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AMUSEMENTS. All items under this head inserted at 10c per line. "Eight Bells," at Fifteenth Street Theatre all next week, commencing Sunday.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Rev. S. Wright Butler will preach to the patriotic orders from his pulpit, in the St. Mary's Ave. Congregational church, Sunday evening, Feb. 24, 1894. There will be no doubt but what Rev. Butler's large church will be crowded that evening, and those who fail to attend will miss a treat.

DOUGLAS county was ablaze with patriotism yesterday. The citizens of Elkhorn station raised a beautiful flag, and commemorative exercises were held in the schools at Waterloo and Valley. What we lack in enthusiasm in Omaha, our friends in the county make up, and with interest.

IF ROMAN Catholic convents are such paradises, why should a thing like this happen: Miss Mercedes Plows, a pupil in the Loretto convent at Hamilton, committed suicide last week by taking morphine. Her parents live near Chicago. Although they are Protestants and members of the Baptist church, they were lured into sending their daughter to a Roman Catholic convent. Miss Plows arrived at Hamilton about two months ago and is described as a bright student and a great reader. On Thursday last she asked permission to retire at 6 o'clock. A convent sister visited her later and found her very ill. Decease said she had taken four dozen quinine-grain morphine pills because she wanted to die and did not think she would ever be so sure of heaven as she was then. The girl's sister told a Globe reporter that her sister had recently taken a deep interest in the Roman Catholic doctrine, and had thought seriously of joining that faith. Yet we are told that in these institutions the religion of Protestants is not interfered with.

A GREAT many things have been written about Abraham Lincoln, to show his goodness and tenderness of heart, but none of them conveys a more complete idea of his characteristics than this one taken from the Youth's Journal: During the dark days of 1863, on the evening of a public reception given at the White House, a young English nobleman was just being presented to the President. Inside the door, evidently overawed by the splendid assemblage, was an honest-faced old farmer who shrank from the passing crowd until he and the plain-faced old lady clinging to his arm were pressed back to the wall. The President, tall, and, in a measure, stately in his personal presence, looking over the heads of the assemblage, said to the English nobleman: "Excuse me, my lord, there's an old friend of mine."

Passing backward to the door, Mr. Lincoln said, as he grasped the old farmer's hand: "Why, John, I'm glad to see you. I haven't seen you since you and I made rails for old Mrs. —, in Sangamon county, in 1847. How are you?" The old man turned to his wife with quivering lip and without replying to the salutation said: "Mother, he's just the same old Abe!" "Mr. Lincoln," he said firmly, "you know we had three boys; they all enlisted in the same company; John was killed in the 'seven days' fight, Sam was taken prisoner and starved to death, and Henry is in the hospital. We had a little money, an' I said: 'Mother, we'll go to Washington, an' see him. An' while we are there we'll go up and see the President.'" Mr. Lincoln's eyes grew dim, and across the rugged, homely, tender face swept the wave of sadness his friends had learned to know, and he said: "John, we all hope this miserable war will soon be over. I must see all these folks here for an hour or so, and I want to talk with you." The old lady and her husband were hustled into a private room in spite of all their protests.

WASHINGTON'S birthday was celebrated in Omaha yesterday, and in a very creditable manner. There was a flag raising and speaking at the Dodge street school at 2:30 p. m. The flag was presented to the school by the Jr. O. U. A. M., the presentation speech being made by Rev. S. Wright Butler. It was delivered in his usual vigorous, happy and felicitous manner, and elicited considerable well merited applause. Principal Allen accepted the flag in the name of the school, in a short but pleasing speech, which was interrupted a number of times by hearty applause. The flag was then run up on a fine pole, and at a given signal was freed from its fastenings, and floated gracefully in the breeze. A number of hearty cheers were given, one stanza of "The Star Spangled Banner" was sung, and the exercises were over. From the Dodge street school the Jr. O. U. A. M., headed by a number of fliers and drummers, and led by the Uniform Rank in their natty uniforms, marched beneath several American flags to Central school, where a large number of pupils and visitors were assembled to witness the exercises. Mrs. Rosewater, the principal, acted as chairman. The first number on the programme was "America," which was sung by the scholars, after which Rev. Frank Crane, on behalf of the Jr. O. U. A. M., presented the school a beautiful flag. He then delivered a short address which was frequently punctuated with applause. Among other things he said: "The greatest lessons of life are learned silently. The influence of home is not measured by oral advice, but by the air of the place. The character and the atmosphere of a teacher are more effectual than his lips. A teacher's life is longer than his tongue. We come here today not to parade with

