sent asking the admiral to move outside the three-mile limit if he happened to be in French territory waters. A prominent naval officer here last night called the present stage of affairs "a game of naval hide and seek," and declared that the Admiralty was justified in sending elusive dispatches, especially as there was reason to believe that one motive of Japan in pressing the question was the desire to learn the exact position of Rojestvensky's squadron.

FOR SECOND REINFORCING SQUADRON. Libau, April 23.—Large drafts of Black Sea sail-ors are arriving here, to fill the complements of the ships of the second reinforcing squadron, which is being made ready.

THE REFORMS IN DANGER.

Russian People Dread Victory-Government Fears Defeat.

St. Petersburg, April 23 .- Not only the future of the war in the Far East but the fate of the whole programme of internal reform, to which Emperor Nicholas stands committed, appears to await the issue of the approaching battle between Rojestvensky and Togo. The government undoubtedly would be greatly strengthened, at least for the moment, by a victory decisive enough to change the war

situation. The Liberals are impatient at the delay and uspicious of every move of the government. They are convinced that if victory comes the bureaucracy, to which the realization of reforms has been consigned by the Emperor, will be able, despite the clamor throughout the country, to keep the execution of these reforms in their own hands, which, of course, in their opinion would mean their eventual dissipation in a labyrinth of endless commissions. Moreover, they believe that the Emperor might again be persuaded to attempt the old style of repression of the present agitation.

Practically the interior administration is being conducted through the police. Already there are everywhere evidences of return to Von Plehve's methods. Domicilliary visits and arrests by scores and hundreds are reported in every part of the empire, and meetings of all crease from five to six copecks a line. (A copeck classes of the people are forbidden and broken up by the police, under the direction of the local governors. Even zemstvo meetings at Vladimir, Elizabethpol, Orel, Tiflis and Livadia have been stopped.

Of course, the government argues that it cannot fold its arms and see the flames of revolution fanned by agitators; but it is noticeable that such spokesmen of reaction as Prince Mestchersky (Editor of the "Grashdanin") are again boldly proclaiming the doctrine of repression, characterizing the Constitutionalists and "Intelligentsia" as lunatics. "Russia has suddenly become a vast lunatic asylum," says the "Grash-"and unless mad people are locked up and placed out of harm's way there is no predicting where all this idiocy will end,"

Should Rojestvensky be defeated, on the contrary, the Liberals believe that the bureaucracy would capitulate and that peace and a constitu-

In the mean time, the Easter holidays and May Day are awaited with extreme anxiety, both by the authorities and the public. The So cial Democrats and Revolutionaries have planned demonstrations on an extensive scale, and undoubtedly many of them are armed with revolvers and bombs, which have been smuggled into the country to fight the police and troops in case they should attempt to interfere with the demonstrations. They seem to have plenty of funds, furnished both from abroad and by wealthy sympathizers in Russia. The

wildest stories of plans for blowing up the members of the imperial family, Ministers and palaces, and of pillage and murder of the nobility and the wealthy, are current, especially in aristocratic drawing rooms, and many society people, thoroughly frightened, have already made preparations to go abroad. Large reinforcements of troops, and espe-

cially of Cossacks, have been brought to St. Petersburg. Arrests and searches of the lodgings of suspected persons continue; but even General Trepoff, although he is taking every measure of precaution, does not seem to know exactly what to expect. That he fears trouble and bloodshed is apparent from the fact that he has warned all manufacturers to guard against incendiarism, and through house porters has warned every family that women and children must remain off the streets on May Day.

Although disorders more or less serious are expected everywhere, Poland and the Baltic provinces probably will be the storm centre. General Maximovitch, Governor General of Warsaw, has sust returned to his post after a conference here, clothed with almost dictatorial powers. All the Polish cities are now in a state of minor siege, but the Governor General is authorized to declare martial law, and ample troops will be

There are many disquieting reports of disaffection of troops, and the names of regiments even in the Imperial Guards are given as having been won over to "the cause of liberty." The military authorities declare that there is no question of the loyalty of the troops and that orders will be obeyed.

They admit, however, that the Revolutionaries have pushed their propaganda among the soldiers with great earnestness. Special regulations have been instituted to keep the army free from contamination, and these have been enforced in individual cases, both of officers and men, who have been found to be in-communica. tion with Revolutionaries. Such cases, the authorities declare, have been detected particua larly among Jews and severely punished, but the authorities are confident that no units have

Independent investigation by The Associated Press seems to bear out the official claim except as to the Caucasus, where, according to private advices just received, the troops are badly fed and are on the verge of mutiny and ready to join the Revolutionaries. These adof vices represent that the situation borders on anarchy, with the Revolutionaries in practical control.

The local authorities, according to these advices, are powerless. The regiments at Tiflis avo are mutinous and unreliable. The revolutionary committee has issued orders openly, demanding compliance under pain of death. They have prohibited the payment of all taxes to the government and have reduced rents one-half. The landlords fear for their lives and are afraid to resist. The committee regulates hours of labor and the opening and closing of shops and is directing railroad strikes. Disobedience is punished with death.

