

## DEATH STILL HAND OF GREAT MASTER OF MUSIC



THEODORE THOMAS

The last note has been sounded, the last chord struck in the life of America's greatest orchestra leader. After an illness of less than two weeks Theodore Thomas, father of the Chicago orchestra, and one of the city's most beloved men, passed away on Jan. 5. Death waved the baton for the last movement of his life, and the splendid tones of his soul were merged with the divine beyond the grave.

### Theodore Thomas' Life Work.

Theodore Thomas, one of the most eminent figures in the world of music, was born in Essen, Hanover, Oct. 11, 1835. His father, a violinist, gave him his first instruction in music, and the boy made such progress that he made successful public appearances at the age of 6. The family immigrated to America in 1845 and his education was finished under the direction of private instructors in New York city. Mr. Thomas was educated as a violinist and began his musical career as a performer upon that instrument. He was first violinist in some of the leading orchestras, and was for several years a member of chamber music associations. Mr. Thomas played in the orchestras which accompanied Jenny Lind, Sontag, Mario, Grist and other singers whose names are upon the roll of the world's most distinguished and honored musical artists. He also played in seasons of Italian grand opera in which these singers took part, and often conducted the performances.

After making a decided success as a player, Mr. Thomas organized an orchestra for the purpose of giving symphony concerts. The first of these was given in Irving hall, New York, in the early '60s of the nineteenth century.

From this time Mr. Thomas was known almost solely as a conductor, and made for himself a reputation that is cosmopolitan. In 1866 Mr. Thomas interested himself in orchestra, and a year or two later engaged

the Central Park garden for the better continuation of his work.

In 1869 Mr. Thomas took his orchestra on a tour through the country and made similar journeys with them during the two succeeding years.

Mr. Thomas' work was largely done in the city of New York, and he organized an orchestra for summer concerts, which he began in Terrace garden in the middle west, and a good portion of it in Chicago. The first concert of the Thomas orchestra in Chicago were given in 1869.

In 1872 Mr. Thomas directed the first musical festival in Cincinnati and had been the conductor in these great musical events, occurring biennially, from that time. He was the director of the Cincinnati College of Music from 1878 to 1880, and was the director of the New York and Brooklyn Philharmonic orchestras from 1889 to 1891. He directed the performances of the American Opera company, organized by Mrs. Jeannette Thurber, from 1885 to 1887. In the '80s he took his orchestra on a tour from New York to the Pacific coast, giving concerts in all the larger towns on the way.

In 1891 the Chicago orchestra was organized, and Mr. Thomas has given the best efforts and achieved the crowning success of his life in that city. He brought the efficiency of the organization to the highest standard of art.

Last season the desire of his life was fulfilled. The Orchestra hall was made a certainty, the building was begun May 1 of 1904, and it was dedicated to its use Wednesday night, Dec. 14, of the same year.

His loss is a stunning blow to musical art and his death almost at the moment of the culmination of fifty years of work and the realization of the great longing of a lifetime is one of the most pathetic incidents in musical history.

### STATE GOVERNOR WORKS HARD.

New Hampshire Chief Executive Tells of His Tasks.

Nahum J. Bachelier, on retiring from the office of governor of New Hampshire, gives out a review of his administration showing the amount of work involved in meeting the demands, mental and physical, made upon the executive of the granite state. It appears that during his administration Gov. Bachelier has taken part in 265 public functions, has made 166 formal addresses and has partaken of fifty-five dinners elaborate and dignified enough to be properly styled banquets, in addition to twice as many less formidable gastronomic festivities. In the two years he has traveled, in round numbers, 50,000 miles on railroad trains and steamboats, in automobiles and stage coaches. His range has been from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., and he has traversed more or less hastily half the states and territories of the union.

### New Elixir of Life.

James W. Buck of Portland, Me., who is 75 years old and declares he will live to be a centenarian, was a caller at the White House the other day. Mr. Buck says he has a medicine that will keep him alive for twenty-five years. This is the formula: "I buy one pound of Epsom salts and add to this five table-spoonsful of sulphur and the juice of four large lemons, dissolving the sulphur and salts in the juice. Then I pour in about a quart of distilled water or any other kind of water. I put this away in a bottle and when I feel a little poorly I take some for a few days."

