

## PRIEST A VICTIM

### Unfrooked for the Revenge of a Woman.

### FRIENDS RALLY TO RESCUE

### Bishop Talbot, of Pennsylvania, Will Be Put on Trial.

### DETECTIVES WORK ON CASE

Charges That Were Smothered in the Last Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church Will Be Thoroughly Ventilated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—Mrs. Emma D. Elliott, in whose veins flows the blue blood of the Southern aristocracy, kith of leaders in the smart set of the East End, and of Consuelo, Duchess of Marlborough, once a reigning belle of Newport, now silver-haired and a grandmother, is the inevitable woman at the bottom of the trouble that confronts one of the most distinguished members of the American Episcopacy, Right Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, bishop of Central Pennsylvania. Not since the trial of Bishop Benjamin Treadwell Onderdonk, of New York, 60 years ago, and that of his brother, Bishop Henry Ustick Onderdonk, of Pennsylvania, in the same year, 1844, has the Episcopal Church in this country been threatened with a sensation such as impends in the presentment giving supposedly forgotten charges against Bishop Talbot.

The theologian of high rank, an unfrocked priest, physically broken and addended by the weight of an alleged great wrong of which he is the victim, and the woman—these three constitute the central figures in an ecclesiastical drama that promises to dwarf entirely the prosecutions that startled churchmen of a former generation.

### To Satisfy a Woman's Spite.

Two years ago the country was startled by charges of conspiracy brought against Bishop Talbot by an unfrocked rector of his diocese. This accuser was the Rev. Ingram N. W. Irvine, who had been forced from the pulpit of St. Paul's Church at Huntington, Pa., by his bishop and who told an amazing story that leading churchmen refused to credit.

The story was, in brief, that in unfrocking Irvine and expelling him from the ministry, Bishop Talbot had aimed to please a woman and to gratify her spite.

This astonishing charge was made in the triennial general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, held at San Francisco. It was speedily smothered.

Irvine was almost friendless, while Bishop Talbot was mighty in influence and rich in friends. The upshot of the whole matter was the dismissal of Irvine's presentment against Bishop Talbot, after brief consideration by a committee of inquiry.

Then, to all appearances, Irvine, the unfrocked rector, the dishonored priest, dropped out of sight. But as the sequel shows, powerful friends were even then rallying to his aid. Two weeks ago their silent, tireless work of months bore fruit in a second presentment against Bishop Talbot.

Churchmen Rally to Aid. A group of the leading bishops of the country and laymen who are among the most widely known men of affairs in the Nation outside of their church connection have come to the aid of Irvine, and may be prosecuting witnesses when charges are heard by a committee of inquiry within a week.

This presentment is a very different document from its predecessor. It is drawn by Chancellor Henry Budd, of the diocese of Pennsylvania, and its seven signers are prominent ecclesiastics and laymen of Philadelphia and New York.

It not only charges Bishop Talbot with conspiracy with a woman to ruin Irvine, but it flatly accuses him of a dishonorable use of the names of fellow-bishops.

### Detectives Are at Work.

It is said that there is an astounding phase of the case, not a breath of which has yet reached the public, upon which skilled detectives are at work in Central Pennsylvania. The detectives, it is understood, have been employed by the wealthy churchmen in New York and this city, among whom the name of J. Pierpont Morgan is mentioned, who have come to the

front to force an investigation in defense of Irvine.

"The chain of new evidence is being rapidly completed," one of the churchmen interested is quoted as saying, "and if all goes as I expect, it will be my privilege to ask for a dissolution of the present committee of inquiry and for permission to make a new presentment. That presentment will surround the country."

It never has been denied that the present Mrs. Elliott divorced at least two of her former husbands, while rumor also declares that Mr. Elliott divorced Mrs. Elliott No. 1 on grounds of desertion, which are unscriptural and uncanonical, according to the canons of the Episcopal Church. The present Mrs. Elliott, then Mrs. Cooledge, it is said further, was introduced to Mr. Elliott by the latter's former wife on the board walk at Atlantic City.

