BELLA COOLA CURIOS.

An Interesting Collection of Models and Implements of this Peculiar Tribe.

Doings In the Days When the Earth Was Young—The A-La-Pah-La.

Mr. J. Deans and Mr. F. Jacobsen are getting their collection of Indian curios into shape for shipment to the World's Fair at Chicago. The collection somewhat resembles that which Mr. Deans sent off some time ago, except that the present specimens are gathered mostly from the Bella Coola tribes, whose traditions differ in many ways from those either of the Haidas or the Skidegates.

One of the principal pieces of the lot now at the wharf is a monster totem post representing Nunn, the spirit of the grizzly bear. The story which goes with it is to the effect that Nunn the bear, who was one of the Sec-see-ha-lia or four ruling spirits who lived in the heavens, looked down upon the Bella Coola country and saw that it consisted entirely of rugged mountains, up and down the steep sides of which the Indians were compelled to make their toilsome way whenever they moved from one place to another. There was not even level space enough for them to build on. Taking compassion upon them, Nunn came down, and with his mighty claws, which even the "granite hills, rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun" might not resist, proceeded to hollow out the space now known as the Bella Coola valley.

Here he placed his specially favored children, and carved post and carefully conned traditions have handed from father to son the weird lore of the days when the earth was young and the Spo-see-ka-lia wrought mighty deeds to the wonderment of mortals.

Another interesting carving is a figure of Shet-sa-la-sek, or the spirit of the echo. This spirit, according to the Bella Coola traditions, was a man possessed of many mouths, who haunted the mountain passes and wild places and took an impish delight in mocking the sounds which penetrated his fastnesses.

A number of dancing masks form a portion of the collection. These are used in the A-la-pat-la or sacred dance, with which it is customary to while away the long hours of the winter nights. So careful were they about the details of this dance that a misstep or false move was sufficient to doom the hapless dancer to death at the hands of the horrified onlookers.

Models of the Bella Coola dwellings, a fine array of stone implements, and a number of household utensils and models of the fish traps used by the various tribes, will be included in this last and most interesting contribution which these little-known people are making, through Mr. Jacobsen and Mr. Deans, to the wonders of the World's Fair.

DIVISIONAL COURT.

(Before Begbie, C.J., Crease and Walkem, JJ.)
Jan. 10.

In the matter of the Mineral Act, 1891, and Amendment Act, 1892, and in the matter of the Maple Leaf and Lanark mineral claims, situate in West Kootenay district.—Appeal from an order of Mr. Justice Drake, made in chambers on 10th December, 1892, allowing Alexander F. McKinnon, the owner of the said Maple Leaf mineral claim, a period of thirty days further time within which to commence proceedings in respect of the adverse claim filed by him on the 10th day of November, 1892, against the issuance of a certificate of improvement in favor of N. P. Snowden, for the said Lanark claim.

Section 37 of the Mineral Act (1891), Amendment Act, 1892, 54 Vic. B.C., cap. 25, provides: "37. No adverse claim shall be filed by the Mining Recorder after the expiration of the period of publication in the next preceding section mentioned; and in default of such filing, no objection to the issue of a certificate of improvements shall be permitted to be heard in any court, nor shall the validity of such certificate, when issued, be impeached on any ground, except that of fraud.

"(2.) Any adverse claim to be filed shall be on oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show, with reasonable particularity, the nature, boundaries and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing the affidavit thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the adverse claim shall have been withdrawn or waived. An adverse claimant shall, within thirty days after filing his claim (unless such time shall be extended by special order of the court upon cause being shown), commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction to determine the question of the right of possession, and shall prosecute the same with reasonable diligence to final judgment, and a failure so to commence or so to prosecute proceedings, shall be deemed a waiver of his adverse claim."

The facts upon which the application was based appear in the judgment appealed from.

