LI HUNG CHANG'S WELCOME

CHINATOWN TO HONOR CHINA'S GREAT VICEROY.

The St. Louis to Be Saluted by the Finest Fleet Ever Assembled Under the American Flag—Cleveland Criticised for Not Receiving the Viceroy in the White House

The programme arranged for the reception of Li Hung Chang is practically completed. All the details cannot be perfected, however, until the arrival from Washington of the Chinese Minister, Yang. That official is expected sometime to-day or to-morrow morning.

Upon the arrival of the Minister, there will be a conference at the Chinese Consulate, at 26 West Ninth street, between him, the Chinese Consul, Sze, and Major-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, commanding the Department of the East, who has charge of all the arrangements. During the conference any changes which the Minister may suggest will be made and then the official programme will be announced.

Unless something unforseen occurs the St. Louis, bearing the Viceroy and his suite, will arrive on Friday morning. On her way up the lower bay the American liner will pass the finest fleet of war ships ever rendezvoused under the American flag. The fleet will include the flagship New York, Capt. Winfield S. Schley; the battle ship Indiana, Capt. Robley D. Evans; the battle ship Massachusetts, Capt. Frederick Rodgers; the second-class battle ships Maine and Texas; the cruisers Newark, Columbia, Raleigh, Montgomery, and Cincinnati; the monitor Amphitrite, and the ram Katahdin. If the Brooklyn gets back from her trial trips in time she will join the fleet. There will be something more than 3,000 officers and men on all the ships of the fleet.

Following out orders received from Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, Admiral Bunce will have his fleet lined up and ready to salute the St. Louis as she passes. According to the present plan the big liner will be met at Quarantine by the Dolphin, with Major-Gen. Ruger and staff, the Chinese Minister and suite, and the Chinese Consul and suite aboard. The party will board the St. Louis, and Gen. Ruger, as the representative of the President, will welcome the Viceroy to the United States. After this hosts and guests will board the Dolphin, which will proceed up the river to the foot of West Thirty-fourth street. There the Dolphin will make a landing, and the entire party will proceed to the Waldorf, where the Viceroy will stay while in town.

Carriages will be in waiting to convey the party to the hotel. Li Hung Chang's suite includes his son Tao-Tai-Li, his nephew and adopted son, Lord Li, whom the Viceroy adopted several years ago when he had no male heir; Loh-Feng-Luh, the first secretary and interpreter to the Viceroy; Li's English physician, Dr. Irwin; Major Von Hanneken, military attaché; the wife of Lord Li, and about forty servants.

The procession from the pier to the hotel will probably be in the following order: The Viceroy and Gen. Ruger in the first carriage, Tao-Tai-Li, Dr. Irwin, Major von Hanneken and one of Gen. Ruger's staff in the next carriage, followed by Lord Li and his wife, Loh-Feng-Luh, and another of Gen. Ruger's staff, the Chinese Minister and Consul, members of their suite and other members of Gen. Ruger's staff.

The distinguished visitors will be escorted to the hotel by four troops of the Sixth Cavalry, preceded by the mounted band from Fort Myer, under command of Major Libo. The troops will arrive in Jersey City to-day and proceed to Fort Hamilton, where they will be quartered until the arrival of the St. Louis. These soldiers are recognized as the crack riders of the army. Fort Myer garrison is in Virginia, just across the Potomac from Washington. It was considered the proper thing in Washington society last winter to visit the garrison every Friday afternoon and witness the evolutions of the troops there.

There is hardly a feat of horsemanship that these men do not perform. They have been called the circus riders of the army. Indeed, there are few circus riders who can do as many fancy tricks from the backs of their horses as can these riders of Uncle Sam. It is said that no finer horsemanship was ever seen in this country than the Cossack drill of the Fort Myer troops. Of course, there will be no opportunity for the men to show their horsemanship here, unless a special exhibition should be arranged. They sit their horses, though, as if they were a part of the animals, and their ordinary every-day riding will be well worth seeing.

Should the programme be changed, and the party land at the Battery, instead of at West Thirty-fourth street, the line of march will be up Broadway to Twenty-third street, to Fifth avenue, and up Fifth avenue to the Waldorf. In this event a platoon of police will follow the cavalry escort, and about 300 policemen will be scattered along the line of march to keep the way clear.

Li Hung Chang and his suite will occupy the state apartments at the Waldorf. These apartments take up the entire first floor of the hotel, that is, the floor directly above the office. The apartments of the Viceroy will be the corner rooms, overlooking Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street. The suite includes a bedroom, furnished in green and gold, a dressing room, bathroom, bedroom for his body servant, a reception and dining room. In the bedroom is a large, square bed, with huge carved posts, reaching nearly to the ceiling. Over the bed is a canopy of lace. Rich tapestries hang upon the wall and heavy tapestry curtains are hung at the windows.

