"Po' White Trash," "A Comedie " "In Far Bohemia," and "A Song

Mrs.

killed distorve and pathos blends humor, "Roban, the Silent," was for Alexander Salvini, "At the

at the Castle," have been produced success at Now York and Boston.

Sutherland's work exhibits long and thor-ough familiarity with stage matters. (Herbert S. Stone & Co., Chicago.)

The Infidel.

The scenes of "The Infidel," from the

pen of Mlss M. E. Braddon, are laid in England during the time of George II.

A nobleman, whose previous matrimonial

thus her hoporable love will make him happy. The temptations and trials to which she is subjected contribute the chief dramatic incidents to this story. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

THE MAGAZINES.

Youths' Companion Entering Upon

Its Seventy-fifth Year. The new volume of The Youth's Com-

years, during which it has had the ap-

75th year of continu

speriences have been unfortunate, de-ides to marry a poor girl in the hope

At Last!

Unlecktest man. os time began! Got stuck. Whenever he tried his tuck! Wrote a play ple turned their beads away. The people turned t Water-baul Stocks were rising. Up he shinned. Got skinned. Patchted a lightning rod. Lest his wad. Started a magazine. Sheriff took it, clean. Tried gas. Out of his class. Trust crushed him, Then husbed him. Tried preaching. Music teaching.

No go. Wrote book reviews Mept hotel Like-well! Went into net. Pizzled at the start. Opened school of journalism.

STUDY OF CHRIST'S LIFE

Dean Farrar's Purther Investigations Into Life of the Master -Late Publications.

Dean Parrar's "Life of Christ," first published M years ago, proved to be one of the most widely read books of the generation. It has been read in all parts of the English-speaking world and translated into many languages. In "The Idfe of Lives: Further Studies Into the Life of Christ," the author has not at. a quaintly delightful parrative in a :0tempted to traverse the came ground sa pefore, but has treated the subject lu a topical, rather than in a consecutive manner. Thus he reviews "Our Lord's Human Aspect," "The Language Re Spoke," "The Age in Walch He Lived," "Lessons of the Unrecorded Years," "Methods of Evangelization," "Jesus and

It was to his little band of Aposties It was to his little band of Apostus; that esus gave His great Commission, and on them He conferred the rich spiritual prerogatives. Metaphorically expressed in the words, "The keys of the kingdom of Heaven," and the powers to "hose" and "bind," to "remit" and "retain" sins. The gospel of St. Mathew to the years of the less the years of the less the Mexican of is the gospel for the Jew, the Mexican of the past, and of prophecy fulfilled. The pospel of Mark reflects the memories of St. Peter and is the gospel for the lioman and of the present. The gospel of Luke reflects the mind of St. Paul, and is the gospel for the Greeks. The gos-pel of John is "the spiritual Gospel," the last utterance of the last survivor, and of "the best beloved" of the Apostofic band, who could look back over nearly a century, and could interpret the gospel of eternity in its final meaning. It is the gospel of the Church of all time Dr. Parrur thus defines Church:

I have already mentioned that Christ only used the word "Church." The exclusiveness which is too often connected with the boast of "churchmanship"—the contemptanus tone towards others so frequently adopted by those who delight to call themselves "Good thmen"-is entirely allen from the teachtog of Christ. He described himself as com ing of Christ. He described limself as com-ting to establish a Kingdom in which all are alike the subjects of the one King. And by His Church He did not mean this or that body of exclusive claimants, but all the many folds in the one true fock; in the language of our Fraper flock, "the blessed company of all faithful people"; all true Christians dispersed throughout the world." all who have our Lord throughout the world;" all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth; all who is every place call on the Name of our Lord Jesus Christ, both theirs and ours."

The death of Christ was the close of an age-long Dispensation, the "consum-mation of the age," the close of all the previous seens of the world's history, the beginning of the last acon, and of the

