CHICAGO'S OPERA

Albani, the Canadian Nightingale, Is One of the Singers.

SOME TALK ABOUT HER CAREER.

inles the Secred as Early Sucon and is a Favorite of Queen Victoria. Low Dockstader, the New York Minstrel

Manager, Who Is Financially Involved-The season of Italian opera, which began recently in the big Chicago Auditorium, is notable for two reasons: First, the best talent the world affords takes part; and second, it is the first time an operatic plan of such magnitude fins been carried out fir that city.

Among the singers are both Patti and Albani. The latter is known as the "Canadian Nightingale," and the appellation is well deserved. She tells the story of her life herself as follows:

as follows:

"My father was a municisn—an excellent violinist—and from the very first he carefully trained me. I sang at 4 years old, and appeared in public at 8. I toured the Dominion as a prodigy for a year, and then very wisely I was not allowed to sing for several years. I was about 17 when I went to Europe, and all the training I had was nine months in Italy and nine months in Paris. At Milan, my macetro was Lombardi. He is now 90, I believe, but with an assistant he still receives pupils and imparts to them valuable information. I made my London debut at Covent Garden when I was 18 in 'La Bonnambula.' That was in 1873. I had previously appeared in the same opera in Sicily and in Paris. 'La Bonnambula' contains, I think, the most perfect music of any opera, and this, as well as feet music of any opera, and this, as well as the fact that it contains a good part for a young girl, explains, perhaps, why it is generally chosen by debutantes.

"The two incidents most vividly impresses upon my mind may be said to be almost his toric. One occurred in 1879, during the cele

bration of America's centenary. I sang 'Folks at Home' before an immense audience in Chicago, and the enthusiasm of the enthusiasin of the people I shall I was most overtion when I had to ing 'Home, Sweet Home' at the open-ing of the Colonial exhibition, in 1885. There were 12,000



people in the hall, representing all parts of the British empire, while at one end, on the dais, quietly sat the woman who was queen of them all. For a moment the scene dazed me, and I was overcome with emotion.
But singers have a great power of will, I
think, and as soon as I began to sing I lost all
consciousness of the magnificent surround-

Mme, Albani has a house at Braemar, and when she is there she is frequently invited to dine with the queen at Balmoral, "and some-times," said the singer modestly, "her maj-esty takes tea in our cottage. She likes the old Italian music best. You see she hears so little that is new. Her majesty is also very fond of Scotch songs, such as 'Robin Adair.' Bometimes Princess Beatrice, who is an excellent pianist, accompanies me, and see, here is a photograph she gave me with an auto

When asked how she explained the large nber of American lady singers constantly in England, she said:

"I don't think the American air is better adapted to the cultivation of the voice than that of England. But in America, although England has big musical colleges, the younger singer has far greater chances. If in any town a girl is thought to have talent, the means are at once found by public subscrip-tion or by a few rich citizens to enable her to tion or by a few rich citizens to enable her to obtain a training in Paris or Italy. Of course a good many are sent to Europe ices can never be trained to do great things. but it is thought that out of a number there must be a few prizes, and patriotic pride is the great incentive."

LEW DOCKSTADER of Lew Dockstader at once calls up visions of all that is best in that line. He is considered to be a minstrel of minstrels, and more the that, a jolly good fellow and an honorable man. When, not long ago, the announce ment was made that he was financially involved, and that his embarrassments had ne cossitated the closing of his New York thea tre, expressions of sympathy were more fre-quent than words of condemnation, even among members of his company whose sal-aries were in arrears. The day after the announcement of his trouble was made he put a stop to the stories that he had ignominiously fled, by telegraphing from Philadel phia that he was in that city and was nego tiating a loan, which would enable him to give to each 'one of his creditors a little. He said that he had had just money enough to get from New York to Philadelphia, but said, "Tell the boys that they won't lose anything." He added that his wife was comstely prostrated by the shock of his failure.

When the message was received, "the boys most of them-were content. Law Dockstader is one of the youngest of the prominent members of the burnt cork old. Dockstad

brotherhood, being only about 33 years bogan his public ploy of John L. Carneross, of Philadelphia. Until Dockstader's recent reverses, he and Carneross were the only proprietors of prominent houses of minstrelsy in the United States.

Unlike most men LEW DOCKSTADER. bers of his profession, be is singularly quiet in voice, man-ner and attire. Those who have seen him on the stage would hardly recognize him on the street. He has reddish halr, a mustache, and a boyish but somewhat florid face.

