DANCING GIRLS IN PARIS

A Home for Little American and English Wage Earners.

Paris, December 24.

One of the results of the Anglo-French "entente" is the revolution in the spectacular pantomimes and ballets that are put on the stages of the Paris theatres and music halls during the Christmas and New Year holiday season, and where the somewhat mature professional beauties of plastic art are now replaced by fresh young girls, who, owing to French tradition, have hitherto been kept aloof from the footlights. This pleasing invasion of youthful dancers and figurantes has elicited from M. Lépine, the popular prefect of police, much needed solicitude as to the paternal care for these young girls, who largely come from the provinces, from England, and in many instances from the United States and Canada. Several men and women prominent in the Parisian theatrical world, including Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, M. Victorien Sardou, M. Alfred Capus, M. Tristan Bernard, Mme. Rachel Boyer and others, have co-operated with M. Lépine in finding temporary homes for these young theatrical and pantomime girls, and their efforts have been materially aided by Lord Radstock and by a few American and English philanthropists who take interest in the French stage. In two or three of the Paris music halls, such, for instance, as the Olympia, where the American operetta, "The Prince of Pilsen" is being given with elaborate ballet divertissements, and the Châtelet theatre, where the bright and sparkling "fairy music tale," "La Princesse Sans-Gêne," is produced, there are upward of a hundred dancing girls, mostly mere children, of American and English origin. They are units of a huge theatrical enterprise which for the last twelve months has been pouring into the cities of Europe similar bands of young girls, who work far harder than the public might imagine for the thirty or thirty-five francs a week which constitute their pay. In order as much as possible to withdraw these children from the temptations of a city like Paris, a few benevolent persons, led by Lord Radstock, have opened a charming home exclusively for these humble members of "the profession" in the centre of the capital, a stone's throw from the principal houses in which they are employed. Twenty-six of them are well housed, well fed and as well looked after as their way of living will allow in the Theatrical Home for American and English Girls, in the Faubourg Montmartre. Here their bill amounts exactly to eighteen francs a week each.

For ten days or a fortnight before their engagement actually begins these children lead a busy, fatiguing life, dancing practically all day on the stage under the eye of the manager and instructor. Before the home was opened the children were housed in the small hotels of Paris, three in a room, and they paid for the accommodation a hundred francs a month. Arriving as they always must at a time when the city is full, it was rarely possible for matron and troupe to be all under the same roof. It was equally difficult to find tables for all in the same restaurant at meal times, and altogether the office of the matron was no sinecure. All the dancers are drawn from the lower classes, and have the cast iron prejudices of their caste against innovations in the way of food. The vegetable courses that figure so largely in a Paris menu were unknown and distasteful to the children, and the cheapest seemed terribly dear. Dancing shoes and toilets being of prime necessity, the temptation was naturally to economize in food in order to make ends meet, and to rely on stray invitations to dinner or supper to make up deficits. These very real difficulties tend to make the Paris engagement extremely unpopular with the youthful danseuses, who about tea time find the burden of the flesh somewhat heavy. The opening of the Home has removed the whole of the trouble. Three abundant meals are provided at hours selected to suit their work, and at 1 o'clock in the morning, when all are expected to be safe indoors, a hot supper of cocoa and pudding is served by a pleasant faced English speaking housemaid.

The Home is lodged on the fourth floor of a fine house and is reached by a fine broad staircase, warmed and carpeted. All the rooms are large and lofty, and with the exception of the sitting room were freshly decorated to suit the tastes of the new foreign tenants. This sitting room, panelled in dark wood, preserves its eighteenth century French aspect, and makes a curious background for the children. They are of all types; a diminutive Polish Jewess from New York, with sleepy eyes and a quantity of stiffly crimped hair, comes in with a coarsely featured Irish girl from the same city several sizes larger; there are half a dozen little cockneys dropping their h's and their g's freely, clamoring for tea and proclaiming aloud their fatigue. They have practised all the morning and all the afternoon, and now intend to spend the evening in a box given by their manager, whence they will witness the spectacle in another hall. Their one interest is dancing; they care for nothing else.

Rules in the Home are few but stringent. The principal is this of returning straight from the evening performance, and the door is not opened after 1 o'clock. Each girl occupies an airy little cubicle, and the only service expected from her is the making of her own bed and leaving her own clothes in order. Everything else is done for the boarders. Breakfast on substantial lines is served at 10 o'clock—tea, as being more popular than coffee with this class, being the only beverage provided. At 1 o'clock dinner is ready, and consists of meat, vegetables and some sort of simple sweet. Tea at 6 o'clock is perhaps the most popular meal of the day, and the children devour immense quantities of fresh bread and nicely made jams supplied by the French cook. Quince jelly and jam are popular with the party, and the third batch was made this week in the Home, the great copper stewpan, holding eighteen or twenty pounds, providing only enough for one fortnight's consumption. At 1 o'clock in the morning a hot milk pudding and a steaming jug of cocoa serve as a nightcap for the workers.