The state apartments include the great reception room, two additional reception rooms, a number of bedrooms for the suite, the large banquet hall, a breakfast room, library, smoking room, council chamber, and art gallery.

Aside from the room assigned to the Viceroy, no other rooms have been assigned, as that must be done according to the rank of the suite. When the hotel management is enlightened on this score it will make a proper assignment of the rooms. There are enough rooms in the state apartments, it is thought, to accommodate all the suite, including the servants. There are a number of small bedrooms in addition to those which will be occupied by the city's guests.

So far as his meals are concerned the Viceroy can hardly fail to be suited. If he sees fit to eat the food of a plain United States citizen his fare will, of course, be that of the other boarders. If, on the other hand, he has the inclination to partake only of Chinese dishes, his cook may prepare them in the hotel kitchen and send them up on the dumb waiter, which connects the butler's pantry in the state dining room with the kitchen.

Li will be quite at liberty to rest quietly at his hotel, or see the sights of the town as he chooses, after his arrival on Friday, as he will have no formal function to attend until Saturday, when President Cleveland will receive him at the residence of ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, at 2 West Fifty-seventh street. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and possibly other members of the Cabinet will be present, as well as the Chinese Minister and Consul and other distinguished persons.

Much unfavorable criticism was heard yesterday anent the decision of President Cleveland to receive the guest of the nation in the house of a private citizen. Word also comes from Washington that official society at the capital is shocked over the proceeding. It is pointed out that Li is the guest of the whole nation and, therefore, there can be but one proper place to receive him, and that is the White House. It was said that Queen Victoria might as well have received the Viceroy at the house of Lord Rosebery.

On Saturday evening Li will be entertained at dinner at the Waldorf by former American Ministers to China. Ex-Minister George F. Seward announced yesterday the arrangements that have been made for the dinner, the invitation to which was sent to Li several weeks ago and immediately accepted by cable.

Fifty gentlemen who have either resided in China or have had intimate business relations with the country will attend. The Rev. Dr. W. A. P. Martin, President of the Imperial University at Pekin, will probably make an address on behalf of those present, afterward translating it into Chinese. Speeches will also be made by the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin, John Russell Young, John E. Ward, George F. Seward, ex-Secretary Foster, President Angell of Michigan University, and others. The gentlemen assisting Mr. Seward in arranging the details of the affair are: Ex-Ministers to China John Russell Young and John E. Ward, Messrs. John L. Cadwalader, Edward L. Burlingame, John Braden Walker, F. D. Grant, Everett Frazar, J. G. Jordon, and Drs. W. A. P. Martin and S. L. Baldwin.

On Sunday the Viceroy will visit Grant's tomb. He will drive from the hotel to Riverside Park. Just what escort he will have has not yet been decided. It is not probable, however, that the cavalry will be pressed into service, as the programme now is for the troops to return to Fort Myer as soon as they have done duty on Friday. This arrangement is made so that the cavalry may be used as the escort when the Viceroy reaches Washington.

Monday morning the Viceroy and suite, accompanied by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Grandin and W. W. Rockhill, First Assistant Secretary of State, who are the representatives of their respective departments will meet Li on his arrival aboard the Dolphin and pay a visit to the fleet down the bay. He will be greeted with an Admiral's salute, after which he will visit each ship of the fleet to get a personal knowledge of the latest improvements in modern ship building.

After inspecting the ships Li Hung Chang will return to the Dolphin, which, by the way, will fly the Chinese ensign, the well-known yellow flag with its blue dragon rampant at the foremast, and take a sail up the East River. This trip ended, the Dolphin will proceed to West Point.

The Viceroy will spend the day in an inspection of the United States Military Academy, under the immediate escort of Secretary Lamont and Gen. Ruger. The cadets will give a cavalry drill on the plain in Li's honor. The Viceroy will stay for the dress parade in the evening and the lowering of the flag when the sunset gun is fired.

Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, Li will be entertained at luncheon by the Merchants' Club in its rooms in the New York Life Insurance building at 108 Leonard street.

About a hundred of the leading merchants of the city will be invited to meet the distinguished guest. City officials will also be present, and the luncheon will take the place of an entertainment by the city, for which there is no money.

After the luncheon Li will visit his own people in Chinatown. The residents of Chinatown have been looking forward to his visit for a long time, and they have arranged to honor the foremost citizen of the Flowery Kingdom in the most approved Chinese fashion. When the Viceroy's carriage approaches Mott street a herald will proclaim his coming, and the streets will be cleared.

Mott, Doyers, and Pell streets will be hung with lanterns and decorated with flags and umbrellas. As soon as the carriage enters Mott street all manner of fireworks will be exploded and there will be nothing but noise from one end of the Chinese quarter to the other. It will be a day of feasting and celebration such as Chinatown has never known before.

On Tuesday evening the Chinese Minister will give a dinner in Li's honor at Delmonico's. Covers will be laid for 150, and the dinner will be such as Delmonico serves to any of his American customers. The menus will be printed in Chinese and in English. All of the leading Chinese merchants will be invited to the dinner.

