NOTES AMONG THE ACTORS.

ELLY BENDER AS BOY AND GIRL IN THE FARCE OF "TOTO-TATA."

The Contrasted Corsets and Trousers in a Troop of Female Soldiers—A Change in the Methods of Comic Opera Shown in a Combination of Three Celebrities.

"Toto-Tata," the German farce at the Irving Place, is attributed to a French source, although the nearest approach to a similar title in French is the Meilhac-Halévy play called "Toto chez Tata," in which the characters are assumed by one person, but the theme, that of a young man's love for a worthless girl, is quite dissimilar to the new German farce. The first act of the present play pictures a rebellion of schoolboys, and the incident is a lively scene in the play. As a hostage the elderly maiden sister of the school master has been seized by the students and locked in the schoolroom. She is confined there, and occasionally the rebels drag her to the windows. It is in this scene that Manager Conried's capable stage control makes the best impression. The life of the silent figures seen in the schoolroom, and the struggles of the old woman are very amusingly portrayed. Elly Bender, changing from the brother to the sister, gets into the characters as well as into the costumes. In one situation she is called upon to be Toto disguised as his sister, *Tata*; so a woman playing the part of a man has to act as a man would impersonating a woman. Miss Bender does this well, and, while she is graceful and piquant as Tata, she is rough and boydenish as Toto, trying to seem *Tata* in just the proper spirit. It would be interesting to know if the song given by Herr Link was in the work originally. It is accompanied by dances in the fashion of Otero, the *danses du ventre* and a Hungarian czardas. Has the wriggle of the Iberian vaudevillists and the squirm of Fatima reached Berlin? Does Magdeburg understand the significance of those preliminary notes of the cymbal that are as familiar now to most Americans as "Yankee Doodle?" They are in the song, and it may be that Oriental culture is spreading to Germany. "Toto-Tata" reveals a chorus of women dressed as cadets, and they are a wonder. The loose red trousers of the French soldier comprises the lower half of their uniform, while from the tails of their military coats up they are bright blue, brass buttoned, and corseted. The contrast between the heroic proportions of their figures from the waist down, and the artificial restraint from that point up, seems to accentuate the fact that man's dress is, after all, becoming to women only under exceptional circumstances. Blanche Walsh looks well as a boy, and so do Vesta Tilly, Bessie Bonehill, and some others; but they are exceptions to the rule, and they are not in the least built on the plan of the chorus women at the Irving Place. Evidence of the confining stay was visible all over the stage while this red and blue army was set in the first act of "Toto-Tata," and the easy falness of the baggy trousers below made the corset extreme. One little actress had given up her corset, and, as she was slight, the result was not so startling as it might have been. Her name in the play was *Anatole*, although she was indistinguishable on the bill. She acted with great vivacity and intelligence, but the absence of stays in her produced a limpness not consistent with a military aspect.

The combination of Lillian Russell, Jefferson De Angelis, and Della Fox in one company is significant of the changed condition that has come to prevail in comic opera, and that is likely to benefit the public. The singers must expect it to be profitable to them, else their union would never have been accomplished. "It is curious to note a change in the tendencies now at work in comic opera," said a manager to a sex reporter, "and apparently many of the singers who posed as stars are anxious as soon as possible to undo what at one time they were very anxious to bring about. The three singers who are to unite for the forthcoming production have been among the most prominent singers in their line for several seasons. Both Lillian Russell and Della Fox have been stars. Jefferson De Angelis made a brief attempt to shine alone. Not all the actors who were successful and popular in their earlier comic opera days have proved equal to bearing the brunt of all the responsibility that a position as the dominating attraction of a performance demands. Marie Jansen gave it up after a thorough trial. Thomas Seabrooke did the same. Camille D'Arville is another instance, and so is Pauline Hall. Marion Manola, who attempted it with her husband's assistance, and Francis Wilson and De Wolf Hopper are the two men who have made the effort with the greatest success, and there is practically no woman who has ever been able to continue a career of this kind with profit to herself and her managers. But this new order of things now seems to bring about a situation that the public has every reason to be thankful for. After a while there may be whole companies as good as those which, in the old days, sang "Erminie" with such interpreters as Francis Wilson, Pauline Hall and Marie Jansen in one cast, or the McCaull productions of "Clover" with De Wolf Hopper, Marion Manola, Mathilde Cottrelly, Eugene Oudin and Jefferson De Angelis singing, like the evening stars, together. Such a personal success of two or three seasons sends every successful comic opera singer in his or her separate direction as a star, and the result is that neither the actor nor the public fares so well as they did before. The same thing is in a measure true of our actors. This year Maurice Barrymore and Robert Hilliard have made the attempt and given it up. Wilton Lackaye and Georgia Cayvan are two others who have not made any phenomenal success in similar undertakings. When captious foreigners complain that the American stage is not so well supplied as those of England, France, or Germany, they do not realize that our good players are scattered from Maine to California. The best of the English actors are centred in London, the best of the French players in Paris and the best of the Germans in Berlin or Vienna. New York is not so well provided. It takes we only a moderate share of success to start our players over the country as stars. Some of them, like the cat, come back. But others are lost to us, and, as long as they will return only as stars, we not seen here at all."