### Was Bishop Talbot in Ignorance?

Whether Bishop Talbot had any inkling of Mrs. Elliott's past is doubtful. But it was indirectly the result of the divorce proceedings that figure in her history, and especially the divorce in her husband's case, that the falling out between the bishop and Dr. Irvine occurred.

The entire country is familiar with the later history of the case—how Dr. Irvine refused communion to the aristocratic divorcee, in which he was at first sustained by Bishop Talbot, and later unfrocked and disgraced by him. The developments now promised are likely to set the church people agape with amazement.

The presence of Lawyer Stetson on this committee is especially significant, because of his close affiliation with J. Pierpont Morgan. Mr. Morgan was a lay delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal Church two years ago in San Francisco, where Irvine ventured his first charges against his principal foe.

It was noticed that Mr. Morgan was not one of the delegates who sneered at the charges. When Mr. Morgan left San Francisco at the close of that convention he carried with him a complete record of the case.

### EXCESSES BY THE TURKS.

Bulgaria Sends Out a Warning Note to the Power.

SOFIA, Dec. 26.—Reports from Adrianople indicate a recrudescence of persecution against the Bulgarians. The Bulgarian government has notified the foreign representatives of the excesses and requests that they communicate with their respective governments, calling attention to the possible consequences and notifying them that Bulgaria declines to accept the responsibility.

### Empress Thanks Countess Cassini.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—The Empress of Russia, having conveyed her personal thanks to Countess Cassini for \$265 subscribed through her for the Russian Red Cross.

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The Weather. YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.—Maximum temperature, 40 degrees; minimum, 33 degrees. Precipitation, .61 of an inch. TODAY'S WEATHER.—Threatening with probably occasional light rain or snow flurries. Easterly winds.

### Russia.

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### National.

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## MEET IN CAUCUS

### State Senators Unite to Beat Kuykendall.

### SIX AGREE AT CONFERENCE

### They Claim Nine Sure Votes; Are Confident of Others.

### THEIR CANDIDATE IS CARTER

Thirteen Votes Are Needed to Control Republican Caucus Nomination for Presidency of the State Senate.

A bunch of six State Senators, bent on defeating Senator W. Kuykendall, of Lane, who seeks to be President of the upper house of the Oregon Legislature, caucused in the Imperial Hotel last night. All hailed from counties outside Multnomah, yet did not make up the full anti-Kuykendall force. In their number they count nine sure votes and possibly 12. The number of votes needed to control the Republican caucus is 13; therefore the foes of the Lane Senator need several votes from Multnomah or elsewhere. The candidates of the anti-Kuykendall element is Senator E. V. Carter, of Jackson, who jumped into the fray last week and was present at last night's conference. The others were E. W. Haines, of Washington; G. S. Wright, of Yamhill, Tillamook and Lincoln; Squire Farrar, of Marion; N. Wheelodon, of Wasco, and Jay Bowerman, of Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler.

### Hope to Swell Their Ranks.

In their ranks they count W. A. Howe, of Yamhill; Peter McDonald, of Union and Wallawa, and J. A. Laycock, of Grant, Crook, Klamath and Lake, who will increase their force to nine. In addition they think it possible to enlist with them E. M. Cross, of Marion, who is understood to be foot-loose so far; W. H. Hobson, of Marion and Linn, who, though they have heard is under pledge to Kuykendall, they believe is still free, like Senator Croisan, and C. W. Nottingham, of Multnomah, who has not yet divulged his preference for President, but is understood to be leaning away from Kuykendall—thus further increasing their combination to 12. Then they hope to induce possibly J. S. Coke, of Coos and Curry, whose support is understood to be claimed by the Kuykendall workers, but whose real attitude is yet a mystery; U. S. Loughary, of Polk, who has declared for himself that he is still free of any alliance. They also have as a reserve hope the possibility of winning over Dan J. Malarky, the slate-breaking Senator from Multnomah, who they understand, however, would be both to act independently of his own county. Then, too, they have in mind a plan for drawing a majority or all of Multnomah's Senators to their formidable movement, inasmuch as this county does not seem to desire the Presidency for itself. And inasmuch as Senator Brownell is known to be aggrieved at Senator Kuykendall, they think that in a secret ballot in caucus the Clackamas gentleman might vote against the Lane gentleman.