Drake, J.: The property in question is at Illecillewaet. The claimant has filed his notice of claim within time allowed by section 36 of the Act. Under section 37 of the Act, the claimant must, within thirty days after the filing, unless the time is extended by order of the Court, commence proceedings in a court of competent jurisdiction, and prosecute with diligence. Here notice was given on November 10, 1892, and the time within which the claim was to be prosecuted expired December 10. The claim can be prosecuted either in the Supreme court or the County court. As no time had been fixed for the sittings of the County court, it is doubtful if it is possible for proceedings to be commenced, as the plaint is the first step, and plaints are only issued by the registrar when a day is fixed for holding County court. An application for a plaint which will not then be issued can hardly be treated as commencement of proceedings. The claimant is therefore driven to the Supreme court, and unless he is prepared with a proper survey, showing the overlapping, he cannot well proceed. No survey can be made until the snow is gone, and a delay of thirty days will not prejudice the applicant for a Crown grant.

E. V. Bodwell for the Lanark Co. for the appeal.

W. J. Taylor for the Maple Leaf Co., contra, took the preliminary objection that no appeal lay from the order, contending this is not an order made in an action or proceeding in the Supreme Court, or within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court. The right to make an order in a mining matter is conferred on the Court by the statute, which is to exercise its discretion in extending or refusing to extend the time for bringing the action. That order may be made by a judge for the Court, or by the Court in *banc*. There is no appeal provided for by the statute. The matter is not a matter pending in the Court, and therefore is not subject to its general jurisdiction but the Court is only seized of it by the express terms of the statute. The words "Whether the * * * order be in respect of a matter specified in the rules or not" in sec. 67, Supreme Court Act, are not wide enough to confer an appeal from this order. To do so they should provide for an appeal from any order which the Court is empowered by any statute to make—whether in a matter pending in the Court or not.

E. V. Bodwell: "Sec. 67. Excepting from those orders mentioned in sec. 65 of this act (orders by consent or as to costs in discretion of Court) an appeal shall lie to the Full Court from every judgment, decree, or order made by a judge of the Supreme Court, whether final or interlocutory, and whether such judgment, decree, or order be in respect of a matter specified in the rules or not," is wide enough to authorize the present appeal."

The fact that an order is not made within the frame of a pending action is immaterial if it is in contemplation and directory in regard to one to be brought—e.g., statutory orders for *ca. re*, which are in the same position as if made in the action.

Objection overruled.

E. V. Bodwell for the appeal: Although it does not appear in the materials filed, the appellants have discovered, since the making of the order appealed from, that at the time of the respondent's motion to Mr. Justice Drake to extend the time for bringing an action, the respondents had commenced an action by issuing a writ out of the Supreme Court. This fact Mr. Justice Drake was not made aware of, or he would not have made the order appealed from, which was therefore useless and without proper foundation for the exercise of the discretion.

W. J. Taylor, contra, admitted the issue of the writ before the motion to Mr. Justice Drake. It was done as a precaution against the possible refusal of the extension upon, the respondents believed, the last day to sue. The respondents desired the extension of time to enable them to sue in the County court in the mining district, which would be much more convenient. They never intended to prosecute the Supreme Court writ if the leave was granted. The suppression, if any, was of an immaterial fact, as, if it had been before Drake, J., with this explanation it would not, it is suggested, have affected his discretion in granting the extension of time in order to sue in the County court, permitting the applicant to abandon the Supreme Court writ. At all events the suggestion that there was a suppression of facts in the original motion is not a matter which can be urged on an appeal. It is proper subject of a motion to the judge whose discretion is said to have been misled, to rescind his own order. Here there was material before the judge below to found the exercise of his discretion.

Per curiam. Appeal allowed with costs, and order below dismissed with costs.

NOTE—It having since the judgment been stated to the Court that a notice abandoning the appeal was served, without the knowledge of respondent's counsel, before the argument, the Court have given leave to speak to the matter again to-day.

MARINE MOVEMENTS.

The Little Schooner Mountain Chief a Victim of the Gale—Wreckage of the Ericsson.

The Mountain Chief got into serious trouble some time ago, the particulars of which were only learned yesterday. The little craft is owned and manned by Indians, and will be remembered as one of those seized for a breach of the *modus vivendi*. It having been proved, however, that the crew were ignorant of the arrangements, their little craft, after being in custody for a couple of months, was released, and her skins handed over to her owners. It appears that about a week before Christmas, the Mountain Chief left San Juan with a number of Indians on board for Victoria. She encountered all the violence of the then prevailing storm, which set in soon after her departure, and about the night of the 22nd December was driven on a rocky shoal. The waves dashed over her mercilessly, and for several hours the terrified crew and passengers held on to her rigging, etc. They were next day rescued by some Indians in canoes, and yesterday one of her owners reached port to purchase some necessary articles for rep ir and secure the services of a competent shipwright.

