NEEDN'T GIVE UP THE ARMS

A CHARLESTON MILITARY COMPANY DEFEATS TILLMAN'S ORDER.

The Washington Light Infantry Had a Stand of Arms from the National Government, and Tillman Ordered that They Be Given Up with Property of the State.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 15.—After the dispensary troubles in Darlington county in last April Gov. Tillman determined that he would punish the military companies of the State which did not go to Darlington in obedience of his orders. He disarmed several of the companies in this city and in other parts of the State. He made a demand upon the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston for the arms and equipments in its use as the property of the State.

The company promptly surrendered all the property of the State in its possession, but replied that the stand of arms in its possession was by the paramount law of the United States devoted to special use of the company. Gov. Tillman would not accept this explanation, and wrote that he would take the arms, and to settle this grave legal difference the company sought the aid of the United States Court, and their solicitors, Theodore G. Barker and J. P. K. Bryan, filed in June last a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, praying for an injunction and asking the court to interpret the law of Congress under which the arms were intrusted to the Washington Light Infantry.

The bill was brought by the officers and members of the company against "Benjamin R. Tillman, claiming to be Governor of South Carolina," and others. Judge Goff granted a restraining order on June 15, and the case was heard by consent in Baltimore in September last. In his farewell to the Legislature Gov. Tillman spoke of Judge Goff as holding back the decision, and denounced it as "Goff's dirty trick."

The decision was filed in the United States Court to-day, and establishes the right of the Washington Light Infantry to the arms given the State for the special use of this company. After reviewing the law and the facts in the case, Judge Goff says:

"The complainant, the Washington Light Infantry, is subject to the law and regulations of the State of South Carolina relative to the organization and control of the militia of that State, not in conflict with the laws of the United States, and its members may be disciplined for infractions of the same and punished for disobedience of the lawful orders, but the arms and equipments so in its possession and use cannot be taken from it, except with the assent of Congress, at least on the case now presented to this court. It is suggested that said military association may be disbanded by the Legislature of the General Assembly of South Carolina, and that in such event it would not be proper for the property mentioned to remain in the possession of those who had constituted its membership. In that emergency, the question likely to be presented would be quite different from the one I now consider. The United States will then take back its property, or permit the State to retain it for general use under existing laws, or pursue such other course as the Congress might deem proper. With that question the Legislative branch of the Government will deal should the contingency arise.

"I deem it proper to say that the allegations made by the defendants in their answer to the rule to show cause to the effect that the complainant, the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, had violated the law, neglected its duty, and refused to obey the orders of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, are without testimony to support them, and are in effect abandoned by counsel for the defendants in the argument made when this case was submitted, it being then conceded that a court of inquiry duly appointed had fully considered the matters on which said allegations were based, and had reported in substance that no officer or member of said Washington Light Infantry had been guilty of any conduct unbecoming an officer or soldier.

"Holding, as I have indicated, relative to the joint resolution of March 9, 1878; finding, as I do, the use and trust created by it and the action had thereunder, and recognizing as I must the interest of complainants in the property described in it, it follows that the orders and directions of the defendants referred to in the bill are null and void; that the arms and accoutrements mentioned are the property of the United States in the possession of the State of South Carolina for a specific purpose, that being for the use of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, and that the defendants will not be permitted to destroy that use or trust, nor to divert said property to any other use or purpose than the one mentioned and intended by Congress. The restraining order heretofore granted will be continued."

IT MAY DISRUPT THE CHURCH.

Trouble in Long Island City Over the Removal of an Organist.

If the music in the Astoria Presbyterian Church in Long Island City, of which the Rev. Charles R. Park is pastor, is more harmonious since Edward Hahn superseded James Hanson as organist, there is certainly a corresponding loss of harmony among the members of the church. John Hanson, the father of James, has resigned as treasurer and trustee of the church, and with his family is now a regular attendant of the Dutch Reformed church. Hanson's friends are saying caustic things about Fred T. Hallett, leader of the choir, who displaced the young man and made Hahn organist, and Hallett's friends are making equally tart remarks about the Hansons.

