# The Omaha Bee

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THE free trade cry is very weak in the present congress.

THE regents of the university have put an end to the factionalism in the faculty by requesting the resignations of three of the professors opposed to Chancellor Fairfield's policy. This is a stalwart way of dealing with the difficulty.

"STOP this everlasting talk and go to work" was the excited remark of Mr. Briggs to the New Hampshire legislature a few days ago. Mr. Briggs ought to be sent to congress. There would be plenty of room for his gospel on the floor of the house of representatives.

SCOVILLE presents to-day a bill of exceptions, asking for a new trial for Guiteau, on the grounds of lack of jurisdiction in the District of Columbia to try the murderer of President Garfield. It is safe to say that if proceedings had been begun in New Jersey the gallows scene would have been concluded some weeks ago.

NEW developments of Jay Gould's judicial purchase on the New York bench continue to be made by the New York Times. The disclosures are said to be startling the entire state. If they startle the state legislature into enacting suitable laws for the protection of the people against unscrupulous stock gamblers, they will not be thrown away.

"I MAKE a special appeal to the ladies of America to come to my rescue. Some of them have written me delightful letters, and I ask each and every one to respond to the extent of their means and see me in person, if possible.—*Guiteau's address to the American people.*

The ladies that have written those delightful letters ought to respond in person, by all means. Guiteau is just too lovely for anything.

The February number of The North American Review, Professor George P. Fisher, of the Yale Divinity school, whose writings on the supernatural origin of Christianity and on ecclesiastical history are well known, comes to the defense of the Christian religion against the attacks of modern doubt and infidelity. Other articles in The Review are: "Do the Spoils Belong to the Victor," by President Andrew D. White; "A Remedy for Railway Abuses," by Isaac L. Rice; "Repudiation in Virginia," by Senator John W. Johnston; and "The Lancet and the Law," by Henry Bergh.

THE new Brooklyn charter is receiving its first test under the mayoralty of Mr. Seth Lowe. By it's provisions all responsibilty and power is concentrated in the hands of the mayor, and he is the real executive head of the city government. Within a few days Mr. Lowe, who is a young man of excellent commercial education, elected outside of the party lines, will be called upon to select his lieutenants. He will appoint commissioners of police, fire, city works, health, buildings and excise, as well as fill other offices. His success will go far towards proving the merit of a system which certainly requires at its head a man of unusual honesty and executive ability to administer it.

THE howl which a number of our exchanges throughout the country are making over the probable admission of Mr. Cannon as delegate from Utah seems to be founded on little more than prejudice. So far as the facts in the case are concerned Mr. Cannon appears to have every legal advantage over his opponent, and it is not surprising that the committee on elections has decided to give him the seat in the house for which he is the contestant. The contest does not necessarily include the question of polygamy. The claim made against Cannon was that he is ineligible by reason of non-citizenship. If investigation of this charge proves it groundless he ought to be admitted. Polygamy can be dealt with from another standpoint entirely. If it is decided that Mr. Cannon is a self-confessed offender against a national statute congress has the power to debar him from a seat on this ground. But unless the tone of Washington society has greatly improved within the past six months such a proceeding applied to the mass of congressmen would leave the house with a rather scanty quorum.

## WAGON BRIDGE.

Omaha and Council Bluffs want, and ought to have, a wagon bridge to connect the two towns, but how can they have a wagon bride, unless it be a high bridge, or suspension bridge, across a navigable river like the Missouri unless it can be built in connecnection with a railroad bridge? A "draw" wagon bridge over such a perilous stream with a shifting bed as is the Missouri is one the things which our ignorance of engineering does not enables us to imagine. The first thing is to get another railroad bridge and built a wagon bridge on it, if possible. Even in this case the railroad bridge would have to be a high bridge so as not to hinder the passage of boats, and so far as our best effort to get knowledge upon the subject have gone, we know of no railway company which would think of building another high bridge with the necessary approaches at this point. To know how a low railroad bridge and a wagon bridge could be made to operate together we should be compelled to consult the engineers.

