

Literary News and Criticism.

The New Edition of Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians."

The first edition of the first volume of the late Sir George Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians" was published nearly thirty years ago. He meant to complete the work in two volumes, but it ran to four, and even then there were omissions and errors to be rectified which ultimately justified the publication of a thin supplementary volume. The book has ever since been indispensable. Good as it was in the form given to it by Grove, it was not beyond improvement, and, besides, as time went on, the mere evolution of musical history was bound to supply new material essential to a well-balanced work of the sort. A few years ago it was decided to bring out a new edition in five volumes, edited by Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, and the work has been carried forward with exemplary thoroughness and dispatch. Three of the five volumes have already been issued by the Macmillan Company, and the remaining two volumes will doubtless appear with little delay. Going over the volumes in hand with the old edition readily accessible for purposes of comparison, we have been deeply impressed by the admirable manner in which Mr. Maitland has gone about the overhauling of this classic of reference literature. Grove projected it for the general reader as much as for the musician, and his editor has followed closely in his footsteps as regards broad policy. At the same time he has, with the aid of a staff embracing authorities in England, on the Continent and in America, revised the text throughout, augmented many old articles and added many new ones. The book is well printed in double columns on a light but opaque paper, and it is illustrated now with scores of portraits, facsimiles and the like. The frontispiece to each volume is a portrait in photograph of one of the greatest of the composers in history. Beethoven, of course, having this place of honor in the first volume.

Naturally the bringing of a book like this "up to date" is attended by peculiar difficulties, and matter is included or points of view are taken on which there are certain to be differences of opinion. Thus, it may not be plain to every one that the editor was well advised in adding to the article on "Ballet," in the first volume, any allusion at all to the spectacles for which places like the Empire and the Alhambra in London are known. Interesting as those spectacles are, they do not precisely concern the musical student. It is to be noted, too, that living composers are not always treated with that absolute detachment and impartiality which one would prefer in a work of reference. Neither Leoncavallo nor Mascagni is celebrated with a really dispassionate touch, and paragraphs such as the one bestowed upon Debussy leave much to be desired, no matter what the opinion of the reader on this musician may be. It would, perhaps, be wiser to confine the articles on living men to bald statements of fact, leaving critical questions to be settled by and by. It must be added, too, that in some cases patriotism rather than stern judgment would appear to have been cast in the balance. It is difficult to see why otherwise over four pages should have been given to Sterndale Bennett, whereas only three are given to Cherubini. These details, however, are not transcendently important. In its serious articles, old and new, on serious subjects, the book makes its true appeal. We congratulate Mr. Shedlock on his perfect execution of the difficult task of putting such touches as were needed to Grove's famous article on Beethoven. That was a little masterpiece when it was first published. In its present form it is only made a firmer and fuller piece of work, its essential character being reverently preserved. In some cases, composers only scantily treated in the first volume are rehandled with splendid justice. Mr. Maitland substitutes for the page given to Brahms a sheaf of eight or nine, and though he pitches his study in a key which may not commend itself to all readers, there can be no question of the importance of the subject and the desirability of such a comprehensive essay as the editor has written.

The influence of the passage of time in matters of taste and criticism is brought out very interestingly in the case of Berlioz. Mr. Dannreuther, who wrote on the brilliant Frenchman for the first edition of the "Dictionary," was not wholly unsympathetic, yet he scarcely did justice in his brief paper to one of the most notable creative artists France has ever produced. Mr. W. H. Hadley, who now takes up the subject, treating it at much greater length, is just as well aware as was his predecessor of the composer's limitations, but he sees them in a truer perspective and altogether presents Berlioz in a truer light. The student is urged to read this article, with Mr. Newman's sterling essay. It well illustrates the kind of material in which the "Dictionary" is rich, material compounded not only of facts but of ideas. Generally, too, the proportion of ideas to facts is most accurately adjusted. It is only where some of the living composers are concerned that, as we have hinted, the tendency is toward a personal view of the matter. The editor remembers that, in the last resort, a book of reference must be a repository of information, and the new edition is at many points a great improvement on the old one in this regard. Witness the entirely new article on "Acoustics," or the articles on the Philharmonic Society of London (our own Philharmonic is to be treated in a later volume) and on "Opera." The survey of opera is an extraordinarily full and useful piece of work. That part of it which relates to opera in the United States is written by Mr. H. E. Krehbiel, who, as the American editor of the "Dictionary," has made many contributions to it, including the fruits of important original research. Students of Mozart will value especially his article on Lorenzo da Ponte, the author of the librettos of "Don Giovanni," "Così fan Tutti" and "Nozze di Figaro."