The trustees of the church are George A. Halsey, Charles W. Hallett, his son, Fred T. Hallett, and Alderman John Mackie. To the younger Hallett, by virtue of his knowledge of music, was given full jurisdiction over the church choir. Hallett leads the choir, and is the first tenor. When the young woman who had been organist for a long time was married about two months ago and resigned Hallett asked young Hanson to take her place. The salary was fixed at $2 a Sunday. The first time that Hanson played it happened that there was a remarkable scarcity of new bonnets at church, and there was nothing sensational in Pastor Park's sermon, so the only thing to discuss was the new organist's playing. In the opinion of one-half of the congregation the music was unapproachable; according to the other half it was painful to listen to. The difference of opinion thus defined became permanent. Hallett, as the responsible individual, was besieged first by one side and then by the other. Finally he became persuaded that the music was not up to the Astoria standard. Hanson and he were friendly, and he hesitated to tell him that his music was poor. On the Sunday before Thanksgiving Hanson lost control of the organ during the rendering of a pianissimo part. He accidentally endeavored to make B flat chord with B natural. There was a dissonant squeal from the organ, which Hanson exaggerated by becoming excited and pulling out the tremolo stop. The two halves of the congregation looked at each other, one-half in triumph, the other in humiliation.

This incident spurred Leader Hallett to action. On the next Wednesday afternoon he called upon Hanson and told him that his services would not be required the next day. Hanson was indignant. He declared that he had spent valuable time and some money preparing the Thanksgiving music, and it was an outrage to be thus turned down. When his anger had subsided somewhat, he wrote a letter of resignation to the Board of Trustees. Edward Hahn was then made organist in his place.

The letter was presented to the trustees at a meeting held a few night ago. Hanson's father, who was then a trustee, was present. When his son's resignation was accepted by the vote of the other four members, the elder Hanson arose and tendered a verbal resignation as a member of the Board. He also resigned as treasurer of the church. There was a stormy scene at the meeting when he roundly denounced Hallett and Trustee Halsey, the latter his nephew, for trying to run the church and vent an old spite upon his son. Hanson and his family then left the church. In regard to his action in resigning as trustee, Mr. Hanson said yesterday:

"The difficulty is that the Halletts want to run the whole church. Young Hallett has a grudge against my son because James voted against him once when he was running for office in the Astoria Athletic Club, of which both are members, and ever since he has been trying to get even. Alderman Mackie and Trustee Halsey don't known anything about music, and they vote just as the Halletts tell them to. When my son's resignation was accepted I told Hallett that my son was too good to associate with his class. Why, you can ask anybody in the congregation whether my son's playing wasn't perfectly satisfactory. I tell you the whole thing is a matter of spite."

Fred T. Hallett, the leader of the choir, laughed when asked about his reasons for dispensing with Hanson's services as organist.

"Why," said he, "the whole congregation will bear me out when I say that his playing was deplorably bad. I was held responsible, and was constantly importuned regarding the matter until I was driven to take the action I did. In regard to the matter of spite, I did not even know until now that he voted against me when I ran for captain of the Astoria Athletic Club. Hanson is a nice young fellow in his way, and I never had anything against him. I will repeat that I was prompted to do as I did by the complaints I heard on all hands regarding the organ music. Hanson would never have been equal to the difficult special music that was had on Thanksgiving and will have during the Christmas holidays."

REORGANIZING THE NAVY.

What Can be Said For and Against the Joint Commission's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The points in the bill for promoting the efficiency of the navy personnel which seem most likely to excite discussion are the creation of the reserve list, the equalization of pay, the conferring of positive rank on the staff, retirements, and the appointment of Rear Admirals hereafter by the President.

When the project of improving the condition of the personnel was brought before Congress at the last session, it took the primary form wholly of a line measure. Mr. Herbert so discussed it, and the bill which he presented to the joint Commission dealt exclusively with the line. It was proposed to deal with that branch of the service first, and then to attend to the staff. The latter, however, had reason to fear that if the line should first get what it wanted it might be difficult to obtain a hearing for the staff. For example, the line, as a whole, has always been strongly opposed to conferring positive rank upon the staff, and hence the latter considered it wiser to include the subject in the present bill, so that if the line should get its own coveted higher rank and pay, positive rank might be granted to the staff at the same time. And if now the line should attack this latter feature of the bill, the staff might retaliate by attacking the promotion projects of the line.

The provision, however, on this subject, while declaring that the staff shall be "commissioned with positive rank," and again "shall receive commissions designating the grade to which they may be so promoted," expressly declares that they are not to have any military command. This draws a strong distinction between the staff and the line in duty, and if any concession at all is to be made on the subject it is difficult to see how less can be granted, although Mr. Meyer had proposed instead to give staff titles only. Connected with this subject is the equalization of pay, which affects the staff unfavorably. But here again, although the subject might be left out of the bill altogether, it is thought that this feature will help to offset in part some of the increases in expenditure caused by the promotions in the line. Thus all around there are slight drawbacks coupled with the benefits, but it is hoped that both line and staff will swallow objections to parts of the measure, in order to secure what they have so long striven for, namely, promotion in the one case, and positive rank in the other.