But the trouble is to get the other railroad bridge. This is the first step. It is not our belief that either the municipal authorities, or the citizens of Omaha, or both toge ther, will build either a high or low railroad bridge until they can find an Iowa railroad company to run its trains over it after it is built, and even were the fact otherwise it is not likely that our good Twin brethren and sisters over the river would join us very heartily in that kind of an undertaking.—Omaha Herald.

Nobody hereabouts will be surprised at the attempt of The Herald to throw cold water on any scheme to build a wagon bridge across the Missouri.

Well informed people have known for some time past that Dr. Miller has a direct income from the U. P. bridge monopoly as a silent partner, with Mr. Wells, contractor of the bridge transfer, with a third silent partner in The Omaha Republican concern. But why should The Herald make the absurd assertion that a wagon bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs must be a high bridge and a railroad bridge. More than a dozen draw-bridges span the the Mississippi at points where more steamboats pass in a single week during the season of navigation than pass up and down the Missouri at this point in a whole year. There are low bridges at Atchison and Leavenworth used both for railway trains and teams. What obstacle will a low bridge encounter at Omaha? During fully nine months of the yeer the draw need not be opened a single time, and during May, June and July there will hardly be an average of more than three boats up or down in any week.

As a matter of fact the bridge charter of the Union Pacific requires the construction of a wagon bridge in connection with the railroad bridge, but Omaha and Council Bluffs have been patiently waiting for ten years for that bridge to be built. After submitting to the most outrageous imposition that has ever been practiced on any community in this or any other country, the business men of the two cities have come to the conclusion that the Lord helps those who help themselves. We presume they are sorry their project will interfere with Dr. Miller's income, but they would rather pay consequential damages than give up the scheme of a wagon bridge.

THE attacks on the free pass system on railroads continue from various quarters throughout the country. In Iowa the lower house of the legislature by a vote of 36 to 40 has passed a resolution, introduced by Mr. Aldrich, requiring the railway commission of the state to report to the house by February 15th whether free passes over railroads should be given to any class except paupers, mendicants or other objects of charity; whether persons elected to office, members of the press and of political conventions should be allowed to accept these favors and whether the railroads should be prohibited from granting them. In our own state the Farmers' Alliance has raised its voice against this evil in one of their strongest resolutions. Ohio is moving in the matter through her legislature and the anti monopoly league is bringing strong influence to bear upon its members in Albany, looking to a prohibition of the practice in New York state. The free pass system is used by the railroads as a cheap form of official bribery. Whether given to a member of the legislature, a senator or congressman, under the veil of courtesy equal value is in every case expected in return. The mere sense of personal obligation incurred is no small weight on the balance when a single vote may decide a matter involving thousands of dollars for the corporation who has extended the favor. There are no good reasons why state legislators and federal officials should not pay their fare on the railroads. Mileage is allowed them for the purpose, not for a private perquisite.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR is said to see no hope for the south from the old line republicans and advocates every recognition of the independent movement. He is credited with the stalwart remark that "a permanently defeated republican party is of little value in any state." Mr. Arthur might have added that its chief value seems to be in the representation which it secures in republican conventions where the vote of a democratic state counts often for more than states that go strongly republican. Take the Chicago convention for example, where the delegations from the south who were utterly unable to furnish a single electoral vote to the candidate of the republican party and yet were accorded a prominent voice in the choice of a standard bearer for the national campaign.

THE creation and growth of great monopolies is one of the most alarming features of the present age. The spirit of monopoly does not seem to confine itself to any one line. It has pervaded our railroad and telegraph system, laid its hand on the public press, tightened its coils around our financial institutions, and is now extending itself to the control of large real estate properties. Among some recent purchases recorded are the following, the figures meaning acres:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir George Reid (in Florida) | 2,000,000 |
| H. Disston (in Florida) | 2,000,000 |
| Earl of Dunraven (in Colorado) | 650,000 |
| Ex-Senator Dorsey (in New Mexico) | 500,000 |
| Duke of Sutherland | 410,000 |
| Colonel D. C. Murphy | 4,068,000 |
| Phillips, Marshall & Co., London England, (in Mississippi) | 1,300 000 |
| Earl of Dunmore | 100,000 |
| Colonel Church, of New York, 180 farms, (from 200 to 500 acres each). | |
| Mr. Clark, of New York | 80,000 |
| Standard Oil Company (in several states | 1,000,000 |
| Mr. Scully (in Illinois) about | 4,000 |
| Dr. Glenn (in California) | 60,000 |

It will be noticed that the above table makes no mention of the enormous wheat farms of Dakota, amounting to thousands of acres. Without these, we find that 11,512,000 acres of land are controlled by thirteen men and corporations exclusive of 155,000,000 acres denoted to railroads.

