

The Call

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AMUSEMENTS. Baldwin—"The Man From Mexico." California—"A Night in New York." Alcazar—"Emeralds." Morocco—"The Blunder." Tivoli—"Mother Goose." Tivoli—Concert this afternoon. Orpheum—Vaudeville. Esch—"The German-Hebrew Opera Co., to-morrow night Oberon—Cosmopolitan Orchestra. The Chutes—Chiquita and Vaudeville. California Jockey Club, Oakland Race-track—Races To-day.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

At the meeting on Wednesday evening of the finance committee of the Golden Jubilee it was reported that about \$12,000 has been contributed to the fund for the celebration. In itself that is a good round sum, but not sufficient for the occasion. To carry out the grand pageant on the lines designed and to make it a memorable feature of the year will require upward of \$20,000. The contributions reported are therefore far short of the amount required to accomplish a genuine triumph. More money is needed. It is hardly possible the progressive and enterprising people of the city will permit the celebration to fall short of expectation in any particular by reason of the lack of a comparatively few thousand dollars. It ought not to require personal visiting and soliciting to raise \$20,000 in a city of the size and wealth of San Francisco for a purpose that will redound so much to its profit and its credit. The bare announcement that such an amount of money is requisite to accomplish an object which the city has undertaken ought to be sufficient to bring it promptly in liberal donations.

San Francisco has recently had some striking object lessons proving the benefits of co-operation in public enterprises. She has seen the Valley Road constructed by the energy of her own people and with money subscribed at home. She has seen notable improvements carried out in street cleaning, paving and lighting by the wisely directed efforts of an association of merchants. The jubilee movement is, of course, not commensurate in magnitude with these efforts of joint action, but nevertheless it tends to the welfare of the city, and if supported with the vigor it merits will prove beneficial not only by attracting visitors to the city, but by introducing the mining exposition with a parade that will advertise it all over the Union.

The time for preparation is short. The time in which to make opportune contributions is still shorter. The money is needed. The civic patriotism of the people is appealed to. Make your subscriptions promptly.

THE VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

There has been some mention in the public prints of Mr. Zanoli of New York. Zanoli is a barber, and, for aught appearing to the contrary, a good one. But he has been in some respects unfortunate. For instance, every woman he married no sooner got accustomed to the domestic detail than she died. With a thoughtfulness most rare, Zanoli had foreseen the possibility and provided for it by having the woman insured. Habitually, he dried his tears, got married some more and again procured a policy, so that if the new partner of his joys should be called hence he would not be left as one comfortless. He was also worried somewhat by the untimely death of other relatives, and the fact that they all happened to have been insured in his favor created a prejudice against him. Finally the police, as if Zanoli's cup of woe was not already slopping over, arrested him in a manner most unfeeling. They seemed to have no sympathy for one whose wives had been torn from him in regular procession, leaving him nothing but tender memories and policies convertible into cash. But the multi-widower is to be free. The cruel allegations of the police could not be proved. Some are born to grief as the sparks fly upward. The barber is evidently one of the lot.

Legislation concerning seals has reached a stage of complexity at which the details can be grasped only by the mind trained in diplomacy. Yet it is clear to all that no regulation which provides for taking the cloak off the back of a lady who has not only paid for the garment, but, owing to the exigencies of weather, actually needs it, will ever become popular.

It is hard to see why James W. Flood, the embezzling cashier of the Donohoe-Kelly Bank, should be entitiled to a pardon. He can make the plea that he stole more than most of his fellow convicts, that he had less need to steal it, and that his conviction was slow and difficult. But after saying all these things the case made out is not impressive.

There will be little objection to the course of the Senate in refusing to pension the daughters of General Meade. It is true there is a natural impulse to give money to any lady who may need it and ask for it, but to permit this to control the pension business would inevitably lead to trouble.

Perhaps there has been a meaner piece of journalistic work than the deliberate attempt of the Examiner to create ill feeling between Warden Hale and his subordinates. But if there has the files of that remarkable journal would have to be searched for a record of it.