### Gen. Kuropatkin a Botanist.

Gen. Kuropatkin is an expert in botany and geography, and he is interested in the progress made from week to week in all the sciences. Scientific periodicals are sent to him in Manchuria from Russia, France and Germany. As an author he is best known by his geographic works. Agricultural problems engage much of his attention.

### Veteran Actor in Straits.

Harry Mitchell, said to be the oldest actor in the profession, recently celebrated his sixty-eighth stage anniversary in New York. At one time he was a star and at present acts as an "extra" at a very small pittance. He began his career with the elder Booth.

### Blind Man Operates Typewriter.

George W. Raper is a blind typewriter operator employed in an Indianapolis factory. He is rapid and accurate in an unusual degree, and because of his inability to correct errors has learned to make very few. Raper lost his sight two years ago as the result of a fever.

### INDEPENDENT OF THE EAST.

West and South Ample Able to Finance Their Own Affairs.

The West and South are now financing their own industries. In former years New York and the Eastern money centers were annually drawn upon for funds to move the crops, handle the cattle shipments and perform all of the service in the marketing of the products of the West and South. As a natural result when shipping time arrived the producers sent their shipments to the East, most of them being necessary to discharge obligations for money advanced. The men who had loaned the money were interested in the railroads leading toward the Atlantic and thus drew double tolls from the producers. All this has been changed to a very remarkable degree within the last few years. The West and the South have their banks filled with money seeking investment and are able to finance their own affairs.—Washington Post.

### Takes Kindly to Civilization.

Menie, a Greenland Eskimo boy, is one of the most interesting of the pupils in the public schools of New York city. He was brought to New York by Lieutenant Peary, and has been transformed from a blubber-eating arctic nomad into a clever young American, bright in his studies and captain of a baseball team. The tribe to which he belongs is very small, comprising less than 250 people, and they are the northernmost known inhabitants of the globe, dwelling in complete isolation on the barren shores of Smith sound, on the west coast of Greenland—a region of indescribable desolation and gloom.

### Lost Life Through Good Deed.

Lawrence Jones, a Jewell county, Kansas, man, recently saw a nail sticking up through a board. Remarking that someone might get hurt on it he gave it a kick to bend or break it. Instead, however, it went through his shoe and gave him blood poisoning, from which he recently died, a victim to his thoughtfulness for other people.

### Indian Sachem an Author.

Richard C. Adams, hereditary sachem of the Delaware Indians and a descendant from Chief White Eyes, who aided Washington in his campaign in Pennsylvania, has just published for complimentary distribution among his friends, a souvenir volume of "Poems and Reflections on the Ancient Religion of the Delaware Indians."

### Germany's First Titled Dentist.

Counsellor Helene von Schweinitz has just passed a most satisfactory examination in dental surgery. Germany has many titled practicing lawyers and physicians, but the countess is the first titled dentist.

## LEGISLATURE of NEBRASKA

A Synopsis of Proceedings of the Twenty-Ninth General Session.

In the senate on the 11th, Lieutenant Governor McGilton delivered a short address on the matter of preparing bills that are to be enacted into laws. He urged the senators to be careful in each bill in specifying whatever sections of the statutes were to be repealed and not to wind up the bill by saying that all sections in conflict with the bill be repealed. Because of this slipshod way of preparing bills he said the section permitting state officers to give guaranty bonds had been repealed and much confusion had resulted. A message was received from the governor announcing the appointment of William S. Askwith to the position of commandant of the Soldiers' and Sailors' home at Grand Island for the period of two years from December 1, 1903, and requesting his confirmation by the senate. The following bills were introduced and read for the first time: An act to prevent the illegal expenditures of public funds by making officials responsible for money spent out of any funds in excess of the amount contained in such funds. To punish jurors and referees for receiving bribes by a penitentiary sentence of one to five years. To prevent officers from spending public funds in excess of statutory limitation. To define conditions of child dependency, neglect, cruelty and ill treatment, and to prescribe methods for the protection, disposition and supervision of dependent, neglected, cruelty or ill-treated children and to provide punishment for the violation of this act. To define bribery of jurors and referees and to fix punishment for the conviction of the same. An act providing for the examination of diplomats, inebriates and persons addicted to the excessive use of morphine, cocaine or other narcotic drugs, for the detention, care and treatment of such persons in the Lincoln insane hospital, and for their parole.