IF some of the oppressed females who are clamoring for political equality with men had been drawn on the Guiteau jury, we should have had a fair test of their fitness for the duties and responsibilities which they are so anxious to assume. How would two or three of these strong minded females like the privilege of sitting three months on a jury with nine or ten men, and how often would an adjournment have been asked for?

## OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The revolt in the southern Slavonian provinces is causing considerable alarm in Europe. The European equilibrium is balanced on such a slender point that the slightest disturbance may precipitate a general political commotion. The Austrian empire contains far more Slave than Germans and Magyars. The proportions are fifty-nine to forty-one. The recent accessions of territory increase their number. Nothing could add to their disgust and indignation at their treatment. From Bohemia down to the Montenegrin frontier, the whole of these millions are agitated by oppression and insolence, the Magyars being far worse to them than the Germans. During the recent struggle for the emancipation of oppressed peoples of their own race, they saw Vienna and Pesth heartily united in the support of the Turkish bondmaster. They are made to feel at every turn that they are nothing and count for nothing in the councils of the Empire. The paper currency no longer bears its denomination in Slavonic as well as German and Magyar. Where they belong to the Greek church, an overbearing propaganda is carried on for their conversion to Catholicism, and the government gives it every support. At last, the Slavs of Bosnia have broken out in revolt, and no one can tell how far the conflagration may spread. The Vienna papers speak of it as a thing of no importance; but they cannot conceal their anxiety. It may amount to nothing this year, or next; but, sooner or later, Austria-Hungary will lose their Slavonic provinces, and the Balkan Peninsula will be in the hands of a Slavonic confederation. That is Russia's programme.

The French panic has proved a serious matter. It began in such stocks as that of the Union Generale, a new speculative bank, the shares of which have been run up as high as 3,200. It extended to all stocks on the bourse, which have been highly inflated by a speculative movement which has been in progress for over two years, and in which all classes of people have engaged. London and New York had their full period after the good times came, but got over it months ago. The craze lasted longer in Paris, and the reaction is correspondingly violent, so valuable a stock as Suez falling 340 francs in two days. The excitement at Paris is no doubt hastened by the existing political nervousness. There had been some decline in state securities before the speculative collapse on account of the Tunis affair and the uncertainty of Gambetta's policy. There has been for some months a growing distrust in Europe of the great sectarian bank, the Union Generale, started by the Catholics as a rival to the financial influence of the Rothschilds, but it was hardly anticipated that its collapse would be followed by such a commercial convulsion as has swept over the Catholic countries. This bank was a special pet of Austria, although heavily backed by clerical capitalists in France. In the country, where everybody speculates, a sudden drop in its stock from 2,400 to 1,305 francs per share must wipe out the savings of many thrifty bourgeois and laborers. At Rome many most loyal sons of the church among the noblemen have been bitten, and it is said that Peter's pence will suffer some reduction from being invested in the shares of the threatened bank. The panic was only stayed, Saturday, upon assurances from the hated Rothschilds that the Jews would come to the relief of the market and offer an extension upon the Viennese liabilities of the Union Generale.

Land rent reduction goes forward so much and so noiselessly in Scotland that it would almost appear as if the lairds hoped thus to avert the threatened legislation at the coming session of parliament. In East Lothian, which is described as the home of high farming, nine farms recently were re-let at a reduction in total from £10,535 to £7,634. The rent of one fell from £1,600 to £1,000; for another from £520 to £200, and that of a third from £1,500 to £950.

