

FRENCH PICTURES.

The Collection Now Hung at the Fair.

SEVERAL GOOD CANVASES.

Gustave La Touche's Picture "The Miners' Parade."

TWO GEMS BY FELIX ZEIM.

Several Interesting Examples of Work by Corot and Daubigny Already in Place.

It seems as if the pictures in the art gallery at the Midwinter Fair will never be hung. All of the collection, with a few possible exceptions, was on hand a week ago, and yet all are not yet in place. To fix the cause of the delay is difficult, unless it be that Mr. Stanton is not provided with the amount of help which he should have to do the work properly.

All last week work was going on about the French collection, which is now the only one not incomplete, but the progress was slow. A few of the larger pictures are in place and a number of small ones, but the corners of the room are piled

swinging and jerking in all directions, but the men hang on to it as if it was perfectly still. The drawing in this picture is good, but the effect of color is not what one would expect. The water is painted in a conventional manner and looks a little bit flat.

The largest landscape in the collection is entitled "A November Evening," by E. Iwll, and it is a masterpiece of landscape painting. The composition is simply itself, being nothing more than a vast stretch of marshland with a few half bare trees in the middle distance. In the foreground tall weeds and grasses rise from the shallow puddles of water. A few birds are flying lazily over the ground.

Two of the most pleasing pictures in the collection are by Felix Zeim, the man to whom is given the palm for Venetian scenes. Many of the greatest painters in the world have said that Zeim is the only man that ever painted Venice. And even the body who has seen the Queen of the Adriatic will also yield him the honor for fixing its beauties on canvas in the most truthful and artistic manner. Zeim paints



"THE MINERS' PARADE" BY GUSTAVE LA TOUCHE.

up with unframed canvases waiting to be hung. The most important picture in the French collection that is ready to be hung is "The Miners' Parade," by La Touche. Nearly half the pictures in the French collection are old works, but this one is quite modern and shows what modern painters strive to do.

"The Miners' Parade" is a strong piece of work that has a powerful vein of human interest about it. It represents a body of men and women leaving the mine building apparently on a strike. The faces are those of people who have worked for a living and suffered much to keep their bodies and souls together. On nearly every countenance a story is written, telling of hardship, but there is also an air of determination visible that is intensely dramatic. It is a picture that will appeal to everybody with feelings and one that will, no doubt, do good work in teaching one-half of the world how the other half lives.

From an artistic standpoint the picture possesses a great deal of merit, being well drawn and composed. The effect of movement is well produced and without any of the tricks usually employed in such cases. In color there may be something lacking. The picture is very low in key, and a peculiar gray tone pervades both lights and shadows. The faces are not so admirably looked at carefully it will be noticed that each portion is in good value and texture, and that the individual color is the same as in nature. The artist evidently tried to get the amber gray tone for the purpose of helping out the effect of cheerlessness so necessary to the motive of the picture.

In contrast to this picture is another by Venice for its individual beauty and not for its luminous composition of pretty boats and fine buildings. To him there is a poetry in the warm, rich light of Venice and in the deep bluish waters a charm that no other spot in the world has. The sky is an endless panorama of changing loveliness, whether seen in the early light of morning when soft nearly misty rises from the canals, under the glow of a noonday sun when not a cloud breaks the deep depths of blue, or at night when the moon peeps from behind soft clouds and myriads of colored lights are reflected on the dark surface of the water. The presence of the beautiful boats are only incidents to Zeim. What he paints is the natural charms of the spot that give his pictures an individuality that no others possess.

Both the pictures at the fair are good examples of his style, but not of his best work by any means. "Morning in Venice" is the most characteristic picture and full of bright color and sentiment. The composition is simple, being only a few fishing boats, most of which have yellow sails. They are lying close together, flooded by the morning sun and seem to scintillate with brilliancy.

"The Old Harbor at Marselles" is the title of the other picture by Zeim, and while painted equally as well, lacks a great deal of being as beautiful on account of the nature of the subject selected. But both the pictures mentioned are charming bits of color, and will afford pleasure every time they are looked at.

"The Cardinal's Nephew," by J. G. Vibert, is one of the artist's latest and best pieces of work. It is full of life and drawing, and the details are produced as only Vibert can. The color in the faces is rich, and has a variety of tone most difficult to produce. Many claim that this is Vibert's best picture, which may or may not be the case, but there is no denying the fact that it is worthy of a first place among the fine works of art produced in France.

Some of the most interesting pictures in the French collection are by painters who were in their prime during the first half of this century. They are interesting and beautiful to look at, many of them being masterpieces, and at the same time they will be found instructive, showing what the modern French school of painting has been evolved from.

It is to be regretted that there is not a picture by that English-Frenchman, Constable, in this collection. He generally conceded that to him belongs the honor of really starting the French school of landscape-painting. Of those who followed him there are several examples, but the school could have been traced from the beginning with one of Constable's pictures shown beside the others.

