OUR STAGE IN HOLY WEEK.

ONLY ONE IMMORAL PLAY IN ALL THE MANHATTAN THEATRES,

And Even That Exception Acquitted by a Jury of Criminal Indecency—A Few Words on Behalf of Elocutionists—Notes on the Current Vaudeville Shows.

This Holy Week finds Christian religious dramas at three of our theatres, "Ben Hur" at the Broadway and "Quo Vadis" at the Herald Square and the New York, and the only immoral play on our stage is "Sapho," the wickedness of which a jury has pronounced not unlawful. This wholesomeness extends even to the comedies and farces. The humor of "Trelawny of the Wells," renewed at Daly's, is irreproachable. But it is by no means weakly negative, and Daniel Frohman's actors make it strongly positive in the performance. The changes from last year's cast at the Lyceum are few and not for the worse. This Pinero piece, as thus treated, makes a delightful entertainment. The more violent Broadhurst farce of "Why Smith Left Home," which is back at the Madison Square, is broadly funny, without a trace of indecency, and it has almost the same excellent company as before. "The Carpetbagger" now brought into upper Broadway at the Bijou, has faults of crudity but none of impropriety. Mr. Sothern and Miss Harned have moved up to the Harlem Opera House, where they will divide the remainder of the week between "The Song of the Sword" and "The King's Musketeer," turgid but harmless melodramas. "A Trip to Coontown" at the Grand Opera House and "The Politics Players" at Koster & Bial's are black with real negroes, but white enough morally. The reproductions of "Pinafore" and "Trial by Jury" at the American and "Turned Up" at the Murray Hill give unobjectionable joviality, and so does "McFadden's Row of Flats" at the Star. The rest of the week's summary affords no valuable points for the purists to attack with any sound reason in "A Man and His Wife" at The Bugle Call" at the Empire, "Way Down East" at the Academy, "Hearts Are Trumps" at the Garden, "The Great Ruby" at the Fourteenth Street, "My Daughter-in-Law" at the Lyceum, "Oliver Goldsmith" at the Fifth Avenue, "The Pride of Jennico" at the Criterion, "Sherlock Holmes" at the Garrick, "The Viceroy" at the Knickerbocker, "A Hot Old Time" at the Victoria, "The Casino Girl" at the Casino, "Whirl-i-Gig" at Weber & Fields's and German plays at the Irving Place.

A young woman writes to THE SUN to say that she is an elocutionist of note in her section of Massachusetts, that her serious and humorous recitations are in demand for church and school occasions, and that she desires to become a dramatic actress. But several theatrical managers to whom she has applied for employment have told her that experience as a reciter is a bar to success in playing parts. She would like to know what they mean, and if they are right. All along the routes of the travelling companies are infant prodigies who speak pieces to the delight of coddling communities, and adult elocutionists who are encouraged by a larger public. These persons are prone to believe that they are fit for a theatrical career. Many managers are not of that way of thinking, and many others make an excuse of a prejudice to rid themselves of applicants. The argument against these aspirants is that they have become so fixed in the manners of a reciter that they cannot, in these times of colloquial speech and easy deportment on the stage, enact a character in the natural way required by advanced stagecraft. That is a just and true theory, but its indiscriminate application keeps a large amount of talent out of the theatre. Young elocutionists who can make an audience weep or laugh are necessarily possessed of essential qualifications for good acting. They probably have good voices trained to expressive diction, and they may have developed a gift of mimicry. In either case they have makings of a player, always provided that some physical defect does not nullify the advantage. Georgia Cayvan, who has retired with laurels still fresh on her brow, and Sarah Cowell Lemoyne, who is belatedly winning them, were elocutionists. But they and others who have risen from the platform to distinction on the stage did so by retaining all their local merits of diuepney and delivery, and getting rid of grandiloquence and all the other methods of oracular declamation. Sol Smith Russell and N. C. Goodwin are among the comedians who used to be individual mimics, and had to learn to assimilate their abilities with the other requirements of a play before they became valuable on the dramatic stage. The acting forces of the theatre should be recruited more freely than they are from the young elocutionists of the country, those who were born with good vocal organs and have learned to use them well enough to entertain their friends and neighbors. These effective speakers have a long start toward acceptable acting, and it is a mistake to taboo them carelessly. So those managers were wrong in telling the Massachusetts young woman that her ability as a reciter is a bar to her success as an actress.