THE WRECK OF THE ERICSSON.

The wrecking steamer Mascotte will sail for the place where the bark Ericsson stranded, to-day, and an endeavor will be made to pick up as much as possible of the broken vessel. The Mascotte will carry a crew of experienced wreckers, and when she returns it is expected she will be well loaded down with wreckage, such as chains, anchors, ropes, etc.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer Daisy came in last night from Granite Point quarry, with a scow load of granite for J. E. Phillips, who has the contract for nine street crossings.

Steamer Costa Rica, coal laden from Departure Bay for San Francisco, passed out yesterday morning.

Ship J. C. Potter sailed from Comox yesterday with a full cargo of coal for San Diego.

Steamer Tacoma, of the N.P.R. line, will arrive from the Sound to-day at noon and sail for the Orient this evening. She will carry a full cargo, the bulk of which is flour.

THE BEST OF WIT.

THE mosquito bill is one of the measures which goes into effect immediately after its passage.—Union County Standard.

A SUFFERER from a severe cough says that his complaint has one of the modern improvements—a pneumatic tire.—Lowell Courier.

THE man who is always yielding to temptation seldom finds any difficulty in finding temptations to be yielded to.—Somerville Journal.

ONE great reason why a man is less likely to become overheated in a negligee shirt is that it hasn't any collar buttons to lose.—Washington Star.

NEVER be at your place of business when a person wants to borrow money of you, because if you are in you will be out, but if you are out you will be in.—Somerville Democrat.

A LESSON IN HISTORY.

MOHAMMED began the Koran at thirty-five.

THE folding envelope was first used in the year 1839.

ENGLISH books were first printed by Caxton in the year 1474.

DIAMOND cutting by machinery was first done in Holland in 1489.

GABRIEL VS. MESHER.

Motion to be Made To-day to Enter Up Judgment Against Defendant.

Mr. Bodwell Will Ask for a Non-Suit and Seek a New Trial.

In Chambers this morning Mr. A. E. McPhillips, for plaintiff, will move to enter up judgment for $3,500 and costs in the case of Gabriel v. Mesher, in accordance with the finding of the jury at the trial.

Mr. E. V. Bodwell, for defendant, will oppose the motion and will ask for a non-suit upon the following grounds:

1. There is no evidence to show that Mesher interfered with the work.

2. No evidence to show that Foreman Knapp was incompetent.

3. Even if so, no evidence of Mesher's knowledge of Knapp's incompetency.

4. No evidence of failure to supply sufficient material. The injury complained of was a defect in the ledger plank, but all the evidence goes to show that there were double planks there which could have been used.

5. Even if the plank was defective it is not enough, since it must have been shown that the master, with a knowledge of the defect, compelled the servant to use the defective scaffolding.

6. Plaintiff's own evidence shows that his attention was called to the defect complained of, and that he, after that, voluntarily assumed the risk.

7. If it is alleged that the man who built the scaffolding was not competent, the evidence of the plaintiff and all his witnesses shows that that fact was prominently brought to their attention, yet the plaintiff after that used the scaffolding without investigation or question, and voluntarily assumed the risk connected with it.

8. The evidence shows that the negligence, if any, was that of a co-laborer in a common employment with the plaintiff.

9. The evidence shows that the proximate cause of the injury was the breaking of the ledger plank, and that the accident would not have occurred if the double planking had been preserved at the point at which the accident happened. That the only inference to be drawn from the evidence, is that the plank, if taken away, was removed by one of the persons employed on the work in question, and that, therefore, the negligence which occasioned the damage complained of, was that of a fellow servant engaged on a common employment with the plaintiff.

10. The evidence of the plaintiff shows that his knowledge and experience were greater than those of any other person present, and he had the means at his power of remedying the defect, if any existed.

Should the motion for a non-suit be dismissed, Mr. Bodwell will then move for a new trial on the grounds of wrongful rejection of evidence, misdirection of the judge to the jury, and the failure of the judge to direct the jury on points of law material to the decision in the action and which were raised upon the pleadings.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S BANK.

