INDUSTRIAL, - FINANCIAL, - COMMERCIAL.

A Pittsburg dispatch says: Breakers are in the path of the steel rail trust. Its monopoly of the mills and markets east of the Mississippi is serious threatened. Down from the Mahoning valley in Ohio comes the danger. In the outskirts of the iron town of Youngstown a big iron plant has been quietly erected by the Ohio Steel company at a cost of $1,500,000, and on January next it will be started and will run day and night. The plant will be capable of turning out 1,000 tons of steel rails every day, and by reason of many improvements it is stated that the new mill will turn out the rails at a cost less than that entailed at the Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie Steel company. The new development in the steel rail situation and the danger it threatens to the colossal pool which now virtually controls steel rail production in the United States is all the talk in iron and steel circles. What the combine will do to offset the new competitor is yet problematical, but it seems certain that steel rails will be cheaper in a few months than ever before in America. A strong possibility is a tearing to pieces of the pool and a price war among the giants. The present pool was formed late last year and went into effect Jan. 1, 1894. It includes the Carnegie, Illinois, Cambria, Lackawanna and Bethlehem Steel companies. The pool secured control of the Pennsylvania Steel company's fine plant at Sparrows' Point, Md., and closed it down, thus shutting off all competition in the east. The price of rails was reduced to $24 per ton. They have been sold at $23 recently, however. The agreement was to last one year, with the tacit understanding that it was to be continued.

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The mills in the Mahoning Valley have for years been getting their supply of steel billets from Pittsburg manufacturers. Last year the Youngstown manufacturers decided to build a billet mill of their own. A company was organized, nearly every plant in the Mahoning Valley being a stockholder. Henry Wick was elected president; Joseph G. Butler, vice-president; W. H. Baldwin, secretary. The capital was at first $1,000,000. Subsequently this figure was increased. Several hundred acres of land were purchased outside of Youngstown and a big plant was projected. The Mahoning Valley manufacturers did not wish to depend upon an outside source for their billets. They wanted a billet mill under their own direct control and the only way to get one was to build it. But their plans have grown on them. The original idea of the valley manufacturers has been widened and the mill now approaching completion, although not originally intended as such, will be a powerful competitor in the billet market as soon as operations begin in January, and in the rail market as soon thereafter as the owners wish. The plant has been built. The finishing touches are being put upon it. Its general superintendent, Thomas McDonald, says it will be put into operation the first of the year. But the company is prepared to turn out much more besides the billets that will be required by the Youngstown mills. It will be able to make half of its product steel rails without unduly decreasing the billet output.

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Secretary Baldwin of the new company says: "It is the calculation of the company to make steel rails here. As a matter of policy they do not wish that feature to be talked about just now. It is a little too early. Why, this plant can turn out twice as many billets as will be used by the Mahoning Valley mills. It can turn out billets and rails both. The machinery here beats that of any rail mill in the country. The mill is attracting universal attention among steel men, and has been inspected by some prominent engineers who declare that it can make rails even more cheaply than they are now manufactured. Is the company likely to go into the steel rail pool? Well, not likely, in view of the fact that it can make rails cheaper than the pool. The company will be able to discount the pool on rails and billets. We have four hydraulic saws that will cut rails like paper. In short, this mill can compete with any establishment in the country on either rails or billets, it makes no difference which. If the market offers opportunity the Ohio Steel company will undoubtedly go to making rails. It would be a foolish thing to leave a million dollar plant lie idle or partly so if it could sell rails which may be made in this mill just as readily and cheaply as billets. The mill has such a capacity that additions to the finishing or rolling department may be made without trouble. The start in January will be on billets, but it will not be long before rails are shipped from here."

