# DEATH OF RICHARD KIMBALL.

The Dummy Finds Another Victim at the Transfer.

AN OLD RESIDENT OF OMAHA

Shocking Manner in Which the End of a Busy Life Came-Sorrow in This City-The Inquest.

The Fatal Dummy. Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock information was received at THE BEE office that a man had been instantly killed at the transfer in Council Bluffs. It was later announced that the victim had been a resident of Omaha, and still later a message gave the name of the unfortunate as Richard Kim-

The news spread to every open place in the town, because the unfortunate gentleman was known to hundreds of people who, notwithstanding the severity of the weather and the rest which Sunday suggests, were, at the hour mentioned, upon the streets or within easy reach of the melancholy tidings. The dummy which leaves this side at 5:15

o'clock bore to the scene of the accident a number of the friends of the deceased. One of these, after arriving in the Bluffs and ascertaining that the information was but too true, telegraphed D. T. Mount in this city to inform Mrs. Kimbail of the fate of her hus-

The Omaha friends of Mr. Kimball, on alighting from the train, met Dr. J. C. Waterman and were by him conducted to a small Union Pacific carpenter shop, in which, upon a hastily improvised bier, lay the remains of Mr. Kimball. A gray blanket covered them, though, when temporarily removed, it revealed a sight, a description of which may well be omitted from these

A dozen people, mainly Union Pacific men, were admitted to the shop and stood around while the inquest was held. The jurors were P. F. Spare, foreman of the cleaning department of the Union Pacific at the transfer; "R. Morgan and Max Cheney also in the employ of the same company. Coroner Waterman had selected the jury and W. E. Ransom, clerk of the superintendent of the Nebraska division, acted as clerk, and recorded in long hand the evidence of the witnesses. Of the latter there were but

The first of these, C. L. Newell, testified that he and Mr. Kimball had left Omaha on the 3:15 dummy, and had gone to the Union Pacific ice house near the track, and had examined the same. The witness and de-ceased, as also members of their company, were under contract to supply the Union Pa-clific with ice, the amount of which could be stored in the company's house being about five million pounds. After they had finished their business they started to the yards to catch the dummy going west. They ran out of the yards, which are surrounded by a high fence, and

then porthwest toward the train.

They went up the walk, when the witness said: 'Dick, the dummy is pulling out I don't think we can catch it. We'll have to wait for the next train.' Kimball said: 'We'll run and see if we can't catch it.' "He grabbed the rail of the car in the front part. It was the second car, and after he got hold he lost his grip and fell under the wheels."

The witness then testifled to several other

features which had little bearing on the case when the member of the jury asked him if the accident had happened at a regular stopping place for trains. He replied that it was just a little west of the transfer. Continuing the witness said that Mr. Kim-

ball had fallen on the track and wheels of two coaches had passed over him. Witness did not see anybody on platform.

William Norris, a Pullman porter on the
Union Pacific road, who resides at 931 avenue D, had come from home to report for duty to go to Ogden. At the transfer he got

off the 3:52 dummy going west and started for the railroad yards. He saw two gentle-men run to catch the dummy for Omaha. One was a middle aged young man, the other an old man. The old man endeavored to catch the forward end of the second coach but missed his footbold, but held on to the from him and when he got to the older man that individual lost his hold and fell towards the train knocking down the younger man as he fell. The train dragged the older gentleman about one and a half car lengths.
Several questions were asked the witness

by the jurors, one of which was as to how fast the train was going. The answer was that he thought about the rate of six or miles per hour. Witness was also whether Mr. Kimball had fallen or stumbled over cinders by the track, and answered "yes." He was also asked if there were anybody upon the platform, and to this he gave a negative

reply.

The jury returned and after a short dediberation returned a verdict that Mr. Kim-bell had come to his death while attempting to board a train while in motion, and they could find no blame attaching to the Union

Could find no blame attaching to the Union Pacific railroad company.

