MANUFACTURE OF POTTERY.

Was Known of the Art by Ancient Nations.

GLAZING A MODERN ADVANCE

Growth of the Art in Europe - The Potteries of England, Holland and Germany-The Art in America.

The Ceramic Art. Brooklyn Eagle: It is a characteristic feature of the manufacturing industrial life of Brooklyn that it has great variety. It is not all of one kind. The industries are many and they are as dis-

tinctive as they are numerous. Young, too, as Brooklyn is, she has won distinction in some of the very oldest departments of industry. Of these, prominent mention must be made of her numerous potteries. Of these she can boast of no fewer than twelve separate establishments-all well occupied in the different departments of the ceramic art. They are Francis Roos & Son, 58 North Eleventh street; Frederick Schaeffer, 35 Clay street; Henry Bieg, 66 Wallabout; J. J. Declark, 57 1729, where an establishment, which Walton street; Charles Graham, 110 Metropolitan avenue; Faience Manu- tion of the imperial government. The facturing Company of New York, 98 West street; James L. Jansen, 156 West street; James L. Jansen, 196 of France, such as Chantilly, Villroi, Greene avenue, Alexander Machutta, Orleans, Limoges and Sevres; in Italy, 212 Union street; B. Prinz & Son, 142 in Spain and in England. Third avenue: Sheck & Bieg, Smith established at Chelsea before the close street, corner of Buse; Cornelius Vaupel, 388 Wallabout, and the Union Porcelain works, 300 Eckford street. In those different works may be seen the potter's task in almost all its phases, and the production of the same range from the coarsest stoneware such as Jugs, jars, crocks, flower pots, umbrella stands, etc., up to the higher forms, such as kitchen utensils, fine dishes for the dinner and tea table, as well as various kinds of ornaments for

the parlor and dressing room. Before giving more minute details of the Brooklyn works, it may be of some service to the reader to recall a few facts connected with the history of pottery, and in a brief way indicate its growth and development.

Pottery was known to the northern nations to the Celts and Scandinavians-long before the Roman conquests of Gaul and Britain. As far back as the stone and bronze periods large and small vases were in use, and they are found to-day among the cromlechs, the tumuli and graves of the Norsemen. The material is coarse and bears evidence of having been feebly burned with fires made of hay, dried ferns and other such vegetable products. Pottery was known in India, in Chioa, in Japan, in times far remote, and on the soil of Mexico and along the Pacific slope abundant evidence has been found that the art was not unknown to the more advanced tribes of the American aborigines The Mexican and Peruvian wares never reached the excellence of glazing, but in modeling the old Peruvian wares rival the best specimens of European art. The Fijiis had come to a knowledge of pottery at an early time, and they giazed with the resin of a tree. It is suspected, however, that this knowledge was derived from Europe. It is somewhat curious to note that although the potter's art is mentioned in scripture very few specimens of Hebrew wares

have been found. Much of the beauty of the ceramic art is dependent upon the glazed or enameled surface of the wares. The history of the higher grades of the art is the history of the glaze. In other words the art has approached other words the art has approached was a term of the secret of Mass.; at Philadelphia, Pa.; at Beaver Mass.; at Philadelphia, Pa.; at Phenix-The knowledge of glazes originally acquired by the Egyptians and Assyr ians was still a possession when the Alexandria, and Romans governed from the potters of that city the secret was obtained from the Persians, the Moors and the Arabs. There is proof that faiences and enameled brick were in use among these people in the twelfth century, and among the Hindoos a century or a century and a half later. For some centuries giazing seems to have been a lost art in Europe. In the general decay and ruin which overtook the old Roman empire, this special knowledge had perished. In the early years of the eighth century the knowledge of glazing or enameling had come into the possession of the Italians, no doubt from Spanish sources. Italy, where it was soon turned to excellent account, it found its way into France, and flourished under the patronage of Catherine de Medicis, through the persevering labors and brilliant discoveries of Bernard Palissy, the grand old Hugaenot, who escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew only to be sentenced to death by burning, and who, although saved from so horrible a fate, was permanently cut off from his labors and allowed to rot in the Bastille. It is hardly possible to overestimate the value of Palissy's labors. By the discovery of a special kind of paste or enamel, as well as by his general taste and skill in the other departments of his trade, he raised the potter's art to an eminence never formerly known. In his hands pottery took on the most beautiful adoruments, both as to form and color, and his tiles, his rustic pieces, his basins, his stands, his statuettes, which in his own time were in universal demand, command in our own day when proved to be genuine, enormous prices. All over the effort was to improve the giazing. In Germany, in Holland, in Venuce, in France, in England very considerable progress had been made by the time we reach the sixteenth century. By and by Holland took the lead with her delft. Excel-lent work was also done at Nuremberg