There must have been profit in the submission of the Cherry sisters to New York ridicule. Oscar Hammerstein is to bring something of the same sort from the West in the person of James Ballard, "the Iowa bard," who writes and recites doggerel verse, and makes efforts in oratory. His ordinary occupation is farming, but now he figures absurdly as "a poetical lecturer."

Employes of Edward Ridley & Son have arranged an entertainment in aid of their relief fund. It will take place at Chickering Hall on the night of Washington's birthday, and will have an attractive programme of music and specialties by professional performers.

George Parsons Lathrop writes to THE SUN: "Miss Rehan is appearing in 'The Magistrate' with less concealment of make-up than in other parts, disclosing a haunting resemblance to her portrait by John S. Sargent, which stands continuously on view in the foyer. Or, rather, her looks in this rôle go to show that the portrait is truer to life than many persons have supposed. It was painted some two years ago for Mrs. G. M. Whitin of Whitinsville, Mass. Like all of Sargent's work it is eminently strong and beautiful as painting; but among the hundreds of foreigners who nightly stand inspecting and commenting on it in the foyer, where it remains during this season, there are many who see no adequate resemblance to the living original. Those who know Miss Rehan best, off the stage, nevertheless maintain that it is a very truthful representation, strongly yet daintily marked with her personality. It certainly has defects of drawing, and the head is too small. Nor does it convey Miss Rehan's mobility of expression or her smile, or the various moods in which we are accustomed to see her; but, considering that a portrait can be only one pose and one phase, it tells a great deal and tells it well. Perhaps the best thing which has been said about the picture is that it is not an exact likeness in every particular, but that it is a remarkably fine general and spiritual likeness."

A friend of David K. Higgins, whose "At Pine Ridge" is forthcoming on our stage, says that the author was the son of a California millionaire, that he was cut off in his father's will for having disobediently gone into theatricals, and that now his two younger brothers, having inherited the entire family estate, kindly provide the money with which to bring out the disowned one's plays.

Aubrey Boucicault, Paul Arthur, and Sybil Carlisle are three well-known New York actors who appeared in the London version of "My Friend from India," which Justin McCarthy in his adaptation called "His Royal Highness." Juliette Nesville, Blanche Massey, and Frederick Kaye, who were prominent in the company that first gave "The Gaiety Girl" in New York, also acted in the farce. It was given at the Garrick Theatre.

The failure of some of the recent religious plays in England seems to indicate that there is nothing more to be done in that direction. But the taste for the romantic and mediæval drama is, apparently, unsatisfied. A new play in preparation is "The Alchemist." Its scene is laid in 1450, and opens with the murder of a man by a woman who believes he has robbed her of her child. It ends with the death of the hero and the heroine. This play will be acted at the Haymarket Theatre, at the conclusion of the run of "Under the Red Robe."

Olga Nethersole has a new play by A. W. Gattie, who wrote for her the dolorous "Transgressor." She will act it in London next spring. L. N. Parker and Murray Carson have named their latest collaboration "Change Alley." It was written for Charles Wyndham and its scene is laid in London during the excitement over the South Sea bubble. Jerome K. Jerome's new play, as yet unacted, is called "The Laird," and it is Scotch in scene and character.

"The Sign of the Cross" is one of the few English melodramas to have been translated into Russian. It has proved highly successful in St. Petersburg. It might have fared better here with the cheap dialogue spoken in a language as generally incomprehensible as Russian.

"Nelson's Enchantress," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Forbes Robertson acted, seems to have been rather a series of episodes than a really dramatic play. It met the usual fate of such productions.

Arthur Pinero's new play will be called "The Princess and the Butterfly, or the Fantastics." It will be given by George Alexander at the St. James Theatre when he is ready for a new play. It is described as a comedy by the author, who applied the same title to a piece as disagreeable in its effects as "The Benefit of the Doubt."

Three versions of Marie Corelli's novel, "The Sorrows of Satan," have been put on the stage in England, and none seems to have been received with any especial favor.

Réjane has been highly successful in a new comedy given on Saturday night at the Vaudeville in Paris. It is called "The Sorrowful One," and is by Maurice Donnay, whose comedy, "Lovers," was one of the plays that appealed most strongly to Parisians last year.

Eleonora Duse was acting in Moscow when she was taken ill and sent to a private hospital in Vienna. She has lately ordered from Worth in Paris a number of Shakespearean costumes, and it may be that she intends to appear here in those parts on her next visit to this country.

The most successful farce of the season in Paris has been "The Respite," and that play has been prepared for the English stage under the name, "A Month Off."