TO THE EDITOR:—You recently published in your columns a statement of figures compiled by the Dominion Government, showing the position of this province as third on the list as a revenue producer; and Victoria third in the rank of Canadian cities, as a producer of revenue. You omitted, however, to give a statement of appropriations made by the same Government, which will doubtless show the continued glaring injustice dealt out to this port and province. Probably owing to the fact that British Columbia has, throughout, asked honorably and without steeping her hands in the dirty political pool of boodle and corruption for which the Eastern provinces, and notably Quebec, are so notorious; the "powers that be" foster the idea that British Columbia can be made to get along by the same niggardly treatment accorded to her since confederation. Separated by distance, with a small representation in parliament and none in the cabinet, her just claims are constantly ignored although she is the most liberal contributor to the public revenue in proportion to her population than any other province in the Dominion. To secure any public service, no matter however small, British Columbia has to act almost as a mendicant in order to obtain it. A national policy forsooth that has bled our port to the tune of a million dollars annually, will, I doubt not, be resented in the near future throughout our province when the people fully realize that the bulk of their contributions go to benefit those thousands of miles away.

A note of warning fell from the lips of a speaker at a recent meeting of the Board of Trade—he pointed out most truly that a tension was being put upon our loyalty, and I am convinced that this feeling is very largely shared by many in our midst, and if permitted to grow much further, the Dominion Government of Canada alone will be responsible for the inevitable results.

MERCHANT.

BISHOP POTTER'S ADDRESS.

TO THE EDITOR:—In your issue of 5th inst., you give an extract from Bishop Potter's address on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Cathedral in New York, an address which, judging the whole from the part, must have been admirable in its catholicity.

But surely there is nothing in the extract to warrant your conclusion that "its pulpits will be free to gifted men of every Christian denomination."

Bishop Potter says, "It will have a pulpit in which the best preachers * * * and of various schools of thought may have place and opportunity."

From the first there have been "various schools of thought" in the church, but "various schools of thought" in the church do not include "every Christian denomination."

CHARLES T. WOODS,
Archdeacon of Columbia.

New Westminster, Jan. 6.

BIRTHS.

DAY—On the 8th instant, the wife of John Day of the Esquimalt hotel, of a daughter.

BAMOND—In this city on the 9th inst., the wife of J. Bamond, of a daughter.

HOOSON—In this city on the 6th inst., the wife of Edward Hooson, night watchman, of a daughter.

DIED.

URIN—At her residence, Fourth street, Work Estate, Isabella Amelia, beloved wife of Charles W. Aubin, late of La Planque Gorey Jersey.

HARDING—At his residence, 82 Superior street, on the 6th instant, Thomas Harding, a native of London, England, aged 86 years.

STRONG—At the Jubilee Hospital, on the 7th instant, Gertrude May Brown, wife of Charles Alison Strong, aged 28 years.

ICE KINGS AT MINNEAPOLIS.

Donoghue, Hagen and Other Famous Skaters to Compete for World's Honors.

Nearly all the great skaters of the world are in Minneapolis to compete for the world's championship and substantial purses at the big Normanna rink. Among the ice monarchs at the Twin City are Joseph F. Donoghue, of Newburg, N. Y., amateur champion of the world, who will become a professional if he can get a match with some crack skater for at least $1,000 a side; Harold Hagen, of Norway, professional champion of the world; A. D. Norseng, champion of Norway; Hugh J. McCormick, of St. John, N. B., ex-champion of the world; F. C. Breen, professional champion of America, and James Donoghue, of Newburg, brother of the famous Joseph and a remarkably swift amateur skater.

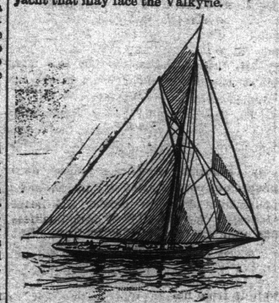
A. D. NORSENG.

Hagen and Norseng are both Norwegians, and each claims the championship of Europe. Hagen is twenty-six years old and has been an expert skater from early boyhood. He has beaten McCormick and Axel Paulson, and has a record of 2m. 48s. for a mile. Norseng is said to be one of the fastest men in Europe and has a record of of 2m. 49s. for the mile. His 10-mile mark of 32m. 38⅔s. is a world's record.

