



England.

Jay Lincoln, in the April Atlantic.
Who would trust England, let him lift his eyes
To Nelson, columned o'er Trafalgar Square,
Her hieroglyph of Duty, written where
The roar of traffic husbes to the skies;
Or mark, while Paul's vast shadow softly lies
On Gordon's statued sleep, how praise and

Plush through the frank young faces cluster-ing there To con that kindred rune of Sacrifice.

O England, no bland cloud-ship in the blue But rough oak, plunging on o'er perilous jars Of reef and ice, our faith will follow you The more for tempest roar that strains your

And splits your canvas to your helm but true, Your courses shapen by the eternal stars.

DUTCH AND QUAKERS

From the Netherlands England Got Its Puritanism, Which So Intimately Affected America.

"The Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," which is one of the most significant portions of John Fiske's American history, is a work of remarkable impor tance and probably the most distinctive of recent contributions to historical literature. It comes next in sequence to Mr Fiske's "Beginnings of New England." It begins with a concise survey of the political and social condition of the Netherlands in the Middle Ages, and the first chapter concludes with the mutterings of revolution soon after the accession of Philip. The second chapter points out the remarkable influence exerted by the Netherlands upon England from the 14th to the 17th century, and traces the rapid growth of Dutch maritime power after 1580. The third chapter deals with the voyages of Verrazano and Hudson, and has something to say about Norumbega. Next comes the founding of the Dutch West India Company and the earlies Dutch settlements on the Hudson River. Graphic sketches are given of the directors of New Netherland-Van Twiller, Kleft and Stuyvesant. The fortunes of the patroons, the disputes with the men of New England, Kleft's terrible war with the Indians, and the struggles of the Dutch colonists for self-government, are described with considerable detail. The changing relations between the govern-ments of England and the Netherlands are always kept in sight, and the first volume comes to a dramatic conclusion with Stuyvesant's surrender of Manhatan to that most genial of conquerors, Colonel Nicolls.

The second volume contains a descrip-tion of the City of New York in 1680, an account of the Duke of York's autocratic Governors and their administrations, and a brilliant narrative of the Leisler troubles. A sketch of the rise of the Quakers and the early life of William Penn leads to the "holy experiment" of the found-ing of Pennsylvania. A chapter entitled, "The Citadel of America" gives the his-tory of New York as a pivotal province in the great struggle with France, which began with the accession of William III; it covers the administrations from Fletchit covers the administrations from Fletcher to Cosby, ending with the famous trial of Peter Zenger for libel. Sketches of Knickerbocker society and the Quaker commonwealth follow, and the volume ends with an account of the results of the liberal Dutch and Quaker policy in introducing into North America a large population from France, Germany and the north of Ireland.

north of Ireland. Mr. Fiske calls attention to a clause in the petition of the nine men to the States eral-when the attempt was being le to oust Peter Stuyvesant and get rid of the rule of the company—which invites the attention of the States gen-eral to the golden example set by their neighbors of New England, where, as they said with emphasis, "neither patroons, nor lords, nor princes are known, but only the people." Apparently the thesis of Douglas Campbell, says Fiske, that American free institutions are derived not from England, but from Hol land, had not occurred to the nine men. Concerning the New England town meetings and selectmen, elected Governors and free Legislative assemblies, Professor Fiske says: "These were time-honored English institutions, which the Puritans brought with them as inevitably as they brought their English speech, their Bibles

and their steeple hats."

The migration to New England was a movement of organized churches. The ght with them the open vestry, which merica added civil functions to the brought with the ecclesiastical it already possessed, and be-came the town meeting. Elected deputies from towns and boroughs had been for ages a familiar thing to the Englishman, as had the principle that only by such elected representatives could be be taxed. Upon the removal of the Mass mpany to this side of the Atlantic with its governor, deputy governor and board of assistants—all that was necessary to add to it were the elected representa tives from the towns, and at once came into existence a miniature parliament. In New Netherland there was no such spontaneous reproduction of Dutch fre ions. Explaining the reason for crence, Professor Fiske points out that the Dutch migration to New Nether land was not of churches, but of individ uals, and that it brought with it no preexisting organization. The resulting comshifting mercantile one made up of traders with no desire for nor in terest in home life—was governed by a commercial company concerned only with making large dividends for stockholders in e. The officials in America felt no sibility save to their employers.