The Gambetta plan for the revision of the senate, which has been under consideration by the committee of thirty-three of the chamber of deputies, and has been reported unfavorably to that body, will be the principal topic of discussion in French political circles for some weeks to come. The plan includes the abolition of life senatorships, leaving the existing holders of them untouched, and the substitution of a term of nine years. The life senators are now elected by the senate alone; these new ones are to be elected by the two houses in joint convention on the American plan. He proposes also to take away from the senate the power of passing on money bills. The object of all this reform is to bring the senate into accord with the assembly, or in other words to prevent its opposing the assembly. This can hardly fail before long to raise the question. What is the use of the Senate? The object of a second chamber is on the extreme conservative view, to give either property and age or some corporate organization representation in the legislature in the belief that it will sometimes take a different view of the public question from the lower house, and thus at least secure delay and deliberation. But a Senate which was organized to prevent its ever having a different view would, on any theory, be a fifth wheel in the coach. The greatest defect of the new French constitution seems to be the case with which it can be amended, for there is nothing in politics the French need so much to learn as the art of discussing things a long while before changing them.

German official statistics of emigration during the past ten years show that the bulk of emigrants came to the United States, and the next larger number went to Brazil. For 1872, the total for all countries was 125,650; for 1873, it was 103,638; for 1877, it had fallen to 21,964; but by 1880, it had risen to 206,190, while for 1881 there was a further enormous increase. Out of 105,639 emigrants 45,177 were under twenty years of age, and 60,471 were over. The most of these emigrants have saved money, and were from the agricultural districts, or belonged to the artisan classes. Bismarck ascribes this movement to the strong "wandering impulse" of the German people. The true solution is not hard to find. Germans know that the conditions of life are better in America than in Germany, where the king claims to rule by inherited rights. That is the reason they come, and we hope they will continue.

Parliament meets this week and the liberal government must face it with three members of the house under lock and key, charged with no crime for which they will ever be tried and imprisoned, and under a law which could not have touched them had they stayed in England. Mr. Gladstone, after ten months of power, has neither killed nor cured in Ireland. He has met outrages as they used to be met at the south with "more troops," and the only result is more outrages; and, in the face of this condition of affairs, the liberal government has laid out a programme which begins with remodeling the business of parliament by introducing the previous question, and proposes to end by remodeling English voting by a wholesale creation of voters. The stormy session of a year ago is likely to look pale by comparison with the parliamentary tempest now brewing.

The depth of feeling against the continued outrages which the Jews in Russia are suffering at the hands of their oppressors showed itself in a mammoth petition presented to the lord mayor of London, asking him. Among the names are those of the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishops of London, Gloucester, Manchester and Oxford, Cardinal Manning, and also Professor Darwin, Professor Jewett, Samuel Morley, Matthew Arnold, and finally Lord Elcho and the Earl of Shaftesbury.

A few weeks ago it was reported by cable that on Christmas day "some Jewish pickpockets" had created a panic in the Church of the Holy Cross at Warsaw, in Poland, whereupon riots broke out, during which the houses of Jews were sacked and many persons killed and injured, while the troops and police stood quietly under arms without interfering. Advices by mail leave scarcely any doubt that, as panics broke out in several churches at the same time, and were everywhere charged to Jewish pickpockets, there was a conspiracy against the Jews at the bottom of it. The cry went forth at once that the Jews, having caused the panics, must "suffer for their crime." The riots then began and contined from Sunday until Wednesday. The military did not interfere at all, and the police but little. Many Christians of standing in the community, especially Catholic priest, made energetic efforts to protect the Jews from violence. On Tuesday, the third day of the riots, the Jews formed themselves into defense associations, and, armed with iron staves, in many instances beat back the assailants from the districts principally inhabited by Jews. The disturbances ceased on Wednesday. But during those four days entire rows of houses had been robbed and demolished, whole streets devastated, and six thousand Jewish families reduced to beggary, their losses amounting to over two million rubles. It is said that several of the instigators and leaders of the rioters were not Poles but Russians, scarcely able to speak the Polish language.