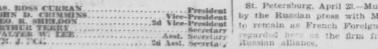
The epidemic of demands for higher salaries has reached the reporters of local newspapers, who have formally submitted a claim for an in-

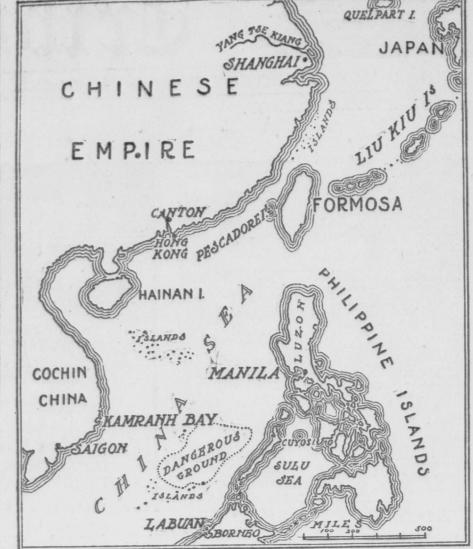


\$2,826,000.

36 WALL STREET. Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits,

Allows Interest on Deposits. Acts in Every Fiduciary Capacity.





THE CHINA SEA, WHERE RUSSIAN AND JAPANESE FLEETS ARE BELIEVED TO BE FIGHTING.

is one-half cent in American money.)

UNJUST TO RUSSIA.

French Press Comments on Rojestvensky's Expulsion.

Paris, April 23 .- Some of the newspapers of Paris, commenting upon the expulsion of the Russian second Pacific squadron from French territory waters in Indo-China, hold that France, in seeking to render exact justice to Japan, has been unjust to Russia. The "Echo de Paris," which is strongly pro-Russian, says that France's insistence upon Rojestvensky leaving Kamranh Bay will have the effect of making him an easy prey to Togo, as the Russian ships, being driven from all points without being able to take on coal, must put to sea with half filled bunkers, being thus crippled at the moment of meeting the enemy. "And this is neutrality," scornfully observes the "Echo de Paris." The same paper quotes the French regulations authorizing belligerents to take on sufficient coal to reach the next port, and maintains that the "next port" is Vladivostok. Therefore, the "Echo de Paris" asserts, France has not given her ally's squadron the benefit of French neutrality laws.

The "Temps" criticises the Salgon report that Russian merchant vessels have been forbidden to take on the necessary coal to enable them to reach the nearest Russian port. The paper maintains that the ships have the right to take on sufficient coal to last them to Vladivostok, which is the nearest Russian port. The "Temps" adds:

Insular powers having many coaling stations have an interest in making neutrality rules extremely strict in order to prevent their adversaries from procuring coal through neutrals while they enjoy full supplies from their own coaling stations. On the contrary, Continental powers, namely, France, Russia and Germany, having comparatively few coaling stations, having comparatively few coaling stations, armed with axes and sledge hammers, would be easily throttled in a conflict with an Before the lookouts could give the insular power having many coaling stations i case this rigid rule of neutrality becomes ac

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Tokio, April 23.-It is officially announced that a force holding Tunghwa has reported that a small body of the Russians is still stopping at Laoling and Maloukou, twenty miles north of strong, attempted an attack, on April 20, against Kingscheng, but were repulsed.

The Russian watch guards at Talou are increasing in strength. Thus far they have shown no activity, and there have been no exchanges, with the exception of cavalry skirmishes.

EMPEROR'S WILL UNSWERVING.

Must be Convocation of the People's Representatives.

St. Petersburg, April 23.-Receiving the Marshal of the Nobility of Kostroma recently, Emperor Nicholas ordered him to communicate the following message to the nobles:

My will regarding the convocation of representa-tives of the people is unswerving, and the Minister of the Interior is devoting all his efforts to its prompt execution.

EVEN PHYSICIANS MUST NOT MEET.

Conventions to Discuss Cholera Situation Stopped by Russian Police.

Ufa, Eastern Russia, April 23.—As a meeting of local doctors called to discuss the chorera was about to pass illegal resolutions, the doors of the hall in which they had assembled were burst open and the Chief of Police, under orders from the Governor of the province, cleared the hall.

Bendery, Bessarabia, Russia, April 23.-The telegraph office here has refused to accept a telegram addressed to the Committee of Ministers at St. Petersburg asking for action to relieve the position of Jews in this region.

Tiflis, April 23.-At a big demonstration in the Georgian Theatre here to-night the electric lamps were suddenly extinguished, and in the darkness thousands of revolutionary proclamations were showered upon the audience, who shouted: "Down with autocracy!" and sang the "Marseillaise."

Rostov-on-Don, April 23 .- A meeting of physicians of this district called to consider the cholera situation has been forbidden to assemble.

BREAD SCARCE IN MOSCOW.

St. Petersburg, April 23 .- The price of bread has trebled in Moscow as the result of the strike of 15,000 bakers. Only municipal ovens are working. It is feared that the struggle will be protracted, although the masters are willing to grant considerable concessions.