The remains were then turned over to Coroner Drexel and brought to this city. They are now at the undertaking rooms of Drexel & Maul, Farnam street, where they will probably remain until the day of the funeral, when they may be taken for a short time to the late residence of the deeased, 700 South Seventeenth street. Last night, after the sad news had been

conveyed to Mrs. Kimball that her husband accidentally injured, a number of tic friends visited the lady sympathetic friends with a view of breaking to her as gently as possible the dreadful news which had been ut imperfectly conveyed to her by Mr. D. Their services, however, were not ap

preciated, because instinctively the bereaved lady devined that her husband had met with a fatal accident. With this belief she wandered through the halls and parlors of her residence refusing all offers of assist ance and listening to none of the words of condolence which her friends were disposed

Mr. Kimball was born in Sullivan county New York, in 1828. He moved with his father and mother in 1831, to what is now known as Ottawa, Ill., where he lived for some years on a farm. When about sixteen years of age he and his uncle for about two years ran a saw mill, later re-turning to the farm and again going back to the lumber business, this time associating himself with his uncle George and remaining with him about eighteen months.

He afterwards went to Green Bay
and engaged in the logging and
lumbering business, in which he remained

about eight years, being later joined by his uncle, and continuing until the year 1855. He then came to Omaha, engaging in the livery business on Eleventh street, between Harney and Howard. In 1857 he started a saloon, still remembered by some of the older settlers as the "Cross Keys." In 1859 he went to Colo-rado with Captain Moore, and Jim Allen, who at that time was proprietor of the hotel at Bellevne. In the fall of 1860 he returned La Platte. The following spring he and brother chartered the ferry at that Il later the deceased bought a farm from Philander Cook, which he worked for six or seven years, then coming to Omaha he traded his farm with William Mills for an ice and boarding house. He after-wards sold these out, and in the spring of 1877 went to the Black Hills, where he es-tablished a stamp mill. His where he for tablished a stamp mill. His uncle here left him and Kimball returned to Omaha in the fall. In 1878 he went into partnership with Martin Dunham in the ice business. Mr. Kimball, as may be seen from the above sketch, was one of the oldest citizens of Omaha. He leaves a wife and adopted son who has long since grown to manhood. He was respected and trusted by all who had business and social relations with him. His death shocked the community only less than it did the memrelations with him. His death shocked the community only less than it did the members of his family. Mr. Kimball was president of the Crystal Ice Co., which comprises the older firms of Kimball & Hungate, Kennedy & Newall, Bay & Fitch, with a capital of \$60,000. This company has ice houses at the reservoir, Cut Off Lake and at the river at all of which about 200 mea. are now employed. Mr. Kimbail's estate is variously estimated at at from fifty to sixty thousand dollars.

A short time ago after having refused to

renew his accident life insurance policy he made up his mind upon solicitation to take out another policy. The premium was paid only a few days ago and as a consequence his widow will receive \$5,000.

The announcement of the funeral will be made hereafter.

A positive guarantee is given by the manufacturer of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Conic that a 50 cent bottle of this remedy contains more curative properties than any dollar preparation. It promptly cures all stomach, kidney and liver troubles. Goodman Drug Co.

WHO STRUCK BRISTOL? A Question Likely to Be Settled in Posice Court.

Last night J. A. Bristol, H. J. Westbrook and John Dingman emerged from a building on Fifteenth street and were walking along when Bristol was struck a terrific blow on the head, knocking him senseless. He was carried into an adjoining drug store, where for about ten minutes he remained unconscious. In the meantime an attorney named Townsend pointed out Dingman as the man who committed the assault, and he and Westbrook were placed under arrest. When Bristol recovered consciousness he, too, was taken to the station and a charge of fighting preferred against all three. Dingman, who is a detective, claims it to be a case of mistaken identity, and says it was someone else who struck the blow. He says further that all three were friends and had just ended a quiet game of high five when the blow was struck. All three were allowed out on bail.