We might go on indefinitely citing examples of the workmanlike character of this compendium. We have tested the new edition on subject after subject, and always it has supplied the point sought. Best of all, it is informed with the spirit which Grove insisted upon at the start. It tells the reader what he wants to know, and on every page it arrests him with writing that is good to read. If the "Dictionary" is instructive it is also one of the most fascinating of books.

The prospect of the restoration of the Chapel Royal, Holywell, will interest all readers of Scottish history. Apparently the plan need no longer be regarded as unfeasible. A joint committee of practical builders was lately appointed by the Building Trades Exchange of Edinburgh and the Edinburgh, Leith and District Building Trades Association to examine the chapel and report upon its condition. The report, which was one of careful detail, ends as follows:—

Our examinations of the building and full consideration of the whole subject enable us to report that no question of weakness or instability is to be feared. The restoration of the chapel can with safety be effected, and would permanently secure the preservation of these walls; and that with careful handling a structure could be produced worthy of the historic memories attaching to this ancient chapel.

"The Curse of the Romanovs" is the title of a historical study of the reigns of Paul I and his son Alexander, which is coming from the pen of Professor A. S. Rappoport. He has used, it is said, many records hitherto unpublished in producing this study. "The London Telegraph" writes:—

The sharer of Alexander I. with his friends leading to mysticism, his youthful faith for a time it can ever be said to print such, the latest slang of the streets is used, unadorned as such, precisely as if it were of common literary acceptance. In fact, to an English reader of Californian newspapers this would seem to be the matter of polite literature, would seem to be the rule of go as you please, in which rule the influence of the European continental alien appears to make itself increasingly felt. The population is, indeed, largely alien, and the idiom of the streets as portrayed in the comic press is full of quaint linguistic combinations.

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THE BORDER LOVERS. From The Spectator. A border law (administered at the time of this ballad by Lord Selkirk) was a part of the Scotch as well as of the English law. It was a capital offence on both sides of the Tweed, now a suburb of Carlisle, of old, its place of execution.] Oh, South and away where the King's writ runs The law is harsh, I trow; Where they burn 't the hand for a naked brand And hang for a lifted coat; But from Carlisle Wa' to the Hermitage Both North and South the Tweed, 'Tis Warden for the great and sma' Takes title of word and deed.

And I ha' broken the Border Law, And the weid that I must dree Is to know no rest, ride East or West, Till I see the face of my Scottish love, And Mess John blessed the ring, So I may not bide on the Scottish side Nor under the English King. For the Good Lord Selkirk has sworn an oath That she shall burn and I shall learn To ride the Horse o' Tree; And they hunted us south from Solway Moss, Buccleuch and his Marshall-men, Last Linn was our bound and horn: As ye hunt a stag of ten.

So a broken man am I, in sooth, And my hand must keep my head; And the only one when all is done Who'll weep when I lie dead Is the lass who rides at my bridle-rein And shares my jeopardy; Who left her home and kin to roam O'er moss and moor wi' me. But the good is gained though the price be high: Though home and friends be far, There's joy in a bed of moss At the 'Inn of the North' brook of my arm Than goods and gear and all. And she'll be a' morn' in the brook of my arm As she did in her father's hall. But her seven bold brothers may watch and ward, Her father hold the key, His caws will go 'ere the watchmen know 'Tis to be feared my May and me; And the trowl that he holds my lands May arm frae top to toe, But the house and kine that once were mine Shall see the Red Cock crow.

And as I fare on the Border side, Both oak and ash and horn, If I meet the King's man I'll get him rue That he put me to the horn; And if I meet the Good Lord Selkirk, By thorn and ash and oak, Betide who may that day He'll need no hood to his cloak.

MILK BILL HELD UP.

Aldermen See Danger in Pasteurization—Want More Information. The Board of Aldermen yesterday decided to recommend the Grifenhagen milk ordinance. The sponsor for the measure called it up for consideration and was ready to take action when Alderman Dowling opposed it. Mr. Dowling had compiled postponement of its passage a week ago.

