THIS WEEK ON THE STAGE.

SARAH BERNHARDT, JOHN DREW, AND WILLIAM H. CRANE.

They Bring "Izeyl" to Abbey's Theatre, "The Squire of Dames" to Palmer's, and "The Governor of Kentucky" to the Fifth Avenue—The Other Bills.

Three noted players bring three new plays to us this week. We get "Izeyl" with Sarah Bernhardt, "The Governor of Kentucky" with William H. Crane, and "The Squire of Dames" with John Drew. The gifted French woman begins an engagement at Abbey's Theatre with "Izeyl," in its original French, of course. This is the boldly religious drama which Sylvestre and Morand wrote for her. No new experiment is involved in offering it in America. It has been accepted not only in Paris, where audacity in art is always welcome, but also in England, where unconventional value is often rejected. In this piece Mlle. Bernhardt assumes the rôle of a Magdalene, whose savior is the founder of a Hindoo faith fundamentally resembling Christianity. Along with this serious and respectful paraphrase runs a story of lust and love, of wantonness and murder. The work contains the same elements which have hitherto been valuable to this great actress. She brings along a company, and will reproduce a number of pieces already in her repertory.

Mr. Drew will appear at Palmer's to-morrow in the first American performance of "The Squire of Dames." The basis of this play is Dumas's "L'Amides Femmes," first acted about thirty years ago in Paris, and revived there last spring. Charles Wyndham and Charles Frohman saw a performance of it, and they agreed that the leading character would fit Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Drew. They employed R. C. Carton to write an English version, and this is at present in use by the London actor-manager at his own theatre. Mr. Drew now undertakes it here, assuming the character of a man of the world engaged in a woman's love affair. He believes himself to be incapable of any more sentimental feeling for the other sex than that of friendship, and he undertakes to advise this woman coolly and calmly; but it soon becomes evident that he is in love with her, and the matter ends in his marriage. Such an individual should be suitable by Mr. Drew to good advantage, his talent in high comedy seeming to fit the task. Maud Adams has a part, and an adequate general representation may be counted on.

Mr. Crane's annual season in New York will begin at the Fifth Avenue on Tuesday, the theatre being closed to-morrow for a final dress and scenic rehearsal of the opening play. It has been the rule with this distinctively American actor to produce an American comedy every year. This time the new piece is called "The Governor of Kentucky," and in it an attempt has been made to provide a congenial character for Mr. Crane to portray. This personage is meant to be a typical Kentucky Governor, figuring as the principal in an affair that is very serious to him, personally and officially, but which nevertheless does not exclude humor. Various Kentuckians and others surround this Governor. The utmost care seems to have been taken to make the production correct as an illustration of Kentucky men, women, and scenes. The cast names Anne O'Neill, Edwin Arden, Burr McIntosh, Marian Abbott, Joseph Wheelock, Jr., Perry Brooke, William Bong, Margaret Robinson, Anna Robinson, Lorimer Stoddard, Kate Denin Wilson, and E. D. Tyler. The rehearsals have been directed by Eugene W. Presbrey. The scenes are from Walter Burridge's brush.

One week hence the Bijou will be reopened with "Gentleman Joe," as to which Manager Aronson says: "The mutilated representation by a disabled company, with the omission of musical numbers and brilliant dialogue, met with deserved condemnation from the press. That was unfortunate, because the real play, as it has been running in London for a year, was not given in this city. I shall present 'Gentleman Joe' in its original and unabridged form, properly costumed, and with appropriate scenery."

The changed bills of the week return some of the plays and players to stages upon which they are already familiar. That is the case at the Fourteenth Street, where Chauncey Olcott is a frequent visitor. Mr. Olcott does not tire his admirers, that is sure, else he would not find it profitable to return to them so often. His Irish songs are the chief attraction, no doubt. His plays are "Mavourneen" and "The Irish Artist," besides a new one ready for production.

The Harlem Opera House gets Olga Nethersole in a week of selections from her repertory, including "Carmen," of course. Whatever may be said against the realistic fervor of the kisses which she gives to the Spanish girl's lovers, they have raised an ado of discussion which makes them popularly interesting. That may be a pity, and whoever does not care to see them has the option of enjoying the undoubtable genius of Miss Nethersole in other plays.

Peter F. Dailey takes himself and "The Night Clerk" to the Grand Opera House. The humor of the man and the farce are already well known, but this is the first time of the McNally piece of Tenderloin nonsense at the Grand. The original cast remains intact, including Jennie Yeamans, who is an efficient co-laborer with Mr. Dailey in the cause of laughter. Their songs, dances, and dialogues are diverting.