Pretty much all of the current continuous shows rests in the hands of variety folk, but though the dramatic sketch is lacking there is aplenty of interesting matter. Conspicuous specialists at Proctor's Theatre are Barnes and Sisson, Newell and Shevette and Joseph Newman. At Proctor's Palace Eddie Girard and Hilda Thomas are to the fore as sketch folk, and Phyllis Allen and Spenser Kelly are pleasing vocalists. Ezra Kendall, Hart and De Mar, Clerise Vance and Mark Sullivan are some of those listed at Keith's. The Murphys and the Cranes are at Pastor's. "Moss Roses" continues in the evening bill at the Eden Musée. Hallen and Fuller, and Williams and Tucker head the Schley's specialists. A female burlesque show tenants the Dewey.

Fougere is on her good behavior at Proctor's Theatre. She follows a song in French with English verses for a familiar negro melody, and, while she twists the words comically, she improves on the vivacity that accompanies such ditties with the average vaudeville vocalist. She closes her specialty with an imitation of Fay Templeton as the latter is imitating Fougere. Here is a chance to throw off restraint somewhat, and the responsibility for a lot of the hilarity that characterized the French woman's doings in our music halls is put upon her imitator.

J. W. Winton, an unfamiliar ventriloquist at Keith's, makes much fewer motions of the lips in his deceptive speech than do most such performers, but like others he depends chiefly on the mechanics of his dummies. He has one figure that smokes a pipe, and that raises an arm to the head, takes off the hat and replaces it after a bow. It also goes through other movements that are at once surprising for naturalness and laughable for characteristic awkwardness. A third convention of the ventriloquist's specialty, the pert small boy, is in Winton's case effectively saucy. The remarkable fertility of the ventriloquist's performance is laughably frank. The newcomers of another inning here are a majority of all concerned in the programme. They are the Carlisle Indian Band. There are fifty of them in conventional band uniforms, all students at the government school, and few faces are in view that are of outright Indian types. One of their selections couples such strains as accompany the entrances of Indians in melodrama, with drill yells and words that the musicians chant. The other numbers are marches that are stirring and brassy.

PADEREWSKI WOULDN'T PLAY.

Only 122 Seats Sold at Sacramento and He Cancelled the Engagement.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 10.—Paderewski was billed to appear here on Sunday night, but when he looked over the box office sheet and saw that only fifty seats had been sold in the city and seventy-two to persons from other towns he cancelled the engagement and ordered his manager to refund the money. Those who had come long distances to hear the pianist were angry, but when they learned the facts they said that his action was excusable.

Sacramento has proved a "frost" to many artists and lecturers. Paderewski, when here last year, had a very small house. When he proposed to play in this city on this trip, Manager Hicks of the Opera House declined to book him on percentage, stating that he had proved a poor drawing card on his last appearance. The pianist then engaged the house on his own account, agreeing to pay a certain rental. When he decided not to play, Hicks stated that he would not release Paderewski's piano until the rent was paid. The pianist's agent later settled all bills, paying in all $200 to learn that Sacramento did not appreciate Paderewski's talent.

The dinner excuse was offered that Lent interfered with the recital, but Paderewski's manager called attention to the fact that religious scruples did not prevent Sacramento theatregoers from attending a minstrel show last week.

Funeral of Effy Coghlan.

STAMFORD, Conn., April 10.—The funeral of Effy Coghlan, the actress, who died on Sunday at Dr. Trudeau's sanitarium, was held at 9:15 o'clock this morning from St. Luke's Chapel. The service was conducted by the Rev. D. L. Torrey. Rose Coghlan and about fifteen friends and relatives of the dead woman were present. The body was sent to New York for cremation.

KNEISEL QUARTET'S LAST CONCERT.

Von Dohnanyi Plays the Piano Part in His Own Quintet.

The Kneisel Quartet gave its last concert of the present season last evening in Mendelssohn Hall. The programme consisted of Schumann's quartet in A major, Brahms's Quintet for strings and the quintet for piano and strings composed by Ernst Von Dohnanyi. The composer played the piano part in the number which was, for various reasons, the most interesting that the programme contained.

The history of this new work shows the impression it made on some distinguished musicians of the time. Five years ago, when the composer was 18 years old, this quintet was brought to the attention of Johannes Brahms, who was then at Ischl. He insisted on hearing the work. Franz Kneisel and Arthur Nikisch, then in Ischl, took part in the performance of the quintet, which gained high praise from Brahms. Since that time it has been played in London and other cities of Europe with success. The new work is modern in treatment, it abounds in spontaneous and unlabored melody, and shows in many parts the effects of exuberant youthful genius, rather than a mastery of technical detail at the expense of inspiration. The clarity and simplicity of the whole composition is one of its most delightful features.

It was played by the members of the quartet in its usual admirable fashion. M. Dohnanyi in the piano part showed the same qualities he has revealed here at his recitals which are now known to combine thorough musicianship with an admirable technical mastery of the piano as well as nearly all the other characteristics that go to make an exceptional player.