If ever God by the whole course of humas if ever God by the whole course of number istory has set the seal to the truth of a Di-ine Revelation, it is in the progress of all he ages since Christ field. The history of Dristianity has been a history of advancing ictories. It has brought new life into a wery It has been as a regenerative force, not only to multitudes of men of the loftlest minds, but to paganism in all its forms. things have passed away; behold, they have become now." Christ has revealed such a knowledge of God as was wholly unknown to the earlier world. What world of his has falled? God has granted to mankind a new Life, and "that life" is—not in systems, o lettes, or churches or prinethoods, but "In His Bon." "Neither is there salvation in an er; but in every nation he that feareth God

and doth righteousness is accepted of him.
Even those who do not unreservedly accept
the belief in Christ's Godbend, yet confess that
"with reference to religion. He remains to us the highest we know and are able to con-ceive"; that "in the domain of the inner rela-tions of Godhead and Himmanity. He has reached the extreme and unsurpassable stage of union": that "the auxious inquiry after something higher in achievement and personal character must be relegated to effence as a dream and as a sublicty unworthy of a recharacter must be relegated to effence as a dream, and as a subliety unworthy of a rea-monable being"; that "the prejudices and the weakness of thousands of years fell into ruins before His massework"; that "the religious consciousness reached its acme and high per-sonal greatness in the Founder of Christian-ity." Hatory has given decisive proofs that "Christianity is the crown of all the revela-tions of God, and that Jesus is the chosen of God, God's image, and heat-beloved, and mas-God, God's image, and best-beloved, and mas-ter-workman, and world-shaper in the history

mankind."
Having subjued and won the (Roman) Em pire. Christianity, by its nobleness and sympa-thy, subdued and won the wild hords of ngetdeen berbarism. Attlis the Hum was overswed by Fogs Leo III at Porte Melina. overweed by repe led in at ware Molino, and Generate the Vandal at the gate of Home. Tottle listened humbly to the rebuiers and predictions of Benedict. Christian missionaries converted and thereby civilized the world. The heralds of the cross went forth into every re-

the faith of Christ. The faith of mankind has , written and adapted to the general read. not been dimmed, but rather brightened, by the long progress of the centuries; and we may feel an ever-deepening confidence that the time is not far distant when He who was lifted on The book is published by Dodd, Mead

Richelieu.

Cardinal Richelieu has not lacked blog-raphers. His character has been probed, and his actions have been sifted by many and middle into convenient companies. James Breck Perkins has made himself an authority upon this period of French history. His new volume shows not only a comprehensive grasp of the course of French history, this new volume shows madeling to present the facts through the medium of a clear and charming style. "No one," says fr., Ferkins, "would dispute Cardinal Richelleu's right to be regarded as a National hero. In his lifetime he had few friends and many enemira. His rule was harsh, it was not attended with general prosperity, and it was marked by merciless severity. Few him and few many pens. He has been depicted, more or less pens. He has been desicted, more or less accorately, in the current fiction of our day, and in so many roles that we do not know just how to take him. This very fact should make a new work on Richelleu find welcome piace. There has been need of some one to take this great mass of information and mold it into convenient companions. The pense beach related to the pense of information and mold it into convenient convenients. The pense beach related to the pense of information and mold it into convenients of information and mold it into convenients. His rule was harsh, it was not attended with general prosperity, and it was marked by merciless severity. Few loved him and few regretted his decase. The King who maintained him in office regarded him with fil-conecaled dislike, the people who suffered under his rule felt for film an unconcealed hatred. Yet the French people now esteem the Cardinal as one of the greatest of their great men. His name is cheriahed because he secured for France glory and power, a paramount influence in Buropean politica, the foreinfluence in European politics, the fore most place among European nations. That he was an extraordinary man was ac-knowledged in his own day; and now it is seen that his work left its permanent impress on French government and French history, that it increased the power of the French monarchy and secured for it a position which it had not before held." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

St. Peter's Umbrella.

"St. Peter's Umbrella," translated from the Hungarian of Kalman Miksgath, is mantic environment of out of the world Slovak villages, with a ragged red umbrella and a brand-new brass caldron as the good and evil genuises. The um-brelia which is worth a King's ransom is sold for a couple of florins to the "White Jew" of the district, becomes the tutelary delty of half a dozen parishes, and is recovered after a lapse of years by its lawful owner when, by a singular irony of fate it has become absolutely worthof fate it has become absolutely worth-less from, a pecuniary point of view. The caldron, on the other hand, which is er-roneously supposed to contain countiess treasures, proves a regular box of Pan-dora, and originates a famous lawsuit which lasts is years and ruins three fami-lies. Around the umbrells and the cald-ron are grouped many pleasant and un-pleasant personages whose adventures and vicinations supply excellent enterand vicisaitudes supply excellent enter-tainment. (Harper & Bros., New York.)