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The main building of the plant contains long rolling tables which have been placed partially. This part is 750 feet long. There are two 10-ton Bessemer converters. The machine shop has been in operation for some weeks. The first set of rolls has already been twined and is in shape to be put into position. The converting house is completed. Tracks have been laid on trestles above the stock yards and the delivery of coke has begun. Two big boiler houses are fully equipped to start. Everything has been done to put the plant in shape for a start except the placing of some rolling tables and allied machinery in the main building. Crews of workmen have been formed for many departments. A number of old Homestead men, some of whom were in the strike of 1892, will work for the new company. Other men have been engaged in Chicago. The new plant covers several acres and is supplied with large electric cranes and a system of narrow gauge locomotives to haul the metal from one department to another. In the minds of steel men no doubt exists that the new Youngstown will make steel rails. The intentions of the companies in the present pool is an important factor in the case. One thing is certain, and that is steel rails will become cheaper. Officers of the Carnegie Steel company, leading members of the steel rail pool, had nothing to say for publication today on the matter. There will be some lively developments in the matter before long.

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One of the officials of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company, commenting on the foregoing dispatch branded it as a canard. He gave the following reasons: First, the steel combination is a gigantic concern, now controlling mills that represent millions of dollars of capital. It would be as absurd to believe that a minnow could swallow a whale as to credit the story that an upstart company beginning in the Mahoning valley with but one million and a half dollars behind it would break the steel trust; second, it would be a suicidal policy for any set of capitalists to invest their money in an industry that starts out with the avowed purpose of selling rails cheaper than the price now paid under agreement, although the excuse is offered that improved machinery will lessen the cost of production; for the mills operated by the combination are fitted up with the latest patterned service, which can not possibly in this age be improved upon, and even at that, under the schedule per ton received at trust price, the combination is not earning any dividends. Lastly, if there were any possibility of the disruption of the Steel combination through the cut in prices as the outcome of the new mill at Youngstown, as apprehended in the Pittsburg dispatch, the news surely would have reached the officials of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel company, not one of whom has heard a whisper about it.

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The Spring Brook Water company, in which Governor Watres and ex-Congressmaun Amerman of this city are interested, is to have competition. The name of the competitive concern is the Consumers' Water company of Wilkes-Barre. This company's capital stock is $40,000, divided into forty shares. The directors are E. T. Long, Thomas English, E. B. Long, B. F. Mahoney and George H. Butler, the latter of whom is treasurer. The charter of the Campbell Ledge Water company has also been filed, formed for furnishing water in Wyoming and Lackawanna valleys. The capital stock and directors are the same as those of the Consumers' Water company. The business of the company will be transacted in Wilkes-Barre. The company intends getting its water from the Susquehanna, above Campbell's ledge, near Pittston, and will extend its pipes to all the towns along the line, east and west side, as far as Wilkes-Barre. It will be pumped into a large distributing reservoir.

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Says the Philadelphia Press: "The first series of weekly experiments which the Traction company will make with the creations of ambitious trolley-fender inventors, was made yesterday on the line of the Erie avenue branch, Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets lines. Two fenders were tried, but the experiments were decidedly unsatisfactory. The first fender tried was one of heavy iron screening bent as a scoop and attached beneath the car to the wooden guard in front of the wheels. A dummy, of scarecrow mien and sand interior, was laid on the track a hundred feet or so in front of the car. The car came whirring along. The body was struck by the guard, a screeching noise was made as the car came along, and the poor dummy was dragged for fifteen or more feet. Had t been a living man at the beginning of the experiment, an ambulance and a corps of physicians would have been necessary at the end. The spectators then boarded the car for a trial on the road. Several times loud humps were heard under the car, but no attention was paid to them. When Broad and Erie avenue was reached and the test about to be repeated, it was discovered that the fender had been badly twisted up, probably by contact with a stone on the road. The party boarded the car and returned to the depot, the inventors crestfallen, but full of explanations. Another test will be given to this fender next Thursday afternoon.

The second fender tried consisted of two portions, a series of loops of strong wire jutting down in front, and another series of loops attached to a board, in front of the wheels, standing out horizontally, and about two inches above the ground. The first experiment was conducted in the depot. The dummy was scooped up by the rear loops, but was carried along and partly dragged over the ground. When the dummy was laid head on towards the trolley car, the whack with which the fender hit the head would have caused a fracture of the skull at least. It was determined, however, to make a street trial. The car proceeded up Broad street to Venango street, and there the dummy was laid on the uneven Belgian blocks svrface. The car shot toward it, there was a whil of noise, and in a whirl of dust the dummy was dragged over the Belgian blocks. Death, or horrible mutilations would have been the fate of a human being under similar circumstances. When the dummy was pulled out from under the car it was discovered that several of the loops had been twisted and torn away. A promising fender, constructed on a V shaped plan, with the top of soft rubber, will be tried next Thursday."