Whether or not the Seminoles go upon the war-path owing to the lynching of two of their people, this country generally does not believe in burning anybody at the stake. A civilization which permits such a possibility has rotten spots, and a large spot of this character seems to embrace Oklahoma.

THE SCHOOL SCANDAL.

We are not surprised that a portion of the Los Angeles press should resent our attempt to publish a fair statement of the school scandal in that city. It is so unusual for a California newspaper to present both sides of a political controversy without color that we do not blame our esteemed contemporaries in the southern city for manifesting their amazement with a round of abuse. In our defense we need only invite the fair minded public to a consideration of some of the "arguments" which have been used to prove the Call's bias. They at once disclose the animus of the critics and charges.

It was not to be expected that the Los Angeles papers which have taken sides in the school scandal would tamely submit to an unprejudiced recital of the facts concerning the affair. The last thing apparently they have desired was to see the truth in print. This being the case, it is quite natural that they should prove their utter want of honest motives and a judicial disposition by hurling at us charges of all sorts, not the least of which is an allegation that Mr. Webb and his "backers" have paid for the publication of their side of the story in The Call. If this were true it would disgrace the press which makes the charge. The mere fact that a man accused of political crime is compelled to travel 500 miles to find a paper in which to publish his statement ought to prove conclusively that all the local sheets are paid to abuse him.

We have done nothing more in this matter than to make public a few facts. What the Los Angeles Times calls a "defense" of Walter L. Webb was his signed statement, for which we did not vouch and which we have never supported in any way. Under the circumstances we thought it no more than fair that Mr. Webb should be permitted to tell his story, especially since the Los Angeles papers were all prejudiced against him. The Call did for him what it would be ashamed to refuse a dog—namely, gave him a chance to defend himself from the assaults of his enemies.

It is not difficult to understand the motives which inspire newspapers to conduct themselves as those at Los Angeles are being conducted in this case. The spirit of unfairness manifested is the source of much of the contempt that is everywhere in the country taking the place of the respect which has heretofore been entertained by the people for a fair and honest press. But the attitude of the League for Better Government is inexplicable. The name of this organization imports honesty and truthfulness. Yet it has adopted a resolution concerning this journal which contains two falsehoods and several lines of abuse utterly out of place in such a body.

We are sorry for the League for Better Government of Los Angeles. When it becomes necessary for an organization with such a name to denounce a newspaper for publishing the plain truth it is time to wonder what it was begun for and why it exists. The League for Better Government, however, may safely be left to work out its own destiny. Public opinion in the Orange City will doubtless finally make a proper disposition of it. In the meantime we may say that The Call will continue to publish the truth about the Los Angeles school scandal, as well as all other scandals, without fear or favor.

OPEN THE SENATE DOORS.

The annexation debate has opened. In deference to the customs of the Senate all business transacted by that body in pursuance of its joint functions with the President is in secret. In the confirmation of Presidential appointments and the consideration of treaties the Senate becomes part of the executive branch of the Government. Hence these secret sessions are called "executive."

There is no constitutional provision requiring that they be secret. While the propriety of confidential and secret consideration of much of the business before the Senate as part of the executive may well be conceded, it must also be admitted that in a matter such as the annexation of a far country like Hawaii an open session would be more satisfactory to the people. It reverses our national policy by a most violent wrench and changes our relations to the rest of the world. At the same time it gravely affects our domestic policy. Annexationists frankly admit that the peculiar physical conditions of Hawaii will make it necessary to set up special statutes for that country which shall not apply to the rest of the republic. The sober mind of the country has not been convinced of the necessity nor of the propriety of annexation by any of the public arguments made in its favor, neither in the treaty itself, the communication of Secretary Sherman nor the message of the President. Indeed, to piece out this lack of reasons that will convince the best public opinion of the country it has been given out that other weighty and dominating reasons will be revealed to the Senate in executive session. Therefore these reasons can never reach the people, as the records of the session are secret entirely.