But attributing all the difference be-tween New Netherland and New England rule of the West India Company is not fair. Virginia, for the first 17 years was governed by a commercial company; it had during that time just as shifting and nondescript a population, and some just as despotle governors as Manhattan. Yet Virginia got self-government simply for the asking. In 1819, through Sandys and Santhaguard it got a "House of and Southampton, it got a "House of Burgesses," and soon applied the prinriple of "no taxation without representa-tion." In 1625 it even expelled an obnox-ious government. All this to Fiske proves that greater than the repressive power of commercial companies is the vitality and commercial companies is the vitality reproductiveness of English institution Maryland is another example of their spontaneous reproductiveness.

spontaneous reproductiveness.

If we go to the bottom of the question. I think we shall see that the framework of political-liberty on a national scale had never been so theroughly organized in the Netherlands as in England. In some points the Dutch of the seventeenth century were still struggling with ideas which the English had mastered in the thirteenth or fourteenth. This was because the Continental people of the Netherlands had been exposed to vicinstitudes from which their insular cousins had been free. There was always the risk of a set-back from such a catastrophe as Roosebeke, or horrors like those ways the risk of a set-back from such a catastrophe as Boosebeke, or horrors like those of Liege and Dinant. Meanwhile Netherlandish liberty was won chiefly by walled cities, by guilds of craftsmen and traders. It was not uniformly diffused through the rural and urban populations as in England. The form which the Dutch political constitution should assume on a national scale was not yet fully determined. For rural organization in the Dutch colony, the Dutch mind had reached only patroonship; for urban organization the burst. The uses and powers of the primary assembly no longer retained their vitality as in Eng

Before entering upon the history of the utch in America our writer first makes a stour into Holland and its history, and in

so doing shows us that if the influence of New Netherlands upon the future United States was not so immediately important as some enthusiasts would have, us believe, Old Netherland contributed powerfully to making England what she was, from the 17th century on, and eventually through England affected America. In early commerce England contributed to Flanders raw materials, and in return received manufactured goods. Thus arose the close and steady alliance between the Low countries and England, which existed in the later Middle Ages and down through the 17th century. "Wool was symbolic of the wealth of the two countries. In glorification of Netherland industry Duke Philip of Burgundy instituted the Order of Knights of the Golden Fleece, and in the House of Lords at Westminster the Lord Chancellor still sits on a woolsack." From immigration of Netherlanders to England came England's manufacturing predominance. These refugees settled mostly in East England, and sowed the seed of the Democratic and Puritan ideas so well that the Eastern Counties Association furnished the backbone of Parliament's army during the civil war. Among the weavers of the Eastern counties—

ing shows us that if the influe

still in the dark. It is in the hope of throwing more light upon this great question, and as an exhortation to more rational and more hopeful activity in our measures for the elimination of weakness and the suppression of vice, that the present book has been written. It is by no means a pessimism which I am about to preach."

In the chapters entitled "The Park Side

in the chapters entitled "The Dark Side of Human Existence" and "The Cause of Human Wretchedness." Dr. McKim states his case fully and emphasizes the need of reform. As a remedy the author suggests the following: "It is thus by an artificial selection that it is proposed to elevate the human race. While not interfering with the general productiveness of our kind, I would limit the multiplication of the organically weak and the organically vicious, restricting the plan, however, to the very weak and the very vicious who fall into the hands of the state, for maintenance, reformation or punishment. The surget, the simplest, the kindest and most humane means for preventing reproduction among those whom we deem unworthy of this high privilege is a gentle, painless death, and this should be administered, not as a punishment, but but let your yea be yea and your nay."

Mr. Crane sees in the apparent disin-testration of the great forces of Protest-antlem the personal influence of God, whose purpose is to do away with the Christ'an church exactly as it superceded the Jewish dispensation. (Herbert & Stone & Co., Chicago.) ment's army during the civil war. Among is a gentle, painless death, and this should the weavers of the Eastern counties— be administered, not as a punishment, but and remember they were all originally as an expression of enlightened pity for

CARICATURE PORTRAITS-MEN IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



GENERAL LORD KITCHENER, CHIEF OF STAFF TO LORD ROBERTS.

conclude, England got its puritanism, which afterward affected America so intimately. (Houghton, Miffin & Co., Bos-