Pailleron's new play, "Mildness is Better than Violence," has lately been produced at the Comédie Française in Paris, and is in the form called "proverbs" by the French. Alfred de Musset's plays were the most noted examples of the class. Two little plays illustrate the proverb—in the first, a wife who knows that her husband is to take dinner with a friend and two women. By a series of gentle artifices she contrives to prevent him from keeping the engagement, and demonstrates the value of the principle in really Parisian style. In the end the husband is perfectly satisfied to remain at home and dine with his wife. The second play gave a somewhat similar exemplification of the soundness of the proverb. A wife suspects her husband's fidelity, and arranges a trap to catch him. He does not fall into it, and the play ends with a conviction on her part of his complete innocence.

Emile Moreau, who is said to have written more of "Mme. Sans Gêne" than Victorien Sardou did, has written a play in which Jane Hading will appear at the Porte St. Martin in Paris. It is called "The Accursed Mountain."

AT CASTELMARY'S FUNERAL.

Many Opera Singers Present and a Great Crush at the Church.

The Church of St. Vincent de Paul, at 127 West Twenty-third street, probably never held more people than crowded into it yesterday afternoon at the funeral of Armand de Castan, called Castelmary, the basso who died last Wednesday night on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. Certainly there were never so many on the steps of the church trying to get in. Admission was by ticket only. The throng at the door was entirely too much for the three or four policemen who tried to take care of it. They could only control the crowd at all by allowing only one small door of the church to be opened. This made the struggle sharper and the crush really dangerous. Many of the artists of the opera company were unable to obtain admission at all or were only able to squeeze in late.

Mme. Calvé arrived with her companion, Mlle. De Waleuski, and she was scarcely recognized by the crowd. Finally one of the singers saw her and spoke to her. She was carrying a wreath on her arm. In a moment "That's Calvé!" began to be whispered through the crowd. But the magic of her name was not sufficient to clear the way for her. She had to struggle like the others to reach the door.

The body lay in the church with three candelabra on either side of the coffin. In front of the altar were three large wreaths three feet in diameter that had been sent by Mme. Melba and the De Reszkes. There were flowers from Mlle. Calvé, from M. and Mme. Grau, and from most of the artists in the company. In the funeral service M. Plançon and Mme. Fidès Littinus sang, and Carl Hasselkirk played the "Sanctus" from Gounod's "Saint Cecilia" mass on the violin. A number of wreaths were piled about the coffin, but none was on it as the pall bearers carried the bier from the church. Then Jean de Reszke arose and laid on it a small bunch of violets and lilies of the valley, which he had brought to the church with him.

In the first pew sat Jean and Edouard de Reszke and M. Schutz. The brothers de Reszke were in deep mourning, and Jean was very pale. He remained on his knees during the greater part of the service. Behind him sat Maurice Grau, John B. Schoeffel, and Signor Mancinelli. On the other side of the aisle the first pew was occupied by Mlle. Calvé and her companion. Signor Tremontini sat near her. Signor Arditi, W. L. Ruben, Max Hirsch, William Parry, Signor Campanari, and M. M. Salignac and Gogny were present from the opera. Mr. Sparkman, the artist, with his wife, sat in the middle aisle.

As the congregation left the church the crowd moved slowly, and when it got to the street it halted to see the celebrities come out. This made the work of clearing the church very slow, and the efforts of those still inside to reach the street was near producing a panic more than once. As it was, the little church was not emptied for nearly three-quarters of an hour. Jean de Reszke and his brother got into a carriage, which halted on Twenty-third street to wait for the others who were to accompany the body to the Grand Central Depot. Immediately a crowd gathered about the vehicle, and women peered through the windows at the singers. Finally it was necessary to have the carriage move on. The body was taken to the Kensico Cemetery, where it will remain until the de Reszke brothers return to Europe.

In the party that accompanied the body to the Kensico Cemetery were Jean and Edouard de Reszke, Jean Lassalle, Willy Schutz, Theodore Chartran, Henry Maillard, and Max Hirsch, representing Mr. Maurice Grau. At the tomb Jean Lassalle made a speech. There were no other ceremonies. Mr. Lassalle said, in part:

"To the name of the oldest of the artists of the French Academy of Music, to which you once belonged, we bring our adieux. You were one that honored our art; you loved it until death. God has taken back into the temple of music the soul of the artist he had given to you. The last chords of a scene of the composer Flotow received your last breath and carried it away in their harmonies to that infinite world where to mankind everything is lost. If your death, so painfully tragic, is a warning for us who loved you, it remains in our memories as the apotheosis of your artistic life. Castelmary was a man of intelligence, a man of heart, as tactful in the good he did as he was kind. The great family of artists mourn the loss of one of its most fervent and conscientious members—all of us mourn the friend we have lost.