The Schumann quartet played last night in the third in the series of three of which the first was played earlier this season by the quartet. They all belong to the same period and that given last night possesses the beauty, symmetry and originality that is characteristic of the group. Brahms's quintet for strings closed the programme. It belongs to the composer's later period and is considered to show more strongly than any of his other works, especially in the first movement, the influence of Beethoven.

MARION MANOLA MASON'S SUIT.

Thomas Allison as Referee to Hear Her Charges Against Jack Mason.

On the motion of Marion Manola Mason and her husband, John Mason, whom she is suing for an absolute divorce, Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Thomas Allison referee. The Masons were married in London on May 1, 1890, and thereafter acted in the same theatrical companies. Mrs. Mason charges her husband with intimacy with Mrs. Fannie E. Colgate of Manchester, N. H. Mason denies the charges. Mrs. Mason is also suing Mrs. Colgate to recover $50,000 for alienating the affections of her husband.

DIRECTORS OF THE OPERA MEET.

Mr. Grau and the Rest of the Old Officers Re-elected for Another Year.

The directors of the Maurice Grau Opera Company held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon. Maurice Grau, Edward Lauterbach, Charles Fraser and Ernest Goerlitz, the old officers, were reelected. The financial results of the season were discussed, but Mr. Grau declined to make public what they were on the ground that the meeting was private and concerned only those immediately interested. A meeting of the stockholders of the Maurice Grau Opera Company was held on the previous evening.

WRIT FOR THE TRAVELLING BOY.

Maybe Neither of the Feckers Will Get Him When the Lahn Arrives.

Mrs. Amber Fecker obtained yesterday a writ of habeas corpus from Justice Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court requiring her husband, Conrad Fecker, to produce her alleged adopted child, Conrad Benjamin Ballhorn Fecker, 5 years old, in court on Thursday. In her petition she says the child is restrained of his liberty on the steamer Lahn, which is about to arrive, and that she believes that Fecker will hold him for a ransom. She does not state, however, from whom the ransom is expected. Mrs. Fecker's lawyer, George Robinson, was informed at the office of the North German Lloyd Line yesterday that the Lahn would probably reach her pier in Hoboken about 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. Robinson said that he and Mrs. Fecker would be at the pier. The New York writ has no force in New Jersey. Fecker's plan is to go down on a revenue cutter and get the boy.

Should Fecker not undertake to get possession of the boy, or should he relinquish possession if he obtains it, Mrs. Fecker may secure the child. It is just possible, however, that some outsider may intervene. Several persons, who never heard of the Feckers or the lad until facts concerning them appeared in the newspapers, either called or sent letters to Police Headquarters and to the Gerry society yesterday, protesting against the possession of the child passing to either Fecker or his wife, neither of whom has any legal claim upon the boy.

"In the eyes of the law," said a lawyer yesterday "this little traveller is a waif and stray. He belongs to nobody. He cannot, I would say offhand, without being especially familiar with the statutes, be considered amenable to immigration laws. He is simply returning to his native land after a sojourn in Germany. Therefore, if he belongs to nobody and is not an immigrant, it is clearly the duty of some institution or organization here to take him and care for him."

"But there is another side to the case. If the institution in Wisconsin from which the boy was taken never legally gave him over to anybody, then it would seem possible that the legal guardianship of the lad is still with the home from which he was taken. If this be true, then it is clearly the duty of the authorities here to notify the managers of that home that one of their charges is held here awaiting their pleasure. At any rate, it seems clear that neither the man nor the woman is a proper person to rear the boy, and it seems to me that somebody should step in."

LOOKED UP THE LUNACY BOARD.

A Visitor Who Sought Cure Removed by the Police, Bound With Ropes.

Henry R. Kennedy, a mechanical engineer, employed by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company, appeared at noon yesterday at the Metropolitan Life Building, Madison avenue and Twenty-third street, and, after wandering about on the lower floor for a time, got into an elevator and rode to the sixth floor. Here the State Commission in Lunacy has its offices. Kennedy entered Room 611, which is the pathological laboratory of the commission, and addressed a couple of chemists there in this wise:

"Now I hear all sorts of noises and voices ringing in my head and I want you to stop them. I am a hypnotist and I'm under a hypnotic spell now. I want you to put me under another hypnotic spell to offset the one I am under."

He wouldn't go away and after three hours of him two policemen were sent for.