In the few months that the Home has been open it has had no difficulty in filling its cubicles, and the success and popularity of the institution are assured if it can be supported. The prices charged to the dancers are too low to place it on a really sound financial basis. Since the weekly rest act, the necessaries of life in Paris have gone up in price by leaps and bounds, and twenty-six girls paying eighteen francs a week (not quite $4) do not nearly cover the expenses. So far Lord Radstock has furnished most of the funds, but it is hoped that the American and English colonies in Paris will interest themselves in a very useful and practical work and ultimately become subscribers. All the girls now in the Home will be there through the Christmas season, and the manager, a capable Swiss woman, speaking English, French and German, is providing a Christmas tree for her boarders with such outside help as she can obtain. As it happens, both manager and housemaid are members of the Salvation Army, and a fine portrait of General Booth hangs in the former's private study. The whole atmosphere of the place is exceedingly cheerful and homely, and the children are probably a good deal better lodged and fed than in their own homes. They are all happy to be there; those who have known the inconveniences and costliness of hotel life in Paris very fully realize the advantages of their present places.

Quaintly old fashioned and preternaturally suspicious of the intentions of their fellow man and woman are these little girls. "We have to go up to the fifth floor to dress and undress at our theatre," they say, "and it just is cold on those stairs. It gives me the teethache." "Why not have a shawl waiting for you in the wings?" one suggests. "Can't. It 'ud be stolen," they declare. "Why, we'd lose our dancing shoes half the time if we didn't look out." They are at the same time immensely proud of "our card." "We can always get a box or balcony seat at any theatre by sending in our card," they say. "Not, of course, at the West End houses, but anywhere else." And they are never too tired, apparently, to use the privilege. However, their free evenings in Paris are nearly ended. "We open on Monday. Come and see us dance the first night, won't you? Goodby." C. I. B.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Leading Men Comment on Effect of France's Action.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The "Temps" has begun the publication of a series of opinions from distinguished prelates and scholars engaged in the critical and historical study of religion regarding the effect of the separation of Church and State in countries like France on the religious life of the people. Scholars of all countries and beliefs, including Catholics, Protestants, Hebrews and Greek Church men, have been invited to contribute brief articles.

The "Temps" assumes that separation involves the overthrow of the principle of religion, is a matter of individual conscience and leaves the State unfettered by the moral doctrines of the Church. It asks what savans think regarding this principle, especially from the point of view of exegesis and Christian history.

To-day three replies were published. They were those of the Abbé Loisy, the French modernist, whose works recently were prohibited by the Vatican; the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, Canon of Rochester and Oriel, professor of interpretation at Oxford University, and the celebrated German critic Rudolph Eucken, professor of philosophy at the University of Jena.

The Abbé Loisy considers that separation is only another step in the crisis of the Catholic Church which began with Protestant reformation in the sixteenth century and was continued in the philosophical movement of the seventeenth century and the scientific movement of the eighteenth century. "On its development will depend the fate of the Catholic religion," he says.

He rejects the idea that civil society can be divorced from the religious convictions of the people and adds:

Legislation in a country like France must eventually correspond with the dominant mental and moral attributes of the people, and France will retain whatever is vital and living in the moral and religious traditions of its Catholic past.

Professor Cheyne considers the principle that religion is something which each individual must acquire as a fundamental part of Christ's teachings. He says that the historical solution of disestablishment varies in different countries. As a Broad Churchman he approves of the state "gently" controlling ecclesiastical affairs. In the time of Christ, when the Jewish Church was united with the Jewish State, separation would have been premature, yet there was far more independence in the Jewish Church than in the modern Catholic Church, where he had not found the liberty of religious thought which he considered necessary for a convinced disciple of Christ.

In the Anglican Church, he says, there is more liberty, and as the Church developed liberty would be increased. The time might come in England when separation would become natural and necessary. He adds:

As I am a man of science, my sympathies are with the principle of individualist religion, with due respect for the ties which still attach us to the past. If Christ did not free Himself from the forts of the Jewish Church, why should we seek to break with the Anglican Church until the time to do so has palpably come?

Professor Eucken says that the separation of Church and State in France is the most important and most interesting fact of the present time. He says that the authority of religion has been strong enough in the past to save it from all assaults, because the masses were indifferent. Now, when the people think that the irreconcilable conflict between the old and the new conceptions, in spite of all efforts to stifle it, must be settled, "religion must have established its rights before the forum of modern thought," adding:

With the support of the state gone it must live on the convictions of individuals; it is driven toward self-criticism, toward radical revision; it must discard the ephemeral, keep the eternal and harmonize the eternal with the ideas of our times. If it seeks a frank reconciliation with modern culture it should not fear. Modern culture leaves many essential questions in profound obscurity; it awakens many desires; it cannot be satisfactory. No one listening loftily to the mysterious voice of the present can fail to recognize the yearning for an interlife, the growing tendency toward a religion, but a religion altogether changed.

