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## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, SUNDAY, JULY 12, 1891-SIXTEEN PAGES.

Farmer's Daughter."

PROSPECTS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

Grand-George Thatcher in

White Face-Chat of

Lew Dockstader, who was here with

Thatcher's minstress last week, is a den ght-

fully breezy story teller and one of the best

fellows, socially, in the world. While pac k-

ing his traveling bag the other day, and

rushed to catch a train for Chicago, he had

which were enjoyable because of their new-

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excellent."

tion in modern minstrelsy.

band and orchestra.

"the Stage.

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# Fresident Diaz Talks About His Country and Its Possibilities.

MEXICO'S CHIEF EXECUTIVE.

ROMANTIC CAREER OF THE GREAT RULER.

He Says Mexico Wants American Capital, and Discusses the Field for Various Kinds of Paying Investments.

[Copyright 1891 by Frank, G. Carpenter.] MEXICO CITY, July 1.- Special corres pondence of THE BEE. ]-I have just had a long interview with President Dias on American and Mexican matters. The audience was arranged for me by the secretary of foreign affairs, Mr. Mariscal, and it took place in the great national palace which stands on the site where Montezuma held his court when Cortez came to see him, and it was upon this same spot that Cortez lived after the death of the Aztoc king. It was in this structure that many of the Spanish viceroys reigned, and here Maximillian held his court. The building is several hundred years old, and its architecture is of the old

Spanish order.

Imagine a low, two-story building covering many acres. Let its walls be of gray stucco, and let it have many courts within it, roofed only by the blue sky and paved with great blocks of stone. Some of these courts are so large that a regiment of cavalry could go through their evolutions within them, and the entrance to the palace is by great doors or gate-ways, faced with massive columns against which soldiers in .uniform stand and scrutinize carefully all those who go in or pass out. There are more soldiers as you go into the courts, and at every corner you meet a guard. It was through these gates that the carriage of the American minister with its liveried coachmen took myself and Mr. Butler, the secretary of our legation yesterday afternoon, and it was in one of the Inrgest of the courts that the carriage stopped and let us out at the marble stairs which lead up to the offices of the secretary of state, and also to the audience rooms of the president of the republic. The secretary of state's rooms are furnished after the French style, with bright-colored car-pets, many pictures and some statuary. The ante-room to the president's office is right next to the parlors of Maximillian, and here we waited for a moment amid a crowd of office-seekers much like those who hang about the white house at the beginning of the congressional session, while we gave our cards to the gorgeous aide-de-camp in charge. The fact that we came from the United States legation passed us at once into a second waiting room devoted only to the favored few and a moment later the word came from President Diaz that he would see us at once. Among those waiting for an audience in the room were half a dozen noted generals, one or two senators, Mr. Verger, a partner of the late Senator Hearst in his large Mexican investments, and the son of President Jaurez. The room was well fur-nished. Paper of red satin covered the walls. The chairs and solas were finely up helstored and a velvet rug was spread upon the floor. We had scarcely seated ourselves before the door opened and the nide-de-camp motioned for us to enter.