On Wednesday the Viceroy will visit Brooklyn, on the invitation of Mayor Wurster, and in the evening he will attend a review and drill of the Seventh Regiment in its armory. Thursday the party will go to Philadelphia. Friday and Saturday will be spent in Washington, and Sunday at Niagara Falls. It is just possible, however, that this arrangement will be changed so as to permit the Viceroy to stop over at Saratoga.

LI AND THE NATIONAL GAME.

He Will Be Invited to See the Senators Tussle With Capt. Anson's Colts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Unexpected honors appear to await the arrival of Li Hung Chang in Washington. The President will not be here, the doors of the White House will be closed, and every member of the Cabinet will be away except possibly the newly appointed Secretary of the Interior, ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri. But the Chinese Minister is preparing some entertainment, and to make up for the lack of official courtesy at the capital the Washington Baseball Club, with the assistance of the officers of the National League, have determined to make things interesting for his Excellency.

Upon Li's arrival in the city, President Wagner of the Washington Club will issue an invitation through the Chinese Minister extending the courtesies of the National Park to the distinguished Chinese. Capt. Anson and his Chicago colts will be engaged in a series of games with the Senators next week, and Mr. Wagner thinks it will be a great advertisement for the game as well as a great honor to Earl Li if his plan of entertainment can be made to work.

President Nick Young of the National League is as enthusiastic over the proposition as President Wagner is.

By the United Press.

Officials of the State Department continue to regard with apathy the forthcoming visit of Li Hung Chang, and beyond the fact that First Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill will leave for New York to-morrow to personally attend the Viceroy, the officials know nothing. Even Mr. Rockhill has been secretive in regard to the precise character of the service he is expected to render. As to the proposed trip of the Chinese statesman to the capital, and his stay here, it is declared to-day that no preparations whatever have been made.

Considerable dissatisfaction is shown by the State and Navy departments over the fact that all the arrangements have been relegated by the President to the army, which would usually be considered least capable to cope with the matter.

The attitude of the Navy Department was authoritatively presented this afternoon when Acting Secretary Curtis McAdoo published the following official statement:

"The presence of the North Atlantic squadron at its usual anchorage off Staten Island at this time has no connection with the visit of Earl Li, the Chinese Ambassador. It is in accordance with the arranged programme of summer exercises. The commander-in-chief has no instructions with reference to the reception of the Chinese Ambassador. Major-Gen. Ruger, who represents the President, will arrange all the details of the reception. There will be no naval review or any action taken by this department in the matter of the reception unless requested by Gen. Ruger. The Dolphin will report to Gen. Ruger on the 27th inst. and will be subject to his orders as long as Earl Li remains in this country."

It is the understanding at the Navy Department that Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East, will be in charge of all the functions incidental to Li Hung Chang's reception and entertainment at New York, and that Admiral Bunce, U. S. N., will require no specific orders from Acting Secretary McAdoo regarding the navy's participation, other than to confer with Gen. Ruger upon all details of the programme. The squadron will be held entirely at the disposal of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy. The armored cruisers Maine and Texas left Norfolk this morning to join the fleet at Tompkinsville.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 25.—Gov. Lowndes has sent the following telegram to Mr. John W. Foster, New York:

"Earl Li Hung Chang might find it of interest to visit Annapolis and the Naval Academy. If so, it would give me pleasure to welcome him to the capital of Maryland."

FLEURY CASTS OUT THE DEVIL.

Paterson's Backsliding Salvationist Returns to the Army's Ranks.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 25.—After a hard tussle with the devil August Fleury to-day returned to his old love, the Salvation Army. Fleury hails from Germany, and some time ago, when he was but recently landed, with no friends, he drifted into the Salvation Army barracks on River street. He was not then a pronounced religious man, but he liked the singing and returned again and again to the hall. After considerable coaxing Fleury was induced to take part in the religious exercises, and a short time ago, when a German branch of the organization was formed here, he took a prominent part.

Perhaps it was a week ago that Fleury's attendance at services became noticeable by its irregularity. After staying away several days he returned to the barracks, but not in a harmonious frame of mind. On the contrary, he openly declared that he had bolted the whole affair. Not only that, but he interrupted the services by his remarks, and finally created such a disturbance that an officer was called in, and he was taken to the police station. This morning the Recorder's court room was crowded with Salvationists, who had come to try and save the benighted Fleury from the tolls. The local Captain explained to Recorder Senior the trouble, and the Recorder said to the offender:

"Will you reform if I let you go this time?"

"I will cast out the devil," answered Fleury. "I will cleanse myself of evil thoughts."

Sentence was suspended, and Fleury rejoined his comrades.

SMUGGLERS ON THE PANAMA.

Four of the Crew Were Caught Trying to Get Cigars and Cigarettes Ashore.