He says that he never went before an au dience in his life without having felt, for an instant, a slight attack of stage fright. This always vanished, he says, if he found that there were one or two good laughers in the audience. Mirth is infectious, and four or five hearty "ha ha's" at a start will put an audience in good humor for an entire ever In 1887 he said to a reporter: "I went to New York determined to have the best minstrels in the world, and spare no money in getting the foremost talent in minstrelsy. At the same time, I have aimed at progressive minstrelsy, always, however, confining my acts to those belonging to 'burnt cork.' The purest fun and sweetest singing to be a part of a programme that could offend no one, and where ladies and children could come

The Essentials of American Drama



Manager-What can I do for you, madam! Fair Visitor-I would like to be

eading lady. "Have you had any experience?" "No. But my dresses are magnificent, I have been divorced twice, am a popular soci-ety leader and know every man in town." You are engaged at your own figures "-

VICTIMS OF THE FLAMES. Eight Mon Who Met Douth at Buston and

Minnespells.

A fireman is a soldier whose business it is to face death often with as great risk as if he were engaged in taking a battery. Now and then a fire occurs which brings home to those who regard the fireman's avocation as an ordinary one the fact of the fearful risk he runs. The death roll at the Boston fire is a case in point. In this conflagration a number of brave men went to their death in the discharge of their hazardous duty.

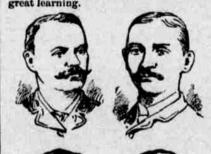


FRANK P. LOKER. MICHAEL MURNAN. DANIEL J. BUCKLEY. JOHN J. BROOKS, JR. There was Michael Murnan, and Frank P. Loker, and Daniel J. Buckley, and John J. Brooks, Jr., all young men in the prime and vigor of life. Murnan was a Bostonian, born in 1855; Loker, a Texan, born in 1856; Buckley, a Bostonian, born in 1858, and Brooks, a Bostonian, born is

In Minneapolis men without the ranks of the firemen, some of them prominent, met death at the burning of The Minne spolis Tribune building. There was Milton Pickett, assistant city editor of The Pioneer Press. A graduate of Har-vard, he entered the service of the paper in 1882, and served to the night of his

James Igoe, night operator of the Associated Press, who was killed by a fall from the telegraph wire, by which he was trying to escape, had always been a telegraph operator. He worked The St. Paul Globe's special wire to Chicago for some time, and was for a while Chamber of Commerce manager in Minneapolis for the North American Telegraph company. Several years ago he entered the service of the Associated Press.
Dr. Edward Olsen, who was also

killed, was well known as an educator. Born in 1848, he moved to Wisconsin studied at Beloit college, the University of Chicago, at Halle, Gottingen and Paris. Then he became professor of modern languages at the University of Chicago, after which he became president of the Dakota university. He was noted for his strength of mind and his great learning.





MILLMAN. MILTON PICKETT. JAMES IGOR EDWARD OLSEN.

William H. Millman, another victim, was the commercial editor of The Minneapolis Tribune. He entered The Tribune service as compositor, and when the market record was established be was put in charge of it. Only last No vember his wife died an accidental death from asphyxiation.

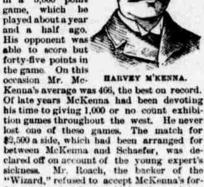
The Late Harvey McKenna. Harvey McKenna, the phenomenal straight rail billiard player, who was matched to play Jacob Schaefer at straight rail billiards, died recently at the New York hospital of con-

McKenna was only 27 years old, but had already made a name for himself as a player of extraordinary ability. He was born in Owosso, Mich. He was a bootblack when 8 years old, and before he was 16 had made tour of about every state in the Union, with

McKenna began playing billiards when 10 years old, and at the age of 20 was a first class player. His stronghold was the straight railed game, at which style of playing h

3

held the record for the best runs and the best average. His famous runs of 2,200 and 2,570 points, respective ly, were both made in a 5,000 point game, which be played about a year and a half able to score but forty-five points in On this



feit, saying that he wouldn't take a dying man's money. One of Irving's Stories. Henry Irving tells this story: A haber-dasher in London had joined the Junior Gar-rick club and become inoculated with the idea of going on the stage. So he sold out his shop, reserving an ample supply of under wear, and invested the proceeds to eke out his salary as an actor. In time, his grand dreams of surpassing Kean and Kemble hav-ing departed, he was a humble utility man at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. But his in-

provide a Christmas eve supper for his ass ciates at the theatre. One of them hesitated to accept because the weather was so cold and his clothing was so thin and worn. Before the supper the ex-haberdasher pushed this poor fellow into a bedroom, saying, "There's a little present for you in here!" It was a suit of warm woolen you in here." It was a suit of warm woosen underclothing. Fancy this poor actor's feelings when, comfortably clad, his body and his heart equally warm, he took his place at the table! "I can feel that grateful warmth yet," exclaimed Irving, "for I was that poor actor!"

vested money gave him income enough to

Thespian Financiering.