"In the depths of our hearts God can read, my dear Castelmary, how much you were beloved. The love you leave behind does not wish you adieu. Your memory will live in it."

Mlle. Calvé accompanied the body to the depot. Mary Smith, 50 years old, of 246 West Twenty-seventh street, and Mrs. J. Bradford, 45 years old, of the Grand Union Hotel, fainted in the course of the services at the church and were carried out into the open air, where they revived.

LAST SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT.

Anton Seidl Laid Up with a Cold—Plancon Knee Deep in Flowers.

Anton Seidel was an invalid last night for the first time this season, and the last of the Sunday night concerts in the Metropolitan Opera House was directed by Louis Saar. Mr. Seidl was laid up with a bad cold. The first farewell floral attack broke out virulently after Pol Plançon had sung superbly two arias from "La Damnation de Faust." Two bouquets were enthusiastically thrown from the orchestra seats, while two wreaths and a basket were more decorously handed on to the stage by the ushers.

Plançon was the usual Sunday night hero, and he stood on the stage knee deep in flowers; that is, with M. Plançon's knees as the standard, a liberal measure. David Bispham sang two numbers by Tschaikowsky and J. R. Thomas and the old Somerset ballad which he gave first three weeks ago. He was not in good voice, but sang with his invariable taste and intelligence. The orchestral selections included the Berlioz Rakoczy march, the "Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla," from "Das Rheingold" and solos by Riedorich and Dutschke. Bronislaw Huberman played the Wienawski concerto in D minor. The concert concluded with Rossini's "Stabat Mater," in which Williams—Lavin replaced Signor Cremonini. The other soloists were Mmes. de Vere and Mantelli and M. Plançon. Mr. Lavin was certainly an improvement. The audience was not so large as usual.

Sam Jack's Treasurer in Court.

Frank Logan, treasurer for Sam T. Jack, a theatrical manager, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning charged with the larceny of $123 from his employer. Jack said that Logan had been falsifying the pay roll of his company for a year and got away with a great deal more than was alleged in the complaint. Logan denied that he had taken the money and offered to put up the amount that he is alleged to have stolen until the case could be decided in a civil action, as he contended it was not a criminal case. Magistrate Flammer paroled him for examination until to-day. Logan and his counsel left the court room chatting with Manager Jack.

AN EX-QUEEN ON HIS HANDS

LILIUOKALANI KEEPS HER EYE ON THE PRESIDENT.

Evidence That She Will Try to Force from Him Some Recognition—Her Secretaries Hasten to the White House with News of the Alleged Plot to Assassinate Her.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Cleveland's closing days as President of the United States are made unhappy by the fact that he has an ex-Queen on his hands, who, as if to add to his misery, insists that she still wears the crown. Liliuokalani has taken occasion almost every day since she has been in Washington to let her "great and good friend" know that she has her eye upon him, and that she expects more of him than the mere offer of the glad hand, officially extended to her at the White House a fortnight ago. There are many evidences that Liliuokalani regards herself in a sense as a ward of the President of the United States, and that she expects him to make some recommendation that will bring her recompense for the act of "representatives of the United States" in ousting her from the Hawaiian throne. Every step that she has taken since coming to Washington has been influenced by the consideration of what effect it would have upon her standing as a claimant against the United States. No step is taken, moreover, without first serving formal notice upon President Cleveland. This has been the policy of the ex-Queen since first she set foot upon the soil of the nation's Capital, and she evidently means to leave no stone unturned until she has forced from President Cleveland some recognition that will give her a status as a claimant before the incoming Administration.

No act in the line of this persistent policy has been more deliberate than that of yesterday, when the ex-Queen received information that there is a plot on foot to assassinate her. Direct information to this effect came over the long-distance telephone from Pittsburgh and ten minutes afterward Grand Chamberlain Palmer and Native Secretary Heieluc were on their way to the President's house, where they sought a formal interview with Private Secretary Thurber, representing President Cleveland, who was duck-shooting in Virginia. They notified Private Secretary Thurber of all the facts with regard to the intended assassination, and also gave him further information that the Queen is about to leave the Shoreham Hotel, where she has stopped in Washington, to make her headquarters for a protracted stay at the Cairo, a fashionable but somewhat more retired hotel. Mr. Thurber received the delegation with great formality, in the absence of his chief, and placing his right hand under the lapel of his long frock coat, and drawing himself up to his full height, replied, with all the dignity belonging to his high office:

"Please say to your Gracious Lady that we hope her fears of assassination are groundless, and notify her that we may wish to see her next week."

So to-morrow the Queen will move uptown, prepared to remain in Washington until her mission, whatever it may be, shall be fulfilled, unless in the mean time she shall be assassinated. She is becoming daily more of a public character and more a source of anxiety to the officials of the Cleveland Administration. Since Friday morning she has received no public information that she repudiates her alleged letter of abdication, the number of her callers has increased to such an extent that, commencing to-morrow, she will probably be obliged to hold a daily drawing room. Now that she claims to be as much a Queen as ever, there is great anxiety to see her, and some of Washington's most fashionable people call almost hourly.