### How President Diaz Looks.

We stepped across the threshold and found ourselves in a large, well-lighted and plainly furnished room in which two men were standing. One of these I recognized as Senor Ignacio Mariscal, the secretary of state and the other was a straight, dignified man of medium height dressed in citizen's clothes. This was President Diaz. He looks more like a practical business man than the aver-age Mexican, but his face and figure is a age Moxican, out his face and figure is a striking one, and without estentation or self-assumption, he impresses you at once as a man of great strength of character and of extraordiary ability. His looks do not belie him. He is by all odds the greatest man in Mexico today and his work shows him to be one of the greatest statesmen and catest executives of the world. He took Mexico in a state of revolution and he brought it into a state of peace. He grasped the country when it was in anarchy and he has brought order and good government out of the confusion. He has started the era of railroads and he has pushed manufacturing and modern development to such an extent that Mexico has its feet now firmly planted on the road of pro-gress. He has made the interior of the coun-try as safe as the interior of the United States; has abolished brigandage and has turned the banditti into soldiers. Every step he takes is in the march of progres and as the country is at present constituted he is the best ruler that Mexico could have, He is very popular among the people and both the property holders and army love him. He knows Mexico like a book and he is eminently fitted by birth and character for his position. He is a son of the people. Born a poor boy in the backwoods state of Oaxaca, he fitted himself for the law, and when the Mexican war broke out between Mexico and the United States he entered the army and fought for his country. After the war was over he remained in the army for some time and studied military science. He then went back to the law, but returned to the army in the revolution of 1855, and from that time on was mixed up in nearly every revolution up to the time of his election as president in 1877. A Life of Romance. His whole life reads like a romance and he has had many narrow escapes. One time he was obliged to flee to New Orleans, and in coming back he took passage under an assumed name and stayed in his room, pre-tending he was seasick. There were a number of Mexican officers on board and he thought that they had discovered him. He knew that his arrest meant death and he jumped overbeard and tried to swim to the shore, which was about ten miles distant from the ship. He was seen and rescued, and the captain thought he was a lunatic. He handed him over to the purser, and this man, though he knew he could make \$50,000 as a reward by turning him over to the soldiers, refused to do so. He protected him while on board and smuggled him ashore as a coalheaver, from whence he soon got to his ua-tive state and to his army. Diaz has proved himself an able general and no one can doubt his courage. He is now sixty years old, but he does not look to be over forty, and his black eyes are as bright and his step as firm as when he did his first fighting in the Mexas when no did his first fighting in the Mex-ican war. He impressed me by his case in manner and his gentlemanly bearing. He is, I am told, refined and cultured and he un-derstands how to put his visitors at their ease. He has much of the personal magnet-ism of James G. Blaine, and I heard it said in Mexico that if Blaine had the backbone of Diaz, his administration at the state depart-ment would be the greatest of any secretary of state in the world. President Diaz has a wife who stands in Mexico much like Mrs. Cleveland does in the United States. She is a beauty of the brunette type, fine-ly educated and very charming in her manners. She is simple and unostentatious and is always doing kind things for the people. She is the daughter of Hon. Romerio Rubio, and she presides with much grace over the president's palace in Mexico City and over his grand rooms in the castle of Chapultepec. The Mexican White House. Chapultepec is the Mexican white house, is the famed hill where Montezuma had It is the famed hill where Montezuma had his summer house and it is one of the wou-derful palaces of the world. Located at the end of the Paseo, the fashionable drive of Mexico, a park of a 1,000 acres surrounds it and these thousand acres are filled with the most wonderful of cypress trees, some of which are over a hundred feet high, and many of which are five or six hundred years old. The trunks of these trees are massive ald. The trunks of these trees are massive old. The trunks of these trees are massive in size and their limbs are gnarled, and they spread outward as they go up until they in-terwine with other limbs at the top and form a dense shade. They are clothed in peren-nial green, and from them hang great beards of the beautiful, gray-silver, Spanish moss which you see in the forests -\* Florida and Louisiana. A drive through the park is like coing through the forests of fairyland and in As to italifoads in Mexico. "How about the railroad development of Mexico! Will it continue!" "Yes", was the reply. "Since the year 1885 the railway system of this country has been so extended that their are few cities of importance that are not connected with the center of the country or Mexico City. It is a significant fact too that rail-ways in Mexico nave been paying enterprises since their beginning, so much so that trutk. going through the forests of fairviand, and in the morning and the evening, when the sun casts its beautiful shadows through the trees and over the well kept lawn, its sylvan beautics are beyond description. Out of the conter of this park, rises a mighty rock, gring straight up for at least two hundred feet. This rock has a top of several acres and upon its surface is built the massive castle of Chapultepec. There is only one stairway and one road casts its beautiful shadows through the trees