The love between Taffy, the Laird and Little Bilice was half the charm of Du Maurier's story, and in Florence Finch Kelly's story, "With Hoops of Steel," the comradeship of Thomas Tuttle, Nick Ell-horn and Emerson Mead forces admiration and interest. It is a picture not only of the hardy cowboy with his lasso, his gold nuggets and his deadly knife, but also of the mature, stern rancher—a man who knows what he is about, who is on the plains from choice, a man who sometim has a linen collar, who knows more the world than the ordinary bank clerk, and who reads his title to his ranch only after long and laborious striving. The plot is worked out in harmonious scenery. Hough New Mexican cattle ranges, rugges mountain ranges and prickly cactus spines form the setting. Out of this rise the figures of the three friends, stout of heart and strong of muscle, with eyes that aim true, and hands that never waver. (Bowen, Merriti Co., Indianapolia.)

Religion of a Gentleman.

Charles F. Dole proposes in "The Religion of a Gentleman," to commend the cardinal subjects of religion to the minds of young men. He believes that these subjects are not only interesting, but practical. Religion has too often been made to appear as a side issue, somewhat apart from the world of life and reality. The time has come when religion, rightly understood, must command the intelli-gence and loyalty of the young as the key and secret of the happy life. chapter sums up the teaching of the book into a practicable and invigorating ideal of personal conduct. (T. Y. Crowsli & Co., New York.)

Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Frank S. Thayer, of Denver, publisher of many souvenir volumes of Rocky Mountain scenery, has achieved a triumph in his latest offering, "Glimpses of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado." The vol-ume is a superb example of the latest trichromatic color-process photography. It embraces 15 color plates of large size, mounted on mist gray antique paper, with deckle edge tops and interleaving titles on hand-made Japan paper. The cover is semificable, and is decorated in black and white. Nothing more artistic in the way of photographic reproduction of landscape hav leen offered, (Frank S. Thayer, Denver, Col.)

Landscape Painting.

It is an unusual thing for a man so high up in his profession to take the trouble to tell the world how he does his work, but that is what John Mac-Whirtier has done in "Landscape Paint-ing in Water Colors," which contains a of story of the way he went to work when he was young, and of the along which he has walked and which brought him where he is. The Ilear tions are admirable examples of the art-ist's work, and possess an intercet, not only for the student, but for all lowers of landscape art, and especially f.r the admirers of Mr. MacWhirtler's art.—(Chassel & Co., New York.)

er, sather than for the scholar, and plainly teaches the great importance of early training and the danger from vicious hab Its in early life. The anithor makes three separate classes of delinquents, viewed from a psychologic standpoint. The insene (defective in passon); the moral paretic (defective in self-control), and the crimiviewed by helpful as well as entertaining-readnal proper (defective in conscience). Meng not be crowded with good stories and armpany, Chicago.)

World of the Great Forest. "The World of the Great Forest," by

C. Collings, is a sympathetic treatment of the game by an experienced land. There are chapters on the preparation of a wicket and care of the ground, slow and fast bowling, betting, fielding and rules of the game. (Cassell & Co., New York.)

Sons of Morning.

Lattie need be said concerning Eden Philipotts in view of the success attained by "Children of the Must." "Sons of the Commercial industrial possibilities of the country through which he passed and gives an entirely new idea of Siberts. Instead of a desert it promises to be the leading wheat-producing country of the world, and the railway opens will impresse mineral mossibilities. Mr.

Philipotts in view of the success attained by "Children of the Mist." "Sons of the Morning" is the first novel he has written since the publication of that work. The same strength of imagination, couched in the same vivid English, is characteristic of this new story, which has, perhaps, more of maturity about it. (G. P. Putsman says that since the great wall of China the world has seen no one material undertaking of equal magnitude. The cost of this railway will be about \$500,000.000, and its total length 5465 miles. The Popular Science Monthly for November opens with one of a series of stricks by Professor Simon Nemcomb, ennam's Sons, New York.)

Story of the Dutch Republic. romance, "King Stork of the Nother-lands," with its tale of the betrayal of William and his people by the faithless runer in whom he trusted, sketches in a vivid fashion a chapter of history which

ing that shall contribute to the pure happiness of all the family. There will not be an issue from now until 1902 that will ticles of rare interest and value. Diplomatists, explorers, sailors, trappers, In-

dian fighters, story writers and self-made men and wemen in many vocations, be-

campaign are clearly set forth, etc.

