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THROUGH AN OPERA GLASS



On Saturday evening Effie Ellsler closed her engagement in Lincoln with a presentation of "Hazel Kirke," the melo-drama through which she first made manifest her genius. Without doubt her quiet interpretation of this ever popular drama is the most pleasing of any, yet presented to the American public. Unfortunately, Miss Ellsler seems to be fading, but a little make-up would readily obscure this on the stage as she still possesses her old-time power.

By request, Annie Ward Tiffany, that peerless Irish comedienne returned to Lincoln. St. Patrick's day and presented "The Step-ladder." She was accorded a splendid reception. Although the rain fell in pitiless torrents all evening still an unusually large audience greeted her. Her characterization of Peggy Logan, the faithful nurse, was presented in the same inimitable manner it was on her previous visit. Her dialogue throughout, abounds in native wit and is a refreshing relief to the passion, jealousy and conspiracy which go to make up the fabric of the drama. Whenever Miss Tiffany returns to Lincoln she is sure of a welcome.

On Wednesday and Thursday evenings Patti Rosa entertained delighted audiences at the Funke, the first evening in "Imp," the second in "Margery Daw." Both plays were written for her and of course were designed merely for the display of her abilities. They serve their purpose splendidly, and at the same time afford scope for the other participants who make up the excellent support. If there is a plot in either play it is forgotten. The central figure is Patti Rosa, a dainty little hoyden. Her sprits are infectious, her gaiety catching and the witchery of her presence disarms the cold critic. In fact she is above adverse criticism. She is without artificiality. Whatever she does, whether she sing, dances, or acts, there is a spontaneity about it that seems inherent and not studied. There is no actress living who can wink as she does and bring down the house every time. She is an artist both as a singer and dancer. She is ably seconded by George C. Boniface, Jr., an irresistibly amusing young comedian who is achieving a national reputation. The remainder of the support was excellent.

Clara Morris says: "If an actress cannot feel her soul she certainly cannot expect her audience to feel it. I do not, on the other hand, believe in pure nature. Nature undiluted would be a failure because in emotional parts the actress would be likely to become hysterical. Nature must be tempered by art on the stage. Simulation and naught but simulation will not do, because an intelligent audience knows how to distinguish the real from the false. They may say that certain lines are cleverly spoken, that certain situations are artistic, that touches of art here and there are nicely done. But the tears do not rise to the eye and the heart does not beat faster. That is because nature in art is suppressed too much. This emotional sensitiveness on the part of the audience is one of the truest tests of success in dramatic art."

The wife of Stuart Robson died last summer. The couple had lived happily together for nearly thirty-four years. This fact has not deterred the theatrical gossips from adding another pang to the comedian's sorrow by circulating the report that he is engaged to be married to a lady of his company who is young enough to be his granddaughter. A similar report was circulated last summer in respect to Edwin Booth who was announced to be on the eve of marriage with the seventeen-year old daughter of Lawrence Barrett.

DAN MCGINTY'S TROUBLES.

"McGinty's Troubles" is the name of the attraction that is booked for the Funke tonight. "McGinty's Troubles" as might be expected from its name is one of those non-sensical productions now so popular which contain just enough of plot to hold together a sparkling succession of songs, interspersed with good quantities of "specialties." The skit is a fine sample of its kind. The songs are catchy and cleverly introduced.

SWEDISH PEASANTS CONCERT.

On next Monday evening the National Swedish ladies, concert company of Stockholm will present one of their splendid entertainments at the Funke. The following clippings from the Chicago Evening Journal speaks for itself:

Central Music Hall was literally packed from parquette to pit last evening by an audience composed largely of the Swedish inhabitants of Chicago, who had been attracted thither by the entertainment given for the benefit of the Linsen monument fund. The novel feature of the evening's concert was the first appearance in Chicago of the Swedish Ladies' Octette. This company of singers hails from Stockholm, and consists of eight ladies who were trained and instructed in their art by no less a personage than

Professor August Edgren, late choirmaster of the Royal Opera at the Swedish capital. Their singing is novel in style and highly enjoyable, possessing much natural freshness of quality, and being characterized by superior finish. The voices of the singers blend finely and are phenomenal in range, varying from high soprano to an alto that is almost baritone in quality. They sing with life and animation, shading with excellent taste and skill. Of the ladies appearing as soloists, Miss Norelius made the best impression, singing Mattiel's "Ah! Non e Ver" with good effect. The deep contralto voice of Miss Hoden was startling in the extent of its range and peculiarity of quality.

THEATRICAL TALK.

Sun Reeves will sing his last song in public in London on May 11.

D. C. Willoughby has been engaged by Henry Abbey for advance work on Bernhardt.

Edwin Booth is in excellent health and spirits and is acting with all his old time vigor.