As to the creation of a reserved list, it may be opposed by those who fear that they will be placed upon it, but unless some reason can be urged against the principle involved, such opposition is not likely to be of great effect. As has already been explained, during the civil war, or between the years 1861 and 1867, an unusual number of cadets were taken into and graduated from the Naval Academy, with a view to supplying the number of officers then urgently needed. Accordingly, ever since the war, these officers have passed along the channel of promotion very slowly, and have also obstructed the progress of those below them. The primary purpose of the reserve list is to perform a sort of surgical operation upon this obstruction, or "hump," as it is expressively called, by first allowing certain specified numbers of officers who came from these classes from 1861 to 1867 to apply voluntarily to this reserve list, and then, if there are not enough of them so applying to select others up to the required numbers. This may seem an arbitrary measure, but any personal injustice in it is greatly mitigated by the high pay allowed to officers thus transferred, while there is even a provision for promotion on the reserve list corresponding to promotion on the active list. There are other methods of increasing this reserve list in the general interests of rapid promotion, which need not be noted in detail except to say that they provide for giving liberal pay to those placed upon the list, with very little to do.

With regard to the promotion of flag rank through selections instead of seniority, while this is a novel principle in our navy, yet in other services there is a much larger introduction of the selection principle, sometimes in the higher grades and sometimes in the lower. Besides, the same principle is found in the army, where promotions to the rank of general officer are always made by the President's selection, and in the pending bill this principle is much more restricted, by having a Board of Admirals recommend to the President a certain small number of candidates taken from the top of the next grade below.

The abolition of the grade of Commodore is not likely to be resisted, at least within the service, since all the existing Commodores would be made Rear Admirals forthwith, and hereafter not only would Captains be promoted directly to the grade of Rear Admiral with its higher pay, but that grade itself would be increased so as to equal the present number both of Rear Admirals and Commodores.

An important provision of Secretary Herbert's plan, on which the present bill, so far as it relates to the line is largely based, was the one which provided that a certain number of vacancies in the grades of Commander and Lieutenant-Commander should be ensured each year, in order to cause a like number of promotions. For this purpose voluntary applications for retirement were to be allowed. Then, if the specified number of vacancies should not be reached, enough officers in these two grades were to be compulsorily retired by a Board of Rear Admirals to make up the number. This, like the reserve list, introduces selection, not directly for promotion, since that remains by seniority, but for withdrawals from the active list, in order to create vacancies. Of the hardships upon those selected are tempered by provisions for possible transfers to the reserve list.

Looking over the project for increasing promotions, it is seen that its first step is, while keeping the aggregate number of officers as now, to increase considerably the numbers in the upper half of the list, and to decrease those in the lower, notably the Ensigns, or lowest grade. This means a much higher average of rank and pay for those now in the service. Next, it increases the promotions by taking out a great many officers from the active list and putting them on the reserved list. Then it provides for keeping up promotions annually by its system of creating vacancies in two grades, which will affect all below, the further advantage in this feature being that it will bring officers at an earlier age to command rank—that is, to a rank entitling them to the command of vessels. How many of these leading methods will become a law it remains to be seen.

The features relating to the Naval Academy, the marine corps, and the enlisted men have already been described in these columns, and also various others that affect line officers, such as the amount and character of service required for promotion to certain grades. But the principal measures contemplated or recommended for directly increasing the number of promotions seem to be those just mentioned.

News of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Capt. Robley D. Evans visited the Navy Department to-day making arrangements to hurry the work required on the flagship New York in order that she may get away for the West Indies the last of the present month. Orders were issued to have the big armored cruiser put in the dry dock at the New York Navy Yard to-day as soon as the San Francisco came out. The Atlanta, Cincinnati, Raleigh, and Marblehead will probably accompany the New York to the West Indies, joining the Columbia and Montgomery, already in the Gulf of Mexico. During the winter this fleet will take part in squadron evolutions. The San Francisco will sail for Europe about the end of December.

Capt. John H. Bartlett has been detached from command of the cruiser Atlanta and two months' sick leave has been granted him. Capt. Theodore F. Kane has been ordered to succeed him. Capt. Bartlett has been opposed to duty on the Atlanta ever since he was assigned to that vessel about a year ago.

The Maine's Armor Finished.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Dec. 15.—The Bethlehem Iron Company shipped to-day to the Brooklyn Navy Yard four Harvey plates for the last turret of the battle ship Maine. The Maine's armor is now all supplied.

