## A MOTHER-IN-LAW'S APPEAL

A Brilliant Beautiful Poem by Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

MISS CLEVELAND AT HOME

Present Phases of the Woman Problem-Dashing Girls in Style-Woman's Civility [to Woman-Woman Who Are Athletes.

The Mother-in-Law. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, in Brookiya Magazine. She was my dream's fulfilment and my joy, This lovely woman whom you call your wife.
You sported at your play, an idle boy,
when I first felt the stirring of her life
Within my startled being. I was thrilled
With such intensity of love, it filled
The very universe! But words are vain—
No man can comprehend that wild sweet No man can comprehend that wild sweet

You smiled in childhood's slumber while I felt The agonies of labor; and the nights I, weeping, o'er the little sufferer knelt, You, wandering on through dreamland's fair

delights, Flung out your lengthening limbs and slept and grew, While I, awake, saved this dear wife for

She was my heart's loved idol, and my pride. I taught her all those graces which you praise.

I dreamed of coming years, when at my side She should lend fustre to my fading days.

Should cling to me (as she to you clings

The young fruit hanging to the withered bough.
But lo! the blossom was so fair a sight. You plucked it from me-for your own de-

Well, you are worthy of her—oh, thank God— And yet I think you do not realize How burning were the sands o'er which I trod To bear and rear this woman you so prize. It was no easy thing to see her go— Even into the arms of one she worshipped so.

How strong, how vast, how awful seems the of this new love which fills a maiden's heart, For one who never bore a single hour Of pain for her; which tears her lite apart From all its moorings, and controls her more Than all the ties the years have held before; Which crowns a stranger with a kingly

And give the one who bore her-second place. She loves me still! and yet were Death to say, "Choose now between them!" you would be her choice. God meant it to be so—it is His way—

But can you wonder, if white I rejoice In her content, this thought hurts like a knife— "No longer necessary to her life?"

My pleasure in her joy is bitter sweet, Your very goodness sometimes hurts my heart, Because for her life's drama seems complete Without the mother's oft-repeated part. Be patient with me. She was mine so long Who now is yours. One must indeed be

To meet such loss without the least regret, And so forgive me if my eyes are wet.

Miss Cleveland at Home.

Laura C. Holloway, in Brooklyn Maga-Within the past two years Miss Cleveland has increased her possessions in Holland Patent, and has added many improvements to her home. Among the additions were a large library on the second floor and several piazzas and halls about the mansion, all increasing its exterior as well as its interior appearance. It is the home of a hterary woman, a person of real literary instincts. One sees books, magazines, writing materials, secretaries, and round tables for scribes. but no sign of sewing-basket, or cookery manuals, or keys. However sharply the visitor looks for these signs of femininity, she sees them not neither does she note any preoccupation on the part of Miss Cleveland in household matters, and yet she is the mistress of a beautifully ordered and exquisitely neathone Mailtime is important there, where letters come from all parts of the United States on all imaginable subjects and from all classes of people. The autograph-hunter invades its privacy, and the newspaper reporter is a frequent visitor at the front door. Beyond that portal, however, he does not come. Miss Cleveland's home is her castle, and its privacy is not inwaded by any one. Invited guests find it a delightful place to visit, and the few intimate friends she has in Holland Patent have a welcome always.

In the decorations with which she is

surrounded, in that blending of the old and the new, we find all that indicates a real home. Her father's arm-chair and secretary are in her library; her mother's easy chair is in her room; the great mahogany sideboard is in the dining-room, and the piano and parlor furnishings once her mother's are now her's.

"Miss Cleveland is now resuming her old habits in her old home and taking up her old books, and studies, and old life generally. She is very regular in her habits. She breakfasts at 8, goes into her library at 9, and spends the morning there. At I o'clock she dines, preferring while in her country home to have a mid day dinner. The afternoon she spends in driving or walking, visiting with her friends and guests. She is utterly defiant of wind and weather, driving in the rain rather than not at all, and her solitary figure at all seasons mounting the hills, crossing the meadows, and disappearing off in the woods, has been long familiar to the lookers-out-of-windows along the village street or in the more scattered farm houses. Her visits are mostly to those whom she can serve in some way. Her mother was very thoughtful for the poor, and in this respect her daughter

Phases of the Woman Problem.

From "The Higher Education of Woman," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, in Popular Science Monthly: Of late years this question of woman's work has passed into another phase, and the crux now is, not so much how can they be provided with work adequately remunerated, but how they can fit themselves for doing it without damage to their health and those interests of the race and society which are bound up with their well-being. This is the real difficulty, both of the higher education and of the general circum-stances surrounding the self-support of women. For the strain is severe, and must be, if they are to successfully compete with men-undeniably the stronger, both in mind and body, in intellectual grasp and staying power, in the faculty of origination, the capacity for sustained offort, and in patient perseverance under arduous and it may be distastefullabor. But the dream and the chief endeavor of women now is to do the same work as men alone have hitherto done-which means that the weaker shall come into direct competition with the stronger-the result being surely a foregone conclusion. This is the natural consequence of the degradation by women themselves of their own more litting work; so that a female doctor, for the present, holds a higher social position than does the rest dent governess, while a telegraph girl may be a lady, but a shop-girl can not. For well-paid intellectual work a good