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT Important Question Before the Peo-

ple of Greater New York. "Municipal Government, as Illustrated ities of New York," is a timely work by Hon, Bird S. Coler, Controller of New York. The broad scope of the government of modern cities, the magnitude of the questions presented in New York since the extension of its limits, and the part taken by the Controller of New York in municipal affairs, commends Mr. Coler's book to the consideration of all who are nterested in questions of municipal government. Mr. Coler surveys existing conditions, analyzes the charter, and makes a striking exposure of abuses of public charities. He deals with the questions of water supply and franchises, and dis-

zen to the municipality. In his preface the author savs: "No graver problems of government exst in civilized countries than those veloped during the last quarter of the 19th century in the management of the affairs of the American cities. Great principles of finance, education, charity, public health and politics are involved in the government of large municipalities; and these questions, where they are pre-sented on a scale so large command the attention of all students of public affairs. During the past 16 years the policy of public ownership and control of public property has developed into an established feature of municipal government, and valuable franchises are no longer distributed as political rewards or personal fa-vors without protest. Methods of devel-oping revenue-producing public property, and of utilizing the enormous waste of refuse incident to cleanliness and sanita-tion, are now studied thoroughly and in-telligently with encouraging results. telligently with encouraging results. Everywhere there is a promising tendency toward thorough business methods in the conduct of the affairs of cities. The experiment of extending the limits of cities. periment of extending the limits of the City of New York to include almost 100 suburban towns and vilinges and the im-mediate application to the whole of the ces and regulations of a great city, has been watched with unusual in-terest by students of municipal govern-ment all over the world. It was an act without exact precedent in any age or country, and while the success of con-solidation was never doubted by its adsolidation was never doubted by its advocates, in almost all matters of detail the great municipality has not yet passed beyond the stage of experiment. The plan of government was not perfect. Many errors have been discovered, and some corrected. Much remains to be done, and for some years to come represent mer.

Heredity and Human Progress.

for some years to come progress may be slow; but valuable lessons have been learned, and there is reason to believe

that the mistakes of the past will not be repeated." (D. Appleton & Co., New

Dr. W. Dunean McKim says he has written "Heredity and Human Progress" because he is "profoundly convinced of the inefficiency of the measures which we bring to bear against the weakness and depravity of our race," and he makes a plea for the remedy which alone, as he believes, can hold back the advancing tide of disintegration. The author says: There can be no doubt but that a satisfactory solution of the great problem of crime still remains to be evolved. Crime can no more be reduced by punishing (or even reforming) the criminal, than an epidemic of smallpox can be stopped by curing its victims. The criminal is a product, and crime can be decreased only by stopping the production. What we by stopping the production. What we want is the curative principle. . . . The defensive system we know something about—but as to the curative one, we are

Dutch—Wycliff found his earliest and staunchest disciples. From Italy to the Netherlands to England passed supremacy in commerce, learning, cosmopolitan life, and from the Netherlands, it is safe to Dr. McKim does not expect his remedy offspring." It is more than probable that Dr. McKim does not expect his remedy to be adopted, but hopes that by thus directing attention to the grave questions discussed to stimulate energetic effort to improve conditions of life, instead of resting satisfied with the mere keeping alive. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

At the Wind's Will.

Of the sonnets of Louise Chandler Moulton, Whittier said: "It seems to me that the sonnet never was set to such must before, and never weighted with more deep and tender thought." In her new volume of sonnets and lyrics, "At the Wind's Will," Mrs. Moulton pitches her songs in minor keys. Mrs. Moulton's for-mer volumes, "Swallow Flights" and "in songs in minor keys. Mrs. Moulton's for-mer volumes, "Swallow Flights" and "in the Garden of Dreams," gained for her the name of the poet of sadness. In both of these there were occasional gleams of light, hope and playful fancy, which are wanting in this last volume, with the ex-ception of that charming idyl, "The Secret

Oh, that I never must betray; I learned the secrets of the May; And why the winds are fresh and free, And all the birds are glad with give

That soar and sing in Arcady.

It is in the sonnets that Mrs. Moulton's lighest gifts are revealed. We quote the whole of "At Rest," perhaps the best in

Shall I lie down to sleep and see no more The splendid pageantry of earth and sky— The proud procession of the stars sweep by: The white moon sway the sea, and woo th

shore; The morning lark to the far heaven so The nightingale with the soft dusk draw nigh, The Summer roses bud, and bloom and die— Will life and life's delight for me be o'er? Nay! I shall be, in my low silent home,

Of all carth's gracious ministries aware— Glad with the gladness of the rising day, Or gently sad with sadness of the gloam, Yet done with striving, and foreclosed of

Or at rest-at rest! What better thing t book is well printed and attractively bound, and should find favor with all lovers of tender verse. (Little, Brown

Religion of Tomorrow.