HOGAN'S PRETTY VISITORS.

The Police Follow Them and Come Upon a Supposed Headquarters of Thieves.

Two stylishly dressed, good-looking blond young women tripped into the Gregory street police station in Jersey City yesterday morning and asked Capt. Farrier if they could see James J. Hogan, a prisoner. The Captain said they could, and they went back to the prison, where they held a brief conversation with Hogan through the grating of the iron door. Hogan was caught on Friday night in the act of stealing a pair of slippers from a box in front of a shoe store in Newark avenue. He had stubbornly refused to tell where he lived.

As the young women were going out Detective McGinnis and Sergeant Duffy followed them, at the suggestion of the Captain. The officers kept their eyes on the young women until they saw them enter the frame tenement 224 York street. The detective and Sergeant went up stairs and forced their way into a room, where they found the two women and two men sorting over a lot of clothing, toys, and knick knacks. The stuff was all new, and, apparently, had been stolen.

The officers arrested them all. They had luckily fallen, as it is believed, on the headquarters of a gang of thieves who have been annoying the shopkeepers of Newark avenue and Montgomery street by stealing goods exposed outside the stores for show. The prisoners gave their names as Nellie Ryan, Josephine Hogan, Pauline Mahoney, and Henry Maybee.

The Hogan woman says she is the wife of the man who was arrested on Friday night. All the stuff found in the house was removed to the Gregory street station, and is there now awaiting identification by the owners. The prisoners are held in default of bail.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

"Elaine," the New Opera to Be Given This Week—Mme. Melba Benefited by Rivalry.

There will be a novelty at the Metropolitan Opera House this week in the shape of Herman Bemberg's opera, "Elaine," the book of which was modelled by its author, Paul Ferrier, on the lines of Tennyson's poem. The opera is in four acts and six scenes. It was sung once at Covent Garden two seasons ago without particular success, but since that time it has been considerably altered. Some of the performers in the opera to-morrow night were engaged in its original London production. These are

MELBA AS "ELAINE."

the brothers De Reszká, M. Plançon, and Mme. Melba. M. Montaurol, remembered here from the season of three years ago, sang the part which in the present production will fall to M. Mauguière, and M. Dufriche, who sang last season here, created in London the part of *King Arthur*, which M. Abramoff will sing to-morrow night. Mme. Mantelli's predecessor as *Queen Guinevere* was Mme. Dechamps-Jehin. Signor Mancinelli will conduct.

Herman Bemberg, the composer of the new opera, is now about 30, and began to study composition with Bizet when he was 14 years old. He is a native of Argentina, but has lived always in Paris. He has written a number of songs, and his first work in operatic form was a one-act piece given at the Opéra Comique in Paris seven years ago. "Elaine" is said to have been commenced when the author

ANOTHER OF MELBA'S COSTUMES AS "ELAINE."

was 22. Other teachers of the young composer were Victor Massé and Massenet. He was also a protégé of Gounod's. M. Bemberg, in addition to his musical talents, is a man of great wealth, and his operas are not likely to fall of appreciation through the lack of an opportunity to reach the public.

"Roméo et Juliette" on Wednesday evening will present Mme. Eames in a rôle which has been regarded as one of her best; and if the reports of the knowing are to be trusted her return to the part indicates something of a victory for her over influences which it was thought would prove strong enough to keep the part in other hands throughout the season. Jean de Reszké will be the *Roméo*, and Edouard de Reszké the *Frère Laurent*, and Signor Campanari will make his début as *Mercutio*, a part which in the preceding representation of the opera this season fell to M. Gromzevski.

"Otello" on Friday night will be sung by the cast which revived the opera two weeks ago, Mmes. Eames and Mantelli, with MM. Maurel, Tamagno, Maugière, and Mariani will sing the principal rôles.