RADICAL ZEMSTVOS "STAND PAT."

Moscow, April 23 .- Despite the secession of M. Shipoff, Prince Galitzin and Prince Troubetzkoy, the radical ring of the zemstvo has reiterated its adherence to the St. Petersburg programme of December 12, 1904, and elected delegates to the zemstvo Congress at Moscow on May 5.

regarded here as the firm friend of the Franco-Russian alliance,

BIG RAID IN CHINATOWN

OVER PRECINCT HEADS.

Eggers, with Two Hundred Men, Takes Four Hundred Prisoners.

More than a hundred foreign devils descended with clubs and axes on the peaceful citizens of the Middle Kingdom dwelling in Mott and Peil sts. last night, and carried away some four hundred peaceful players of dominoes and pie-gow. Captain Francis J. Kear, of the Elizabeth-st. station, was out of town last night, when Sergeant Eggers, with nearly a hundred of his own sleuths and about one hundred reserves from nine precincts, descended on Chinatown. No one knew they were there until they were swarming up the narrow, rickety stairs of the Chinese tenement houses in hot pursuit of the Chinamen rushing pell mell for the roofs.

The raid was made by Eggers over the heads of Acting Inspector Hogan and Acting Captain Hogan. Nine places in Mott-st., two in Pell and one in horn-shaped Doyers-st. were made. In nearly every one twenty or more prisoners were taken. One wagonload was taken from No. 1 Mott-st., three from No. 14, four from No. 20, three from No. 17, three from No. 22, one from No. 26, two from No. 30, one from No. 25 and three from No. 18 Pell-st.

Chinatown is thronged every Sunday night with sightseers from uptown. The "rubber-neck" automobile had just deposited a load of people in Mott-st., and the Chinatown guides had just begun to bid for those curious to see "a real opium joint," when a procession of about fifteen funereal looking carriages with closely drawn curtains arrived.

The carriages scattered through the streets, and all at once the curtains went up, the doors opened and out jumped some fivescore plain clothes men like so many jack-in-the-boxes, all Before the lookouts could give the warning

cry of "Lu ki le low!" they were being chased upstairs. A minute later all the patrol wagons in the first and second inspection districts, seven in number, were backing up and taking the places of the carriages. Acting Captain Eggers and Secretary Howell arrived at the ame time in an automobile. Early in the evening each of the patrolmen

detailed to the several kinds of clerical work at Police Headquarters received a polite note Tunghwa. The Russian cavalry, one hundred from Secretary Howells asking him to meet him at Central Park West and 81st-st, at 7:30 p. m. Each man decided that the secretary had a little private job to do and felt elated at the secretary's selection. But when the fifty or more men reached the place of rendezvous a light began to dawn on them. There they found the fifteen closed coaches, a big automobile, Acting Captain Eggers, two of his roundsmen and ing Captain Eggers, two of his roundsmen and Secretary Howells. They were quickly distributed into the coaches, one man being put in command of each vehicle. In each were a crowbar and an axe. Knowing the facilities of the wily Orientals for getting news of raids, the route was deviously laid. It lay up through Harlem and then down through crowded Manhattan in zigzag fashion, so that the Port Arthur of pi-gow and fan tan might not get information of its impending sack and take action to avoid it. tion to avoid it.

tion to avoid it.

When finally the long line of hacks reached Mott-st. a detective from the Eldridge-st. station, who said he was "looking for evidence," called Policeman McMurty, of the Elizabeth-st.

called Policeman McMarty, of the Emaster station, over.

"Say, Dan," said the detective, "ain't that the funniest looking Dago wedding you ever saw?" Dan had hardly time to reply that it was when the raids began. Each coach rolled up to the house to be raided and then, waiting until all were ready, Eggers gave the command to "go in and get 'em." It was done with a military precision which Marshal Oyama might not have disclaimed. Out of each coach jumped four big bluecoats, one with an axe and one with a crowbar. They seemed to drop out of the sky.

The lookouts were caught in many cases before they could get into the room where the players were. Never had the denizens of that quarter seen glass smashed and doors broken so

quarter seen glass smashed and doors broken so fast. In every place the police had two stool pigeons, and to prevent their identity from being sclosed they were treated with no more con-

sideration than the real prisoners.

The police of the neighboring precincts were not called with their patrol wagons until the raids were well over and the captives in hand. The work of taking the Chinamen to the station then went on rapidly. In many places the po-lice found whole arsenals of revolvers and

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for

Superintendent McClintock of the Society for the Prevention of Crime told the reporters that the evidence was gathered by one of his Chinese detectives, James Wang, who was for several years a lay reader in the Methodist Church. He worked with Detectives Murray and Hamilton, of Eggers's staff, who look enough like Chinamen to wear the national garb.

While Acting Captain Eggers declined to say what had caused the raids, it was said in Chinatown that it was another battle between the warring Tongs, the Hip Sing Tong and the On Leong Tong. The On Leong Tong is credited with controlling the gambling "graft" of the quarter. Three weeks ago Commissioner McAdoo received an anonymous letter declaring that the On Leong Tong was working with the police of the precinct. police of the precinct,

EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

Slight Seismic Disturbances Occasion Much

London, April 23 .- An earthquake lasting several GLAD DELCASSE IS TO STAY.