"The Religion of Tomorrow," by Rev. Frank Crane, is one of those useful books which, without going outside the creed of the Catholic faith, treats that creed with so much freshness and originality as to put new vitality into it, for the or dinary believer, at least, and renew, if it does not reconstruct, his conception of Christianity. The author sets himself dead against all mechanical renderings and in-terpretations. He writes: "The Apostles have been held as our Blackstones and Chittys; we are to con-sider them as our Newtons and Keplers."

"There is something wrong with a the-logy that is saved from intellectual conempt only by respect for its subject 'God's object for us is higher than to

make us do right; it is to make us Every dogmatic truth contains a falle "No dogma is true without perspective

"No dogma is true without perspective, it must recognize the unknowable."
"All advance in thought-life begins in skepticism; not the irreverent sort which revoits at religion because it forbids sin, but the reverent sort which longs for a wider word for a widening idea."
"One's personal influence alone remains
in the world as the net result of all he

"Every scientific discovery is a new par-able of God."

"Perhaps at last God may be proud of

has done."

God values us, not for what we are but for what he intends to make of us."

These notes will give some impression of the author's line of reasoning. They do scant justice, however, to his vigor and

only to scant justice, not "Dynamics," Mr.

The In the chapter on "Dynamics," Mr.

Crane boldly condemns the church for presenting its members with a piedge to

which is called "The Anglo-Boer Con-flict," and which has been added to the series of brief monographs on subjects of present interest, in which Mr. Hale's "Dreyfus Story" and Mr. Bicknell's "Territorial Acquisitions of the United States" have already appeared. Mr. Ireland's aim is to give a resume of his subject which is concise, but yet sufficiently con sive for the purposes of the average read-er, making an impartial study of those past conditions on which the present situ-ation rests, and drawing in quotation as ation rests, and drawing in quotation as far as possible upon the main points in the Boer and British arguments. A chap-ter is devoted to the grievances of the Outlanders. These are divided into six classes—"Beonomic Grievances": "Griev-ances in Connection With the Legislative Acts and the Judicial Procedure of the

Anglo-Boer Conflict.

Acts and the Judicial Procedure of the Republic"; Grievances in Regard to Mu-nicipal Privileges and Education"; "Ill-Treatment of Colored British Subjects"; "Outrages Upon Persons and Property" and "Political Grievances." It is shown that the taxation for certain necessaries was grossly exorbitant. Building cement was taxed 12s ed a cask. The Boer Govwas taxed 12s 6d a cask. The Boer Government held a monopoly of brick and dynamite, which was an excessive burden on builders and miners. According to the "Blue Books," the Transvaal Government in 1895 spent £52,000 (\$315,000) on education. Of this sum, £50,090 (\$250,000) was paid by the Outlanders. Of the total sum £62,331 (\$311,700) was spent on the education of 7508 Boer children, and £650 (\$250,000) on the children of Outlanders. Ten years previous to that date, in 1885, before there was any considerable outside population, the revenue of the Transvaal Republic was £162,-708. In the year just past the revenue was 768. In the year just past the revenue was £4,087,852, of which £3,250,000 was paid in by the Outlanders, and yet they had no voice in the disposition of the money. (Small, Mayrard & Co., Boston.)

The Toast of the Army. Edwin L. Sabin in Leslie's Weekly, Where lie the bamboo cities Mid Orient awamp and cane; Where paim and sapodilla Wave green o'er Spanish main; We toast our colors streaming— The banner of the free— And, eyes and glasses brimn We drink, oh land, to thee.

The white, crisp Northern Winter, The broad still plains of snow, The fair and sunny Southland Where scented breezes blow; The bustling mart and market Whose buildings skyward stand, The wastes of pear and cuctue Along the Rio Grande.

Oh, far deserted quarters!
Oh, path of lane and street!
The scenes that now as exiles
We find we hold most sweet.
The fortuned exists. ho' fettered are our bodies. Our hearts may trunnts be; And so, tenight a legion, . We drink, dear land, to thee

Across the miles of waters We bear the flag we love One country and one emblem, One cause all else above. Pergive us if we falter The soldier thinks of home.