Orishman to have his work, put on a piece of granite ribbon (some phibler see it blue we set to work) and to good could Orish's tones, march thro' the streets in every town in the country, and demonstrate to the bigots that we're not ashamed to march beneath the granite flag of our Ireland, the dearest spot on earth. O! could the byes we should be proud to be Orishman, for did not Orishland furnish to brave generals in the late war, while the bigoted Protestants furnished less than in hundred of our same rank at the same time? O! called their attention to Carroll, who signed the declaration of independence, which was offset by only fifty-wan signatories of which weren't Orish. O! pointed to the undying dovoshun every three Orishman display but sakrifikshing a good job as janitor in sum salute in ordur to serve the papie as alderman, or to aksept a poshoun on the perlice force, or in the foire department. O! called their attention to the graft min ov our nashunality, who had riz from lowly stahshun to okupy high-salaried placez under the government—besoidez this large nombur ov our byes who are waitin' on Grover, ankshun to demonstrate to sic me as Lowe, Hams, Cottner and others that they are loil tu thu free institooshuns ov this country, and willin' tu aksept any ofis, if necessary, tu kary konvikshun with their klame. O! thin spoke ov St. Patriek, and told thu byes he wuz the greatest man who iver lived; that while birthdays ov Washington and Lincoln moight doo for bigoted Americans tu salubrate, ther wuz no man so deer tu thu hart ov thu thrue Orishman as thu howly St. Patriek, and no wan (except thu holy fathur) whom they woud konsent tu honor wid a parade or a public matin'. The byes applauded this sintimint, and of that it wuz a good place to sthop, and tuk mol seat. The presidint then axed if eny wan else had anything tu soi in favor ov gettin' up the grandest selibrashun this city iver saw, thu sixteenth day ov March, and oim ashamed tu rite it, Larry O'Grady opposed thu move. He argued that toimes wuz hard and thu byes naded every day's work they cood get, and that marchin' under ouid Orishland's flag wuz not near so poplar as it wance wuz, and insinuated that thu best worak wuz not dun openly, but under boover. He said it wuz all rite tu salubrate St. Patriek's day in Orishland, and that it moight be thrue, that there wuz Orishman willin' tu boild thu ofisshes to show ther loilty tu this country, but he didn't belave a man wuz a very good citizen who thot more ov selibrating St. Patriek's day than he did ov honoring Washington or Lincoln, and divil a bit did he care if he held all the ofisshes in thu state. That wuz more than sum ov our best citizens cood sthand, and two or three ex-aldermin and a few ex-county ofisshers got close enough tu him tu emphasize ther disapproval ov his sintimints, and before O'Grady's friends cood git to him he looked as thou he had just ben to a rale oud-fashioned wack.

Owin' tu O'Grady's foolish talk and his inability to lave thu matlin' on foot, we were forced to adjourn until next Sunday. O! think the next meetin' will not be interrupted by O'Grady, and that we will complete arrangements for a parade and public speakin' next month; at any rate, ol will kape you posted. Yours, PATSEY LACY.

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public schools was secure, that the rum power would disappear and the "burnt district" would cease to exist. Rev. J. G. Tate was to have delivered an address on "American Citizenship," but was unable to be present, owing to extra work in the interests of the A. O. U. W.

Much credit is due Messrs. M. G. MacLeod, O. P. Shram, P. E. Winter, and the other members of the committee for the success of the celebration.

Mr. James Haynes, who has been sick for nearly a year, has improved so fast lately that he was able to attend the exercises at Central school yesterday.

The uniform rank of Jr. O. U. A. M. made a good showing and helped their cause by their parade.

If this country ever needs their services she will find able defenders in the "Thurston Rifles." They are a fine-looking lot of young fellows and added much to the festivities yesterday.

The persons who decorated the First Baptist church yesterday understood their business—but the American flag is beautiful wherever found.

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Senator Edward D. White, of Louisiana, has been nominated for associate justice of the supreme court to succeed the late Judge Blatchford. The senate promptly confirmed the nomination. Mr. White was born in November, 1845, at Lafourche, La., and was licensed to practice law by the supreme court of Louisiana when he was 23 years old. He had been educated at Mount St. Mary's, near Emmitsburg, Md., and at the Jesuit college in New Orleans, and at Georgetown college, District of Columbia. He served in the confederate army. In 1874 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1878 he was appointed associate justice of the Louisiana supreme court. He took his seat in the United States senate March 4, 1891, having been elected by 119 votes to 11 to succeed James B. Eastis. His term as senator would expire March 3, 1897.