Policeman Edwards, whose post is on South street, saw three men leaving Pier 10, at which was moored the Spanish line steamship Panama, last Monday night, with a large bag. He pursued them and they dropped the bag and ran along the stringpiece outside of the pier shed and climbed aboard the Panama by means of a hawser.

The policeman took charge of the bag and it was found to contain 918 packages of cigarettes. Edwards and the Custom House Inspector on the pier decided that the men were smugglers. They were unable to find out who the men were until Capt. Casquero, who spent the evening ashore, returned. After much questioning by the Captain the baker, the assistant steward, and the night watchman of the Panama admitted that they were the men Edwards had seen.

Then the cook confessed that he, too, had planned to smuggle ashore a lot of cigars and cigarettes in a big bag, but becoming frightened by the experience of the others, had thrown the whole lot overboard. Several men were hard at work last night grappling for the bag.

The four men, whose names were not divulged, were arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday and were held for examination.

The Suit Against Broker Stanton Withdrawn.

The suit instituted a few days ago by Alfred D. Partridge to recover the proceeds of a bond sale from Broker J. S. Stanton has been withdrawn, the same having been commenced through a misunderstanding, and owing to a letter of advice touching the investment of the securities having gone astray.

Minnehan—Brown.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25. Miss Josephine Russell Evans Brown, daughter of J. Newton Brown, a well known lawyer of this city, was married to Robert M. Minnehan, Assistant District Attorney of Chicago, here to-day. Mr. James Townsend of the Chicago Board of Trade was best man. The bride's sister, Claire D. Brown, was bridesmaid, assisted by Miss Mary E. Newton.

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The fixing of a maximum rate at which horseless carriages may travel on English roads denotes that these vehicles have now acquired in England a vogue which they give no promise of gaining here in the immediate future. One of the first experiments in the use of these machines was made here last summer by a big department store, and there was a promise that the delivery wagons of this type would be extensively used in case the experiment proved successful. Beyond a peculiarly nauseating smell of oil and a jerky motion which would have ultimately shattered the nervous system of any driver, the trial vehicle proved satisfactory enough. The machine was seen on the streets for only a short time, and now a year later not more than three or four of the vehicles are to be met with. New York has steadfastly refused to become excited over the horseless carriage, notwithstanding that one of the drawbacks to the popularity was removed when somebody substituted for its first clumsy designation the name "automobile." New York's streets are little adapted to the machines, and this and the public's absorption in the bicycle are supposed to explain the lack of concern shown in the newer method of travelling. Occasionally a bicycle operated by steam may be seen laboriously rolling up Fifth avenue, as heavy and cumbersome a machine as human ingenuity ever devised. There are, however, already predictions that the horseless carriage will have as important an effect on the business of England as the bicycle, and a number of important manufacturing firms have made elaborate preparations for their manufacture on a large scale. Several factories have been established here, but whatever their ultimate fate in this country may be, horseless carriages have not yet appeared in any numbers on our streets. One of their disadvantages as pleasure vehicles is believed to lie in the difficulty with which the passengers have to contend in adjusting their faces into an expression less self-conscious and embarrassed than the persons photographed in these vehicles usually wear. Generally they look ineffably sheepish, or make an ineffective stagger at appearing entirely unconcerned, which is even less dignified. Perhaps the habit of riding regularly in one of the vehicles removes this difficulty, but the carriages will never be popular in Central Park until this feature has been satisfactorily settled.

On a corner below Fourteenth street there is a hotel which for twenty years has been well known in New York. The street on which it stands is near Broadway, and while it was never a thoroughfare of great traffic and activity, it was for many years a frequented avenue. Time brought about the usual change in the environment of this quiet establishment, and the corner which had once been surrounded by the residences of some of the city's best known families is now in the centre of small shops, cheap restaurants, and business buildings. But the change brought no variation in the aspect of the hotel. It looks the same to-day as it did in the days when a steady patronage built up for the place the prosperity on which it must still subsist. Its dining room, with its old-fashioned decorations, is faded but neat, and the discreet-looking French waiters still stand about in numbers sufficient to serve guests enough to fill every chair in the dining room on the first floor as well as the private apartments up stairs. In the café below the white and black marble floor is as immaculately clean as it ever was, and the black carved walnut about the mirrors is kept oiled and polished. Nothing about the establishment would indicate that it has fallen into decay, and although its fittings are worn and old, they are not neglected. The bill of fare still offers daily a list as long as that of the most popular new hotels, and it is no mere pretence. Everything on the bill is to be had, although the average of guests every night is not more than three, if there be so many. Yet the cooking is as fine as it ever was in the days that the place first was built up. The waiters are here with their two added decades, and the place is in every way as convenient as it ever was. Why it continues open is a question that occurs to everybody who steps into its deserted rooms. The original proprietor is dead, although the restaurant continued under his name. From the amount of patronage it enjoys now there is evidently not profit sufficient to pay for the gas that burns in the old-fashioned cut glass globes. An atmosphere of desolation rests over the place, and the waiters seem standing about in expectation of some sudden change. Even the waiters finally get the opportunity to close up and get well away. One of these men said that the patrons who came to the place now were chiefly young people from out of town who had heard of the reputation of the place, and come to see what it was like, together with some of the old patrons who wandered back to it. Year after year this clientele grows smaller, and when the doors are opened for dinner and the gas lit, it is with no certain expectation of any arriving guests that the waiters line up and take their places in the dining room. But their loneliness is nothing compared to the feeling of the man who accidentally strolls into the place and finds himself the solitary man in the big dining room; and this is likely to happen on any evening.