The melodrama that gets to the Bowery from London is "In Sight of St. Paul's," which had a month or two on the other side of the town earlier this season. It possesses the usual set of characters found in plays of its class, and their motives are by no means new; but their actions are fresh in aspects, and their doings are, of course, as sensational as the author could make them. The scenic displays are remarkably good, and the acting is forcibly done by a competent company. The visitors to Harlem, at the Columbus, are negro minstrels. They consist of Primrose, West, and the band of entertainers bearing their firm name, which has become a valuable trade mark in the business of black minstrelsy. The show combines, with all that is wanted of old-fashioned plantation negroism, various sorts of specialties representative of classical as vaudeville. That will give to the Columbus's public a change from melodrama and farce.

The new Sanford's, in Third avenue, offers "Girl Wanted," the incongruous, slap-dash farce in which the mimicry of Frank Bush is so fully utilized. Mr. Bush is a prime entertainer, his caricatures of typical persons being grotesquely laughable. He assumes six different characters, and quite exhausts his resources for the amusement of his audiences. Sanford's Theatre is getting the support of the middle east side, and the policy of the management seems to be popular.

Now Brooklyn gets "The Shop Girl" at the Columbia, which only very lately departed from Broadway after a long season. This entertainment is a successor to "The Gaiety Girl," as it is much the same sort of a musical farce performed by a large company from London. However, its theme of fun is entirely comprehensible here, and its caricatures of life among salesgirls and soubrettes are amusing. The actress-worshipping "Johnnie" is exploited most laughably, and the latest songs and dances are given.

The unchanged bills of the week include not only plays that have been with us a long time, but also several that started with us very recently. "Michael and His Lost Angel," which began at the Empire on Wednesday, has afforded the opportunity to welcome home the Charles Frohman stock company. Miss Allen is fortunate in getting at the outset of the New York season a rôle in which to distinguish herself, and the one assumed by Mr. Miller is the most important ever assigned to him.

The Pinero merits in "The Benefit of the Doubt" are expressed fully and handsomely in the performances by Daniel Frohman's artists at the Lyceum. At this theatre Sidney Woollett will give a series of Tuesday and Friday afternoon recitals, beginning this week and extending through February. "Enoch Arden," "Elaine," "Guinevere," and shorter poems make up the programmes for six intellectual matinées.

Augustin Daly's company is still engaged at his theatre in "The Two Escutcheons," a highly entertaining comedy from the German, in which James Lewis's abilities as a comedian are very successfully employed. His characterization of the Chicago millionaire would fully warrant him in "starring" in a similar but more dominant part in a suitable play. A comedy with a foremost part for Ada Rehan will come next at Daly's, and after that "Henry IV."

The current farce in the Hoyt succession at the author's own theatre is "A Black Sheep," with its Eastern and Western broad fun, its racy characters, its popular humor, and its vaudeville element. The breezy Arizona journalist, as exaggerated in the representation of reckless life at Tombstone, is even more keenly relished by the audience than even the tough citizen mentioned in the title. This is a dramatized variety show.

Stuart Robson is a transgressing husband in "Mrs. Pinderbury's Past" at the Garrick. The old fellow's love of an artist's model and his fear of his wife are given with all of Mr. Robson's drollery of manner, and they are comical. His pretended somnambulism when caught in the studio, where he has gone in quest of his bewitcher, is a funny incident, and there are many others in this Parisian sort of a farce. It is announced that it will remain a long time.

This is the last week of "The County Fair" at the Star, with Nell Burgess and Emma Pollock as the old maiden and the young maiden. The revival of Barnard's New England comedy was well done. The Vermont scenes were well-painted pictures, and the race at the fair by seven horses made a rousing use of Mr. Burgess's patented inventions in realism. This representation is to go out on a tour.

The prediction that "The Heart of Maryland" would outlast the winter at the Herald Square is to come true, and the Belasco war drama may even pass into the spring. But when it does quit this theatre, so the management declares, no more will be seen of it in New York for a year, as the out-of-town tour will occupy the whole of next season. Mrs. Carter and substantially the present company have been engaged. By and by Julia Marlowe is to come to the Herald Square with Shakespearean pieces.

The last month of "The Wizard of the Nile" is under way at The Casino. Hardly any better matter has been put into an American musical farce than that which abounds in the third act of this piece, where the wandering fakir is walled up in the pyramid, and it is in this scene that Mr. Daniels proves himself a real comedian. Preparations for the next thing at the Casino, the London burlesque called "The Lady Slavey," are far advanced.

The play of "Chimnie Fadden" was helped by the fact that its principal character, the obstreperous and colloquial Bowery boy, as delineated by Mr. Townsend, was already a public favorite. As impersonated at the Garden by Mr. Hopper, he satisfies the expectations of most readers of the sketches, and figures entertainingly in a new stage story. Nothing of the crudity or exaggeration common to Bowery pieces is found in this one.

The season of "The Sporting Duchess" at the Academy of Music will last until March, and then the big turf melodrama will be taken to Boston. It will have been the longest stayer among all the plays in New York this winter. One reason for its durability, of course, is the spaciously pictorial manner of its production, with horses moving about as freely as though in an open field, and another is the excellence of the acting; but there must be good stuff in the piece itself, too.

