

GRAND OPENING

Men's, Boys' and Children's

Fall Suits and Overcoats

— AT THE —

GLOBE CLOTHING HOUSE

We are now prepared to you an exceedingly large assortment of new and attractive styles in Fall Suits and Overcoats. We have devoted more than the usual care and attention to the selection of our new Fall and Winter Stock and are positive it is not to be surpassed. Our reputation for furnishing the best possible values for the least money will be steadily maintained. We shall be pleased to be favored with an early call and examination of our new stock.

Globe Clothing House,

Cor. O and Tenth Streets.

NEWMARK & HERSCHLER, Props.



1204 and 1206 O Street, Burr Block.

DIME EDEN MUSEE

JULES E. OFFNER, Manager. Cor. Tenth and N Streets.

WEEK OF SEPTEMBER 22

The Wonder of the Age

A DOG! BOZ A DOG!

He can Talk, Spell, Count, and Play HIGH FIVE.

An all Feature Program!

Bingham—Ventriloquial King.

Prof. Geo. Madden—Prestidigitateur.

La Petite Kitty—Premier Child Artist.

BELLE VERNA, DE CAMO,

The lady with 100 faces. Juggler Par Excellence.

PUNCH AND JUDY!

A Monster Mammoth of the Deep, the

Sea Elephant and a Mermaid!

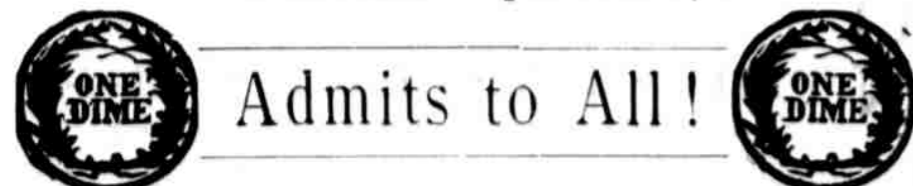
SPECIMENS FROM THE DARK CONTINENT.

A Correct Representation of

KEMMLER

The Wife Murderer and the smile of Chair in which he was ELECTROCUTED!

FRIDAY Ladies' Souvenir Day! 5 Exhibition Departments, 5 SATURDAY Children's Day!



Milton M. Lyon the Wide Awake Newsdealer and Subscription Agent, 1101 N St.

Leave Orders for any Newspaper, Magazine or Periodical whatsoever and I will procure it for you at publisher's Lowest Price. Ladies will always find a full line of Fashion Magazines on my counters, also a full line of Miss. Young's Celebrated Flower Studies, Tolstoi's "Kreutzer Sonata" now 25 cents, "Madame de Maaupin," "Notre Coeur," the Human Heart, "Peter's Soul," "The Turnover Club," "The Last Throw," by the Duchess, "The Toilet Cup," and "Rudyard Kipling's" entire series in cheap paper form 25 cents.

The Gotham News Emporium, Milton M. Lyon, Proprietor.

ENGLISH PAPER MAKERS.

WORK AND WAGES OF WRITERS AND COMPOSITORS IN LONDON.

Big Sums Paid Members of Editorial Staffs—Hard and Fast Lines Within Which Reporters Toil—The "Printer's" Duties and Wide Authority.

[Copyright by American Press Association.] News gathering, as it is understood and practiced in America, is tabooed in English journalism. Reporters work in restricted paths. They cannot interview and must not anticipate anything in the way of news. If Bob Smith, after a long career of brutality, is at last arrested for beating his wife, the bare fact may be stated, but the details of the assault must not be given until they are set forth off-



cially in the police court next day. Should Sir Humphrey Make-shift elope with Squire Bolingbroke's wife, discreet silence must be preserved until a bill for divorce is filed, and then it is often prudent to only hint at the names of the parties until the trial begins. No comments must be made on a case sub judice. Everything must "happen" in the fullest sense of the term before it can be presented to newspaper readers, and then it must be set forth in a stiff, established form.

Sensationalism is frowned upon, personalities rigidly prohibited and piquant gossip strictly forbidden. In fact an English reporter gets no chance to "spread" himself. He may report a speech in the best style known to the stenographic wit; he may write up a fire in stereotyped phrases, or give the list of prizes at a flower show with the descriptive aid of the catalogue, but to presume to exercise his fancy in recording the shifting scenes of life would entail upon him the severest kind of censure, if not instant dismissal, with the editorial verdict that he was a disgrace to the profession.

One result of this policy of repression is that the reporter becomes a mere machine. He goes through a daily routine mechanically, takes and transcribes his shorthand notes like an automaton, and adds his brain with parrot like phrases that have done duty for time immemorial, and will probably continue to enhance the dullness of British journalism until the crack of doom. He is a reporter, pure and simple, whose ears have to be acuter than his eyes, and whose usefulness is graded according to his ability to write shorthand and his celerity of transcription. Whatever descriptive matter is needed by a British newspaper is generally done by a "special commissioner," whose work is heavy compared with that of the average American news gatherer, but who would feel insulted were he classed with the ordinary reporters of his journal.