One of these days some philanthropist will take a long time off and try to discover why it is that neckties are always made for the man with the thickest conceivable neck, while the rest of normal masculinity has to go about with a couple of inches of necktie pinned up at the back or have a liberal segment cut out in order to make the cravat tie properly. Despite the complaint of purchasers no relief comes from the haberdashers. This necessity has created the demand for ties made to order, but the best styles are usually those already made up when they are offered for sale, and the same patterns are not likely to be available.

"Apparently there is no limit under the size of the supposititious neck for which all ties are made," complained a thin man. "A necktie in order to be tied properly should fit the neck as a collar does. In one store up town I found ties made for me that were so much longer than the others and I learned in this particular place that most of the men customers had for several years bought the neckties intended for boys. But even this fact had not suggested to the proprietor that it might be a good thing for him and his customers to have the ties graded in size to something under the phenomenal length in which they are all made at present."

Flora Finlayson, who died last week at San Francisco, had become very well known here, and gave indications of possessing talents likely to advance her to a high place in her profession. It was always a surprise to the people who heard her that she had not already taken a higher position in the musical world. She had a rarely fine contralto voice, and the delay in her advancement seems to have been due to causes not connected with her musical capacities. Her death in San Francisco took place under exceptionally pathetic circumstances. She died alone in her rooms at a hotel, and by her side was found an open scene of "Il Trovatore," in which she was about to sing the role of Azucena for the first time. She left New York during the extremely hot spell at the commencement of the month and made the trip across the continent in the warm weather that prevailed then. Her sickness on her arrival at San Francisco was attributed to the effects of the heat, but nobody thought that it would result seriously. Her début was put off several times, and four days after her arrival she was found lying dead in her room. She had evidently died during the night. Her body was sent to Reno, Nev., where her relatives live, and was buried there. She had lived in Reno from the time she was 8 years old until her musical education began at the Boston Conservatory of Music. She was a Canadian by birth. After the death of her father she removed to Nevada, and was reared by her uncle. Her first appearances were made in 1891, when she sang with the Boston Ideals as an understudy for Jessie Bartlett Davis. She soon learned, as did Lucille Saunders and others that this employment offered no opportunities to a capable singer, so she resigned and became connected with various other companies. She ought to have been more successful than she was, and her talents were frequently wasted on performances of an inferior order. The church from which she was buried in Reno is one for which she had frequently sung in concerts given to defray the expense of building it. Miss Finlayson was about 30 years old, and at the time of her death was engaged to marry a young New Yorker.

In a seldom-frequented and isolated spot within the limits of New York city is the site of what was once an Indian village of considerable size. Between Spuyten Duyvil Creek, about a quarter of a mile south of the northern end of Manhattan Island, and the hills that mark the back of the Hudson there is a comparatively level semicircular space of twenty or thirty acres. Here stood the Indian village. The hills were a protection from the weather and at times from enemies, and the strong tide which runs swiftly in and out of Spuyten Duyvil Creek is treacherous and afforded a protection against the approaches of any but those well skilled in handling a boat. A mound was found here some years ago that extended over three acres, and it consisted largely of millions of oyster shells, evidently the débris of a village. Among these shells have been found bits of pottery, bones, and implements for war and chase, and in the caves in the hills back of it were found excellent specimens of Indian pottery. In Bryant's history the story of Henry Hudson's voyage in the Half Moon up the Hudson in 1609 is told, and it states that, on his return down the river, Hudson was attacked by about 100 Indians in canoes, who came out of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and were finally beaten back. Presumably, they came from the village whose site is now marked by the old mound.

ON THE NEW YORK STAGE.

ONE SEASON'S END AND ANOTHER SEASON'S BEGINNING.

Some New Entertainments Started and Others Ready—A Novelty in German Opera at Terrace Garden—A Pair of Negro Singers Who Might Do Better.