They were Policemen Reardon and Harrison. Kennedy fought them all over the laboratory and incidentally flung a glass jar at the head of one of the chemists. He was finally subdued by superior force and his hands and feet were tied with ropes. He was all the time shouting for help and the tenants of the other floors crowded the sixth floor hall to learn what caused the rumpus. Kennedy was taken to Bellevue without any trouble, but when his hands and feet were untied he kicked a male nurse in the face. Then he was put in a straitjacket.

New Officers for the Brooklyn Club.

The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Club was held last night, and these officers elected: President Edward M. Grout of the borough, President; Edward F. Patchen, Vice-President; Henry Earle, Secretary; William C. Smith, Treasurer. The annual dinner of the club will be held on April 28, the thirtieth anniversary of its organization.

Modern Examples In Mahogany.

All our Modern Furniture is made in our own factory—practically all of it is made of Mahogany. And many keen judges tell us that finer examples are not to be found.

In Antique Furniture we gather with all the discrimination we can command—and then make the prices no higher than necessary.

Especially interesting—our present exhibit.

Schmitt Brothers,

Two Stores. { Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave. / 40 East 23d St. } Two Stores.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give most salutary relief in Bronchitis. The Genuine has the Fac-Simile Signature of John I. Brown & Son on every box.

CLEVELAND AND SENATE.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S SECOND LECTURE TO PRINCETON STUDENTS.

Contest With the Senate to Maintain the Power of the Executive Which the People Had Intrusted to Him—Asks Why We Indiscriminately Hate Officeseekers.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 10.—Ex-President Cleveland delivered before the students of Princeton University in Alexander Hall this evening the second half of his lectures on "The Independence of the Executive." Last night he told how the office of President originated, and carefully defined the limitations placed upon the executive power from the drafting of the Constitution to his first administration in 1885. His address this evening dealt with the stormy times at the White House during his first term. His conflict with the Senate in relation to powers of the executive office was treated by him. The outcome of the contention, he said, left the office of Executive as it was originally defined by the Constitution.

The founder of the lectureship, Stafford H. Little of Trenton, who was unavoidably prevented from being present at the first address, was ushered in to-night by Prof. A. F. West amid prolonged applause by the students. He was seated in the pit beside Mrs. Cleveland as the guest of honor. After smilingly acknowledging the greeting of the undergraduates, Mr. Cleveland commenced by saying:

"I am in something of the predicament of the preacher who said to his congregation: 'I propose to speak to you of some things which only I know about, of some things which both you and I know something about, and, finally, of other things which neither you nor I know anything about.' Of things under the last head I shall certainly endeavor to steer clear."

After recounting at length his struggle with the Senate and after quoting from numerous reports, Mr. Cleveland told how a member of the Senate said to him: "This controversy is like that of Charles I. and the Parliament and you are the first President of the United States who has attempted to interfere with the plans of the Senate, except in messages in reference to the general state of the Union." "But," said Mr. Cleveland, "after all is said and done, the Senate was fortunately not a bloodthirsty body."

In beginning Mr. Cleveland spoke of the pressure for the removal of public officeholders immediately after the change of administration in 1885 and the substitution of Democrats in their places.

"While I claim," he said, "to have earned a position which entitles me to resent the accusation that I either openly or covertly favor swift official decapitation for partisan purposes, I have no sympathy with the intolerant people who, without the least appreciation of the meaning of party work and service, superciliously affect to despise all those who apply for office as they would those guilty of a flagrant misdemeanor. Why should we indiscriminately hate those who seek office? They may not have entirely emancipated themselves from the belief that the offices should pass with party victory; but even if this is charged against them, it can surely be said that in all other respects they are in very many instances as honest, as capable and intelligent as any of us. These may be reasons and considerations which properly defeat their aspirations, but their applications are not always disgraceful. I have an idea that sometimes the greatest difference between them and those who needlessly abuse them and gloat over their discomfiture consists in the fact that the officeseekers desire office, and their critics, being more profitably employed, do not."

Mr. Cleveland then passed to a discussion of his controversy with the Senate over the question of transmitting the reasons for suspensions from office, and the papers relating thereto.

"I could not avoid the conviction," he said, "that a compliance with such requests would be to that extent a failure to protect and defend the Constitution, as well as a wrong to the great office I held in trust for the people, and which I was bound to transmit unimpaired to my successor; nor could I be unmindful of a constant tendency in certain quarters to encroach upon Executive functions, or of the eagerness with which Executive concession would be seized upon as establishing precedent."