Personally Senator White is one of the most genial and attractive of men. Although a pronounced party man, he has always been able to retain the friendship of his political opponents. In religion Senator White is a Catholic, and a very earnest and aggressive member of that faith. He was educated in Catholic institutions. He will be the first member of the United States Supreme Court of that faith since the days of Chief Justice Taney. The latter was first nominated for Associate Justice, but was defeated because of his religious views. Later when there was a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship President Jackson again nominated him and he was confirmed despite his Catholicism.

Our own Senator Manderson would not vote to confirm Peckham as associate justice of the supreme court on account of John M. Thurston's endorsement, fearing the displeasure of a certain alleged anti-monopoly and republican paper if he voted for a man endorsed by the brainiest republican in the state of Nebraska, but who is so unfortunate as to be employed by a railway corporation; yet our own Senator Manderson did vote to confirm a man who was agreeable to Gorman, Murphy and other Roman senators without any compunctions of conscience, if we have been correctly informed. Our senator probably thinks he has played a very cute game; one which will win him the support of the anti-monopoly republican members of the next legislature together with enough populists to return him to the United States senate, but he may be counting without his host. We know a few anti-monopoly republicans and a few populists who hate a man who toadies to Romanism much worse than they do a man who is not afraid to be the friend of such a man as John M. Thurston and they will probably not break their necks to make Manderson his own successor if they succeed in being chosen at the coming election. We do not pretend to know of any grounds on which Manderson should refuse to vote for Mr. Peckham, — a man charged with being a member of a patriotic association—and then, two or three days afterward, vote to confirm a man with a record such as Edward D. White, of Louisiana, has, except it be on the ground that he was endorsed by a corporation attorney and a vote for Peckham, after such an endorsement, would be construed, by certain republicans, as irrefutable proof of his partiality and subservency to corporate interests. In order that our readers may not misunderstand our position in this matter, we call their attention to this dispatch, which was published in the Chicago Inter Ocean Tuesday morning, Feb. 20, 1894; which gives a slight insight into Mr. White's antecedents:

We believe some Roman Catholics are loyal to our free institutions, and like to endorse the sentiments of some of them, particularly when they are as square as the following: To the Editor of the Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal:—As there is much speculation regarding my attitude on the all-absorbing topic of this A. P. A. organization, I am free to state my position as fully and as clearly as the question deserves.

1. I believe in a bona fide Americanism, that is to say, that every citizen of this glorious republic should write the word "America" in large capitals, that "the who runs may read."

2. I hold that every citizen of this American republic should be an American first; that no nationality or inn of any kind should be paramount to his love and allegiance to the federal constitution.

3. I hold and believe that every foreigner that has been naturalized perceives himself whenever he parades under any flag but the stars and stripes, or subscribes directly or indirectly to any declaration of allegiance to any foreign prince, sovereign, or potentate whatsoever.

4. I hold and believe that any citizen of these United States who accepts any title of honor from any prince, sovereign, or potentate whatsoever, commits a crime, violates the plain language of our national constitution. See article I, section 9. Unfortunately, this execution of this clause is fast becoming obsolete, as here in Illinois W. J. Onahan, of Chicago, is today the recipient of a title of honor from a foreign potentate.

5. I hold and believe today as I did in 1868. I am opposed to any division of our school fund, and all schools of whatsoever name should be under the supervision of the state.

6. I hold and believe that all schools conducted under the auspices of their denominational name, whether Lutheran, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic or any other appellation, should only tend to draw creed lines, cause distrust and help to array creed against creed, and in a great measure help to imbue the young mind with sectarianism more than genuine Americanism.

7. I hold and believe that the teaching of any "fad" of a foreign language in our American schools helps to denationalize America, and should be by laws suppressed.

8. I hold and believe that the congress of these United States should enact a law requiring that every school-house, college, seminary, training-school, and church should have the stars and stripes within its walls and any minister or rector of a church who denied any organization the right to carry "Old Glory" within the church should be prosecuted for treason to the national flag.

9. As churches are corporate organizations, and the colleges, seminaries, academies, and schools under their denominational names are operated for profit, and receiving the protection of state and city governments, I am heartily in favor of the taxation of all church property.