As a rule, Mary Anderson shares instead of taking a certainty. Salvini is a very careful financier. He takes a percentage from Mr. Palmer, with a guarantee that his profit shall not fall below a certain amount, and he will receive about all of the profits. hardt, who is to play with Mr. Abbey for the next two years, takes a share of the profits without guarantee, but her share is a large one and her income \$150.000 a season.

About Time. Wiggins-Has Higgins settled down

Jiggins-Yes, I think he has by this time; he's been buried about three weeks.

What the Players' League Has Before It.

A STEEP AND TIRESOME ROAD.

W. 1. Harris Points Out a Number of the Reasons for His Bellef That the Brother bood Has a Lot of Sungs Ahead of It. The Old League Will Be on Hand.

The Old League Will Be on Hand.

To achieve a permanent success the National Players' league has got to travel along a steep and tiresome road, blocked with many difficulties. The player or capitalist engaged in the movement who expects to see the business run along as smoothly as they have seen it do under the direction of the National league for several years past will meet with a severe disappointment. They might as well expect to see the East River bridge duplicated in a year. It won't move smoothly, it cannot move smoothly, because the new league is not built on smooth tracks.

There is a possibility that in those cities where large profits are made, if there should prove to be any, the friction in the wheels of management would not be so noticeable or so apt to cause trouble, but even in those cities there will be jealousies and bickerings that the wisest heads in the new movement will find themselves unable to allay.

The method of management outlined is experimental. If it does not work it will have to be changed. It will be changed, but it will be a difficult task and a long task to inaugurate reforms when once the new League gets a start. And during this gradual change, which is bound to take years of experience to bring about, both capitalist and player will have to hold together as one man. Will they do it?

The rock on which the new League may have its first wreck will be the method of dual management by players and capitalists. And in this I do not mean to infer that the players do not possess among them men of sufficient ability to run a business enterprise. There are a number of men so qualified. I do say, however, that the great majority, I may say a vast majority, cannot do it. When you come to the particular business enterprise of

my a vast majority, cannot do it. When you come to the particular business enterprise of running a ball club successfully, the number of players who could fill the bill is infinitesmal. If the players would be content to trust their end of the business entirely to the trust their end of the business entirely to the four men they are to select to represent them in each club, and devote their energy to playing ball, the scheme might work, provided those four men could work in harmony. But they won't, and the reasons are obvious. Ball players are, as a rule, uneducated men, and often dull men everything but the ability to play ball, but I never met one yet who did not have his idea of how a baseball club ought to be run, and I venture to predict that these four player directors will be so badgered by their fellows that life will be a burden to them. will be a burden to them.

There will be strife among the four, and

there will be strife between them and the directors, who will represent the capitalists. If the public flock to the games of the Players' league, and the National league is described, and money flows in as most of the players fondly imagine it will, this strife I speak of will not do great barm. But where losses are mot, where the nicest kind of management be found the friction, and when it comes down to a question as to whether the capi-talists or the players are to run the clubs, there will be a circus, and there will be some

The chances of maintaining discipline in a ball team, four members of which are direc-tors in the club, and all of whom have a say in the selection of these directors, seems to me to be an impossibility for any length of time The new League will discover this very early in its career, and the men whose money is at stake will insist upon an amendment, and they will carry their point; but they will do so only at the lack of success and consequent monetary less.

monetary loss.

Without serious opposition the Players'
League clubs in New York, Boston, Chicago,
Philadelphia and Brooklyn could make
money. With a divided patronage they
might make a little if they had any advantage in the division of the receipts. With a divided patronage and an equal division they will find it difficult to meet expenses and salaries, especially in Brooklyn, Chicago and Philadelphia. They may have the best of the patronage at first, but each senson will be a harder one than the one which preceded it. Each one of these cities will have a salary list of \$50,000. The list in Buffalo, Cleveland and Pitts