with copper plates. The highest quality of goods pro duced by the potter are those which pass under the title of chinaware or porcelain. Both names are a little general. Commonly speaking, all white ware used for table purposes, as well as all fancy or ornamental ware of the better sort, is called porcelain or chinaware. More strictly speaking the terms are applied only to the highest kind of manufactured earthenware. Porcelain is derived from an olecure Portugese word signifying a shell, and the name was given to a class of goods which were imported from China, and mainly because they

in Germany. It was not till after the revolution of 1688 that British work ac-

quired real prominence. Rivalry was

introduced into the business by the ar-

rival of some Dutch manufacturers in

the train of William of Orange, and

rapid strides were thenceforth made to-

ward a higher grade of work by Ast-bury, by Booth, and finally by the

Wedgewoods. In 1759 Josiah Wedge-

wood was using at Burslem very super-

ior clays, distancing all domestic com-

petitors and rivaling in several depart-

tle later Flaxman was in his service.

adorning his productions with bas-re-

liefs and painted figures. Later still

he was gilding extensively and printing

ents the best foreign goods; and a lit-

bury, by Booth, and finally by

were translucent and had a shell-like appearance internally when held up to the light. Of this percelain proper there are two kinds—the hard and the soft or tender, as it is also called. nard is composed of a clay containing silicia, which is infusable, and preserves its whiteness in a strong heat and of a flux containing silicia and lime. The giaze of this ware is earthly, and admits of no metallic substance or alkali. This ware is semi-transparent or translucent. The soft or tender porcelain consists of a vitreous frit which is rendered opaque by the mixture of a calcareous clay, and is glazed with artificial glass into the composition of which silica, alkalies and lead enter. This latter kind of porcelain is sometimes left unglazed. In this state the biscuit. as it is called, when baked, has the appearance of white marble. Unglazed porceluin is made use of for purposes of sulpture. The hard or translucent porlain is the more valuable. The fine ar-ticle, manufactured by the Chinese

tribes 185 B. C., was first imported from China by the Dutch in 1644. It was soon in great demand, and various attempts were made to discover the secret of its manufacture. The attempts. tithough they led to improvement, were ong unsuccessful in their main object, By and by, in 1700, a white porcelain was produced in Meissen, near Dresden, and the poecelain works which remain were established by royal authority. The secret found its way to Vienna in dsoremains, was founded under sane example was followed at St. Petersburg, at Berlin, at Munich, in various parts of the seventeenth century. In 1748 they were removed to Derby. About the same time an establishment was set up at Worcester by Dr Well. Later the Staffordshire potteries and the names of Minton and others have become famous the world over. In the east, China and Japan take the lead in the manufacture of porcelain. In Europe the principal manufactories are at Sevres, at Dresden and at Worcester; and it might be safe to indicate the excellence of the goods produced by the order named. The superiority of Sevres china to all other is admitted. The econd place may be left undetermined as between Royal Dresden and Royal Worcester. Of these three, however it is proper to state that each in its own line is at the head. Work of the very. highest kind is done also at the potteries in Staffordshire, a district covering about forty-eight square miles, with over 200 kilns at work, and where are employed more than 100,000 operatives It is proper to state here that the best wares of China and Japan are of hard porcelain, as are also all the productions of Sevres and Limoges in France, and of Meissen and Berlin in Germany. Hard percelain has been made at various times and at different places in England; but it is not a feature of English manufacture. There are those, it should also be stated, who will allow the name porcelain or chinaware to be given only to that which is

coarser forms, of course, it has long been a familiar industry in certain parts of the country. It was not until towards the close of the first quarter of the present century that any highly ambitious efforts were made in the direction of first-class pottery. There were establishments in Vermont, in Philadelphia, at Egg Harbor, N. J., at Flushing, at New York and elsewhere, and at some of these vigorous but unsuccessful attempts were made to produce hard porcelain goods. In later times the area of manufacturing has Falls, Pa.; at Pittsburg, Pa.; at Phonixville, Pa,; at Peoria, Ill.; at Brooklyn, N. Y., and elsewhere. So far as arti cles of real utility are concerned, the American industry leaves little to be desired, and in some of the finer or more fancy departments the general excellence of the best English goods is closely approached. The long reign of protection has afforded American manafacturers in this line an immense opportunity; and it would be as untruthful as it would be unkind to say that they had not taken advantage of it. There is no reason, indeed, why some of our articles of utility-dinner-ware, for example, stoneware filters, jugs and iars, flower pots and porcelained metal goods-should not take their chances in the free markets of the world. American goods, like the English, belong as a rule to the class characterized as soft. In some of the manufactories, however, a superior hardware is produced, known as semic porcelain, and one of the East Liverpool manufacturers claims a novelty which he calls "vitreous trans-

known as hard.

lucent china.