The speaker then quoted at length from the report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary to which the question had been referred, and also from his own message to the Senate. After reviewing the debate in the Senate upon the resolutions presented by the report, he commented upon the passage by the Senate of the resolution condemning the Attorney-General for withholding the papers and documents which the Senate had demanded. Mr. Cleveland then pointed out that in December, 1886, prior to the request or demand upon an executive department relating to suspensions and before any controversy upon the subject arose, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the total repeal of the law of 1869. This bill slumbered in the Senate Committee on the Judiciary until June, 1888, nearly three months after the close of the controversy. It was then returned to the Senate with a favorable report, and passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

"Thus," declared Mr. Cleveland in closing, "was an unpleasant controversy happily followed by an expungation of the last vestige of statutory sanction to an encroachment upon constitutional executive prerogatives, and thus was a time-honored interpretation of the Constitution restored to us. The President, freed from the Senate's claim of tutelage, became again the independent agent of the people—representing a co-ordinate branch of their Government, charged with responsibilities which under his oath he ought not to avoid or share."

WASHINGTON PORTRAIT ON SALE.

It Was Done by Charles Wilson Peale About the Year 1774.

One of the Peale portraits of George Washington is to be sold at auction on Saturday evening at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries. The picture is on exhibition at the galleries now, with other paintings and water colors numbering altogether 232, and four etchings by Queen Victoria, all of which are to be sold on the evenings of Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. The Washington portrait was painted by Charles Wilson Peale about the year 1774. It was done for the Lee family. It has been considered one of the finest portraits of Washington. Gen. Robert E. Lee sold it from Arlington in 1870.

Miscellaneous paintings, some of which show among other things, the changes in fashion in pictures, line the walls about the portrait. A glance at random picks up a spring morning by Arthur Parton, "Summer" by Leonard Ochtman, a pool of water of agreeable tone beneath a bank with a tree not yet in foliage by H. Bolton Jones, a number of decorative landscapes and Venetian scenes by Henry P. Smith, a night marine by M. F. H. De Haas, and a brook with a house among the trees back of it, in a mild atmosphere, by Gustave Wiegand. The catalogue contains the names of many American and foreign artists of different times.

CITY'S 47,000 EMPLOYEES.

Of These 30,190 Have Passed Civil Service Examinations.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission issued yesterday in pamphlet form copies of its report for 1899 to the State Commission. This shows that on Jan. 1 last the city had 30,190 employees in the classified civil service. Besides these there are 11,000 schoolteachers, 5,000 laborers, who are mostly laid off in winter, and perhaps 1,000 employees exempt from civil service examination—a total of 47,190. Outside the Labor Bureau, which had in 1899 18,147 applications, 10,979 examinations and 3,320 appointments, 10,511 persons took competitive examinations and 4,654 passed.

The "Captain's Pier" Sold for $40,250.

The "Captain's Pier," together with the Buena Vista Hotel at Cropsey and Twentieth avenues, Bath Beach, was sold at auction in Brooklyn yesterday to Henry Hartfield for $40,250. The property has a frontage on Gravesend Bay of about 250 feet, with a pier extending 300 feet into the bay. Included in the sale were a number of bathing houses and over six acres of land under water. The "Captain's Pier" was at one time a resort for politicians and sporting men. The property originally cost $50,000.

For Thefts at the K. A. C.

John N. Sears, 19 years old, of 254 West Fifty-first street, was employed in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club up to a week ago, when he left "to join the British army in South Africa." The club members had made up a purse to pay his passage to England. After he had gone, club members missed clothes from their lockers. Sears didn't go far and was arrested yesterday with a former employee of the club named John Ryan. Both were held for trial yesterday in Yorkville court.

Beatrice Young Didn't Elope.

Beatrice Young, the girl who was brought to Bellevue Hospital in a carriage on Monday night from the St. Denis Hotel and put in the alcoholic ward, retracted yesterday the story of elopement which she told on Monday. She says that she is an actress. Though she came over in the first cabin of the Etruria she apparently has no money and unless some one comes to her assistance she may be sent back.

CARRIES A MESSAGE TO KRUGER.

The Schoolboys' Emissary to Sail for South Africa This Morning.

Surrounded by schoolboys from Philadelphia and New York who cheered him vociferously, James F. Smith, messenger 1534 of the American District Telegraph Company, swung off the midnight train from Philadelphia at Jersey City yesterday morning looking very happy at completing the first, but by far the shortest, stage of his long journey to Pretoria. Strapped to his shoulders was a box containing the message of sympathy signed by 28,845 schoolboys, which the latter have ordered 1534 to place in the hands of President Kruger. The box is labelled "Message of Sympathy From the Schoolboys of Philadelphia to President Kruger." To further show his mission the messenger has a leather band across his breast on which are the words "Special Messenger to President Kruger." In the official escort who will guard Smith until he sails on the St. Louis this morning are three Philadelphia schoolboys, three from Manhattan and three from Brooklyn.