The summer season in theatricals is ending, and the winter season is beginning. In the way of plays we now have "Thoroughbred" at the Garrick, "Under the Polar Star" at the Academy of Music, and "In Gay New York" at the Casino. Manhattan Beach still offers its circus, music, fireworks, and "Evangeline." This week will end with a lively Saturday night for openings. The new season will start then at the Fourteenth Street with "When London Sleeps," the Columbus with "In the Midst of the Storm," the Grand Opera House with "The Cotton Spinner," the Star with "Northern Lights," and the Standard with vaudeville. A month of evening performances at this house will be followed by continuous programmes. The current continuous shows are Keith's Union Square, with the Drews and the cinematographe conspicuously placed; Pastor's, with Lizzie Ramsden and Pollie Holmes to the fore, and Proctor's Twenty-third Street, where Louise Montrose and Grinelle and Fostelle are favored. Koster & Bial's Music Hall is open, with a bill that is up to last winter's st andards, and Proctor's Pleasure Palace offers a continuous performance, with the accompaniments of a music hall. The roof shows atop the Madison Square Garden and the American will end with Saturday night. The Grand Central Palace roof has several unfamiliar performers on its roster, besides favorably known ones; the Olympic roof gets some gorgeous dances from Papinta; the Grand Republic steams away nightly with entertaining forces, that include Zelma Rawlston, George W. Wood, and Jennie Yeamans, and the Casino roof roster is still headed by Delia Stacey. The group at the Eden Musée that shows Hindoos standing about the bier of a husband has just been rearranged to make its horrors more effective.

The last of the new operettas to be sung at Terrace Garden was heard on Monday night, and it proved to be an extremely agreeable work, very delightfully rendered by the singers in the company. Carl Weinberger, known here as a facile composer of lively music, wrote the score, and the libretto, which is unusually bright and ingenious, is the work of Hugo Wittmann. The piece is more of a musical comedy in form than a comic opera, and the story is an agreeable treatment of old material. Two girls and their two lovers are separated and ultimately brought again together amid the stirring scenes and picturesque figures incidental to the outbreak of war between France and Germany in 1870. The uniforms of officers and soldiers keep the scene attractive to the eye, and the military element of the subject is utilized to good comic and spectacular effect.

The score is provided with two or three stirring marches, two pleasant waltzes, and several lively songs that are not particularly high achievements in their way, but acceptable musical accompaniment to the action of the piece. The German and French national airs are used effectively at the end of the second act, and this situation was rewarded with an enthusiasm which few of the recent novelties has awakened. The piece, under its lucid story and amusing scenes, is provided with some entertaining characterization. The value of the operetta for use on the English stage is questionable, the humor is largely military and nearly always German. It would not have succeeded nearly so well as it did on Monday night without the admirable interpretation of the singers in the company. Animation, conscientiousness, and a complete appreciation of the humor of the piece helped them to distinguish themselves, and perhaps the most successful were Edmund Loewe, Ferdinand Schuetz, Emil Sondermann, Philia Wolf, and Ida Wilhelma. The chorus and orchestra under Otto Findlisen were excellent, and the entire production above even the good average which the theatre maintains for itself.

The Grand Central Palace Roof Garden is a breezy combination of roof garden and jungle, with some ten or more lions on its spacious terraces and a variety show in the open court below. The garden, with its sense of space and openness to whatever air may be stirring, is almost unique among these resorts, and the view of the city that it offers extends far on every side. The stage performances have kept up to an average rather above the abused roof garden class. Last night the performance concluded with what the programme called an "electric pantomime," interpreted by the Welrios troupe. It was not, however, up to the usual standard of the establishment, although it did reveal two very attractive young women, who failed only to make it at all clear what they were up to.

After a prolonged pause the curtain rose on the sketch which was called "Love and Intrigue." A line of canvas rocks extended across the back of the stage, and in the center of these was a painted shell lit by a red electric bulb. A man in Eastern costume appeared and indulged in some pantomime, which must have related to matters of an extremely personal nature, as it was impossible to reconcile his idea of pantomime to any expression of ordinary human action. After he soliloquized physically for some little time, to the utter mystification of the spectators, a young woman in green silk tights bounced from behind the lower side of the stage. She was comely, shapely, and unquestionably English. After making a few passes at the Oriental she handed him a green apple out of the shell. He ate it and she handed him another. He ate that and still a third. The only comprehensible thing he did was to drop dead after the last apple. This drove the young woman into a hornpipe, and she danced vigorously while a half dozen electric bulbs were lit behind her. There was no particular system about the illumination. Whoever was in charge appeared to exercise his own pleasure in the matter and turn on whichever one he happened to think of at the time.

After the young woman, who from her cape and the red feather in her cap was evidently meant to be taken for a devil, had danced herself out of breath and the audience into desperation, another figure in this stirring pantomime appeared on the scene. She was also very pretty, very shapely, and unquestionably German. Her draperies were transparent, her limbs flesh colored, and her hair blond. She sang a song with a phenomenal number of verses about the man who had eaten the green apples, and when she finally finished, he came to. There was time enough for anything to have happened. But his resuscitation greatly discomfited the girl in the green tights, and as an expression of her chagrin and a climax to the thrilling performance she shot a rocket at the bald head of the orchestra leader. He dodged it, and the curtain fell before the band and audience came to him. The spectators gazed at one another in astonishment. There had been no pantomime beyond the green apples, and there was nothing electrical beyond the lighting of a few red and white bulbs. Even they could not keep the whole performance from seeming extremely yellow; but the girls were both pretty.

