MUSIC.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE.

"PELLEAS ET MELISANDE."

Observers of operatic doings not restricted by the island and the Opera House of Manhattan having already indulged in more than nine weeks of wonderment at Mr. Hammerstein's resolve to produce Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," it will now be in order for the gossips to speculate as to whether or not the work is likely to be more than a nine days' wonder. Mr. Hammerstein has carried out his resolution; last night saw the production of the lyric drama (if that is what it is) at his operatic establishment in West 34th street. It is the most venturesome experiment that he has yet made and the one most difficult to explain on any ground save the belief that a French novelty, no matter what its character or its merits, will win profitable patronage in New York just now. There is nothing in the history of the work itself to inspire the confidence that it will make a potent appeal to the tastes of the opera lovers of New York. Nowhere outside of Paris has it gained a foothold, and its success in Paris is like that which any æsthetic cult or pose may secure if diligently and ingeniously exploited. Mr. Hammerstein knew this and he had seen the work at the Opéra Comique. It could not have escaped his discerning mind that only a small element in the population of even so cosmopolitan a city as New York could by any possibility possess the intellectual and æsthetic qualifications necessary to enthusiastic appreciation of the qualities, not to say merits, of the work. These qualifications are quite as much negative as they are positive. It is not enough to the appreciation of "Pelléas et Mélisande" that the listener shall understand French. He must have a taste—and this must be an acquired one, since it cannot be born in him—for the French of M. Maeterlinck's infantile plays, "Pelléas et Mélisande" being on the border line between the marionette drama and that designed for the consumption of mature minds. He must, moreover, have joined the inner brotherhood of symbol worshippers, and be able to discern how it is that the world-old story of the union of December and May, of blooming youth and crabbed age with its familiar (and, as some poets and romancers would have us believe, inevitable) consequences can be enhanced by much chatter about crowns and rings dropped into wells, white haired beggars lying in a cave, stagnant and mephitic pools, fluttering doves, departing ships, kings who lose their way while hunting and are dashed against trees at 12 o'clock, maids who know not whence they came or why they are weeping and a whole phantasmagoria more, out of all proportion to the simple incidents of the tragedy itself.

This so far as the literary side of the matter is concerned. On the musical much more is demanded. He must recognize unrhythmical, uncadenced, disjointed and ejaculatory prose dialogue, with scarcely a lyrical moment in it, as a fit vehicle for music. He must not only be willing to forego vocal melody, but even the semblance of melody also in the instrumental music upon which the dialogue floats; for everybody knows since the Wagnerian drama came into being that words which are in themselves incapable of melodious flow may be the cause of melody in the orchestral music which accompanies them. (There is here no allusion to tune in the conventional sense, tune made up of motive, phrase, period and section, but to a well modulated succession of musical intervals, expressing a feeling or illustrating a mood.) He who would enjoy the musical integument of this play must have cultivated a craving for dissonance in harmony and find relish in combinations of tones that sting and blister and pain and outrage the ear. He must have learned to contemn euphony and symmetry, with its benison of restfulness, and to delight in monotony of orchestral color, monotony of mood, monotony of dynamics and monotony of harmonic device.

It is not at all likely that Mr. Hammerstein expected to find a sufficient number of operagoers thus strangely constituted among the patrons of his establishment to justify him in the astonishing exhibition of enterprise or venturesomeness illustrated by the production of "Pelléas et Mélisande" with artists brought especially from Paris only because they have been concerned in the Parisian performances, with new scenery and at the cost of much money and labor spent in the preparation. It is therefore safe to assume that he has counted on the potent power of public curiosity touching a well advertised thing. He has fared well with Mme. Tetrazzini in presenting operas which represent everything that "Pelléas et Mélisande" is not. If he fares as well with the new work it will have to be left to the wise young women of the lyric stage who have been lecturing the American people of late on their want of artistic culture to provide an explanation of the phenomenon. No sagacious and experienced reviewer of musical affairs will attempt to find a reason which shall be consonant with any known concept of art and popular appreciation of its nature and mission.