### Strong Force Represented.

A potent force was represented, therefore, at last night's conference. It is such a force as seems bound to make trouble for the Kuykendall boom. It comes from an accretion of various elements—both anti-Kuykendall and anti-Mitchell—which have gravitated together in one week, or since Senator Carter announced his candidacy. Though the movement is headed by Senator Carter, and a large part of its members prefer him to any other opposition candidate, still it might line up behind any one of several other anti-Kuykendall men, among them being Dan J. Malarky, who is favored by the Eastern Oregon contingent, but who is opposed by several Western Oregon Senators, among them being A. Howe, G. S. Wright and E. W. Haines. Mr. Carter has said he will withdraw in favor of any man whom the anti-Kuykendall Senators desire to take up with, and that he plunged into the scrap not alone because he would like to be President himself, but more because he desired to save the gavel from going to the Lane man by default of any opposition. It is his opinion that Senator Kuykendall would certainly have won had not somebody taken the field against him.

### Strength of Dr. Kuykendall.

To show how much stronger their force is than Kuykendall's, Carter men aver that the Lane candidate has only four Senators besides his own, pledged to him—those being R. A. Booth, of Lane, Douglas and Josephine; John L. Bangs, of Baker, Malheur and Harney; Jay Tuttle, of Clatsop, and George C. Brownell, of Clackamas, the last-named of whom is not at heart a Kuykendall supporter. The only other voice Senator Kuykendall can possibly hope to win outside Multnomah, say the followers of the Jackson Senator, are those of U. S. Loughary, of Polk; J. S. Coke, of Coos and Curry; W. H. Hobson, of Marion and Linn, and E. M. Cross, of Marion—making a total of nine, the two last-named of whom, however, they may be by no means Kuykendall admirers.

### Consequently the Carter people declare that they can show more strength outside Multnomah than can the Kuykendall people; therefore the choice is up to Multnomah whether to elect the man from Jackson or the man from Lane.

### Multnomah Holds Balance.

That Multnomah holds the balance of power in the fight for president is obvious, how it will use that power to get a mystery. Both Carter and Kuykendall

boomers are working for an alliance with this county. The Carter people regret that Henry E. McGinn has resigned from the Senate, for they believe that with his and Nottingham's aid they might make combinations elsewhere so as not to need any more aid from this county. They are speculating whether Multnomah's six Senators, but including Senator Nottingham, will vote as a unit or will split if the latter think themselves safe, for they say they can muster more votes outside Multnomah than can Kuykendall. And both sides are intensely interested in the question whether Multnomah will have a candidate of its own. Some anti-Kuykendall elements believe Malarky could still be elected; others that circumstances are more favorable for him than ever before. It is assumed that if Multnomah should put forth a man he would be the most logical candidate, since C. W. Hodson has said he will not enter the race.

### DESIRE ACTION POSTPONED.

Many Republicans Would Pass Merchant Marine Bill to Next Congress.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Dec. 26.—Conversations with Republican Congressmen from various sections of the country show conclusively that no small element in the majority party in Congress would be very glad if action on the merchant marine shipping bill framed by the Merchant Marine Commission could be postponed until the next Congress. There are many Republicans who do not personally indorse this subsidy measure, but who would vote for it if pressed by the House leaders. These members are anxious for a delay, and will urge the passage of a compromise measure, such as has already been presented to both Houses of Congress.

### While there is a great deal of opposition to a general ship subsidy, it is felt that the general bill, framed by the commission, to go over, and to press into the bill pertaining to Panama and Guantanamo.