that lead up to it, and the building is a won-der of many kinds of Spanish architecture. It is, it seems to me, bigger than any building in the United States, and it covers as much space as the capitol at Washington. It rises in terraces, and these terraces are of white marble with brass balustrades along which marble with brass balustrales along which you see lovely flower gardens which make you think of the hanging gardens of one of the Artoc emperors. The Mexican rulers of the past have spent fortunes in improving and furnishing this castle, and President Diaz has remodelled many of the rooms for his own use. The artists and builders are repairing the rooms today, and the palace will be finer than ever. One of the bedrooms of the president is especially fine, and Mrs. Diaz's private reception parlor is in pink silk with hangings of brocade and plush. All of the rooms are beautifully freecoed, and the interior of the castle corresponds in some dethe rooms are beautifully frescoed, and the interior of the castle corresponds in some de-gree to the wom erful beauties of nature which surround it. The view from this castle is one of the finest in Mexico. The whole of the Valley of Mexico is spread out before you. The capitol, with its many cathedral towers and enamelied domes, lies at your feet. Silvery lakes sparkle like floods of diamonds amid the green in the dis-tance and upon all sides the green mouthins tance, and upon all sides the great mountains of Mexico shine out like hills of frosted silver, and away off under the sun you see the white heads of the two great volcances, Popocatapetl and the White Woman, which

re ever clothed in perpetual snow. My Interview With the President. I was introduced to President Diaz by Mr. Mariscal, and the president shook my hand and motioned me to a seat beside him. The conversation was carried on through the medium of Mr. Mariscal who translated my English into Spanish, and the president's Spanish into English, The president talks easily. He is never at loss for a word and be knows just what be wants to say and says it in the fewest words. The interview which follows has been care-fully revised by him and it is practically a talk which he kindly gives to the American people through the medium of this news-

I first asked as to the feeling of Mexico towards the United States, President Diaz replied:

The Mexicans are almost unauimous in the friendly feeling which they hold towards the United States. Such feeling of mistrust which arose among the masses on account of the war of 1547 is rapidly disappearing and the convictions of the most enlightened classes of our people now is that the United States does not believe that it is in their interest to take more of the Mexican terri-tory and that the mutual benefit of both countries lies in the improvement of their trade and industrial relation. Frequently some of the church or re-actionary papers of some of the entren or re-actionary papers of this country assail the government because it encourages American enterprise in Mexico. These papers pretend to have great fears of the United States, but their alarm is fictitious and they make these expressions only for the sake of opposition to the govern-ment."

"How about American capital and immigration ?" I asked. "Does Mexico desire it?" "Certainly it does," replied Mr. Diaz. "We have an undeveloped country' where the ac-cumulation of wealth is, as yet, very limited and where such wealth as we have is seldom in the hands of people gifted with sufficient enterprise to devote it to the development of our resources. We are glad to welcome American capital, and American emigrants are also welcome. As to emigration, how-ever, we don't expect a great deal of it from your country, for you still have a great deal of territory which is capable of accommodating an immense number of emigrants from Europe, and as far as I can see you have not as yet reached that excess of population which impels the masses to move to other

American Capital Safe in Mexico. "American capital," President Diaz went on to reply to a question, "is certainly safe in

Mexico. If legislation providing for all con-tingencies, the peace and order now reigning throughout the country, the efforts of the government in that direction, and more espe-cially the convictions of the people that it is to their interest not to let anybody break that pence, are guarantees of safety for that capital, I can assure you that it is and must

capital, I can assure you that it is and must be for an indefinite time perfectly safe." "What rights have Mexicans over Ameri-cans in business and property holding?" "They have none," replied President Diaz. "The Americans have in this country an equal chance with the Mexicans for all kinds of business. In fact, I believe they have a better one, from their superior enterprise and the greater facility with which they can get capital from abroad. The same can be said as to the acquisition of prop-erty, except that there are certain timi-City. erty, except that there are certain dimi-tations in the acquiring of real estate in our country. border states according to an old law which is still in force. These limitations are, how-ever, easily removed through application to the government, which has authority to rethe papils. move them, and which never refuses to do so unless there is some particular reason for the action." President Diaz on Mexican Investcholarships, etc. ments.

or no foreign capital had been invested in mines or agriculture in Mexico, and you will see that it may be safety said that this pro-gress will increase now that new elements of greas will increase now that new elements of prosperity are being constantly brought from abroad. You ask as to subsidies, when Mexico was anxious for the construction of railways, it lavished subsidies on all the roads. The outlay was very large in com-parison with its present resources, and now that the system is about to be completed the government has decided not to pay any subsidies for a new line.