education is naturally of the first necessity, and the base on which all the rest is ounded. Wherefore, the higher education has been organized more as a practical equipment than as an outcome of the purely intellectual desire of women to learn where they have nothing to gain by it. For all this, many girls go to Gir-ton and Newnham who do not mean to practically profit by their education girls who want to escape from the nar row limits of the home, and who yearn after the quasi-independence of college life girls to whom the unknown is em-phatically the magnificent, and who desire novelty before all things; with the

remnant of the purely studious-those vho love learning for its own sake only, independent of gain, kudos, freedom, or novelty. But these are the women who would have studied as ardently, and with less strain, in their own homes; who would have taken a longer time over their education, and would not have hurt their health and drained their vital energies by doing it in two or three years what should have taken five or six; who would have gathered wit's more deliberation, not spurred by emulation nor driven by competition; and who, with energy superadded to their love of knowledge, would have made the Mrs. Somervilles or Caroline Herschels, the Miss Burneys or Harriet Martineaus, of history. But such women are not many; voluntary devotion, irrespective of self-interest, to art, literature, science, philosophy, being one of the rarest accidents in the history of women—as, indeed, must needs be if they are to fulfill the natural functions of their

Three Kinds of Girl. Her eyes are like the stars which shine on Her voice is like the evening zephyr's sigh. Her hands are whitest marble tipped with

pearl, Her feet—alas! She's a Chicago girl. Her cheeks are like the rose that blooms in June, Her eyes are blue as skies at summer noon, Her chin—it sets one's senses in a whiri, Her mouth—alas! Sne's an Ohio girl.

Her form is geometrically correct, Her nose is held with dignity erect, Her hair is short—I never cared for curl, Her speech—alas! She is a Boston girl.

Dashing Girls In Style.

New York Mail and Express: proper thing in girls this year is dashing and straight and strong. She greets mankind with an impressive stare as she strides along the street with her chin in the air, her shoulders well back and her arms swinging to and fro. This season settled it. The opera brought society back, and the proper girl came romping home with flashing eyes and the ruddy glow of perfect health showing through the nut-brown tan of the summer's campaign. paign. The clinging girl with tender eyes, the romantic girl with the yearning glare, the domestic girl with the purring voice, the "brilliant" girl with the turgid French, the smuggling girl with her art-ful smirk, and the girl who clung to the skirts of mamma—they are gone. They went away in a flutter with timorous screams at the snort of the engine and the rush of the burly world. Now they come back, but they are not the same. Instead, there's an army of lofty, gay, intrepid, meddlesome, dashing girls, who swagger abroad with delicious feminine audacity, and who have brought the breeze of the mountain top, the salty flavor of the ocean's edge and the buoy-ant air of the Berkshire hill into the very heart of dirty, dusty and stale New York. Of all the types that the town has seen the girl of to-day, with her high-bred look, her daring style and winsome assumption of manliness, is far and away the most fetching thing that the world at targe can show.

Woman's Civility to Woman. Buffalo Courier: "Move up forward, please, and let these ladies on; there's plenty of room inside," shouted the conductor of a street-car last evening that had halted at Niagara square and was already packed with women and little folks returning from an afternoon's Christmas shopping. There were only three or four men on the seats at the forward end, and they continued to hold them down until their journey was ended "I'd like to know when one woman ever made room for another, to say nothing about a man," growled one of them, evidently an old cynic, as he fixed himself dently an old cynic, as he used minsen more firmly in his seat and scowled at his fellow-passengers. "If you don't believe it," said he, observing that he had gained the attention of the Arounder, "just look the attention of the Arounder." at those two over there in the Surely enough he had cause for his bitter-The two women of whom he had spoken were content to appear oblivious of the number of passengers hanging on to the straps while they sat sideways and gossiped, occupying four times as much room as they were entitled to. conductor continued to yell from the platform: "Move up forward in the car and make room for these ladies."

Unladylike Ladies. Newark Sunday Call: "I do think some women are perfect fiends." This was not the utterance of a crusty old bachelor, but a young married woman just returned from a holiday shopping tour, and her re-mark was directed at her own sex. She said: "No man would dare to treat a fellow man as meanly as one woman will treat another at every opportunity. Women expect and exact courtesy from men, and stigmatize an impolite man as a brute, beast or hog, but these same women will behave ten times worse to their fellow women than any man would dare to treat another. Look at the way women treat each other in the horse-cars. Six women will manage to loll in a car in such a manner as to keep one of their sex pinched up into a quarter of a yard space on the extreme edge of the seat, and not one of them would be ladylike enough to move an inch to make her more comfortable. I saw a woman knock another woman's package from a counter in a Broad street store yesterday and curl her lip as she glanced at the package and walked away. Would a man do that to another man? No, indeed. He would restore the package to its place and apoligize for his awkwardness. See how a large woman will sweep a little woman away from in front of a counter when she wants to reach anything, and will you ever hear the slightest word of apol-

"Do you mean to say that all women are rude to each other?" "No; but I think all women are naturally tempted to be inconsiderate to each other; but some struggle against their weakness while others are too refined and gentle to give way to small meanness. To show how mean a woman can be I will ell you what I saw last week. A woman with a child and innumerable packages dropped the child's white cloak, and before she could stoop to pick it up a woman wearing a \$200 sealskin sacque deliberately went out of her way to leave the print of her muddy No. 7 rubber on the delicate fabric of the cloak. I saw the cruel smile on her face as she passed as and I have that she intentionally me and I know that she intentionally ruined the child's garment. I should not have blamed the other women if she had torn the sealskin from the fiend's shoul-