The highest ambition of an English reporter is to be employed on the parliamentary staff of a London daily. Great pains are taken with parliamentary reporting, each journal maintaining a separate force of from five to eighteen men. Some of the newspapers only give the leading speeches, but The Times prints a very full report, devoting three or four pages a day to the proceedings of both houses. The Hansard, which is recognized as the official record of the debates, is made up largely from The Times' report, members having the privilege of clipping from its pages and extending and correcting their remarks before publication in the official volumes. The Times has the largest reporting staff in parliament. The men begin with "turns" of half an hour or twenty minutes; late at night the "turns" are cut down to five or ten minutes, and the reporters drive to Printing House square to transcribe their notes. Their quarters are very comfortable. An extensive reference library is at their command, and so that they may not be disturbed in their work of transcription servants are constant y at their elbows to supply every want.

In the matter of accommodation, both for editors and reporters, the English journals are very liberal. Each writer has a separate room, and an electric bell within reach to summon an attendant, and five or six rooms are usually set apart for the re-



GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

porters, whose work is not very arduous as a rule. In the event of a speech by men like Gladstone or Lord Salisbury from six to eight men are detailed to report it, and their "copy" is all in by the time the speech is delivered. Neither the typewriter nor the phonograph has yet been called in to assist in reporting or transcribing. Some eminent men have graduated from the reporters' gallery of the house of commons. Charles Dickens was a parliamentary hand, and Mr. Lucy, the able editor-in-chief of The Daily News, began as a reporter on that paper.

The city editor of a London journal answers to our financial editor; he has nothing to do with the news columns, and is held solely responsible for the reports of Stock Exchange and other financial transactions. The chief reporter has charge of the local news in the provinces. In London the minor courts, accidents, fires, etc., are supplied by "penny-a-liners." Reporters' copy is often delivered to the composing room without revision; this is especially the case at night when parliament sits late.

There are not numerous corrections to be made by political speakers, who are keenly sensitive to errors of statement, shows that the English reporter, however deficient he may be in other respects, can be relied upon for the greatest accuracy in reporting the utterances of public men. Even when condensed work is required full shorthand notes are taken. Thick marks are made by the side of important sentences, with the result that nothing material is omitted even if a speech has to be cut down a half or two-thirds.

Almost every prominent newspaper in England is generous in its dealings with its staff. Editors receive annual vacations of from one month to three, reporters have holidays of from two weeks to four, and the compositors, pressmen and stereotypers are granted at least a week in the year with full pay. There is a system of pensions for old servants in every department. Englishmen do not change their situations much. It is an uncommon thing to find reporters who have been connected with the same journal for thirty or forty years. When they reach the retiring age in some offices they receive a third or half their salary for life. Compositors frequently step in for pensions after long service.

The "printer," as the foreman of a London daily is called, is a very important personage, and corresponds in some respects to our night editor. The "make up" is completely in his hands. He keeps careful track of the copy, and his word goes a long way with the sub-editor as to what shall or shall not run near press time. His men are the pick of the craft. Each one acquires considerable editorial ability; he is not a slavish follower of "copy," but reads for the sense, and is on the alert for blunders of omission or commission. His proofs are remarkably clean, and the printer keeps him up to the highest notch of perfection. Some of the printers are a little too autocratic and exacting. One on The Standard some years ago forbade the use of slugs to protect the matter after dumping. This rule developed exceptional steadiness of nerve in the chapel, since the slightest shakiness was disastrous in the small hours when the "takes" ran about five lines each.

The identity of writers is carefully concealed by the English journals. Even the names of the editors are not known outside the profession. It is always The Times, The Telegraph, The Standard that addresses the public, and in no other country is the editorial "we" so powerful. Many of the minor correspondents are as ignorant of the personality of the managers of the papers as the readers. They deal with The Standard, The Daily News, or The Times. The pay for newspaper work varies with the class of journal secured. In London \$5,000 a year is easily earned by a leader writer, and there are several who run as high as \$10,000. Editors-in-chief receive from \$15,000 to \$25,000. The Telegraph pays its Paris correspondent \$12,500 and expenses. He is a very able writer, and sends daily two



ARCHIBALD FORBES.

columns of the most readable matter printed in England; indeed, his letters are perfect pen pictures of life in the gay metropolis, and are comparable in point of attractiveness to the work of the best journalists in America.

Men of note like Edwin Arnold, De Blowitz and George Augustus Sala are said to earn fabulous sums. Arnold is at present writing to The Telegraph from Japan, and Sala has written a daily editorial for the same paper for twenty years, besides contributing largely to periodical literature. The Times has the largest staff of article writers of any journal in the world. A number who have made their mark in different branches of law and science have retainers of from \$1,000 to \$3,000 a year, and receive \$50 for each article they are called upon to contribute. War correspondents and special commissioners—men who do the descriptive work—receive from \$2,500 to \$10,000 per annum. Archibald Forbes had the latter sum, with carte blanche as to expenses, when he went with The Daily News. After his brilliant work during the war between Russia and Turkey the proprietors presented him with a check for \$10,000 in addition to his salary. From \$25 to \$50 per column is the remuneration of foreign correspondents not on the salary list of the leading newspapers. The rates paid by the principal journals of the provinces are about one-third less all round.