subsidies for a new line. A Reciprocity Treaty. 'Tuxedo" in Active Rehearsal at the As to the reciprocity treatles, Presidute Diaz said: "We can make a recipolity treaty with the United States, as we already

made one some years ago which never was it force, but which met with a very bad fortune in your country. I refer to the Grant-Romero treaty and any new treaty that we could make would not differ substantially from this. Any extension of our free list of American goods would more or less dimin-ish our federal receipts, and in some cases very detrimentally so. We cannot afford a great loss nor can we substitute another kind of taxation for this source of revonue. As to the land tax of which you ask, it is already levied by the states on a small scal and the increasing of it requires a great dea of tact not to hurt influential and transcend-ert interests. Among the other objects of government in favoring railroad building, was to increase the productiveness of landed property, as when it becomes more remunera-

tive it can be taxed more heavily. Manufacturing in Mexico.

"How about Mexican manufacturers !" asked "Manufacturing in Mexico." said the president, "is constantly improving. Every year new paper, wool and cotton manu-facturies are established, and the old ones are being continually colarged. There is great manufacturing growth going on in the states of Pucola, Jalisco and Oaxeea and in the federal district. A number of new fuctories for the making of beer, spirits and wine have been started, and I believe that in manufactures of all kinds there is a great field for American capital and American en-

terprise." The conversation here turned to education, and President Diaz told me that there was now a compulsory primary education throughout Mexico and that the Mexican congress and government were doing all they could to improve their educational methods. He said he thought that the Indians could be greatly improved by the Mexican school system and that though the work would be slow, that they would event ually make good and intelligent citizens. He spoke highly of the progress of Mexico in an educational way and characterized the Indian population as a people possessed of great natural abilities and infinite possibilities. He then referred to the world's fair saying:

Mexico and the World's Fair.

"Mexico has cordially accepted the invita-tion to the world's fair at Chicago Her ex-hibits will be the best calculated to promote trade and business relations between the two countries. The plan of the exhibition will differ somewhat from that adopted by us at the New Orleans exposition, and the inten-tion is to give a practical exhibition of what can be exchanged or improved upon in our relations with the United States rather than to make an interesting but less important show of the different products of our rudi-mental industries."

mental industries." In closing President Diaz spoke of the young men of Mexico, speaking of them in high terms and saying that they seemed to be more desirous of making good citizens and preserving social order than did the young men of the past. "In them," said he, "is largely the hope of Mexico, and through them will come the great Mexico of the fu-ture." He said that the progress of Maxico ture," He said that the progress of Mexico would, he believed, go steadily on, and he paid us a very pretty compliment in saying that he believed it would improve in every respect "and become day after day more worthy of being called a sister of the great model republic, the United States of Amer-ica." FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The Latest Conundrum. Why is Haller's Sarsaparilla and Burdock

Why is finite v substituting and burlock like the most popular scap of the day tBecause they both cleanse the skin and leave it soft and velvety. EDUCATIONAL.

Prof. W. P. Dean has been elected dean of the South Dakota school of mines at Rapid