The interior of the building last known as the Old London Street, at 728 Broadway, has been demolished, and the preparations for its new use as an athletic club are nearly completed. During the time in which this site was occupied by a theatre the different managers were not rewarded with any great success, and the superstition that a church transformed into a theatre is rarely fortunate was borne out. The Church of the Messiah, of which the Rev. Dr. Osgood was the rector, occupied the ground until 1865, when the building was converted into a theatre. All the alterations were completed within sixteen days, and on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1865, the house was opened as Lucy Rushton's New York Theatre. Miss Rushton was an English actress, who three years after her London début had come to this city and paid for the privilege of acting for two weeks at the old Olympic, which stood on Broadway between Bleecker and Houston streets, a few doors above Niblo's Garden. Miss Rushton was not popular, but she acquired a theatre of her own, and on the opening night played *Lady Teazle* with a company that included William A. Mestayer and Clara Fisher Maeder among its present survivors, as well as some contemporary celebrities. This venture failed, too; so the unappreciated Miss Rushton returned to England. In the following year Augustin Daly became the manager of the theatre and produced an adaptation of Charles Reade's "Griffith Gaunt," with Rose Eytinge in the leading role; and in the next season "Under the Gaslight" was acted there for the first time. The Worrell sisters later came into control, and played in burlesque and operetta. They remained several seasons, and their tenancy of the house here had a career of various vicissitudes. For a while it was called the Globe, and its offerings during these years were unambitious and casual. In 1881 Harrigan & Hart leased the building, and after complete alteration opened it on Aug. 29 of that year. Some of their most successful productions, such as "The Major" and "Squatter Sovereignty," were given there first. These actor-managers occupied the building until it was destroyed by fire on Christmas Eve, 1886, exactly nineteen years after it had been converted into a theatre. The last performance was of the Harrigan piece, "Investigation," the preceding evening. The outer walls had been rebuilt for its last tenants, and only a small portion of the original church was left, for the fire destroyed all but a remnant of its first structure. Some of its names had been the Broadway Athenæum, the Broadway Theatre, Heller's Wonder Theatre, Bryant's Opera House, the National Theatre, and the New York Circus. But its names never had much influence on its prosperity.

Henry Irving is said to have commissioned J. I. C. Clarke to write for him an American play with George Washington as the hero. Gustav Salvini, a son of Tommaso Salvini, the famous Italian tragedian, has been acting recently in Naples, where he is favorably received. He has only recently begun as an actor and he is said to bear a striking resemblance to his father. Lately, Tommaso Salvini refused to play in Italy on the ground that he had retired finally from the stage, and preferred to be remembered as he was in his prime. His son made his appearance at Naples in "Hamlet" and the old Dumas play "Kean," which is popular still with the Continental actors, although it has been given rarely in the United States and England. It continues one of the most popular pieces in the repertoire of Ludwig Barnay, the Berlin actor. Westland Marston's play, "Donna Diana," which Modjeska tried here about ten years ago, will be revived in London by Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanburgh. Recently a firm of European managers has made a habit of translating into French and German the sensational dramas of the English stage, and the experiment has proved successful. Pieces lately utilized for this purpose were "A Dark Secret," "The Span of Life," "The Silver King," and "The Sign of the Cross," all of them known here for one striking feature or another. Maud Jeffries, an American, has acted for several years with Wilson Barrett and he denies the report that she is now his wife. The Elizabethan Stage Society of London will, next autumn, perform Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" in the Middle Temple Hall, where it is believed that the play was acted for the first time. Augustin Daly announced the other night in London that his much-talked-of revival of "Henry IV." had been abandoned. Robert Buchanan has sold to Georgia Cayvan the American rights to "Squire Kate," which was played here at the Lyceum four years ago with Miss Cayvan in the title role. The Paris theatres are compelled by the French Society of Dramatic Authors to make public their yearly receipts. The results of the past twelve months show a general increase. The receipts at the Théâtre Français were $410,000, and the Gymnase, under the direction of M. Porel, the husband of Mme. Rejane, almost doubled its receipts during the past season. Sarah Bernhardt's theatre, the Renaissance, showed a decrease, probably due to her absence from Paris, and the Odeon was another one of the few theatres which had a less profitable season. The music halls were conducted with increased returns and the theatres which showed no substantial difference in receipts were somewhat ahead of their last season. Forbes Robertson is to have a London theatre built for him to manage and act in, and his opening productions will be "Hamlet" and "Othello." A Pole named Solak, who claims that he can sing 250 songs in twelve languages in twelve hours without repeating, is about to descend on London. He ought to be a boon to the managers of continuous performances here.