To-day another letter from Honolulu, written in the Hawaiian language, came to Liliuokalani, warning her that her life is in danger. It was written by a warm friend of the ex-Queen, and the language used was similar to that employed in the two letters received yesterday. Liliuokalani read the letter received this morning and threw it aside, with this single comment to Capt. Palmer: "Another letter confirmatory of what we have already received." Capt. Palmer said she appeared calm and serene while reading the letter and showed no signs of nervousness or excitement.

This morning Liliuokalani attended church, accompanied by her lady travelling companion and Mr. Heleluc. Between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon the Hawaiian party drove about Washington, seeing the different public buildings. At the hotel it was said that three Pinkerton detectives followed her carriage during the drive about town. Mr. Palmer, however, denied this.

"No steps have yet been taken to insure the safety of her Majesty," said Secretary Palmer.

"Will you ask for protection?"

"I cannot say just yet."

"If another letter confirmatory of what you have received arrive, will you ask protection from the United States Government?"

"That, too, is something for 'her Majesty' to answer. I am not free to discuss her plans and purposes."

"Do you credit your advices relative to the plot to assassinate the Queen?" was asked of Mr. Palmer.

"Emphatically I do. I have known for some time that the annexationists in Hawaii would stoop to anything to accomplish their purpose. With the 'Queen' out of their way they would stand a better chance of accomplishing their purpose."

"Do you apprehend danger immediately?"

"My advices are that the scoundrels are now in this country, having arrived in San Francisco last week."

THIS WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Little Chance of Any Action on the Treaty—The Immigration Bill in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—When the Senate adjourned yesterday, after another afternoon of useless discussion on the general arbitration treaty, the impression held by many Senators was that Mr. Sherman had become convinced that there was little, if any, chance of getting any action during this session of the Senate. The belief appears to be that he will make one or two more efforts to press a vote after devoting an afternoon to discussion, and that then he will permit the treaty to remain on the calendar without seeking to press it for consideration. The friends of the treaty believe it would be ratified if the vote could be had, but this claim is denied by others, who, however, appear to be better satisfied to have action postponed than to permit the vote to be taken now. It is evident that a determined effort is being made by a few Senators to prevent ratification. For this reason it is thought the treaty will be allowed to go over until after March, there will be abundant time for the Senate to discuss it thoroughly while considering the nominations the new President may send in.

To-morrow Mr. Chandler will address the Senate on the resolution introduced by him declaring that it is the sense of the Senate that the United States should not permanently acquiesce in the single gold standard. Mr. Chandler is not in entire harmony with his party on the financial question and is much inclined to make him self a free lance in debate.

The Immigration bill, which has come back from conference the second time, will not take up much of the time of the Senate, an agreement having been reached to vote on it on Wednesday at 4 P. M. The bill as it now stands removes the objections raised to the first report and has already been agreed to in the House. It will doubtless pass the Senate without opposition.

The Bankruptcy bill is the unfinished business, but no one believes there will be any serious effort to pass this measure. The friends of the voluntary bankruptcy bill are afraid that the advocates of the involuntary plan have a majority of votes, and so will talk against time if any attempt is made to get a vote. The Western Senators look upon the involuntary plan as being in the interest of the East, or the creditor class, and argue that their bill, which provides for involuntary bankruptcy in case of fraud only, gives all the protection to both creditor and debtor that the Western class should ask.

The House will to-morrow resume consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It will be in order to move that the rules be suspended and the bill passed without further reading or amendment. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), in charge of the bill, gave notice on Saturday that he would test the sense of the House upon this proposition. Should this motion not prevail, the bill is likely to remain the unfinished business before the House for the rest of the week. The Naval Appropriation bill will be reported on Wednesday or Thursday, Chairman Boutelle believes, and it will be taken up as soon as possible.

American Lumber in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—An important article of import at Shanghai is American lumber, according to a report from Consul-General Jernigan at that port just received by the State Department. This has principally consisted of pine from Oregon and Washington, though considerable redwood from California also finds an appreciative market there. The eastern part of China is almost denuded of trees, causing its native lumber supply to be very limited. Between twenty and thirty million square feet of lumber were imported at Shanghai in 1896, of which 14,000,000 came from the United States, against about 9,000,000 for 1895. The mills for which most of this is needed are now complete, but more will be needed for railroads and houses, and Americans are advised to make an effort to secure the market.

Bank Watchman Found Dead.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Joseph C. Cline, aged 64, a night watchman at the Citizens' National Bank here, was found dead this morning. The doors of the bank were locked and barred. A small terrier dog, his constant companion in his lonely vigil, was beside the body of his master. Heart disease is supposed to have caused death.

MORTON REPLIES TO VEST.