Upon reaching this city the boys started to make a series of official farewell calls. With Smith closely hemmed in, they first proceeded to the Western Union building, where a crowd of messenger boys were waiting. They gave Smith a rousing welcome despite the envy which he has undoubtedly aroused. Smith wore a brand new suit and cap of the latest cut. He bade good-by to most of the employees of the company, from the President down. On the roof a photograph was taken of a group of the boys with Smith in the centre. Before he left a lot of girl operators insisted on shaking hands and one of them threw her arms around him and kissed him.

The next stop was at City Hall, where one of the New York boys presented President Kruger's special messenger to Mayor Van Wyck. The Mayor shook Smith by the hand and wished him a pleasant journey. Then all hands went over to Brooklyn and shook President Grout's hand. Mr. Grout had his picture taken and seemed very much interested in Smith's trip. From Brooklyn the boys came over to the Waldorf, where a lot of other schoolboys had been waiting to hold a reception in Smith's honor.

Smith's itinerary does not include Southampton, where the St. Louis stops, as his employers fear that would give offence to the British. So arrangements have been made for a French despatch boat to take him off there and land him in France. From Marseilles he will go by the Suez route to Lorenzo Marquez, and thence to Pretoria. Forty-two days will be consumed in the trip, it is expected. Smith has been two years in the messenger service. He is 16 years old and lives at 117 Congress street, Brooklyn.

ELOCUTIONISTS IN CONGRESS.

One of the Exercises Was Criticism of a Good Natured Member of the Order.

The convention of the New York State Association of Elocutionists is in session in the chapter rooms at Carnegie Hall. The members of the association are people who believe that the "time has gone by when elocution meant only the platform or parlor 'recitation,' and as such was considered as a study for the specialist only." The convention yesterday was opened by the President, Henry Gaines Hawn of Brooklyn, and an opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Howard Agnew Johnston of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Miss Rosamond Taylor read selections from "The Fall of Pompeii" and was criticised afterward by a committee that was invited to undertake the task. The Rev. Dr. F. T. Russell of the General Theological Seminary, Miss Agnes Crawford, J. P. Silvernail of the Rochester Theological Seminary and Miss Elise West were among the members of this committee. Some of them thought there was too much rhythm in the enunciation and others thought there was less "conviction" than there ought to have been in Miss Taylor's method. The object of this criticism was to show the less experienced members of the association how criticisms of pupils should be made. Miss Taylor's cheerfulness in enacting the part of an inexperienced pupil was generally commented upon.

At the afternoon session Prof. Charles Sprague Smith read a paper nearly two hours long on the "Unity of Literature" which shortened the other papers. The evening session was altogether an entertainment. There were readings by Mrs. H. O. Dellenbaugh, and a play "An Idyll of the Closing Century" by Miss Estelle Burney. Mrs. Elizabeth Northrop and Mr. Graham Reed sang a number of songs. The accompaniments were played by Miss Kate Stella Burr.

Proposed Site of Maine Memorial.

The Municipal Assembly adopted a memorial yesterday requesting the Municipal Art Commission to designate Long Acre Square as the site for the $100,000 memorial of the men who lost their lives in the blowing up of the Maine.

Cheaper Than Drinking.

Moderate drinking costs at least $1 a day. The victim of Alcoholism—the hard drinker—spends many times that amount for his liquor. The Morphine habit costs the victim even more in money; and this drug or any other product of opium costs health, comfort, and usefulness, also.

Goldcura costs $5 (Five Dollars) a package and it cures the liquor and drug habits absolutely and painlessly and privately. Half the money that the hard drinker spends in a week will buy a package of Grant's Goldcura—the perfected form of the Gold treatment; and the Gold treatment is the only treatment that ever cured Alcoholism and the Drug habits.

Grant's Goldcura is the product of years of experimenting and investigation. George Grant, founder of the Grant Gold Cure Institute of Montreal, devoted many years to the development of a simple and safe remedy which could be taken at home or at work without publicity and BY THE MOUTH; thus avoiding all the notoriety of an Institute Course and all the lasting and injurious effects of the Hypodermic Methods. He achieved his aim and offered to the world Grant's Goldcura which has been endorsed and endowed by two Canadian Parliaments.

A package of Grant's Goldcura consists of two four ounce of liquid medicine and a small vial of pills. It contains no strychnine, morphine, atropine, arsenic, chloral, bromides, and in fact no narcotics of any sort whatsoever. When it cures the drink and drug diseases the cure is complete. It is not simply effective just so long as the patient continues its use. It does not cure the drink and drug habits at the expense of creating a Goldcura Habit. It is entirely painless and practically tasteless.