St. Petersburg, April 23.—Much relief is expressed by the Russian press with M. Delcasse's decision to remain as French Foreign Minister, as he is regarded here as the firm friend of the Franconothing serious is yet reported.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON DEAD.

Continued from first page.

gained his laurel: by Jefferson himself it was

never lost. Some leaders of mankind prevail by what they do. Jefferson prevailed by what he was,-incarnate goodness, without insipidity; tender humanity, without effusive weakness; exuberant humor, that was never gross; nimble wit, that was never unkind; and piquant eccentricity, that was equally sweet and droll. The spiritual cogency of his life, accordingly, the authority of his character and the illuminative and final explanation of his amazing artistic career, can be designated by the single word charm. He was not distinctively an intellectual power,-as, for example, Henry Irving is,-but in the realm of emotion his power was supreme. He spoke to the heart. He did not dominate by force. He made no effort to command. He allured by spontaneous sweetness, and he subdued by unstudied grace. He had an abundance of worldly wisdom, but his best conscience, in the management of worldly affairs, was to dwell away from the world, to avoid wrongs that he could not redress, and to ignore complications of circumstance that he was unable to adjust. He could not have managed society. He could not have led the way in any conflict. Endued with perfect morality, he yet had no moral enthusiasm. The moment after he had seen the serious side of anything he saw the comic side of it. Resolute in will, he yet had no aggressive impulse. He shrunk from all strife. His province, as he understood it, was to dispense humor and kindness. His vocation was the ministry of beauty. Mirth was his herald; happiness attended him; and love followed after. He had, as all men have, who amount to anything, trials, responsi bilities, and cares, and these he bore with dutiful constancy and in silence; but, mentally and spiritually, in his abstract and artistic life, he lived as the rose lives—tranquil and sufficient to itself, heedlessly yielding its fragrance, and pleasing all eyes with its perfection of color and

Upon such a character and such a career the oice of detraction,-never silent as to any meritorious person,-could say but little. It sometimes became audible, however, in the declaration that Jefferson's artistic faculty was slight. because he acted only one or two parts, and that his professional ambition was narrow, because he never undertook any special business enterprise to promote the welfare of the stage. This charge had a portentous sound, but it had no basis. In the maturity of his powers and his renown the comedian restricted his repertory to a few characters, but, in his earlier time, he had played scores of parts: one authentic list mentions more than a hundred of them: and he might have continued to play scores of parts, had he not learned by experience that it is better to do one thing thoroughly well than to do many things passably; to present one model of perfect art rather than many examples of good artistic intention. The principal characters that he chose were Rip Van Winkle, Acres, and Caleb Plummer, characters that were absolutely congenial to him, stirring his nature to its profoundest depths and evoking all the resources of his heart and mind. Those characters he could represent to perfection, and the observer who subjects them to analytical examination will speedily discern that they comprehend many, if not all, the representative extremes and contrasts of human experience: youth and age, love and hate, charity and greed, wealth and poverty, humor and pathos, power and weakness, mirth and grief, craft and simplicity, selfishness and self-sacrifice, the material and the spiritual, and the natural and the preternatural. It will also be perceived that the raiment and scenic investiture of them comprise the tatters of indigence and the laces of luxury; the cottage and the drawing room; manners, both humble and exalted; and physical nature, alike in calm and storm. The range of Jefferson as an actor was, in fact, remarkably broad; and, for the rest, it should be remembered that he rendered the greatest possible service that any person can ender to the stage, because he made it pure and honorable in the public esteem and dear to the public heart-and kept it so. All over the land the institution of the theatre was strengthened by him, so that even those persons who misuse and degrade it, by sordid and corrupt speculation, possess a broader field and an ampler opportunity than would otherwise exist, for what they call business enterprise. He did not care to manage theatres or to produce new plays. He did not waste himself on ventures and experiments. He did the thing that he could do best: and the stage is better, and the world is happier, because of what he was and what he accomplished.

"Are we so soon forgot when we are gone?" Remembrance of those words, as they were spoken by Jefferson, in the great days of his Rip Van Winkle, can never perish. The world does easily forget, and the rapid river of time, we may be very sure, will sweep into oblivion many names and many things that are conspicu ous now; but as long as the fame of gentle humor is prized, and as long as kindness and pity remain on earth, the name of Joseph Jefferson will be remembered, because,-like the kindred names of Lamb, and Hood, and Charles Dickens, and Thackeray, and Washington Irving,-it is written with smiles and tears upon the everlasting pages of the human heart.

WILLIAM WINTER.

CHRONOLOGY OF JEFFERSON'S LIFE.

1829-Joseph Jefferson was born, February 20, in Philadelphia. 1833—He made his first appearance on the stage, at

the theatre in Washington, D. C., with Thomas D. Rice, as Jim Crow. He was made up as a 1837-He acted at the Franklin Theatre, New-York.