The Secretary of Agriculture Compares His Work with That of the Senator.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A few days ago Senator Vest of Missouri made a speech in the Senate attacking his old enemy, J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. Among other things he charged him with having sent broadcast over the country, under a Government frank, an official bulletin relative to Arbor Day, bearing on the front page a picture of Arbor Lodge, the Secretary's Nebraska home. To prove the accuracy of his statement, Mr. Vest had the picture reproduced in the *Congressional Record*. To-day the Secretary, who dearly loves a scrapping match, came back at the Senator in a characteristic fashion. First, he explains that the picture of his home published in the bulletin was borrowed from a newspaper office and did not cost the Government a cent. Then he adds:

"It is not an adequate picture of the house and grounds as they now appear, because it was taken some years ago. It, however, is sufficient to show to my few friends that there is plenty of room for them on the piazzas, and likewise inside, whenever they feel like enjoying its hospitalities. No home has been so Congressionally advertised. A careful estimate of eructatory eloquence in both houses relative to gift seeds and other features of the Department of Agriculture, added to the fervid condemnation of the economy, practical and political, of the present Secretary, may show that hours and hours of time and columns and columns of the *Congressional Record* have been extravagantly consumed in advertising Arbor Lodge, Arbor Day, and its author, at a cost to the Government of tens of thousands of dollars. Possibly these facts, however, are only freckles on the fair face of famous statesmanship."

When asked if he desired to make any reply to other features of the Senator's attack, the Secretary replied emphatically "No," and then proceeded to belle himself with the following bit of sarcasm:

"It would ill become me to speak of the beneficence of the anniversary of Arbor Day, which is now celebrated in every State of the American Union, in Europe, and even in Asia. The records prove that millions of trees are planted upon each recurrence of its celebration. But, of course, its value to mankind is as naught when compared to the output of United States statutes which have been evolved from Mr. Vest's busy brain during a service of nearly a quarter of a century as the representative of the great State of Missouri.

"Do you wish to say anything about the economy of your department?"

"No. Gamblers say that money talks. There are more than $2,000,000 covered back into the Treasury of the United States by me during the four years of my office which might have been expended if one had such a talent for billeting personal relatives or political dependents upon the Government as sometimes marks the career of statesmen, even from Missouri. Of course, throwing back into the Treasury, as I have, an average of more than $1,000 per day, does not make one popular with those who believe it the duty of Government to do anything for everybody. Even the implied approbation of some alleged statesmen who hold that creed would be detrimental. However, the mere bagatelle of $1,300 daily savings for four years sinks into microscopic insignificance when compared to the vast values which have come to his countrymen from the services of Mr. Vest and others with him, denominated small economies which aggregate only a few hundred dollars! Beside the value of the good laws manufactured by those great men these small financial figures are as microbes to mastodons."

Secretary Morton also took occasion to defend his famous circular No. 3, entitled "The Farmer's Interest in Finance," which was attacked by Mr. Vest, both as to its facts and the propriety of its publication. On this point the Secretary said:

"Oh, that can take care of itself. Its facts and figures are all taken from the census of 1890. Secretary Noble, formerly of the Interior Department, is responsible for their accuracy. He is a citizen of Missouri, like the gallant gentleman who assaults his work. It is strange that the owners of the two-thirds of the real estate mortgages than do all the States which voted for free coinage, and strange that these latter States produce 47,000,000 ounces of silver in a year, while all the others made an output of only 1,000,000, and it is rather queer that deposits in banks in the gold-standard United States number more than 4,000,000, while in the sixteen-to-one States they are less than 65,000."

Proposed Canal from the Lakes to the Ocean.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Senator Cullom of Illinois, one of the most influential members of the Committee on Appropriations, has promised to use his efforts to secure the insertion of a clause in the Sundry Civil bill appropriating $150,000 for beginning work on the survey of a canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic.

"I fully appreciate the importance of the proposed canal," he said to-night, "for in effect it tends to make Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and Buffalo ocean ports. The only danger is that the Sundry Civil bill now amounts to over $50,000,000, far greater than ever before, so that every influence will be exerted to reduce that amount rather than to increase it. This canal item, however, is so important that I am hopeful of having it added."

McKinley's Minister of Finance to Visit Secretary Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Lyman J. Gage, the coming Secretary of the Treasury, is expected in Washington some time this week. He will visit Secretary Carlisle to get informed on some routine matters of the Treasury Department. Some weeks ago Mr. Gage wrote Mr. Carlisle that he would be in Washington about Feb. 15 and would visit him. Mr. Carlisle answered, telling Mr. Gage that he would be glad to entertain him, and requested that he be his guest during his stay in Washington. Mr. Gage will remain in Washington a few days and then go to Old Point Comfort, where he will take a rest of ten days before assuming control of the Treasury Department.