What will become of the old religion will depend on the spiritual force its representatives infuse into it. Unsustained from without, it must live on truth. There is nothing so injurious to religion among the intellectual as the conviction that it contains uneradicated errors. Nothing can make its truth grow like the ground of liberty on which henceforth it will be built.

FUNERAL WITHOUT CHURCH RITES.

Clermont-Ferrand, Jan. 4.—The rites of the Catholic Church were refused to Jean François Edmond Guyot-Dessaigne, the French Minister of Justice, who dropped dead in the Senate on Tuesday last, at the funeral here to-day. A priest, at the request of the widow, had prepared to hold a high mass at the church, when he received notification that M. Guyot-Dessaigne had suffered excommunication on account of having embraced Freemasonry. Therefore only a civil ceremony was celebrated, with eulogies by various officials. At the grave, however, the bishop permitted the priest to perform a brief absolution service.

A WEDDING.

Miss Ruth H. Duncan, daughter of the late General Samuel A. Duncan, of Englewood, N. J., was married yesterday to Judge John Duff, of Boston, at the home of her brother, Frederick S. Duncan, at Englewood. The Rev. Henry B. Washburn, of Boston, officiated. The ushers were classmates of Judge Duff at Harvard, and the bridesmaids were classmates of Miss Duncan at Smith College. Mrs. McGregor Jenkins, a sister of the bride, was the matron of honor.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

BELMONT—C. T. Holmes, Pittsburg. FIFTH AVENUE—R. Mayes, Mexico City. GILSEY—C. E. Bates, Philadelphia. HOFFMAN—W. C. Bradsher, Durham, N. C. HOLLAND—Ingersoll Amory, Boston. IMPERIAL—E. Royals, London. MAJESTIC—George P. Thomas, Chicago. MANHATTAN—Charles Quarles, Milwaukee. MARLBOROUGH—F. M. Brooks, Shanghai, China.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Jan. 4.—The rapid eastward movement of barometric depression in the central valleys to the Atlantic coast has been attended by rain generally east of the Mississippi. An area of high barometer, with fair and cooler weather, extends from the Mississippi Valley to the Rocky Mountains. During Sunday the area of cooler, fair weather will extend over the Atlantic coast districts. Monday will be fair over the eastern half of the country, with rising temperature in the central valleys and the lake region.

Present conditions indicate that the next important disturbance—attended by rain in southern, with snow in northern, districts—will reach the Atlantic States about the middle of the week, and will be followed by a cold wave that should overspread the middle eastern and northeastern districts about Thursday.

During Sunday the wind on the Middle Atlantic and New England coasts will be brisk from the northwest; on the South Atlantic coast, fresh, from west to northwest; on the Gulf coast, fresh northerly; on the Great Lakes the winds will diminish from the northwest and become variable over the upper lakes.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For New England, clearing and colder Sunday; Monday, fair; brisk northwest winds.

For Eastern New York, fair and colder Sunday; Monday, fair; brisk northwest winds.

For the District of Columbia, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair and cooler Sunday; Monday, fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, clearing and cooler Sunday; Monday, fair; fresh northwest winds.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, fair and cooler Sunday; Monday, fair and warmer.

For Minnesota, fair and warmer Sunday; rain or snow Monday.

For North and South Dakota, fair and warmer Sunday; Monday, fair.

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.

	1907.	1908.		1907.	1908.
3 a. m.	48	29	6 p. m.	43	39
6 a. m.	51	30	9 p. m.	40	39
9 a. m.	56	35	11 p. m.	38	38*
12 m.	56	38	12 p. m.	37	—
4 p. m.	46	39			

Average temperature yesterday, 34; average temperature for corresponding date last year, 48. Average temperature for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 31.

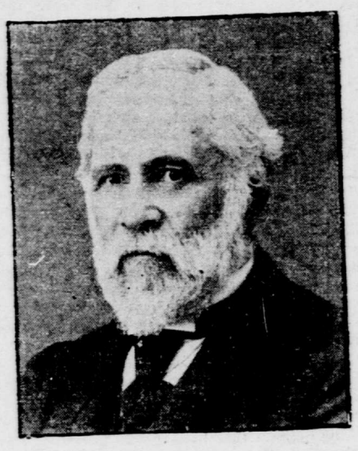
Forecast for to-day—Fair and colder; Monday fair; brisk northwest winds.

DEATH OF PROF. YOUNG.

The Eminent Astronomer Passes Away at Hanover, N. H.