Such treatment of such an issue is in itself evidence of an element in the act proposed that is full of danger to the future of the country. The secret acquisition of distant territory that cannot become a State in the Union, that would be undesirable if it were a State, that cannot be clothed with a government in form resembling that heretofore provided for our territories during their novitiate for statehood, is a proceeding inimical to free government. It is accompanied by public admission that it makes necessary the destruction of the equality of our laws. It is against the protest of a vast majority of the people to be governed, and will therefore contravene the declaration that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, which is the moral marrow in our national bones, the very blood of our national life, which has secured for us the respect of mankind. That kind of respect is of higher moral and material value to us than the sort of respect that is forced by a frowning exhibition of power.

Yet the foremost plea made for annexation is that we must throw away the respect born of confidence and esteem that we may gain that which is born of fear and terror. When we do this we abandon a position which we occupy alone among the nations. We descend from an eminence of which we are the sole tenant and join the countries which get the inspiration of their policy from the maxim that might makes right. Following this inspiration the history of their dealings with the weak is written in blood and tears. Ours, inspired by the maxim that right makes might, is written in letters of light which the oppressed and the weak have seen and rejoiced.

If we are to eclipse the bright legend which has made the weak feel that in all the hard world they had one friend in the great republic, the reasons

should all be entered in the public records, that hereafter all men may know why it was done. If a reason can be given for destroying the autonomy of Hawaii by the same Senators who go to the insulting verge of war with Spain because she refuses autonomy to Cuba, and who protest against the European nations destroying the autonomy of China, it should be publicly given.

If we are to abandon the philosophy of the rights of man and put off the robes of the righteous in exchange for the weapons of the tyrant and the butcher, please let us know why.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

The contest over the Ohio senatorship has ended satisfactorily in the election of Senator Hanna. That, however, is the only feature of the election that can be regarded with satisfaction or even with toleration. From start to finish the fight made against Mr. Hanna was spiteful, vicious and mean. It was conducted with the vilest weapons known to our politics and constitutes a serious disgrace to the commonwealth in which it occurred.

For a week past charges and counter charges of bribery have been freely made on both sides. Well-known men stand forth as sponsors for these charges. The accusations have been made specifically and in detail. The names of the persons offering the bribes have been given and the amounts stated. Every particle of evidence required for an investigation has been made public. Clearly, therefore, there has been bribery or perjury among the noted politicians of one side or the other, and in either case the reputation of the State will suffer unless the guilty parties are determined and promptly punished.

That the ballot was taken while these charges were in the air and uninvestigated is an evidence that the legislators cared little about them. They seem to have been looked upon as mere campaign lies to be passed over as matters of no moment. That fact in itself shows a low standard of public morality. If the charges made were unworthy of notice—mean lies best treated with silent contempt—then certainly the men who made them must be unworthy to represent any constituency.

The public will be slow to believe any of the charges of bribery brought against Senator Hanna or his friends. There was no reason why he or they should have resorted to the use of money to procure his election. He was the choice of his party for the senatorship, and was endorsed for the office by the State convention of the party as well as by most of the county conventions. His candidacy formed the chief issue of the campaign. The people supported him and elected to the Legislature a majority pledged to vote for him. Some of the men expressly pledged to him broke their promises and opposed him. Under such circumstances why should he resort to dishonest practices to win? His case was one that appealed to honor and fidelity. He was the choice of the people. His canvass had been open, straightforward and honorable. A candidate under such circumstances does not become suddenly a briber and a criminal.

Wherever the guilt may be, however, it should be hunted out. So explicit have been the charges that no excuse can be made for a neglect to prosecute. Senator Hanna goes to the Senate with clean hands, but his friends in Ohio owe it to him and to their State to pursue the investigation unrelentingly until the last liar, bribe taker or bribe giver is exposed and driven from public life.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES.

A SERIES of papers recently published in The Call directed attention to the need of a greater diffusion of standard books among the people of California and pointed out as one of the best means of supplying the need the establishment of traveling libraries upon a plan similar to that adopted in other States of the Union.