The imitation Yvette, whose other name is Violette, is the newest interpolation in "Excelsior Junior." Her mimicry is amusing. A dancer called Dina is a contributor to the specialties. Miss Vaughn's impersonation of the "soubrette newsgirl," who has long been a funny sight at Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, is a good bit of fun. The nice process of elimination and substitution has been applied to the Olympia burlesque, with the usual result of making an entertainment.

This is the fifth and last week of "Northern Lights" at the American, where the drama of Indians and soldiers has done well. Its successor in the Fourteenth, also a war play, in its fighters are English troops in Asia. This is Drury Lane's annual spectacular production of 1895. The scenes shift between London and Burmah, and it is said that the march of an army, with fighting, paraphernalia complete, aroused much enthusiasm when shown in London. The piece comes here by the way of Boston, where it has stayed two months.

The conclusion of "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown" is not yet in sight at the Standard. New life seems to have been imparted to its fun by Robert E. Graham, the comedian newly put into the rôle of the army officer who dons skirts, gets access to a girls' school, and rescues his bride. His experience in the masquerade is now given with something of the comic spirit which made "Charley's Aunt" successful, and which was essential to "The New Boy."

With to-morrow the continuous vaudeville houses will number four, Pastor's being the beginner in this style of programme. Its forces for the first week include Josephine Sabel, Pearl Andrews, Lillie Western, Edwin Latell, Ramza and Arno, Fanny Leslie, George P. Murphy, Lester and Williams, Kitty Kursale, Estelle Wellington, Morton and Coleman, the Evanses, the Wilsons, and Tony Pastor.

At the Union Square Bernice Nata will display her accomplishments under water in a glass tank, and will have real fishes and a live seal for companions. Several specialties are added here that come straight from upper Broadway. These employ Flo Banks, assisted by Clarine, the latter an entire stranger here; Giacinta della Rocca, a very pretty violinist, and the Johnson troupe, a half dozen gymnasts who perform standing upon rolling globes. Of the holdover ones are O'Brien and Havel and the Corty brothers, and others who contribute are John Hart and Arthur C. Moreland, Leonzo, Lottie West-Symonds, Albertus and Bartram, the Rackett brothers, Stuart, Ward and Lynch, and Fox and Ward.

For Proctor's Pleasure Palace Webber and Fields direct what is styled the vaudeville club, which introduces the specialties of the Meers brothers, Lizzie B. Raymond, Sam Bernard, the Fansons, McIntyre and Heath, the Burt sisters, and Will H. Fox. Of the others the trained elephants are the leaders, but included in the remainder are the Abbott sisters, George Thatcher, Elsie Adair, Mat Furnam, Mabel Stillman, the Mosers, the gipsy trio, Gertrude Mansfield, the Sanford sisters, and Bonnie Thornton. Vance Thompson's charming pantomime, "A Japanese Doll," is sure to be conspicuous at Proctor's, Twenty-third street. Mlle. Pilar-Morin is its chief interpreter. Jules Levy and his gold-plated cornet are valued items, and the remaining ones take in Charles Lifflon, Sissons and Vernon, Mlle. Frasetty, Loring and Leslie, Brennan and Daly, Forman and West, the Holbrooks, the Pantzers, Sherman and Morrissey, the Auber sisters, Minnie Lee, the Bostons, C. W. Littlefield, Major Newell, and the Crane brothers. To-day's concerts at the Proctor theatres cover but afternoon and evening.

Koster & Bial's novelty for Monday night lies with M. La Roche, who is styled a "spiral ascensionist," which is a title that should keep folks a-guessing. His companions are the Martinettis, Rosie Rendel, Paul Cinquevalli, Woodward's seals and sea lions, the Craggs, Bernito, and the Mario-Dunham trio.

A fresh lot of over-sea folk appear at the Olympia to-morrow evening. They include Fanny Wentworth, whose niche of fame hinges on being known as the "female Grossmith;" Virginia Aragon, an acrobat; Carl Hertz, a sleight-of-hand man newly from abroad, but once bidding for familiarity here as "the king of cards;" Gaspard and Neva, French eccentrics, and P. Castor Watt, who is an artist or his name belies him. The continued ones are the Leamys, the Kurachins, the Donatos, the Avolos, the Andors, and the Hewlett mechanical theatre. A concert this evening at the Olympia engages Mr. Schaefer's orchestra and the Verdi Italian quartet. Yvette Violette, Caroline A. Wolfe, Franz Hall, Marie Brackman, and Florence Heine.

A woman mimic and singer of Southern dialect songs is promised at the Imperial. She is Eleanor Falk, and is a stranger here. The Dunbar sisters keep on with their coster songs and ballads of bloomer girls; Duncan, a diverting ventriloquist, is retained, and the rest of the list embraces the Sexton brothers, Lillie Laurel, the Ammons-Clerisse trio, Louis Manfred, Mae Lowery, and Charles Wayne. The burlesque, "The Prisoner of Sundny," is kept on. The imperial offers a concert this evening.