Hanover, N. H., Jan. 4.—Charles Augustus Young, one of the foremost astronomers in the United States, died at his home here to-day after a brief illness from pneumonia. He had been living in Hanover since his retirement from the position of professor of astronomy at Princeton University in 1905.

Professor Young was born in Hanover December 15, 1834, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1853. He occupied the chair of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in Western Reserve University from 1857 to 1866. He came to



PROFESSOR CHARLES A. YOUNG.
Princeton University, noted astronomer, who died yesterday.

Dartmouth in 1866 as professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, remaining here until 1877, when he became professor of astronomy at Princeton.

Professor C. A. Young was descended from astronomical professors, his father being Professor Ira Young, of the faculty of Dartmouth College, where he filled the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy, and his maternal grandfather, Professor Ebenezer Adams, having held the same post. His father prepared him for college and he was graduated at the head of his class. His first experience as a teacher was at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. While at Western Reserve he offered his services to the government to defend the Union and was captain of a company of 100-day men who volunteered from the college at the call of the Governor of Ohio in 1862. The company went to Vicksburg to guard prisoners, and Professor Young's health was impaired and he never fully recovered. While professor at Dartmouth he was with the scientists who observed the solar eclipse of August 7, 1869, at Burlington, Iowa, and made some important spectroscopic observations. In December, 1870, he was with the party which observed the eclipse at Jerez, Spain, and there he observed for the first time the reversal of the lines of the solar spectrum, for which he received the Janssen medal from the French Academy of Sciences in 1891. In 1874 he was connected with the party which observed the transit of Venus at Peking, China, and he made extensive observations of the transit of Venus in 1882 at Princeton. He took charge of a number of parties to observe solar eclipses, among others that from Princeton to Wadesboro, N. C., in May, 1900.

Dr. Young devised the form of automatic spectroscope which is in general use and made many important observations of the solar spectrum and solar prominences, verifying the principle of Doppler in regard to the slight shifting of the lines of the spectrum as the source of light moves toward the earth or away from it, thus being able to calculate the velocity of the sun's rotation. Besides the instruction he gave to his college classes, Dr. Young gave many popular lectures at other institutions and in Boston, Baltimore and elsewhere.

He was honored by many recognitions of eminence in his department. He was a member of the National Academy of Sciences, a fellow and ex-vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, an associate fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, an honorary member of the New York Academy of Sciences and of the Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, and a foreign associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was bestowed on Dr. Young by the University of Pennsylvania and Hamilton College, and that of Doctor of Laws by Wesleyan, Columbia, Western Reserve and Dartmouth. He found time in addition to his professional duties to write much for scientific publications, and several popular books which have had wide circulation, among which are "The Sun" (in the International Scientific Series), "A General Astronomy," "Elements of Astronomy," "Lessons in Astronomy," "Manual of Astronomy" and "Uranography." As a specialist in solar physics he was the discoverer of the solar "reversing layer," which produces a bright line spectrum in the chromosphere, corresponding to the dark lines in the ordinary solar spectrum. In 1858 Professor Young was married to Miss Augusta S. Mixer, of Concord, N. H. He was one of the first professors to receive a retirement pension from the Carnegie Foundation, established in 1904, for which Andrew Carnegie gave $10,000,000. He had been in active service at Princeton for twenty-eight years, and on his retirement in 1905 a loving cup was presented to him, on which was inscribed this sentiment in Greek: "I know I am mortal and the creature of a day. Yet when I search the close set whirling circles of the stars no longer do I stand with feet upon the earth, but, seated with Jove himself, I take my fill of the breath of heaven."

EDWARD NOONAN.

Edward Noonan, for more than seventeen years the manager of the Colonial Hotel, 125th street and Eighth avenue, and one of the best known Democrats in Harlem, died yesterday afternoon at the Harlem Hospital. Mr. Noonan was stricken with apoplexy in a hotel at Seventh avenue and 125th street on Friday night. He was rushed to the hospital and remained in a half conscious condition until the time of his death.

Mr. Noonan lived with his wife at 125th street and Morningside avenue. He was born in New York forty years ago. He was one of the charter members of the Democratic Club of the 21st District.

MRS. LOUISA CLARINA CAMERON.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 4.—A telegram received here to-day announced the death of Mrs. Louisa Clarina Cameron, wife of ex-Governor William E. Cameron, of this state, at the home of her son, George Cameron, at Louisa Court House this morning. Death resulted from pneumonia. Her husband, who is editor of "The Norfolk Pilot," and three children, Mrs. Byron C. Whitfield, of Tallahassee, Fla.; Robert W. Cameron, of Seneca, Ill., and George Cameron, of Louisa Court House, survive her. The body will be brought here to-morrow for burial.

OBITUARY NOTES.