"Pelléas et Mélisande" as it came from the hands of M. Maeterlinck and in the only form which the author recognizes has been presented here in an English version. Its story has been told more than once. The reader may, therefore, well be spared a repetition. What has been said above about the qualifications of him who would rise to an enjoyment of the music with which Debussy has consorted ought to serve also to characterize that music. Nothing has been exaggerated, nothing set down in a spirit of illiberality. No student of music can be ignorant of the fact that the art, being a pure projection of the human will, is necessarily always in a state of flux, and in its nature, within the limitations that bound all the manifestations of beauty, lawless. M. Debussy might have proclaimed and illustrated that fact without in his capacity of a critical writer seeking to throw odium on dead masters who were better than he and living contemporaries who are at least older. The little Parisian community who pass the candied stick of mutual praise from mouth to mouth would nevertheless have given him their praise. In his proclamation of the principles of musical composition as applied to the drama he has proclaimed principles as old as opera. It needed no man who has outlived the diatonic scale to tell us that vocal music should be written in accordance with the rhythm and accents of the words, and that dramatic music should be an integral element of the drama, or, as he puts it, be "the atmosphere through which dramatic emotion radiates." The Florentine inventors of monody told us that, Glück echoed them, Wagner re-enunciated the principle, and no modern composer has dreamed of denying its validity. The only question is whether or not such admirable results have been attained by M. Debussy; whether his music sweetens or intensifies or vitalizes the play. That question must be answered by the individual hearer. No one should be ashamed to proclaim his pleasure in four hours of uninterrupted musically inflected speech over a substratum of shifting harmonies, each with its individual tang and instrumental color; but neither should anybody be afraid to say that nine-tenths of the music is a dreary monotony because of the absence of what to him stands for musical thought. Let him admit or deny, as he sees fit, that the principle of symphonic development is a proper concomitant of the musical drama, but let him also say whether or not what to some appears a flocculent, hazy web of dissonant sounds, now acrid, now bitter sweet, maundering along from scene to scene, unrelieved, by a single pregnant melodic phrase, stirs within him the emotions awakened by a union of melody, harmony and rhythm, either in the old conception or the new. Debussy has had his fling at Wagner and his system of construction in the lyric drama; yet he adopts his system of musical symbols. It is almost a humiliation to say it. There is sea music and forest music in "Pelléas et Mélisande." What a flight of gibbering phantoms there would have been last night had the fluttering of Tristan's pennants or the "hunt's up" of King Mark's horns been heard even for a moment!

A large measure of praise can be meted out to Mr. Hammerstein for the manner in which he produced Debussy's work. There were some respects, indeed, in which the only standard which it is possible to apply was that of perfection, as the ideal of perfection has been established at the Opéra Comique. These were, of course, limited to the appearance, action and declamation of the four artists who have been identified with the Paris performances—that is to say, Miss Mary Garden (Mélisande), Mme. Gerville-Réache (Genevieve), M. Jean Périer (Pelléas) and M. Hector Dufranne (Golaud). That something was lacking in the atmosphere of even their performances may easily be taken for granted, for there was much that was disturbing in the size of the audience room and its want of adaptability to the closeness of sympathy and the poetical intimacy which are essential to a full enjoyment of the play and its music. Besides, the division of the acts into scenes was clumsily effected, and, as the audience did not know what to expect, and was not kept in a state of hypnotic transport by the music, the orchestral interludes which the composer relies upon to bind the scenes together were all but inaudible.

It is easy to perceive, moreover, that the stage lights have much to do with creating and maintaining the words of the piece, and these were not always as deftly handled as they might have been and as they will be, doubtless, when the stage hands get more familiar with their duties. But Mr. Hammerstein has reproduced the models of the Paris scenes in a highly creditable manner, and, since these, with the picturesque costumes, poses and movements of the characters, make quite as much appeal to the feelings and imaginations as the words, and more than the music, it will be seen that the excellencies of the representation outweighed its defects many times over. In fact, nothing that Mr. Hammerstein's people, led by Mr. Campanini, have done since the house was opened has been comparable with this in appreciation of poetical possibilities.

There being nothing to comment on so far as the utterances of Miss Garden are concerned beyond many instances of expressive modulation of voice, praise may be unstinted for her loveliness, her gracious movements and the plasticity of her poses. A beautiful picture, always. M. Dufranne's voice, noble in volume and quality and strongly suggestive in timbre of M. Plançon's, as well as his perfect diction, raised longings to hear him sing, a feeling which was not aroused by M. Périer, whose voice is neither pleasant in quality nor agreeably modulated in use. Very admirable, however, was his treatment of the kind of musical elocution called for by the book and score. Praise of the character bestowed on M. Dufranne may also go to Mme. Gerville-Réache, but for the rest (Mr. Arimondi as Arkël, M. Crabbe as the physician, and Mlle. Sigrist as Yniold) the commonplace compliments must suffice.

It would be difficult accurately and honestly to say what was the verdict of the audience touching on the merit of the work; touching the performance there was never a question. The first three acts were followed by a respectful titter of applause. When Mr. Campanini came into the orchestra to begin the fourth act he received an ovation which was both spontaneous and cordial. The dramatic climax, which is accompanied by superb music of its kind, is reached in the scene of Pelléas's killing at the end of the fourth act. This stirred up hearty enthusiasm, and after all the artists, Mr. Campanini and the stage manager had shared in the expression of enthusiastic gratitude Mr. Hammerstein was brought before the curtain. He made a brief speech, saying that by its appreciation of the opera, with its poetical beauty and musical grandeur, New York had set itself down as the most highly cultivated city in the world, and that for himself the only purpose he had had in producing it was to endear himself to the city's people. H. E. K.

"SIEGFRIED" AT THE METROPOLITAN.