The list in Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburg may not be so large, but it will not be less than \$40,000. Can these cities support two ball clubs! No. Can they support one properly! Well, it's doubtful. Cleveland made a little money last season. It never did before. Pittsburg cleared something a few years ago. It hasn't made a dollar during the past three years; indeed, the owners have had to put up something out of their own pockets. Buffalo never made a dollar as a League club, and has made a dollar as a Lesgue club, and ha never made anything worth talking about with a cheap team. Of course none of these cities ever got half the receipts away from home. That may make a difference. How much! Nobody knows. Heretofore, when the big attractions drew good crowds at home, Cleveland and Pittsburg got 75 per cent. Now they will get only fifty. Should they prove poor attractions away from home, will the extra 25 per cent. of a poor gate away from home make up for the same amount los

from a good gate at home! Another factor is the capitalists, Will they stick in poor paying cities? If they do not, where is the Brotherhood to obtain cities to take their places that can support \$40,000 ball teams? Will the players who are not capitalists be satisfied to see those who are reap the lion's share of the profits, if there are any? Will they be discontented when they find that they cannot purchase stock! Will those who have signed for three years at \$2,000 and \$2,500 be satisfied with these sums when they see men who have lost their grip as players getting twice as much, and perhaps not playing at all? If these discon-tentments should arise, would they affect the playing of those feeling aggrieved? and if the cares and management and discontent that might arise affected the playing of the men. would it affect the gate receipts? And if so, to what extent? Would the public be made o believe that there was no hippodroming? These and a hundred other questions might be asked, and then not exha-

The players will not have a bed of roses to lie on. They will have a fierce opposition to fight both in brains and money. If they are wise, if they are harmonious, if they stand by each other, if the capitalists stand by them, if they change their methods of management they may perhaps in root or and and will pay up a structure that will stand and will pay up a structure that will be a pile of money lost they may perhaps in four or five years build fits, but there will be a pile of money in the operation. You see, there are a good many "ifs" about E, and just at present most of them are not giving either the players or their backers the slightest uneasiness. They'll be on hand just the same.

Mark Baldwin, whose portrait appears with this sketch, is one of the ablest pitchers that ever faced a batter in the ranks of the American association. He was born in Pitts burg, Pa., about twenty-five years ago. He stands six feet in height and weighs 190 pounds. He began ball playing in 1880, pitching for amateur clubs in his native city. In 1883 he played his first game as a profes-sional, pitching for the Cumberland (Md.) In 1885 he pitched the McKee club into first place of the Western Pennsyl

vania league.
On Aug. 30, 1886, while pitching for the Duluth team, he held the Oshkosh club do to one safehit. On June 18, 1886, he struck out eighteen men of the St. Paul club, twelve being in succession. His fine work in the box for Duluth led to his engagement the Chicago which

he played during and 1888. On Sept. 29, 1887, he retired MARK BALDWIN. the Pittsburg team with only one safe hit. Baldwin was one of

party making a trip to Australia and

Effront during the winter of 1885-50. Un his return he was released by Amon and was incrediately snapped up by Maintger Bushanberger for the Columbus team as a prist. That Anson made a mistake in releasing him is fully demonstrated by his excellent pitching for the Columbus team, twice holding the Brooklyns, and one such the St. Louis and Athletics, down to two hits in a championship game. It is reported that Mark has algued with the Chicago Brotherhood team for the season of 1800.

FOR ONE DAY OF REST.

THE RECENT CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN SABBATH UNION.

Doing-The District of Columbia the Only Place in the United States Where Sunday Is Not Recognized by Law.

The American Sabbath union, which has just held its first anniversary in New York, originated, as its documents state, in a petition circulated by Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, in 1888, among the officers of the few local Sabbath associations then in existence, and other friends of Sun-day rest. The petition requested the Methodist general conference to appoint a score of charter members, and to ask other denominations to do likewise. The petition was granted. Lutherans, Presbyterians of five kinds, including two in the south, Baptists of both sections, and the Reformed (Dutch) church joined the movement. The charter members from all these denominations organized the American Sabbath union, which is therefore a home missionary society, not of one but of many churches, to prevent the heathenizing of a Christian land, which is surely quite as important as Christianizing a heathen land.

The charter members report to the supreme councils of their own denominations, and the Union thus receives annual investigation. Col. Elliott F. Shepard, who had previously given \$5,000 for the work of the first year, became the first president, with Rev. J. H. Knowles as general secretary, and Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts as field secretary. The work of the former has been chiefly corres-pondence and the editing of a weekly "Pearl of Days" column in The New York Mail and Express. The field secre-tary, who is often called "the field mar-shal," has traveled a distance equal to

a journey round the world and then through it, speaking in the chief cities of thirty-nine states and territories, an average of six As a sort of divining rod he carries ancient orientworks only on REV. W. F. CRAFTS. the back stroke.

which he brought from Nazareth, a saw such as Jesus is supposed to have used when he toiled as a workingman at his