By the immortal Corot there are four pictures, all of about an average merit. They show his style in all its variety, and two of the pictures are undoubtedly scenes near St. Cloud, the place where he was born and loved to paint. They are also of the effect he loved the most—early morn-

ing, before the orb of day chases away the mysterious mists of the night. Corot loved to see the misty trees veiled in wreaths of vapor, and the often fantastic forms they assumed were sources of delight to him.

The four pictures by him are all landscapes, three of them being French scenes and one Italian. By Charles Francois Daubigny, one of the most wonderful landscape painters that ever lived, there are two pictures, both characteristic. Daubigny's method was to take his canvases out to nature and finish it in about half an hour. When his pictures are looked at from the proper distance the effect is wonderful, but when examined closely they become mysteries.

All that can be seen is a few dabs of dirty gray for the sky, some peculiar green for the trees, a couple of white patches for roofs of houses and a wisp of the brush for a road. It looks as if anybody could do as well without instruction. But step back a few feet and the sky will be seen to glow with light, the green trees become round and rich, the roofs glisten and the road is full of rus and winds over the country as if it belonged there. Daubigny occupies a place as a landscape painter that no other man has, and many consider him the father of the impressionists.

CHARLES GLADDING'S WILL. He Disinherits a Son Because of His Bad Conduct. The will of the late Charles Gladding, head of the firm of Gladding, McBean & Co., who died recently in Italy, was filed for probate yesterday.

The testator, who was 64 years of age at the time of his execution of the will, which bears date of August 2, 1892, commences by bequeathing \$500 only to his son George Lincoln Gladding. It is explained that this small bequest is made because his son has been the recipient of

many financial favors already from the country, and because his conduct has been such that he has no confidence that he would make a proper use of anything that I might leave him.

To his daughter, Flora Eleanor, Mr. Gladding bequeathed \$1000, explaining that he has an agreement with Mrs. Gladding whereby in the event of his death his widow was to immediately make her will, constituting her daughter sole heir.

The residue of the estate is divided into two equal shares, one to go to the widow and the other to the son of the testator, Albert James Gladding, who is said to have been of considerable assistance to his father in managing his property. To this son also are bequeathed the testator's "military arms and papers of the war of the rebellion."

The estate consists of real estate in El Dorado and Placer counties and in this city, a large number of shares in the San Francisco Gaslight Company and the testator's interests in the corporation of Gladding, McBean & Co. The total value of the estate is not estimated.

GOOD MANAGEMENT. No Complaint From the German American Company. George H. Tyson, the general agent of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, the Pacific Coast headquarters of which are at 435 California street, states that, considering the condition of business throughout the country, his company has no cause whatever for complaint. Mr. Tyson assumed the management of the general agency the German-American has made very rapid progress upon the Pacific Coast. The company is recognized as one of the strongest doing business in the city, its total assets figuring up the magnificent sum of \$1,250,000, according to its published annual statement. As its securities are all gilt-edge, its policy-holders have perfect confidence in the corporation. Its reputation for fair treatment of its insured is unparelled, and doing only a first-class line of business, it pays its losses promptly, litigation being an unknown factor in its transactions.

A DAYLIGHT BURGLARY. Bold Thieves Captured While Looting a Brass Foundry. George Andrews and Henry Hickey were arrested last night by Officers Gilroy and Thompson of the Southern station for burglary. The prisoners are young men and one of them has his photograph in the rogues' gallery. They were seen by the officers late yesterday afternoon rowing along Mission Creek. They had two companions, who with them scaled the walls of Tedeman & Bowen's foundry on Berry street, between Sixth and Seventh. The officers followed and found Andrews and Hickey in the foundry. The thieves had \$50 worth of brass in a bag. The brass and the burglars were seized by the officers, but the burglars' confederates ran away. The foundry was closed some time ago.

Anti-Chinese League. The Law and Order League held an unusually enthusiastic mass-meeting at the Mint steps last night. Ex-Senator John Lenihan presided, and with Dr. O'Donnell, Colonel G. W. Fox, William Mangan, Henry W. Field and Dennis Kearney delivered speeches. The latter stated that the district presidents at their meeting to-morrow night would select the other six men for Supervisors. Then twelve men would be selected for School Directors; also fifteen more men to frame a charter. The next meeting of the league will be held in the Twenty-ninth District on the corner of Fourth and Tehama streets next Tuesday night.

A Novel Horseshoe. A novel five-mile riding race will take place this afternoon at Central Park. Mme. Maratulle, the champion saddle-rider, and Miss Eva Evans, daughter of Chris Evans, said to be a champion straddle rider, will contest in a five-mile race for a purse of \$500. Both riders will change horses at the end of every mile. In addition to the race there will be an equestrian exhibition, in which Mme. Maratulle's horses will display their excellent training.