There seems to be little doubt that such a bill as this could pass, as it is in line with the bills passed last session extending the coastwise laws to the Philippine Islands, and requiring the use of American vessels in the shipment of Army and Navy supplies.

### PRESIDENT HAS TO WORK.

Only a Portion of the Day Given Up to Leisure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Christmas Monday was observed as a holiday in the National capital. All executive departments were closed, and there was a general suspension of private business. The weather was disagreeable and the ground was covered with sleet. To President Roosevelt the day was less of a holiday than to many of his fellow-citizens. He spent considerable time in his office and also kept a number of engagements which had been made for the day. In the afternoon the President, in company with Senator Lodge, went out for a walk. The Christmas dinner of the Presidential family was given at the usual hour tonight and was a family affair.

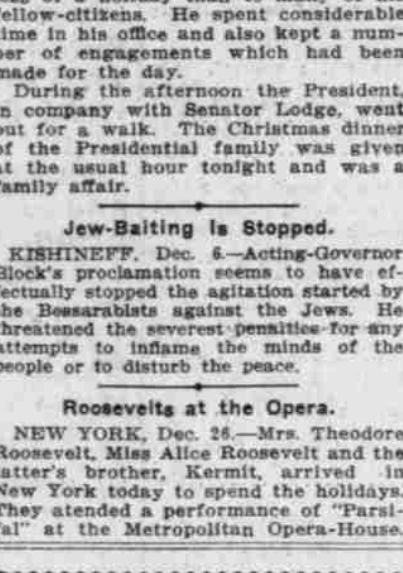
### Jew-Baiting Is Stopped.

KISHINEFF, Dec. 6.—Acting-Governor Bloch's proclamation seems to have effectively stopped the agitation started by the Bessarabians against the Jews. He threatened the severest penalties for any attempts to inflame the minds of the people or to disturb the peace.

### Roosevelts at the Opera.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Miss Alice Roosevelt and the latter's brother, Kermit, arrived in New York today to spend the holidays. They attended a performance of "Paris-fall" at the Metropolitan Opera-House.

### SLATED TO SUCCEED C. H. MARKHAM AS GENERAL MANAGER OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC



E. B. CALVIN, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE O. R. & N. CO.

## UKASE IS GIVEN

### Czar Touches on the Subjects of Reform.

### PLEDGE IS NOT SPECIFIC

### Council of Ministers to Report Measure of Relief.

### ASSEMBLY IS NOT MENTIONED

Freedom of All Creeds Is Among the Subjects to Be Dealt With, Though the Jews Are Not Given Special Mention.

### SUBJECTS FOR REFORM.

Legal redress for all who have suffered wrongs. Local and municipal institutions to be given the widest scope possible in the administration of local affairs. Independence of the courts to be assured so as to give all persons of all classes equality before the law. State insurance for the protection of workmen. To secure citizens against arbitrary arrest. Religious freedom in the Empire. Unnecessary repressive laws to be rescinded. Fullness possible liberty to the press.

### ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—Emperor Nicholas' long-expected reform ukase was issued tonight. The document deals, under eight heads, with practically all the subjects brought to the Emperor's attention by the memorial of the congress of Zemstvo presidents held here last month, and while not specifically pledging the government to carry out the various reforms in their entirety, as demanded by the memorial, promises that each shall be referred to the Council of Ministers with orders to report promptly on the fullest measure of relief which can be accorded on the various subjects.

One question not touched by the ukase is that of the constitutional assembly. Neither is the Jewish religion specifically mentioned, though freedom for all creeds or sects, whether Christian or otherwise, is among the subjects which will be dealt with. In brief, the subjects which will be referred to committees of the Council of Ministers early report are a "just and equitable enforcement of existing laws, with a view to securing the harmonious administration of all the courts." Second—Zemstvo organization, with a view to giving the widest latitude and autonomy to the various Zemstvos, calling additional Zemstvo representatives where required, and creating smaller Zemstvo units capable of dealing directly with the local needs of the peasants.