300

Speaking recently at Scranton, with T. V. Powderly in the chair, Mr. Crafts called the saw an "ancient badge of knighthood in labor." "No one," he said, "who knows and honors the story of Christ can ever despise honest toil in himself or in any other man. Surely the church that was founded by a carpenter ought never to be out of sympathy with the real interests of workingmen, chief of which is the preservation of one unbroken day in every week for rest and home and, to those who wish it, culture of conscience." The saw represents the co-operation of labor organizations with the American Sabbath union in the Sunday rest movement. In connection with addresses by the field secretary, the Central Labor Union of New York city, the Knights of Labor, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and other labor organizations have indorsed the union's petition to congress for a Sunday rest law for postmen and others under the jurisdiction of congress-not the Blair bill, but some law in the same line. Cardinal Gibbons and more recently the Catholic congress have joined hands with the union in so much of its work as relates to the civil Sabbath. The Woman's Christian Temperance union has been the best ally of

all in this fight against Sunday work. The reports presented in the recent convention showed that the great petition and the wide agitation had not been without result. Mr. P. M. Arthur was quoted as estimating that at least 75,000 railroad men had gained their "home day" by the reduction of Sunday trains on a score of roads during the last year. But 800,000 remain in this branch of Sunday work. Nearly all of the 150,000 in the postal service, also, do more or less of Sunday work. Other branches of business, it was shown, carry up the total of those engaged in Sunday work in the United States, in addition to those whose work is that of mercy or necessity, to 3,-000,000. Counting their families, there are at least 10,000,000 whose "home day" is broken up by unnecessary Sunday work. This was presented as a wide field for the humanitarian and labor reformer. as well as for the Christian and the

legislator. The convention gave earnest attention to this part of the problem, and representatives of the letter carriers. Knights of Labor and other similar organizations spoke by invitation. The methods by which various cities have secured more restful Sundays were graphically told by speakers from those cities. The fact was emphasized that barbers, bakers, launders, photographers and others, apart from all religious questions, have in recent months undertaken in many cities to secure Sunday rest for them selves by getting most of the trade to close by agreement, and then closing up by law the few who refuse to join in the movement for the general good.

Great emphasis was put on the fact that the District of Columbia is the only spot in the civilized world except France and "Frenchy California" that has no Sunday law. The only person now pro-tected in his right to the weekly rest, and in his corresponding rights of con-science, by United States law is the president. He has a monopoly of the Sun-day rest. He has "ten days (Sundays excepted)" to consider every bill sent to him by congress. That parenthesis, "Sundays excepted," which protects him, is an acorn that the American Sabbath union claims should be allowed by congress to "grow into the wide spreading oak of the Sunday rest law, under whom shadow, with the president, all others under the jurisdiction of congress should also enjoy their Sunday rest."

Minister from Brazil. Senor I. G. do Amaral Valente, who had the honor of representing the empire of Brazil, and now represents the republican government of the United States of Brazil, at Washington as special envoy and envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and also delegate to the Pan-American congress, is an experienced diplomate and statesman. From the age of man-hood until the present time he has been continuously in the diplomatic service of Brazil, and has acquitted bimself with credit to his country and his own good name. He is still quite a young man to occupy such a high position.

He was born in the provide of Ceara in 1844, and is therefore in his 45th

ceived his first schooling in his native province (now state), Cearn and Pernambuco: and later on was and England to finish his education, concluding with a course common and in-ternational I a w

VALENTE.

becoming a diplomate. Senor Valente was appointed to a diplomatic position in January, 1809, and sent to Bolivia as attache of the Brazillian legation, from there as secretary to Uruguay, and afterward to Paraguay, from which he was promoted to Vene-zuela as charge d'affaires. From 1881 to 1886 he was charge d'affaires to the United States, with the exception of three months' leave of absence. He was next promoted from charge d'affaires to that of minister resident to Bolivia, from which position he was gazetted to the United States as envoy, minister, etc., as above stated.

with a view to

EDWARD BELLAMY.

Something of Interest About the Author of "Looking Backward."

