, R. N., came in yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II, and will remain in this country for three or four weeks attending to the affairs of his brother, Delaval Beresford, who was killed in a railroad wreck in North Dakota in December.

"I saw very little of my brother," said the admiral. "He was born when I was at sea, and I did not meet him until he was twenty-three years old. I have come here in the interest of his estate, which consists chiefly of ranches and cattle, and I will have to prove the will in four countries—Mexico, Canada, the United States and Great Britain. I shall go at once to El Paso, Tex., thence to Mexico, and later to Canada. I have been relieved of the command of the Mediterranean fleet, and on March 1 I shall be officially in command of the Channel squadron. I hope to get through with the legal work in this country and hoist my flag on my new flagship, King Edward VII, on or about March 5."

Asked if he contemplated any legal opposition from Flora Wolf, the mulatto, who said she was recognized by his brother as his wife, the admiral said:

"No, I expect no difficulty with her. My lawyer in New York, Mr. Hammond, compromised the entire affair."

Lord Charles said he had no definite knowledge of the value of his brother's estate, but thought it might be close to $1,000,000.

When the subjects of battleships and naval strength were suggested the admiral shrugged his shoulders.

"Now you want me to talk about battleships," he said. "Well, the big Dreadnought is a great success, and I must say I am in favor of big ships.

"By experimenting we get the perfect ship. The only way to overcome defects is to build ships, test them and then improve through their shortcomings. I am glad the United States is going to build big ships, for a big battleship is the best means of maintaining perfect peace.

"We need big ships to keep the sea. There is coal