The house, by resolution, on the 11th, invited Congressman Burkett to return from Washington and say personally whether or not he will support President Roosevelt's anti-railroad policy. The resolution was introduced by Mr. Meredith of York. Speaker Rourke announced his committee, accompanying the same with a letter in which some explanation is made. A motion by Wilson that the printing committee be authorized to ascertain the cost of mimeograph copies of the daily minutes for the members was passed. At the first of the session a motion was passed going away with this custom on the grounds that \$5 a day, the cost last session, was too much. The committee on rules returned a report which was adopted and does away with two clerks employed heretofore. Among resolutions introduced was one condemning Postmaster Sizer of Lincoln for his activity in the speakership contest and recommending that the postal department at Washington investigate his case. These bills, among others, were introduced: Reapportionment bill, divides the state into sixty-seven representatives districts and thirty-seven in the senate. District No. 5 includes Douglas county to have four senators. District No. 6 shall include Douglas and Saunders and have one senator. Representative district No. 9 shall include Douglas county and have thirteen representatives. To compel railroads to run passenger and freight trains on schedule time; an act to do away with the tonnage system. An act making it obligatory on county attorneys to file complaints when in possession of evidence which warrants a prosecution. At present the county attorney may enter a nolle at his discretion. To punish jurors and referees who take bribes, and defining the crime of jury tampering. Dividing Omaha freemen into two shifts, each to work twelve hours a day. Defining child dependency and providing punishment for the ill treatment of children. House Roll No. 40 provides that the county clerks shall do the duty of county assessors in counties under 10,000 population. House Roll No. 41, provides a penalty that, in the discretion of the judge, one who is accused of attempting to poison a person shall be imprisoned or fined. House Roll No. 42 imposes restrictions on traction engines on the highway, and provides they must be stopped within 100 yards of teams or stock. House Roll No. 43 amends the criminal code, allowing prosecuting attorney six challenges for each defendant.

SENATE—The second section of S. F. 29, introduced by Senator Schreck on the 12th, for regulation of automobiles, reads as follows: "Whenever it shall appear that any horse or mule driven or ridden by any person upon any said streets, roads or highways is about to become frightened or is frightened by the approach of any automobile or vehicle, or when it shall appear that any horse or mules, driven by any person or persons upon any said streets, roads or highways are about to become frightened or are frightened by the approach of any such automobile or vehicle it shall be the duty of the person driving or conducting such automobile or vehicle to cause the same to come to a full stop, unless horse or horses, mule or mules, have passed." Mrs. W. H. Sutton was selected to furnish a journal of the proceedings at \$3.50 a day, she to furnish all material except machines. The appointment of W. H. Askwith as commander of the Grand Island Soldiers' Home was confirmed by the senate in executive session by unanimous vote. Bills were introduced: S. F. 32, by Giffin of Dawson, an act providing for the election of a prosecuting attorney for each judicial district in the state, to hold office for a term of four years, the first election to be held in 1906; the prosecuting attorney shall be paid \$2,000 a year; in districts containing counties with a population of more than 100,000 he shall have two deputies, each to be paid \$1,500 a year. An act to establish local option by counties; providing that 10 per cent of the voters can file a petition with the county clerk thirty days before a general election and get the question voted on. Providing that when an irrigation district is formed everyone owning land in the district is entitled to a vote. S. F. 35, by Sheldon of Cass—Providing that when the Missouri river changes its course and puts a part of Nebraska in another state, the accretion and the inhabitants thereof shall become a part of the other state, the same to be announced by proclamation of the governor.