Waters of Edera. A river and the simple people who lived upon its banks form the theme of Out la's new novel, "The Waters of Edera." Adone Alba and his mother owned the and on one bank. To them one day cam poor, hungry waif, Nerina, whom they quiet and easy-going life. Love for the beautiful river counted for naught when he Government decided that it would be best for the country to change the course of the stream. Then Adone be-came the revengeful plotter. Nerina helped him, and died at the hands of the neiped him, and died at the hands of the soldiers sent to suppress the peasants' rebellion incited by Adone. Escaping from his captors, Adone ended the upris-ing and himself in the beautiful river, and Juida drops the curtain on a story is thoroughly characteristic of (R. F. Fenno & Co., New York.) of Ouida

With Sword and Crucifix. One opens "With Sword and Crucifix," by E. S. Van Zile, with the expectation of finding a record of the achievement

of bold Crusaders having the Holy Sep ulcher for their objective. Instead, it is the tale of a French adventurer, who alled down the Mississippl and discovered his sweetheart, an attractive Spanish se-norita, a captive in the hands of the nanorma, a captive in the names of the na-tives, who worshiped her as a goddess. The girl is rescued by her lover, and together the couple sail over the seas. Before this happens, they have many ex-periences, but they always come out right, which was more than La Saile succeeded in doing when he put we have succeeded in doing when he put up his clever scheme to steal Northern Mexico from Spain. (Harper & Bros., New

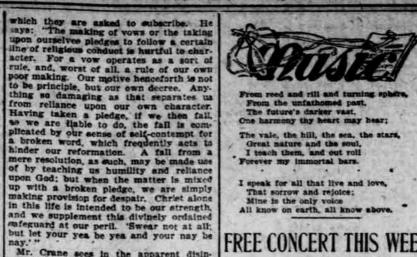
Madame la Tour.

The National protest against the seating of Congressman Roberts, from Utah, and the revival of interest in the Mormon problem, has led the publishers to issue a new edition of "The Fate of Mrne. In Tour," a story by Mrs. A. G. Paddock, first published in 1881. It relates the ad-ventures of Mme, la Tour, whose husband was a convert to the religion of the Lat ter Day Saints in Illinois. The misery entailed by the system of celestial marriages, which in most cases were not understood by the unfortunate female converts until they were in Utah, is very clearly and vividly related. (Fords, Howard & Hulbert, New York.)

The Lute and the Lave. "The Lute and the Lays," by Charles Sutart Welles, M. D., is a book of pretty poems. "composed in America." as the author says in the dedication, in some musical stanzas, beginning "New Englan, Oh, New England." Most of the poems are on the old ever-new subject of love, and are very melodious. The verses entitled "The Wife" end with the lines

For her touch of velvet fingers, And the music of her breast, Beating full majestic measures, Soothe my weary soul to rest. (The book is published by the Macmil-an Company, New York.)

The Rebel's Daughter. "The Rebel's Daughter," by J. G. Woerner, for many years Judge of the Probate Court of St. Louis, is a story of love, politics and war, dealing with events in Missouri before and during the War of the Rebellion. E. G. Witter's illustrations add a charm to a novel that abounds in interesting structures. in interesting situations. (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.)



The vale, the hill, the sea, the stars, Great nature and the soul, I teach them, and out roll Forever my immortal bars.

I speak for all that live and love, That sorrow and rejoice:
Mine is the only voice
All know on earth, all know above.

FREE CONCERT THIS WEEK

Alleyne Ireland, the author of "Trop ical Colonization," has written a little volume on the struggle in South Africa,

rich's participation in the season's Sembrich's participation in the season's work. They have been beyond cavil its chief glories. Mme, Calve, returning after her year's absence, has never made a more brilliant showing of her many-sided art. Her acting, charged with the electric potency of genius, never fails in its irresistible power upon her hearers; her voice, clarion clear, thrills with ever-changing color and emotional polgnancy. Yet she has been allowed to display this art in only the narrowest lines—Carmen, Marguerite. Santuzza. There were promises of new works, and old ones rich in opportunity for her special talent, but they remain promises only. For these things elaborate rehearsals are needed; and there can be none so long as the business of opera is carried on as it is in these days.