Lawrence Barrett will make a brief tour of the West in April, filling engagements in Kansas City and Omaha.

It is said that Sol Smith Russel will present a dramatic version of Mark Twain's "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur" next season.

Roland Reed closes his remarkably successful tour June 20 in Colorado Springs. He opens his next season at the Boston Museum as usual.

In Nellie McHenry's new play, by H. Gratton Donnelly, she will appear in a dual role, a circus rider and a governess.

"Thou Shalt Not" promises to shoalize the already sulphurous atmosphere of the stage, and will, no doubt, get blue blazes when produced.

Mrs. E. S. Willard, the wife of the English actor, is collaborating with Stepiak, the Russian nihilist, on a play the scenes of which are laid in Russia.

The seats for the Bernhardt engagement in Boston were sold at auction. The sum of \$32 was paid for the first choice.

Mrs. Langtry is about due for an American tour. She has lost a large sum on her production of "Antony and Cleopatra" and her production of Charles Coghlan's play of "Lady Barter" last week was blazed. America is the only refuge for bad actors and actresses.

The cabaret report that Marie Van Zandt was "disposed" during a recent operatic performance in St. Petersburg, owing to a too free indulgence in champagne is not true. It is also false that the popular prima donna was hissed by the audience. It is a gross libel on Miss Van Zandt and a deliberate and malicious attempt to injure her with the American public.

Edmond Gerson, the great theatrical traveler has just returned from St. Petersburg, where he went to offer Anton Rubinstein \$25,000 for fifty nights in America. Rubinstein refused, and suggested that the souvenir of America was not quite pleasant. He is director of the Imperial Russian Conservatoire, and lives in a palace on the Prospekt Newsky, where six secretaries and as many flunkies have to be passed to get at the musical autocrat.

"Having conquered Chicago," as Mrs. Leslie Carter says, she will close her season at Kansas City next week. She has, of course, lost money—nothing short of \$30,000—but she has shown herself to be an artist of unquestionable ability, and some morning we will wake up and find that she is as good an actress as America has yet produced. A little bird whispers, however, that Mr. and Mrs. Carter are on the point of kissing and letting by-gones be by-gones.

President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

In the closing days of the session, after Senator Ingalls—who will not be a member of the next congress—had resigned the office of president pro tempore, a caucus of Republican senators was held, as the result of which Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, was declared the party nominee for the vacant place. This is equivalent to election in open session, and places the Nebraska statesman next in line to Vice President Morton as a political power.

Mr. Manderson has had a very active career. He was 25 years old when he fought at the battle of Shiloh as colonel of the Nineteenth Ohio regiment of volunteers. In 1865 he resigned because of wounds, but was afterward breveted a brigadier general. In 1869 he became a resident of Nebraska. He is about 54 years of age.

It costs money to provide amusement for the people. The budget of the Paris Opera house, recently made public, shows that there are 700 people on the salary list. Members of the chorus get \$300 a year each. The leader of the orchestra has a salary of \$2,400, and the dancers receive compensation ranging in amount from \$350 annually to \$9,000. The entire expenditure is little less than \$80,000 a month.

12 pieces 40 in. spring dress flannel for Monday 15 cts. a yd worth 35 cts.
J. W. WINGER & CO.

Spring Styles in Shoes.

"Well, what's new for spring anyhow?" This was the query shot at Parker & Sanderson, by a reporter, as they were figuring up a big sale at their desk yesterday. "Oh! I don't know," remarked Mr. Sanderson, "let me see, I suppose you mean in footwear. Well, about the latest thing out is a new low shoe known as the 'South Ties.' They are particularly pretty and attractive, made with vesting tops and rather on the pointed toe order, but very easy on the feet. Another

new shoe is something new in Oxfords, with cloth top, hand turned and Patti lace. This is something decidedly nobby and I think will take well with Lincoln ladies. A more graceful looking piece of footwear it would be difficult to construct. Then for the gentlemen we have a number of new goods. Patent leathers are being worn more than ever and we have a nice line of them in all widths. In all other lines our stock is very complete and if the boys will call we'll show them just the thing to catch their eye." The reporter noticed several clerks busily engaged in opening up new goods, and before Monday all their spring stock will be in and you are invited to call and inspect everything for yourself.

Herpolsheimer & Co.'s new line of muslin underwear is the best made, all being lock stitch and at no higher prices than cheaply made goods.

ASTORY WITHOUT WORDS.



Miss Johnson has just received a line of Planta Beatrice, a healthful sanitary preparation for the complexion. It nourishes, stimulates and purifies the skin, and is considered in New York and other eastern circles the peer of all complexion remedies. Call at Miss Johnson's, 1114 O street, for any further information regarding this meritorious article.

Think of it—The Cosmopolitan Magazine, a giant among the great monthlies, and THE COURIER will both be sent to any address one year for three dollars. For further particulars read large advertisement on page eight.