Summer Life at Nonquitt. Springfield Republican: Nonquitt, the town which Gen. Sheridan has selected as a summer home, is described as one of the sleepicst "down east" resorts. It has been but little known to the outside world till the building of the "general's chateau," and his advent there. It lies on the west side of Clark's cove, which is an arm of Buz-zards bay, and is noted for its picturesque rocks, familiarly known as "Barekneed," and for its salt works long ago descrited. These were once sketched by the artist Gifford, and have ever since been the chief subject for the many amateur artists in the region. A few years ago a syndicate bought the best land and staked out the lots. Gen. Sheridan went to Nonquitt a year ago. and was so delighted with the place that he bought one of the most desirable locations. The place is six miles from a lemon, and there is no business enterprise of any kind there. The climate has a dreamy influence; people generally find a ravenous appetite, and soon loose all inclination for work of any kind and drop into a state of mere existence. They bathe in the morning, and during the rest of the day store up inspiration and vigor from the sea to stand by them during the busy season of city life in the winter. There is no lawn tennis or croquet playing in the place, as it is considered sacriligious to mar the quiet beauty of the green lawns. Among the faithful periodical visitors are Walton Ricketson, a Cambridge sculptor, W. H. Pulsifer and Mrs. Rev. John Snyder of St. Louis, John D. Mouele and wife of Washington, Prof. A. S. Bickmore of Baltimore and several prominent New Redford people.

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THE SNAKE WAS A DRUNKARD.

Georgia's Remarkable Contribution

to Snake Literature. ONE-EYED SNAKE IN HIS STOMACH

A Mexican Snake That Made a No-

ble Sacrifice-A Fight With a Monster Black Suake-A Snaky Grist.

Strange, But True. ATLANTA. Ga., July 14.-To the Editor of THE BEE: Some time ago there appeared in your paper an article in reference to a post mortem examination made by Dr. Bennett and others of Atlanta, Ga., which proved to find a live

blacksnake in the stomach of a negro. For the benefit of some of your readers whom I have received letters from concerning same, I called on Dr. Bennett and was not only surprised to find it to be a fact, but also to gaze on a sight which I never expect to see again There in a large glass case I saw the ugly reptile, which seemed to try its best to break the huge glass jar. But the most remarkable part of this fact remains to be told; after somewhat recovering from my first shock the doctor, gently laying his hand on my shoulder, stated that that snake was now living in a jar of pure alcohol, and one hour after, when I had fully recovered, the doctor explained why the snake could live in alcohol. He said the negro had been an habitual drunk-

A Fight With a Monster Black Snake New York Times: Along Young Woman's creek in the southwestern part of Potter county, Pa., is a stretch of deep, dense woods, known as the Black Forest. For time out of mind a great den of black snakes has been known to exist in the southern part of the forest and enormous reptiles of that kind have frequently been killed in the vicinity. Black snakes eight feet long are not uncommon in the locality, and last summer an inhabitant of that part of the country, aided by his two daughters, killed two of these snakes, one ten and the other eleven feet long. These were the largest of the kind ever heard of in this region until last Weddesday. Or that day Charles Wolfling, a young blacksmith, and a triend were returning home from a trip in the Black Forest region. They were walking along the road leading through the forest when they saw a large blacksnake emerge from the bushes at one side of the road and stretch itself from one side to the other only a few feet ahead o them. Wolfling's companion retreated in alarm, but the blacksmith picked up a heavy club that lay by the wayside and struck the great serpent a powerful blow in the middle of the back. These snakes are pugnacious, and this one turned at once on its foe. They are not venomous, but belong to the constrictor family. The big snake wound itself about Wolffing before he could deal it a second blow, and pinned one of his arm: Pottery in America is one of the youngest of our industries. In its to his side. His right arm, fortunately was free, and he seized the huge snake by the neck with his right arm and shouted to his companion to come to his The latter, seeing the danger Wolfling was in, hurried back, and while Wolfling held the black-snake's head at arm's length his companion beat it with a club until it relaxed its coils about the blacksmith, and was finally killed. The snake which is now being prepared for shipment to the Smithsonian institution, measured 14 feet 8 inches, and is undoubtedly the largest of its kind ever killed.