Mme, Sembrich, on the other hand, has had a larger opportunity than has fallen to her before for exploiting her remarkable powers. She is, indeed, an artist of consummate gifts. She it is who can give conclusive proof that the most perfect command of the bel canto is not incompatible with dramatic singing and acting of the singerest sort. Her temperament

command of the bel canto is not incompatible with dramatic singing and acting of the sincerest sort. Her temperament, especially in comedy, is irresistible; her Zerlina, Susanna and Rosina are of fascinating archness and drollery. She is, moreover, one of the few sopranos now living who can adequately sing this music of the old school and make perfect vocalization serve as a handmald to dramatic expression. Mme. Sembrich has been the occasion for a revival, after 20 years, of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," relegated, but for the charm of her personality, to the limbo of forgotten Italian trumpery.

sical public of Berlin' is still amused ove

CRITICS CRITICISED

Paderewski Condemned.

public, than the necessity of furnishing

nothing to say.

favorites.

dumn of criticisms daily when they have

Yet it is better to write and read uninter

sting matter than insincere, untruthful

opinions; and of all sorts of criticisms the

vorst is that which belittles great artist

No planist plays equally well on all occa-

ions, for the simple reason that he can-

not. Moods and circumstances vary, and

the excellence of the performance varies in the same degree. The more tempera-ment and sensibility a player possesses the more will this rule obtain. Bulow, who was cold and precise, came nearer,

probably, to playing always well and con

rectly than any other planist, while more soulful performers like Rubinstein and

Paderewski, who are sometimes divinely inspired in their masterly interpretations, are at times "not at their best."

In point of correctness, as said before sulow had no peer; while Rubinstein him-

self jokingly observed at the close of on-

of his own concerts, "I missed enough notes for an ordinary player to make a concert of," Yet Rubinstein's playing was

the more enjoyable, on account of its greater soulfulness, its truly musical

Mathews' and Hale's criticisms of Pade

rewski's playing I consider unjustified, The two critics even flatly contradict each

other. Mathews denies to Paderewski th

ability to properly perform polyphonic mu-sic, while Hale admits that his contrapun-

ad, and certainly a very worthy personal ity is this young giant of the plane, the real successor of Bulow. The crown of true greatness will fit him when he shall

have succeeded in adding to his phenome. nal technique the thrilling magnetism that

With this very desirable element Rosen

sh food for comparison; EDWARD J. FINCK.

tal work is excellent.

inde soul to soul.

he furnish no fresh f

order to magnify the merits of personal

FAMOUS BOY SOPRANO HOW HE IS BEING LIGNIZED IN NEW YORK SOCIETY.

> Honors Are Heaped Upon Him, but He Remains Thoroughly Sweet-Natured and Unspotled.

Earl Gulick, the famous boy soprano. who has been a social iion in New York ever since his debut, a year ago last February, is a very lovable and interesting child of 12 years, with so beautiful a face that he is known among certain musical enthusiasts of Gotham as "that divine boy." In addition to a voice of unusual sweetness, flexibility and range, capable of much lightness and delicacy of tone, he has a highly gifted artistic temperament. This has brought forth a pleasant comment from James H. Dilfingham, editor of the Church Hymnal, who says: "While Earl's voice is wonderful, his interpretation of the meaning of all he sings is still more wonderful." Strange to say, he is not in the least spoiled by all the adulation he is receiving, but has a simple, unaffected manner, which is strangely self-poised and manly for a boy of his years. He is a regular student at Trinity School, and has been doing such excellent work in other studies than music that he was presented last June music that he was presented last June with a "first testimonial" for "scholar-ship and deportment. The rector of the school, Aug Ulmann, says he is a bright boy and makes good use of the opportunities offered him there, his sunny and affectionate temperament endearing him to all, masters as well as schoolmates.

Earl Gullek was born in Brooklyse He-

Earl Gulick was born in Brooklyn. Ho is the son of a well-known dentist. At the age of 10, after careful home train-ing, he took his first lessons from Francis Fischer Powers. He was for a year the boy soloist at the Church of the Heavenby Rest, of which D. Parker Morgan is rector, and while there he was always listened to with rapt attention by the big congregation, and was invariably the subject of enthusiastic conversation afterwards over bouilion and terrapin at fashionable dinner-tables. But after he became a "lion," his out-of-town engagements made it necessary for him to obtain a release from his church contract. Now every Sunday he is in the city he is found singing as fervently from his pew as he did formerly from the chancel.

A Successful Debut.