he deserves. Mrs. Dockstader, who was the intime of Gusne dramatic profession, accompanies ment of hygiene is the first of its kind in the of her husband en tour. While in Omaha last week they went out to Hanscom park Railway schools for the children of rail. way employes are maintained by the railway companies in India at a very small expense to and Dockstader expressed a desire to find a four-leaf clover. He opined that it might bring him good luck. But somehow when you set out to find a four-leaf clover you The building fund of the new Chicago uni never find it. Mrs. Dockstader, however, less buoyant than her clever husband, waited versity has been increased to the sum of \$1,250,000. There is also an endowment fund for the four-leaf clover to appear, which it did to such an extent that they have now of \$2,000,000 for the support of professors enough of the genuine article to fasten to The school of finance and economy, at the University of Pennsylvania, for the special their trunks and costumes. Mrs. Dock-stader remarked when she found four education of young men who intend devoting themselves to politics, journalism, finance, or sprigs, each having four leaves, "It is the turning of the tide, Lew," and the amuse-ment-loving public will join in the wish that it may be so. The closing of Thatcher's minstrels at the Frand opera house on Wednesday night about in 1891, \$33,103.37. In these four years there is an increase in receipts of \$26,904.45, or an witnesses the final wind-up of the theatrical season of 1890-91. It has been a poculiar sea-son in more senses than one. Those attracaverage of about \$6,700 per year. Over one thousand students are expected next year. tions that expected to make most money lost it, while some of those of whom the least was anticipated were among the largest The people of California are to have county high schools. The board of county super-visors may, upon the petition of 100 property owners, order that a vote shall be taken at a winners. Certaia sections of the country also Philadelphia, for the last five years one of where. general election to determine whether the the best of theatrical centers, was last year little better than a dead house. Boston, on copie of the county wish to tax themselve the other hand, showed a marked improvement in theatrical business. New York was not up to its usual average; while Chicago and San Francisco surpassod all their pre-vious records in paying money for amusements. Last year was un-questionably a triumph for farce questionably a triumph for farce comedy; melodrama practically went to the wall. Outside of the larger cities comic opera suffered. On the other hand, towards the close of the season, comedy and comedydrama showed a marked revival. Most of the money last season was made by the larger firms. Rich & Harris controlling the larger firms. three theatres in Boston, with an interest in three others in New York and Massachusetts, with "A Straight Tip," "The Howard Atheneum Specialty company," and with George Thatcher in "Thatcher's Minstrels" made a net pront not far under \$200,000.

ard Nevins, press representative; George Rose and A. A. McDonald, advertisers, while

George Clapham will go in front-a staff which will help Dockstuder win the success

SUMMER THEATRICAL TALK. ment in the luxurious accommodations and appointments of new theaters. While it offered unequalled opportunities for the de velopment of new taient, especially among the ladies of the profession, none came for-Lew Dockstader's New Story About "Only a

the ladies of the profession, none came for-ward to the emergency. The coming scason augers well. The state of trade during the last few months has been excellent. This will react favorably upon theatrical business. It also promises well for a more healthy tone among attractions. Comedy and the better order of farce come-dies should again lead the winning list. More money will be invested in the higher class of money will be invested in the higher class of amusements the coming season than ever before. The taste of the public will be more carefully consulted and a more studied effort will be made on the part of amosement pur-yeyors to satisfy and to please. Theatrical business assumes every year more of a com-mercial aspect. And for that matter no enterprise shows greater returns for money judiciously invested.

The regular season of Thacher's minstrels closed on Weinesday night at the Grand opera house. The company went immediately into rehearsal of the bill which they will present next season. The departure and the new bill is an abso

yet time onough to spin off a yarn or two lute novelty. Mr. Thatcher and his partners, Rich and Harris, the well known Boston firm of theatrical managers, are about to carry out a long projected and carefully considered "When I was in Portland, a few nights plan. It is to combine ministrely and farce comedy. The new organization is to be ago," said Lew, "I ran across a man by th s name of McKeen, who had been a manager for known as George Thatcher's minstrels allied Sam Jones, DeWitt Talmage, Robert G. in-gersoll, Will Cumback and other well known lecturers. McKeen was a character, a secwith Rich & Harris' comedy company in 'Tuxedo.'

The principals of the new organization are George Thatcher, Eugene O'Rourke, Ed Marble, Hughey Doughtery, Edgar Fore-man, Raymon Moore, R. J. Jose, H. W. Frilin.an, the three Powers brothers, the ond edition of Marshall P. Wilder, and about that little fellow's size. He told me among other reminiscences of his career a story, which for humor has not been excelled for years. It seems that Sam Jones and Me-Misses Lizzie Derious Daly, Ida Fitzbugh, Agnes Hallock, Blanche Haydon, Mamie Gilroy, Fanny Richards and others. Thatch-Keen were out in one of the western towns, and not having a lecture for the right in er's orchestra will also be retained. Julian Mitcheli, tho well known stage manager, came on from New York with Mr. Harris to "Tuxedo" is a farce comedy in three acts

and is the work of Mr. Ed. Marble. Farce comedy will have its innings in the first act, that there was an excellent moral to the play and would no doust enjoy the drama which a in the second act the minstrels will reign supreme, and in the third act the two will come together in a grand finale. This prohalf dozen years ago had such an immense "Jones went to the show as suggested by uction will also mark the initial appearance f Mr. Thateber in white face. The first performance of the new organizahis manager and no doubt enjoyed the suffer-ings of the farmer's laughter. In the middle of the second act a traveling man,

loaded to the guards with western booze, zigzagged down the center aisle and took up three seats right underneath the base fiddle. He had hardly tion will probably be given in Lincoln, and it will be seen here at the Grand opera house July 25 and 26. The production, on account of its unique and daring nature, will be watched with an extraordinary amount of intouched the seat before he was sound asleen terest by the theatrical profession all over the United States. to the consternation of these around him, The play unwound itself and if I remember