### Equality Before the Law.

Third—Equality of all citizens before the law, this touching the much-mooted question of peasant equality before the courts.

### Fourth—Arranging a scheme of workmen's assurance for the benefit and participation of factory workers throughout the empire.

### Fifth—To secure citizens against ar-

bitrary arrest and to accord immunity for harsh action of the police, except in the cases of persons known to be conspiring to commit overt acts against the stability of the state.

Sixth—The religious freedom of all subjects of the empire, without respect of creed or manner of worship.

Seventh—For rescinding all unnecessary repressive laws, leaving in force only those designed for the participation of peasants, and for the benefit generally of subjects of the Empire.

Eighth—To accord the fullest possible measure of liberty to the press, and the removal, as far as possible, of the various restrictive laws.

### Ukase Issued Very Late.

The ukase was issued so late that its contents were not generally known even in the newspaper offices until after midnight. Among those able to express an opinion, it was considered to be a document whose ultimate value depended largely upon the interpretation given by the various committees as to the measure of liberty which it is possible to grant under the various laws named.

Naturally, it has not met the fullest wishes of the Liberals, but, on the other hand, it is regarded by the reactionaries as promising entirely too much in the direction of liberal reforms. It is complained also that there is some ambiguity of expression in the various sections of the document, which must be left for interpretation by those to whom the various reforms are entrusted.

### LIBERAL IN PROMISES.

Text of the Reform Order Promulgated by Emperor Nicholas.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—An Imperial ukase issued tonight makes decidedly liberal promises under a number of heads. It promises an equal and full enforcement of existing laws, assures the Zemstvo of the fullest possible measure of self-government and the enforcement of the laws now existing in their behalf; promulgates a scheme of workmen's insurance; extends the liberty of the press and promises a full legal trial of all persons accused. The Imperial decree, which is entitled "a scheme for the improvement of the administration of the state," is addressed to the Senate, and is as follows: "In accordance with the revered will of our crowned predecessor, and thinking unceasingly of the welfare of the realm entrusted to us by God, we regard it as our duty and the government's duty, in conjunction with un-deviating maintenance of the immutability of the fundamental laws of the Empire, to have unflinching care for the country's needs, distinguishing all that is really in the interests of the Russian people from tendencies not seldom mistaken and influenced by transitory circumstances."

### Change Must Be Met.

When the need of this or that change is proved ripe, then we consider it necessary to meet it even though the transformation to which this leads involves the introduction of essential innovations in legislation. We do not doubt that the realization of such an undertaking will meet with the sympathy of the well-disposed section of our subjects, who see the true prosperity of the fatherland in the supply of civil tranquility and the uninterrupted satisfaction of the daily needs of the people. Placing in the forefront of our care thought for the best ordering of the life of the most numerous of our estates, the peasant population, we may remark that this matter is already under examination.

Simultaneously with a detailed investigation of the initial proposals of the Ministry of the Interior, which are now being carried out locally, conferences will be held in the villages of the peasants specially selected from among the most experienced of the highest administrative officials regarding the most important question of peasant reform, with a view to the development of the general needs of the agricultural industry by the knowledge and experience of local committees. We command those of labor to bring the laws regarding peasants to the attention of the general imperial legislation, thereby facilitating the task of attaining permanent security of this estate which, by decree of the Czar liberator, is recognized as consisting of free citizens possessing full rights.

### Urgent Needs of the People.

"Surveying the wide domain of the people's uttermost needs, we regard as urgent in the interest of the legal strengthening of civil and public life: First—The adoption of effective measures for safeguarding the law in its full force as the most important pillar of the throne of the autocratic empire, in order that its inviolate fulfillment for all alike shall be regarded as the first duty by all the authorities and in all places subject to us; that its nonfulfillment shall inevitably bring with it legal responsibility for every arbitrary act, and that persons who have suffered wrong by such acts shall be enabled to secure legal redress.