The great trans-Siberian Railway, described by Henry Norman in his series on "Russia of Today," leads the November number of Scribner's Magazine. This

ticles by Professor Simon Nemcomb, en-titled "Chapters on the Stars." The in-Story of the Dutch Republic.

Albert Lee has earned a reputation as a tains an important discussion and beaunovelist of the Dutch Republic. His new tiful photographs of the nebulae, including

New York.)

Factsteps of a Throne.

In "The Footsteps of a Throne." Max

Pemberton's new romance, the author Pemberton's new romance, the author become Miss Jewett's country as comproves that the life of today may suggest pletely as Mr. Hardy has made Wessex



romance, mystery, incident and adventure his domain, is rich in provincial history. and Genseric the Vandal at the gate of Rome.
Tottla listened humbly to the rebules and predictions of Benedict. Christian miscionaries
compared and thereby civilized the world. The
heralds of the cross west feeth into every region conquering and to conquer. To prove
how the tide of Christianity is ever advancing,
it may suffect to say that if at the end of the
third cantury the whole race of manking had
passed by in long procession, not mere than
it is 120 would have been Christian. Had ther
passed by 50 years ago, not one in five. But
were there care eyes, it is probable that one in
three would have beard the mans and accepted.

Sing on in grateful gladness; Rejoice in this good thing. Which the Lord thy God hath given The happy power to sing.

—F. H. Havergal,

GRAU AND HIS SINGERS

They Have Arrived From Europe and Are Now on Their Way to San Francisco.

The eyes of all Pacific Coast musicovers are turned just now toward Grau and his singers, who arrived in New York from Europe a week ago yesterday, and started west last Friday to open the season in San Francisco, where many of punion for 1901 will mark the paper's our Portland musicians expect to hear them in grand opera. In December they proval of three generations of readers. will return to New York for a long stay at the Metropolitan. Nordica, it will be The constant aim of The Companion Is remembered, intended singing only for to carry into the home reading that shall California audiences, not for New York. a pretty compliment which the San Francisco people were not slow to accept for all it was worth.

"Her contract for the New York season was completed only on the trip over," said Mr. Grau to a reporter of the New York Herald. "When we sailed we had signed for only 15 appearances on the Western tour. I think the sea air bene-fited her, or possibly she has the Grau

habit."
"I am delighted to be back," eaid Mma.
Melba—as handsome as ever and smiring
pleasantly—when she came off the Campanis. "I always look forward agreeably
to my appearances here in America, and
missed not being here last season very much, though it would be ungrateful for me not to acknowledge the kindness of the audiences before which I sang in Europe. I have been resting at my place on the Thames, near Marlow, except that during a visit to Ireland I sang for the benefit of the Irish soldiers.

Melba's New Roles. "I will sing this senson a role which is

new to me, Leanors in Trovatore, also Zerlina in 'Don Giovani.' I am very gad of the opportunity to appear in New York in 'La Boheme,' an opera of which I am extremely fond." Among the other operatic arrivals was

Miss Susan Strong, who was looking ex-tremely well, and talked modertly of her successes abroad, and M. Van Dyck, who looked very happy, for he had with him his wife and his two daughters—their first visit to this country Madame is muss pre-possessing, and the daughters, Adrienne possessing, and the daughters, Adrienne and Isode, the latter born at Bayreuth, are charming. M. Piancon, with sweeping Planconian gestures, expressed his delight at getting back to America. M. Salezzhas taken on considerable weight and looks much stronger than when he was in New York last Winter. He and M. de Nevers have not yet fought that duel.

duel.

Signor Scotti, M. de la Tour, Signori Cremonini and Pini-Corse, Miles. Bauer-melator and Olitzka, and Signor Mancinelli and M. Fior, the two conductors, also arrived, as did many other members of the troupe

Jean de Deszke is surely coming. His voice? As fine as ever. Let me tell you right here that I would not have engaged to come over, had conditions been otherwise. Co., of San Francisco. His voice was affected only temporarily in London, and it is now completely re-stored, with all its old-time strength and lic. Ask Edouard."

lic. Ask Edouard."
"It is true," said M. Edouard de-Resake. "Jean will be here. His temporary retirement was due to the grip: that is all. He is now all right, its comes over here in December, salling on the same steamer with Mme. Terdina and Mile. Breval. He is in splendid health. We saw a great deal of each other this Summer, for we both spent much of our time on our Polish estates."