HIGHER STUDIES.

The Catholic University at Washington.

BISHOP KEANE SPEAKS.

The Rector Explains Its Scope and Purposes.

LAIC AND ECCLESIASTIC.

The Prelate Expresses the Views of the American Hierarchy on the Educational Question.

Right Rev. John J. Keane, rector of the Catholic University of the United States, at Washington, whose visit to California has reference to the opening of the new faculty of philosophy, science and letters, spoke as follows to a CALL reporter last night in reference to Catholic education and the action of the Bishops therein: "The Catholic Bishops of the United States have from the beginning been convinced that religion and education are the two essential foundations of our country's civilization. They have also been convinced that religion and education must be blended in order to form the kind of man that will make civilization sound and lasting. This idea is the inspiration of the efforts that the Catholic church has been making in the United States to build up the system of Christian education, and right here I may say that this by no means indicates a disposition on the part of the Bishops or Catholics of the country of hostility to the State system of public schools as such. We recognize that education is one of those great public needs in which the power of the State and the power of the church ought to act together in order to reach the desired end. It is so in nearly all matters which concern public utility. The church teaches the law of God, and the spiritual penalties that follow its violation; the State makes laws to the same effect, forbidding, just as the commandments do, stealing, murder, injustice of every kind, adultery, etc., and threatening the civil penalties which the State has power to inflict. This illustrates the great truth that while church and State are distinct, they are united in what is considered the medieval sense, they must nevertheless co-operate in order that civilization may be sound and rest upon public morality. Now the State does not admit that the country does not thus far admit the teaching of the Christian religion, but Catholics believe that the influence of Christianity in the school is essential for the proper training of the young, and therefore they have had to build up a school system of their own, not that they love the State less, but that they love Christianity and the souls of their children more.

At the thirteenth plenary council the improvement of the Catholic educational system was one of the chief objects engaging the attention of the Bishops of the country. They desired not only to multiply schools, but that the schools should be of such a nature that they would actually suffice for the needs of all the Catholic children, but they also wished to improve the standard of methods of the Catholic schools, in order that they might be at least equal to those of the Catholic schools. For this end they decreed the establishment in their dioceses of examining boards for scholars and for teachers. It will doubtless take time to bring this into effect, but the purpose of the council was to permit no imperfect methods in Catholic schools. They formulated similar legislation for the improvement of colleges, and finally came to the question of a university, the natural climax of the educational system. In 1866, when the Bishops assembled at the second plenary council, they devoted a whole chapter to the subject of the Catholic university. Under the heel of the penal laws that had hindered and ground down the education of the masses in many parts of the Old World. In 1884, the third plenary council decreed the improvement of the Catholic schools. For this end they decreed the establishment of a university, and decided that the time had not yet arrived when its establishment would be practicable. Catholics were yet comparatively few, and the Bishops of the country believed that under the heel of the penal laws that had hindered and ground down the education of the masses in many parts of the Old World. In 1884, the third plenary council decreed the improvement of the Catholic schools. For this end they decreed the establishment of a university, and decided that the time had not yet arrived when its establishment would be practicable.

"Students are to be admitted to the university without regard to religion. This, of course, does not apply to the divinity department; its students are all priests, but in all the faculties for the laity there will be no religious test, nor will non-Catholics be excluded from professorships unless of course those whose subject matter comes into natural relationship with religion, in which the university intends to run no risk of having the truth disturbed by coming to the students through professional courses or agencies. "The educational prerequisite for admission will be similar to those of Harvard and Johns Hopkins. It will always be borne in mind that the school is for children, and that the university for men. No one will be admitted who has not attained the age of 18 or 19 years, and for them the entrance examinations will be as rigid as in either of the departments mentioned, which in the requirements for admission are worthy models for the educational institutions of the country.

"We recognize also from experience of universities both at home and abroad that the main object of a university is to train men for research and scholarship, which cannot be accomplished in the classroom, but it is to be attained in what is called the seminar or academy. In these professors and students meet as fellow-laborers and carry on the individual researches which alone can make a practical scholar. In the various departments of divinity studies already organized, this system of seminar has been established and is fully at work. The same idea will be carried out in all the future developments of the university. In one word, it is by class work but by laboratory work in its various modifications that the results of the university are to be attained."

COLONEL STEVENSON BETTER. The Veteran Rallying and Hopes of Recovery Expressed. Colonel J. D. Stevenson was reported much better when inquiry was made at his home at a late hour last night. The nurse who is in attendance said that, not for some days had there been such marked improvement noticeable as was observed yesterday morning. The colonel rested and slept much more comfortably than at any time since his illness took a serious turn. Dr. T. L. Mahoney called early in the morning and again shortly after 9 o'clock and reported that the much-marked venerable pioneer was the most promising in many days. For the first time in several days hopes for a recovery have been awakened in the breasts of those around the bedside.

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