E. R. Guthrie is headquarters for fine carriages in all styles. Call at his repository, 1540 O street.

Life at Odell's.

Why so many people will go to a lunch counter for a meal or even a lunch when they can go to Odell's for a square meal at really less money, is a mystery to many. The average "feeder" at a lunch counter will pay twenty cents or more for a mere lunch, when at twenty-cents, or by taking tickets about twenty cents, he can get a full sufficiency of all that the inner man craves for. At Odell's the tables are always found neat, clean and tidy, with ample service constantly at hand. There you eat with comfort and ease and your meals are served in a style that cater to the appetite. Let us now see how it goes with life at the lunch counter. You seat yourself at what is usually found to be an unclean board counter without covering of any kind. If you are in luck you will soon be served, if not, you will wait until the attendant, who usually wears an apron decorated with samples of various edibles he has carried, gets around to you. Figure up what you get and compare it with Odell's meals. Say you get a bowl of soup, a piece of pie and a cup of coffee, that is twenty cents. At Odell's you get all that besides three kinds of meat and fully as many vegetables, sauce or salad of some kind, etc., all for twenty cents, if you have tickets and only twenty-five cents for a single meal. Last Sunday and the Sunday previous, Odell served his guests strawberries and ice cream for dessert, and will do so again tomorrow. His Sunday dinners are as fine as are served in any of the hotels, and the crowds that now take their meals there attest the veracity of this statement. Odell's dining hall is large, airy and comfortable, and he can take care of a hundred more at a meal without inconveniencing any. Go and try Odell's a week and you will surely stopprossing on a chair to dine.



Among the week's visitors to Lincoln was Charles H. Cressy of the Omaha Bee. It was his first view of the capital city, and, unlike most Omahans, he had the honesty to throw aside the metropolitan arrogance peculiar to the denizens of that city. He was delighted with the beauty of Lincoln, and astonished at its material growth and prosperity. Mr. Cressy has an interesting personality, which loses nothing when it is known that he was the correspondent to whom the world at large is chiefly indebted for its accounts of the late Indian war, including the battle of Wounded Knee.

ception of the strain under which the first accounts of this great fight were written.

A hasty sketch like this cannot detail the difficulties under which the correspondents labored at Pine Ridge. But some of them may be inferred from the expense accounts of the boys. Kelley's footed up nearly \$500, and strange to say, the Journal paid it without a murmur. That may have been because Managing Editor Mahoney O'K'd it and did not send the detailed statement to the business office. He did not get off for less than six or eight hundred, but it was a paying investment. Between the Indian war and the political excitement in this city its circulation increased about nine thousand during one week, and a third of it seems to be permanent. Anyone who remembers the intense interest in the news from Pine Ridge will agree with me that the biggest part of the gain was due to the war.

It was an expensive place to live. Every dispatch had to be sent to Rushville by special courier, who cost from \$5 to \$10 a day. A correspondent had to have a horse engaged constantly to scour the surrounding country and follow the soldiers, and that cost from \$3 to \$5 a day. Board cost \$2 a day and upward, and other expenses were correspondingly high. Some of the correspondents for the big eastern papers who came late and remained but a short time and ran up an expense bill of \$50 and \$75 a day.

Both Cressy and Kelley are of the opinion that the Indian's will take to the war path again in the spring. They have given up very few of their arms, which is significant, and the government has not removed or remedied the causes of their former discontent. An Indian cannot fight to advantage in winter, but with spring he will have forage for his horse and the cattle of settlers and herders will supply an abundance of rations.

Speaking of the Associated Press, many people seem to have a curiosity to know about its operations, but most of them are very hazy in their ideas of this organization. It came to be in a most natural way. Years ago, before the Atlantic cable put us in instantaneous communication with the old world, the New York papers each had a corps of marine reporters whose business it was to intercept incoming ships outside the harbor, gather the latest news of Europe and race back to their respective offices with it; as a general rule all the papers got pretty much the same facts, only written in different language, and it almost dawned on them that they might save money by having one set of men do the work for several papers. Five journals accordingly made that sort of a combination. That was the origin of the Associated Press.

When the first telegraph line to Washington was opened the tolls were high, and the same papers made a similar combination in getting speedy news from the national capital. The papers in this union came to be known as the New York Associated Press, and that name was adopted. Daily papers in other eastern cities asked to be taken into the combination. The Associated Press refused at first and finally agreed to sell news to the applicants. With the growth of newspapers in number, wealth and enterprise the Associated Press was extended until now it covers the whole country.

There is an important thing, though, that the average person does not understand. There are half a dozen Associated Press organizations. The New York covers the East. The Western takes in the middle west, including Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Kansas City, but not Omaha. The Northwestern includes Omaha, Lincoln, all Iowa and the smaller cities in Illinois, and the Northwest. Other branches cover other sections of the country.