HOUSE—Replying to the action of the house demanding information from Congressman Burkett as to whether he would support President Roosevelt in his railroad reform legislation, the clerk on the 12th, read the following: "Am advised of action of Nebraska house of representatives today, asking my views. Please say to the house for me that I stand squarely with the president and endorse his message for proper control of railroad rates." The telegram was received by Speaker Rourke. The house adjourned at 2:50 p. m. out of respect to the late Governor Garber, whose death was announced in a telegram received by Governor Mickey from Joseph Garber of Red Cloud. When the telegram was read Kayle of Webster moved for the appointment of a committee to draw suitable resolutions. The following were passed: "Whereas, by the death of Hon. Silas Garber the state has suffered the loss of a distinguished and honored citizen, who has served many times in public office and by reason of his exemplary life and honorable service has endeared himself to the people of our commonwealth; therefore be it Resolved, That we honor the memory of the Hon. Silas Garber by adjourning for the remainder of the day, and that these resolutions be spread upon the journal of the house and that a copy of the same be forwarded to his immediate family, to whom we offer our sincere sympathy in this their hour of grief." McAllister of Deuel, introduced his reapportionment bill. It is house roll No. 37, and with one slight change is identical with house roll No. 371, which he introduced two years ago and which failed of passage. The only point of difference between the two measures is that the present bill adds one more county, Banner, to district No. 60, represented by McAllister, which now includes Deuel, Keith, Cheyenne and Kimball. The new bill reapportions the senatorial as well as the representative districts. It takes Douglas county out of the Tenth representative district and places it in the Ninth, giving it four more representatives, and instead of leaving Douglas in the Sixth senatorial district, as at present, with three senators, the new bill creates the Fifth district of Douglas alone with four senators, and the Sixth, with Douglas and Saunders, with one senator. So under the new bill Douglas county has seventeen and a half members in senate and house together, whereas at present it has twelve. Among bills introduced the following occur: To provide for the erection and maintenance of a hard fiber binding twine plant at the Nebraska state penitentiary and to make appropriations therefor. Appropriates \$45,000 for establishment and \$150,000 for operation. H. R. No. 51, by Warner of Lancaster—An act to provide for the reassessment of all real property in 1905; permits county assessors in counties of over 30,000 to make up assessment books; permits annual revision of real estate valuation; gives state board power to increase or decrease assessment on any class of property; provides for county levy after state board has made its equalization, as recommended by the governor in his message.

SENATE—The first thing the senate did when it got down to business on the 13th was to authorize the purchase of two thermometers so that the sergeant-at-arms could keep the chamber at an even temperature. The Sheldon resolution to allow the finance committee to visit the state institutions and allow expenses to that committee only, except in cases specified by the senate, then occupied the time of the law makers until noon. The resolution was tabled. Resolutions in respect to the memoir of ex-Governor Garger were adopted. Bills were introduced: Providing for instructing children in public schools in the humane treatment of animals and birds, and to prevent cruel experiments on animals, birds and fowls. To provide for election of deputy assessors. To redistrict the state of Nebraska into senatorial and representative districts. To prevent overworking of and cruelty to animals. Act authorizing corporations to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, receiver, assignee, agent and attorney in fact. To provide for primary elections and to regulate the same. The senate adjourned till Monday noon.

HOUSE—The house was in session just thirty-five minutes on the 13th, but when it adjourned it had all available business cleared up. It adjourned until 2 p. m. Monday, and the great majority of members immediately took the trail for home. The only business transacted was the introduction of new bills, the promotion of H. R. 53, 54 and 55, the bills for house salaries and incidentals and transfer of funds from the Norfolk to the Lincoln asylums, so they could be engrossed for third reading, and the announcement by the speaker of additional employees.