The Rhine Wine Vintage for 1896.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—"Quantity large, quality poor," is the description of the Rhine wine vintage of 1896, sent to the State Department by Consul Bartholow at Mayence. In many districts the growers had great difficulty in getting casks enough to hold the product, but the desirable characteristic of the wine is decidedly inferior to that of other years. The 1896 wine, it is predicted, will be very light and very cheap, and a great deal of sugar will have to be used to make it palatable. The crop is estimated at 130,000,000 gallons.

SAYS HER FATHER IS CRAZY.

Roe Was an Asylum Keeper—Arrested on His Daughter's Charge.

According to his daughter, Mattie, James Roe, 50 years old, of 207 West Eleventh street, was a keeper in an insane asylum at Kings Park, L. I., up to Jan. 1. He was discharged then, and came back to this city to live. Several days ago he began acting queerly and on Thursday he disappeared. Miss Roe got a warrant for his arrest on the ground that he was insane, and on Saturday Detective Tierney of the Centre Street Police Court squad arrested him in a lodging house at 72 Bowery. When Magistrate Cornell asked Roe if he was troubled in the head yesterday he said that he was not, but that he had occupied a position which had put him to a severe strain, and now that he was out of it he did a great deal of worrying. He expressed a perfect willingness to be examined as to his sanity, and Magistrate Cornell committed him to Bellevue.

GAMBLED IN A GROCERY STORE.

Eleven Italians Played Keno in Plain Sight of Passers-By.

Guiseppi Garud keeps a grocery store at 243 Elizabeth street. In the centre of the store he has a round table on which he piles canned goods. On Saturday night Graud removed all the stock from this table, and with ten companions started a keno game. He made no effort to conceal the game from public view. The shades were up and the door unlocked.

When Detectives Summers and Lynch of the Mulberry street station came along and saw what was going on they almost fell over with astonishment. They promptly raided the place, taking eleven prisoners, the keno outfit, and several dollars in small change. In the Centre Street Court yesterday Graud was held in $500 bail for trial on a charge of running a gambling house. The others were discharged with a warning.

To Increase the State's Holdings in the Adirondacks.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Gov. Black has devoted much time recently to the consideration of the advisability of increasing the State's holdings of lands in the Adirondack region. The special committee appointed by the last Assembly to investigate the whole Adirondacks question will submit its report this week. Assemblyman Wagstaff of Brooklyn is Chairman of the committee, and he has submitted the report to Gov. Black, who has approved it. This report provides for the issue of $1,000,000 in bonds to purchase additional lands in the Adirondacks within the boundaries of the State park. Assemblyman Wagstaff says that he will prepare a bill carrying out the recommendations of the committee, and that one of the provisions of the measure will be that suggested by Gov. Black, providing for securing the lands by condemnation.

COL. DADY'S "REVOLUTION."

IS IT IMPENDING OVER THE G. O. P. IN BROOKLYN?

Jacob Worth's Imperial Sway—Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff Said to be the Power Behind the Throne—The Policy of Conciliation Adopted by the Democrats.

Accompanying the turning down of Col. Michael J. Dady as the boss of the Third ward forces by the Republican County Committee in Brooklyn, a few nights ago, was the declaration of that versatile statesman, that "the revolution has begun." It was clear from his other remarks that he wished the triumphant Worth faction to understand that his dethronement would mark the limit of Republican supremacy and the return of the Democracy to power. Neither Mr. Worth, however, nor any of his lieutenants seem to have any serious apprehension that the crisis, predicted by Mr. Dady, is approaching. The edict has gone forth, that no quarter is to be given to any of the leaders in the rival Willis faction, whenever there is an opportunity to depose him, and already John Casey, who has looked out for the interests of Mr. Willis in the Second ward, has been doomed to the same kind of discipline which Mr. Dady has experienced in the Third. Mr. Casey is accused of flagrant violation of the Constitution, but in reality his offence has been his activity in the Willis faction. Mr. Worth's sway over the Republican organization in Brooklyn is more complete than that of any other man in the entire history of the party, and, unless there is some remarkable change in the situation, his faction will control all the important local nominations to be made next fall, and also interpret the party sentiment in the Brooklyn territory in the distribution of the great political prizes for the Greater New York.

There is no probability, however, that Mr. Worth will be able to extinguish the faction fires or restore harmony in the party ranks. A reconciliation between him and Mr. Willis is impossible, and the combination against him includes such influential men in the organization as Congressman Hurley, Tax Collector Appleton, Mr. Atterbury, the Twenty-third ward leader, Mr. Kaltenbach, and almost the entire Twentieth ward delegation in the County Committee. It is said that Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff claims the chief credit for putting Mr. Worth in the saddle and is really pulling the machine wires from Albany. In fact, even some of Mr. Worth's friends, it is said, are beginning to kick at the predominating influence of Mr. Woodruff in the management of the party and to show a certain resentment against it. The Willis people make no concealment whatever of the fact that at the proper time they will give willing aid in the calling down of the picturesque young statesman of the Park slope.