Eugénie Petrucci heads the list at Miner's Eighth avenue, and is followed by Leslie's jumping dogs, Gus Hill, and others. Miner's Bowery has George E. Austin and Fannie Mora among its specialists, and offers a farce called "A Striking Resemblance."

Charley Frey's organization of farce interpreters will not down, and holds forth for another week at Huber's Fourteenth Street. The rowing matches are continued. A young woman named Evelyn does a specialty under water, and a young negro, announced as the "Black Diamond," enlightens all beholders by putting his lips around such trifles as ordinary tumblers and saucers. A rooster orchestra, a talking pony, and Whale Oil Gus are listed at Huber's Eighth Avenue in connection with variety performers.

At the Eden Musée a representation of a man being punished at the whipping post is to be added to the Chamber of Horrors.

TOSSED UP SOFT-SHELL CRABS.

Beach for a Mile Near By Old Saybrook Covered with Them in Winter.

OLD SAYBROOK, Jan. 17.—A curious incident, the result of wind and weather, doubtless, was noted on the seashore near this ancient Connecticut town a day or two ago, which old fishermen say is unparalleled in their experience along the Sound shore. One morning the whole beach for a mile or more along the coast, at Fenwick Hall, extending westward, was fairly paved in spots with fine, plump soft-shell crabs. The fishermen and farmers, even boys and girls, were astir at once. With bags and baskets they clustered about the long beach, as nimble as squirrels, harvesting the dainties that Neptune had sent them. It is not often that country people in the Nutmeg State have the chance to feast on shedder crabs in the dead of winter, and the Old Saybrook people worked like sixty all the forenoon, availing of the godsend.

In a few hours the beach gleaners had gathered hundreds of dozens of the crabs, and later they had a great feast, with crabs smoking on their tables cooked in all sorts of style, baked, fried, broiled, and even boiled. The aroma of cooking soft shells sweetened the atmosphere of Saybrook. There were sharp speculators in the beach crowd, too, who packed several barrels with crabs and forwarded them to the New York market, getting 75 cents a dozen for them.

Not a few of the crabs picked up on the beach, however, were so badly battered and torn that they were worthless to sell, and these the speculators consumed themselves.

Fishermen are at loss to explain the phenomenon, never having heard of an incident of the kind before. One ancient mariner, though, is of the opinion that the recent heavy gales violently stirred the depths of the Sound and wrested the crabs from its bottom. Then a strong undertow whirled them shoreward and a tremendous surf hurled them on the beach.

POEMS WORTH READING.

A Southern Volunteer.

From a Southern Newspaper.

Yes, sir, I fought with Stonewall,
And faced the fight with Lee;
But if this here Union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me!
I didn't shrink from Sherman
As he galloped to the sea;
But if this here Union goes to war,
Make one more gun for me!

I was with 'em at Manassas—
The bully boys in gray;
I heard the thunders roarin'
Round Stonewall Jackson's way.
And many a time this sword of mine
Has blazed the route for Lee,
But if this old Union goes to war,
Make one more sword for me!

I'm not so full o' fightin',
Nor half so full o' fun
As I was back in the sixties
When I shouldered my old gun;
It may be that my hair is white,
Such things, you know, must be;
But if this old Union's in for fight,
Make one more gun for me!

I hain't forgot my raisin',
Nor how, in sixty-two,
Or thereabouts, with battle shouts
I charged the boys in blue;
And I say: I fought with Stonewall,
And blazed the way with Lee;
But if this old Union's in for war,
Make one more gun for me!

The Woman That Waited.

They were going one evening across the bay;
His wife went on, as a good wife may,
To do an errand upon the way;
"I'll be at the ferry first," he prated,
And before she was fairly out of sight
He was making his toilet with all his might;
But the house was soon in a sorry plight,
While at the ferry the woman waited.

He hung his clothes on the back of a chair,
The mantel shelf and the hallway stair,
The piano, the stove, and everywhere,
Till chaos was re-created;
He scattered the newspapers over the floor,
He hung the towel on the parlor door;
He dropped the matches and looked for more;
And at the ferry the woman waited.

He shaved himself with a wild grimace,
And in his hurry he cut his face,
And whistled and cut in another place,
And his cruel fate berated;
He curled his moustaches and combed his hair,
He brushed the coat he was going to wear,
And he scented himself with elaborate care,
And at the ferry the woman waited.

A dozen times he tied his cravat,
And then he sought for his tall silk hat
In halls and closets and corners that
He hastily penetrated;
He tumbled the bureau drawers again
And again for his rhinestone studs in vain;
And then he wanted his bamboo cane,
And at the ferry the woman waited.

At last he stood perfumed and dressed
From top to toe in his very best,
His pointed shoes and all the rest;
And he hastily estimated
The time it took to the ferry, when
He burst a button, in the way of men,
And he tried to sew it on again,
And at the ferry the woman waited.