Can a Woman be a Senator? Washington Post: There is no express constitutional prohibition of such an election and such service; nothing but tradi-tion, precedence and inference could be tion, precedence and inference could be quoted against it. If the legislature of filinois should elect Mrs. Logan to the senate, that body would probably, indeed undoubtedly, admit her as a member. But; notwithstanding Mrs. Logan's un-questionable fact, ability and long exper-ience, the legislature will probably not follow the suggestion of our correspon-pondent, and it is conceivable that she might decline the office even if it were proffered her. The presence of a woman in the senate would be an interesting experiment. Mrs. Logan possesses so wide a knowledge of public affairs, such an extensive acquaintance with public men, such readiness and force of expression, such positiveness of purpose and such shrewdness, that she would assume at once a position entitled to high respect.

Women Who are Athletes.

Many people have long been at a loss o know where the lady athletes learn to know where the lady athletes learn the art by which they earn a livelihood and by whom they are taught. A New

York professor has a private gymnasium in an up-town street at which many of the queens of the air are instructed in the art of hanging by their toes and going art of hanging by their toes and going through various other acts well known to the frequenters of the circus and the variety theater. A reporter for the Mail and Express had a long talk with this professor, and was told how these athletes are taught. When the reporter entered the studio he found the professor

instructing two young women in trapezo maneuvres. The visitor was invited into a private room, as it is against the rules for any one to be present while pupils are taking lessons. The rooms were dec-orated with photographs of the shining lights of the profession whom the professor had fitted for the business. After the lesson was over the professor took the scribe through the different apartments. I am the only man in this city, the athlete, "who instructs ladies in the

art of performing on the trapeze, and I have just completed a book in which I explain all the tricks and the way in which they are acquired,"

"I suppose a person must be very young and supple at the start to make anything like a good aerobat?" "That's where you are entirely wrong, sir. Any woman can become a good performer after a proper course of training, if she be but healthy and not too stout It is all mechanical and can be acquired only by constant practice. I have ladies come to me who are anything but gracecome to me who are anything but grace-ful, and by following my advice and sug-gestions closely they have become first-class performers and are now earning good salaries. Many fail because they can't stand the hardship inseparable from the first few days' practice. After the initial lesson they invariably decline to take the rest of the course. Nine persons out of every ten give it up after the first lesson. If they would only keep on the pain would gradually disappear and they would be all right and never be similarly

troubled again."
"What is the first lesson you give?" "The first lesson I give is to get my money—my retainer, as it were. That is also the first lesson they give me. Then they are ready for the first lesson, which consists of hanging by the hands and swinging to and fro across the room, which I have them do in order to satisfy myself of their strength. They generally swing across twice and fall upon a feather bed. The next figure is to hang by the hands from the bar. After they have gone so far they take hold of the ropes and slide up into a sitting position. After a few moments' rest I make them get down by

reversing the motion. "When I have progressed thus far I teach them to hang by by their knees. This is not quite so difficult as the previous lesson. After they have gone through this motion several times they feel like going home. When a woman has gone as far as this without complaining much it is pretty safe to say she will succeed in the profession she has chosen. Most of them think every muscle in the body has been severed. I have had pupils come to me after an absence of a week and tell me they felt the bars across their backs."

"How long does it require a woman to pecome proficient?" That depends entirely upon the pupil, but I generally tell what the pupil will amount to as a performer after I have

given her two lessons.' "Do you ever have any accident?"
"Very seldom; I alway look out for nem. Slim women generally make the them. most scientific performers."

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The "Mikado" continues to draw great auiences in Berlin. Edward Harrigan's new play will be called 'McRooney's Visit,"

Inte Kiralfy considers "The Operetta Balhis best invention. The Kiralfy Bros., it is said, have an amusement enterprise on hand for next sum-mer in which 1,000 people will appear.

Miss Sarah Jewett has joined Miss Kate Claxton's "Two Orphans" company, where she will remain for the balance of the sea-

The latest gossip concerning the violinist,

at an early day of an extended American Max Bruch's dramatic oratorio of "Achilleus" had its first performance in this country at the recent Leiderkranz concert in New York.

It is said that Miss Van Zandt is much better, and has started for Cannes, where she will remain during the greater part of the winter.

Miss Daisy Siddons, of Washington, who has been engaged by Lawrence Barrett for next season's Booth company, is a great-grand-daughter of the historical Sarah Sid-

The Franco-American agency announces by circular letter that M. Doyle is not the rightful owner of "The Martyr," and that A. M. Palmer is, having secured the right to D'Ennery's play last summer. Mayo and Wilbon, authors of "Nordeck," have just completed a dramatization of Alex-

ander Dumas' romance, "The Three Guards-men." Negotiations are pending for its early early production in New York. Mr. Mayo is filling a two weeks' engagement in Brooklyn. Mr. Steele Mackay has finished his play, 'Anarchy," which has been read to a number of managers, all of whom have pronounced i

he strongest and most interesting work of Several have offered to produce it but Mr. Mackaye prefers to let Lester Wal lack have it for his theatre. "The Chouans" brought Mr. Paul Potter just \$1,000 for its adaptation. Of that sum \$250 was paid when he delivered the manu-script to Mme. Modjeska; an equal amount

on the first night of the performance, and the other \$500 will be paid when the play has run Gillette has no doubt that "Held by the Enemy" will not him \$100,000. It is probable that he will not act again after this season. Gillette's first ambition was in the direction of tragedy, and his best work under Barney Macauley, at the Lonisville theatre, was in serious characters. He was anxious at that time to play Othello.