Had Mr. Burgstaller been in good voice last evening's performance of Wagner's "Siegfried" at the Metropolitan Opera House would have been one of the most inspiring in recent years. Even as it was, the hoarseness of the tenor, while it caused both him and the audience evident solicitude, could not wholly despoil his tones of their luscious and virile beauty, and his gallant struggle against heavy odds resulted in a personation whose total effect made for vocal as well as histrionic eloquence. There was imaginative power in Mr. Burgstaller's movements and in his utterances, as there has often been before in this role, and though his words were often shorn of consonants and his phrases were abridged more than once, owing to the need for vocal caution, this Siegfried took his rightful place in the drama and won the hearty recognition of the audience.

The centre of gravity in last night's doings, however, lay less in the reappearance of the admired tenor in a peculiarly ingratiating role than in Mr. Gustav Mahler's conducting of the score, which he then read for the first time in this city. After "Tristan" and "Die Walküre," it was no surprise to hear last evening a superbly vital and influential performance of "Siegfried." Without resorting to dynamic extremes in either direction, Mr. Mahler kept the orchestra's share of the presentation at a high level of interest. Its emotional curve rose and subsided with the variety that comes from significance rather than accident or caprice. There were abundant contrasts, both of tempo and nuance, but with them all the music never halted in its full and splendid flow. Carefully as the conductor avoided submerging the singers in floods of orchestral sound, he never left them stranded, so to say, by the too sudden or violent ebbing of the tonal tide. There is no need now to specify details of this noble interpretation of the score, but a word must be said for the cumulative power of the scene of the forging of the sword and for the proclamation of the proud phrase with which the first act ends, while it would be a pleasure also to dwell upon later episodes and upon the gain in plausibility resulting from the co-ordination of the music with the stage management—as when Siegfried's final horn call that roused the dragon was made strikingly insistent by the approach of the unseen (and admirable) horn player nearer to the stage from his position in the wings. It is enough to repeat that Mr. Mahler's part in this "Siegfried" performance was both controlling and memorable.

Of the Brünnhilde of Mme. Fremstad consideration must perforce be brief. She had not sung this role here for two years, and in the interval her voice and art have both developed. Suffice it now to say that Mme. Fremstad gave to the role the best of her fine powers of singing and acting and that what she did was of sustained interest. For the rest, there were the high excellences which New York audiences perhaps are prone to take too much for granted. Mr. Van Rooy's Wanderer and Mr. Reiss's Mime were at their own lofty level. Mr. Blass as Fafner, Miss Alten as the Voice of the Forest Bird, Mr. Gorlitz as Alberich and Mme. Kirkby Lunn as Erda contributed their respective shares to an evening marking one of the best achievements, thus far, of Mr. Conried's final season.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

ASTOR—Judge Nash Rockwood, Saratoga. ALBEMARLE—Bellamy Storer, Cincinnati, and Mrs. Longworth, Cincinnati. GOTHAM—Mr. and Mrs. Rodman E. Griscom, Philadelphia. HOFFMAN—Major J. J. Lucas, South Carolina. HOLLAND HOUSE—George W. Childs Drexel, Philadelphia. VICTORIA—R. W. Folsom, Buffalo.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Official Record and Forecast.—Washington, Feb. 19.—Since Tuesday night the storm centre has moved from central Illinois to southern New England, accompanied by general snows and rains from the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region eastward. From the southern upper lake region and northern Illinois eastward into New York and northwestern New England the snow fall was quite heavy, and snow continues to-night in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region and northern New England. In the West the weather was fair, except on the north Pacific Coast, where rain continues. It is warmer in the middle Atlantic states and New England, the Northwest and extreme central West, and much colder in the Ohio Valley and the Gulf states.

There will be snow Thursday in the upper Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the north portion of the middle Atlantic states and New England, followed by generally fair weather Friday. In the south Atlantic states and the interior of the country the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday, except in the north upper lake region, where snow is probable Friday. It will be colder Thursday in the lower lake region and the Atlantic states and warmer in the Missouri Valley and the Southwest. It will be warmer Friday in the Mississippi Valley and lower Ohio valleys, the upper lake region and the east Gulf states. The winds along the New England coast will be light and shifting, becoming northwest; middle and south Atlantic coasts, brisk west; Gulf Coast, fresh north to northeast; Lake Michigan, variable and probably becoming south.

Steamers departing for European ports Thursday will have brisk to high west winds with snow; generally fair Friday.

Forecast for Special Localities.—For the District of Columbia, colder and generally fair to-day; fresh to brisk west winds; Friday, fair.

For Maryland, fair to-day, except snow in the mountains; colder; fresh to brisk west winds; Friday, fair.

For Delaware, colder and generally fair to-day; brisk west winds; Friday, fair.

For New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, cloudy and colder to-day; probably local snows; fresh to brisk west winds; Friday, fair.

For Eastern New York, snow and colder to-day, with brisk winds; Friday, fair.

For New England, snow and colder to-day, with high northwest to west winds; Friday, fair.

For Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Western New York, snow and colder to-day; Friday, generally 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.	23	31	6 p. m.	40	46
6 a. m.	25	31	9 p. m.	36	57
9 a. m.	31	33	11 p. m.	35	35
12 m.	46	35	12 p. m.	34	—
4 p. m.	41	40			

Highest temperature yesterday, 57 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 38; average for corresponding date last year, 32; average for corresponding date last thirty-three years, 31.

Local Forecast.—To-day, local snow and colder, with brisk westerly winds. Friday, fair.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

REJECTS "SUFFRAGETTE" METHODS.

Member of New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association Says They Are Hurting Cause.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: It is high time that the methods of the so-called "suffragettes" in England and their half-hearted imitators here be publicly repudiated by the reasonable advocates of woman suffrage. As a member of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association and of another large and influential organization in that state I hope and believe that I represent a large number of liberal minded women in condemning the actions of these vociferant clamorers for rights that can be obtained only through the gradual education of public opinion in the natural course of events.

The "suffragettes" have probably set back the cause for half a century. In shallow popular judgment they have proved the unfitness of women to bear a just share in the making of laws which they are bound to obey. They have laid themselves and their contentions open to ridicule by adopting a course from which it is to be hoped American women will be deterred by the saving sense of humor.

We claim the right to vote simply because we believe that under the republican form of government every adult intelligent citizen should be allowed to place his or her opinion on record, and we find nothing revolutionary or detrimental to the finer qualities of womanhood in the simple act of recording an opinion. Some of us do not believe that in the nature of things women in general will ever take a prominent part in the government of nations; we recognize the fact that man is the executive power par excellence.

We ask only for freedom; we do not believe in closed doors for any part of the human race. We believe that those who hold out against us among the better class of men do so not from motives of injustice or tyranny, but from a mistaken conviction as to the results of so extending the suffrage. At the same time we believe that the anti-suffragists have no cause; they have nothing to be delivered from, as they would never be compelled to vote; they are simply endeavoring to withhold from others a right which they do not themselves care to exercise. The "suffragettes" are now helping them.

I claim that the above contentions have a foundation in reason and can be set forth by reasonable means. The sacrifice of dignity and moderation is a retrogressive method. It nullifies the appeal to public opinion by which alone any just cause can hope to prosper. The "suffragettes" have strengthened popular prejudice and offended the refined and intelligent element. In misrepresenting us they are our worst enemies and should be publicly repudiated by all who have this cause at heart. I believe that by the tacit acceptance or open rejection of their mehtods the cause of woman suffrage stands or falls to-day. M. C. S.

East Orange, N. J., Feb. 13, 1908.

SIR ROBERT RICHARD TORRENS.

Sketch of Career of Originator of Land Title and Registration System.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Having read a report of the lecture by Joseph Harson at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in your issue of the 29th ult., upon "Land Titles and Title Registration," in which he favors the adoption of the Torrens system—also your editorial in same paper—it may prove of interest to your readers to learn something of the man who originated the plan in question.

Sir Robert Richard Torrens, G. C. M. G., was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1814 and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1840 he emigrated to South Australia, and became collector of customs at Adelaide in 1841. In January, 1852, he was appointed colonial treasurer and register general, and when the colonial government was established, in 1857, he represented the city of Adelaide in the House of Assembly, and became the first Premier of South Australia.

His duties as collector of customs having made him familiar with the shipping laws, about the year 1850 he conceived the idea of applying their principles to the registration of land. He labored for eight years without avail to get his system adopted, but finally his efforts were crowned with success, and in January, 1858, the "Torrens act" became the law of South Australia. Amendments were made in 1860 and 1861, and in 1862 the system was adopted practically throughout Australia.

Further amendments were made in 1886 and 1887, and probably 80 per cent of all the lands of Australia have now been brought under its provisions and registered.

In 1863 Sir Robert returned to England, and was elected to Parliament for the Borough of Cambridge in 1868. He died at Falmouth, on August 31, 1884. One of the best known and most frequently quoted of his writings is an "Essay on the Transfer of Land by Registration," published by the Cobden Club in 1882, in which he makes the following claims for his system:

First—It has substituted security for insecurity.
Second—It has reduced the cost of conveyancing from pounds to shillings, and the time occupied from months to days.
Third—It has so simplified ordinary dealings that any person who has mastered the "three R's" can transact his own conveyancing.
Fourth—It has substituted clearness and brevity for obscurity and verbiage.
Fifth—It affords protection against the largest class of frauds, such as have heretofore been perpetrated.
Sixth—It has restored to their natural value many estates held under good holding titles, but depreciated on account of some blot or technical defect, and has barred the recurrence of any such defect.
Seventh—It has largely diminished the number of chancery suits, by removing the conditions which afford grounds for them.—(Extract from biographical sketch by Massie.)

Denver, Feb. 8, 1908. J. B. VROOM.

NO SQUALOR IN LINCOLN'S HOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The Tribune's report of Secretary Taft's speech on Lincoln's Birthday in the issue of the 13th inst. quotes him as saying concerning Lincoln:

Coming from a childhood of the greatest penury and discomfort and squalor, etc.

