

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS.

landscape seems to be the dominant subject in American painting. Whether it is the variety of it that our country displays, the example of the famous Postimpressionists, or the fact that given the stimulus, we do not know, certainly it is that in this country there is more energy devoted to landscape than in any other department of painting, and that almost every one is in sympathy with it. One can see it in the galleries of the Society of American Artists, and it also seems with the best of painters, but then it is not so much a matter of sympathy as of a feeling that landscape is a thing that speaks unambiguously to the soul. It may be called a landscape, then, but it is a landscape in the sense that it has been struck off by the hand of the artist. (No. 76). It has been given a place of honor in the gallery, and the good value. The chief aims of painting. We doubt if any duck-hunter, from the last two Presidents down or up, ever saw a flight of swans in such splendidly decorative color and with such a feeling for light and space as Mr. Benson has shown us in his "Swan Flight" (No. 238). The duck-hunter would, doubtless, be the first one to deny the truth of this picture. It is so true that it looks false. Just so with Mr. Reid's fine decorative landscape called "Valley at Sunset" (No. 220). It is so faithful and so charming in its color and light that people will find it difficult to believe that an ordinary Connecticut valley could look so romantically beautiful. In brilliancy of light there is nothing in the gallery more dazzling than Mr. Hassam's fashionable "Midsummer Girl" (No. 45), leaning against the railing of a bridge in full sunlight, unless it be the somewhat forced "River at Moret," by Mr. Lawson. The brightness of the latter is gained by a hard and dark foreground contrasted with the sunlight of the middle distance, but Mr. Hassam's picture is radiant with light all through. Many pictures in these galleries are attempts at effects similar to that of Mr. Hassam. The desire to reach up to the light of the sun is apparent on all sides. It will, of course, never be fully realized. Pigments, no matter in what relationship they are placed, will never be anything but feeble reflections of the sun. Yet the truth of light can be more nearly approximated in color than has ever been done in the past. This is being demonstrated to us year by year by the so-called impressionists. They are on the right road, and there can be little doubt but what their standard of light will eventually rule in painting.

pleas, warps nature to his personal view. He does not strike the mean balance, and yet we are not disposed to say there is too much Weir in his pictures. When a painter has the sensitive artistic personality of Mr. Weir and expresses it so feelingly in art, it is ridiculous to measure his work with a critical yardstick, or try to make it square with aesthetic theories. If it pleases, that is sufficient. And does it not please? That person must be unsympathetic or unpoetic who cannot feel the charm of that strange wood scene in winter (No. 221), so different from any snow piece ever hung upon these walls, or the subtle appreciation of light and shadow, the relation of planes, in the landscape called "In the Shade of a Tree" (No. 211). Mr. Twachtman is allied to Mr. Weir in his keen appreciation of the novel view and in his sentiment. Fond of delicate color and fond of striking sharply the character of things, he is thoroughly alive to the slip and sweep of water as shown in the "Pier on Niagara River" (No. 233), and to the brilliancy of light seen through falling water as shown in the "Niagara" (No. 239). To tell people of these beauties in nature which usually pass unnoticed is one of the chief aims of painting. We doubt if any duck-hunter, from the last two Presidents down or up, ever saw a flight of swans in such splendidly decorative color and with such a feeling for light and space as Mr. Benson has shown us in his "Swan Flight" (No. 238). The duck-hunter would, doubtless, be the first one to deny the truth of this picture. It is so true that it looks false. Just so with Mr. Reid's fine decorative landscape called "Valley at Sunset" (No. 220). It is so faithful and so charming in its color and light that people will find it difficult to believe that an ordinary Connecticut valley could look so romantically beautiful. In brilliancy of light there is nothing in the gallery more dazzling than Mr. Hassam's fashionable "Midsummer Girl" (No. 45), leaning against the railing of a bridge in full sunlight, unless it be the somewhat forced "River at Moret," by Mr. Lawson. The brightness of the latter is gained by a hard and dark foreground contrasted with the sunlight of the middle distance, but Mr. Hassam's picture is radiant with light all through. Many pictures in these galleries are attempts at effects similar to that of Mr. Hassam. The desire to reach up to the light of the sun is apparent on all sides. It will, of course, never be fully realized. Pigments, no matter in what relationship they are placed, will never be anything but feeble reflections of the sun. Yet the truth of light can be more nearly approximated in color than has ever been done in the past. This is being demonstrated to us year by year by the so-called impressionists. They are on the right road, and there can be little doubt but what their standard of light will eventually rule in painting.

THE POLICE MAGISTRATES BILL.

Money Raised to Defeat It. Police Justice John J. Ryan, President of the Board of Police Justices, said to-day that it was true that money had been raised by the justices for the purpose of defeating the police justices bill now before the Legislature, but it was for counsel fees only. The money had been raised to pay expenses already incurred, \$1,000 having been paid to ex-Judge Noah Davis and \$250 each to two other lawyers. A small sum had been paid for printing and about \$1,700 was left, which would be used for other legal expenses if necessary. Justice Ryan added that the large amount of money raised was necessary in order to secure the best of

OBITUARY.