Goldcura is very quick in its action. Taken in cases of acute Alcoholism its first effect, after one or two doses, is to completely sober a man, clearing his head, inducing refreshing, natural slumber and making him fit to attend to his duties.

Sobering up is the hardest part of hard drinking, and the day always comes when the drinking must stop.

The wonderful sustaining power of Grant's Goldcura permits drinking to be discontinued without the terrible depression which follows alcoholic excesses, and which sometimes ends fatally; and by its restorative quality it quickly repairs the shattered nervous system.

But it does not stop there. The entire treatment cures the disease which makes steady or periodical drinking inevitable. It is a radical and permanent cure.

Nothing else known to medicine will sober one so quickly. Nothing else will cure one so rapidly. And because Goldcura costs only $5 a package it is available for any one who can afford drink or drugs. To an impartial observer the price would seem commendably small and not ridiculously little. There are thousands of people to whom it is no laughing matter.

We ship Goldcura in a plain, sealed wrapper to any part of the United States. In New York it may be purchased at the following stores:

THE C. N. CRITTENTON CO., 115 Fulton St.

CHUMAR & SON, 261 Eighth Ave., cor. 23d St.

H. M. O'NEIL, 888 Columbus Ave.

THE WILSON PHARMACIES, cor. Broadway and 34th St.; 373 Broadway; 152 Broadway; Broadway and Wall St.

We have a little book containing many letters from prominent persons concerning the action of Goldcura, and much practical information concerning the drink and drug habits. We send this book to any one who asks for it, in a plain envelope.

Be kind enough to mention THE SUN in writing to us.

The Canadian Medical Co., 50 Evelyn Street., RUTLAND, VT.

FAVOR CARDS AND DANCING

METHODIST MINISTERS MEMORIALIZE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

New York East Conference Asks That Restriction on Dancing, Card Playing and Theatre Going Be Abolished—The Resolution Adopted Almost Unanimously.

DANBURY, Conn., April 10.—The New York East Conference of Methodist Episcopal churches went on record to-day in favor of taking out of chapter 248 in the Discipline, the specified prohibitions regarding dancing, theatre-going and card playing, presented in a report given by Prof. W. N. Rice of Wesleyan University. The resolutions memorialize the General Conference to abolish that portion of the Discipline which specifies certain forms of amusement in which Methodists must not indulge. Prof. Rice declared that the attempt to legislate evil out of the great Methodist Episcopal Church has proved an evil itself.

"We do not want such prohibitions," he said. "For myself I do not believe in card playing, theatre-going or dancing, but I think it is a sad mistake to have such specific clauses in the Book of Discipline. Let us get at it in a practical way. Let us correct our blunder and start right."

Dr. Rice said that many sincere and honest Christians do not agree with the Church upon certain forms of amusement. Young people coming into the Church are confronted at the very threshold by the specified amusements in which they are forbidden to participate. Many of them hesitate about entering into membership with the Church and some go to other churches. Others unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, but feel under certain bondage, he said. Continuing, Dr. Rice said:

"The specifications as they now stand in the Discipline of the Church are harmful and pernicious. The conscience of the Christian should alone be the judge of what form of amusement he should participate in. Dancing is less harmful than some of the kissing parties which are permitted in connection with church entertainments. A good Shakespearian drama is less harmful than many of the farces which are given for the entertainment of Christian young people."

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley of New York said he considered the law the great promoter of dancing, card playing and the like. All specifications of that kind are contrary to the doctrine of St. Paul. The only things that should be specifically prohibited are those which are essentially immoral. Dr. Buckley declared that nine-tenths of the operas are more debasing than the majority of the theatrical plays. Still a Methodist can attend an opera every night in the week without having the text of the Methodist Discipline against him. The Rev. Dr. George P. Mains said that the specifications have been confusing and in the way of every person who has come into the Church. They should be taken out of the Discipline and buried forever. The Rev. H. H. Beattys of Brooklyn said he firmly believed that the clause in the Discipline which specifically forbade dancing, card playing and theatre-going was flatly opposed to the teachings of St. Paul. The Rev. Dr. Pullman of Stamford said he was afraid it would go abroad that the Methodists were letting down the bars.

The resolution was adopted almost unanimously.

FREIGHT TRAINS WRECKED.

A Locomotive, in Sections, Bound for the Paris Show, Badly Damaged.

Train 568 of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, consisting of a locomotive, fourteen loaded cars and a caboose, was on its way to the Communipaw yards yesterday morning, when the second car became derailed at a switch about six hundred feet north of the Greenville station. One of the front axles broke as the car left the track. The six following cars were overturned on the westbound track. A minute or two later train 238, consisting of a locomotive and fifteen empty freight and stock cars, westbound, ran into the wreck, and the cars were piled in a heap. The crews of both trains jumped and escaped injury.