#### The Curtain's Down.

D

rightly a murder is committed in the third act which gives the leading woman an op-portunity to cross the stage, wring her hands Thatcher's minstrels, during the season ust closed, cleaned up a net profit of over and in a melodramatic voice exclaim, "It is terri-ble; it is terri-ble; it is terri-ble." \$40,000.

"The drummer, roused from his drunken lethargy by the deep tones of the suffering heroine, climbed on his feet and in a whisky-The firm of Rich & Harris during the coming season will control the Hoills Street theater and the Howard Atheneum, Boston; loaded voice, as he started up the center aisle, explosively said, quite loud enough for the whole house to hear, "It is rotten; it is rotten; it is rotten." "The curtain had to be rung down before the new Colhmbia theater now build the new Columbia theater now build-ing, also in Boston, and which is under contract to be the most perfectly appointed in the United States; a now theater also building in New York; James T. Powers & Co. in "A Stealght Tip;" the Leopolds with "Boys and Girls," and, in connection with George Thatcher, Thatcher's minstrels, allied with the audience could sufficiently recover to follow the story intelligently. And Sam Jones said the drummer's estimate of the show was Dockstader will head his own minstrel

company next season and, judging from the people already engaged, ought to make an immense success. Everybody in the first part will be in black face and Lew promises that the costuming of the act will be a revela-tion in moders must relate Frank Ellsworth with the orchestra of Thatcher's minstrels is probably the best clarionet player in the United States. He was highly pleased at receiving yesterday a handsome present in the shape of a clariouet In the first part will appear McIntyre and Heath, Perry and McGrew, George Powers and Dockstader while the vocal portion of the set of silver instruments with gold keys from the well known manufacturer of musical in-

and Dockstader while the vocal portion of the opening will be in charge of Fred-erick Salcombe, the English tenor; Barnes, basso; Frylis, barltone; and Fielding, talto. Frank Girard, the great conversationalist, will occupy his old position in middle field. Fred Spurel has been engaged as the leader of the brass band and orchestra R. J. Jose, the phenomenal counter tenor with "Thatcher's minstreis in Tuxedo" was working at a blacksmith forge near Reno, Nev., when his wonderful voice was first discovered. The late Emma Abbott heard him sing and it was upon her suggestion and For the olio the three Marvelles, Cain and Loreno have been engaged, together with the other comedians montioned. Harry J. Clap-ham is to munage the organization. Harry J. Clapham, jr., will be general agent, Richadvice that he adopted the stage for a proression.

whom our esteemed eastern contemporaries say only the kindest things, will begin her next tour August 24 in the following reper-tory of plays: "The Witch," "Incomer," "King Rene's Daughter," "False Charms," "Snow Bound" and "Madeline Berry" a new

This French remedy acts directly appr the gene tive organs' and cures suppression of the means ff or three for is, and can be mailed. Should not used during pregnance. Johbers, draging and public supplied by Goodman Drug Co. Omaba

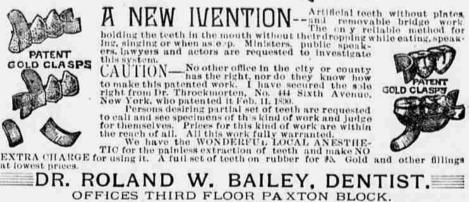
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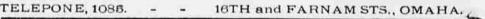
There a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send two DOTLES PRES, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this desease to any anf-force who will send me their Express and P. O. address, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

Gonorrhoea, Gleet and Leucorrhoea











"Will you please give me some of the best fields for the investment of capital in Mexico, Mr. President," said I.