The chief provisions of the ordinance are that after June 1, 1907, no milk or cream shall be sold at retail in New York City unless it comes from herds certified as free from tuberculosis and unless the milk or cream has been certified by the Health Department as containing not more than 500,000 bacteria to the cubic centimetre, and that all milk and cream not from certified herds, or not conforming to the said bacterial standard, shall be pasteurized by exposure for twenty minutes or more to a temperature of 167 degrees Fahrenheit. A first offence revokes the offender's license and a second offence, if the license is renewed, makes the offender liable to imprisonment as for a misdemeanor.

Alderman Dowling opposed the resolution on the ground that the ordinance would work a hardship on the poor, who would be compelled to pay more for their milk. Alderman Everson, who is a physician, said that bottled milk given to children produced a scurvy and that pasteurization did not destroy typhoid germs.

Alderman Sullivan thought the ordinance might produce a milk trust, and that the members of the board ought to have more time in which to consider the matter. He thought that the resolution would drive out of business all the small dealers. Alderman Peters spoke in favor of the resolution, and said that he had a child brought up from infancy on pasteurized milk and it was a dwarf. The resolution was carried by a vote of 31 to 23.

It was said that the action of the aldermen was due to a wish to have the Mayor's special commission. This commission, it was said last night, will probably report in a few days.

NEW OFFICERS IN THE OLD GUARD.

Controller Metz Appointed Inspector, with Rank of Captain. Major Charles A. Stadler, commandant of the Old Guard, has announced the following appointments to the staff of the battalion, with the rank of captain: George H. Wyatt, adjutant; John Parr, aide-de-camp; Belden J. Rogers, quartermaster; Frederick W. Seybel, commissary; Rastus S. Ransom, judge advocate; Homer W. Warner, surgeon; Charles A. Dubois, inspector of rifle practice; Frank H. Clement, captain of engineers; Herman A. Metz, inspector; William E. Coxford, ordinance officer; Frank B. Whitney, paymaster, and the Rev. James B. Wasson, chaplain. With the rank of first lieutenant: Theodore C. Marceau, assistant quartermaster; Sherlock H. Byron, assistant commissary; George S. Youngling, assistant surgeon; George J. Seabury, assistant inspector rifle practice; R. Livingston Luckey, assistant inspector, and Edward E. Johnson, assistant paymaster. He is headed by ex-Commandants S. Ellis Briggs and John T. Cutting.

The battalion will parade in full dress uniform on May 22, and will celebrate its eighty-first anniversary. After the installation of the officers at the armory by Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry, the command will march to St. Nicholas park, where a memorial service will be held. The annual dinner will be held at the Hotel Astor that night.

DAUGHTERS TO APPEAL WILL DECISION

Children of Man Who Left Estate to Second Wife Allege Incapacity. Surrogate Thomas has admitted to probate the will of George A. Barker, which was contested by Mrs. Wallace Scott and Mrs. Ashton Parker, daughters of the dead man. The contest was based on the grounds of undue influence and testamentary incapacity. The contestants will now appeal to the Supreme Court.

George A. Barker, a retired auctioneer, died at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville, on January 24, leaving his entire estate to his second wife, whom he had married three months before his death. The estate included his home at Baldwin, Long Island, and an annual income of \$25,000 which he derived as beneficiary under the will of George Bell. Barker and his first wife became estranged six years ago, when he took as housekeeper Miss Edith M. Tota. Mrs. Barker died a year and a half ago. He subsequently married Miss Tetu, and a few days later made his will. Barker's first wife, who is the wife of Ashton Parker, an attorney, who represents her in the case, and Mrs. Scott, the other daughter, is the wife of Wallace Scott, a member of the firm of Lancaster & Sons, brokers, at No. 10 Wall street. Mr. Barker, who was sixty-two years old when he died, had been on friendly terms with both of his daughters. Barker's second wife, who is thirty-six years old, is staying at the Hotel Cumberland.

THEOREDOR B. STARR Diamond Merchant, Jeweler and Silversmith. Wedding Invitations engraved in the most approved styles. Exclusive papers of Foreign importation for social correspondence. Monograms, crests and dies of unusual artistic merit.

MADISON SQUARE New York

CARNEGIE ENGINEERS GREAT BUILDING OPENED.