For a disordered liver try Beecham's Pills.

Police Magistrate's Report. The annual report of the police judge for the year 1888, which is to be incorporated in the mayor's annual report, has the following summary of the arrests and fines for the

	City Fines		Costs		State Fines		Cases	
January February March April May June July Angust September October November December	\$ 1,483 1,634 1,341 1,649 1,550 1,607 1,824 2,031 1,754 1,477 1,193 1,345	50 50 50 74 50 00 00 00 50	8 813 844 861 1,087 1,014 689 1,154 1,703 1,039 896 858	000000000000000000000000000000000000000	103	00 50 00 00 00 00	847 864 900 1,045 1,055 1,20 1,495 1,181 1,200 958 951	
Total	18,973	05 8	12,200	45	8 376	00	1,120	

An Anarchist Festival.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.-Three thousand perons attended the festival and ball given this afternoon and evening for the benefit of the families of the executed and imprisoned anarchists. The walls were crowded with carieatures, such as policemen blown up by a dynamite bomb, allegorieal figures representing christianity and Judaism falling dead, and others of a more revolting type. Editor Christenson, of the Arbeiter Zeitung, delivered a culogy on the "Heroes and Sacred Martyrs," who were sleeping their dreamless sleep in Waldheim. The speaker predicted that a cyclone would yet sweep over the land and wipe the cap-italistic robbers from the face of the earth.

The Arabs Defeated. ZANZIBAR, Jan. 27 .- An engagement took place at Dar-Es-Salam on Friday, resulting in the defeat of the Arabs, many of whom were killed. During the fight the first lieutenant of the German war ship Sophie was killed by sunstroke. The defeat of the Arabs renders the position of the captive missionaries still more dangerous.

An Absolute Cure. The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin erap-Will positively care all kinds of piles Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug Co., at 25 cents per box-by mail 30 cents

Arrested for Gambling.

At about 1 o'clock this morning two men ving the names of J. N. Stratford and J. A. Rush, were arrested in rooms at the cor ner of Twenty-eighth and Farnam, charged with gambling. In the haul was included two poker tables and a lot of chips.

## A CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPER.

It Quaintly Chronicles the Events of

Ante-Revolutionary Days. A family in this city says the Hartford Courant have in their possession a remarkably well preserved copy of the first number of the Boston News-Letter. 'Numb. 1;" printed by B. Green. It is dated Monday, April 17 to Monday, April 24, 1704. It has news by London Flying Post up to December, 1703.

The queen made her speech Decem ber 17: "Her Majesty came this day to the House of Peers attended with much solemnity, and, being Seated on a Throne in her Royal Robes, Sir David Mitchell, Gentleman, Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message to the House of Commons requiring their attendance in the House of Peers."

In the foreign news it is said that the Paptists design to do mischief in Ireland. They killed one, Green, a Protest ant, for appearing as witness in the first court of claims against one, Tady O'Quin, an Irish Paptist, which, as the narrative says, "put the Protestants in a mighty consternation. A piece of home news is the arrival in

Boston of a sloop from Virginia, which reports being followed on Block Island y a topsail schooner, which was judged to be a French privateer. An English war vessel was sent at once to capture her, but found not a privateer, but a French-built fishing vessel, owned by oval English. Here is a brief report, which seems to

rive us the Tolstoi notion of "what to considerably in advance of his oreaching:

20th R'd Mr. Pemberton preached an excellent sermon on 1 Thes. 4. 11. And do your own business: Exhorting all ranks and degrees of persons to do their own work in order to a reformation, which his excellency has ordered to be printed.

A glass factory in the state of New Jersey is said to be engaged in little else but the manufacture of bottles for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents. I have been suffering the past three months with rheumatism. One bottle of Salvation

FRANK O'HRIAN, Baltimore, Md.

## A WIFE'S LOVE.

Man Asks His Mother-in-Law to Pay \$100,000 For It.