Bills introduced included the following: An act authorizing the construction on the state fair grounds of a live stock pavilion and a fish building and to appropriate for such purpose the sum of \$25,000. An act to provide for nominating candidates for public office by direct vote of the people at primary elections, except candidates for state offices, and candidates other than members of congress to be chosen at any special election, candidates for township or precinct offices, and members of the school boards outside of cities. An act requiring at least one session of the grand jury annually in the district court of each county. An act to permit the governor to parole a life prisoner after serving ten years, instead of twenty-five. An act defining the crime of slander and providing a punishment therefor of not exceeding a fine of \$100 or imprisonment of more than three months.

### THE APPORTIONMENT MEASURE

How the Senatorial and Representative Districts Are Arranged.

If the bill introduced in the house on the 12th becomes a law, the senatorial and representative districts will be distributed as follows:

#### Senatorial Districts.

District 1—Richardson and Nemaha, one senator.  
2—Pawnee, Gage and Saline, two senators.  
3—Johnson and Otoe, one senator.  
4—Cass and Sarpy, one senator.  
5—Douglas, four senators.  
6—Douglas and Saunders, one senator.  
7—Washington, Burt and Thurston, one senator.  
8—Dakota, Dixon and Cedar, one senator.  
9—Cuming, Wayne and Pierce, one senator.  
10—Stanton, Madison and Antelope, one senator.  
11—Boone, Platte and Merrick, one senator.  
12—Platte and Polk, one senator.  
13—Dodge and Colfax, one senator.  
14—Butler and Seward, one senator.  
15—Lancaster, two senators.  
16—York and Fillmore, one senator.  
17—Jefferson and Thayer, one senator.  
18—Nuckolls, Webster and Franklin, one senator.  
19—Adams and Clay, one senator.  
20—Kearney and Buffalo, one senator.  
21—Hall and Hamilton, one senator.  
22—Howard, Sherman, Greeley, Valley, Wheeler, Garfield, Knapp and Blaine, one senator.  
23—Knox, Holt, Boyd and Rock, one senator.  
24—Brown, Keya Paha, Cherry, Sioux, Sheridan, Dawes and Box Butte, one senator.  
25—Lincoln, Logan, Thomas, Hooker, Grant, McPherson, Keith, Perkins, Deuel, Cheyenne, Kimball, Banner and Scotts Bluff, one senator.  
26—Custer and Dawson, one senator.  
27—Harlan, Phelps, Frontier and Gosper, one senator.  
28—Furnas, Red Willow, Hitchcock, Chase, Hayes and Dundy, one senator.

#### Representative Districts.

1—Richardson, two representatives.  
2—Nemaha, one representative.  
3—Pawnee, one representative.  
4—Johnson, one representative.  
5—Nemaha, Pawnee and Johnson, one representative.  
6—Otoe, two representatives.  
7—Cass, two representatives.  
8—Sarpy, one representative.  
9—Douglas, thirteen representatives.  
10—Washington, one representative.  
11—Burt, one representative.  
12—Cuming, one representative.  
13—Washington, Burt and Cuming, one representative.  
14—Dakota and Thurston, one representative.  
15—Wayne, one representative.  
16—Dixon, one representative.  
17—Cedar, one representative.  
18—Stanton and Pierce, one representative.  
19—Knox, one representative.  
20—Knox and Boyd, one representative.  
21—Antelope, one representative.  
22—Madison, one representative.  
23—Platte, one representative.  
24—Platte and Madison, one representative.  
25—Nance, one representative.  
26—Colfax, one representative.  
27—Dodge, two representatives.  
28—Saunders, two representatives.  
29—Lancaster, six representatives.  
30—Basis, three representatives.  
31—Jefferson, one representative.  
32—Saline, one representative.  
33—Saline and Jefferson, one representative.  
34—Seward, one representative.  
35—Butler, one representative.  
36—Butler and Seward, one representative.  
37—Polk, one representative.  
38—York, one representative.  
39—Fillmore, one representative.  
40—York and Fillmore, one representative.  
41—Thayer, one representative.  
42—Nuckolls, one representative.  
43—Clay, one representative.  
44—Thayer, Nuckolls and Clay, one representative.  
45—Webster, one representative.  
46—Adams, two representatives.  
47—Hall, one representative.  
48—Hamilton, one representative.  
49—Hamilton and Hall, one representative.  
50—Merrick, one representative.  
51—Boone, one representative.  
52—Howard, one representative.  
53—Garfield, Wheeler and Greeley, one representative.  
54—Sherman and Valley, one representative.  
55—Holt, one representative.  
56—Rock, Brown, Loup, Saline and Thomas, one representative.  
57—Keya Paha, Cherry, Hooker and Grant, one representative.  
58—Sherman and Dawes, one representative.  
59—Box Butte, Scotts Bluff and Sioux, one representative.  
60—Deuel, Keith, Cheyenne, Kimball and Banner, one representative.  
61—Lincoln, one representative.  
62—Custer, one representative.  
63—Custer, Logan and McPherson, one representative.  
64—Buffalo, two representatives.  
65—Kearney, one representative.  
66—Franklin, one representative.  
67—Harlan, one representative.  
68—Phelps, one representative.  
69—Furnas, one representative.  
70—Dawson, one representative.  
71—Dawson, Gosper and Furnas, one representative.  
72—Frontier and Hayes, one representative.  
73—Red Willow, one representative.  
74—Hitchcock, Dundy, Chase and Perkins, one representative.