McCormick is nearly forty years old and rather heavy for a skater, but he is a wonder on the ice and has a mile record of 2m. 53s. He has been both champion of the world and champion of America. Fred Breen, the American champion, has covered a mile of ice in 2m. 49s. and is a hard man to beat. Joe Donoghue, the world famous amateur, is credited with a private trial mark of 2m. 48s., which equals Champion Hagen's best mile performance. Donoghue has appeared at all of the skating centers of the world, and among amateurs is considered well nigh invincible. The most valuable trophies of Germany, Holland, Norway, England and America now in his possession are eloquent testimonials to his skill on the ice. He has been skating about five years, and has won many of his notable victories on the Hudson river at Newburg, in front of his own home.

Probable Defenders of the America's Cup.

The one topic of interest among yachtsmen all over the country at present is the great international yacht race for the America's cup between Lord Dunraven's new Valkyrie and some swift Yankee craft, both of which are yet to be built. The first American to step forward and order a cup defender is Archibald Rogers, the famous New York yachtsman, who is one of the America's cup committee, and who represents the syndicate of yachtsmen that has just contracted with the Herreshoffs for a yacht that may face the Valkyrie.



THE FIRST VALKYRIE.

Among the other possible cup defenders mentioned at present are E. M. Fulton, Edwin D. Morgan and Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, of New York, and General Charles G. Paine and the Adams brothers, of Boston. The picture of the Valkyrie in this article represents the first swift yacht to bear that name owned by Lord Dunraven, the challenger, but her lines give one a very good idea of the probable appearance of the new Valkyrie Designer G. L. Watson will construct for the famous English yachtsman.

A New Soprano.

During the past quarter of a century the western states have produced more first class singers than the rest of the world combined. The last to enter the lists of the musical world is Miss Florence Drake, who made her first appearance in New York at the dinner given by the Patria club at Sherry's. Miss Drake is of English parentage, but has lived since quite a child in Cleveland. In 1889 she went to Paris, where she studied with Mme. Marchesi and completed her musical education. Her progress was something marvelous. Mme. Marchesi says of her pupil that "she has a very lovely lyric soprano voice, bien timbre, of beautiful quality and very resonant. She possesses great fluency of execution, sentiment and charming style." In August, 1891, Miss Drake made her debut in Cleveland in compliance with a letter of invitation signed by over 300 prominent citizens.

FLORENCE DRAKE.

SPORTING NOTES.

Jay Gould's big yacht Atalanta, valued at $250,000, has for three years been lying idle in a Brooklyn shipyard. She is for sale.

One of the recent sensations in amateur athletic circles is Harry Jewett's charge that Luther Cary, the great sprinter, is a professional.

The Boston Athletic club's annual games will be held Feb. 11. Four Yale and four Harvard men will compete in a mile relay team race.

Hosmer and Bubear will row on the Thames, England, Jan. 30, for a challenge cup and $2,000.

Samuel Liebgold, the New York amateur walker, has won seventeen first, twenty second and nine third prizes out of sixty attempts in two years.

The most ambitious athletic carnival ever given in Madison Square garden, New York, was the recent benefit for the New York Press club's building fund. Among those who appeared were Muldoon and Roeber, the wrestlers; Hall, Fitzsimmons, Greggains, Mike Donovan and McCafferty, the pugilists; M. O'Sullivan, champion all around athlete of America; Fred Puffer, champion hurdler; James Mitchell, champion weight thrower, and M. F. Sweeney, champion running high jumper.

A THEATRICAL REVIEW.

Something About Two Plays New to New York.

AUTHOR MAC DONOUGH'S FUTURE.

The Peculiarities of New York Newspaper Criticism—The Theater of Arts and Letters Gives Two Ridiculous Plays—Mascagni, the Great Composer, May Visit America.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.—New York theatrical criticism, at least as far as the news papers are concerned, is something I am at a loss to explain. When "Little Miss Million" was produced at Daly's theater, most of the papers called it a success, and the notices in The Tribune and The Times would have warranted a reader in predicting a run of at least six months for the piece. Almost the same thing may be said of "A Test Case." Then Mrs. Bernard-Beere came over, and while her surroundings were condemned in a mild vanilla and cream sort of way by some of the critics nearly all seemed to be of the opinion that the engagement would be successful. Now several of these same critics slate "The Prodigal Father," at present running at the Broadway theater. These facts and several others have caused me to consider the criticisms of the New York press as lacking either in ability, sincerity or freedom from bias.