Each association has an independent organization and yet all are interdependent and exchange their news. Each paper in the association, with a few exceptions, is expected to report all news of sufficient importance that occurs in its own neighborhood, which is wired to a central office. The central office of the Northwestern is in Chicago. In that office news which is deemed of general interest is selected from the mass of matter and sent to the New York, Western and others. Many items have a limited interest only and are merely distributed among the members of the Northwestern. The members of the New York and the Western Associated Press are big and rich papers and can use lots of matter, while the reports have to be condensed for an association like the Northwestern, made up mostly of papers in small and medium sized cities that cannot bear a very heavy outlay. By this exchanging of news the Northwestern, although it has few if any members east of Chicago, gets its reports from Washington, New York and other eastern points.

In these days it generally costs a good round sum to get a franchise. An application has to be voted on, and if the paper is in a city already having a member, the objection of that member is fatal to the hope of the applicant. The expense of Associated Press matter is not as great as most people imagine. They think if the main outlay of a daily paper, but the biggest item generally is the type-setting. The members pay a fixed sum monthly to the local agent of Western Union Telegraph company, who sends it to headquarters, where it is divided and a part of it turned over to the officers of the Associated Press. The writer is not informed as to the present rate of that monthly toll. A few years ago he paid \$175 a month in the Northwestern, and the service was to average 6,000 words. Subsequently the afternoon report was let to an evening paper for \$88 per month, when the toll of the morning paper was reduced to \$150 a

month. The service has been increased in volume considerably since then.

An active rival of the Associated Press is the United Press, which is operated on somewhat similar principles. In some respects the United gives the better service, although a much younger organization. This is most noticeable in reports of sporting events. On many other important events that can be anticipated the United makes special efforts to get full reports. The Lincoln Journal has both the Associated and the United. The Omaha Bee has the Associated whose reports are supplemented by specials. The Omaha World-Herald has both services. Most of the telegrams from outside of Nebraska that are marked "special" in the World-Herald are really the United Press regular report. This is one of the tricks of the trade that that daily resorts to, and it can be verified by comparing its "specials" from the East with the regular United Press report in the Journal.

Is Disease a Punishment for Sin?
The following advertisement, published by a prominent western patent medicine house would indicate that they regard disease as a punishment for sin:

"Do you wish to know the quickest way to cure a severe cold? We will tell you. To cure a cold quickly, it must be treated before the cold has become settled in the system. This can always be done if you choose to, as nature in her kindness to man gives timely warning and plainly tells you in nature's way, that as a punishment for some indiscretion, you are to be afflicted with a cold unless you choose to ward it off by prompt action. The first symptoms of a cold in most cases, is a dry, loud cough and sneezing. The cough is soon followed by a profuse watery expectoration and the sneezing by a profuse watery discharge from the nose. In severe cases there is a thin white coating on the tongue. What to do? It is only necessary to take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in double doses every hour. That will greatly lessen the severity of the cold and in most cases will effectually counteract it, and cure what would have been a severe cold within one or two days time. Try it and be convinced." 50 cent bottles for sale by A. S. Shradler, druggist.

School of Practical Linguistics.

Empirical method taught either in day or evening classes, both French and German. A trial lesson given free. Spring term opens March 30th. The Empirical method is employed in all the schools of Linguistics is sufficient to give the pupil a vocabulary for conversation and the ability to use it well. Have your children attend the school of Practical Linguistics, for terms and full particulars call on or address Anna Monogon, Room 39, Windsor hotel.

Caught One at Last.



HE: "What are you crying for, Pauline? Did I offend you?"
SHE: "Oh, no; those are tears of joy. My mother remarked to me lately, girl, you are stupid, you can't get as much as a Jack-ass for a sweet heart."

10 pieces all Wool 40 in dress flannel in stripes for Monday 35 cts.
J. W. WINGER & CO.

Miss M. Chaslin, art studio, room 31, McMurry block, corner 11th and M streets, is prepared to teach oil, water color, and pastel painting, also charcoal drawing. Order works a specialty.

Over 100 "Falls" silk in black for Monday at 75c.
J. W. WINGER & CO.

Thornburn Sisters have removed their stock of millinery to 1242 O street, Band Bro's, old stand. This new location is being elegantly fitted up and when the opening occurs, which will be very soon, the place will be cozy and popular resort for the ladies of Lincoln. Miss Jennie Thornburn, accompanied by her visiting sister Miss Mary, leaves tonight for Chicago and St. Louis to purchase new spring goods. Miss Mary Thornburn goes direct to New York to purchase goods in that market, and all the goods are expected arrive so as to have an opening in a short time.

5 pieces all silk "Falls", for Monday at 50 cts.
J. W. WINGER & CO.