President Diaz replied: "The country and its resources are so large and the fields for profitable investment so many that it is al-most impossible to itemize them. I would the management of large business interests. has proved a success. The Iowa state university is growing. The tuitions in 1887 were \$17,858.49; in 1888, \$17,-855.23; in 1889, \$21,214.16; in 1890, \$26,135.20; say, however, that the following schedule is worthy of study: State of Chiatas-Mines and agriculture.

State of Oaxaca-Mines, coal and agriculture.

State of San Louis Potosi--Agriculture, mines and trade,

State of Chihuahua-Cattle-raising and

State of Michoacan - Agriculture.

State of Vere Cruz-Agriculture. State of Coahuila-Agriculture, cotton, etc. "In general, however," continued Mr. Diaz, as he looked over the list, "it may be said that the fields are practically unlimited. Chiatas is an entirely new field of enterprise, and its minored percenter are and to be burn-

ing land on it. It also contains deposits of

good coal, and the country is well-watered. The land is dearer than in some other parts

of Mexico, but it can" be purchased at very

renumerating prices." As to italiroads in Mexico

o support one or more county high schools. A female school teacher in Fitchburg, Mass., recently sent a boy home because he came to school barefooted. If back in the and its mineral resources are said to be abun-dant, while it is well known that its soil is very fertile and capable of producing a great 40's boys were sent home simply because they came to school barefooted we would variety of staples, especially tooacco, sugar, corn, cocca and coffee in the low-lands, and wheat in the upperlands. It is at the southwestern end of the country, adjoin-ing Guatemaia, and it will soon have a near today be a nation of people with only sufficient intelligence to occupy a seat in the

jury box. Chicago university will begin its work next year with resources that will speedily enable it to take a high rank among our edu Ing Guiteman, and it will soon have a hear railroad connection with the remainder of Mexico by the line which is being built from Mexico City to Tchuantepec. This road will go right through the state of Oaxaca and this state is wonderful in its resources. It con-tains a vast area of the best soil for coffee outuwe and in some parts of the best soil for coffee cational foundations. The latest addition to its endowment funds consists of a gift, which will probably reach \$500,000, from the estate of the late William B. Ogden, and is to be used in establishing the Ogden scientific school as a branch of the university. A young graduate from Vassar had read

culture, and in some parts of it tobacco of good quality is produced. The climate is healthy and agreeable. Recently a great many deposits of coal have been discovered, the following paragraph: "It must be dis-interested benevolence which leads the sweet and two companies are now engaged in devel-oping coal mines there. There are rich iron mines near these coal deposits and we may young things who go to Vassar college to plant trees on commencement day. They can't ever expect to climb them." She didn't like it, and in reply wrote: "It is surely better to plant trees at college, even if de-barred the questionable privilege of climbing have a great manufacturing district in this state. As yet the state has not been pros-pected. It will be opened up by this railroad and it is one of the best fields of euterprise of them, than to sow wild oats, from which no one ever yet failed to reap a harvest."

and it is one of the best helds of enterprise of today. The iron horse will in two or three years at least, reach the capital of the state, and the possibilities of fortunes and fortune making in it are, it seems to me, very great. "The state of San Luis Potosi," President Harvard is 225 years old and has graduated 7,000 students. A little more than half of them are living. Harvard's oldest living graduate in point of class connection is Dr. Frederick A. Farley of the class of 1818, who Diaz went on, "is also a mining country, but its principal wealth will, in time, be derived Brederick A. Farley of the class of 1818, who is ninety-one. He is probably the oldest min-ister in Brooklyn. Harvard's oldest grad-uate in point of personal age is Rev. William Wittington of Washington, who is over ninety-two. Yale's oldest boy is Euward McCrady of Charleston, S. C., who grad-uated with the late ex-President Woolsey in 1890 from its admirable situation as a center of trade for the interior country. The railroads which now center at its capital will make it a great distributing point, and the Tampico harbor will add greatly to its a dvantages. Chihuahua, which lies below Texas in the north central part of Mexico has a vast 820.