"SPEAK ON, O KING!"
[Scene in "The Prodigal Father."]

It seemed to me beyond the possibilities that "Little Miss Million," "A Test Case" or Mrs. Bernard-Beere could succeed. A tyro could have seen that just as plainly as a dramatic critic, and yet men who receive good salaries, presumably for their special knowledge of theatricals, either did not or would not see it.

On the other hand, "The Prodigal Father," which has been so roundly abused and so sneeringly alluded to, I found to be a particularly clever farce, and it is almost impossible to believe that it is, as announced, the first effort at dramatic writing of the author, Mr. Mac Donough. There are of course some defects in the play, just as there are in all dramatic compositions, but the general fun plot is far ahead of the average Bisson-Carre farce, for which certain American managers uncomplainingly pay high prices.

Had Mr. John Drew made his debut as a star in a farce as funny as "The Prodigal Father," a great many people would have been attracted by the play who have only gone to the theater to see Mr. Drew. Even if Mr. Mac Donough's lines were not bright throughout, which they are, his play would still be very funny, for the humor is legitimately brought about, as it should be in farce, by situation and suggestion. In most cases after the plot develops the mere entrance of a character brings a laugh before a word has been spoken. The plot of "The Prodigal Father" has already been given. Mr. Mac Donough's future work will be worth watching. I shall be greatly mistaken if his name be not found high up on the roll of American dramatists before the ushering in of the Twentieth century, seven years hence.

Mr. E. S. Willard has made secure his place in the affections of the New York public. He has been seen here in heavy melodramatic roles, and his venture into comedy and semicomedy, as represented by "My Wife's Dentist," a curtain raiser, and "A Fool's Paradise," alias "The Mousetrap," an ex-failure, demonstrates that he possesses great versatility.

It is alleged that Mr. Willard's portrayal of the principal role in "My Wife's Dentist" appeared to be wanting in sincerity. The art was perfect, there was plenty of earnestness, but there was none of that "loss of self" which is an actor's greatest charm. In "A Fool's Paradise," however, it was different. In that he was practically perfect, and the applause which he received was in the nature of genuine enthusiasm. Miss Marie Burroughs was seen to better advantage than in any role she has had since she joined Mr. Willard. This charming actress, who has been favorably known to American theater goers for several years, has lost none of her naturalness, while she has improved in method decidedly. Miss Burroughs is undoubtedly one of the most competent leading women on the American stage.

The novelties of the week have been few. At Herrmann's theater Marion Manola, the lady who once objected to having her photograph taken in tights, and her second husband, dashing Jack Mason, appeared in a three act comedy by William Young entitled "If I Were You." This was preceded by "The Wrong Surgeon," a curtain raiser written by Stanislaus Stange.

MISS MARIE BURROUGHS.

J. M. Barrie, an author new to this country, had his first hearing at the Star theater Monday night, when E. S. Willard presented his play, "The Professor's Love Story." Some persons allege that the play was suggested by the matrimonial experience of a well known American electrician, who awoke very suddenly to a realization of the fact that he had fallen head over heels in love with his amanuensis.

The new Theater of Arts and Letters has given its first performance, and it is putting it mildly to say that it was a disappointment to everybody except those who handle the pecuniary end of the new scheme. The two plays produced, according to popular opinion, were representative neither of arts nor letters, but between 600 and 800 people paid five dollars each to sit through the performance and to promenade and gossip during the entr'actes. There was no music of any kind. This was an innovation, and another in which all men are interested was successfully introduced—the ladies were not permitted to wear those large hats which act as screens. Besides this, no one was allowed to enter or leave the auditorium while the curtain was up.

The two plays given were "Drifting," a one act trifle by Emma V. Sheridan-Fry and Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, and "Mary Moberly," a "dramatic impression" (whatever that may be), in four acts, by Frederick J. Stinson. Neither of these productions will add to the reputation of the authors. "Drifting" is conceded by some to possess a little dramatic merit, but scarcely any one questions the oft heard statement that "Mary Moberly" begins nowhere and ends at the starting point. The Theater of Arts and Letters is no longer regarded seriously—It is now considered a huge joke.