When he was il years old he made his lebut at the Hotel Savoy ballroom, with the every aid of his lifelong friend, Mrs. Joseph Fairchild Knapp. Other patronesses on that occasion were Clementine De Vere, Mrs. Margaret Sangster (editor of Harper's Bazaar), Emma Thursby, and other women of equal note. Many distinguished artists tendered their services to the boy. A large and fashionable audience crowded the immense room, and were most enthusiastic in their individual encores to each of the great artists, who gave their best to the affair with evident relish. The central attraction, of course, was the 11-year-old hero of the hour, who sang his way into every heart, and received a thorough evation from audience and artists.

He has always sung with the best art-ists, one of the medals he wears in his con-cert life being pinned on by General Miles at the Waidorf-Astoria, where the other artists were Clementine De Vere, Henri Albers and Emil Paur, from the

Metropolitan opera company.

A few weeks ago he captured critical Boston during his engagement with the Tissot painting exhibit. He also sang at concerts and drawing-room musicales concerts and drawing-room musicales, two of these being at the home of Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, the well-known American composer. On one of these occasions he sang Mrs. Beach's "My Lassie," for the rendering of which he now holds her tribute of "perfect," together with her valued autograph. While on his visit to Boston, Philip Hale, the great critic, wrote of him: "Earl Guilck has a voice of unusual beauty and he is not selfof unusual beauty, and he is not self-conscious, nor is he affected or priggish. trian Emperor, the Order of Art and Sci- He seems to be a most modest, manly litfor there is not the slightest suggestion of parrot-like memory or carefully taught and simulated emotion. The boy evi-dently feels his music, and never so keenly as when he sings with artless free-dom. I may also add that it is a pleasure to see him sing, and many profes-sionals might envy him his facial re-pose when he attacks a high note."

Earl's studio in Carnegie Hall, New York, holds the framed autographed photographs, as well as notes of compliments fronm many noted musicians, among these being Dudley Buck, Emma Thursby, Emma Juch. Victor Baier (organist of Trinity Church, N. Y.), Myron Whitney, Henry C. Blaisdell, John Philip Sousa, Philip Hale, Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, Madame Mod-

and hosts of others. The President's Invitation. A few Sundays ago while Earl was

the venerable violinist's conversion to the music of Donizetti and the early Verdi. attending morning service at the Church The report that she is to marry Joachir is said to be ungrounded. of the Heavenly Rest, a message was brought to his pew and handed him while the sermon was in progress, as the meastudio in Carnegie Hall, where it was Mathews' and Hale's Censure of first taken, says the Musical Courier. Envelope and paper bore the official stamp PORTLAND, April 21 .- (To the Editor. of the Executive Mansion. It was an in -What would the regular critics do if they could only write when they really have something to say? Some of them would vitation for Earl and his family to come to the private apartments of President McKinley, who was visiting in New York, and sing for an hour sacred music for the President and his wife. enjoy 24 hours' leisure daily; could go into business or travel or go fishing—anything would be better, both for them and the

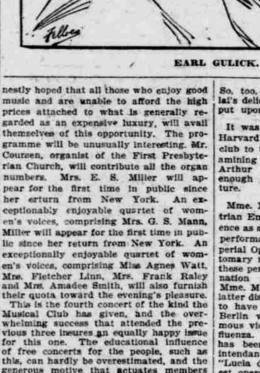
Dr. and Mrs. Gulick, Earl and his lit. tle sister, Florence, comprised the party who were met and welcomed by the Pres ident and Mrs. McKinley, after which they were ushered into the apartments where Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley and other friends were gathered. Mr. Hawk, vice-president of Carnegie Hall, who had heard Earl's voice, suggested to have the large parior screened off and a plane relied in. The guests were asked to move to other parts of the room, and about 21 screens divided the room where the Presidential party and invited guests to the Earl sang to his mother's accompaniments, and with his usual good fortune, was never in better voice and seemed in-spired. He sang "Nearer My God to Thee," to the old tune; "I Think, When I Read That Sweet Story of Old"; Faure's "Senata Maria," in which the clear high C at the end brought the boy an ova-tion; "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," and Gounod's "Light From Heaven.

When Earl made his adieux, the Presi-dent remarked: "Earl, you do not in your sweet modesty realize the power of your tremendous gift, nor the pleasure you have given Mrs. McKinley, your President and his friends." After more congratula-tions received by the little fellow, Earl hastened to sing at the West Side Y. M C. A. on Fifty-seventh street, where he had been chgaged for the Sundays in

March at the mass meetings for men. During the past year Earl has been in great demand for private receptions and drawing-room musicales. Many of the guests on such an occasion become subsequently his warm, personal friends. Among these may be mentioned Madame sembrich, Madame Modieska, and their mutual friend, Mrs. Kimball, together ith many of Emma Thursby's famous friends. Mrs. Ole Bull and others.