1837—He acted at the Franklin Theatre, New-York.
1838—He removed to Chlcago.
1842—His father died, at Mobile.
1845—May. He acted at Motale.
1846—May. He acted at Matamoras, Mexico. He was with a company following the American army.
1849—September 10. he appeared in New-York, at Chanfrau's New National Theatre, playing Jack Rackbottle, in "Jonathan Bradford."

December 6, he acted Pierrot fn "The Pearl of Chamouni," and also Mr. Wyndham, in "The Handsome Husband," Mrs. D. P. Bowers played Linda and also Mrs. Wyndham. Miss Sarah E. Crocker, afterward Mrs. F. B. Conway, made her first appearance on any stage, playing Mrs. Melfort.

1850-May 19, he married Margaret Clements Lockyer. He acted at Mitchell's Olympic Theatre, New-York. He acted in Southern cities with John

Ellsler.

Later he was associated with the Holliday
Street Theatre and afterward with the Museum,
Baltimore.

1851-52.—He acted at Niblo's Garden, New-York,
with Mr. Hudson, Anna Thillon, and others.

1856—He crossed the Atlantic for the first time, and
made visits to London and to Paris. Returned
in the same year.

made visits to London and to in the same year.

1857—He joined Laura Keene's company, at her theatre in New-York,—which she opened on November 18, 1856, and which remained under her management for five years; it became the Olympic in 1865.

vember 18, 1856, and which femaned under her management for five years; it became the Olympic in 1865.

August 31, at Laura Keene's Theatre, he made a hit as Dr. Pangloss, in "The Heir-at-Law." This was his first appearance in New-York since 1852.

1858—August 25, he acted Augustus. In "The Willow Copse." This was Laura Keene's third season at her theatre. Charles W. Couldock played Luke Fielding.

September 30. Washington Irving attended a performance of "The Road to Ruin," at Laura Keene's Theatre, and saw Jefferson as Goldfinch, and spoke of his strong resemblance to his grandfather.

October 8, Jefferson acted Beppo, in H. J. Byron's burlesque of "Fra Diavolo."

October 8, "Our American Cousin" was produced at Laura Keene's Theatre, and Jefferson gained especial distinction as Asa Frenchard, E. A. Sothern acted Lord Dundreary, for the first time. The play ran till March 25, 1859.

1859—March 25, Jefferson acted Tony Lumpkin, in "She Stoops to Conquer."

July 14, he left Laura Keene's company.

Laura Keene's Theatre, which had become the Olympic, was torn down, August 10, 1880.

September 14, he appeared at the Winter Garden Theatre, under Dion Boucleault's management, as Caleb Plummer, in Boucleault's management, as Caleb Plummer, in Boucleault's play of "Dot." First time.

October 20, he acted Yonkers, in Dion Boucleault's burlesque of "Chamoont III."

November. He acted Newman Noggs, in Dion

Boucleault's adaptation of "Nicholas Nickley, called "Smike." First time.

December 5, he acted Salem Scudder, in liest time.

Boucleault's drama of "The Octoroon." lsoo-February 2, an adaptation of "Oliver Winter made by Jefferson, was produced at the fagin, Garden, with J. W. Walkack, if, as on as George Jordan as Sykes, Mattha H. Johnston as the Artful Dedger, fone Bridger, and Oliver Twist, J. H. Stotelart as Brownincicanit Mrs. Blake as Mrs. Corney. (Dion 1988 The had seceded, and gone to Laura Keet Garden atre.) During this reason at the Winterian, tr. Jefferson also acted Granby Gag, Sir Rip Vat. Winkle.

Markie.

May 16, he opened Laura Keene Theatre, under his own management, with the Invisible Prince." His company include, among others, Mrs. John Wood, Mrs. Hendetta Chanfrau, and J. H. Stoddart. In June he produced frau, and J. H. Stoddart. In June he produced frau, and J. H. Stoddart. In June he produced frau, and J. H. Stoddart. In June he produced frau, and J. H. Stoddart. In June he produced frau, and J. H. Stoddart. In June he produced frau, and J. H. Stoddart. In June he produced of the J. J. James O'Brien. Jewiss Wood C. T. Item and the Tycoon, and bersimmons, acted Letty Laurel and Young Vincent. J. G. Burnett, and Charles Thorne, Jr., acted in these plays

Ione Burke. Hetty Warren arts.

G. Burnett, and Charles Thorne, dr., acted in these plays
July 31. Jefferson revived for American Couldock.
Sothern, and Mrs. Wood were in the cast.
Sothern, and Mrs. Wood were in the cast.
August 31. Jefferson closed the senson at August 31. Jefferson closed the senson at Laura Keene's Treatre.
G.—February 18, death of Mrs. Jeferson, his first wife. He visited California, ind. on July 8, acted in San Francisco, for Melbourne. He remained in astralia and New-Melbourne. He remained in Heatre, London, appeared at the Adelphi and made a brilliant hit.

65—He visited England, and. Theatre, London, and made a brilliant hit.