Dion Boucleault, who is now in Boston, has canceled all the dates made for him by Mar-cus Mayer and Charles Frohman. He has written this to some of the company who are in New York city. Mr. Boucicault intends to produce his new play in the last week in January in Boston with a company of his own selection.

This is a hard winter for figurantes. For the first time in many years there is not a spectacle at any of the New York theatres. Not over a dozen of them have found any employment within the last six months, and there are hundreds of women in the metropolis who have no other means of earning their bread. lis who hav their bread.

Eliza Weathersby, one of the shapeliest fig-Eliza Weathersby, one of the shapeliest figures that ever trod the burlesque stage, and for long the life of "Evangeline," is steadily tailing, and it is feared that she will not outlast the winter. Her husband, Mr. Nat C. Goodwin, is at her bedside when his dutles permit. They occupy a flat in the Rutland. Two of her sisters, of the Bijou company, are with them.

William A. Mestayer's new play will satirize the tobogganing craze. In one scene a slide starts from the left of the stage, turning in the starts from the left of the stage, turning in the center, going off at the right wing. There is no doubt of Mestaver's capacity to produce original effects. The "Pullman Palace Car" jumble of laughable nonsense was a very daring piece of work, and it was a long time before Mestayer could get any one to listen to his statement of the possibilities in it.

Both Henry Abbey and Gustave Amberg want the New York academy of music. Man-ager Amberg wants a three years lease, and ager Amberg wants a three years lease, and agrees to pay \$50,000 a year rental. Messrs. Abbey and Schoeffel want five years control, and propose to pay \$40,000 a year the first two years, \$45,000 the next two, and \$50,000 the lifth year. The academy directors will not meet to act on the offers until a majority of the stockholders shall have had their say in writing about it. Manager Amberg's project is to make the academy an up-town German theater for comedy, tragedy and light operas. Two hundred and lifty of the best seals are to be sold nightly to subscribers of the German Theater society, which guarantees an annual subscription of \$50,000. Messrs, Abbey and Schoeffel want to change the academy to a theater run on the same plan as the New York grand opera house, at popular prices. popular prices.

# GEN. SHERMAN ON LOGAN.

'Old Tecumseh' Once More Talks About the Dead Soldier Senator.

Some Points About Blair, Logan, Terry, McClernand, and Others - Interesting Chat and Gossip.

"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer: In my conversation with General Scerman, a few days ago, I asked:

"How do you compare the men you have spoken of, say Terry, Logan and Blair?"

"I should think, from general understanding, that Terry was the most discreet of those three men; that if you sent him away out of your sight a long distance to do anything he would probably keep in mind his orders, without any deflection. Logan, I think, was somewhat better as a corps commander than Blair. He was not so finely made up as Blair not so much of a worldly nature and philosopher, but he had a dogged perseverance and ambition which not only lengthened out and enlarged his military life, but it kept him from indulgences which

overcame other men."
"Logan was a prond man, wasn't he?" Logan's pride was a valuable part of his character. He never let himself down in his own respect nor in that of his equals and of the soldiers. Frank Blair more humor and poetry about him than Logan. He had thinking faculties which he exercised more often than Logan. I now speak of the time of war. Blair would take a practical joke if it turned roughly against himself; he would laugh with the rest. You hardly ever could get Logan to laugh at a joke, the point of which was turned upon himself. He had not much humor and was a little grim. He was in the most agreeable state of mind when he had fighting to do." POLITICIANS IN WAR.

"General, you speak of Logan returning to make speeches in the north." Well, Blair did the same thing. That was one thing we old army officers did not like. Perhaps we did not understand the political necessities which ran parallel with the military campaign; but I thought. when a man came into the military service, that he should give his full and only devotion to it. Those men, whenever there was nothing to do-they were both brave and wanted to be present when there was fighting—would be away off in our rear, in Missouri or Illinois or somewhere, making political speeches."

"General, how do you account for Blair going into the democratic lines; and Logan, though he was a democrat, too going right over to the republicans?" "Weil," said Gen. Sherman, "if I had been asked in the midst of the war which of those men would become a republican and which a democrat, I would have said that Frank Blair would be the radical and Logan be the reactionary. Yet they took just the opposite courses "May it not have been that each felt

the influence of his own state?" 'Yes, there may have been something in that, but I suppose, from what I have since seen, that their courses were natural enough. Blair had been brought up in a slave state and was indifferent as to what became of the negro. Logan had been brought up in a free state, and he had not the interest in the ex-slave-holders that Blair had, who lived among them. Besides, Logan had a positive nature and Blair a somewhat flexible and worldly one. When Logan got mad he staid mad. Douglas, his great preceptor in politics, came to him and said: 'These men have thrown off all reserve and principle and are going to destroy their country, and you must stand by your country. When Douglas said that to Logan it was enough. But over Mr. Blair there was probably no such paramount influence. Blair had been a mount influence. Blair had been a fall. Before Grant died he came to the statesman to himself in Missouri. As the war advanced, Logan, who gave his I shall stand by the second revised edition temperament with his sword, got to believe that the whole south was a

PART OF A BLACK CONSPIRACY to destroy the American name and na tion. It made him madder and madder. When Douglas said, and Lincoln said the same. 'There are no longer any political lines except those who are for their government or against it,' that settled Logan. He went for the government. "Gen. Sherman, did you know Stephen A. Douglas personally?"