We love the memory of Nancy Hanks Lincoln, who, alone in that cabin in the Kentucky wilderness, sustained by her great courage and depending on God for succor, gave birth to that noble boy. She never allowed squalor to enter her cabin door, though lack of money and discomfort were often her portion in life. I write this in justice to her memory—for many of us believe her one of the noblest of American mothers—that this error may be corrected. With sincere brotherly feeling and esteem for Secretary Taft and for The Tribune, C. L. HUNT.

Golden's Bridge, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1908.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND KENTUCKY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I read with much interest your article in yesterday's edition concerning the late Eastman Johnson's painting entitled "The Boy Lincoln" which has just been presented to Berea College, Kentucky, by a generous lady in this city. That state is very fortunate in having such an excellent work of art to preserve in it. Governor Hughes on Lincoln's Birthday said that he wished the young men of the nation would take "a course in Lincoln."

In view of the recent lawless acts in Kentucky concerning tobacco warehouses, etc., it would seem as if a college in Kentucky would be a good place to begin to teach the doctrines of Lincoln. It is to be hoped that the young men of the South, as well as the tourists from other states, will be inspired by looking at the portrait of the martyred President by this great artist, and that the state in which Lincoln was born will produce better citizens if the lessons of his life are studied and carried out. A. R. C.

New York City, Feb. 19.

RARE OPERATION ON MRS. COLEMAN.

Chicago, Feb. 19.—Mrs. Joseph G. Coleman, who collapsed after making $57,000 for charity by working night and day managing the fête of "The Streets of Paris," is recovering from a surgical operation which was performed to-day as a last resort. Mrs. Coleman suffered from "Graves's disease," one of the so-called mysteries of the medical profession. Its symptoms are protruding eyes, tremor, an extraordinarily rapid pulse and an enlargement of the thyroid gland. The operation for its cure is the removal of the greater part of the thyroid gland, and is extremely dangerous, as the thyroid gland lies between the external and internal jugular veins.

NEGROES IN CONFERENCE.

Resolution Passed at Tuskegee Favoring Statutory Prohibition.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 19.—Perhaps the feature of the opening of the seventeenth annual negro conference here to-day was the address of Professor J. H. Dillard, dean of Tulane University, who has just resigned to become general secretary to the trustees of the $1,000,000 fund left by Miss Annie T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, for the benefit of negro rural school education in the South.

"The industrial education wave sweeping over this country is a new birth of education for white as well as negro children," says Professor Dillard. "It is marrying academic culture to work." Speaking of social conditions, he said: "For the last five years I have feared there was a reaction in the wrong direction, but at the present moment the tide is turning again in the right direction. Let me urge the negro people to promote this era of peace and good will. All the good people of the South of both races want peace."

The delegates from all sections testified to the enforcement of the recent prohibition laws and of their great help in the moral and economic uplifting of the negro. A resolution was introduced and unanimously passed in favor of statutory prohibition.

PLAY FOR STANDING AND ROBERTS.

Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks Announce Plans for Season After Next.

It was announced yesterday that those capable actors, Guy Standing and Theodore Roberts, now playing in the successful drama of "The Right of Way," are to be presented the season after next in a new play now in course of preparation. The Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks have made a long term contract with Mr. Roberts and Mr. Standing, and purpose surrounding them in the new play with an extraordinary group of actors. They will continue for the remainder of the present and all of next season in "The Right of Way," and the following season a permanent company will be organized. Klaw & Erlanger announce that it is their intention to bring into the new organization actors and actresses of known ability in their profession. That firm is also making arrangements to have Maclyn Arbuckle, now appearing in "The Round Up," in a new play. Lillian Russell, at the close of the present season, will take "Wildfire" to London.

GERMAN THEATRE.

To-night at the German Theatre the first performance will be given of Fischer and Jarno's farce "Ash Wednesday." Eugen Burg will appear in the part of the merchant, Naumburg. "Ash Wednesday" will be repeated on Friday evening and at the matinee on Saturday.

THETA DELTA PHI GOING TO CASINO.

With the exception of the regular press seats, every seat on the orchestra floor of the Casino Theatre has been purchased for next Monday night by the Theta Delta Phi, which will hold its annual convention here next week. On that night will occur the first performance of the new musical comedy of "Nearly a Hero," in which Sam Bernard and Ethel Levey are featured. With a view to making the fraternity feel at home the players have arranged to introduce some striking novelties.

THEATRICAL NEWS.

Quinlan and Mack head the bill this week at Tony Pastor's Theatre. They present a sketch called "The Travelling Dentist." Oro, Ott and company, Louis Curtin, Dynes and Dynes and the Wynewood Sisters are in the bill.

George M. Cohan and Sam H. Harris have formed the Cohan and Harris Music Publishing Company. That company will transact all business relative to the publishing of Mr. Cohan's plays and musical compositions.

At the Lincoln Square Theatre, Miss Edna May Spooner and her company are appearing in a revival of "Janice Meredith."