In conclusion, I will say to my critics who have undertaken the job of reading me out of the Catholic church to call a halt. Neither your intimidations today nor your big boasts of tomorrow will drive me into your net. I do my own thinking. I have no apologies to offer to anybody because I exercised my American right to hear Rev. J. T. McFarland lecture. The discourse of the lecturer was interesting and his remarks were courteous and not calculated to hurt the feelings or compromise the dignity of the most sensitive, and I admonish those who are now throwing stones to be careful; your house is neither oak nor india rubber, but glass.

A small army of Catholic nuns have been examined and installed as teachers in the public schools of Riverside, a suburb of Pittsburgh. They go in with their beads, crucifixes, black frocks, shaved heads and the other badges of their servitude to Rome. This is a great outrage. In Minnesota the courts ruled that nuns could not be allowed to teach in the public schools unless they dressed and acted like free persons. But even with such conditions, it is an outrage to allow them to teach. How would our free born and unenslaved teachers in the public schools of Columbus like to be made to give up their positions to make room for a hundred of Watterston's slaves? Watterston would like such an arrangement. He could furnish a hundred such teachers at a cost to his church of not to exceed \$300 a week, for the whole lot. As their pay would amount to \$1500 a week, he would make, clear money, \$1200 a week by the operation. About \$5,000 a month, or for the school year \$50,000 upon each hundred of his slaves that he thus farmed out. This would be a nice competition for our school teachers to buck against. It would be worse than penitentiary prison labor. But it is the kind of competition that American school teachers are now having to contend with in hundreds of localities in this country today, and some of them are in Ohio. The irrepressible conflict that must ever exist between free and slave labor, is coming to the front now very much as it did forty years ago.—Columbus, Ohio Record.

Opened a New School House. The citizens of Millard recently completed a very fine school house, and a number of the teachers of Douglas county met in it last Saturday at the request of County Superintendent Hill, together with a large number of citizens, and dedicated it in an appropriate manner. The audience was addressed by Mr. Houck, of Omaha, and Attorney

Williams, of the same place, and by Hon. Isaac Noyes, of Winnebago. Dr. Lusk, John Hollenbeck and others also made short but interesting addresses. The Millard school is without doubt the best equipped and most convenient school in Douglas county. Everybody who was present enjoyed themselves, and speak in the highest terms of the efficient and able manner in which 8494 Hill looks after the schools in the county.

FIFTEENTH STREET THEATRE. The famous Howard Athenaeum Star Specialty company, headed by Miss Lottie Collins, will appear at the Fifteenth Street theatre on its return engagement for four nights and Wednesday matinee, commencing with Sunday matinee, February 25.

The engagement of Lottie Collins is one of the events of the season. Lottie is not exactly "the man who wrote "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ra," but she is the woman who danced it and made it the rage of a season. Miss Collins, who can sing almost as delightfully as she can dance, is wise in her generation, and so she has discarded this famous "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay" before it was worn to tatters, and has substituted something which she considers a great deal more attractive. It has certainly much more merit in it than the music hall song with which she caught America. Miss Collins comes with the Howard Athenaeum company and will appear in a mélange of comedy, song and dance, entitled "A naughty Substitute." It has a little story to it, just enough to string the lady's specialties of singing and dance onto, and to introduce McChristian, an English baritone, who comes over with the company. Miss Collins will wear only two dresses, but they are both marvels of ingenuity and loveliness. This is positively the last original creation, "Ta-ra-ra-boom-de-ay."

About Free Speech. It is a significant fact that Roman Catholics do not, as a general thing, tolerate free speech, says the Lutheran Observer. This has been a striking characteristic of the Roman church in all countries where it is the state church, and its adherents have often manifested the same spirit in this country by mobbing persons who have lectured on the doctrines and abuses of Romanism. The Independent alludes to this subject as follows:

We have long failed to understand why it is that a man who goes about the country lecturing against Catholicism should be in danger of being mobbed, while Colonel Ingersoll can go about the country lecturing against Christianity of all sorts and be treated with indifference. We wish to tell our Catholic fellow-citizens that they can in no other way more injure their cause and seem to put themselves on record as the enemies of free speech, than by hooting and mobbing these lecturers, no matter whether what they say be wise or foolish.

School Trouble in Michigan. A press dispatch from Tawas City, Mich., reports a quarrel between the Catholics and Protestants in a public school as follows:

A short time ago Father Brucek appeared at the school and requested the Catholic scholars to leave the room during prayers