extent of soil suited to cattle-raising, and a The Brooklyn high school furnishes an ex great deal of British capital is boing invested there at the present time. Michoacan to the west of us here is a very fertile reigon, wellcellent example of the American giri who rec ognizes the force of the declaration that "all men are created equal." In the graduating class was one colored girl who was nervous watered, and here tropleal agriculture may be developed to a vast extent. Then again for fear that when they went forward to re-ceive their diplomas she would be left to walk on the slopes of the mountains there is a zone admirably cdapted to a variety of industries in the state of Vern Cruz. The soil is rich alone. But the most popular girl in the class, Miss Holden, rolioved her embarrassment by selecting her for a companion in those exer-cises. The class also showed its true Amerand the streams afford good water power for machinery, and laborers may be had at reasonably low salaries. Then there is Coacan spirit by electing Miss Holden as their hulla which is a state higger than New York and which has vast areas of good cotton growclass president.

The aggregate errollment of the public schools of the country, as shown by the census, is 12,592,721. The enrollment in 1880 was 9,951,608. The school gain in ten years is 26.54 per cent, against 24.86 per cent in population. The state showing the greatest gain in school enrollment is North Dakota. The gain there was 722.77 per cent, while the gain in population was 395.05 per cent. South Dakota followed with 568.36 per cent; New

Mexico, with 283.07 per cent: Washington, with 275.05 per cent, and Montana with 260.12 per cent. A New Move.

Lealie & Leslie, 16th and Douglas. C. J. Frice, Millard Hotel. W. J. Hughes, 2324 Farnam, 624 N. 16th. J. W. Clark, S. 29th & Woolworth avo.

A. Shroter, 1523 Farnam. All the above named leading druggists Mit the above named leading Mishandle the famous Excelsior Springs, ouri, waters and Soterian Ginger Ale.

The Frohmans, with their spiendid stock organizations in "Men and Women," "Wil-kinson's Widows," "Alabama," and with their road companies in "All the Comforts of Home," "Shemandoah," "Heid by the En-Home,'

emy," etc., were a close second. The tours of Fanny Davenport, the Ken-dais, Bernhardt and Arnes Huntington were also large financial successes. German opera was a big loser in New York, which city also witnessed a complete failure of English p ays and English players. Last year the American dramatist come to

the front as he had never done before, and for the first time in bis life he is courted and sought after and his plays are in such demand that he cannot supply them. Among individual theatres the Hollis Street theatre in Boston, the Columbia in Columbia and the Golfornia in San Francisco

Chicago and the CalHornia in Sau Francisco head the winning hist. The Lilliputians brought over from Germany a unique entertainment, which made a fair success finan-cially and a prodigious success artistically. Mrs. Carter had a metoric course with the "Ugly Duckling," and the erratic but tal-ented Richard Mansfield had an oven meas-

ure of success and fahure. Jamos T. Powers, with "A Straight Tip," cleaned up \$41,000 profit for Rich & Harris. Fay Templeton came over from Europe and have a brief and an Walucky experience with "Hendrick Hudson" and "Miss McGinty." Lawrence Barrett died in the neight of his career, and the season also probably witnessed the last appearance of Edwin Booth. In comic once, Events Wilson malacht

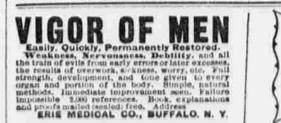
In comic opera Francis Wilson undoubt-edly made the most money. De Wolf Hopper and the McCaull opera company lost money on the road, which they are now regaining in New York. The death of Emma Abbott left the Bostonians in undisputed possession of the field of grand opera in English, but last year also witnessed the farewell appearance tured in 2 days by the French Remady en-citled the KING. It dissolves against and is absorbed into the inflamed parts. Will refund money if it does not cure or causes stricture. Gentiemen, here is a reliable article. Si a package or 2 for 25 per mail prepaid. Mc-Cormick & Lund, Omaha.

of that superb organization, as it was. Taken on a whole the season of 1800-1 was a disoppointing one. The unhealthy con-dition of trade in some sections of the country was, undoubtedly, one of the chief causes of this. In other places the mushroom growth of new theaters affected business. The inter-state commerce law had practically no effect upon the higher class of attractions, while it

wrought wee and destruction among the poorer and cheaper ones. . The season just closed also witnessed a firmer connection among the leading managers and the determination on their part to pro-tect the public. It also showed an improve-

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