The Dean of Canterbury. London, April 1.—The Very Rev. Robert Payne Smith, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, is dead. The Very Rev. Robert Payne Smith, D.D., was born in 1818, was educated at Oxford, where he took honors, and soon acquired fame as a theologian and a Hebrew and Sanscrit scholar. As under-librarian of the Bodleian library, he published an elaborate Latin catalogue of Syriac MSS., and translated the commentary in Syriac of St. Cyril upon St. Luke's gospel. To the end of his life he was at work upon a great Syriac lexicon. He published also special commentaries upon Jeremiah and Genesis, and was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. Before he was appointed to the Deanery of Canterbury he was regius professor of divinity in Oxford. Judge Randolph B. Martine. Judge Randolph B. Martine of the Court of General Sessions died on Saturday afternoon, after an illness of about a month, of a complication of pneumonia and Bright's disease. Randolph Brant Martine, who came of one of New York's oldest Huguenot families, was born in this city in 1844. He attended the public schools and afterwards took a course at Columbia Law School, where he was graduated in 1866. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and began the practice of his profession in this city. For a number of years he was in partnership with Charles A. Jackson. He was active in politics and was a member of Tammany Hall before he was a candidate for any office. He resigned from Tammany Hall in 1882. He was chairman of the executive committee of the County Democracy when, in 1884, that party nominated him for the office of district attorney, to which he was elected. There were many famous cases during his tenure. Chief of them were the cases against the hoodle aldermen, in the first year of his term. Mr. Martine personally took charge of the prosecution of Jacob Sharp and secured a conviction. The County Democracy nominated him for judge of the Court of General Sessions in 1887, and the nomination was endorsed by Tammany Hall and the Republicans. Judge Martine was a member of the Manhattan, Sagamore, University, and Arctwright Clubs, and of the Bar Association. His widow and a son survive him. Gen. Sir George Chesney. London, April 1.—The death of Gen. Sir George Tomkyns Chesney, from angina pectoris, is announced. Gen. Chesney was the author of "The Battle of Dorking," a brochure that created a great sensation some years ago in England. He was educated at Woolwich and joined the Bengal engineers in 1844. He was present throughout the siege of Delhi, and was twice wounded. In 1868 he published his "Indian Policy," which was followed by "The Dilemma" and "The Private Secretary" in 1881. In 1887 Gen. Chesney became a member of the Council as the Governor-General of India. Sir Charles Mills. London, April 1.—Sir Charles Mills is dead. Sir Charles Mills was educated at Bonn, and served in the Ninety-eighth British Infantry and on the staff of the army in India, China, Turkey, and the Cape. He afterwards served as commissioner for the formation of German

with it. Of Mr. Chase's twelve contributions to this exhibition, the "Old Road to the Sea" is easily the best. In fact, it is the best landscape Mr. Chase has ever painted; and it is saying a good deal. In truth, harmony, dignity, quiet power, it is superb. Mr. Tarbell gives us a glimpse of the old road in his "Summer Idyl" (No. 215), where a quality of color that is strong as color, and a way suggestive of sea power. We see a patch of water looking through the branches, but the patch is intense. Mr. Tarbell is always very positive in what he paints. He has a sharp clear way of seeing and a method of handling that gives spirit to every part of his work. The "Summer Idyl," a woman in a boat, sunlight coming through the arching pines that grow along the Atlantic Coast, is novel in subject, in treatment, and yet decorative in color and composition. The very disposition of the pine branches across the sea corner of the decorative desire to fill space. And yet Mr. Tarbell has not forgotten his truth of locality. He is giving a sense of place, yet giving it decoratively and as a part of a similar subject. "Mother and Child in Pine Woods" (No. 207), is handled in a positive way, though perhaps it is resting on account of its sharp spots. Mr. Tarbell's work will be welcomed for its reality and its force. He is a man who has discovered something new, and he will now go on to tell his discovery.

Mr. Tarbell's picture, "Hazel and the Spring in Vermont" (No. 208), by Mr. Tarbell, is quite as original in subject as the "Summer Idyl." The subject is following the same line as the "Summer Idyl," but it has been painted in a different way. It is a picture of a young girl, Hazel, standing in a field, looking at a spring. The picture is very quiet and dignified, and it is a very good example of Mr. Tarbell's style.

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A PARKMAN MEMORIAL.