The Democratic situation in Brooklyn presents a marked contrast to that of the G. O. P. The various elements in the organization are all outspoken in favor of a policy of conciliation and the complete abandonment of the factional squabbles which have prevailed for the past three years. In all directions there have been unmistakable evidences of this pacific spirit and it will probably find official expression at the meeting of the County Committee to-morrow night.

While there is no intention whatever of uniting as an organization with Tammany Hall, it is urged that, in view of their alliance in the Greater New York movement, the Democrats will adopt a like system of representation in both bodies in the various nominating conventions. Mr. Shepard has not defined his attitude in the present crisis, but it is said by some of his most trusted associates that in no possible circumstances will he be willing to abandon his organization or make terms with Willoughby street.

MAJOR M'KINLEY TIRED OUT.

Office Seekers Have Worn Out His Strength and He Needs Rest.

CANTON, O., Feb. 14.—Major McKinley is tired out by ceaseless demands made upon him by office seekers. The rest he will take this week is urged upon him by friends, who realize that even his stout constitution cannot withstand the burdens piled upon him if he remains at the Canton home, where every seeker after an office feels at liberty to call and wait until an audience can be secured. It is not given out just when he will leave, nor just where he will seek rest and quiet. He may go to Cleveland to-morrow morning, and he may delay that trip until later in the week. But it is known that he will absent himself from his Canton home at least a part of the week.

Recent days have been even more trying than were the heated days of the campaign, with all of their delegations and speeches. Then, at least, there was some semblance of regular hours in the household. Comparatively few people entered the house, and still fewer secured personal interviews. The crowds were massed in the yard and there patiently awaited the appearance of the Major, and thus visitors were disposed of by the hundred. Besides, such visitors came in the middle of the day and left the nights free for work and recreation. Now each visitor insists on a separate hearing, and they come at all hours, keeping the house filled from early morning till late at night, and leaving time for nothing else. The only surprise is that Major McKinley stands the strain as well as he does.

Sunday calls and Sunday consultations have always been discouraged at the McKinley home, and to-day none occurred. There were a number of people about the hotels who would have called had they succeeded in making appointments. The Major went to church this morning accompanied by Congressmen C. W. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y., and D. C. Watson of Columbus, who had a consultation with the Major last night. Mr. Watson came merely as a friend of Mr. Chickering and the Major. The New Yorker was here on behalf a friend whose name he would not divulge. He said the office was not in the Cabinet, but declined to say whether or not it is the Collectorship for the port of New York.

Jerome Carty, a Philadelphia attorney, is here on behalf of Col. John A. Wiedersheim, who aspires to be Commissioner of Patents. Having virtually settled that the Patents are not in the Cabinet portfolio, Mr. Carty says Pennsylvanians feel like insisting on some of the other good things, and this is one they particularly want. Col. Wiedersheim has the indorsement of Senator Quay and many other prominent men in the Keystone State. Mr. Carty says he is not here to talk Cabinet, and he has no disposition to boom Hastings, if such a thing were possible.

TWO FIREMEN FIGHT.

Dukamp Blamed Stenschke for His Discharge and Attacked Him with a Hammer.

William Dukamp, a fireman on the steamer Holstein, now at the foot of Rector street, was discharged when the vessel reached this port, several days ago. He blamed Gustave Stenschke, another fireman, for his dismissal, and on Saturday morning went back to the Holstein and, picking up a strap from the deck approached Stenschke.

"You keep out of my way or I'll do you up," said Dukamp.

"If that's your game you'd better start in now," replied Stenschke.

Dukamp took the other at his word, and, after hitting him across the face with the buckle end of the strap, picked up a hammer from the deck and struck him on the head with it three times. Stenschke fell down unconscious, and the ambulance surgeon who came at first thought that his skull had been fractured. Dukamp was arrested and yesterday was arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court. Stenschke, a very small section of his face visible through the bandages around his head, appeared against him, and Magistrate Cornell held Dukamp for trial.

The Weather.

The storm which was central in the upper Mississippi and Missouri valleys on Saturday, covering the northern part of the country with snow, has passed northeastward into Canada over Lake Superior. It was attended by high winds over Minnesota and the upper lakes and snow in Michigan and Canada. Elsewhere the weather cleared.

Fair weather continued in all the Atlantic States.

It was becoming warmer in all parts of the country, except the northwest, where it was slightly colder. Zero temperatures were reported in Montana, the Dakotas, and Minnesota. The lowest was 8° below zero at Havre.

The coldest place in the country was Northfield, Vt., 10° below zero. At Albany it was 6° below, but growing rapidly warmer.

In this city the day was fair; highest official temperature 39°, lowest 19°; average humidity 75 per cent.; wind southwest, average velocity 7 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.19, 8 P. M. 30.01.

The thermometer at the United States