GEORGE W. ECKERT, known all over the world as the breeder of owl pigeons that have won many first prizes, died in Allentown, Penn., yesterday, aged fifty-two years. He left a wife and two children.

JOHN H. CROXTON, a well known lawyer, died at Delta, Col., on Friday, from bronchial trouble. He was twice nominated for Governor by the Republicans of Nebraska. He was born in Carlton, Ohio, in 1830, and served several times in the Nebraska Legislature.

WILLIAM L. DAILEY, who, with William N. Byers, founded "The Rocky Mountain News" in 1859, died in Denver on Friday after an illness of several months. Mr. Dailey was born in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1833. He had held several important political offices in Denver and old Arapahoe County.

MRS. MATILDA A. COBB, who was the first white child born on the site of the city of Grand Rapids, Mich., died in Big Rapids yesterday, aged seventy-three years. She was the mother of Frank I. Cobb, an editorial writer on "The New York World."

EARL TO FIGHT SUIT.

Yarmouth's Lawyers Give Notice—Countess's Fortune.

London, Jan. 4.—The solicitors of the Earl of Yarmouth, whose wife, who was Miss Alice Thaw, of Pittsburg, has begun suit for the nullification of her marriage, have given notice that they intend to defend the action. The case probably will not be heard for several weeks. The sittings of the court will begin on January 11. The court has only two judges, and there are on the calendar 156 undefended cases which take precedence over the defended suits. The Yarmouth suit is the sixty-first on the list of defended cases. Lewis & Lewis, solicitors, of which Sir George Lewis is the head, will represent the countess.

Insanity previous to marriage, non-consummation of the marriage relation, or an existing marriage are the only grounds on which, under the English law, a marriage may be annulled.

Pittsburg, Jan. 4.—Many rumors concerning financial settlements growing out of the marriage of the Earl of Yarmouth and Miss Alice Thaw were set at rest to-day by a statement issued by Frank Semple, jr., agent and attorney of the Thaw estate. It is stated positively that the earl has absolutely no control over his wife's fortune, but receives a moderate sum monthly, according to an agreement previous to the marriage. Mr. Semple's statement is as follows:

"There appears to be some misapprehension in regard to the fortune of the countess. It is all in her own control. The Earl of Yarmouth has not squandered her wealth. A large part of her fortune was placed in the hands of trustees by her father, under his will. Previous to the marriage of the countess she placed the remaining portion in a private trust for her own use, and it is being held in this country and under her control. Money is sent to her from America as she wants it. The countess set aside an allowance for the earl under the marriage settlement, which he receives monthly.

It is believed here that if the countess obtains a nullification of her marriage, the earl's monthly allowance will be stopped.

Mr. Semple said to-day that Mrs. William Thaw was at her home here with a slight attack of rheumatism, and that she had telegraphed to New York that she would be unable to attend the opening of the trial of her son, Harry K. Thaw, on Monday. Mr. Semple added:

Naturally, Mrs. Thaw knew of her daughter's marital infelicity some time ago and of her intention to apply for a divorce. The public announcement that the countess had taken this action has not, therefore, been so severe a shock to Mrs. Thaw as it would have been had she been unprepared for it. This has nothing to do with her not going to New York.

LIGHT ON VIEWS OF JOHN ADAMS.

His Attitude Toward Alexander Hamilton Shown in Letter Just Made Public.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Joseph F. Ward, president of the City National Bank of Evanston, received an unusual Christmas gift in the form of the original manuscript of a letter written to his grandfather, Colonel Joseph Ward, by John Adams, dated "Quincy, August 31, 1809." The letter throws new light upon the attitude of Adams toward Alexander Hamilton and other leaders of his time. It follows in part:

Sir: The negotiations of the peace of 1783 are known in detail by nobody but myself, and as they have been misrepresented, they will be more so hereafter if the truth is not told and supported by documents.

The history of our country is getting full of falsehoods, and it is high time for some of them to be corrected. Hamilton propagated a great many, some of which I am endeavoring to rectify or correct in justice. Have I had any success?

If an excessive partiality for England too strongly resembling the sentiments of the Tories in 1770 can be abated and the fatal policy of depending on the British fleet for protection be averted, it will be well worth the pains. In short, the fatal error of depending on wisdom, justice and benevolence of any foreign nation for protection or assistance must be corrected or we shall be miserably deceived and betrayed.

OPERA HOUSE DIRECTOR THE VICTOR.

Metropolitan Doorkeeper Discharged After Second Encounter.

Robert Wollen, a doodkeeper at the Metropolitan Opera House, was discharged last night on the complaint of H. R. Winthrop, a director of the Conried Metropolitan Opera Company, who it is said the doorkeeper invited out on the sidewalk for satisfaction. The trouble began on Thursday night when the doorkeeper refused to admit Mr. Winthrop, although he showed his "director's button."