All four tracks were blocked and the early morning passenger trains were sent around by way of the Newark and New York branch to and from Elizabethport. The wreck was cleared away in a few hours. A locomotive shipped by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for exhibition at the Paris Exposition was in sections on the forward cars of the incoming freight train and was badly damaged. Other freight was strewn along the tracks for a considerable distance. Investigation showed that the first car which left the track had a broken flange.

Disabled Steamer Reaches Port.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 10.—The British steamer Carneraig, from Darien for Manchester with lumber, put in here this afternoon with a heavy list, her steering gear damaged and her deck fittings lost or twisted. The ship encountered a storm which continued during Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The shifting of her cargo put the ship in serious danger.

Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's Lectures.

The last lecture in the city this season of Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson is announced for Saturday afternoon, April 14, at 2:30 in Carnegie Lyceum. The subject is "Wild Animals I Have Known."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:29 | Sun sets...6:34 | Moon rises..8:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:14 | Gov. Isl'd...5:46 | Hell Gate....7:33

Arrived—TUESDAY, April 10.

Ss Havana, Stevens, Havana, April 7.
Ss Saratoga, Johnson, Santiago, April 5.
Ss Pontebello, McKay, Demerara, March 30.
Ss Murcia, Orchard, Huelva, March 22.
Ss Talisman, Berg, Barbados, March 20.
Ss Princess Anne, Davis, Norfolk, April 9.
ss City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, April 7.
Ss Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston, April 4.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Aller, from New York at Naples.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Paladia, from Boulogne for New York.
Ss Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Gibraltar for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Mails Close	Vessel Sails.
St. Louis, Southampton	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Southwark, Antwerp	10 30 A M	12 00 M
U. S. transport Crooke, Puerto Rico	10 30 A M	12 00 M
Alliance, Colon	9 30 A M	1 00 P M
Trinidad, Bermuda	8 00 A M	10 00 A M
Yucatan, Havana	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
Niagara, Tampico	1 00 P M	3 00 P M

Sail To-morrow.

Kaiser Friedrich, Hamburg	9 00 A M	12 00 M
L'Aquitaine, Havre	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Santiago de Cuba, Guantanamo	1 00 P M	3 00 P M
El Sud, New Orleans	.....	3 00 P M

Sail Friday, April 13.

Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Russian Prince	Hamburg	March 16
Phœbus	Algiers	March 17
Atlas	Newcastle	March 18
Gibdiolto	Gibraltar	March 22
Pocahontas	Gibraltar	March 24
Glengoll	Swansea	March 24
Menominee	London	March 30
Kentucky	Dartmouth	March 26
Bellaura	St Lucia	April 2
Hispania	Stettin	March 25
Georgic	Liverpool	March 31
Westernland	Antwerp	March 31
Marengo	Newcastle	March 29
Wells City	Swansea	March 27
Sandsend	Manchester	March 26
El Dorado	New Orleans	April 5
Queen Margaret	St Lucia	April 3
Knickerbocker	New Orleans	April 4
Portella	St Kitts	April 4
San Juan	San Juan	April 5
Oceanic	Liverpool	April 4
Maasdam	Rotterdam	March 30
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	March 31
Rhein	Bremen	March 31
Glenochy	Gibraltar	March 27
Milano	Havre	March 28
Advance	Colon	April 6
Iroquois	Jacksonville	April 8

Due To-morrow.

Lahn	Bremen	April 3
Werra	Gibraltar	April 3
Philadelphia	Liverpool	March 30
Richmond Castle	Barry	March 28
Madiana	St. Kitts	April 6
El Cid	New Orleans	April 7
Nacoochee	Savannah	April 9

Due Friday, April 13.

Campania	Liverpool	April 7
Columbia	Hamburg	April 5
Ohio	Hull	April 1

Due Saturday, April 14.

New York	Southampton	April 7
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	April 8
Alamo	Galveston	April 7

Due Sunday, April 15.

La Gascogne	Havre	April 7
St. Germain	Havre	April 3
Pretoria	Plymouth	April 5
Trojan Prince	Gibraltar	April 1

Foreign Hotels. | Foreign Hotels.

THE SAVOY HOTEL, London, Overlooking the Thames and Embankment Gardens; commands an incomparable view. By night a fairy scene. A rendezvous for American society and European nobility. The entire house, nearly 300 rooms and 100 bathrooms, is sumptuously furnished with latest improvements. It is absolutely fireproof, down to the concrete floors. Pure water from an Artesian well. MR. HENRI MENGAY, Gen. Manager.

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