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The principal descriptions of pig iron produced in Great Britain in the first half of the year 1894 were as under:

	1884. Tons.
Forge and foundry	1,899,306
Hematite	1,578,585
Spiegel and ferro	38,703
Basic iron	131,676
Totals	3,668,270

It is stated that a considerable quantity of basic iron, and probably 40 000 tons of spiegel and ferro, are included under the head of hematete; but this does not, of course, affect the general total.

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It is given out that Dr. Daniel B. Starrucca and Edward Burns, of Carbondale have bought of Patrick Burns, of Clinton, a forty acre tract of coal and timber land near Forest City on the coal road. It is part of the Peter Roker tract which was purchased some forty years ago by John Burns.

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MINOR INDUSTRIAL NOTES:

In September the Indianapolis & Vincennes brought into Indianapolis 1,280 carloads of coal from mines on its lines.

The Daily Railway Times, published in New York, has discontinued publication, assigning as a reason that it did not pay.

Both Wagner and Pullm an coaches will be handled on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western's new through line to Chicago over the Nickel Plate.

The winter rates on iron articles went into effect in Central Traffic association territory Oct. 1. On carload lots there is an advance of 2½ cents per 100 pounds.

The Pennsylvania in the first nine months of this year, has carried 10,895,716 tons of coal and coke, against 13,640,163 in the corresponding period of 1893, a decrease of 2,744,447 tons.

The net earnings of the Wabash for August were $426,593, an increase over August, 1893, of $122,640. The net earnings since January 1, were $1,601,822, a decrease this year of $329,724.

A new cupola will be put in operation at the Delaware Iron Works, New Castle, Del., today. The works are busy on trolley poles, with a prospect of continuing in active operation until next spring.

The managers of the Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad company have notified the employes of the road that the 15 per cent. reduction in wages, which took effect last February, would be restored Nov. 1.

Johnson & Swartz's furniture factory at Allentown has started in full blast. They have received some big orders and expect to work over time. About forty hands will be employed. The factory has been all but idle for many months.

The Lake Erie and Western shows an increase in September of nearly $4,000 in its gross earnings over September, 1893. The last quarter of the month of September, this year, although one day shorter than last year, shows an increase of $128.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford, which includes the Old Colony lines, is again talking of putting on a four hour train between New York and Boston. To make this time a train must run fifty-six miles an hour, stops to be deducted.

The wave of returning prosperity, has, it is said, reached the mill district of Manayunk and though there are yet many operatives out of employment, the cheerful rattle of the loom is becoming more in evidence every day, and prospects for general resumption of business are brighter than at any time for more than a year past.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—There was a material falling off in the dealings at the Stock Exchange today, the transactions having amounted to only 169,045 shares, of which 37,000 were American Sugar, 27,000 St. Paul, 22,600 Chicago Gas, and 20,000 Burlington and Quincy. The dealings lacked the excitement which has characterized the trading in Sugar and Chicago Gas of late and the only feature to speculation was the evident desire of the shorts to get back their contracts. The bears have been badly worsted in Chicago Gas and as a result are less confident of their position in the other stocks, notably the Grangers. The latter were in demand throughout and scored gains of ⅝ to 1⅝ per cent.; St. Paul advanced 1⅛ to 62⅝, B. Q. 1⅜ to 74, Northwest ⅝ to 74. In the industrials Chicago Gas and Sugar were stronger. Gas ranged between 73¼ and 74¼, closing at 73⅞. Sugar sold at 84⅞ to 86⅝ and left off unchanged at 85⅝. The market closed firm and 1 to 1½ per cent. higher.