Paderewski's second American season will begin at the Carnegie Music hall in this city Jan. 2, 1893. The great performer has had his hair cut, owing, it is said, to a recent illness, but his playing creates as much enthusiasm as ever. I hear that Mascagni, the wonderfully talented young composer of "Cavalleria Rusticana," "L'Amico Fritz," "I Rantzau" and other operas, will visit this country next fall and will proceed hence on a trip around the world. If he should visit New York, Mascagni will be lionized to a greater extent perhaps than any person connected with the stage who has ever been here. The famous composer, although he is now wealthy, acquired his riches suddenly and has had no opportunity since to see the world, as he is an indefatigable worker. His plan is to begin a new opera as soon as he gets the old one out of the way. He is as unsophisticated as any other young man who has spent his life in an obscure country village.

OCTAVUS COHEN.

"The Crust of Society" Successful.

BOSTON, Dec. 21.—"The Crust of Society," presented at the Globe theater by a company specially organized for the production by John Stetson, is a box office as well as an artistic success. The play is an adaptation by Louise Imogen Guiney and William Seymour of Dumas' "Demi-monde." The company is an excellent one, in which are Joseph Haworth, Carrie Turner, Edgar L. Davenport, Joseph E. Whitney, Harry Saint Maur, Jane Stuart and Edythe Proctor, who is in private life Elita Proctor Otis, the well known New York society woman and elocutionist. Miss Otis surprised even her friends. There was none of the expected awkwardness, and a brilliant future for the fair debutante is assured.

There are twelve characters, equally divided between the sexes, in "The Crust of Society." Of these but two—one man and one woman—are presumed to have led pure lives. Dumas has depicted faithfully a phase of existence with which he seems to have been familiar, and in so doing he has made an intensely interesting story, but the claim of Manager Stetson that the play points a moral is laughable, for dealing practically only with immorality it can never rise to the plane of partial decency. It is seriously asserted by competent critics that "The Crust of Society" is a stronger drama than "Camille." Great credit is due the American adapters, who have succeeded in telling an unqualifiedly immoral story without the aid of a single suggestive sentence. From a strict dramatic standpoint "The Crust of Society" is a gem. Didactically considered, it is dangerous, in that it acquaints persons with a real and deplorable condition of the existence of which most of them are now happily ignorant.

LEE WENDELL.

ELITA PROCTOR OTIS.

"The Syndicate" in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.—It is difficult to say in just what category E. J. Swartz's new play, "The Syndicate," produced at the Girard Avenue theater, should be placed. It is generally conceded that the piece is a success, but it is also the general opinion that the comedy is a trifle too broad, and that the flights into sentiment are rather too abrupt, while the denouement is brought about in a painfully conventional manner. The plot is amusing. Two villages are separated by a creek and are intensely jealous of each other. Thomas Jefferson Slam conceives the idea of forming a syndicate for the purpose of inducing legislation to cause the removal of the county seat to his village. Of course he will be enriched by this if it goes through, and equally, "of course," it doesn't go through. There is a pretty love story and a designing young man, which make "The Syndicate" interesting. Mr. Swartz is a bright newspaper man, and doubtless knows how to use the blue pencil, with the aid of which his play can be vastly improved.

CHARLES CRESTON.

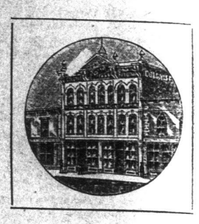
Captain Mackey, of Pennsylvania's Eleven.

Right Tackle H. A. Mackey, who has been chosen captain of next year's University of Pennsylvania football team, is a young man who will attract a great deal of attention in 1893 owing to the fact that football enthusiasts will be wondering what the conquerors of Princeton in 1893 will do against Yale, Princeton, and other college teams in the following season. Mackey is twenty-three years of age and was born at Bangor, Me.

H. A. MACKEY.

He is an experienced player, having served three years on the Lafayette college team and one year with the Pennsylvania eleven. Mackey is also an expert baseball player, and during the past season occupied right field for the U. of P. nine.

Sir Charles Tupper, of Canada, favors an annual gathering of the best English speaking athletes in which the British champions shall meet those of the United States.



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