London reporters receive from \$30 to \$50 per week; in the provinces juniors get from \$9 to \$10, second and third hands from \$15 to \$25, and chiefs of staff from \$25 to \$40. The London press receives manifold reports of the transactions of the minor courts, accidents, fires, etc., and pays three and four cents per line for what is published. The Times employs several young barristers to make reports of the proceedings of the higher courts. When cases of unusual public interest are on shorthand reporters are engaged to furnish verbatim accounts.

Compositors work on "piece," and earn in London from \$12 to \$25 a week, according to ability and luck in "takes." Like other English workmen, they do not over-exert themselves. A "slogger," or one who is continually on the rush to make a "string," is frowned upon by the chapel. They get their beer or gin at regular intervals during the night, the chapel paying a man to wait upon them in this respect. Time hands get from \$15 to \$20 a week. In certain provincial towns \$5 is paid, usually \$10.50 per week of five hours. Proofreaders receive from \$4 to \$5 a week. JOHN W. POSTGATE

The Depopulation of France.

The low birth rate in France, which means a gradual depopulation of the country, engaged the attention of the French academy the other day. M. Lagneau, after reading a paper on the subject, suggested these remedies among others: Simplification of the marriage laws, limitation of military service, elaboration of the colonial idea, naturalization of all the strangers in France, numbering 1,300,000, and the establishment of refuges for poor or unfortunate mothers, who would then have less excuse for abandoning their infants.

GREETING:

WE have Opened our New Store at 1109 O street, and invite the Ladies of Lincoln and vicinity to inspect our stock of Goods. Our goods are all new and fresh from the Mills and we have marked them at prices that will suit you.

J. W. WINGER & CO.

1109 O ST.

Lincoln, Wednesday, OCT. 1

BARNUM & BAILEY'S GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

Irme Kiralfy's Nero, or the Destruction of Rome.

The most Magnificent Entertainment ever Organized.

Capital Invested, \$5,000,000 Daily Expenses, 7,000 Equal Owners J. T. Barnum, J. A. Bailey



Now Offered to the American Public Precisely the same as it was presented in Europe, where it amazed, astonished and delighted The Entire Royal Family of Great Britain, The Peers, Clergy, Press and People, Enthusiastically Endorsed by Princes and Potentates.

1,200 Performers! — 300 Terpsichorean Artists! — Tent 550 Feet Long! —

CIRCUS. Three fully equipped Circus Companies in three rings. MENAGERIES. Filled with the rarest and greatest specimens of wild beasts, birds and mammals, all properly classified. OLYMPIA HIPPODROME. Thrilling and Exciting Races, Contests and Gladiatorial Displays.

HORSE FAIR. In separate tent, with positively 60 First Premium Horses. ELEVATED STAGES. For the Exhibition of Wonderful Olympian Games. WILD FAIR. Embracing Myriads of Novelties and Attractions. 80 CIRCUS ACTS. 20 CLOWNS. 2 HERDS OF ELEPHANTS. 2 DROVES OF CAMELS. 50 DENS OF WILD BEASTS. Positively 300 Circus Performers!



Athletic Games, Aquatic Sports, Aerial Feats, Equestrian Displays, Trained Animals Talking Beasts, Foreign Features, Japanese Troupes, Dancing Girls and Flunions. Besides numberless and countless features of an extraordinary kind and character, all new, grand, complete, mystifying and bewildering, and never seen before. Together with the Grand Historical Spectacle.

Irme Kiralfy's Nero, or, the Destruction of Rome! Produced under the immediate personal supervision of the author. Presented on the largest stage in the world, with 1,200 people in the cast, besides horses, elephants, and triumphal chariots, A GRAND BALLETT DIVERTISSEMENT.

Roman Combats, Circus Maximus, Chariot Races, Barbarians, Slaves, Priests, Sacred Ceremonies, Religious Feats, Bacchanalian Orgies, Christian Martyrs, Soldiers, Senators, Vestal Virgins, Mimic Battles, Famed Expert Dancers, and a thousand grand effects of Scenery, Costumes and Accessories, Eunuchs, Lictors, Consuls, Ambassadors, Spies, Hostages, Citizens, Citizens, Sacrificial Offerings, Ancient Armor, \$75,000 in Scenery, \$20,000 in Costumes.



Roman Standing Race, as seen in the great Spectacle of Nero. Performances at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open an Hour earlier. Admission to Everything, 50 Cents. Children under Nine Years, 25 Cents

GREAT FREE STREET PARADE. With all the new features in the morning at 9 o'clock. Owing to the delicate material of the costumes used in Nero, they will not be seen in the street parade. As an accommodation to the public, an office has been established at J. H. HARKLEY'S Drug Store, 101 O Street where reserved numbered seats can be purchased at the regular price, and admission tickets at the usual slight advance. Cheap Excursions on all Roads.