A One-Eyed Snake in His Stomach. St. Louis Globe-Democrat: James M. Crow, a prominent merchant of Boonville, Ind., has had a strange experience that puzzles the medical fratern For five years he has been an invalid, but could not tell the cause of his affliction. In the time he wore down to a mere skeleton, and his friends became alarmed for him. His case was extreme, and his annoyance seemed to be chiefly located in his stomach. ing on his own impulses the other day he took a powerful emetic. He was induced to do this because there was an unusual gnawing in his stomach. emetic brought up an animal, or whatever it was, about six inches long, nearly an inch in diameter in the thickest part, and pinkish in color. When fresh from the sufferer's stomach this curiosity had one well-developed eye, a peculiar but perfect mouth, and what appeared to be a plump stomach. In the hopes of preserving the animal it was placed in alcohol, but soon all traces of he disgusting thing were obliterated, and it was reduced to a whitish pulp. No name can be found for it in any medical work. Mr. Crow says he often felt the thing crawling about in his stomach, but he did not think of such a living thing existing there, and claiming that part of his body as its home. present he feels that a great load, like cloud from the face of the sun, had been removed from him, and his old-time heerfulness has come back to him.

A Snake That Made a Noble Sacrifice. Mexico Two Republics: A family of San Luis Potosi possessed a very rattlesnake. They had captured it be means of a forked stick when it was but a baby, and succeeded in domesticating it. In the course of years it grew to be fourteen feet in length, and became tame and playful, never showing the slightest symptoms of anger handled by the children, but it would not allow its rattles to be touched. It became very much attached to its master, and would follow him around like a dog. During the recent storm in San Luis many of the houses were struck by lightning. The bolts were falling fast about the dwelling which had sheltered the snake from its infancy. Nobly determined to die for its benefactors the serpent crawled up the outside walls of the house, and, mounting the troof, it stood on its head in a perpendicular position for the space of several minutes, shaking its rattles violently at the heavens, like Ajax defying the lightning. The electricity, attracted by this living lightning rod, reduced to ashes the noble animal and also the house. There is no use in letting the American papers have a monopoly of these snake stories.

The New Emperor of Germany. George Handel, in the Epoch: William II. is a soldier from head to foot, and yet his early training was not entirely of a military character. Before being sent to Cassel his education was carefully directed by his father and mother, who endeavored to fashion him after their own image. At Cassel and at Bonn this supervision was not abandoned. Besides following the regular instruction given to all the students, the prince had a private tutor, chosen by his father. Certainly the military teaching, which forms so important a part of the education of every Hohenzollerff, was a st neglected, but during the early days it had not the predomi-nance that it acquired after the prince finished his education at Bonn. all accounts Prince William was a hard



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hand he was remarkably active—and and paraded by preference in the most obstinate. History was his favorite study, and Frederick the Great his hero. A great many stories are told to obstinate. His association with the youth of his own age seems to have developed a fiery liberalism; he approved of the claims made by the socialist party, and used to say that it was much better to improve the condition of the people than to kill them off in battle. To show that he had no prejudices, he chose for intimate friend a young Israelite, and invited him to spend the Christmas holidays at the Berlin court in 1870. The old Prussian party, terribly shocked by such liberal tendencies, prevented the prince from carrying out his polite intentions When he quitted college in 1877 his mother and father could believe that their eldest son had imbibed their quali

After leaving Cassel Prince William

was declared of age and incorporated as lieutenant in the first regiment of the

ties of mind and heart.

guard. The following year he entered the university of Bonn, and while there continued to show the same liberalism and good-fellowship as at Cassel. after quitting the university that the prince threw aside his liberal ideas and became as intolerent and arbitrary as he had before been large-minded and indulgent. Some persons assert that his pretended liberalism was only a comedy; that he was at heart what he has sind openly become, imperious and bigoted. It is difficult to conceive that this parade of generous sentiments was assumed by a young man not eighteen years old. My own belief is that the change of surroundings after graduating from the university and the influence of Prince Bismarck and the military party had a great deal to do with the transformation wrought in the prince's ideas. The chancellor was never on very sympathetic terms with the Crown Prince Frederick, and early saw that he would find a more docile pupil in the son; the young prince could not help remarking the confidence of the old emperor in the chancellor and the undisguised ostracism of the crown prince; King William's fondness for his grandson, and the encouragement given to all his military aspirations also had its influence on the prince's mind. It is probable, besides, that the Countess Waldersee, who had a certain ascendency over the prince, used her power to strengthen his dawning religious in tolerance, for this transplanted American lady appears to have been the leader, in company with Pastor Stoecker, of the anti-semitic crusade. Whatever the influences were, the change was apparent and radical, and it is curious to observe that the education mapped out and followed with such care by Prince William's parents finally developed ideas exactly the opposite of