Co-operation seems to thrive in Germany. The annual report of Herr Schulze-Delitzsch, the well-known political economist, shows that at the end of last year there existed 3,250 associations, of which 1,895 were loan or credit societies, people's banks, etc., 674 industrial societies, 645 stores for the sale of goods and 36 building societies. Then there are several agricultural associations for making advances to small farmers, and about a hundred "stores," which Herr Schulze-Delitzsch considers to be outside the limit of "co-operative." It is estimated that these number 1,100,000 members, or nearly a thousand members each, and that they have a share capital—mostly derived from the savings of their members—of more than £9,000,000, the deposits reaching $20,000,000, the amount of business transacted by them during the year being estimated at $100,000,000.

## EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Prominent citizens of Philadelphia have petitioned the school board to assist in the organization of a technological school.

The action of the Pittsburg Board of Education increasing the teachers' salaries has been reconsidered and the present salaries have been adhered to.

A mechanical department is to be added to Girard College, Philadelphia, in which students may become adepts in carpentry, machinery, and other handicrafts.

The Baltimore teachers are required to report twice a week the names and number of pupils punished. The teachers that never whip sets into the fewest scrapes.

Two free kindergarten training schools have just been established in Chicago, which opens a pleasant prospect for instruction for the neglected little ones in that city.

The Humboldt Kosmos says that the teachers of the public schools of that town made a raid on the boys' pockets recently and found four well-loaded revolvers on boys under 15 years of age.

Of the seventeen schools in the University of Virginia one is fully and three partially endowed. The yearly expenses of a student for the session of nine months are $173.50. This includes board.

The pay of the eighth grade male teachers in Washington has been increased to $1,000 for the first year with an annual rise to $1,500. A proposition to increase the pay of female teachers was lost in the School Board.

The university of Pennsylvania promises to establish fifty free scholarships for pupils of the Philadelphia public schools, at an annual value of at least $7,500, in consideration of the city's selling to them a small plot of ground adjoining their institution.

Some people in Louisville, Ky., are trying to start a new medical school, but the Courier-Journal exclaims against it. There are already two or six institutions of the kind in the city, it says, and the tendency of such multiplication is to turn them all into mere quack factories.

It has been proposed by the Albany board of public instructions to make a rule that no pupil should be detained after school hours. The principals of the various grammar schools have held a meeting at which they declared such an action unwise. They agreed that detention was a useful punishment.

The complaint of The Pittsburg Gazette in regard to school directors might with justice be echoed in many other regions. "School directors," it asserts, "are notoriously negligent and inefficient and do not make the best use of the powers with which they are clothed. If some law could be enacted raising the standard of qualifications for directors, the effect upon the schools could not fail to be beneficial. Among the great evils are want of fidelity in the discharge of the duties of the office of director. More attention is paid to the handling of the money, the letting of contracts for buildings and supplies, and the finding of places for friends or favorites, than to the qualifications of teachers, the health and comfort of the pupils, and their advancement in their studies."

About $40,000 a year are now paid out in scholarships loans and other pecuniary aids to poor students at Harvard. About one-eighth is paid to students of theology. It is said to be desirable that the number of scholarships opens to bachelors of arts or science should be doubled or trebled, and that fifteen or twenty endowed scholarships should be founded in the law school and twice that number in the medical school. The need of these scholarships grows out of the radical changes which have taken place in the university within ten years. The raising of the standard for graduation has doubled the time required for study, and prevented the enjoyment of the privileges of the university by students who have to support themselves by teaching or other productive labor outside of the college.

## CONNUBIALITIES.

M. O. Mills, Jr., is engaged to Miss Ruth Livingston, and New York expects a brilliant wedding.

A good many young men don't know that a woman eats four meals a day when she has fully entered upon matrimony.

A terrible New York woman who thrashes her husband, has been required to give bond to keep the peace for six months.

Young Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, married his first couple on Wednesday—his thirty-second birthday, by the way—a music teacher of the city and a Rhode Island girl and did not forget to claim his perquisite of kissing the bride.

A North Carolina justice of the peace recently married a couple as he sat enthroned in state on the back of a mule, and the animal for once realized that there was bigger trouble going on than he could produce and kept his bees still.—[New Haven Register.