A peculiar suit was recently begun in the common pleas court of Cleveland, O., by J. D. Critchfield, a well known lawyer of Mount Vernon, O. He sued his mother-in-law, Mrs. Caroline H Henderson, of Erie, Pa., for \$100,000, alleging that she with one W. W Howell deliberately and maliciously weared his wife's affections from him. Mrs. Henderson is a widow, and worth \$250,000. Before the separation of wife and husband Mrs. Critchfield was sick. and while in this condition her mother, it is claimed, influenced the separation. Some five years ago the widow Hender son's husband died and left the bulk of his large estate to the city for charitable purposes. Mrs. Henderson would not stand this, and by a vigorous fight com-

pelled the city to settle at a small figure Have used Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure in my family as a general cough medicine. One of my children was quickly relieved of a severe attack of croup by it. I cheerfully recommend it. H. L. Covell, Grand Rapds, Michi. Gooddman Drug Co.

IOWA'S PACKING INTERESTS. An Organized Effort Being Made

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Capacity and Output of Some of the Leading Houses of the State For the Last Year.

For Their Protection.

The Packers Organizing.

DES MOINES, Ia., Ian. 27.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The pork packers of Iowa are pretty thoroughly aroused by the attempt of Chicago packers to break up their business. Their meeting in this city last week was the beginning of their organized effort to proteet themselves. In this work they have the co-operation of the railroad commissioners, and to-morrow Commissioner Dey and the attorney for the packers will meet the representatives of the railroads in Chicago to plan for a defense before the inter-state commerce commission. This industry has grown to considerable size in Iowa; so large, in fact, that the Chicago packers feel keenly the competition of the lowa packers. The secretary of the railroad commission has been collecting statistics from the lowa packers conerning this business, and they show a volme of no inconsiderable amount. Among others were the following showing the capacity of some Iowa packing houses, and in some cases the amount of business done in

John T. Stewart, Council Bluffs, reports a capacity of 1,000 hogs per day, which can be increased to 1,500 per day. He packed 18,000 hogs during 1888. Brittain & Co., of Marshalltown, have a capacity of 110,000 hogs per year. Last year they packed 58,594. James E. Booge & Sons, of Sloux City, have a capacity of 2,000 hogs a day. They killed 92,000 during 1888, and shipped 756 cars of packed product. J. H. Windsor, of Des Moines, has a capacity of 2,000 hogs per day. He packed but 19,600 last year, owing to a fire which de-stroyed his packing houses early in the sea-son. R. D. Fowler & Co. of Sioux City, have a capacity of 2,500 hogs and 200 cattle per day. During 1888 they killed 164,347 hogs. Coe. & Co., of Keekulk, have a capacity of about 8,000 hogs a week. They pack usually about 110,000 a year. L. B. Doud & Co., of At-lantic, have a capacity of 500 per day in winter, and 300 in summer. During 1888 winter, and 300 in summer. During 1888 they killed 43,450. The Silberhorn company, of Sioux City, have a capacity of 3,000 hogs and 500 cattle per day. Last year they slaughtered 199,602 hogs, 10,301 cattle and 3,000 sheep. John Morrell & Co., of Ottumwa, have a capacity of 1,200 per day. During 1888 they cut up 176,279 hogs. William Ryan & Son, of Dubuque, cut up 65,803 hogs during 1888. W. S. Ellsworth, of Des Moines, killed 64,164 hogs during 1888. T. M. Sinclair, of Cedar Rapids, killed 224,200 hogs during 1888, over 200,000 of which were shipped in by rail.