Two singers who have appeared frequently in the roof gardens this summer have proved a pleasant variation to the general mediocrity. They are not beginners, and their specialties could so easily be made exceptional that one regrets their failure to be considerably better than they are. They are negroes—a man and a woman—and their present excellence is in a measure proven by the fact that they are about the only performers of their race who manage to maintain a place in the better class of music halls. The woman has an unusually good voice, and dances as well in her way as any of her associates on the vaudeville stage. The man also dances well, and his voice is good enough. He and his companion possess in an unusual degree the mellow and delightful qualities of the negro voice. Yet with these uncommon capabilities the two prefer to dress themselves in grotesque and hideous costumes of the conventional variety stage kind, and go through an "act" which is commonplace in spite of their natural aptitudes. Now they present an alleged twentieth century turn, in which the woman dressed in a half masculine, half feminine costume of villainous design and color, and the man in an equally senseless garb. Their power to represent the qualities of their own race in some possible or natural way is entirely neglected, and they become simply rather accomplished features of the usual stereotyped music-hall programme. Probably the intelligence denied to them in their inability to perceive what they could do best will keep them down always to just what they are now; but it's a pity that they could not be persuaded to confine themselves to doing something in which they excel. Good negro impersonators on the stage are few enough, and the genuine specimens are rarely found or qualified in certain respects as these people to illustrate the agreeable qualities of their race. It was discovered long ago that in negro minstrels the real negroes were not nearly so amusing as their imitators, and the veteran Billy Birch once told a SUN reporter that the reason for this lay in the fact that when the negroes got on the stage they imitated their imitators, and not their own people. The two on the American Roof Garden this week are satisfied to be indifferent imitators of a class of performers who would be famous in their way if they could represent negro characteristics half as well. One of the features which hastened the end of negro minstrelsy seems to have become inseparably associated with any description of negro character now. It has become fantastic and grotesque, with none of the truth left in it, and merely a form of varying what is common to every turn on the variety stage. Were it not that this tendency commenced here more than a decade ago, it might be attributed in a measure to the influence of the educated European performer. Americans who go to Europe to act soon eliminate every national characteristic in their work and try to fit themselves into the conventional form that is readily appreciable in the music halls of every city from Stockholm to Sofia. Even in London they soon begin to sing negro songs in the English way, which is notoriously untrue and foreign to the real way.

TIGER CUB CHLOROFORMED.

New York's Death by Tuberculosis Anticipated by Euthanasia.

Director Smith of the Central Park menagerie received a telegram early yesterday from James A. Bailey of Barnum & Bailey's circus, authorizing him to put out of its misery the tiger cub New York, which had been gradually failing for several months from tuberculosis. After receiving the telegram Mr. Smith sent Bird Keeper Shannon for William Snyder, the elephant keeper, and John Winner, who has charge of all Barnum & Bailey's animals at the menagerie. Mr. Snyder took with him several ropes and a bag. Mr. Smith took a bottle of chloroform, and the four men went to the cub's cage in the lion house.

Winner and Snyder put a rope around the cub's front paws and pulled him up to the front of the cage, where they tied him. Mr. Smith saturated a sponge with half a pound of chloroform, and placed it in the bottom of the bag with a rope at the top to tie around the neck. The bag was placed over the cub's head with little difficulty on account of the weakness of the beast. The animal died in about five minutes without a struggle. An autopsy showed that the cub's lungs were covered with tubercles.

MOTHER AND SON DIED TOGETHER.

When Mrs. Schoen Was Given Up, Paul Became Ill and Survived Her Only a Day.

Mrs. Louis Schoen, an elderly widow, of 80 Avenue D and her son Paul, an unmarried man of 38, were greatly devoted to one another. Mrs. Schoen was an invalid for years, and four weeks ago it became apparent that she could not live. Paul immediately took to his bed. Both mother and son prayed that they might die together.

Mrs. Schoen died late on Saturday night. Early Monday morning, little more than twenty-four hours after his mother's death, Paul, who had not been informed of her death, also died. The double funeral will take place to-day from the Church of Our Lady of Sorrows, in Pitt street.

Almeria H. Lighthall Ordered to Pay Alimony.

In the action of Lucretia Lighthall for a separation from Almeria H. Lighthall, Park Avenue Improvement Commissioner, Justice Pryer yesterday made an order that Mr. Lighthall pay his wife $20 a week alimony. The Lighthalls have been married many years, and have grown-up children. Mrs. Lighthall accused her husband of infidelities on several times, and with final desertion on June 15 of this year. She says that, although he has since left her unprovided for, he has been living at Bensonhurst, where he has been driving fast horses.

"What are the duties of Mr. Lighthall?" asked Justice Pryer.

"It is one of those positions," said Lawyer H. J. Robeson, "where the principal duty is to get around on salary day."

Mr. Robeson added that Lighthall's salary is $10 a day of service, and that his average earn