The editorial rooms of The Cincinnati Gazette were the scene of a wedding the other day. The clergyman for whom two lovers were seeking was assisting The Gazette in reporting the Harrison revival meetings and they accordingly went to the newspaper office and were married in the presence of the reporters.

"There are my three other daughters; you can take your your pick; this is the best I can do," said an honest citizen of Scranton, Penn., the other day, to a young man who appeared at what he supposed was to be his own wedding just in time to see his beloved married to another man. The generous offer was accepted in the spirit in which it was made, and the youngest of the three remaining sisters was promptly chosen and married on the spot.

A petition signed by Massachusetts clergymen was presented in the Massachusetts house, asking for such a change in the marriage law as will permit clergymen to solemnize marriages in any town in the state, without regard to the domicile of the parties to be married. The present law provides that all marriages shall be solemnized in the city or town in which the person solemnizing them resides, or in which one or both of the persons to be married reside.

Cedar Rapids Republican, 17: "Bertram had a sensation last week in the elopement of Benjamin Aucutt and Miss Maggie Smith. The young lady lived with her brother, Charles Smith, who had strong objections so Aucutt for a brother-in-law. The ardent young lover, armed with a license, put in an appearance at the home of his sweetheart to be married, but her brother drove him off at the edge of an ax. The brother's victory did not continue long, for a day or two later the girl eluded his vigilance, and the two lovers ran off to a minister and were securely tied in the noose matrimonial. The brother is said to have objected to the wooer on account of his habits."

## PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Large, fat women often go about with the least bustle.

Too many "ponies" of brandy will produce night-mares.

In union there is strength. "Poor Tom's a cold," but Tom and Jerry's hot.

There are no pumps where the cocoanut grows, which, perhaps, accounts for the milk in it.

A Vermont farmer bet $50 that the distance to the moon wasn't over seven miles, and when sued for the money the jury sustained him.

Texas' new capitol is to be 366 feet high, 566 long and 285 deep—and won't there be a nice lot of bills to settle before it is completed!

It made our colored gentleman smile when the doctor told him that getting vaccinated was simply taking matter from one calf to put into another.

A burglar got into the house of a country editor the other night. After a terrible struggle the editor succeeded in robbing him. [Philadelphia News.

It is getting so that a newspaper man can't ride from here to St. Paul on his check without having it punched by the conductor.—[Stillwater Lumberman.

A corporal in the regular army at Washington is to be court-martialed for not seeing his captain through a brick wall and saluting him according to regulations.

It is unhealthy for two people to sleep together, and The Philadelphia News concludes that this is the reason why the New York department never puts two office seekers on the same beat.

"Ike has an irritating skin disease; Charlotte Russe broke out all over him, and if he hadn's worn the Injun beads as an omelet it would doubtless have culminated fatally.—[Miss. Partington.

A medical certificate is among the treasures of the London general postoffice, worded as follows: "This is to certify that I attended Mrs. ——— in her last illness, and that she died in consequence thereof."

At Helenwold, Tenn., two fifteen-cent dogs got into a fight. A twenty-cent man tried to part them, when a five-cent loafer come along and shot him. This is the latest commercial transaction in that state.

The petticoat is gradually getting away with the ulster. There are seven school superintendents, twenty ministers, twenty-six physicians, four lawyers and three editors of the feminine sex in Kansas.

He slipped quietly in at the door, but, catching sight of an inquiring face over the stair rail, said: "Sorry so late, my dear; couldn't get a car before." "So the cars were full, too," said the lady; and further remarks were unnecessary. [Boston Commercial Bulletin.

An exchange has an article headed, "Get Hold of the Boy's Heart." That will do well enough if it is a girl you are advising, but we had rather get hold of a boy's collar, with one hand and his pistol pocket with the other. You can reason with a boy more that way.

There is always something happening to the true Ohio man. John Lysle, of Belle Centre, in that commonwealth, has been totally blind for eight years, but the other day he felt a queer sensation in his eyes, and the next thing he knew he could see as well as he ever did in his life.

Mr. Ragbag was only 23 when his eldest son was born. We remember the day well. We congratulated him. But he didn't seem very jolly. Not but what it was a fine boy, and Ragbag was wealthy, so a family was no burden to him. But he said: "Good Lord, old friend, just think of it? Here at the age of 23 I've got to begin setting a good example!"—[Boston Post.