what was intended and expected. When William II. was born in 1859, old Field Marshal Wrangel came out of the Ber-Marshal lin palace and cried to the crowd sembled in front of the building: "It's all right, children; it's a vigorous and solid conscript." Unfortunately this statement was not exact, for the left arm was broken by the carelessness of an English doctor, the Germans say, and is now withered and several inches shorter than the other. The emperor, although of good height, is not as tall as his father; he is well proportioned, has a thin, blonde moustache, blue eyes, hard features and a stern look. His health is not robust; he has long suffered from ear troubles. He loves to show himself in public: mounted on a splendid black horse specially trained for him, his sword in hand, the red student, and, although naturally intelli-gent, lacking in patience; on the other used to ride at the head of his regiment

A great many stories are told to illustrate different traits of his character. he lack of filial respect. He has p oscribed from his house all French and English customs, and does not allow anyone in his presence to use any language but German; he refused to permit his eldest boy to greet the Prince of Wales in English. On one occasion, while at a review, his nose bled. Some of the staff officers became anxious, thinking he was ill. "Don't be alarmed gentlemen." he said, "I'm only shedding the last drop of English blood in my veins." Some two years ago, to show his hate for France, he declined to touch a glass of champagne at a mili tary banquet, saving that he would only drink that wine when he had conquered the province where it was made. show his entire want of heart he al lowed one of his aides-de-camp to fall from his horse a few weeks ago without even turning his head to see whether

the officer was injured or not. When he left San Remo a pretty American girl said to him laughingly Will you permit me to say an revoir, future emperor?" "With pleasure," he replied. At his second visit he was more pliant with his brother and sisters and more respectful to his mother. His father seemed to be getting well, and would be the emperor to-morrow. Prince Bismarck had evidently coached his pupil how to act under the changed

circumstances. It was Prince Bismarck who selected wife for Prince William. The ques tion of sentiment had nothing to do with this union. Destrous of conciliating one of the numerous enemies made by consolidation of German unity, the chancellor asked the prince to marry the Princess Augusta Victoria, Schleswig-Holstein, and thereby the question of succession of the Duchy raised by the duke of Augustenborg, father of the princess. The new em press, who is taller and three months older than her husband is what in French is called pot-au-feu, or as we should say, a plain home-body. as can be learned, she has no decided taste for any of the nobler arts, and is content to be a mother to the yearly royal child that has been born since her marriage. The prince has never paid her any more attention than court etiquette required, while on her side she has always been submissive to his will. Not having the intellectual force of her predecessors, Queen Louise, the Empress Augusta and the Empress Victoria, she will not disturb Prince Bismarck in any of his plans.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Joseph Jefferson is fishing in Canada. His next season begins September 24. Fanny Davenport has revived Fedora at Lillian Russell will rest at Long Branch until the middle of next month.

De Lussan, an American prima donna, has nade a successful debut in London. Mr. Gillette's new play, "A Legal Wreck," will-be produced on August 13 at the Mad ison Square theater, New York. Madame Janauscheck will play "Mary Stuart," "Macbeth," "Guy Mannering" and Mother and Son'l next season.

Chevalier Blondin will give several of his marvelous exhibitions on the high rope in Cincinnati during the exposition. William Warren, the veteran actor of Hos-

ton, is at Buzzards Bay, Mass., on a visit to Jefferson. Mr. Warren is in feeble health. C. W. Couldock will star next season in "Hazel Kirke," under the management of Charles B. Jefferson. His tour will begin on ovember 12:

Louis James and Marie Wainwright will appear in the cast of "The Midsummer Night's Dream," which is to be given in the

open air at Manchester-by-the-Sea, for the benefit of the Boston order of Elks. Josef Hoffman, the musical prodigy, it is said, is under treatment at Eisenach by a colebrated specialist in nervous diseases, and his nervousness has been greatly subdued. He practices on the piano an hour each day. Robert Downing started from his farm on the Pawtuxant river, near Washington, one day last week for a visit to New York, to be fitted for his costumes, which are being made Charles Hawthorne, for his part in St.