Steel Master's Gift Praised—President's Letter. Credit for most of the progress of the nineteenth century was given to engineers by President Arthur T. Hadley yesterday in his address at the formal opening of the new Engineering Societies Building, at Fifth avenue and 28th street—the gift of Andrew Carnegie. Mr. Carnegie was on the platform and Mrs. Carnegie sat in the gallery.

The exercises, which end Friday, were begun at 2 o'clock. A message from President Roosevelt and one from President Diaz of Mexico were read by the presiding officer, Charles Wallace Hunt. The letter from the President of the United States was as follows:

I heartily congratulate you on the opening of the building of the engineering societies. The building is the largest engineering center of its kind in the world. It is, indeed, the first of its kind, and its erection in New York serves to mark and emphasize the supremacy which this country is steadily achieving in the world. It is a profession of engineering societies, or to express my admiration of all those who follow in the profession of engineering or any kindred profession; and in no other way have Americans shown to greater advantage what we like to think of as the typically American characteristics.

President Diaz of Mexico wrote as follows: In reply to the telegram in which you ask me to be present on the 17th inst. at the dedication of the building of the Engineering Societies, I am glad to hear that the event is so important to you. I am sure that the building will be a monument to the progress of the world. I am sure that the building will be a monument to the progress of the world. I am sure that the building will be a monument to the progress of the world.

Charles F. Scott, chairman of the building committee, who was the first speaker, told how Mr. Carnegie had given the building to the society. He said that on February 10, 1906, Mr. Carnegie first spoke of the project and had the general scheme mapped out an hour after mentioning it. A few days later Mr. Carnegie discussed the general plan with John Fritz, John C. Kafer, William A. Redding, Calvin W. Rice, Mr. Scott and John Thomson. More funds were needed after the work was started, and Mr. Carnegie gave an additional \$50,000. Continuing, Mr. Scott said that the significance of the building was not in the past, nor in the present, but in the future, for the vitality which prompted engineering development in the past was unshaken now, and will continue with increasing force in the future. He said the building represented the largest investment for engineering in the history of the world.

The building was formally accepted by E. E. Olcott, president of the United Engineering Society, who said, among other things: The building thus opened and dedicated is one of the greatest engineering achievements of the century. It is already one of the most complete technical libraries in existence, especially along mechanical, electrical and civil engineering lines. It is an adequate endowment that will become even more important. It is happily situated within a stone's throw of the city hall, which is a fitting place to supplement on engineering subjects. It is open for the benefit of mankind.

President Hadley followed with an address on "Professional Ideals of the Twentieth Century." In it he warned his audience against forgetting the need of something more than technical training—the need of being of service to the public. He said: A building like this is the best monument to what the century has accomplished. The really important part of the history of a nation is the development of its ideals and standards. The specific things that it does are important not so much for their own sake, but for the sake of the principles they give as to the trend of a nation's thought. It is not the coarseness of figures which decide whether a nation is great or mediocre, but the industrial methods and educational ideals which these figures indicate. And in like manner it is not the number of men who have made the world what it is today, but the principles which constitute the important part of the history of the engineering profession. The real test of a nation's greatness is the number of men who understand the past and inspires us with hope for the future—the story of the men who did the things which have made their discoveries, their trials and their successes.

The men who did more than anything else to make this century great are those who were not engineers. Down to the close of the eighteenth century the mind of the human race was dominated by its theologians, its jurists and its physicians. It was reserved for the nineteenth century to recognize the value of the engineer and the scientist in the field of constructive effort—and to reverse the trained scientific expert for what he had done.

A building like this is the symbol of all that is most distinctive in the thought of the century that has passed. It is a monument to the men who have had a building in honor of theologians or of lawyers or of physicians, but one that symbolized the achievements of the engineer was beyond men's dreams.

There are two quite distinct qualities which must be combined in order to secure the best professional service. One of these is the technical standard; the other, for want of a better word, may be called the human standard. The man who wishes to build a good railroad must not only lay it out according to the rules of the surveyor's art, with proper curves and grades and bridges, but he must also have some intelligent regard to the needs of the population, the safety of the line, the convenience of the public and the demands of his other profession of importance.