The range of yesterday's prices for the active stocks of the New York stock market are given below. The quotations are furnished THE TRIBUNE by G. du B. Dimmick, manager of William Linn, Allen & Co., stock brokers, 412 Spruce street, Scranton:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Am. Cot. Oil	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
Am Sugar	85¼	86⅝	84⅞	85⅝
A. T. & S. F.	6	6	6	6
Can. So.	....	....	....	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	19½	19½	19⅛	19⅛
Chic. Gas	74	74¼	73¼	73⅞
Chic & N. W.	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103¼
C., B. & Q.	73¾	74	73	74
C., C. C. & St. L.	....	....	....	....
C. M. & St. Paul	61⅞	62⅝	61⅞	62⅝
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	60⅛	60⅜	59¾	60⅜
D. & H.	....	....	....	....
D., L. & W.	....	....	....	....
D. & C. F.	9¾	9¾	9½	9⅝
G. E. Co.	38¾	38⅞	38¼	38¼
Ills. Cent.	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	135	136	135	136
L. & N.	54⅝	54¾	53¾	54⅛
Manhattan	115½	115½	115	115¼
Mich. Cent.	....	....	....	....
Miss. Pac.	28¾	28¾	27⅛	28¼
Nat. Cordage	13½	13½	12⅝	12⅝
Nat. Lead	39	39	38¾	38¾
New Jersey Cent.	12½	12½	12½	12½
N. Y. Central	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100⅜
N. Y. & N. E.	30¼	31⅜	30¼	31⅜
N. Y., L. E. & W.	....	....	....	....
N. Y., S. & W.	16¼	16¼	16⅛	16⅛
N. Y., S. & W., pr.	45	45	45	45
North Pac.	....	....	....	....
North Pac. pr.	18½	19½	18½	19⅛
O. & W.	....	....	....	....
Phil. & Reading	18⅝	18⅞	18½	18⅞
Rich. & W. P.	18½	18½	18⅛	18½
T., C. & L.	....	....	....	....
Texas Pac.	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
Union Pacific	12	12⅛	12	12⅛
Wabash	....	....	....	....
Wabash pr.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Western Union	88	88¼	88	88¼

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE PRICES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT.				
May	59⅛	59⅝	59	59⅝
Dec	54⅝	54⅝	53⅞	54
OATS.				
May	34⅛	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜
Dec	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30¼
Oct	29	29	28¾	28¾
CORN.				
May	51½	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛
Dec	49¼	50⅝	48⅝	49⅛
Oct	50⅞	52	50⅞	51
LARD.				
Jan	7 30	7 35	7 20	7 27
Oct	7 60	7 60	7 55	7 55
PORK.				
Jan	12 75	12 75	12 50	12 60
Oct	12 70	12 70	12 70	12 70

Scranton Wholesale Market.

SCRANTON, Oct. 5.—FRUIT AND PRODUCE—Dried apples per pound, 6¾a7c.; evaporated apples, 10a11c. per pound; Turkish prunes, 5a5½c.; English currants, 2a2½c.; layer raisins, $1.75a1.80; muscatels, $1.00a1.40 per box; new Valencias, 6a7c. per pound.

BEANS — Marrow-fats, $2.80 per bushel; mediums, $1.70a1.75.

PEAS—Green, $1.15a1.20 per bushel; split, $2.50a2.60; lentels, 5 to 8c. per pound.

POTATOES—65 to 70c. per bushel.

ONIONS—Bushel, 70 to 75c.

BUTTER—17c. to 23c. per lb

CHEESE—9a11½c. per pound.

EGGS—Fresh, 19a20c.

MEATS—Hams, 12½c.; small hams, 13c.; skinned hams, 14c.; California hams, 9c.; shoulders, 8½c.; bellies, 10½c.; smoked breakfast bacon, 12½c.

SMOKED BEEF—Outsides, 13½c.; sets, 15c.; insides and knuckles, 16½c. Acme sliced smoked beef, 1 pound cans, $2.45 dozen.

PORK—Mess at $17; short cut, $18.