Lew Dockstader and his minstrels are amusing large audiences this week at the Grand Opera House. There was a special performance yesterday afternoon.

It is made known that Mr. John Craig will remain at the head of the Harlem Opera House stock company for the remainder of the season.

The Yankee Doodle Girls are a source of amusement these days at the Dewey Theatre, where they appear in a merry farce.

At the Gotham Theatre the particular attraction is a group of mirthful performers called the Parisian Belles company. They give two performances daily.

Mr. Henry Miller began an engagement on Monday night at the Academy of Music, presenting "The Great Divide." He is assisted by Miss Edith Wynne Matthison.

The sale of seats for "Paid in Full," the next attraction at the Astor Theatre, begins this morning. The first performance of that play occurs next Tuesday night.

It is made known that a new play named "Girls," written for the Shuberts by Clyde Fitch, will soon have its first performance at the Belasco Theatre, in Washington. Later in the season it will be presented here. Leslie Kenyon, Herbert Standing, Edward Marble and Laura Nelson Hall have been engaged.

Olga Nethersole, it is made known, has been elected an honorary member of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON DINNER.

The chief speaker at the Delta Kappa Epsilon dinner in honor of the Dekes of the old South, to be held at Delmonico's this evening, will be Charles H. Beckett, Surrogate of New York County. Frederick B. Jennings, president of the New York Delta Kappa Epsilon Association, will preside as toastmaster. The other speakers, as announced by James Anderson Hawes, secretary of the association, are Dr. George T. Harrison, former president of the Southern Society; Justice Almet F. Jenks, of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn; the Rev. St. Clair Hester, president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Council; Edwin A. Merritt, Professor Carroll L. Maxey; and for the undergraduates, Edward H. Coy, the football player, who represents the Yale Chapter, at which the fraternity was founded in 1844. It is expected that letters from President Roosevelt and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid will be read. The association expects to have the larger part of its 570 New York City members in attendance.

SENATOR LATIMER BETTER.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, who is ill here with peritonitis, spent a restless night, but was reported somewhat better to-day.

IN MEMORY OF SAINT GAUDENS.

Exercises in memory of Augustus Saint Gaudens, the sculptor, will be held at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of February 29 in Mendelssohn Hall. Mayor McClellan is expected to deliver an address. Will H. Low, the artist, will be another speaker.

Beginning on March 4 there will be a six weeks' exhibition of the works of Saint Gaudens in the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION DEADLOCK.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Wilmington, Del., Feb. 19.—After taking twenty-seven ballots this afternoon and evening, the special convention of the Episcopal diocese of Delaware failed to elect a bishop to succeed the late Bishop Leighton Coleman. The convention adjourned until April 30, when the balloting will be resumed in Dover. The Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Octavius Applegate, of Kingston, N. Y., were the two strongest candidates.

C. S. NOYES'S CONDITION UNCHANGED.

Pasadena, Cal., Feb. 19.—The condition of Crosby S. Noyes, of "The Washington Star," who is critically ill at the Hotel Raymond, is reported to-day as practically unchanged. Frank B. Noyes, of Chicago, arrived at his father's bedside last night.

MEASLES CLOSE PITTSBURG SCHOOL.

Pittsburg, Feb. 19.—City Physician Booth to-day closed the five lower rooms of the Belmar public school on account of the measles epidemic. Over twelve hundred cases of the disease have developed here since February 1.

INDIAN PRINCE'S VISIT

NAWAB GIVES INTERVIEW.

A Few Psychic Waves from Royalty the Sole Result.

Royalty (Indian royalty) came to New York last night, and will sail away at noon to-day. Royalty dallied not with society, but it did leave to Park Row the one greatest surprise of the year—the psychic interview.

The distinguished visitor is his highness, the Nawab, Sultan of Hyderabad Deccan. He is a nephew of his highness, the Nizan of Hyderabad, Asaf Jah Nizam Ul-Mulk, Nir Sir Mahbub Ali Khan Fateh Jung, who is ruler of this native British province. The Nawab is also the son of the late Vicar-Ul-Mulk Mahadur, G. C. S. I., for years Prime Minister of the province.

It might be well to explain that the Nawab is a swift traveller, having left Yokohama on January 28, proposed marriage to a young woman on the way, arrived in San Francisco on February 14, and passed yesterday directly from the Grand Central Station to the Baltic, of the White Star Line. In seven days more he should be in Liverpool. He is on his way to London to be treated by specialists for the effects of a fall from horseback, which injured him two years ago. He left Hyderabad on October 18, and passed three months in Ceylon and Japan, under medical treatment.

The news of the Nawab's coming had been wafted before him, as had the rumor that he was looking for a wife—he has six at home, but he is a follower of the Prophet. Indeed, aboard the steamship Prince Leopold, which bore him hither from Yokohama, he had shadowed forth such intent, although the passengers took it as a bit of princely pleasantry. The Nawab's condition and his need of rest had prevented his meeting other passengers, although his presence attracted much attention.