A. Douglas personally?
"I never did. Nor did I know anything to speak of about Logan until I saw him somewhere about Fort Henry in 1862. If he had been much of a politician I did not know it or notice it. He was a fresh quantity to me. Blair, of course, I knew more about, as I had lived in St. fresh quantity to me. "How came Howard to give up the

command of the army to Logan again in the last month of the wary

"Why, the government sent for Howard to come to Washington and organize the Freedmen's bureau to take care of the great number of blacks who had followed the army, and for whom some-thing had to be done." "Did Logan, that you know of retain

any of his hostility to the negroes after he became a war democrat\*"
"I think not. There Logan's political experience and acumen helped him out.

He was so determined to whip the south that he would make use of blacks or "Did he like Mr. Lincoln, as far as you

"Yes, he had the greatest admiration for him. Toward the close of his life he often talked of Lincoln with veneration. Logan never accused Lincoln of discouraging his armies and generals n order that he might have a chance to emancipate the slaves. I have been reading General McClellan's book, and that is the main point he insists uponthat Lincoln's administration did not want him to succeed in restoring the union lest slavery be prsevered. I have read it all," said Sherman, "and I cannot agree with McClellan. I think that at any time during 1862 Mr. Lincoln would

bave ACCEPTED SLAVERY AGAIN if he could get the union back. He probably would have made some such arrangement about it as the government made concerning the slave trade in the constitution, when they fixed a year be yond which it should not go on. I mean the African slave trade. As 1862 advanced toward the autumn, Mr. Lincoln saw that he would have to cut off the head of slavery to get the union back. I don't believe he had any intention to prolong the war. Yet that it was a long war was perhaps all the better in the sequel, for we did get rid of slavery absolutely. Logan had no grudges or theories of that kind to deter him from taking his place in the republican party at the close of the war. His chief grievance was what we have been talking about-that he had done his duty, met with no backset, made no mistake, and yet the regular army men kept him out of command of the

"When did he show a better spirit toward you.
"After I became the general of the army and went to live at V shington city. I then desired, in times of peace, to make all the soldiers feel goodnatured. George Corkhill gave a dinner to me one night at Chamberlain's, in Washington, and Logan arose after the dinner and paid me a warm, earnest compliment. From that time forward there was nothing left to explain. He and I became very intimate. The last became very intimate. The last

army of the Tennessee.

to me, and Logan come through the next door, having taken the room next to me, and I showed him this book. He told me there was a similar book published by his publisher, and he asked me if I would read it if he would send me a copy. It was something like a novel, The burden of the book was to show how long and cruel had been the civil war, and yet at the conclusion of it, or soon after that, most of the persons who made that conflict were

PRESIDING OVER THE PUBLIC DESTINIES. That was Logan's feelings to the close He thought that the fitness of things was violated by seeing the cabinet and government in the hands of public ene

"General, what do you think of the Grand Army of the Republic which

Logan helped to organize?" "Yes, Logan, I think, was the first general commander of it. I think it is a useful organization. Apart from preserving the skeleton of the army, and therefore patriotic spirit in all our states and towns, it is a useful assistance to benevolence. I often go to some town and a man presents himself for charity. I only have to inquire who are members here of the Grand Army, when one or two of them come forward and tell me the exact character of that man; whether he de serves something, or whether he was a discharged vagrant and impostor. I see no harm such an organization can do."
"Was Logan anything of a topograph

"No, not a bit of that. As I have said before, Logan saw everything he was in contact with. He was not a book man until the latter part of his life. For the last three or four years he has been a hard student, and I believe that was one of the things which broke his health down. He felt that, with his enlarged career, he must inform himself. time he died he was a much broader, bet ter man than when we first knew him."

ical student in the war, examining his

GENERAL M'CLERNAND.
"General, what kind of a man was General McClernand, who was Logan' first division commander?"

"A very brave man, but of a cious and jealous disposition. He was my superior at Arkansas Post, when we went there from Vicksburg. Grant rather opposed that expedition until he saw it was only meant to protect his flank He was disposed to consider it a move-ment toward the west, instead of toward his steady objective the east. I think General McClernand is an office-holder under the present administration—per haps one of the Mormon commissioners."

"Who published that letter of Grant saying that Logan had the presidential bee? Did it come out of the army archives, too?"