Mr. Carnegie made a short address, following the blessing asked by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. Mr. Carnegie told of his trip to Pittsburgh a few days ago, and then said: Whenever men cease to do something good, civilization and solidification take place, but when men conspire to do evil against the public good they can't trust each other. They fail. That is the danger of the future. As sure as the sunflower turns toward the sun to receive light and heat, so the human being must turn toward and upward, with their faces toward the sun. Much of my youth has passed away and I cannot recall it better or more clearly than I do now. No man can deny that all is well because all grows better. There is that principle of betterment in the human mind that is the most comforting thought on which I rely and on which I find rest. To-day is better than yesterday, and to-morrow will be better than to-day. I know that the world will increase in usefulness as the years roll on.

The building will be the headquarters of the mechanical, electrical and mining engineers. It cost \$1,200,000. Dr. Hale's son was the architect. Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, had intended to be present, but his train was delayed and he sent his congratulations to Mr. Carnegie by wire.

NO ANSWER TO LABOR PROTESTS.

Washington, April 16.—No reply has been made by the President to the protests sent to him by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the executive committee of the Moyer-Haywood conference at New York, who took exception to his reference to Moyer and Haywood as "undesirable citizens." These words were used in the President's letter to Representative Sherman in the controversy with E. H. Harriman. It is not believed the President will make any answer to the protests regarding this subject.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS The Order Doing a Grand Work All Over the Country. In every city, in almost every town, in many villages and hamlets and in remote country districts throughout the United States bands of women are daily going about doing every known kind of helpful, charitable work. They proceed quietly and without ostentation. There is no uniform distinguishing them from other people who for that reason belong to these kindly women who are called the King's Daughters. Their every deed is done under the inspiration of divine charity.

The society was organized about twenty years ago by Mrs. Margaret Bottoms, wife of a clergyman, who was a devoted Christian. She had a vision of the need of a service which would be of help to the poor and the suffering. She had a vision of the need of a service which would be of help to the poor and the suffering. She had a vision of the need of a service which would be of help to the poor and the suffering.

Every field of effort is covered in their daily duties. Hospitals, industrial schools, churches, homes for the blind, the aged and the incurable, missions, Sunday schools, sewing circles and countless other helpful things spring up in the path of their work. They are the women who are marking their way like the flowers of spring. The question of religious denomination does not enter into their work. They are a non-sectarian organization formed in churches for church work alone, and many include members of only certain sects, it is for all of them. There are only two conditions for membership: that the applicant must be a Christian and that she must be able to pay for her tuition.

This work, Miss Wright began alone twenty-three years ago when she was a girl in her teens, teaching a private school for other girls. To-day her private school is one of the best in the city. She mortgaged it three years ago to get funds for her night school, but the appreciative citizens of New Orleans raised the money to save it to her. It is a present. It was a memorable day when thousands of people gathered in Audubon Park to see this frail woman receive "The Picquet" award. The cup that the city had unanimously agreed should go to her as the citizen who had done most for New Orleans during the last year.

FRÉDÉRIC J. HASKIN. To-morrow's article will be on The Daughters of the American Revolution.

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Linen may be more quickly ruined by inferior starching than by wear. When cracks and frayed edges appear prematurely they are due either to inferior starch or to lack of proper pliability. Make your linen long-lived by always using DURVEYS' GLOSS STARCH.

Free from all injurious substances and cannot harm the finest fabric. Gives an exquisite, subdued satin finish of snowy brightness; extremely pliable and elastic, even with the heaviest goods. For all kinds of starching Durveys' Gloss Starch produces best results at less cost and less work. Boil or wash with cold water. Full-weight packages at all grocers.

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Standard of the Government Printing Office. HON. CHARLES A. STELLINGSMA, Public Printer, Washington, D. C. says: "Webster's International Dictionary has been for many years, and is now, the standard in spelling and pronunciation in the Government printing office. I can see no reason why it should not continue to be so during this administration."

THE ATLAS. In the 1907 "New Modern Atlas of the World" containing new colored maps, showing every country and civil division upon the face of the globe, as well as the principal cities, towns, and villages, including an Index-Gazetteer of all the principal places in the world, at the price of \$2.50 a copy. This is the best map publisher in the world, at the price of \$2.50 a copy. Call this coupon at once to G. & C. MERRIAM CO., 156 Fifth Ave., Corner 20th St., NEW YORK.

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