LARD—Leaf in tierces 10½; in tubs 10⅝c.; in 10-pound pails, 11¼c. per pound, 5-pound pails, 11⅝c. per pound; 3-pound pails, 11½c. per pound; compound lard—tierces, 7½c.; tubs, 8c.; 10-pound pails, 8⅛c. per pound; 5-pound pails, 8⅜c. per pound; 3-pound pails, 8¾c. per pound.

FLOUR—Minnesota patent, per barrel, $4.00a4.20; Ohio and Indiana amber, at $3.25; Graham at $3.25; rye flour, at $3.60.

FEED—Mixed, per cwt., at $1.25.

GRAIN—Rye, 65c.; corn, 66 to 68c.; oats, 38 to 45c. per bushel.

RYE STRAW—Per ton, $12a14.

HAY—$14.50a16.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—FLOUR—Dull and weak, freely offered.

WHEAT—Dull and lower, closing steady: No. 2 red, store and elevator, 55½c.; afloat, 55¾c.; f. o. b., 56¼a56⅝c.; ungraded red, 50a56c.; No. 1 northwestern, 56⅝c.; options closed steady at ⅜c. under yesterday; December and May most active; No. 2 closed, October, 55½c.; November, 56⅛c.; December 57⅛c.; March, 60⅛c.; May 62⅛c.

CORN—Dull, unsettled; No. 2, 57⅛a58c. elevator; 57½a57¾c. afloat; No. 2 white, 57⅛a 59c; options closed weak at ⅛c down to ⅝c, dull; May inactive; October, 56½c.; November, 56⅝c.; December, 54⅞; May, 54⅝c.

OATS—Dull and firm, options moderately active; easier; October, 32½c.; November, 33⅝c.; December, 34⅛c.; May, 37⅜c.; No. 2 white, November, 37c.; Spot prices—No. 2, 32⅝a33c.; No. 2 white, 36a36½c.; No. 2 Chicago, 33½a; No. 3, 32½c.; No. 3 white, 35⅛a35⅝c.; mixed western, 33⅛a34c.; white do., 35a39c.; white state, 35a39c.

BEEF—Inactive: cut meats quiet and easy; dried beef easy; pickled shoulders, 6½c.; pickled hams, 9⅝a10½c

LARD—Quiet, lower; western steam, $7; city, 7½c.; October, $8.00; January, $7.80, nominal; refined, quiet; South America, $9.00; compound, 6¼a6¾c.

PORK—Quiet, steady; old mess $14.75a 15.25; extra prime, $13.45a13.50.

BUTTER—Quiet and steady; rest weak; state dairy, 14a26c.; do. creamery, 18a 25½c; Pennsylvania do., 18a25½c.; western dairy, 13a17c.; do. creamery, 15a26c.; do. factory, 12½a15½c.; elgins, 26c; imitation creamery, 15a19c. June creamery, 20a23c.

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged; state large, 8a10½c.; do fancy white, 8a10c.; do colored, 8a10½c.; part skims, 4a8c.; full skims, 3½c.

EGGS—Dull, large supply, weak; state and Pennsylvania, 18a20c.; ice house, 15a 16½c.; western fresh, 17a19c.; do ice house, 15a15½c.; lime, 16½c.

Philadelphia Tallow Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—Tallow is dull and weak. We quote: city, prime, in hogsheads, 4⅜c.; country, prime, in barrels, 4⅜c.; country dark, in barrels, 4⅛c.; cakes, 5c.; grease, 4c.

STAGELAND ECHOES

A Review of Pictures, Living or Otherwise, Caught on the Rialto.

NYM CRINKLE ON MODERN PLAYS

He Thinks the Playwright is Leaning Toward Cynicism and Sermons Rather Than Creative Work—William Winter's Greeting to Tim Murphy—Manager Laine's Excellent Bookings at the Frothingham. Notes of General and Local Interest.

For the Saturday Tribune.