Second—That local and municipal institutions should be given as wide scope as possible in the administration of various matters affecting local welfare, and that they should have conferred upon them the necessary independence, within legal limitations, and that representatives of all sections of the population interested in local matters should be called upon, in equitable conditions, to take part in those institutions with a view to the completest satisfaction possible of their needs. Besides the government's and Zemstvo district institutions hitherto existing there should also be established in connection with them public institutions for the administration of local affairs in localities of smaller extent.

Third—That, in order to secure equality of persons of all classes before the law, steps should be taken to bring about the necessary unification of judicial procedure throughout the empire and to assure independence of the courts.

### Insurance for Workmen.

Fourth—That for the future development of persons of all classes before the law, steps should be taken for the protection of workmen in factories, workshops and commercial establishments, attention is to be given to the question of the introduction of state insurance for workmen.

Fifth—That there should be a revision of the exceptional laws decreed at the time of an unparalleled outbreak of criminal activity on the part of the enemies of public order, and the application of which was attended with a grave extension of the discretionary power of the administrative authorities; and that at the same time steps should be taken for streamlining their application within the narrowest possible limits and for assuring that limitation of the rights of private persons involved in that application.

(Continued on Page Three.)

## CALVIN GOES UP

### To Be General Manager of Southern Pacific.

### SUCCEEDS C. H. MARKHAM

### Positive Assurance Is Given at Union Pacific Headquarters.

### HENDERSON ACCOMPANIES HIM

Silent Man Has Very Warm Regard for Superintendent of the San Pedro & Salt Lake, According to Inside Information.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 26.—(Special.)—While no official announcement has as yet been made, it is stated positively at Union Pacific headquarters today that E. B. Calvin, the silent man, as he is known throughout the Harriman system, will be Charles H. Markham's successor as general manager of the Southern Pacific.

The resignation of F. W. Henderson, superintendent of the San Pedro & Salt Lake, is of special significance in this connection. When Mr. Calvin was general superintendent of the Oregon Short Line Mr. Henderson was his assistant. There was a warm friendship between the two men, and it was expected that Mr. Henderson would follow Mr. Calvin as he moved upward. His appointment with the San Pedro separated them for a time, but it is now well understood by those on the inside that he has resigned to go with Mr. Calvin to the Southern Pacific.

A Union Pacific official said today that when W. H. Hancock, west of San Francisco to relieve Mr. Markham, was given authority to name Mr. Markham's successor, and at once offered the position to Mr. Calvin, who had been his right-hand man for years. Mr. Calvin is said to have accepted the position some time ago.

Mr. Henderson severs his connection with the San Pedro December 31 and will be succeeded by H. E. Van Housen, an old-time Union Pacific man who has been superintendent of the Cotton Belt.

### TERRY GIVEN WARM WELCOME

Christmas Monday Gives New York Playgoers a Fine Choice.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—With several openings and a number of changes of bills Christmas Monday was a notable day for the New York theatergoers. Edward Terry, the English actor, with a company from his native land, made his first appearance in this city at the Princess Theater this afternoon in "The House of Burnside." At the Knickerbocker Theater tonight Viola Allen entertained a big audience as "Perrine" in an elaborate production of "The Winter's Tale," while Maud Adams, in "The House of Burnside," in an old favorite, "The Little Minister."

The New York inaugurated a new price scale, with seats running from 25 cents to \$1 with the production of "The House of Burnside." First night opera, the first two matinee productions of "Parsifal" in grand opera were two of the other interesting events of the day.

Mr. Terry's play is an adaptation of George Mitchell's "La Malsone." A large audience welcomed the star and his company and he was repeatedly called before the curtain. Throughout the play the performers were given the best of commendation. Cynthia Brooke, the leading lady, is an American, but has never acted in this country before, and she and Beatrice Terry, a niece of Ellen Terry, who is not a stranger to