Mr. Winthrop was behind a man last night who passed into the opera house without a ticket and he demanded of the doorkeeper why he should be discriminated against. Wollen, it is said, spoke insultingly, and when Mr. Winthrop wrote a note and directed him to take it to the manager of the house the man refused and his loud tones attracted the attention of those in the lobby.

Bystanders say that Wollen, when the note was handed to him, invited Mr. Winthrop out on the sidewalk to fight, and when Mr. Winthrop inquired by whose authority he had admitted the man preceding him he is said to have replied, "It's none of your business." Wollen was relieved from duty at once by Mr. Goerlitz, the assistant manager.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

"Funabashi," the new musical affair that will come to the Casino Theatre to-morrow night, had its first performance last night at the Hyperion Theatre, New Haven. It was written by Irvin Cobb and Stafford Waters. Thomas W. Ryley produced it. Miss Maud Fulton is one of the principals in the cast.

At the Empire Theatre last night Miss Adams gave the final performance of "Peter Pan." As has been made known heretofore, that play is to be stowed away. Miss Adams was called before the curtain and made a pretty speech. J. M. Barrie sent a cheering message by cable.

Charles Frohman and Miguel Zamacois have decided that the chief character in the latter's play of "The Jesters" shall be known as Chicot. Miss Adams will appear in that play on Wednesday night, January 15.

NEW FEATURE AT HIPPODROME.

A new feature will be added to-morrow night to the regular performance at the Hippodrome. It is a spectacle called "The Battle of Port Arthur" and was written by Owen Davis. As the title indicates, it will be a reproduction of the battle between the Japanese and the Russians. The first scene will disclose the public square at Port Arthur and the second will depict the famous struggle at Metre Hill. Following this spectacle the novelty circus will be presented. It is made known that the Japanese Consul will be an interested spectator of the first performance. At the Hippodrome to-night Sousa and his band will begin a series of concerts. The soloists will be Miss Lucy Allen, Miss Jeanette Powers and Herbert Clarke.

VIVISECTION REGULATIONS.

In an editorial on "Vivisection in the State of New York" in the current number of "The New York Medical Journal," the following statements appear:

It is quite probable that the radical anti-vivisectionists, unrestrained by really humane considerations, will press upon the Legislature of the State of New York at its present session certain drastic enactments that would tend powerfully to retard the progress of medicine in the state, but we are glad to be able to add that a number of humane persons have drafted a bill to which we can give our cordial approval. It is entitled: "An Act to Prevent Cruelty by Regulating Experiments on Living Animals." It restricts experiments on living animals to those authorized by responsible persons—that is, representatives of institutions such as colleges and hospitals, qualified by their character to grant such authorization, or of the state or city. It confines the experiments to licensed places. It prescribes conditions which will tend to reduce the infliction of pain to the smallest amount made necessary by the demands of science, but will not interfere with an experiment seriously undertaken for scientific purposes. It requires reports to be made to the Commissioner of Health regarding such experiments as are performed. In this synopsis of the provisions of the bill we have employed very largely the words of one of the chief promoters of the bill, a man whom we believe to be actuated by entirely worthy motives and wholly free from any desire to hamper legitimate scientific investigation.

It is known to us that this bill has met with the indorsement of many representative members of the medical profession in the state, and we hope that the Legislature will see the wisdom of giving it preference over certain mischievous measures that are almost sure to be brought before it, and we trust that, in furtherance of this end, our New York State readers will exert their influence in favor of the bill upon the legislators representing them.

MUSIC.

ENTERTAINMENTS OF A SATURDAY.

The local patrons of music were able to gratify their love for most of its dignified forms yesterday. Besides the operas at two theatres, there was a concert of chamber music in Mendelssohn Hall in the afternoon, and a concert of symphonic music by the Philharmonic Society shared attention with two operatic representations in the evening. Though five operas were performed, one of them had two performances. It is safe to assume that the metropolitan appetite for this form of musical entertainment was satisfied. As to how this was done something shall be said in the way of commentary and record later. One of the interesting coincidences of the day, more interesting than the inclusion of "Pagliacci" in the evening bills of both opera houses, was the prevalence of music usually denominated archaic at the instrumental concerts. At the afternoon concert Miss May Mukle, a performer on the violoncello, who comes to us from England, played a sonata by Valentini. While the audience was still under the charm of her playing, marked by every excellence which the lovers of the noble, classical style admire, her companion in art (and, unfortunately, also in advertisement), Maud Powell, played Bach's sonata in E major, and played it in a manner which disturbed but little the fine, reposeful spirit which had prevailed during the first half of a thoroughly artistic and dignified concert.