65—July 30, he salied from liverpool for New-York, arriving on August 13.

September 3, he appeared the Olympic Theatre, New-York, as Rip Va Winkle. Later, in the same engagement, he cted Asa Trenchard, the same engagement, he cted Asa Trenchard, Caleb Plummer. Mr. Wodcock and Tobias Shortcut. He had great success, and subsequently he made a properous tour of the United States.

66—From September 8 to October 26, he acted at the Olympic Theatre, www-York, presenting Rip

quently he made a preperous tour of the United States.

1867—From September \$ to October 26, he acted at the Olympic Theatre, few-York, presenting Rip Yan Winkle.

December 20, he was married, in Chicago, to his third cousin, Mis Sarah Isabel Warren, daughter of Henry Warren.

1868—August 31, he begar his dramatic season, appearing at McVicker? Theatre, Chicago, as Rip, 1869—He bought an esite at Hohokus, N. J., and there, for several yan, he resided.

He bought an esite called Orange Island, situated ten miles west of Iberia, in Louislana.

August 2, he appeared at Booth's Theatre, New-York, as Rip Van Winkle.

1870—August 15, he appeared at Booth's Theatre, New-York, as Rif Van Winkle, and he acted there, in the same character, till February 7, 1871.

1871—January 20, he participated in performances

1871. January 20, he participated in performances for the benefit of the family of George Holland, recently dead. Holland died on December 20,

1870.

1872—He was cured of glaucoma, by a surgical operation, performed, at Hohokus, N. J., by Dr. Reulling, of Baltimore.

1873—January I, be resumed acting and reappeared at Ford's Theatre, Baltimore.

July 9, he was in ill health, and he safled for England, accompanied by his wife and family and by William Warren, his second cousin.

September 1, he reappeared at Booth's Theatre, New-Yerk, as Rip Van Winkle.

1875—November I, he appeared at the Princays's Theatre, in London, as Rip Van Winkle.

29, 1876.

acted there, in the same character, until April 29, 1876.

1877—At Easter, he again appeared at the Princess's Theatre, as Rip Van Winkle, and he acted there till midsummer.

Midsummer, he went to the Haymarket Theatre, London, and played a short engagement, under the management of John S. Clarke, appearing as Mr. Golightiy and Hugh de Brass, in the farces of "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "A Regular Fix." He had, a little earlier, acted Mr. Golightly, for the benefit of the eminent English comedian, Henry Compton (Mackenzle). He successfully defended himself in a law suit orought by F. B. Chatterton, manager of the Princess's Theatre, for alleged breach of contract, in closing his engagement at the Princess's Theatre, and golor to the Haymarket. His engagement was for "the regular season," and the court sustained his contention that the regular season had come to an end when he closed his engagement.

October 17, he arrived in New-York, from England.

October 14, he arrived in New-York, acting at Booth's Theatre, under the management of Augustin Daly, and shared Rip Van Winkle. 8-He revisited California, and he was received with great favor.

December 16, he acted at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New-York, as Rip Van Winkle, filling an engagement under the management of Messrs. Daniel H. Harkins and Stephen Fiske.

—September 13, at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, he produced Sheridan's comedy of The Rivals," and he made a brilliant hit as Acres.

"The Rivais," and he made a brilliant lift as Acres.

For several ensuing seasons he continued to play, with great prosperity, Acres and Rip Van Winkle, sometimes varying his programme with Dr. Pangloss. Dr. Oliaped, Caleb Plummer, Mr. Golightly and Hugh de Brass.

11—"The Jeffersons,"—memoirs of the Jefferson family of actors,—by William Winter, was published. This book has since been revised and augmented under the title of "The Life and Aft of Joseph Jefferson."

9—He bought an estate at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.,

augmented under the title of "The Life and Art of Joseph Jefferson."

1889-He bought an estate at Buzzard's Bay, Mass., and built a house, which he called Crow's Nest. 1889-'90-His autobiography was published in "The Century Magazine." In 1890 it was published in a large and handsome book, with numerous fillustrations, by the Century Company.

1891-April 1, Crow's Nest was burned down, but in the next year it was rebuilt.

1892-April 2. he appeared at Yale University, making his first essay as a lecturer, and delivered an address, on "The Art of Acting." That address, with various modifications, he has many times delivered since that night. In the same year he received from Yale University the degree of M. A.

1893-March 1, he delivered his discourse on Acting, at Carnegie Music Hall. New-York, for the benefit of the Kindergarten Association. June 9, he was one of the pallbearers at Edwin Booth's funeral. He was elected president of the Players, New-York, succeeding Edwin Booth.

1894-"The Life and Art of Joseph Jefferson," by William Winter, was published by Messrs. Macmillan.

millan.

1885—Jefferson received the degree of M. A., Simpliciter, from Harvard University.

He acted at the Garden Theatre, New-York, from October 14 till November 9, presenting Caleb Plummer, Mr. Golightly, and Rip Van

from October 14 till November 9, presenting Caleb Plummer, Mr. Golightly, and Rip Van Winkle.