But he broke his needle and tangled his thread,
And sewed through the thick of his thumb instead,
And lost the button and wished he was dead,
This Benedict, evil fated:
And the way he talked to himself was a sin;
But he found the button and where it had been,
And he stuck it on again with a pin,
And at the ferry the woman waited.

And then he tumbled the linen to find
A handkerchief that was just to his mind;
But at last decided that any kind
Must do for a man belated.
And then he stopped to get a cigar,
And a paper with news of the coming war;
And so he missed the cable car,
And at the ferry the woman waited.

The twilight deepened, the lights were lit;
And still alone, oh! the shame of it,
The waiting wife continued to sit;
And how long she sat and waited,
When the theatre crowds had crossed the bay,
And the ferryboats at anchor lay,
And the cars had stopped till another day,
The chronicle has not stated.

SACRAMENTO, Cal. VIRNA WOODS.

The Troubles of Wyndy Quin.

Quoth Wyndy Quin: "I'll walk the plank
If I don't get square with that Iselin crank,
And dump that sea-dog Old Cap Hank,
Then I am not Doneravin';
I know the Valkyrie was fairly licked,
But 'twould never do if we hadn't kicked,
And hollered that we were badly tricked;
So I must play the craven."

John Bull, as he tightened his waistband straps,
Said: "Wyndy, beware of these Yankee chaps,
When the Eagle screams and his wings he flaps,
Far up in his lofty eyrie,
There's trouble ahead and the fur will fly,
So take my advice and don't you try,
They'll cook your goose and you'll get a black eye,
Even worse than they gave Valkyrie."

Quoth Windy: "Now, John, I'm no piccaninny,
And they shan't knock me out in their game of sh'inny,
For Askwith and Kersey and I and Glennie
Will show them we're nowise tender.
When we get to New York to gather the fruits
Of the tales I have told of the Yankee galoots,
I'll get square with these chaps if I eat my old boots,
Squelching Iselin and the Defender."

John Bull, he was mad about Jameson's foray,
And how the Boers hunted him out in a hurry,
So never a thought did he give in his flurry
To the busted-up business of Wyndy,
Till he heard he'd got back from the land of the Yankee,
And met him and Glennie, but found them so cranky
That "Wyndy," quoth he, "did the New Yorkers spank ye?
We heard you got whipped in the shindy.

"That your story was riddled to bits by old Choate,
And to save yourself, Wyndy, from 'riding the goat'
You took to your scrapers and caught the first boat
That took you across the Atlantic.
'Twas a great game of bluff, which you know is our habit;
Your luck slipped away, though you strove hard to grab it:
Now, get back to Cardiff and try a Welsh rabbit,
'Twill brace you for work unromantic.

"We'll rig up Valkyrie in great style, I tell you,
And send her a-fighting to Venezuela;
Then, Wyndy, my boy, you might meet t'other fellow
And give him a double ender."
But Wyndy let out an ironical laugh.
Quoth he, "Now, John, don't be giving me chaff,
The devil himself could not beat Hank Haff,
And Iselin and the Defender."

PAUL PLINTON.

An Outland Voyage.

From the Youth's Companion.

The tall ships come and the tall ships go
Across the purple bay;
But never a ship so fair and fine,
Never a ship so brave as mine,
As mine that sailed away.

Bright in the light, and gray in the shade,
And white when the waves glow dun,
The gulls go by with their great wings spread;
But the sails of my ship were gold and red,
And they shone like the setting sun.

They make good cheer in the tavern here,
The sailors home from sea;
But the crew of my ship they feast with kings,
In emerald crowns, and opal rings,
And coats of the cramoisie.

Fine is the freight they ships bring in,
But mine bears finer far
Pearls and roses, and links of gold,
Myrrh, and amber, and rich bales rolled,
As bright as the morning star.

'Twas May-day morn that my ship set sail,
With the dew on her figurehead;
Her bows were wreathed with the hawthorn bloom,
As she stole through the dusk of the dawning gloom,
Like a ghost, or a bride new-wed.

The May-days dawn and the May-days die,
And the hour draws near, I know;
The day when my ship shall come for me
To carry me back to mine own country,
East of the sun by the outmost sea.

In the heart of the Long Ago.

ROSAMUND MARRIOTT-WATSON.

A Decadent Ass.

From the Morningside.

An Ass with long green ears
And pinkish hairs
Was browsing on the purple grass;
No thoughts he had;
He was a Beardsley Ass.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

C. B. of this city writes from Danbury that Burnham's road house was on the southeast (not southwest) corner of Eleventh avenue and Seventy-ninth street.