The greatest literary success in the The greatest literary success in the United States since the publication of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," considered as to sales, is Edward Bellamy's book "Looking Backward." More than 250,000 copies have been sold and the cry is for

Mr. Bellamy is a native of Chicopee Falls, Mass., and is still comparatively young. He is described by a New York World correspondent, who interviewed him recently, as "a wiry looking man, yet in his thirties. There are but few strands of silver in his dark hair, and his frank face is illuminated by a pair of honest brown eyes. Every lineament bespeaks kind heartedness and genial-

He is a graduate of Union college, and has studied in Germany; has written considerably for years for magazines, and was for a time connected with the press He published several novels prior to bringing out "Looking Backward," but

none of them attracted any special attention. "Looking Backward" was published in 1888, but did not get much of a start in public favor till the lie favor till the beginning of 1889. He says that the book was the "outgrowth of a deep convic- EDWARD BELLAMY. tion that the

great mass of American people are blind

to the perils into which they are drift-ing." He believes that the millennium he has portrayed will soon come about. His plan, reduced to practice, is for the government to first take and run the railroads, then the telegraph and tele-phone lines, and so on till his scheme is

Clubs are forming everywhere to car ry out the plan, and the movement is growing as rapidly as the sale of the book. Nor is this likely to take place only in America. The work has been translated into Danish and French, and sells as well in England as in America. It has been the source of what is called the Nationalist party in America, and doubtless similar parties will spring up in other countries. Whether the bo is Utopian or has some principle of benefit to mankind in it remains to be seen.

Edward Bellamy's brother, Charles J. Bellamy, is not so well known as the author of "Looking Backward," but his s, which are cleve have met with general favor, especially the story called "The Breton Mills," which was published as a serial by about five hundred papers, and had a good sale in book form beside. Mr. Charles J. Bellamy has now in press another book, to be called "An Experiment in Marriage," which will treat of social matters in a somewhat radical manner. It is highly spoken of by critics who have had a sight at the advance sheets.

A YOUNG GIANTESS.

A 12-Year-Old Six Foot Eight Inches Tall, and Still Growing.

The Westminster aquarium in London has an exhibition at the present time a freak of generous proportions. Elisaveta Philipoona is the name of this interesting person, and she is only 12 years old. Nevertheless, Elisa-veta Philipoona is six feet eight inches high, and still growing at the rate of an inc every two months.



ELISAVETA PHILLPOONA.

Elisaveta, to begin with, was nothing of an infant phenomenon. Her parents are both of medium height, her five brothers and sisters are children of average size, and until the girl was 4 years old she was in no way different from the rest. Then suddenly sh began to grow, to the amazement of every-body down in the little country town of

body down in the little country town of Krassnokutsh, on the Dow, and now she weighs 300 pounds. Till she was 10 she re-mained at home, and has since then been ex-hibited in Russia and Berlin. Yet, enormous as she is, Elisaveta Phili-poona, or, to be more polite, Elizabeth Lyska, is not one of the fat giantesses the very sight of whom is as repulsive as that of a prize hog at a cattle show. She is pretty, with hog at a cattle show. She is pretty, with the brunette prettiness of the Slav woman, and her brain, though not developed in ac-cordance with her body, is in good working order. The giantess can read and write, which is more than can be said of the majority of Russian village children.

The windows of the kitchen should be place three feet from the floor, so that a suff of wall space may be provided. Such height permits a table to be placed under the win-

Speaking tubes save more steps in a house than anything of small cost which may be added to it. The amount of running up and down stairs which they save is hardly to be estimated. There should be a tube from the family bedroom to the kitchen, one from the sitting room to the family room and one from the sitting room to the servants' room, and, possibly, one from the family room to the servants' room.

Showing John Bull Around. 'Ard what is this?" asked the visitor. This is Wall street. It is the most celebrated of all our American watering places." Fawney!"-Epoch.

The Splendid Theatre Which Is Being Built in That City.

IT IS TO COST ABOUT \$250,000.

It Is Reported That It Will Surpass in Some Respects Any Playhouse on the Continent-Fran Della, One of the German Actresses New In America.

About the middle of August, 1890, Denver, Colo., expects to have a \$250,000 theatre fin-ished. According to the plans, the new tem-ple should excel in arrangement, complete-ness and artistic effect any like building in the United States. It will have a frontage of from 50 to 60 feet, and a depth of 178 feet, and will be six stories high. The audito



rium, stage and dressing rooms will occupy a piece of ground floor, 88 by 140, in the rear portion of the property. The foyer will be reached from the auditorium by a succession of Indian arches. In seven of these arches on each side of the auditorium will be located

on each side of the auditorium will be located a little temple, giving fourteen private boxes on the first floor.

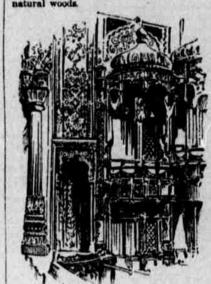
Back of the proscenium boxes is the green room entrance. Adjoining the green room is the star's dressing room, with private toilet room connected. There are also two other dressing rooms on the stage level, seven more directly above and six more still higher up. Each room is supplied with marble wash stand with het and cold water. The stage is directly above and six more still higher up. Each room is supplied with marble wash stand, with hot and cold water. The stage is to be 41 feet deep to the curtain line, 74 feet wide and 65 feet high. Property room, scene room and carpenter shop are situated at the rear of the stage.