At the concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall in the evening Mr. Fritz Kreisler, who at his first recital early in the season had disclosed somewhat unexpectedly a predilection for music of a century and a half and two centuries ago, brought forward a violin concerto by Vivaldi never heard here before, so far as the records show, and after it one of the delightful concertos by Mozart, which that marvellous genius wrote for his own exploitation when he was still willing to gratify his father by concertizing now and then as a violin virtuoso. Of the two works, that of the older master was far and away the more interesting from an historical point of view. It was one of many which have long ago dropped into oblivion, not having been kept in the memory of music students, as sixteen of its companions have been, by the circumstance that Bach rewrote them for the harpsichord. It is due to Mr. Kreisler that it has been preserved, and not the least interesting fact brought home to the Philharmonic people last night was that it is so capable of standing at this late day on its own merits. It is a charmingly fresh composition, with a splendidly wrought first movement, a broadly melodious cantilena for a second movement, and a finale delightfully alluring in its humorous witchery. Mr. Kreisler, who had written out the continuo of the original score in a discreet way for the organ, played this concerto as he did that of Mozart, which he had provided with cadenzas—played them both in a manner which was, or ought to have been, an education in artistic style for the many amateurs and professionals who heard him, and with a beauty which permeated every feature of his playing.

It is a pity that the remainder of the Philharmonic concert was not on the plane of Mr. Kreisler's performance. Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony has seldom been given in such an uninteresting manner as it was last night and with such palpable disregard of the composer's plainly expressed wishes. Never before, in an aristocratic concert, at least in our city, has the music of the "Scene by the Brook" been turned into an idle waltz measure. The Glazounow number, labelled "The Isle of Love" for this occasion, was played a year or so ago in its proper guise as the prelude to a suite called "From the Middle Ages" by the Russian Symphony Society. It made a fine impression then and a finer and deeper one yesterday because of its greater sonority and warmer passion.

Five operas out of the six performed at the Metropolitan and the Manhattan were Italian. Such a preponderance as this recalls the days of a generation ago, when the word opera connoted Italian opera, and Italian opera meant Verdi and Bellini and Donizetti. To-day Italian opera still means Verdi, oftener than any other composer, but for the elders who wrote "La Sonnambula" and "Lucia di Lammermoor" one must substitute Mascagni and Leoncavallo and Puccini, men who, though now grown to ripe years of maturity, are still grouped collectively under the title of Young Italy. It was Verdi's ample portfolio from which yesterday's two matinee bills were drawn, "Aida" being witnessed by a splendid audience at the Metropolitan, while "Rigoletto" exercised at the Manhattan the spell which its best passages still possess. With the frequent repetition of "Aida" no music lover can quarrel, but when "Rigoletto," "Il Trovatore," "La Traviata," "Un Ballo in Maschera" and "Ernani" are kept in active service while Verdi's two monumental lyric dramas, "Otello" and "Falstaff," remain neglected, the assiduous pursuit of the earlier works seems beside the mark. It is as though operagoers were to be asked to return to the period when Wagner's "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser" were his only widely accepted operas, and when there were, as yet, for the general public, no "Tristan," no "Die Meistersinger," no "Ring of the Nibelung." But if the day of "Otello" and "Falstaff" has not yet wholly come, "Aida" remains at least a Verdi opera in which both the advance guard and the laggards of musical appreciation can tread common ground. Acted and sung as it was yesterday by Mr. Conried's artists it gave unfailing pleasure, especially as it enlisted the best powers of Mme. Gadski and Mme. Kirkby-Lunn, both of whom were in excellent voice and spirits. Mr. Caruso's lack of the romantic presence was sadly in evidence, but his Radames was vocally superb. Of "Rigoletto," at the Manhattan matinee, the single figure of high distinction was Mr. Renaud, in the titular role. The rest were merely competent in varying degree.

Young Italy had its operatic innings in the evening. "Cavalleria Rusticana" sung for the first time this season at the Manhattan, was garish in general effect but not without a certain sweep and power. Mr. Dalmores bore the brunt of its artistic burden, and his Turiddu was, after the serenade (which every tenor finds excruciatingly difficult), admirable as to voice and potent in action. Mme. Russ's tremolo marred her Santuzza, which was otherwise acceptable and wholly sincere. Mr. Crabbé made a manly Alfio. In "Pagliacci," which followed the Mascagni work at Mr. Hammerstein's house, as it also did "Hänsel und Gretel" at the Metropolitan, Mr. Zenatello was a Canio whose voice sounded at first somewhat cramped, but who gained in breadth and freedom as the opera progressed. In Mme. Agostinelli there was a Nedda good to the eye and of spirited personality. The artistic singing of Mr. Sammarco again made Tonio's share of the opera noteworthy. There was some confusion in the chorus's work in both evening operas at the 34th street house. Mr. Parelli's conducting lacked decision.