Heaven save us, after this: "George W. Lederer and William M. Dunlevy are to be partners in a forthcoming production of a play written by Edmund E. Price. It is entitled 'In the Tenderloin.' The purpose is to bring upon the stage the scenes from the various noted resorts that make a background for the night side of life in the celebrated Tenderloin district of New York. Old haunts of vice such as Tom Gould's, Billy McGlory's and 'The' Allen's will be scenically reproduced. Gould, McGlory, Allen, George Appo, the green goods man, and the old Harry Hill will be in the company. It is said that one of the recently-deposed police captains will also strut before the footlights in the piece. The tour is to begin, according to present arrangements, in Philadelphia in about a month."

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Nym Crinkle thinks the present tendency of the playwright is toward cynicism and sermons rather than creative work. "The American people are more deadly in earnest with life than any other people on earth," he says. "They are not sitting in the parquet of existence to sneer at the abiding verities or to clap their hands at the passing hollowness. When they are tired they will laugh at the absurdities or cheer the jovialities, but the moment you begin to jibe the essentials upon which they have built their homes they yawn. The cold-blooded nihilism of such wit as Oscar Wilde's is as foreign to the American temperament and character as elephantiasis is foreign in its glandular system. Every man and woman in America who is willing and able to work expects to have a home if he or she hasn't got one already. When, therefore, a sneering cynic of Fleet street, who never lives outside of a shop-house, or a boulevardier of Paris, who defines virtue to be a cocotte who is faithful for six weeks, undertakes to sprinkle an American audience with his glittering views of life, the American audience is sensible of being bored by an undue amount of impudence and conceit, and cannot for its life see why it should pay $1.50 for a literary gin fizz that can be picked up for nothing in any Bohemian resort. The amount of this sort of thing is sufficient to warrant the suspicion that the smart fellows are all trying to outdo each other in brilliant and reckless bitterness. A play was once an occurrence. The effort now is to make it a conversation—and a conversation with strychnine in it. There is something deeply interesting in this cynical attitude of the current drama, because it is undoubtedly the reflection of a critical and not of a creative epoch. It is bringing to the front the clever, not the procreative man. The best of the English dramas that are now snapped up do not reverberate the best aspirations, the deepest sorrows, the fiercest wrongs or the perennial gladness of the English people. Neither its faith nor its failures, its stress nor its triumphs come leaping into evidence on the boards. Only its follies. Its every-day heroes who die working and hoping have no efficient chronicler. Instead, we get its wantons, its adventuresses, its court fools and its smart imbeciles." And the clever Mr. Crinkle brings proof that the great mass of people don't like them.

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This is how William Winter greets Tim Murphy's new stellar aspirations: "The name of Tim Murphy is more suitable for a tin whistle than to fill the resounding trump of fame, and so is Henry Guy Carleton's play of 'Lem Kettle,' which he has fashioned for the guileless Tim. It must remain a mystery why this amiable person named Murphy, chiefly known on the stage in a part of small importance in a farce of small importance, 'A Texas Steer,' should ever have imagined that he had sufficient equipment of talent or power or charm to succeed as a star. 'The Old Homestead' is not poetical. 'Shore Acres' remains close to the sea level. Neither play soars, but both give faithful pictures of New England farm life, which have gained extensive popularity. But 'Lem Kettle' in comparison with either 'The Old Homestead' or 'Shore Acres,' has the barren and murky air of the woodshed rather than the fragrant breeze of the meadow. It is a simple play for a simple star, but both are too simple. 'Tim' Murphy smacks of old Sol Smith Russell. There is a marked resemblance in aspect, manner, movement and speech, but Mr. Murphy's acting is by no means equal to that of Mr. Russell in true quaintness and drollery. The best that can be said of him as a star is that he is mild and inoffensive. He does not gleam. He rarely twinkles. His light is pale, like that of the watery moon, and, moreover, it sadly lacks area."

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The same authority says of Crane's new venture: "The player of Falstaff in 'The Merry Wives' has a much easier task than he who attempts the part of the histories. Mr. Crane realized capitally the jovial temper and the rich, oily humor of the character, and he showed that he had studied and excellently mastered the details of the knight's nature, tastes, habits, behavior and appearance. He was free and broad in his expression without being at any time vulgar, and he indicated Falstaff's self-indulgence and overfed appetite without any approach to coarseness. It was altogether a studious and appreciative embodiment, a careful idea to carry out the poet's intention, and an entertaining portraiture of an interesting and fascinating personality. Mr. Crane has, moreover, had the good taste not to make the play a mere opportunity for the exhibition of a star. There are some long scenes, and pleasing scenes, too, in which he does not appear at all.