Stairways lead from both sides of the boxes to the house which here are registed boxes.

to the balcony, which has six private boxes. There will be four exits from the balcony. The gallery will have an independent entrance and four exits. The house will have a seating capacity of 1,800, divided about 600 to each floor. The furnishing throughout will be of a very high order.

Besides the theatre, the building will con-

tain 100 suites of apartments, with bath rooms, etc. Each suite will be finished in



THE PROSCENIUM BOXES The entire building will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The front of the building will be built of rock faced brown stone, red pressed brick and red terra cotta.

The Germans in America form a large per centage of the population. In fact it is said that in New York city alone there are more Germans than in any city in Germany, except Berlin. Wherever Germans go there go also good nature and fun. They take with them their newspapers (which always have a good big department devoted to "Humoris-tisches"), and at their theatres comedies form a majority of the pieces presented. Foremost among the German dramatic people in America is Manager Amberg. That his countrymen support his ventures financially is shown by the fact that every year he "tours" in America one or more celebrities from the fatherland. This takes a good deal

of money, and the money always seems to be forthcoming.

One of his latest ventures in this line is the bringing of Hermina Char Delia, a German actress of great renown, to this country.

According to The New York Herald, the late king of Bavaria spent 100,000 marks to see Fran Delia play "Theodora" for the first time at a "separate performance." It was one of the sensa-



lonely monarch sat in his golden box watching Claar De lia's impersonation vicious empress. Claar Delia is the wife of the noted stage manager of the Frankfurter Stadt theatre and opera house. She is a

much decorated woman. Almost every monarch has added to her list of "orders" in gold, diamonds and other precious stones. The actress' stay in America will be short. She has already appeared alone in her principal characters and will join hands with Herr Possart in a grand revival of Shakespearean plays before she returns to Germany.

IBSEN, THE PLAYWRIGHT.

A Norwegian Whose Works Are Now At tracting Attention.

The intellectual circles in Boston have dropped Browning for a while in order to get a good hold upon another poet. This is Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian dramatist. Last November one of his plays, "A Doll's House," having been translated into English, was placed on the boards of the Globe theatre, and since then Ibsen has been the rage at the

modern Athens. Henrik Ibsen was born sixty-two years ago having come into the world in 1828, on the coast of Norway, of parents of the middle class. When the boy was 8 years old his fa-ther, who was a small merchant, failed, and his family beca impoverished.



ural tastes, howortar and pestle,

left school at 16, and was appren-ticed to a chemist.

This was a disap

pointment to him for he had hope

for a university ed ucation. His nat

hours he wrote a tragedy called "Cattime."
The play was not a success, since only thirty copies were sold, and the balance of the edition went for waste paper. At 21 he went to Christiania to study in the school of Heliberg. Here he became the companion of the eminent writer whose name seems to be composed of most of the letters of the alphabet selected at random, Bjornstjerne Bjornson. He studied and wrote, and in 1851 had so far advanced as to become director of Oie Bull's new theatre at Bergen.

In 1857 liber married Susanna Thorsess, the daughter of a Norwegian poeten. He then became director of the Caristiania theatre where he wrote to order a play a year for the theatre. On account of political writings unfavorable to action of the government he 1864, he has since lived in self-imposed exile. For a time he lived in Dreaden and then became a wanderer. During his residence in Germany the Germans discovered his merits, being the first to do so, and it is they who introduced isbon to the world.

The nost wears his hair and heard imposed to the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post wears his hair and heard in the self-canno and the post was a self-canno and the self-canno and the post was a self-canno and the post was

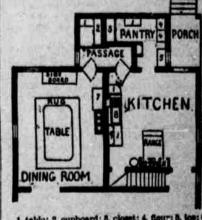
being the first to do so, that it is being the first to do so, that it is troduced Isben to the world.

The poet wears his hair and beard long. He is short in stature, but symmetrical. He has a serious face, a broad, high forebend, and a poet's sensitive mouth, though at the same time expressive of will. His blue eyes same time expressive of will. His blue eyes a long of the same time expressive with spectacles. His are always covered with spectacle voice is soft and his movements slow.