November 8, at the Garden Theatre, New-York, a public presentation was made to him, of a Loving Cup, given by the actors of the American stage.

196—He published the play of "Rip Van Winkle," with a preface and pictures.

April 4, he was the recipient of a banquet at the Lotos Club, New-York.

He organized a star company for the production of "The Rivals,"
May 7, he appeared, with his "star company." at the American Theatre, New-York, presenting "The Rivals," cast as follows: Sir Anthony Absolute, William H. Crane; Captain Absolute, Robert Taber; Falkland, Joseph Holland; Acres, Joseph Jefferson; Sir Lucius O'Trigger, Nat C. Goodwin; Fag, E. M. Holland; David, Francis Wilson: Mrs. Malaprop, Mrs. John Drew; Lydia Languish, Julia Marlowe; Lucy, Fanny Rice

May 30, he ended the season with two performances of "The Rivals," morning and evening, with the above cast, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New-York.

39—April 20, a supper in honor of Jefferson was given at the Union League Club, New-York.

ing, with the above cast, at the Fifth Avenue
Theatre, New-York.

1897—April 20, a supper in honor of Jefferson was
given at the Union League Club, New-York.

1898—March 29, a festival in honor of Jefferson occurred at the Aldine Club, New-York.

March 31, Jefferson was entertained at a
banquet by the Colonial Club, New-York.

May 2, Jefferson delivered his address on
acting, at the Century Club, New-York.

October 19, he appeared at the Fifth Avenue
Theatre, New-York, as Acres.

October 25, he was taken ill and was obliged to
disappoint an audience, for the first time in his
life. He had promised to deliver an address
in Philadelphia, returning to New-York to play
at night.

October 27, he visited William Winter, at
Staten Island, and delivered an address at the
Staten Island Academy, for the benefit of the
Arthur Winter Memorial Library.

November 3, he played Acres, and this was
the last performance of the New-York season.

November 4, he was again taken ill and could
not appear. The Fifth Avenue Theatre was
closed. "Rip Van Winkle," which had been
announced for November 7, was announced for
November 14, his illness continued, and the

November 14.

November 14, his filness continued, and the Fifth Avenue Theatre was closed till November 21. End. therefore, of Jefferson's New-York engagement. Twenty-five performances of "The Rivals" were given between October 19 and November 3. Jefferson resided during this engagement, first at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and then at the Holland House.

November 30, he left New-York for Old Point Comfort, Va., arriving there on December 2.

The professional engagements that he had made, for the rest of the season, till Easter, 1899, were fulfilled by his sons, Charles, Joseph and Wulliam.

April 22. He appeared in Philadelphia, and he acted there for one week.

May 1. He appeared at the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn, and acted there for one week—May 1 lusive. 3. He closed his season, at Rochester, and retired to Buzzard's Bay for the

Augustin Pally, at the Cathedral of St. Patrica.

New-York.

October 2. He began his dramatic season, at oswego, N. Y., as Acres, in "The Rivals," Subsequently acted in Syracvse, Utica, Albany, Worcester, and Hartford.

October 9. Afternoon, He addressed the Phi Beta Kappa, of Yale, at the Art School, New-Haven, on Acting and the Genius of Shakespaere. In the evening he appeared at the Hisperion Theatre, as Rip Van Winkle, ills season closed on November 25, in St. Louis.

1900—April 16. He appeared at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, New-York, and acted there till May 5, October 1. Began fall season at Northampton, R. J. Packard.

Mass., and closed. November 24, at the Columbia Theatre. Brooklyn.

101—April 8. Appeared at Mobile, beginning the spring season.
April 22. Appeared at the Harlem Opera House, as Rip.

102—March 31. Jegan season, at Mobile.
April 25. Appeared at the Harlem Opera House, New-York.
November 17. Acted in the Massach.

November 17. Acted in the Montauk Theatre,

Brooklyn. 3-April. Acted at the Harlem Opera House Company of the Harlem O

Came to New-York, for a brief stay, and the went to Washington, and later to Palm Beach Fla. Fig. Joseph Jeffersen's last appearance on any stag was made at Paterson, N. J., as Caleb Plumme in "The cricket on the Hearth," and Mr. Gelightly, in "Lend Me Five Shillings," on May 1961. His dramatic career, accordingly, covere a period of seventy-one years. It has been blessing to the world and it was illustrious the last.

W. W.

TRIBUTE OF A FRIEND.

(The following poetle tribute to Joseph Jefferson was written at sea, aboard the steamship New-York, on October 17, 1895, and it was read at a festival in honor of the great comedian, at Garden Theatre, New-York, November 8, 1895.1

The songs that should greet him are songs of the No sigh of the pine-tree that murmurs and grieves But the music of streams rushing swift from their fountain.

And the soft gale of spring through the sunspangled leaves.