The proposal is not new to those who have interested themselves in the promotion of public libraries and augmenting the opportunities for intellectual culture. Some time ago the Library Association of Central California adopted resolutions declaring that traveling libraries are essential to the diffusion of knowledge throughout the State and pledging support to the establishment of such a system.

The proposal, therefore, has good indorsement as well as good reasons to support it. It is one that well deserves consideration in all parts of the State. It should not be permitted to pass unnoted in the rush of general affairs. The establishment of such a system will require legislative action, and in order that such action may be assured at the next meeting of the Legislature a campaign of popular education on the subject should begin at once.

The issue is one in which we invite the co-operation of the interior press. The smaller towns and more sparsely settled counties where library facilities are scant, or altogether lacking, have a special interest in the movement to establish the proposed traveling library system. To them it would be a clear gain in every respect and would lead to the formation of permanent libraries in many communities where under existing circumstances the creation of such institutions is regarded as among the things remote and improbable.

The plan of the proposed system is simple. The State is to provide a number of "traveling libraries" containing from fifty to one hundred volumes each. These are to be carefully boxed and made ready for shipment to any part of the State where "a library association" is prepared to receive them, pay the freight, circulate them and guarantee their safe return to the State authorities.

The system has been adopted and operated with conspicuous success in several of the more progressive States in the East. In New York upward of one hundred of these libraries, carefully selected and under the control of the University of New York, are now traveling from one locality to another. In Wisconsin the success achieved has been so great that men of wealth have become interested in the movement and have made rich donations to promote it.

California possesses one of the finest State libraries in the Union. It is, however, of comparatively little use to the people, because the books are kept at Sacramento and are not to be read except by residents or visitors to that city. The traveling system would enable the people in all sections of the State to enjoy the benefits of the library they are taxed to maintain. It would place at the disposal of even the smallest community a large number of standard books at no greater cost than that of paying the freight, and as the libraries would circulate from community to community that would be small.

The advantages to be gained are certainly great. The movement now begun should be supported with such force in every county as to assure the establishment of the system when the Legislature meets.

The Iowa is reckoned as among the prides of the navy, and since she has survived the recoil of her own guns at target practice, being merely laid up for repairs, clearly deserves her reputation.

COLLECTED IN THE CORRIDORS.

A. Barlow, a mine owner of Sonoma, is at the Baldwin. Robert Effer, ex-Mayor of Santa Cruz, is at the Grand. C. F. Foster, a real estate man of Red Bluff, is at the Grand. C. A. Drummond, a traveler from London, England, is at the Palace. A. W. Brooks, a prominent merchant of Stockton, is at the Baldwin. H. H. Hinshaw has come up to the city from Burlingame for a few days. Mark McDonald, a Santa Rosa capitalist, is registered at the Occidental. D. O. Taylor, a mining man of Keswick, is a guest at the Occidental. F. P. Costello, a prominent society man of Boston, is a guest at the Palace. P. A. Buell, the millionaire lumber man of Stockton, is a guest at the Grand. W. R. Spaulding, one of the leading merchants of Truckee, is at the Lick. Colonel R. A. Eddy, a wealthy mine owner, is at the Baldwin with his wife. Henry Benly, a prominent resident of Philadelphia, is staying at the Palace. Thomas Garrett, a leading business man of New York, is at the California. R. R. Bulmore, who is connected with the New Almaden mine, is at the Lick. B. F. Shepard, a prominent insurance man of Fresno, is staying at the Grand. Judge J. C. Daly, ex-Code Commissioner, is at the California from his home in Ventura. Warden Charles Aull of Folsom arrived in the city yesterday and went to the Grand. H. P. Geer, a large land owner of Turlock, is a guest at the Lick for a short time. J. Collins, a prominent society man of St. Petersburg, Pa., is at the California with his wife.