### Not the Same Place.

Two young men met at a Chestnut street theater the other evening. They recognized one another and stopped to shake hands. "Let me see," said the dapper young man in evening dress to his less elaborately dressed acquaintance, "your face is familiar, didn't I meet you at Bar Harbor last summer?" "No," modestly replied the other, "it was at Willow Grove."—Philadelphia Press.

### Had Long Distance to Go.

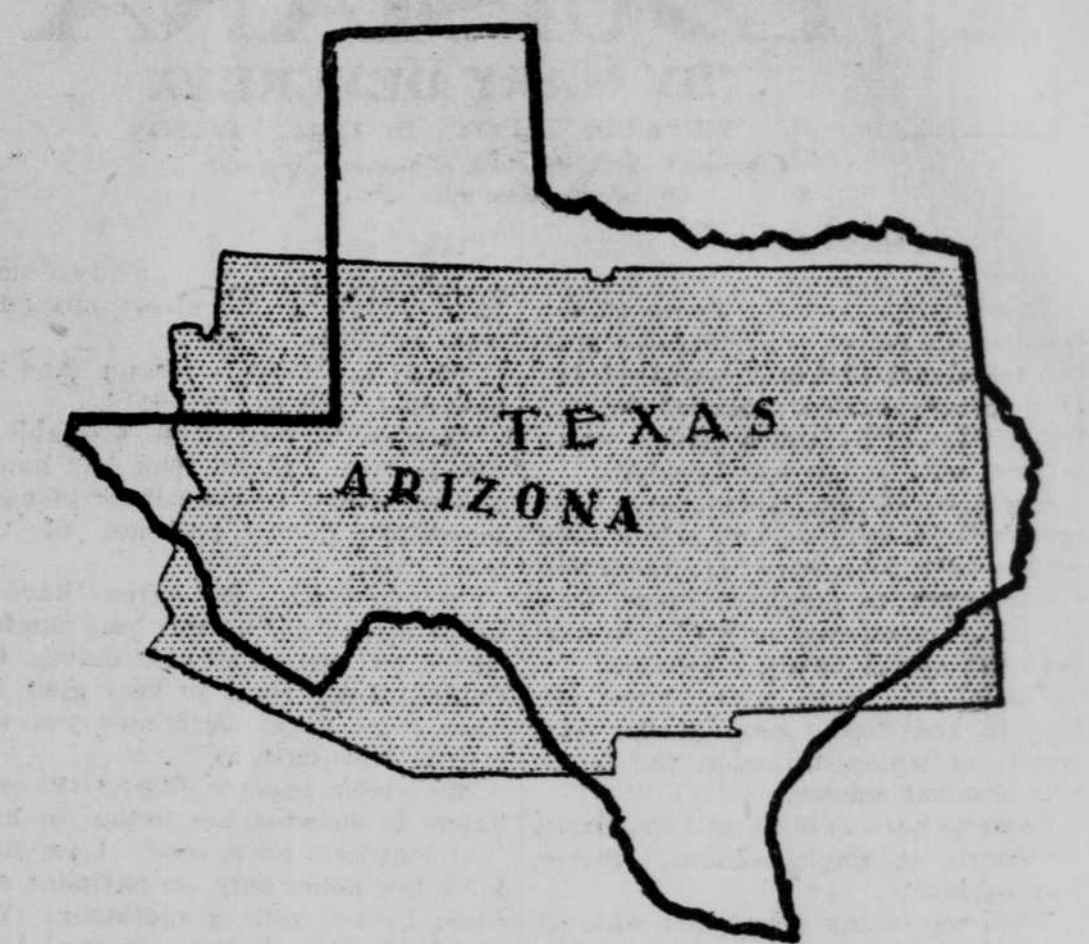
It was at the terminus of one of the trunk lines in Ireland. The management had been making an effort to increase the speed of its trains, and one of them, which had previously been a slow local, was about to start out on its maiden trip as through express to Cork. The porter walked up and down the platform shouting: "This train does not stop anywhere."