CONVENIENT KITCHENS

Sensible Suggestions from Louis H. Offices

The march of progress of domestic architecture is through the kitchen. Four walls and a stove hole do not afford many conveniences to the housekeeper. The kitchen here illustrated does not pretend to be a model. It pretends to be out kitchen. It was planned by an architect and his wife, or vice verse, for their own home, and was arranged with reference to the saving of labor in that household. It was a personal question to that architect. A description of a kitchen which does not show its connection with the dining room, china room and passwith the dining room, china room and pea-try cannot mean much to the reader. Heno the complete arrangement is here shown. A kitchen should be planned with reference to three things: The preparation of the food, the care of utensils and the care of the kitchen itself. This is all there is to be done in a kitchen. Laundry work may be best done elsewhere, say in the basement under



1, table; 2, cupboard; 5, closet; 4, flour; 5, tos; 6, slide door; 7, tray; 5, sink; 9, shelves; 10, dry box; 11, scap box.

If, scap box.

As to the preparation of the food, there is the pastry table in the pantry, adjacent to it shelves for utensils, at the right the flour bin and near it the ice chest. Over this ice chest is a window through which the ice mass has placed the ice without complaint during a period of four years. There is a drain from the under side of the ice chest to the outside of the pantry wall. Where a drain is not provided for a refrigerator, the only thing to do is to place a pan under it. When the pass runs over it is known to be full. No one can carry a pan full of water without spilling its. carry a pan full of water without spilling.
This makes labor. The refrigerator di

This makes labor. The refrigerator drain saves labor.

In this household the meat is prepared for the range at the table at the left of the kitchen sink. The vegetables are washed at the sink, allowed to drain at the drain board and are placed in their proper receptacles on the table. The utensils sit in the shalves above this table ready for use. The stove is directly back of the table, so that all there is to do is to turn around to be near it.

The view of the side wall in the kitches shows that none of these tables is inclosed. The sink and all rest on legs in front, and are secured to a cleat on the wall. There is a splash board running full length of the state and tables, back of which pass the pipes. All the woodwork which covers the plumbing is

and tables, back of which pass the pipes. All
the woodwork which covers the plumbing is
put together with screws, which can be readily removed in case of necessity. Thus all of
the plumbing apparatus is accessible. A
force pump is shown on the kitchen floor,
with the handle coming up through a slot be
tween the drain board and the kitchen table. This force pump may be used to pu to either the kitchen sink or the att the pump is not in use the has pushed back out of the way.



Hot and cold cistern water cocks and a self closing cold city water cock are shown over the sink. On the splash board above are shown hooks for utensils. At the left of the sink and over the left hand table is a ceries of shelves, which may be provided with doors in front if desired. Pots and kettles may be in front if desired. Pots and kettles may be placed on a shelf over the cellar way. Drawers are shown in both tables. The pipe duet is of wood, with the face secured with screws. It connects with the plumbing apparatus above. There is an opening near the top of this duet, through which the warm air from the kitchen may pass and keep the pipes warm in cold weather.

The dishes are brought from the dising room in a tray, which is placed near the door.

warm in cold weather.

The dishes are brought from the dining room in a tray, which is placed near the door which goes from the dining room to the passage. The doors are swung on double swing hinges; that is, they swing both ways. They come to a closed position as soon as one lest go of them. The dishes are carried from the dining room, placed on the table at the left of the sink in the kitchen. They are washed at the sink, allowed to drain on the drain board are wiped from the drain board and placed on a tray on the right hand table. From thence the tray is carried to the china cupboard. The movement of the dishes is in the right direction—from the left hand table to the china closet. A dry box is shown over the range. It is a box about two feet and shalf high, with shelves arranged on one side of it. There are inch auger holes in the bottom, top and shelves of the box. Thus had air from the range passes up through it. air from the range passes up through it. On the shelves may be placed scrub brushes. At one side of it may be hung scrub rags, etc. There is a door at the front of the box; hence they are out of sight and are readily dried. The scap box is constructed the same as the The scap box is constructed the same as the dry box, excepting there are no auger holes in the top. It has a two inch tin pipe consection with the flue. The scap is dried, and the odor is carried into the flue.

There may be a large ventilating hood over the range connected with the flue.

All of the woodwork of this kitchen is as plain as possible and is of cak. This makes it easier to keep clean.

L. H. Grasox.

Picture molding of the same kind of wood in which the house is finished should be provided for all plastered walls of the house, excepting these of kitchens, pantries and closets. Gilded and cheap ornamental picture moldings are in bad taste. They do not appear to be a part of the house, and are is violent contrast with other details of the room. It is agreeable to place the picture molding on a level with the tops of the doors. In such an instance the deceration of the walls either by colored plaster, tinting or papering may be made to depend for its of fectiveness upon the treatment of the surfaces above and below the picture molding.

Prosperity awaits all men and ever oursues some, but it is never found in haunts of vice. - Boston Times.