Here is an interesting letter, referring to a question pinted some months ago:

"Some time since I saw an inquiry about Mr. Eddy, the tragedian. Did he ever play in the Chatham Theatre? Yes, sir. I saw him play the 'Iron Mask' and also the 'Corsican Brothers' in the Chatham Theatre. Purdy was the manager, and 'Wake me up when Kirby dies' was the by-word of the patrons of the pit. I am a survivor of the Mexican war, but, wonder of wonders! I am not a pensioner, though I applied, but was rejected. Even after this long time poor Burton brings a smile to me when I think of him as *Toodles* or *Assinadab Sleek*. Had you been fortunate enough to see him and Ben Debar as the *Two Dromios* you would never forget it. I smile, nay, I'll tell the truth, I laugh, when I see in my mind again De Bar as *Falstaff*, and chills yet come over me when I recall Mme. Ponisi as *Lady Macbeth*. But I'll close, or you'll think me stage struck. Respectfully yours,

THE DALLES, OR. WILSON J. JEFFERS.

Has any one ever been known to go over Niagara Falls and live? Did Capt. Webb attempt it?

L. F. ROCKWELL.

A man named Carlisle D. Graham is said to have gone over the falls in a barrel on Sept. 1, 1889, and Steve Brodie said he did so on Sept. 7. Graham's feat is not authenticated; but there is no doubt whatever about Brodie—he didn't.

Will you kindly tell me the origin and meaning of the sentence, "In making speed to the spoil, he hastens the prey."

C. H. C.

We do not find the proverb. The meaning is that one who hastens to despoil others becomes himself the more quickly a prey for others.

Kindly settle a bet by stating about what the average vocabulary of an ordinarily intelligent person is, and what you would estimate the vocabulary of a full sheet in your paper. M. B. COLLINS.

An ordinarily intelligent educated person has a vocabulary of about 4,000 words, more or less. There are about 1,800 words to a column of THE SUN; that is, 12,600 to a page. How many different words there are we have no idea.

Pleas answer the foloing question if my parents were French and I was born in "anada what would be my nationality JAMES B. RILEY.

You would be probably a French Canadian.

1. Are silver dollars legal tender for any amount; if not, for what amount? 2. For what amount are pennies, three cent pieces, nickels, dimes, quarters, and halves legal tender? 3. What paper money is legal tender and for what amount? 4. Can a creditor always demand and get by law legal tender from a debtor? I mean for a debt incurred by a simple sale of goods. 5. Can you recommend a good work on legal tender or the money of the United States?

G. W. A.

1. They are legal tender to any amount. 2. Pennies, three cent pieces, and nickels are legal tender to 25 cents; dimes, quarters, and halves are legal tender to $10. 3. Greenbacks, certificates, and bank notes are legal tender, but certificates alone may be paid for customs duties and in payment of interest on the public debt. 4. Yes; otherwise there is no payment. 5. There are books containing extracts from the laws relating to currency and finance.

1. When and where was bookkeeping first invented? 2. What is the difference between double and single entry? 3. When was the surplus money in the national Treasury distributed to the several States. 4. Is the climate the same in 41° south latitude as in 41° north latitude? 5. What is now the interest-bearing debt of the United States? 6. What is the highest and lowest rate of interest the Government pays?

1. There is no authentic account of the origin of bookkeeping. Double-entry bookkeeping originated in Italy in the latter part of the fifteenth century. 2. In single entry a dealer enters his sales and purchases in a day book, and in a ledger debits the former to his customers and credits the latter to the dealers who supply him. In the double-entry system an entry is made in a cash book of every money transaction; in the journal is entered every transaction in which cash does not appear; and these journal entries are transferred to the ledger and entered as debits and credits—debits on the stock account and credits on the sales accounts. The cash entries are also transferred to the ledger as cash credits and stock debits. 3. In 1837, in accordance with the act of June 23, 1836. 4. It is rather colder there than here. There are no such warm currents in the southern hemisphere as there are in the northern. 5. On Dec. 31, 1895, it amounted to $747,361,060. 6. The highest rate is 5 per cent.; the lowest, 2 per cent.

Please inform me as to the meaning of the terms "Artist's proof," "remarked proof," "proof before letters," &c., as applied to etchings and engravings, and if it is possible to determine or judge the impression of an engraving or etching from its face, without the certification of the publisher, engraver, or etcher.

D. C.

An artist's proof is the first impression taken from a plate after its completion. A remark or remarque proof is a proof taken before the plate is completed; it has certain marks in the margin, or does not show certain lines that appear in the completed picture. A proof before letter is taken before the title is put on; a proof with open letters is a proof showing the title merely outlined. An expert in engravings and etchings can pass on the value of a picture without having it certified by the publisher, engraver, or etcher.

Does the Custom House at this port accept in payment of duty greenbacks and other forms of United States paper money in unlimited amounts; also does it accept certified checks? W. O. B.

It does at present; but if at any time there should be a premium on gold, it would accept only gold and silver, and gold and silver certificates. It accepts certified checks, because the Government, through the Sub-Treasury, is a member of the New York Clearing House.

Is it possible to drive a trolley car in either direction without reversing the position of the pole?

F. D. C.

Yes; there is a reversing arrangement controlled by the motorman.

1. Did Spain directly recognize the belligerent status of the Confederates or not? 2. What motive had Zola for calling one of his works "Germinal"?