In the performance of "Lohengrin" on Saturday afternoon Mme. Melba will sing *Elsa*, and there will be an opportunity to see how great a share in the successful performance or opera this season the Bayreuth traditions played. Mme. Melba has improved so much as an actress since her first appearance here that her *Elsa* will probably be as great an advance on her earlier efforts as some of the other rôles she has sung this season. Her singing of the part is of course superior to that of any of her associates in the company. Jean de Reszke will sing *Lohengrin* and the cast will be identical with the one heard before at the two performances of the opera and will include Mme. Mantelli and MM. Plançon, Ancona, and Abramoff. Mme. Melba appears to have got beyond that stage of her dramatic career which was last winter distinguished by such artistic circumstances as a carefully connived wink at the Vaudeville box, when she made her first extrance as *Elsa* and such a humorous exception of the prison scene in "Faust" that she laughed throughout the trio whenever the music gave her the opportunity. These were some of the evidences of her intense dramatic feeling last year, and it is a pleasure to record that they have not reappeared this season. An embarrassment of riches may bewilder an impresario at times, but the public gains by this condition of affairs. The artists are equally benefited, for if Mme. Melba had never been made to feel that she had rivals in public popularity, she might still have been winking at her friends in the boxes. Such artistic methods are the legitimate consequence of a Covent Garden success, and New York opera differs from London opera in that such demonstrations are not likely to be enjoyed by anybody but the box holders for whom the wink is intended. But Mme. Melba is now too thorough an artist to enjoy this herself, and it may be that she is indebted to her American experience for such progress in her profession. It looks as though "Lohengrin" would take the place in popular appreciation which "Carmen" held last year, the audience on Friday evening being one of the largest which the Opera House has held this year. With a prima donna who, like Mme. Melba, has a public that welcomes her in any rôle, its success should be proportionately greater.

This being a Verdi season, it was to be expected that "La Traviata" would be heard. She will arrive on Saturday night, and make her appearance at the third popular performance. This will be the first time for several years that "La Traviata" has been sung in New York.

Signor Mancinelli, who will conduct the concert at the Opera House to-night for the first time this season, will place himself in comparison with his predecessor by leading the "Vorspiel und Liebestod," from "Tristan und Isolde," with Mme. Nordica. This is probably as much of "Tristan" as will be heard at the opera this winter. Mancinelli conducted the number at one of the concerts last spring. Mlle. Mira Heller will sing to-night Mozart's "Hellige Quelle" and Liszt's "Loreley." Signor Russitano will sing the romance from "La Forza del Destino," while the stately Polyeucte Plançon will be heard in an aria from Verdi's "Don Carlos." It is not hazardous to predict that "The Last Chord," "Les Rameux," or "The Two Grenadiers" will follow. Mme. Nordica will sing the polonaise from "Mignon," unkindly reviving memories of that performance. The overture to "Tannhäuser," the prelude to the second act of Goldmark's "Queen of Sheba," and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" suite will be other selections that the orchestra has made familiar under Mr. Seidl's leadership, although the Goldmark prelude is usually omitted in the performance of the opera.

The complete failure of Signor Ottavio Nouvelli last Monday evening was not unexpected by those who heard him at the solitary rehearsal which "Mignon" had, but it was a surprise to those familiar with his European record. He was the *Master Walter* in the latest Italian revival of "Die Meistersinger," and before that was well known in Italy as an Italian Tristan. There were various reports as to the extent of his participation in the rest of the opera season, and one of these places him on the high seas. They were settled by his departure for France yesterday. One had it that he was to be tried on Philadelphia before his fate was decided. The decline in his powers is said by those who have heard him before to have happened within the last two years. An Italian paper, referring to his performance of *Turiddu* two years ago at Leghorn, said that his voice was "clear, firm, sweet, insinuating, and aristocratic." This last quality is the one on which the critics of his own country especially insisted, and yet people wonder at the growth of republican opinion in Italy! The achievement of Mlle. Heller on Monday evening was no fair occasion for judging her powers, as she sang the rôle with only the slightest preparation with her associates in the cast. The whole performance on Monday night, in the spirit of the singers, the crudeness of the stage management, and the complete lack of finish was reminiscent of a period in New York opera which is fortunately seldom suggested under the present direction of the opera house.

A hotel in the neighborhood of the Opera House shelters a number of the singers, and the eccentricities of one of the prima donnas who live there are just now interesting the other guests of the hotel more than the records of her varied career at the Opera House. Her command of English is not complete, and there are no French waiters in the hotel, so a waiter was engaged who could understand the lady's language. He was one of her own countrymen, in fact, and it was supposed that her ability to communicate her orders to him with fluency would put an end to her vigorously expressed objection to the quality of everything that was handed to her at the table. The new waiter arrived, and Madame ordered volubly what she wanted, but evidently came no nearer getting it than she had through the instrumentality of the previous waiter, for her protests were just as vigorous. The new waiter tried it for two days, but one night at dinner Madame objected with so much vigor that he told her, after changing a dish three times, that she would have to be satisfied with what she had or do without. Then he started toward the door and escaped into the pantry just as a plate thrown by the prima donna's strong right arm crashed against the wall a few inches from the door. Then the lady recovered her composure, and finished her dinner with the assistance of another waiter. In a more secluded incident the prima donna, a chambermaid, and a water pitcher figured, the utensil being used as a means of impressing on the domestic's mind—in view of her inability to understand the singer's language—just how the lady wanted her orders obeyed.