Among those on board were A. Ambro d'Adamocz, Ambassador of Austria-Hungary at the Mikado's court, who was returning from Tokio with his wife and daughter. One morning the young lady, taking an early stroll on deck, met the prince and said "Good morning" as she passed. The prince bowed low and replied, "Will you marry me?" The young lady fled. The incident caused no end of amusement, and the Nawab, through his physicians, tendered an elaborate apology to the family.

After eight hours in San Francisco and four hours in Chicago, the Nawab arrived here at 4:30 yesterday afternoon. I. F. Vosburgh, general passenger agent for the New York Central, went down to the private car attached to train 16, and the platform entrance was quickly filled with a crowd who had never seen a nawab. The camera batteries lined up as the cortege approached. The prince, a thin, dapper, brown-skinned man, in a silk hat and fur-lined overcoat, looked like the manager of some vaudeville juggling troupe, for five other native Indians in the suite were gaudy in great striped turbans, knee length yellow tunics and white trousers. Besides, they carried red silk bags and bundles, cooking utensils and silver-studded teakwood boxes. Then the camera men fired a salute of twenty-one flashlights and "beat it" to catch an edition.

As for the Nawab, he was escorted through the crowd by his English attendants, Dr. Arthur Chamarette, chief surgeon of the Hyderabad troops, and Sergeant Major John Bains. They explained that the Nawab would meet reporters on board the Baltic, and so they drove away after helping into the carriage the native physician, Dr. Mohammed Ashruff.

On board ship the Nawab received in a reading room adjoining suites 18, 20, 22, which he has engaged for the voyage. Reporters were presented in pairs by Dr. Chamarette. The Nawab spoke excellent English, having been educated in England.

"Your highness, reporters," was the formula.

The prince, standing very straight in his dark gray frock coat, slightly inclined his head. The reporters bowed low. There was a pause, broken by a cub who, though nervous, sprang the dear old "What-do-you-think-of-America?" gag. The prince looked at the youth steadily, calmly. It seemed to be a justifiable rebuke, but the reporter went on: "Of course all you've seen has been from car and cab windows, but you perhaps have formed some opinions of the great West and of New York's tall buildings."

Again there was silence. It was, of course, "tense," as silence should be. At last the prince said, "Can you not read my thoughts?" He looked closely at the "low brows" from Park Row. One of them, who is not a psychic, had a faint cerebral feeling that the Nawab thought they ought to get out. He did not say so.

"Do you mean, your highness," asked one, "that it is mental telepathy, thought waves?"

"Yes," said the Nawab; "the psychological speech without words."

Here was a possible explanation of Charles F. Murphy's silence when asked about the Tammany delegation. The Nawab of Hyderabad had admitted he was sending mental answers, which was more than the Nawab of 14th street has ever done. Perhaps he would grow even kinder, so the breezy, new question as to how he liked the American girl was presented. His eyes seemed to grow brighter, but the thoughts flashed were blurred by the receivers. He was asked if during his two months' stay in Japan he had been presented to the Emperor or had formed any opinions as to the conditions of the country. He answered with one word—"No."

"Perhaps," was suggested, "it is not good form to seek interviews with royalty in India?"

"Haven't I shown you?" was the reply, and the rest of the interview was in thought waves.

The prince will not appear on deck to see New York Harbor when he sails to-day, as this is the advice of his physicians. But before the Baltic pulls out there will be a needful ceremony by his cook, Ghousoodeen, whose title is buberchee or khansama. He will slaughter enough animals to last them for the voyage, for as Mahometans they cannot eat meat killed or cooked by Christians. The assistants in the ceremony will be Syed Kaja Meah and Fookroodeen, the khitmatghers or dressing room boys. The military attaché of the trip is Captain Ghouse Mohairddeen.

SALE OF MRS. CONGER'S COLLECTION.

Spirited Bidding for Various Objects of Oriental Art.

Despite the inclement weather the American Art Galleries were filled to overflowing yesterday at the first afternoon's sale of objects of Oriental art from the private collection of Mrs. E. H. Conger, widow of the American Minister to China, at which $8,067 was realized. The sale was conducted by Thomas E. Kirby.

The bidding was spirited and the prices obtained were considered good. The highest price was $560, paid by K. Slater for a Chinese imperial bell taken from the Temple of Agriculture in the Boxer rebellion of 1900. Mr. Slater also paid $505 for a temple gong used during Buddhistic service, and the same amount for a similar but smaller gong. Henry F. Ross bought for $540 an imperial palace seat of barrel shape. Mr. Ross also paid $180 for a tripod incense burner.

A Chinese enamel covered vase went to Geraldine Redmond at $390. A. E. Durant paid $205 for a Chinese brass incense burner, $200 for an antique Chinese brass vase, and $180 for a palace bell. A number of objects were bought by the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

"There ought to be some wildness and boisterousness and a little fighting in boys," says Dr. G. Stanley Hall, university president, an excellent authority. Read his article, "Feminization of Boys," in next Sunday's Magazine Section of The Tribune.

Died.