"No: I guess Washburne must have let it out, Fred Grant thinks so. And I don't think it should have been published. "What could have been Washburn's

animus?" Gen. Sherman said Logan's only per-verse habit, which he afterward subdued,

was hard swearing John A. Rawlins was a hard swearer, and had a good deal of influence over Logan. While a good staff officer, Rawlins was a fierce, rough

I asked Gen. Sherman if Logan had been given an Illinois regiment higher up in priority than Grant if he might not have been the Grant of the war. general thought not, as so many kinds of plans and presciences were required to envelope the rebellion and close it out. Said I: "General Sherman, what do you think of Logan's book?"
"It is very interesting. He worked

hard to establish his decided views of the origin of the rebellion, and showed a great deal of research. "Do you think you did well in a finan-cial point of view to publish your own

memoirs so early?" "I didn't make as much money as it was supposed I would, but I am glad I published my book. It rather led off and

### EDUCATIONAL

The colleges of this country contain 18,000 female students. The first Siberian university has recently been opened at Tomsk

of it any way.

The gymnasium at Bowdoin college, costing 815,000, is completed. In 1880 the census showed that 154,875 of our 237,710 teachers were women. The Harvard legacy from E. Price Green leaf, of Boston, is likely to amount to \$600,

Ripon college is happy in the completion of the Knowles' endowment of \$20,000, which has all just been paid in. The average salary of the school teachers

of St. Louis is \$633.70. Only twenty-six receive \$2,600. Of the 1,101 teachers, 1,000 receive less than \$200 per year. Professor George N. Marden has secured \$12,690 in Colorado within a few weeks toward a permanent endownment for Colorado college at Colorado Springs.

The faculty at Oberlin includes forty-seven professors. Over one-half of the students are from Ohio, 686. There are 104 from Illinois, from New York eighty, and from Milabora eighty. Michigan sixty-six. The president of the government univer sity at Tokio speaks carnestly in regard to the better education of women, and advises

that schools for this purpose be established in central portions of the empire. In Weilington, South Africa, a school pat-terned after Mt. Holyoke, and called Hugue-not seminary, was founded thirteen years ago by the Dutch Reformed church. The principal is Miss M. L. Cummings, of Wor-cester, and the school has 250 pupils.

European and Japanese learned men are t work endeavoring to represent the 8,000 characters of the Japanese language by the letters of the Roman alphabet. A Japanese Latin dictionary has been finished, and other books in Japanese-English will follow.

Principal Sir William Muir, of the university of Edinburgh, has announced that arrangements have been completed for conferring a special schoolmaster's diploma, and that regulations have been adopted for the granting of the same. In Prussia in 1878 the average salary of a

schoolmaster was £51 12s per annum. In Ber lin £103 3s. In France the primary school-teacher must rise through a series of grades, to each of which a fixed salary is attached. varying from £36 to £18 for a man, and from £28 to £36 for a woman. By the will of Mrs. Caroline A. Wood, widow of the late Caleb Wood and founder of the Wood Memorial church in Cambridge, Mass., Wellesiey college gets \$50,000; Bates college \$35,000; Avon Place home, at Cambridge, \$2,500; the American board of foreign missions, \$5,000 and a fund for the establishment.

ishment of a home in Cambridge for aged

women, \$25,000,

There is a growing sentiment in educational circles in favor of art instruction in public schools. Not only should the principles of drawing and perspective be taught, but their practical application to science, manufactures and mechanics. Industrial art is becoming an indispensable factor in commerce. In fact, it is getting to be as essential to know how to draw as to read and write.

### CONNUBIALITIES.

F. W. Kennie, of San Francisco, says that city has 300 young women who are hetr-esses to \$500,000 or more each, and all are unmarried.

A statistician claims there is one divorce to every four and a half marriages. It is the half marriage that accounts for the divorce every time. The half married are wholly miserable.

couple to plant trees shortly after the cere-mony of marriage. The pine and weep-ing willow are prescribed, but the birch is allowed as being prospectively useful. and I became very intimate. The last time I saw him was in the very next room to where we now sit. I had a novel about the John Brown raid and the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, which had been sent daughter, handle him carefully till spring.

Possibly you can pick up something better The death of General Loran is said to have postponed the marriage of his son, John A. Logan, ir., with Edith, danehter of C. H. Andrews, of Youngstown, O., one of the wealthlest men in the state. But as this event was not to occur till spring, the delayan hardly be very long. an hardly be very long.

#### HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

Polonaises trimmed with for are coming in The hat of the fashionable young woman of glossy beaver.

Evening mantles are appropriately trimmed ith feather bands.

The attempt to revive the old-time boa is

nly partially successful. Sealskin is never used for trimming, at r whole garments, caps and bonnets. Children's coats and frocks are as often nade with full gathered as pleated skirts. Plush and velvet, with dots of contrasting color, are much used for millinery purposes. Open embroidery is used by some dress-nakers on wool frocks that are trimmed with

The newest fur collars are in the square sallor shape, with strings to tie or clasps to resten them in front.

Pale blue and rose pink cashmere, trimmed with moss green plush, make pretty party freeks for young girls.

Silver threaded crape worn over satin and ombined with plush for the bodice, is the favorite ball gown of the season. There are as many ways of using fur as a fress accessory for warmth or othere are different kinds of furs.

The wearing of wool materials on all occasions by children has greatly diminished the use of silken stuffs for their best frocks. Glossy beaver hats are worn by young ladies with dressy afternoon tollets as well as with tailor-made suits in the morning.

Large plaids in vanishing effects of blue and brown are combined with golden-brown plush for young girls' and little children's

The poetess who can make "roast beef' rhyme with veretables" is the kind of a poetess the world is waiting to crown as

A bolero hat of dark blue astrakban is trimmed with a cluster of loops of faille rib-bon of the same trat, among which are two yellow wings.