The Philharmonic Society's Concert.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall last night was notable for the appearance of Mr. E. A. MacDowell in his native city and for the performance for the first time in this country of the march composed by Richard Wagner in 1844 in honor of the interment of Weber in German soil and founded on melodies from that composer's opera "Euryanthe." The opening number of the programme was Rubenstein's overture, Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," and the symphony of the evening was Beethoven's Eighth, which was discussed so widely when Mr. Seidl first conducted it in April, 1888. Mr. MacDowell's concert is a beautiful and unconventional work, suggestive at times of the influence of both Schumann and Brahms. It differs from most concertos for the piano in that the work for the piano and orchestra are welded together, and that the participation of neither predominates in its interpretation. With the exception of a short introduction, moreover, it contains no slow movement, this conventional movement by an extremely fast one. The composer played the work superbly with great intensity and feeling. Mr. MacDowell was introduced last night merely to perform his own concerto, and consideration of his work as an executive performer must be delayed until his subsequent appearances. Miss Blauvelt justified completely the departure of the Philharmonic direction in departing so far from its usual programmes as to present such a selection as the mad scene from Thomas's "Hamlet."

The "Euryanthe" march, although an impressive piece of music, suffered in its presentation from the fact that it was performed by the small number of wood instruments in the Philharmonic Orchestra, in place of the eighty for which Wagner arranged it. Music written for special occasions, moreover, is rarely so impressive out of its intended environment.

Mr. Seidl's reading of the Beethoven symphony last night was very different from that with which he astonished a New York audience six years ago. Then he took the second movement at a much faster tempo and the third movement at a much slower tempo than was customary here. At the concert last night he deferred more to the traditional reading of the symphony. Rubinstein's overture opened the concert sonorously.

"Lucia" Again Given at the Opera House.

The second popular performance at the Opera House was "Lucia," with a cast including Mme. Melba and Signor Russitano, who replaced Signor Tamagno as *Edgardo*. The performance was an admirable one, the new tenor proving himself a very acceptable substitute for his predecessor. Quite apart from any comparative estimate of his merits, Signor Russitano showed himself an agreeable, earnest actor and a singer with a tenor voice of rarely charming character. The theatre was crowded, and the sextet—rendered with a splendid climax—and the mad scene, which shows Mme. Melba at her best, were enthusiastically received. Signor Renaudo replaced Signor Mariani as *Enrico*. In other respects, the cast was the same that sang the opera first here this season. Signor Russitano is a valuable acquisition to the company.

Stavenhagen and Gerardy at Carnegie Hall.

Bernhard Stavenhagen and Jan Gerardy played again together at Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Stavenhagen's performance of a remarkably difficult programme confirmed the opinion that he is a pianist of remarkable technical skill, lacking only the poetic appreciation to interpret with their ultimate results the romantic compositions he affects. The Liszt concerto in E flat, which Miss Adele Aus der Ohe has practically made her own in New York, was played with remarkable ease and facility in the difficult passages, with great exactness and clearness, but with little attention to the emotional element of the composition. The four other numbers of the piano programme were Schubert's minuet in B flat, the rarely played Chopin nocturne in C sharp minor, a Chopin etude in A flat, opus 25, and the Liszt rhapsody number 12. The very qualities which made the Hungarian rhapsody a thrillingly effective performance were detrimental to the interpretation of the Chopin selection. The Liszt number, its difficulties increased by the performer's addition of arpeggios, glissandos, and chromatic thirds, was a performance of remarkable virtuosity. M. Jan Gerardy, the genius in knickerbockers, played a concerto by De Swert and numbers by Sitt and Popper. He plays with a surprising maturity and conviction. He is a very interesting performer, appearing to advantage in conjunction with Mr. Stavenhagen, for he exhibits in a high degree some of the qualities his associate lacks. The symphony orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, played with little delicacy, and contributed little to the success of the two solo performers.

NOTES OF MUSIC EVENTS.

The second night of Brooklyn's season of opera will be Thursday of this week, when the Metropolitan company will give a performance of "Faust" in the Academy of Music. Melba is to sing the part of *Marguerite*, Bauermeister that of *Marta*, and Scalchi that of *Siebel*. Plançon will be the *Mephistopheles*, and Russitano *Faust*. Ancona and Viviani will also be in the cast, and the opera will be conducted by Sig. Bevignani. The entire chorus and orchestra from the Metropolitan will take part in the performance, which will be in every way identical with the presentation at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Bernhard Stavenhagen, the pianist, and Jean Gerardy, the boy 'cellist, are to give two recitals in Carnegie Music Hall this week, the first on Tuesday evening and the second Friday evening. At the Friday night recital Stavenhagen and Gerardy will play together a Beethoven sonata.