A man with a silver-plated double back action coin holder came into the sanctum the other day, and commenced explaining the beauties of the article for holding silver halves, etc., and he had got en half through before he found he was in a printing office. When he saw his mistake, he went to the door, sadly opened it, and kicked himself clear down stairs.—[Evansville Argus.

The vicissitudes of country journalism are many and vexatious, and sometimes the heart of the country editor cannot be blamed for sinking under the unequal fight it is obliged to maintain. We were forcibly reminded of this fact by the arrival of an exchange this week from the northern part of the state, with one of the sixteenth pages of a story printed bottom side up. People have no idea of the careless strain there is on an editor's brain.—[Peck's Sun.

"Do you believe in Bronson Alcott's theory of aethetic eating?" asked a Boston lady of her Chicago admirer. "I don't know what Bronson Alcott's theory of aethetic eating is," but when I'm hungry, a brace of mutton chops, some porterhouse steak, a dozen or two buckwheat cakes, four soft-boiled eggs and a plate of hash make a meal that is aethetic enough for me." "Yes, yes, but you don't understand me," impatiently added his fair interrogator. "Mr Alcott's theory has reference to persons, not pigs."—[Brooklyn Eagle.


**Pretty Good**

Jno. Bacon, Laporte, Ind., writes: „Your 'SPRING BLOSSOM' is all you cracked it up to be. My dyspepsia has all vanished; why don't you advertise it? What allowance will you make if I take a dozen bottles, seeing I could oblige my friends occasionally?" Price 50 cents, trial bottles 10 cents. 194w


## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Salsbury's "Troubadours" are to play in Booth's Theatre in March.

The Greek Play will be offered at Booth's Theatre, on the the 30th inst.

John McCullough has been brilliantly successful in Philadelphia and Boston.

"Mother-in-Law" has been successfully produced in the Opera Comique, London.

At Memphis the advance sale for Edwin Booth's engagement exceeded Bernhardt's by $800.

It is reported that Miss Minnie Hauk may herd an English opera company in this country next winter.

Miss Mary Anderson's engagement at Booth's concludes to-day. It has been a remarkable successful one.

Schott & Co., of Mainz, are reported to have bought the piano score of Wagner's "Parsifal" for 75 000 marks.

Mr. Edwin Booth sent a handsome check to the mother of the late Samuel Piercy, who died recently of smallpox.

Maggie Mitchell seems to have gained a new lease of popularity this season. She is drawing crowded houses at the Park theatre, Boston.

It is said that Mr. John A. Stephens will assume the management of the Academy of Music, New York, next season, when Mapleson is not giving opera there.

The chief "sensation" incident in Pettit's new melodrama, "Taken from Life," is a reproduction of the explosion in Clerkenwell prison. The hero is played by Charles Warner.

Arrangements have been perrected for a season of Italian opera in New York city, with Madame Patti as the prima donna of the company. It will begin very soon after the Opera Festival in Cincinnati.

"Jerome Hopkins," Music says, "threatens Chicago with a piano tournament, in which Henrietta Markstein, Blind Tom, Oscar M. Newell and J. N. Patterson are to be the principal performers."

The rates charged by the claque in Paris are as follows: Ordinary applause 5 francs, warm applause 15, one recall 25, unlimited recalls 50, grinning 5, laughing 5, involuntary laughter 10, expressions of, How funny! How interesting! 15, etc.

The New York Chorus society will give its first public rehearsal and concert on Friday afternoon, January 27, and Saturday evening, January 28. The soloist will be the Misses Schell, Wurmb, Winant, and the Messrs. Toedt, Freumann and Remmertz.


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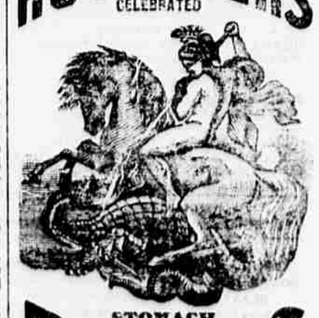

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