These houses—and they are not all there are in Iowa—packed in round numbers 1,185,000 hogs last year. That amount of business was actually done, and under favorable cir-cumstances the number can easily be in-creased to a million and a half or two million hogs. A few years ago nearly all this business was done in Chicago. In addition to what is packed in lowa, then, must be reckoned the amount packed at Omaha, St. Joe and Kansas City, to fully appreciate how surely Chicago is losing her grip as the packing center of the country. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Chicago packers are getting alarmed at the outlook, and want the inter-state commerce commission to inthe inter-state commerce commission to in-terfere in their behalf, to compel Iowa farm-ers and stockmen to ship their products to Chicago and thus break up what is growing Chicago and thus break up what is growing to be a great lowa industry. The lowapackers insist that there is good reason why the railroads should furnish a bettter rate for the packed products to Chicago than for the live hogs. The report received by the commissioners shows that the average weight carried per car of live nogs is from 15,000 to 19,000 pounds and of the packed product from 30,000 pounds, and of the packed product from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds. The cost of transportation is about the same in either case with the advantage, if anything, in favor of the packed product. There is always more care required and more risk assumed in carrying live hogs han in carrying packed meats. managers say they pay out large sums an-nually for live hogs killed in transit. Then they have always to furnish free transportation for one person to take care of the live nogs or other stock to the market. have also to provide fast trains for stock at an additional expense. So that all things considered, Iowa packers think they can prove to the satisfaction of the inter-state ommission that the railroads are deeply jus tified in making a lower rate for the dressed

product to Chicago than for the live stock. Jowa's Public School System DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 27.—[Special to THE Ber. |- Iowa's high standing in educational matters makes the subject of school statistics very interesting to Iowa people. The superintendent of instruction has made a comparative table showing the growth of the school system in Iowa by decades from 1848 to 1888. The progress of the state in this respect is remarkable. Forty years ago there were but 124 teachers employed in Iowa. Now there is an army of 25,000. The assessed valuation of school property in Iowa then was but \$14,000. Now it is over half a million dollars. During the first ten years, or from 1848 to 1858, the number of teachers in-creased from 124 to 2,800. The next decade howed 10,969. The next decade had raised showed 15,000. The next decade had raised this number to 20,584, and the last report showed 25,113. In 1848 there were 105 schools in Iowa. Ten years later the number had in-creased to 2,200. During the next ten years it was trebled, reaching 6,651. In 1878 it amounted to 10,701, and last year had reached a total of 15,465. There is no record of the entire amount paid for all school purposes in But in 1858 it amounted to In 1888 the state of lowa expended for al purposes connected with the schools, the grand total of \$406,569. Perhaps these difficult figures explain in part why lowa has been so reliably and strongly republican

Creston Items. CRESTON, Ia., Jan. 27 .- [Special to THE Bes. ]-The town is considerably agitated over a report in circulation here and at Burlington to the effect that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company has made all preliminary arrangements for building one of the largest and most complete railroad shops in the United States. It is removed that in these shops they will manufacture everything required on either its main line or branches, from a locomotive down to a railroad spike, and that the com-pany is at present looking up the most de-sirable location for such shops, which, they claim, will pay out over \$1,000,000 a year in running expenses. Creston claims to have the pest site in Iowa, and will doubtless make

application for their erection here.

The town is also exceedingly agitated over yesterday's report in The Bee relative to the "liquor joints" in operation here. Everybody, from a clergyman to a school boy, is talking about it. That THE BRE representa tive did some effective work, both in Des Moines and here, is a conceded fact. As yet the local papers have little to say, but the po-lice wear an agitated look and seemingly have more business than they can attend to

Smooth Swindlers.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 27. - [Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- The gang of swindlers who have been victimizing towns in north western Iowa, by pretending to be surveyors for a new railroad, did their work very smoothly. Late particulars show that they collared several hundred dollars from people who thought that they were buying the location of a road. These swindlers would go to a small town and represent that they were going to build a road which might pass within a mileor two of town, but if paid for the trouble of changing the route, a depot might be located right in town. Usually \$50 or \$100would be enough

to secure the change of route. The good citizens would think that they had secured a new road, and the swindlers would think that the foois were not all dead, as they silently stole away with the money. A good many people who would't like to admit it have been taken in by these bogus surveyors and railroad builders.