### How It Happens.

An Austrian student of the phenomena attending suicide says that of those persons who try to take their life by shooting themselves, only one-third succeed in attaining their end at once. Another third die after a long period of suffering from the wound inflicted, while the remaining third survive.

### He who does not give does not live

## FOUR TERRITORIES AS THEY WILL LOOK AS TWO STATES



(Dotted area shows the outlines of the new state soon to be made, compared with Texas.)

### RECORD FOR SENATE SERVICE.

Longest Continuous Term Has Been That of Allison of Iowa.

With the advent of the new year and Senator William B. Allison of Iowa still in his seat, his mind as fresh, his body as active and his capacity for work as great as ever, he now holds the record for the longest continuous service in that august body. What is more, his present term does not expire until 1909. And if his health continues good he will seek re-election. Senator Allison's record to this date is thirty-one years, nine months and twenty-six days. Until two days ago the late Senator Morrill held the record for the longest continuous service. While Senator Allison holds the longest continuous service record, he has not as yet attained the longest actual service record, which belongs to the history of John Sherman.

### MYSTERY IN HIS ABSENCE.

Rich Philadelphian May Have Been a Victim of Foul Play.

Owen Kelly, a Philadelphia grocer, who has disappeared, is believed by some to have been murdered by the



Clan-na-Gael and by others to have simply dropped out of sight for a time, it having been discovered that he was leading a double life.

### Culprit Had His Joke.

They are telling a new story about Leroy B. Crane, the New York magistrate who apparently never forgets a face or an offender's record. A day or two ago after Christmas a weary-looking and tramping fellow was brought before him, charged with having been drunk the night before. Justice Crane look at him once and said severely: "You have been here before on this charge, have you not?" "Oh, yes, your honor," was the cheerful reply. "And I'm glad you don't turn your back on an old friend. But how stout you've grown! How's the missus?" The court officer nearly had a fit, and Judge Crane retired to his private room for one short laugh.

### Missouri Farmers for Mexico.

Leslie Marmaduke, representing a syndicate of St. Louis capitalists, has selected a site for a large colony of Missouri farmers on El Celeste hacienda, eighty miles north of Tampico, Mexico. Mr. Elshart, an engineer of St. Louis, is now making a survey of the land preparatory to locating the colonists. Mr. Marmaduke is a member of the well-known Missouri family of that name, which is most numerous represented in Saline county. He is a brother of the late Gov. John S. Marmaduke. Another brother, H. H. Marmaduke, commanded the fleet of the Colombian government in one of the rebellions in that country.

### Blackstone the Great Essential.

"What is the best course of study to become a successful lawyer?" asked a law student of Senator P. C. Knox. "Blackstone, young man, Blackstone," answered the senator. "Know Blackstone. Know him intimately, even to the point of familiarity. In my student days I copied every word in Blackstone in long-hand three times. I do not know how often I have read my Blackstone through and through."