The New York Herald of recent date prints a cablegram from Paris in which

legfried Wagner is reported as saying that he will probably come to America for two years, to give concerts, and posnagic fingers. Now we are waiting for Hambourg. Will sibly to produce his own opera. He was in Paris to conduct a concert when in



(a)—"At Evening" ("Feer Gynt Suite")
(b)—"In the Morning" ("Feer Gynt Suite")

Mr. Coursen. The Kneisel Quartet, of Boston, in giv

perhaps, goes it alone—which he never loes). Next, it repeated a number from its last evening programme, thus return-ing the compliment paid by the last even-ing concert to the preceding afternoon meeting. Both things were commendable in the abstract and much appreciated in

nent is due that on the whole the New York opera season just drawn to a close has been a disappointing one, says Richthat opera in any language no longe spells ruin. Yet the record of the season a performance made pitiable by stupidity in stage management, by shabby and inadequate scenery, by an untuneful and blankly ridiculous chorus, and by a blaring orchestra. There is another side to the picture, however, and the candid frequenter of the opera-house will cherish memories of brilliant achievements that have brought joy and stimulus and refreshment.

So, too, chiefly for her sake, was Nicolai's delicious "Merry Wives of Windsor" put upon the stage. It was announced some time ago that Harvard University was to send a glee club to the Paris Exposition, but the examining committee, among whom was Arthur Foote, were unable to find enough good voices to justify the ven-Mme. Melba has received from the Ausence as a reward for singing at the benefit performance for the employes of the Imperial Opera-House, in Vienna. It is cusomary to give singers who volunteer for these performances this order or the nomination to "kammersaegerin," but as Mme. Melba has never sung at court this latter distinction was impossible. She was to have played in concert last week in Berlin with Professor Joachim, the famous violinist, but was prevented nza. It is he who for several seasons

Musical Club has given, and the over-whelming success that attended the prefor this one. The educational influence of free concerts for the people, such as this, can hardly be overestimated, and the has been endeavoring to persuade the intendant of the Berlin Opera-House that "Lucia di Lammermoor" was the great-est opera ever written. As he is rather generous motive that actuates members of the Musical Club will not fail to be appreciated by the entire community. zetti was incomprehensible until it be-came known that he was anxious to in-(a)—Prelude and fugue in "F" Bach
(b)—"Triumphal March" from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" Grieg

Mr. Coursen.

Morrison troduce Mme. Melba, whom he had heard in London, to Berlin audiences. The mu-

"O Shepherd of Israel" ... Morrison
Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Linn, Mrs. Raley, Mrs.
Smith. ... Buck

Mr. Coursen.

"The Lord Is My Light"... Frances Allitsen
Mrs. E. S. Miller.
Four songs without words(a)—"Love Song"... Henselt
(b)—"Spring Song"... Mayer
(c)—"Cradie Song"... Suilivan
(d)—"Negro Love Song"... Coverley
Mr. Coursen.
"By the Watere of Babylon"... Neldlinger
Mrd. Mann, Mrs. Linn, Mrs. Raley, Mrs.
Smith.

(a)—"Bluette Gillet Gillet

ing its last afternoon concert in Mendelssohn Hall, successfully repeated two experiments made at earlier concerts, says the New York Tribune. First, it got along without the help of that thing which in newspaper language is called a soloist (a neautiful word, as see: Solo, Italian, meaning alone; soloist, one who "alones," or,

the concrete.

This is the time of year when the com-

ard Aldrich, in The Critic, Most New York opera seasons nowadays turn out to be disapointing ones. Each season is her-alded with a list of singers that includes many of the greatest artists in the world. There is a tale of operas from which, as the management alluringly puts it, the repertoire will be drawn that entrances the soul of the music-lover. Subscriptions pour in in such volume as to show that this is an age of orthographic reform, and turns out to be a disheartening one. The great singers uphold their reputations; but the repertoire sinks to a wearened frag-ment of the tempting list of the Autumn

with this very desirable element Rosen-thal is much more endowed than he gen-erally gets oredit for. I have seldom heard Chopin's "Berceuse" rendered so poetical-ly, so free from all affectation as from his Such have been in overflowing measure the results of Mme. Caive's and Mme.