A TRAGEDY IN BRONZE. The Remarkable Clock Owned By a

Philadelphia Man.

The most unique, and one of the most valuable clocks, probably, in this city, says the Philadelphia Record, is owned by Dr. J. Newton Watker. The time piece originally cost \$1,000, and was purchased in France by the grandfather of the present owner over one hundred years ago. It is a production of the latter part of the Louis XVI. period. The peculiarity of the style of its finish, together with the subject portrayed in its decoration, forms a representative type of the art of that age when every hing that contained the slightest semblance to classicism was fashionable As a work of art it is invaluable as showing the growth of rich designs during the age following the plainer and sterner handicraft of the ages of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The clock weighs nearly 150 pounds, and is eighteen inches in height and fifteen inches in breadth. It is made of Parian marble and bronze, with several brass figures and gilt mounting. This work of art stands on four lion' paws of brass. The clock proper rests peneath a marble pediment, having a dial of scarce six inches in diameter, on which two gilt-mounted brass hands Near the base of the dial are two smaller dials to mark the days of the week and month, and also the time of tides according to the full, half and quarter moons. The clock-work is

piece of artistic workmanship. It is a frieze-like affair, with representations of the principal deities of Grecian Most interesting, however, is the superstructure of bronze, copper and brass, which contains an historical scene from the last stage of the French Revolution, during the Reign of Terror. The scene is a subterranean prison beautifully worked in bronze and copper. A Girondist of bronze has been imprisoned to die by starvation. His feet are chained by two huge stones represented in brass, while on each of his wrists are attached light chains fastened to several weights. Seated near him is a bronze figure of a beautiful girl, his daughter, who is allowed to see him once a day during his imprisonment. Her position is such as to infer that

quarter moons. The clock-work is partially embedded in the marble pedi-ment above. The latter is an ingenious

he had just received nourishment from her. Lizards-and serpents in brassare represented as creeping and crawling among the crevices of the rocks, out of which the prison is cut. At the far end of the prison, beyond the bars of a small window, is the face of the spy appointed by the prison keepers to ascertain how it was the prisoner was able to prolong his life so long beyond the time usually allowed to death by starvation. As the story thus illustrated relates, the daughter gave sustenance to her father, to which was added the nourishment obtained from reptiles and lizards that he killed from time to time. Death by the guillotine followed the revelation portrayed in this scene.

Scripture On Inaugural Balls. The inaugural ball given in honor of the inauguration of Governor Hovev at Indianapolis brought out a great deal of comment from the church people. It was the first inaugural ball ever given in the history of the state, and the ministers generally opposed it. Among others the Rev. R. A. Kemp, of the Worthington Methodist church, received an invitation. He thought it audacious to invite him to a ball, so he took the beautiful lithographed bauble and on its margin cited Daniel 3, xviii, for the consideration of those who had sent the invitation. The quotation is: But if not, be it known unto thee, O. King, hat we will not serve thy Gods nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up. Mr. Kemp then returned the invita-

tion in the first mail to Dr. Hayes, the secretary of the committee on invitations.

A Baker's Revenge. For some time past the residents of North Twelfth street, from Montgomery avenue to Diamond street, says the Philadelphia Record, have been annoyed by finding their front doorsteps disfigured copiously with tobacco juice. Early vesterday morning Special Officer Whitcomb caught John P. Berg in the act at No. 2007 North Twelfth street and locked him up in the Twenty-second district station. Councilman W. H. James was one of Berg's victims.

Berg is a German, not long in this country, and a man of vindictive appearance. He is a baker and has been supplying the people in the neighborhood named with bread. It is supposed that Berg acted out of revenge because Councilman James and others had with drawn their custom from him, being dissatisfied with his bread.