### Girl Writes Prize Essay.

Miss Doris Clark has been awarded the gold medal provided by the Montana state board of education for the best essay submitted by a public school student of the state on the subject of "Pioneer Day." Miss Clark has done more or less writing since she was 13 years old, some of her later work having met with considerable favor.

### Many Visit Big Steamship.

The Great Northern railway's huge steamship Minnesota made a sensation in San Francisco, being visited by thousands of people.

### SENATOR DUBOIS' "FISH HOUND."

Wonderful Dog Idaho Statesman Brought to Capital.

Somebody out in Idaho gave Senator Dubois' baby a dog last summer. It was a mongrel, but the attachment between the child and the puppy was so great that it was brought on to Washington. One day the pup, which in its early dog days shows more pliancy than ever that it is a cur, followed the senator to the capital. "What kind of a dog is that, Dubois?" asked Senator Bailey. "That? That's a fish hound," Senator Dubois told him. "Why, that's the finest breed of dogs we have in Idaho. Every morning that dog goes down to a trout stream and brings in a trout when we are in Idaho. He never fails." "He must be a wonderful animal," agreed Senator Burrows. "Wonderful doesn't half describe that dog," Senator Dubois continued. "Why, one morning we had no fish in the house and what do you think that dog did? Why, he went out and brought in a can of sardines."

### TOOK BREATH FROM ORATOR.

Pretty Tribute Paid by Watson to Woman's Beauty.

Before Thomas E. Watson attained his present confidence while addressing audiences he had several misadventures on the platform. On one occasion he was speaking to a mixed crowd not far from his home and was blazing away in good style when a singularly beautiful young woman entered the hall. The orator, impressed with the girl's loveliness, lost the thread of his discourse, hesitated and finally stopped. The audience, not understanding his embarrassed condition, encouraged him with cries of "Go on," but Watson knew he could not respond with good effect. His quick wit came to his rescue, however. Stepping to the front of the platform he said in a low voice: "Ladies and gentlemen, I should be glad to continue, but the lady who has just come in fairly took my breath away." Then he sat down amid a hearty round of applause.

### Choate Popular in England.

A London weekly says of the announcement that Ambassador Choate, so long the representative of this country in England, has decided to retire: "The news will be a real blow to the London World, for no ambassador has known how to make himself so popular with all and sundry as has the representative of the stars and stripes. Mr. Choate knows how to suit his manner and his speech to his company, and he is, for instance, equally at home at Buckingham palace, as when acting as the guest of honor to the Vagabonds' club."

### Bismarck in Imperial Disfavor.

It is not probable that Princess Bismarck or any of her four children will be seen at the German court so long as Emperor William lives. This is because of the exceedingly strained relations which existed between the late Prince Herbert Bismarck and his majesty. The princess lives quietly with her children on the Bismarck estates. The present prince, named Otto, after his redoubtable grandfather, is seven years old.

### Kaiser Liberal with Theatricals.

Approver of the kaiser's latest performance as a conductor of a new opera at a dress rehearsal in Berlin, his patronage of music is something as magnificent as are his excursions into the realms of art, mechanics and chemistry. "I do not think many Germans know," said the emperor at a dinner at Count Von Bulow's a few evenings ago, "that I spent last year out of my private income \$1,000,000 on operas and theaters."

### English "Mark Twain."

The Maidstone, England, board of guardians was recently astonished to receive a request for a pair of spectacles from "Mark Twain." The clerk explained that the writer of the letter was not the famous author of "The Innocents Abroad" and "Huckleberry Finn," but a pauper inmate of the workhouse. Probably no other person in the world bears the name adopted by Mr. Clemens from a Mississippi steamboat phrase.

### Love and Teaching Incompatible.

Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh of the University of Pennsylvania has been uttering incendiary sentiments. In an address at the Looming county institute he gave this scandalous advice to the male teachers: "You cannot run a school and a girl at the same time and do justice to both. Do your courting during vacation."

### Canal Cuts Distance.

By Cape Horn the distance between New York and San Francisco is about 14,840 miles. The Panama canal will reduce this to something less than 5,000 miles.