In the depth of the forest it woke from its slum-

His genius that holds ev'ry heart in its thrall!
Beside the bright torrent he learned his first numbers—
The thrush's sweet cadence, the meadow-lark's call O'er his cradle kind Nature-that Mother en-chanted

of Beauty and Art-cast her mantle of grace; In his eyes lit her passion, and deeply implanted In his heart her strong love of the whole human Like the rainbow that pierces the clouds where they darken, they darken. He came, ev'ry sorrow and care to beguile: He spoke,—and the busy throng halted to harken; He smiled,—and the world answered back with a

Like the sunburst of April, with mist drifting after,
When in shy, woodland places the daisy uprears,
He blessed ev'ry spirit with innocent laughter.—
The more precious because it was mingled with
tears.

Like the rose by the wayside, so simple and tender, His art was,—to win us because he was true: We thought not of greatness, or wisdom, or splenloved him, and that was the whole that we knew!

He would been the glad voice of the summer leaves shaken
By the gay wind of morning that sports through the trees!
Ah, how shall we bid that wild music awaken,
And thrill to his heart, with such accents as these?

How utter the honor and love that we bear him. The High Priest of Nature, the Master confest.

Ah, vain are all words! But, as long as life's river
Through sunshine and shadow rolls down to the
sea;
While the waves dash in music forever and ever;
While clouds drift in glory, and sea-birds are

So long shall the light and the bloom and the gladness Nature's great heart his ordainment proclaim, its one tender thought of bereavement and sadness sadness
Be the sunset of time over Jefferson's fame.
W. W.

MR. JEFFERSON'S BIRTHPLACE.

The tablet that marks the house in which Joseph lefferson was born,-at the southwest corner of Spruce and 6th sts., Philadelphia,-was placed there by Dr. A. W. Whelpley, of Cincinnati; Mr. Francis Wilson, the comedian, and Rev. De Witt Miller. The house has recently been offered for

DEAD ACTOR MOURNED.

Grief at Lambs and Players at Loss of Jefferson.

Joseph Jefferson was president of the Players, in this city, and the news of his death was received last night with many expi surprise, notwithstanding the unfavorable news that had been coming from his bedside. The annual ladies' night of the Players has been cancelled because of Jefferson's death. founding of the club, in 1888, their ladies' night on Shakespeare's birthday has been a club fixture. Elaborate preparations had been made for its observance to-day, and over 1,500 invitations had been

At the Lambs when the news of Mr. Jefferson's death was received, a notice was posted of the loss of their honorary member.

Glen McDonough, who married a granddaughter of Mr. Jeferson, said at his house, No. 1,186 Madison-ave, last night that he supposed the body would be brought to this city, that services would be held at the Church of the Transfiguration, and that the burial would be in Philadelphia. Mr. Jefferson was the owner of a plot in Cypress Hills Cemetery, where his first wife, his son Peter and sister, Cornelia, are buried.

From one end of the Rialto to the other many expressed sorrow at the death of Joseph Jefferson yesterday. "This last winter was a most happy

for dear old Joe," said a New-Yorker who spent the winter at Palm Beach. "He went to Florida late in December and opened one of the comfortable hotel cottages fronting on the Atlantic, and within a stone's throw of the beach. For the first few weeks he was confined to his room from the fatigue of the trip south. He was tenderly cared for by Mrs. Jefferson and his youngest son, Frank. in January he began to move about in his wheel chair, and before the end of the month he was trolling for blue fish in Lake Worth in one of his

electric launches. "When his birthday came his friends wanted to give him the usual elaborate dinner at one of the notels. Mr. Jefferson's physician said that the excitement would be too much for him. He spent most of the day opening telegrams and looking over the beautiful presents which poured in from various sources.

"For several years he had taken an active part n the life of Palm Beach, but this year he made of the Fortnightly Club, held at the neighboring cottage of Mrs. Eugene M. O'Nelli, of Pittsburg. He told several funny stories, recited a short, humorous poem, and wound up with the prophecy that he would live to make his annual speech at

many more Fortnightly meetings. "About the middle of March he decided that he was strong enough to go to his fishing cottage at Hobe Sound. The trip could be made in comfort 1835, were fulfilled by his sons, Charles, Joseph and William.

1839—March 4. His sister, Cornelia, Mrs. Jackson, died, in New-York, aged sixty-four.

April 3. Easter Monday. Jefferson resumed acting, reappearing at the theatre in Jackson-ville, Fla., as Rip Van Winkle.

April 10. He acted at the New National Theatre, Washington.

April 17. He made his re-entrance in New-York, at the Harlem Opera House, as Rip Van Winkle, and was received with acchamation.

April 19. He acted Acres. Repeated that performance on the 21st. On other nights of the work he acted Rip. Closed the engagement, April 24. He appeared in Philadalphia. in five or six hours on his large electric launch, and for several weeks he went up each Monday

Boston, April 23.—Thomas Jefferson has his engagement at the Boston Theatre here in "Rip Van Winkle." owing to the death of his father. He had intended to resume the role here at his father's request, and will probably play it later.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Etruria were: Professor William Jackson.
A. Fusk lab.
W. R. Stoff
Licute mark F. Tanegashima C. A. Barthelemae. C. A. Corliss. W. G. Davis. Major J. C. Hutchins p. On La Bretagne, which orrived yesterday from

A. Walter.