M. Edouard de Resake by the way, looked in superb health, and his tail figure and bronzed face made him a conspicu-

and bronzed face made him a conspicu

ous personage on the steamer.
"Now," continued Mr. Grau, "let me tell you that I expect Puccini over here for the production of his operas La Boheme' and La Toeca. I intended to open with La Robenne,' which is one of Mme. Melba's great successes, but as Puccini will not be here in time it will be given later in the season. In 'La Tosca' Termina will appear. I expect also to give 'Le ('At' and 'Herodisde' In Mile. Breval you will I think, hear one of the great prima donnas of the day."

TALK ON NATIONAL MUSIC.

The Twentieth Century Club Enjoys

Another Surprise. A novel and delightful programme quite imprompts in character, wes given to the members of the Twentieth Century Club Wednesday morning at the home the president Mrs. J. E. Wright, 415 Taylor street. This was a scholarly and entertaining talk by Count Axel B. Wachtmeister, of Sweden, on nat'ora'ity in music based upon his own personal obsersic based upon his own personal observations and research during his travels in foreign lands. This informal lecture was flustrated at the plane by very charming popular inclodies from various countries. Several Japanese and Samoan strains were played to show the primitive, semi-barbarous tendency to build melodies upon the tonic and the fifth above or below the tonic reinforced by their harmonics. The peculiar monatotheir harmonics. The peculiar monoto-nous character of the Hindu music, which he had seen used to send persons off into the hypnomic trance, was then touched upon and explained on scientific grounds. He called attention to the theory of the forceks that every nation had its own characteristic keynote; and in this conneotion he referred to the well-known fact that F is the fundamental tone of nature, as it comes to us, for example, in the hum of a distant city, or other fa-

The Swedish popular songs he divided into two classes, the rhythmic and the national, and a great many very beauti-ful illustrations of these were given, for Swedish music is peculiarly rich in the

march for a dronward. The music, which witty, but most incongruess, when com-pared with the lotty purity and sweet-ness of the melody. Belimin wrote the words to all his mange and dances. Dur-ing his lifetime his work was not prop-

ing his lifetime his week was not properly understood or appreciated; only recently has it been accorded the high place it deserves in the music of Sweden. Outside of that country it is, as jet, almost unknown.

One very charming swinging country dance, full of vigor and spirit, also attracted special attention. It was the overed to be the composition of Count Wachimeinter-himself, who has written a number of stirring impromption, that

Wachimeinter himself, who has written a number of stirring impromptus, that are filled with the characteristic gentus of his people. An analysis of the difference between Swedish music and Russian was followed by a little pong commony sung by the Russian peasants at the rwork. There was an undertine of path a to this which rouched every heart. The question as to whether a sami-barbarous, uncultured people can arrive at the modern musical stage of development without passing through long centuries the modern musical stage of development without passing through long centuries of transition and evolution was then lightly dwelt upon. This is a subject which has given rise to much earnest discussion throughout the musical world. Count Wachtmeister, as a result of his own observation and study, was incline to believe that it was quite possible, and in support of his opinion ha cited the case of a young, full-blooded negro from of a canniball whom he had known. This peers had been given a musical education, and had developed an aptitude for original composition. His work was thoroughly imbuild with the modern musical spirit.

thoroughly imputed with the moutern ma-sical splitt.

The husyancy and fire of the plane fi-lustrations to this informal musical talk were keenly enjoyed by the audience of club women, who greatly appreciated the opportunity to compare national trains and characteristics as they were spon-taneously expressed in music.

VISITING OPERA SINGER.

Effic Stuart, Dramatic Soprano, Here for a Few Days.

Miss Effic Stunrt, of New York, who has been singing in grand opera down in San Francisco at the Tivoli during the past three months, made a flying visit to Portland last week, as the guest of Mrs. Edith G. Fallenius. On Monday evening a few musical people were invited to meet her informally at \$5 Tenth street. As this was the first opportunity that has been given Portland musicians to hear her roice, it was a most enjoyable occasion. Miss Stuart has a heavy soprano of very dramatic quality, which enables her to sing the great roles of the Wagnerian op-ergs-Elizabeth, in "Tanphauser": Elsa, in eras-Elizabeth, in "Tannhauser". Elsa, in "Lohengrin", and Senta, in "The Flying Dutchman." She has altogether a respectory of about E operas, in eight of which she appeared during her Ean Francisco season. Her favorites are the Italian operas, particularly those of Verdi, "I Trovatore," "Ernaul," "Aida": and Meyerbeer's "Huguenots." She also does oratorio work, and is now on her way East to fulfill an engagement to sing in "St. the architects having had to accomme to fulfill an engagement to sing in "St. Paul" and "Elljah." Her versutility is further shown by the fact that she makes spicuous place.