The young lady who has the privilege of running the new restaurant at the Occidental Hotel suffers considerably from the constant opposition maintained by the band of newsboys who, attired in home-made trousers and glaring faces of varying degrees of cleanliness, hover around the entrance of the hotel with an eye to business. Because of the complaints of the aforesaid lady, Officer Leonard, the sworn guardian of the peace who watches over the safety of that portion of Montgomery street, has orders to keep the office of the hotel free from the deprecations of these bedouins of the pavement. Yesterday he detected one of the boys annoying a guest who was standing in front of the cigar stand and told him to go off about his business and not annoy a gentleman who had told him that he did not care to purchase a paper.

As theurchin moved in obedience to the command he looked up from his three feet of height to the face of the officer that towered above him and said: "Yer got it on me dis time, but me fadder, he was in de swingin' an' he go into politiks meself some day, an' when I get m' pull I won't do a ting 'yer, I won't."

E. M. Barkly and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Feldler, three travelers from Yokohama, are at the Palace. R. D. Wade, who has large business interests in Washington, D. C., is staying at the Baldwin. Lieutenant James C. Thompson, U. S. N., has come down from Mare Island and is at the Occidental. F. W. Rounselt, one of the leading men of Vancouver, B. C., has taken rooms at the Occidental. F. H. Hihn, the manager of the Eastland estate, is registered at the Occidental from Santa Cruz. H. M. La Rue, the Railroad Commissioner, is in the city from Sacramento. He is staying at the Occidental. A. A. Jones and wife, of New York, and J. D. Bell, are at the Palace. They have come out to the coast on a pleasure trip. A party of ten young men from Los Angeles, who have been staying at the International for the last two days, left last night for Seattle, en route for the Klondike. O. E. Taylor and S. J. Phillips, of Denver, are at the hotel awaiting the arrival of fifteen more from Los Angeles, when they will leave for the north to join the party that has preceded them.

J. W. Hepburn, the owner of the Bell Wether mine in Jackson County, is lying at the point of death in his rooms at the Occidental Hotel. Mr. Hepburn suffers a stroke of apoplexy several days which resulted in paralysis of the entire left side of his body. Dr. Matt Kerr, who is attending him, is of the opinion that his death is only a matter of a short time. Mr. Hepburn was one of the most popular politicians of the city of Chicago, where he was for a long time Assessor, and where his misfortune will be greatly felt by the many friends he left behind him. His wife is with him at the hotel.

Practical joking in the theatrical profession is quite a common thing, and perhaps the most earnest worker in this field is Willie Collier, the comedian who is now making a successful engagement at the Baldwin Theater, and thereby hangs a tale. As the story goes, the original production of "The Man From Mexico" was made at Hoyt's Theater, New York City. Up on Broadway at the time "Courtied Into Court," was being exploited by Rich & Harris' company of farceurs, headed by Comedian John C. Rice. Rice and Collier are warm friends and Willie conceived the idea of perpetrating one of his practical jokes on his friend John C. Rice. After the second act of "The Man From Mexico" Mr. Collier jumped into a cab with his famous prison suit of stripes and funny make-up and was whisked rapidly to the stage door of the Bijou Theater and making his way through the subterranean passageway which admits the thespians to that playhouse by the way of Sixth avenue, he suddenly appeared upon the stage from the balcony and made a grand entrance just at the supper scene, which constitutes one of the important events in the second act in "Courtied Into Court," and walked rapidly up to Rice grasped that comedian by the neck and said, "John, old man, you're the best that ever came out of the bunch and I am glad to see you."

The appearance of Collier in stripes, it is needless to remark, created a decided sensation. Neither the audience in front nor the actors on the stage knew what to make of it, and the expression on John Rice's face is said to have been a study. Collier's exit was as quick as his entrance, however, but not so successful in view of the fact as he emerged from the stage door chuckling over his clever ruse and started to re-enter his cab a bluecoat minion of the law, who had been watching his movements, laid a vice-like grasp upon his arm and said, "Let's go back to Blackwell's."

The consternation of Collier can be better imagined than described, inasmuch as that comedian had resolved to play for his own audience at Hoyt's, and it took the combined efforts of Frank McKee, Harry B. Harris and Playwright Charles H. Hoyt to convince the sleuth that Collier was only masquerading as a convict and was not a real felon.