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

Babcock, Annie D.	Langan, Edward.
Benedict, Frances V.	Litchfield, Emily P.
Bergmann, Mary K.	Perry, Alice M. De W.
Campbell, Herbert T.	Pondir, Sophia M. A.
Cook, William C.	Rodgers, Therese D.
Edgar, ——	Seligmann, Maurice.
Everdell, Lydia A.	Stanton, George A.
Flood, John F.	Taylor, Lewis H.
Hesterberg, May C.	Wyeth, Leonard J., jr.
Judson, Caroline van N.	

BABCOCK—On February 19, 1908, Annie D., beloved wife of Henry E. Babcock. Services at Broadway Tabernacle, Taylor Chapel, on Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Interment Portland, Me.

BENEDICT—At the Hahnemann Hospital, on Tuesday morning, February 18, Mrs. Frances V. Benedict, wife of Seelye Benedict. Funeral services at St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d st., near Columbus ave., on Thursday, February 20, at 10:30 o'clock.

BERGMANN—On Monday, February 17, Mary Keeler, widow of the late John Henry Bergmann. Funeral services at her late residence, Suffern, N. Y., on Thursday, February 20, at 12 o'clock.

CAMPBELL—On Wednesday, February 19, 1908, Herbert Ticton Campbell, of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 45 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

COOK—
MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, UNITED STATES, Commandery State of New York—Companions are informed of the death of Paymaster William C. Cook. Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at No. 64 Evergreen Place, East Orange. Companions are requested to attend. By order of the Commander. A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Recorder.

EDGAR—On Wednesday, February 19, infant son of Dr. J. Clifton Edgar and Ellen Muriel Edgar. Funeral private.

EVERDELL—At Madison, N. J., on February 17, 1908, Lydia Adlard, widow of Francis Everdell and daughter of the late George Adlard. Funeral service will be held at Grace Church, Madison, N. J., on Thursday, February 20, at 11:30 a. m. Kindly omit flowers. London papers please copy.

FLOOD—On Tuesday, February 18, 1908, John F. Flood, beloved husband of Mary J. Cunnion. Funeral from his late residence, No. 215 Court st., Brooklyn, on Friday, February 21, at 10 a. m., thence to St. Paul's R. C. Church, Court and Congress sts., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

HESTERBERG—On February 18, 1908, May C. Hesterberg, beloved daughter of Henry and Marcella Hesterberg, in her 25th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 59 Linden ave., Brooklyn, on Friday, at 10 a. m.; thence to Holy Cross Church, where a requiem mass will be offered.

JUDSON—On Tuesday, February 18, Caroline van Nostrand, widow of George Judson, in her 83d year. Relatives and friends, also members of Altair Lodge, Principle Lodge and Masonic Veterans respectfully invited to attend funeral from her late home, No. 16 Clinton ave., Jamaica, Thursday, 3 p. m.

LANGAN—On Tuesday, February 18, Edward Langan, aged 30 years. Funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 5321 5th ave., Brooklyn, Friday, February 21, at 2:30 p. m. Interment in Holy Cross Cemetery.

LITCHFIELD—At Blythebourne, on Wednesday, February 19, Emily Pope, widow of the late William B. Litchfield, in her 65th year. Funeral at St. Jude's Church, 55th st. and 14th ave., Brooklyn, on Friday, February 21, at 3 p. m. It is particularly requested that no flowers be sent. Philadelphia papers please copy.

PERRY—On Wednesday, February 19, Alice Marten De Wolfe, wife of Alexander Perry and daughter of John H. and Annie E. Tucker, of Bristol, R. I. Funeral services at No. 12 Lenox Place, New Brighton, Staten Island, Thursday, February 20, at 4 o'clock.

PONDIR—On February 19, 1908, Sophia M. Ashford, widow of the late John Pondir. Funeral service at her late residence, No. 147 West 79th st., on Friday, February 21, at 2 p. m. Philadelphia papers please copy.

RODGERS—At No. 182 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, Therese Darden, daughter of Henry Darden and Estelle T. Rodgers, in the 16th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Philadelphia papers please copy.

SELIGMANN—Suddenly, on February 18, at Cannes, France, Maurice Seligmann.

STANTON—At his residence, No. 128 Remsen st., Brooklyn, N. Y., after a brief illness, on Monday, February 17, 1908, George Albert Stanton, in the 62d year of his age. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry st., near Clark st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, February 20, at 2 p. m. Friends are requested not to send flowers.

TAYLOR—At Solitude, High Bridge, N. J., Tuesday, February 18, 1908, Lewis Hazelius Taylor, aged 97 years 20 days. Funeral services will be held in the Reformed Church, High Bridge, N. J., Friday, February 21, at 11 o'clock a. m.

WYETH—On Wednesday, February 19, 1908, at his residence, No. 61 East 86th st., Leonard Jarvis Wyeth, jr., son of Leonard J. and Charlotte Prime Wyeth, in the 47th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Resurrection, No. 115 East 74th st., on Friday morning, February 21, at 10 o'clock.

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