Some of these welle given Monday night -"The Rossry," by Stenhammer; "Vos Yeux," by Guy D'Hardelot, and an air from "The Pasri Fishers," by Bizet-Calve's great song, a difficult, beautiful thing, full of soft work for the voice. But the number which particularly captivated her listeners was an aria from Halevy's "The Jewess," which was sung with such dramatic are and passion as to leave her audience breathless. This opera was one of the most successful given at the Tivoli. Among the other singers who contributed to the pleasure of the evening were uted to the pleasure of the evening were Miss Agnes Watt (Tosti's "Good-Bye"); Mr. Bert Brown ("The Turnisey," from "Rob Roy"); J. Adrian Epping ("The Pu-gitive Vision," from Massenet's "Herodi-Jean de Resake's Voice.

"Jean?" said Mr. Grau, when on the subject of the New York season. "Un. Jean de Desake is surely coming. His voice? As fine as ever. Let me tell you selections with much humor and spirit.

heauty. He is feeling in the best of heafth and spirits, and confident of renewing his loave of absence from New York, where former successes with the American pubsishe holds the position of soprano in Dr. Parkhutt's church, receiving one of the largest salaries given in the She prides herself upon the fact that, notwithstanding the fact that she has spent much of her professional life abroad in the music centers of Europe, she received none of her training there. That is entirely American.

Calve, Camela, and the Sultan. The latest fairy tale to emanate from Calve's bureau if publicity recounts that she will make an extended "roaming expedition" through strange lands, wir up with a camel ride across the Arabian deserts, says the Codeert-Goer. We are also told that' the capricious French roman may never sing in public again, 'certainly not this year unless requested o appear before the Sultan when in Constantinople." Remembering that Calv. was billed to die before she made her hast visit to America, we shall refra from wearing creps because of her threa-"never to sing again." sur if the Sultan of Turkey is fit for his job, he will take her naive hint and invite her to do the second act of "Carmen" for his royal delectation. It would warm the cockles of his blase heart-and he need not begrunge her the advertising advantages of the proceeding.

To Hear the Grau Company. Among the many Portland musicians who will hear the Gran opera company in San Francisco is Mrs. Amadee Smith She left Fortland a week ago, expecting to remain in California fully six weeks. Her place in the choir of the First Pres-byterian Church will be taken by Miss Minnie Pryor,

Literary Prescriptions. For clearness read Macaulay. For logic read Burke and Bacon, For action read Homer and Scott, For conciseness read Bacon and Pope For sublimity of conception read Milton. For vivacity read Stevencon and Kip-For imagination read Shakespears and

For elegance read Virgil, Milton and common sense read Benjamin Franklin. For simplicity read Burns, Whittier nd Buryan. Per amoutiness read Addison and Hawthorne.

For interest in common things read Jane

For humor read Chaucer, Cervantes and Mark Twain.
For choice of individual words read

## BOSTON SYMPHONY HALL

NEW HOME FOR ORCHESTRAL MU-SIC IN AMERICA.

Piret Building Ever Erected on Strictly Scientific Acoustic Principles.

Next to lie group of authors Reston has prided itself on its musical atmos-phere. Now that its great writers are all dead, music is the chief expression of the uniture which still resides in Athens of America." Along in the middle of the century, says the Brooklyn Eagle, when music halls were almost unknown in this country. Boston's lave of music found expression in a music ball which, with its great organ, wen the wonder and admiration of the whole country. That building was to the music of the country what the Roston writers were to its literature. The great organ was taken down years ach, and the cid music half has long been given over; f r most of the year, to frenks of the vegetable and animal kingdom, and even of late to summer concerts with beer, whi h Boston will not cease to regard as wicked. The Boston Symphony Occhestra has given its concerts in the old halt am & groanings of spirit on the part of the socially elect,

The rich and musical people of Baston, with P. L. Higginson at their head, have now provided themselves with a new music hall which premises to held the same relation to the murical life of Bacton during the next half century that the old hall held during the last half. They subscribed over \$603,000, mortgaged their building for \$150,000, and have J st opened this new hall, in the Back Fay part of the city, with a concert and an audience worthy of the occasion.