CALIFORNIANS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Captain A. E. Miller of San Francisco is at the Imperial and T. V. Moran of San Francisco is at the Hoffman House.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Miss Ruth White is a San Francisco young lady who, two or three years ago, did not contemplate a public career. She was a highly valued member of the Western Addition Amateur Dramatic Society and was also in great demand at charity and social entertainments. When the Palmer "Trilby" company came to the Baldwin the management was in need of a "voice" to sing "Ben Bolt" behind the scenes. Miss White was mentioned as possessing the requisite ability and she was engaged. When the company left San Francisco she had succeeded so well that they wished her to go with them. She finally settled in New York and has made rapid strides in her profession, greatly aided by a very attractive personality. She was a very pretty girl and has developed into an extremely handsome woman. She is at present with the New York Castle Square Opera Company.

At Baden, near Vienna, a committee has been formed to erect a small monument at a spot where Beethoven loved to repose during his residence in that city in 1824 and 1825, that is to say, in the picturesque valley of Helene, near a rock which overhangs the river Schwechat, close to the Antoine grotto. The path leading to the grotto has remained a favorite walk with the numerous bathers whom the sulphurous waters of Baden and the beautiful scenery around the city still attract there. The monument will consist of a marble plaque ornamented with a bronze portrait of Beethoven; it will be embedded in the rock. It is hoped the monument will be finished this spring.

Beethoven possesses already several pompous monuments in Europe, in America, and, if we are not mistaken, even in Australia; but not one of them can boast so romantic a situation as that on the bank of Helene, which the grand artist often contemplated when the soft murmurs of the little Alpine river flowing rapidly in its narrow bed were, alas, no longer perceptible to the ear of the great master of music.

The Liederkranz Orpheon of Manheim lately gave a concert in the only hall the city possessed for that purpose. And as this hall had already been let for the purpose of exhibiting the valiant deeds of a lion tamer in a cage ornamented with six lions, the Orpheon had to resign itself to singing in the presence of these formidable brutes hidden. It is true, behind the scenes, the lions, which, as is well known, are great lovers of music, conducted themselves admirably, and the public never suspected their presence, but after a sentimental duet between the tenor and soprano an old lioness could not prevent herself from expressing her satisfaction by a formidable growl, which might have been taken for an enthusiastic encore. There was some difficulty in tranquillizing the audience.

About two years ago the tenor, M. Broulik, brought an action against the manager of the Budapest Opera-house, which has been frequently spoken of in the papers. After having lost his case in two instances the artist carried it before the Court of Cassation, which ordered a new trial. Now the tribunal in the first instance after having again heard this case gave a verdict in favor of the artist to the amount of 25,000 francs with the costs of the other trials, which amounted to a pretty large sum. The representation of "Pithecaethropus," which the singer had refused to take part, after having already sung in three other Wagnerian operas during the week, will have cost the Budapest Opera house an appreciable quantity of Danube gold.

The year 1897, which began so badly in Chicago, was true to itself and ended badly. First Rosenthal's unfortunate illness, which threw a gloom over the beginning of the season, then the dislocation of various former members of the Grau Company threatened that organization with collapse. Nothing "drew" in large numbers and only private enterprise prevented the year from being not only a financial, but an artistic failure. And lastly, the inimitable Semblich, who had been announced to close the musical season of 1897 and open that of 1898, telegraphed her regrets that illness prevented her coming. A magnificent house was assured and hosts of warm admirers awaited her, but the week closed and no hopes were held out of her being able to visit Chicago.

The Carl Theater of Vienna celebrated last week the fiftieth anniversary of its existence. Constructed in 1847 by the director, Carl de Herbrunn, it was inaugurated on December 22, the same year, which was a Friday. The theatrical world, which is very superstitious, prophesied all sorts of misfortunes for this theater, which, however, has had a fortunate career and has survived two Viennese catastrophes of war. In the date, the Treumann Theater and the Ring Theater, both destroyed by fire. Of all the artists who took part in the first performance in 1847 two alone have survived—Mlle. Herzog, who assisted at its fiftieth anniversary, and Mlle. Schuselka-Wang, who lived a long time in Paris and has now retired into the suburbs of Vienna. There is also one of the dressing women still living.