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One of the bookings of Manager Laine, of the Frothingham, which will attract great interest is a two-nights engagement of the Marie Tavary Grand Opera company, with 130 voices strong. It will appear here after the holidays. This company, in Pittsburg, the other day, gave Leoncavallo's tragic two-act opera, "I Pagliacci," with Tavary, Guille, Mertens, Warren and Schuster in the leading parts. The new work has been given but a few times in this country. The opera, it is said, is intensely dramatic, and the libretto contains numerous recitatives, making the demand on the principals most severe. Marie Tavery, in this Pittsburg engagement, replaced Emma Mariana in the cast as Nedda, owing to the indisposition of the latter, and rendered the role with spirit and finish. Signor Guille was received with much favor as Canio, his superb tenor being heard to excellent advantage. Mr. Mertens, as Tonio, gave an adequate rendition of the character, and the others in the cast were worthy of praise. Three and four curtain calls at the end of each act testified to the complete success of the performance. The concluding part of the programme was "Cavalleria Rusticana," that picturesque and ingeniously tuneful creation of Mascagni. Thea Dorre, Signor Guile, William Mertens, Dora Scott and Sofia Romani comprised the cast, which, according to all accounts, was one of the strongest ever heard on the Pittsburg stage.

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To illustrate the scarcity of theatrical work in the summer time, Burt Clarke, who plays Colonel Sandusky Doolittle in "In Old Kentucy" in such an inimitable manner, tells this story: An actor with whom he was well acquainted called on his doctor and asked: "Will you do me a favor?" "I suppose so, if you don't ask too much." "It's something easy. Now, I've got a friend that's playing a good part and I've understudied him. He hasn't been feeling well for a few days, and I induced him to come and see you. He'll be around here tomorrow. Now, I'll tell you what I want you to do. You make him think he's about to die unless he takes a rest. Do you see? If you give him a little dose to help him feel sick it wouldn't do any hurt. As soon as he lays off I can fill in a week, at least, and make some money." "You wouldn't ask me to deceive a patient or give him something to make him sick?" "Of course I would. Afterward I'd tell him about it and he wouldn't care." "I'll think about it." The doctor refused to be a "good fellow," however, and the unemployed actor has not felt kindly toward him since.

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There will be but one "Princess Bonnie" company on the road this season. The organization, embracing seventy people, and including Frank Daniels, Eleanore Mayo, Lillian Swain Marion, Will M. Armstrong, Robert Broderick, Joseph Greensfelder, N. S. Burnham, Mabella Baker, Frances Rosseau and Mountjoy Walker, will make a tour of the principal cities of the state of Pennsylvania. At the conclusion of the tour the company will play long engagements in Boston, Chicago and New York. The present enagement at the Broad Street theater, Philadelphia, is limited to four weeks.

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FOOTLIGHT FLASHES:

Vernona Jarbeau has joined "The Passing Show."

"A Trip to the City" is the title of Neil Burgess' new play.

Joseph Jefferson is to revive "The Cricket on the Hearth."

Oscar Wilde's new comedy is said to have no social problem in it.

Sara Bernhardt is going to play the "Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in French.

Sardou's annual income from the royalties on his plays amounts to $150,000.

It is said that Wilton Lackaye has become the husband of a Milwaukee belle.

Elita Proctor Otis proposes to star jointly with Frank Keenan in "Oliver Twist."

Augustus Thomas has signed a contract to write a new play for Nat C. Goodwin.

Oscar Wilde has just completed a new play. The title has not yet been made public.

Anna O'Keefe, long with De Wolf Hopper, is to play and sing a boy's part in "Rob Roy."

Alexander Salvini has adapted a comedy which is called "The Student of Salamanca."

Augustus Thomas signed a contract with Nat C. Goodwin to write that actor a new play.