Built Without Boxes.

The symphony concerts hold the same relation to the nortal life of Boston that the regular, opers mason does to that of New York. That and the related fact that these nocial leaders had their new hall built entirely without boxes, indigate clearly enough a chief difference between the two cities. The opening concert in cluded Beethoven's enormously difficult mass in D, which has been sung caly once in New York, and once before in

ularly impressive, as seen in photographs, the architects having had to accommo-date their plans to the limited mover of the subscribers. But the intition a specialty of song recitais, in which bal-lads and little French songs occupy a con-spicuous place. Is protected from the noise of the streets by a series of corridors and foyers which extend all the way around the auditorium. This great corridor affords such a promenade as is not known in any hall in New York, being more agactous than that at the Metropolium of era house, and extending up through the three stories of the building. Boston for orders at least it has three stories of the building. Boston does not care for opera, at least it has only brief seasons for that coeffy exote, but it is likely to retain indefinitely its pre-eminence in regard to orchestral music. Chicago, with Theodore Thomas, might make a good second, if \_\_amas were a rounger man. New York is a tad third, or, perhaps, its prover place in the procession comes behind Pittsburg, which has a permanent orchostra and a symphony hall to house it is.

No Guesavrork.

BOSTON, Oct. 35.-The new symphony hall will sent 2570 persons, and is, therefore, a little less capacious than Carnegle Hall in New York, which will sest Co., of San Francisco.

Although this is Miss Stuart's fourth visit to the Pacific Coast, it is her first to construction very largely a matter of mere guesswork. Long before the waist were up it was known with great ac-

curacy what the acoustic qualities were to be. This certainty in a point so long considered almost hopelessly uncertain due to the investigations of Mr. Wallace C. Sabino, assistant professor of physics at Harvard University, who has been engaged in studying the subject of architec-tural acoustics since 173, when he was asked by the corporation to remedy the acoustic defects of a college lecture-room.

It has been a popular impression for a long time that acoustics practically ap-plied—was nearly if not quite a hape ess problem. People have seen a hall, which was a total failure, and very natural. serbaps, they have come to believe that the whole subject was beyond control Blocks on accustics abound in inconsistencies. One writer rays that the d mensions of a perfect music hall should be as 2 to 2 to 5; a record, as 1 to 1 to 2; and another, as 2 to 2 to 4. The whole

matter, popularly and scientifically alike, has been in a state of contustom.

Of course, it is almost impossible to make one hall a mere facsimile of another. New methods of construction or ventilation—a thousand details, in a word—will cause a greater or less varia-tion. But it is now possible to calculate the effect of all these changes, and by making still other compensating changes to retain the special "values" of any aufitorium that one may have chosen to ake as a model for good hearing.

Three Essentials.

Symphony Hall is a case in point. The amous Gewandhaus, in Leipsic, Garmany, was taken its a model. The Bos-ton hall centains about 17,000 cubic free ton half contains about 100 outsity; 7:1, owing to skillful reckoning and careful balancing, the reverberation of the former, as expressed in the formulis prapared at Harvard, is 231, against 2.36 for

The three essentials of a good most half are, of course fairly obvious; the sound from the stage should be sufficienty loud; the component parts of a complex sound must keep the proper brance of intensity; and a succession of rounds must come out distinctly, without c p-fusion emong themspress or from with-

out.

Sound is one form of energy, and can be changed into any other form. Usually it passes into beat. This proce a of "decay," as it is called, is known at absorption; and sound it absorbed, many or less, by any substance with with it comes in contact. Reverberation has spelled many a public ball, but on the other hand a certain amount of it is not only not object impairs be in a good music hall.

for the study of human pature read to dance music, he explained, had its crigin in the simple beating in three time upon a metal pell by an old woman whils the others danced, the monotonous, strongly marked rhythm acting as a spar until they became wrought up into a frency of excitement. This was the foundation for the wild swing of the old dances. But, besides the exube and grided ances. But, besides the exube and grided much of the popular music of Sweden, so that on the whole, the minor keys predominated.

Several of the compositions of B-limen, who is now esteemed by some as Sweden's greatest composer, were played by the Count. One of these was a funeral