The opera at Vienna is preparing for the benefit of its retired members a representation of "La Traviata," by Johann Strauss, which will be truly original and very attractive. In the ball scene of the second act all the retired members of the theater will figure among the invited guests. They will also take part in a grand chorus which terminates the act. The well-known Mme. Materna, as the Valkyrie; Mme. Papic, as Orpheus; Mme. Ehn, as Marguerite; M. Walter, as Wil-

helm Meister, and many other artists in the scene of their ancient triumphs. Johann Strauss will conduct in person the overture, and after him M. Mahler, the director, will take the baton. Apropos of the revival of Bizet's "Pearl Fishers," which has just taken place at the Theatre Lyrique, Milan, the "Trovatore" makes this reflection: The artistic ensemble suffices to show that we are quite international. What more could you wish? La Pinkert represents Poland, the tenor Bayo, Spain, the barytone Bouvet, France, and the bass Brancaccio, Italy. Let us add that the success of M. Bouvet, who made his debut in Italy on this occasion, was complete.

The 20th of November, at the Theater Royal, Madrid, "Hero and Leander," a lyric tragedy in three acts and a prologue poem by M. Arrigo Bolto, music by M. Luigi Mancinelli, was given for the first time in Italian. This work was written expressly for the Norwich Festival and was performed there last year. It had a brilliant success at Madrid, where the two roles of Hero and Leander were



MISS RUTH WHITE, a Former San Franciscan, and Now a Member of the New York Castle Square Opera Company.

taken by the tenor De Marchi and Mme. Darclee. An interesting concert was given last week in London under the patronage of Mrs. John Hay, wife of the American Ambassador. The principal attractions were Ethel and Alice Dovey from Nebraska, two sisters, aged fourteen and sixteen. They sang Blumenthal's "Venetian Boat Song," giving evidence of possessing much musical talent, and other songs. There were many performers and an interesting feature of the programme was the recitation by Mrs. Colbrooke of John Hay's "Enchanted Shirt."

M. Siegfried Wagner, who has been residing for some months in Rome, has just left the Eternal City, carrying in his valise two acts of an opera comique which he hopes soon to finish. The subject is taken from an incident of the thirty-year war. This opera will probably have its first performance at Munich during the autumn.

The latest recipients of the much-coveted Jubilee medal are Mlle. Chamblain and Eduard Grieg. Both artists have recently played before Her Majesty at Windsor, and in the latter case, Mme. Grieg sang several of her husband's songs—among these the ever-popular "Ich Liebe Dich." Grieg also played his "Humoreske."

On Christmas day Mme. Patti sang in Albert Hall, London, and was greeted by an immense audience, as usual. Many encores were insisted on, which she gave in the old way, the first song being "Bel Ragazzo," with "Volche Sapete" for an encore. "Kathleen Mavourneen" was followed by "Home, Sweet Home." She was assisted by Miss Clara Butt, George Ferguson, Mme. Burmeister-Petersen, etc.

Mme. Norstra has contributed an article to the "Golden Penny," entitled "Advice to Young Singers." It contains some excellent hints, and as it is written by a singer of great experience and success, it should be valuable to all aspiring vocalists.

At the first meeting of the general committee of the Leeds Festival the question of the pitch to be used was discussed, and it was unanimously decided to use the diapason normal. So compositions will be given in the same pitch in which they were composed.

Special information supplied daily to business houses and public men by the Press Clipping Bureau (Allen's), 510 Montgomery St., Tel. Main 1042.

"I'm going to get Goody a Bible." "Don't do it; he'd take it as a reflection on his piety."—Judge.

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Sir William Van Horne, the noted Canadian railway magnate, who is less than 40 years of age, began his career as a telegraph operator on the Illinois Central Railroad in 1856. He is a native of Illinois, and is now president of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

NEW TO-DAY.

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