The Musical Art Society, of which Mr. Frank Damrosch is conductor, is to give its first concert of this season in Carnegie Hall next Saturday evening. Verdi's requiem will be sung by the society, and it is to play excerpts from Beethoven, Vieuxtemps, and Bach, with the assistance of M. Lachaume at the piano. The chorus of the society is to sing numbers by Palestrina, Nanini, Calvisius, Bach, and Leopold Damrosch and other composers.

The Harlem Philharmonic Society will give its first public rehearsal and concert of this season on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday evening respectively of this week in the new hall of Hammerstein's Opera House. Mme. Emma Juch is to be the soloist, and the orchestra, under the direction of Henry Thomas Fleck, is to be heard in an excellent programme, which opens with Koch's "Nord See Symphonie."

There is to be a concert in the Bijou Theatre this evening, under the direction of John P. Smith. Rampoli's Old Guard band of fifty performers will furnish the instrumental music, and a number of specialists, including Ward and Vokes, John Brand, Dora Wiley, Bryant and Richmond, and about a dozen others, will take part.

At the first concert of the Manuscript Society for this season, on Wednesday evening last, at Chickering Hall, Arthur Weld and Oscar Weil gave first performances of compositions by George F. Bristow, Carl V. Lachmund, Carl C. Mueller, J. de Zielinski, and Julian Edwards. Miss Babette Huss and Mrs. Carl Alves sang songs by Henry Holden Huss and P. A. Schneeker respectively, with orchestral accompaniment. Miss Marguerite Hall sang a group of songs by Victor Harris, accompanied at the piano by the composer. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has a large increase of membership.

THE CUSHING'S COAST RUN.

A Preliminary Trial of the Torpedo Boat in Newport's Harbor.

NEWPORT, Dec. 15.—The torpedo boat Cushing had a trial run up the bay and outside this afternoon preparatory to her trip to Washington, upon which she will start to-morrow or Monday morning, weather being favorable. The purpose of the run was to test the steaming qualities and the quality of a certain coal, and also to determine the speed. The speed was practically up to the standard under one boiler, fifteen knots under 120 pounds of steam. She will endeavor to make the 500 miles to Wasington at full speed, and it is expected that the trip will be made in less than thirty-six hours.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon rises. 9 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 10 00 | Gov. Island. 10 24 | Hell Gate.. 12 11

Arrived—SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

Ss Elbe, Von Gessel, Bremen.
Ss Llandaff City, Hunter, Bristol.
Ss Sailer, Winkle, Bremen.
Ss Santiago, Leighton, Cienfuegos.
Ss Ardandhu, Walker, Cardenas.
Ss Hamilton, Skrimshire, Avonmouth.
Ss Caynu, Miller, St. Lucia.
Ss Chattahoochee, Savage, Savannah.
Ss Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown.
Ss Algiers, Boyd, New Orleans.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Glenmorven, from New York, at Gresnock.
Ss Planet Mercury, from New York, at Bremen.
Ss Cam, from New York, at Yokohama.
Ss Sorrento, from New York, at Pernambuco.
Ss Mississippi, from New York, at London.
Ss Cherokee, from New York, at Charleston.

SIGHTED.

Ss Westernland, from New York for Antwerp, off Flushing.
Ss Rock Light, from New York for Dover, off the Scilly Islands.
Ss Excelsior, from New York for Dover, passed the Lizard.
Ss Runic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale.
Ss Chester, from Yumiden for New York, off Dover.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Wittekind, from Bremerhaven for New York.
Ss Schidam, from Amsterdam for New York.
Ss La Bretagne, from Havre for New York.
Ss Caxton, from Santos for New York.
Ss Pascal, from St. Lucia for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss Leona, from Key West for New York.
Ss State of Texas, from Brunswick for New York.
Ss Tallahassee, from Savannah for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-morrow.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Chattahoochee, Savannah	.....	3:00 P. M.

Sail Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Elbe, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Leona, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Altea, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Muriel, Barbadoes	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Patria	Havre	Dec. 9
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Dec. 11
Marsala	Hamburg	Nov. 28
Umbria	Liverpool	Dec. 8
Hindoo	Hull	Nov. 30
Habana	Havana	Dec. 11
La Normandie	Havre	Dec. 5
Virginia	Havre	Dec. 4
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Dec. 10
Turkish Prince	Shields	Nov. 29

Due Monday, Dec. 17.