Girdles of jet, ruby, pearl, crystal and cashmere beads, corresponding to the trimming of the gowns, are worn with tea gowns and reception toilets. In England glace kid gloves are supersed-

ng those of pean de Suede for full dress. It s even announced that white kid gloves are o be restored to favor. Bold color combinations, such as sky blue

and mauve, scarlet and pale blue, heliotrope and orange, are made to fraternize in late French evening toilets, The Russian bang, nearly straight, and only slightly curied under at the ends, is the accepted arrangement of the front hair of little people and young girls.

Some bonnets have the trimming so high and with so pronounced outlines that they resemble the belinets worn by the Hessians who surrendered at Yorktown.

Some young ladies in a western town have reanized a "hugging club. nembership for us. We want to be an active nember of that club, or nothing. At Paterson a woman swallowed her artifi-ial teeth, last week; but her mouth is said o be so big that she could swallow her own

head if the paint on her face wouldn't gag Tailors are making costumes exceedingly plain. Vests of velvet, cloth or plush, or plastrons braided in military style, are the mbellishments permitted in the severe style at present in vogue.

"Do you know, Featherwaite, Maud mythe plays poker very well, indeed; says is her favorite game." "Judging from her "Do you Smythe plays poker very wen, machine it is her favorite game." "Judging from her wealth of bustle, I should say her favorite game was backgammon." "my sister to be the add." said Johnny, "my sister "Does" "Does

"Mr. Lighthead," said Johnny, "my sister treats you bettern she does me." "Does she, Johnny?" asked Lighthead with a laugh. "Why do you think so?" "Well, I heardher tell ma she gave you lots of taffy, but she never diess me my " ever gives me any. Vests of fur are novel adjunct to walking jackets. They fit smoothly and convey no idea of clumsiness, as would be imagined. Short scalskin mantles with sling sleeves have vests or fur. Astrakhan is used this

season as a trimming for sealskin Jerseys are still worn, but they have scarcely any resemblance to those formerly in vogue. They are now made to fit the fixure perfectly, and have all the seams arranged with whalebones like a dress bodice.

Many of them are elaborately trimmed. A short mantle of golden brown plush is trimmed with rich gold and bronze passe-menterie. In front the trimming, which terminutes in square ends, is imished with a corresponding fringe, as are also the sides. A order of sable completes this recherche gar-

A fat woman entered a crowded street car, and, seizing a strap, stood on a gentleman's toes. As soon as he could extricate himself he arose and offered her his seat. "You are very kind, sir," she said. "Not at all, madam." he replied, "it's not kindness, it's self-defense."

Sealskin jackets are made to fit the figure perfectly. They are double breasted and have high military collars. One recently noted had tortoise shell buttons. The sealskin hat, to be worn with it, was trimmed with bows of brown ribbon held in position by a tortoise shell ornament corresponding to the jacket.

"The great trouble with you, John, is,"said a lady to her husband, who was suffering from the effects of the night before, you cannot say 'No.' Learn to say 'No.' John, and you will have fewer headaches. Can you let me have a little money this morning?" 'No," said John, with apparent ease.

A tight fitting mantie of black plush has long fronts with three flat plalts. The back has round basques, lined with blue fox, over which fall two plaits. Rich passementeric ornaments form the collar and two points in front, at the side of the plaits, and also a point in the centre of the back. The visits point in the centre of the back. The visit sleeves are also fined with the blue fox fur. Country bride (in restaurant): "You do

Country bride (in restaurant): "You do
the orderin' John; anything that'll suit
you'll suit me." Groom (studying the bill
of fare): "Well, how'll roast turkey, raw
oysters, corn beef and cabbaze, ice cream an'
mince pie suit you?" Country bride: "Fust
rate, John; only have 'em bring the mince
pie hot." pie bot.' Champoirean was dining with a few friends. When dessert was placed on the table all his guests joined in complimenting him on the excellence of his wine. "And vet," cried Mme. C.: Intent on maintaining the family reputation for blundering, "do you know that we have by no means given you the best we have?"

Shoes for danging are served. Champoirean was dining with a

Shoes for dancing are cut low and are ornamented with the smallest bows. They should be of the same color as the costume. Embroider i shoes are not "good form." For ecremonial occasions in the day time and informal evening parties shoes with and informal evening parties shoes with high fronts fastened with metal buttons or else tied are worn. The color of the leather must be in keeping with the color of the co

An English female writer has made the

**MARHOFF** 

Makes and Sells

These Goods.

all mes. True, true; but then, on the other hand, it should be remembered that nearly all potvandrists are women. So it is as broad

All through life You'll find this rule, Woman's a kicker, So's a mule.

So's a mule.

Toboggan suits are the order of the day.
They are exceedingly varied in color, and are suited to every style of womanly and manly beauty. Little children wear these picturesque costumes for their morning airing when the snow is on the ground and the air nipping and eager. One noticed on Fifth avenue, worn by a lovely child of five years with golden locks, was white, striped with sky blue. The little fellow seemed unconscious of cold, and his costume was most becoming. coming.

#### RELIGIOUS.

There are only twelve missionaries laboring among 8,000,000 of Stamese. The additions to the Christian churches of Japan are about five hundred per month. About three hundred polygamists are under indictment and awaiting trial in Utah and Idaho.

r Fiji has in its population 102,000 adherents of Methodism, 10,000 of Romanism, and not one of heatbenism.