Jeannette St. Henry, long with De Wolf Hopper, has been engaged by Pauline Hall.

Hubert Wilke, of the Lillian Russell company, was hissed on the opening night in London.

James T. Powers has been engaged by Charles Frohman and will be starred in "The New Boy."

Now it is announced that Mrs. Langtry will sail for this country Oct. 27, to remain until next June.

George F. Marion, the comedian, has married Lillian Swain, late of the Duff Comic Opera company.

Miss Fannie Rice has purchased the rights to Frank C. Drake's one-act play, "Roseberry Shrub Sec."

Wilson Barrett will open his season at the American theater, New York, Nov. 20, in "The Manxman."

The play called "Gossip" recently completed by Clyde Fitch, has been purchased by Augustin Daily.

Felix Morris will open his season in Syracuse on Oct. 15 with Ralph Lumley's new play, "The Best Man."

Richard Golden and "Old Jed Prouty" are continuing to reap a big harvest of dollars in New England.

Marie Burroughs begins her tour at Detroit, Oct. 15, with the first American production of "The Scapegoat."

Francis Wilson will this season play the only one night stands since the organization of his company in 1886.

Richard Mansfield has made arrangements with Lorimer Stoddard to produce his version of "Napoleon Bonaparte."

Henry Irving and Sir Arthur Sullivan occupied boxes on the occasion of Lillian Russell's debut at the London Lyceum.

Sarah Jewett, long the leading lady of the famous stock company at the Union Square theatre, mourns the loss of her mother.

Edward E. Kidder is writing a new play for Sol Smith Russell and negotiating for the production of his war play, "Among the Missing."

Frederick Warde has purchased a play by William Geer Harrison, entitled "Runnymede." Robin Hood and Marion Lea are leading characters.

"The Case of Rebellious Susan" is the name of a new comedy from the pen of Henry Arthur Jones. It will be first presented by Charles Wyndham.

It is said that Criptie Palmoni has been offered for next season the part of Falstaff, now being played by Louis James in the Warde-James combination.

Alexander Salvini begins the rehearsals of his new romantic comedy, "The Student of Salamanca," at an early date. He expects to produce the piece shortly.

The elder Coquelin has engaged to appear with Sarah Bernhardt at the Paris Renaissance, and will make his debut there as Falstaff, Sarah playing Prince Hal.

W. H. Crane will continue "The Merry Wives of Windsor" for four or five weeks, when he will bring out a play by Paul M. Potter, entitled "The Pacific Mail."

Madeline Pollard has wisely abandoned her intention to become a star actress. She is said to be writing a book on her experience with Congressman Breckinridge.

Pauline Hall appears to have made a success in her new operatic comedy, "Dorcas," the book of which is by the Paultons, with music borrowed from Offenbach, Flotow, Hirschfield, etc.

Annie Russell will make her reappearance on the stage, after several years' absence, on Nov. 15, at Palmer's theater, New York, in the principle role in Sydney Grundy's comedy, "The New Woman."

J. W. Shannon's excellent work is recognized by the critics wherever Rose Coughlan's company appears. It is rare to find a man who is at the same time a capital actor and a skillful stage manager.

It is practically settled that Olga Nethersole, Marcus Mayer's new English star, will open her American season at the Fifth Avenue theatre in New York after the close of the Lilliputians' engagement.

Miss Julia Marlowe (now Mrs. Taber) once told a friend that she would be the most unhappy girl in the world if she thought for a moment that she would not one day get married and be contented, just like the girls who do not come out before the great public in the arts.

The Princess Bonnie Opera company of seventy people will make a tour of Pennsylvania at the conclusion of the four weeks' engagement at the Broad Street theater, Philadelphia. The tour, which will be initiated at Harrisburg on Oct. 29, will include Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and all the important cities in the state. This is a rather serious undertaking on Mr. Spencer's part, inasmuch as his company costs him close to $4,000 a week to run. The production will be given in the one night stands in the same manner as during the famous Philadelphia run. Frank Daniels, Lillian Swain Merion, Eleanore Mayo, William Armstrong and the entire company will appear in every city.

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