The following address to the public is signed by Martin Brimmer, Leverett Saltonstall, Henry L. Higginson, Charles S. Sargent, and Loris F. Deland as a committee:

"In the garden he created, and by the shores of the lake he loved so well, both now destined to become a part of the public park system of his native city, his friends desire to raise a memorial to Francis Parkman, that the people of Boston, for all time, may be reminded that this man of high endeavor, heroic constancy, and noble achievement once lived among them. That this memorial may be a proper one, and that it may represent the esteem in which Mr. Parkman was held by his contemporaries, this committee, chosen from among the number of his friends, asks the cooperation of all men and women who may desire to help it carry out this purpose. Subscriptions of any sums, however small, will be welcome."

Subscriptions may be sent to the treasurer, Mr. Henry L. Higginson, No. 44 State Street, Boston.

A FIGHT WITH MOONSHINERS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1.—Deputy United States Marshal Johnson and a posse of six men have just had a fight with a gang of moonshiners in the mountains of Hempstead County. After the smoke had cleared away the posse found the bodies of two of the outlaws, captured a third alive, and took possession of an illicit plant capable of making twenty gallons of whiskey a day. Hill and Bellamy of the posse received serious wounds. Four moonshiners escaped.

THOROUGHLY AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

While I declined, at the outset, to recognize such a distinction as that implied by the terms Democratic diplomacy and Republican diplomacy, I am prepared to admit that I have heard of a "thoroughly American" diplomacy, which I advocate and welcome to the privilege of calling Republican diplomacy, if they so desire. Its advocates are perhaps few, but there is reason to fear that its dupes are many, and neither its advocates nor its dupes are exclusively attached to one party. But unless the stories of our past history are to be discarded, it is not American diplomacy. It is meddlesome and aggressive; it is covetous and suspicious; it is covetous and not very scrupulous; it exemplifies the evil of power without self-control, and of susceptibility to insult without a due proportion of self-respect. Its spirit is that of conquest. Its first reason, as well as its last, is force. It began its career by embroiling us under a Republican secretary of state, in the quarrel of South American republics in 1881, only to be rebuked by another Republican secretary of state in 1884. It has declared the right in disregard of our own most cherished traditions, to visit and search the ports of friendly powers on the high seas in times of peace, only to be condemned by an impartial tribunal of arbitration. It overthrew by force a queen in Hawaii in the name of liberty and annexation, and maintaining by force a king in Samoa in the name of independence and autonomy. If this be Republican diplomacy, and we are to have more of it, God help the American Republic. Gray in the April North

the Governor-General of India.

Sir Charles Mills.

LONDON, April 1.—Sir Charles Mills is dead.

Sir Charles Mills was educated at Bonn, and served in the Ninety-eighth British Infantry and on the staff of the army in India, China, Turkey, and the Cape. He afterwards served as commissioner for the formation of German settlements, and subsequently as high sheriff, auditor, and secretary to the government in British Kaffraria. On the annexation of that territory to Cape Colony he represented the division of King Williamstown in the Colonial Parliament. In 1867 he was appointed chief finance clerk in the Colonial Office and in 1872 became under-secretary. In 1882 he was appointed agent-general for the Cape of Good Hope in London. He was an authority on financial matters.

Viscount Hill.

LONDON, April 1.—Viscount Hill is dead. His son and heir, Charles Rowland Hill, is now in the United States.

Rowland Clegg Hill was born in 1833, and succeeded his father, the well-known general, in 1878. From 1887 to 1895 he represented North Shropshire in Parliament.

John F. Cook.

St. Louis, April 1.—John F. Cook, British vice-consul at this place, died to-day at the age of eighty-nine years. He resigned his office about one year ago.

Henry L. Fish.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 1.—Henry L. Fish was found dead in bed at his home here this morning. He was born at Amherst, Mass., in 1815. He was twice mayor of Rochester, and was member of Assembly in 1872.

Henry Ellis.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 1.—Henry Ellis, superintendent of the Cambridge Manual Training School, died early this morning after an illness of two weeks. He had been superintendent of the school since its formation in 1886, and was thirty-five years of age.

ARTHUR C. HEISING, former editor and publisher of the Illinois State-Zeitung, died yesterday in Chicago at the age of seventy-two years. He retired from active business and political life a few years ago. His son, Washington Heising, is postmaster of Chicago and now in charge of the State-Zeitung.

Arrival of a Long-Delayed Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The long-delayed British ship *Moresby* arrived to-day, 241 days out from Liverpool. The cause of her detention was a succession of stormy gales in the south Atlantic, in which the lost her foremast, sprung the main topmast, and carried away her maindrift. She put in to Montevideo on September 27 and lay there until January 1, while skilled workmen who had been sent to her from England were repairing her.

A Southern Home for Pullman Colonists.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The committee to select a site in the South for the Pullman colonists who have been organized into the Mutual Colonization Society will leave to-day to visit the places under consideration. Teams of land near Harrison, Tenn.; Delhi and Bullock, N. C.; and other points will be inspected. The membership of the colonists is increasing rapidly, and as soon as a site is selected the movement of families will begin.

There are two species of rattlesnakes in the United States, one of which occurs in Alabama. The other is in Florida, where it is called the "rattlesnake."