Four nundred converted Jews are clergy-men in the Church of England, three of whom have risen to the rank of bishop. The number of candidates for the ministry of the Episcopal church in the United States is 344—a smaller number than at any time since 1868.

There is a town in Massachusetts-Elm-wood-of 600 inhabitants with only one min-ister and one church, and so it has been for

thirty years.

In the northwest provinces of India, including Oudi, there are 44,000,000 Hindoos and Mohammedans crowded into an area of 106,103 square miles. The Jews of Pittsburg are considering the question of holding religious services on Sundays, and a convention will be held in a few weeks to take definite action.

Several women of the imperial palace at Pekin have become interested in the New Testament, and meetings for gospel teaching are held within the palace walls. The hired pew has become a thing of the

past to the churches of Cambridge, Mass., including Christ's church, St. John's, St. James St. Peter's and St. Phillp's. The English Baptist Mission at Cameroons, having come under the authority of the German government, has been purchased by

the Basic Missionary society for \$10,000.

A brass tablet to the memory of the late President Arthur is to be placed in St. John's Episcopal church in Washington, under the window placed there by him as a memorial to his wife The ancient church of St. Bartholomew, West Smithfield, in which Hogarth was bap-tized, and of which Milton was a parishoner, has just been reopened after extensive struc-

tural repairs. Within the last three months there have sailed from the United States for foreign mission fields ninty-nine men and women—some for Africa, some for India, some for China and Japan, some for Siam, etc

Fifty years azo the Fiji Islanders were a race of fierce cannibals. Now there is not one of them who is a professing pagan. It is stated that our of a native population of about 112,000 nearly 100,000 are members of

the christian church.

The New York Methodist Protestant con-The New York Methodist Protestant con-ference reports indebtedness of \$85,544 on church property, valued at \$155,820; the Pittsburgh conference reports its indebted-ness at \$31,084, on a total valuation of \$524,075; the Maryland conference has an in-debtedness of \$28,825 on property valued at \$852,585. The south African mission among the

Basutos, west of Natal, is the largest under the care of this society. It has sixteen sta-tions and twenty-three French missionaries, with forty-four out stations, manned by 142 na-tive helpers. The most remarkable event of the year in that region is the entire abandonment by the Basuto chiefs and people of all ise of strong drink. The Second Adventists claim an actual

charch membership in America of 21,667; in foreign fields, 1,048; giving a total of 22,715, an increase of 22,805 actual membership over last year. Of the 22,715 members there are no less than 12,512 actually engaged in spreading their doctrines, either as ministers, bible workers, colporteurs, canvassers, or home missionaries. home missionaries. IMPLETIES.

A Brooklyn man has written a book en-titled "A Fortnight in Heaven." If he is like the majority of Brooklyn men, he will be in big luck if he manages to sneak into heaven, even for a fortnight. One lady meets another, who has just lost her father, promenading Fifth avenue, dressed in colors, "What? You are not in mourning?" "For so distant a relative?" "Your father a distant relative?" "Certainly; he lived in Chicago."

he lived in Chicago." Captious deacon: "Our people desire ex-tempore sermons, and yet you persist in using notes." Famishing pastor: "My dear brother as I never have any notes in my pocketbook to use, you should not object to my using notes in the pulpit."

my using notes in the pulpit."

"I just dropped in," she said, as she entered the broker's office, "to see how my little speculation in oil was coming on." "Bad news," was the curt reply. "But the Lord will take care of the widows and the father-less." "Perhaps he might in wheat, ma'am, but oil has dropped from 80 to 62, and you must put up more margin or be closed out." A Glasgow draper, who was narrating his experience during his first visit to England, said he stepped into an Episcopal church in the middle of the service, just to see what they did. "I hadna been well seated," he said, "when the minister, awa at the ither

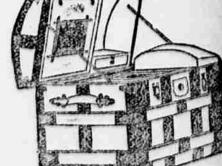
they did. "I hadna been well seated," he said, "when the minister, awa at the ither end cried out: "Lord, preserve us all!" and then a? the folk about me cried: 'Lord preserve us all!" Preserve us! says I, 'Did ye never see a man frae Glesca afore:"

The other day Rev. E. C. Johnson, rector of the Episcopal church of Bristo!, Conn., tried to walk on a slipperv sidewalk and narrowly missed falling. As he was pawing the air to keep on his feet, a big railroad man came along and remarked, with a grin: "Guess 'nother drink will just 'bout fetch you." Mr. Johnson straightened up and inquired, with severe dignity: "What's that sir?" "Nother drink'll 'bout fetch you," replied the sympathizing railroad man. And he walked off, leaving the astonished clergyman staring after him.

staring after him Absent-Mindedness.

Boston Record. A man isn't to blame if he is young. And "that reminds me," apropos, that the artists say that Mr. Chase, the artist, whose exhibition made an impression here, was betrothed in his early youth. He is very absent-minded now, egregiously so, though he is far from old. One day two or three Indies visited his studio in New York and looked at his new pictures. When they were gone he said to a brother artist who was in the room: "It seems to me I have seen one of those

ladies somewhere before, the small one, rather pretty. "Why, don't you remember?" returned his friend," that's the girl you was en-gaged to before you went to Holland."



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