Gilbert and Sullivan have completed their new comic opera, and Rudolph Aronson will produce it at the New York Casino on or about October 22. The plot of the opera and the score of the music are kept a secret Bronson Howard's new play is a military comedy, involving incidents of the rebellion. It is to be produced at the Boston museum in

November. The Boston museum will also present "Mr. Barnes, of New York," next The German composer and writer on music, Emil Naumann, died recently at Dresden in his sixty-first year. He was chapel master for church music to the Prussian court, and

achieved great distinction as a musical critic and as a historian of art. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett are making extensive and costly preparations for elaborate productions of "Othello" and "The

Merchant of Venice" during their New York engagement, which opens at the Fifth Avenue theater November 12 and continues for eight weeks. Rose Coghlan is enjoying the summer pre paratory to her coming season as a star, as an actress of good sense might be expected to

pass it. She has a lovely place on the Hud-son, nearly opposite. Greystone, the country seat of the late Samuel J. Tilden, between Yonkers and Hastings. The determination of Pauline Lucca to ang only in concerts if she should visit this country is owing to her keen recollection of

the comparative indifference with which the public at large received her when she ap-peared—an indifference due much less to any lack of brilliant talent on her part than to the "Nilsson craze" that prevailed about the same time the same time.

Mr. Henry French fears that "Little Lord Fauntieroy." Mrs. Burnett's delightful play, will not prove quite substantial enough for a three hours' entertainment. The piece is ideally good, but there isn't enough to it.

So it is possible that it may be made the means of introducing to New York the system of daily matiness which have become one of London's fads. Reginald De Koven, the composer of the

music of "The Begum," is now in Vienna studying orchestration under the direction of Gence. In a letter Mr. De Keven says he is doing better work than ever before, and that Genee is so much pleased with the music of his comic opera, "Don Quixote," that he has offered to adapt the libretto to the German stage and have it done at the Theater un der A new London play that is likely to be im-

ported by some New York manager is "Cap-tain Swift." written by Mr. Haddon Chainbers. It had only a single performance in London, at a matinee, but it is said to have enduring power. It is a melodrama of the "Jim, the Penman" type, the action passing amid quiet and elegant surroundings, and the element of suspense is strong in it. The stock company of the Boston museum next season will comprise the following actors: John B. Mason, George W. Wilson,

Edgar L. Davenport, Henry M. Pitt, C. Les-lie Allen, Arthur Falkland, Thomas L. Coleman, Willis Granger, James Nolan, H. P. Wnittemore, Charles S. Abbe, Herbert Pattee, Henry MacDonna, J. Q. Pitman, Viola Allen, Annie M. Clarke, Fannie Addison, Miriam O'Leary, Helen Dayne, Kate Ryan, Grace Atwell, Annie Chester.

The outdoor piny at Manchester-by-the Sea this year will be "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and the performance will be given in the even ing with electric light effects. Mrs. Agles Booth Schoeffel will direct the performance. The date is July The following named actors will appear the lovers, the fairles, and the hard-handed men of Athens: Nat C, Goodwin, Louis James, William Owen, J. B. Mason, John Sullivan, Henry V. Donnelly, Digby Bell, Frazer Coulter, E. F. Goodwin, Charles Reed, Marie Whinwright, Lillian Russell, Kate Forsyth, Genevieve Lytton, Verona Jarbeau, Jean Gordon, Grace Thorn, Rose France, Lillian Lee, J. B. Booth, and Mamie

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Notice of Incorporation.

The Omaha Oil and Mining Company was organized as a corporation under the laws of Nebraska, and commenced business as such on the Sixth day of March, 1889, under the name and style of the Omaha Oil and Mining Company, Its existence will terminate on the first Theoday of March 1889. The general nature of the business to be trainsacted by said corporation shall be the locating, buying and selling of mineral claims, oil lands and lands containing other usluable deposits in the territory of Wyoming: the developing and working of said mining claims, oil lands and lands containing other valuable deposits; and the dealing in oil and other valuable deposits, and such other business as is incident thereto. The principle place of transacting its business shall be in the city of Omaha and its affairs shall be conducted by a board of trustees, consisting of nine members who shall elect a President, vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer. Its capital stock shall be 1990,000 to be paid in as called for by the board of trustees, and the highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation is at any time to subject itself, is \$25,000. Notice of Incorporation.

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J. P. MAILENDER,
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FRANK WAGNER.

Trustees. Jly-1-8-15-23

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