Mr. Conried's "Pagliacci" presentation had Mme. Cavalieri as its bespangled heroine and Mr. Martin as the white robed Canio. There was statuesque beauty in this Nedda's posturing and a deal of energy in her singing—some of it misapplied, but a fair proportion carrying conviction. Of Mr. Martin's personation it is enough to say that it wanted virility and largeness—Canio's role, within its limits, gives scope to a heroic tenor.

"Hänsel und Gretel," which grows more lovable with every new hearing, was presented as the Metropolitan's opening piece last evening under Mr. Hertz's sympathetic direction, and it exerted all the familiar charm, especially as the Witch's character was resumed by Mme. Homer, who makes it count for all that even Humperdinck could ask.

MME. TETRAZZINI HAS SAILED.

Oscar Hammerstein received a cable message yesterday from Mr. Brignole, his representative, that Mme. Tetrazzini, who is to sing at the Manhattan Opera House, sailed from Havre yesterday on La Lorraine.

Married.

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

ALLAN—TOWNSEND—On Saturday, January 4, 1908, at St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Frederick B. Carter, assisted by the Rev. Henry T. Scudder, Clara, daughter of John Townsend and the late Imogene Frost Weeks, to Percy Allan.

BODINE—SABEL—On January 1, 1908, Horace Windsor Bodine, of Staten Island, to Augusta Sabel, of New York City.

DUFF—DUNCAN—At Englewood, N. J., on Saturday, January 4, 1908, by the Rev. Henry B. Washburn, Ruth Harland Duncan to John Duff, of Boston, Mass.

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.

Bulkley, Rebekah W. P.
Cameron, Mina.
Campen, Ernest A.
Erskine, Ann.
Ferguson, Jacob.
Green, Maria E. D.
Hyde, Annie.
Kelly, Margaret.
Pickering, Anna J.
Raymond, Charles G.
Rhinelander, William.
Ritchie, David.
Taggart, Minnie S.
Terry, Margaret.

In Memoriam.

Martin, Ferrier J.

BULKLEY—On January 4, 1908, Rebekah Wheeler Pomeroy, widow of Henry Thorp Bulkley. Funeral at her residence, Southport, Conn., on Tuesday, January 7, at 2 o'clock p. m.

CAMERON—On Friday, January 3, of pneumonia, Mrs. Mina Cameron, widow of the late Rev. Prof. Henry Clay Cameron, D. D. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 34 Mercer street, Princeton, N. J., on Monday, January 6, at 2 o'clock.

CAMPEN—At Rahway, N. J., January 3, 1908, Ernest A. Campen, in his 65th year. Funeral service will take place at his late residence, No. 119 West Milton avenue, on Monday evening, January 6, 1908, at 8 o'clock.

ERSKINE—On January 2, 1908, Ann Erskine, widow of Thomas, in her ninety-ninth year. Friends of her sons, David and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her residence, No. 2998 Perry ave., near 201st st., on Sunday, January 5, at 2 p. m. Please omit flowers.

FERGUSON—On January 2, 1908, Jacob Ferguson, aged 77 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 19 New York ave., Brooklyn, on Sunday, January 5, 1908, at 2 p. m.

GREEN—At her residence, No. 89 State st., Brooklyn, on Friday evening, January 3, 1908, after a brief illness, Maria Elmendorf Dayton, wife of Charles G. Green. Funeral Monday at 12 o'clock at the Second Presbyterian Chapel, Clinton and Remsen sts., Brooklyn.

HYDE—On Thursday, January 2, 1908, Annie Hyde (née Garvey), in her 45th year. Funeral from her late residence, No. 446 Park Place, Brooklyn, on Monday, January 6, at 9 o'clock; thence to St. Teresa's Roman Catholic Church, Classon ave. and Sterling Place. Interment Holy Cross.

KELLY—On Wednesday, January 1, 1908, Margaret Kelly, beloved wife of the late Patrick Kelly. Funeral on Sunday, January 5, 1908, at 2 p. m., from her late residence, No. 93 North Portland ave., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

PICKERING—On Friday, January 3, at Newtown, Bucks County, Penn., Anna J. Pickering, widow of the late Captain Henry T. Pickering. Funeral service at Newtown, Penn., Monday, January 6, at 2 o'clock.

RAYMOND—On January 3, Charles Gardner, son of Charles H. and Henrietta Raymond, aged forty-two years. Funeral from his late residence, No. 560 Washington ave., Brooklyn, Sunday, January 5, at 4 p. m.

RHINELANDER—At his residence, No. 18 West 48th st., on Friday morning, January 3, 1908, after a brief illness, William Rhinelander, in the 83d year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison ave. and 44th st., on Monday morning, January 6, at 10 o'clock. Please omit owers.

RITCHIE—In Brooklyn, on January 4, 1908, David Ritchie, brother