J. B. MOORE.

1. Spain and the principal powers recognized the belligerency of the Confederate States; no power recognized them as an independent power. 2. "Germinal" is one of the Rougon-Macquart series, and relates to the strike of the coal miners in the Pas-de-Calais. Germinal is a French word, meaning "something that springs from the seed." The book describes the natural result of the conditions of existence laid down in earlier volumes of the series.

Is it essential that a lady shall wear décolleté dress at a presentation to the Queen of England? E. B. G.

Yes; that is the regulation, just as for a man it is knee breeches, swallow tail coat, cocked hat, and sword.

Please give the record of the Sixty eighth New York Volunteers. C. H.

The Sixty-eighth (or Cameron Rifles or Second German Rifles) was organized by Col. Robert J. Betjo in July and August, 1861; it left the State Aug. 24, served in Blenker's brigade, was in Pope's campaign in Virginia, where, at Waterloo Bridge, Groveton, and the second Bull Run, it lost 92 men; at Chancellorsville, losing 64 men; at Gettysburg, losing 138, and in other less important battles. From June 8, 1864, until its muster out in November, 1865, it was commanded by the famous Col. Prince Felix Salm Salm.

V. J. Campbell.—The angle has never been trisected accurately by geometry; it can be trisected by using a linkage.

H. Clausen.—The Italians in the Parish prison at New Orleans were murdered by the mob on March 14, 1891.

Walter J. Peterman.—Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 19, was made a legal holiday by the last Legislature, by chapter 603 of the Laws of 1895.

William Ireland.—The name of the publisher of the book about which you write appears distinctly in the review; we suggest that you refer to it.

F. Warwick.—Paganini was born in Genoa, Feb. 18, 1784; he died near Parma May 27, 1840. He went to England for the first time in May, 1831.

Dr. Datz.—The United States employ physicians and surgeons in their army and their navy, in their marine hospital service, and occasionally in other departments.

D. W. Cabot.—We cannot print the history of the United States navy in this column; for the information you want see some history, such as Maclay's or Brassey's Naval Annual.

H. Ormond.—A soldier honorably discharged from the regular army is not entitled to preference in civil service appointments. To obtain such preference he must be a veteran of the war.

J. H. Webb.—The death rate in New York varies, but as a rule is about 21 per thousand. For the week ending Jan. 4, it was 21.17; for the week ending Dec. 28, it was 20.86; for the week ending Dec. 21, it was 21.83, and for the week ending Dec. 14, it was 19.40. The death rate of London is 19.5 per thousand; that of Washington, D. C., was 25.8 in 1889-90.

L. W. McG.—The Alabama claims were claims of Americans against Great Britain arising out of the damage done by the Confederate cruiser Alabama and its mates, which the British Government had allowed to be equipped in England and to be taken to sea. The claims were not presented in a lump. A High Court of Arbitration was appointed, which sat at Geneva, Switzerland, and decided that Great Britain was responsible for damages. These damages the court assessed at $15,500,000. The losing party paid the damages, and the United States undertook to distribute them. The damage caused by the Alabama was about $7,000,000; the other damages were caused by the Sumter, Tallahassee, Nashville, Florida, Georgia, and Chickamauga.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The terms of these Police Magistrates expire in 1899: H. C. Kudlich, T. F. Wentworth, and C. E. Simms, and of this Special Sessions Judge: William C. Holbrook.

The interest on New York's debt this year is $5,566,000—an increase of more than $500,000 over last year.

Utah, which has been admitted into the Union as a State, was carried by the Republicans at the last election by a plurality of 2,806. In a total vote of more than 40,000 the Populists polled in Utah less than 2,000. The Legislature, which has two United States Senators to elect, is Republican by four majority in the Senate and seventeen in the House—twenty-one on joint ballot. Utah was organized as a Territory in 1850, on the same day as New Mexico. Utah has now a population of 250,000, less than the city of Washington. New Mexico has a population of 175,000.

Still another candidate for the Republican nomination for the Governorship—a reluctant aspirant, certainly, is Gen. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the Navy, who put Mr. Morton in nomination for the Governorship in 1894. Arthur C. Wade of Chautauqua county is a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. He was on the defeated Fassett ticket in 1891 for State Comptroller. The county from which he comes has always up to this year been known as the strongest Republican county in the west end of the State.

The expenses of the Law Department of the city, as fixed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in December, will be $14,600 less in 1896 than they were last year. The Register's office will cost $15,000 less; the Sheriff's office will cost $5,000 more.