Veendam	Rotterdam	Dec. 5
Mobile	London	Dec. 6
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 7
Chicago	Queenstown	Dec. 4
Seneca	Havana	Dec. 16
Madiana	St. Thomas	Dec. 12
Carib Prince	Port Spain	Dec. 8
Revelius	St. Lucia	Dec. 6
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Dec. 9
Acanthus	St. Lucia	Dec. 9
Leona	Galveston	Dec. 11
Seminole	Jacksonville	Dec. 12
Nacoochee	Savannah	Dec. 14

Due Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Friesland	Antwerp	Dec. 8
France	London	Dec. 9
Olympia	Lisbon	Dec. 3
Athos	Port Limon	Dec. 9

Due Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Weimar	Swansea	Dec. 8
City of Washington	Havana	Dec. 15
Dago	Gibraltar	Dec. 3
Glengoil	Shields	Dec. 8

Due Thursday, Dec. 20.

Ludgate Hill	London	Dec. 5
Boston City	Swansea	Dec. 11
Principia	Dundee	Dec. 6
Peruvian	Glasgow	Dec. 7
Glenesk	Gibraltar	Dec. 6

Business Notices.

Removal Notice. Elite Patronage.

DR. J. PARKER PRAY HAS OPENED HIS NEW Chiropodist and Manicure parlors at 10 and 12 EAST 23D ST., overlooking Madison Square Park, 4 doors from Broadway. Enlarged and superior conveniences, elevator, &c. Reasonable charges. Latablished 1868.

Superfluous Hair, Moles, &c., permanently destroyed by electricity. Helen Parkinson, 56 W. 22d st.

DIED.

CALLANAN.—On Friday, Dec. 14, at Camden, S. C., Laurence J., eldest surviving son of Laurence J. and Ellen Agnes Callanan.
Notice of funeral hereafter

KEATING.—On Saturday, Dec. 15, 1894, at her residence, 1,064 2d av., Norah C., beloved wife of Thomas F. Keating and daughter of John C. and Mary Graham.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

O'KEEFFE.—At her residence, 1,251 Park av., Hannah, beloved wife of Eugene O'Keeffe.
A requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul at St. Cecilia's Church on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9:30 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

POLHEMUS.—Suddenly, at Flushing, L. I., on Dec. 14, John Polhemus, in the 68th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 126 Madison av., Flushing, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 7 P. M. Train leaves Long Island City for Main st. at 6 P. M.

PORTER.—On Friday, Dec. 14, 1894, at his residence, 56 West 124th st., New York, Gen. Josiah Porter, aged 64 years.
Funeral services on Monday, Dec. 17, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, 127th st. and 5th av., at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Interment at Cambridge, Mass. Boston papers please copy.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. N. Y., Park av. and 34th st., New York, Dec. 16, 1894.—Officers of the United States army and navy and of the National Guard and Naval Militia are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of Major-Gen. Josiah Porter, Adjutant-General of the State of New York, at St. Andrew's Church, corner Fifth av. and 127th st., New York city, on Monday, Dec. 17, at 2:30 P. M. without further notice.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Brigadier-General.
STEPHEN H. OTIS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROESE.—Entered into rest on Friday, Dec. 14, John J. Roese, in his 78d year.
Funeral services at his late residence, 276 Marcy av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SMITH.—On the 13th inst., James Smith, Sr.
Relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, United States Senator James Smith, Jr., 14 Washington place, Newark, N. J., on Monday, 17th inst., at 10 A. M., to the Cathedral, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

A.—KENSICO CEMETERY, Harlem Railroad, 45 minutes from Grand Central Depot; new private station at entrance. Office, 16 East 42d st. Telephone call, 556 18th.

Special Notices.

A.—A.—PREPARE FOR WINTER; have your windows fixed with ROEBUCK'S WEATHER STRIPS. Will exclude all draughts and reduce your coal bills. B. ROEBUCK, 172 Fulton st., New York; Hamilton av., near 14th st., Brooklyn. Call, write, or wire. Telephone connections in both cities.

Religious Notices.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 10th st. and 5th av. SUNDAY, DEC. 16. Musical Service, 4 P. M. Jeanne d'Arc (entire) by Gounod.

EXODUS CLUB.—Ursula N. Gesteveld, President. Sunday evening at 8 o'clock at 29