There is much complaint among employees and former employees of the Dock Department over the alleged favoritism shown by President Edward O'Brien toward non-resident employees, or those hailing, like himself, from other places than New York. Commissioner O'Brien comes from Plattsburg, and it is said by these critics of his acts in office that it appears to be his desire to bar, so far as possible, resident New Yorkers from employment in the Dock Department, which is maintained at the expense of the people of the city of New York, and not at that of the State at large. Not very long ago, it is stated, one transitman who had been in the department twenty years, and another who had been in the department ten years, were dropped on account of an alleged shortage of work, but there were retained upon the pay rolls, in the same position, and work was found for them, two residents of New Jersey, one named Thompson and the other named Johnson. If the talk of Republican politicians is to be believed (and it isn't always), the Hon. James J. Belden of the city of Syracuse has rather more to do with the affairs of the Dock Department at present than has any resident New Yorker.

The total length of street pavements in this city (on Manhattan Island, in the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Works) was, on Jan. 1, 400 miles, 300 miles of stone pavement, 100 miles of asphalt and macadam.

The still undetermined question of a new public building for the municipal departments of New York has again come up in the form of a recommendation by the Corporation Counsel to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which has determined to submit, with its approval, the matter to the consideration of the Legislature. By the provisions of this bill the municipal building will be erected on the northeast corner of City Hall Park, on the site of the present brown-stone building, and will accommodate, when finished, the Comptroller's office, the Corporation Counsel's office, the Taxes and Assessment Department, the Surrogate's office, the County Clerk's office, and the Register's office. One effect of the proposed change will be to do away with much of the city's present expense for rented buildings; another would be to relieve the now overcrowded Court House.

Herkimer and Otsego counties constitute the Thirty-third Senatorial district in the present Legislature, and their Republican representative until 1899 is William L. Brown, anti-Miller Republican of Oneonta in Otsego county. Warner Miller, it is generally agreed among Republican statesmen, is again a candidate for the United States Senate, of which he was a member from 1881 to 1887, but he will be under the disadvantage of having his home Senator opposed to him. In the struggle for State Senator between the Miller forces from Herkimer and the Platt men from Otsego last fall, the latter won. In the protracted Senatorial contest of 1881, the Herkimer-Otsego representative was Albert A. Mills, a Miller Republican. Madison county was then included in the Senatorial district. Since 1888 Mr. Miller has lost many of his personal supporters in various parts of the State.

The official returns of this year's New York election show the strongest Republican town in the Empire State to be Johnstown, in Chautauqua county. The vote of Johnstown was: Republican, 2,600; Democratic, 450. The same figures show the strongest Democratic town in the Empire State to be Long Island City. The Republican vote of Long Island City was 2,300; the Democratic vote, 4,600.

The Populists have not yet determined where they will hold their Presidential Convention this year, but the claims of the city of St. Louis are being considered. A representative of the National Committee of the Populist party has been in correspondence with a business men's committee in St. Louis with a view of securing accommodations for the Populist delegates in the month of July. In 1892 the Populists held their first National Convention. It was in Omaha, and met on July 4.

Lambert Kern, Chairman of the Committee on Excise of the last Albany Assembly, who gave his name to the Kern bill, so called, for adopting the Ohio liquor law in New York, was elected to the Assembly in 1894 by a majority of 3,476. He came to the Legislature as a representative of the "labor and morality" sentiment of the rural interior. Mr. Kern gained his chief distinction in the Legislature by his connection with excise matters, but when a candidate for re-election in 1895 his vote fell off 700.

Kings county as an official designation ceased to exist on Jan. 1. By an act of the Legislature of 1895 "the county of Kings and the city of Brooklyn shall, from and after the first day of January, 1896, be one body corporate and politic by the name of the 'city of Brooklyn.'"

The proposed tearing down of the Arcade building, at the corner of Broadway and Rector street, will oblige the Quarantine Commissioners, ex-Justice Patterson, Dr. Palmer, and ex-Mayor Schroeder, to vacate their official premises, and to betake themselves, at the State's expense, elsewhere. The State of New York is poorly supplied with buildings in this town, and its legal representatives are obliged to hire from private parties, from time to time, rooms or offices for meetings, for committee sessions or public hearings. The State owns one plot of property, the State armory, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, but that is all, and there has been some talk of late of securing other premises, especially for the Quarantine Commissioners and for committee meeting purposes. A bill for this purpose is likely to be introduced in Albany early during the present session.

The factional feud between two groups of Louisiana Republicans, which for more than twenty-three years has, in various forms and for various reasons, been in existence, has broken out afresh and threatens again the otherwise good chances of the Louisiana Republicans in a State which, having a large preponderance of colored population, the Republicans have been accustomed to claim as belonging to them. The difficulty between the two factions of Louisiana Republicans dates back to August, 1871, when there was a split, two rival Republican leaders seeking to gain control of the party machinery. Henry C. Warmoth was at that time Governor of the State and William Pitt Kellogg was United States Senator. Both aspired to leadership, and the friends of each held rival Conventions in New Orleans, the Warmoth men in Turner Hall and the Kellogg men at the Custom House. The latter ultimately triumphed, and Gov. Warmoth joined the Liberal Republican movement in support of the Democratic electoral ticket. Later he resumed his allegiance to Republicans, but not before the Warmoth Returning Board had certified to