Dr. Hamilton Warren, magnetic physician and surgeon, room 3, Crounse block, cor. 16th and Capitol avenue. Chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Telephone 944.

It Beat Coasting. A green country youth was induced to attach a hand-sleigh to an express train on the Kingston & Pembroke railway at Kingston, Ont., and he wa soon holding on for dear life as the train sped along at the rate of forty-live miles an hour. He dared not relinquish his hold, and passengers say that nothing could be seen of him for the clouds of snow thrown up by the sleigh as it cut through the drifts at the side of the track. He laid flat on the sled and was half suffocated when taken off.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health. At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and curich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is wor by your confidence. It is peculiar in that i strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists.

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar PEERLESS DYES ARE THE BEST.

NEW YORK CITY'S THEATERS

Mrs. Langtry and Mrs. Potter Elevating the Stage.

LILY'S NEW VIEW OF MACBETH.

Excites Considerable Comment and Some Praise-But Mrs. Potter Shows Naked Limbs Through Fleecy Gauze.

Mrs. Langtry in Lady Macbeth NEW YORK, Jan. 22.- [Special to THE BEE.]-Gotham at the present moment is undergoing a thrill or rather several thrills of theatrical excitement. What with the arrival of the great German contralto, Lili Lehman, and the simultaneous production of Macbeth by Mrs. Langtry, and Antony and Cleopatra by Mrs. Potter, the talk of the town is nothing if not theatrical. The quidnunes of the clubs are discussing the Jersey Lily's rendition with considerable enthusiasm, for she has astonished everybody by presenting a new view of Lady Macbeth. She takes the ground that though Lady Macbeth imagines herself to be cast in a tragic mould, she is the victim of self-deception, and that in reality her hold upon her husband is entirely due to his appreciation of her charms. This view was taken - by a dramatic critic in Hurlbert's time, apropos of Januschek's assumption of the part, He greatly admired the Bohemian queen of tragedy, but took the ground that Lady Macbeth was really the role of a young and lovely woman, and therefore unsuited to her. Ever since the time of Mrs. Siddons it has been the fashion to accept Lady Macbeth as a grand, gloomy and peculiar woman whose keener intellect spurred her dull husband on to acts of crime. But any one who reads the play very carefully will discover that Macbeth's language is remarkable and is only paralelled by the language of Autony for poetry, high philosophy and a peculiar humor. Lady Macbeth's intelligence is in comparason what a moonlight is to an electric light, and next it will become plain that Macbeth's love for his wife is purely sensuous. When told that she is dead, he merely remarks that she should have died here after; in other words he does not regret her, but thinks he did not get sufficient pay for yielding to her wishes, and plunging into a sea of crime Chaving been, as Milton put it, "not of his better sense beguiled but fondly overcome by female charm. THE FAIR POTTER SCORNED.

Club men, critics and first nighters generally are all agreed that Mrs. James Brown Potter's Antony and Cleopatra has nothing it in that is worthy of praise save the dresses, but every one is going to Palmer's to see what Mrs, Potter wears as the "Worm of Nilus." It is past my ability if it were in my nctination to describe them, but it is certain that they reveal as much genius of creation in that direction as the world has ever seen. They are a most subtle mingling of Hellenia robes with the lighter and more oriental attire of the Egyptians according to the monuments around the ancient Mem phis, and this is in accordance with history, because Cleopatra was a Greek and at the same time an Egyptian. It gives the unsophisticated, however. quite a shock to discern the glimmering of snowy timbs through most gauzy ad it is to be understoo the glimmering is by no means as re stricted as some might fancy from one or two notices that I fear were paid for. Mrs. Potter's devotion to art has led her to a revelation of her form beyond precedent in the annals of the stage. She became a professional avowedly to elevate the stage, and she has done i with a vengeance.

ALWAYS JANGLING IN NEW YORK. One of the things most imperatively needed is a new custom house building. for the present one, which is situate about the center of Wall street, i ludicriously and painfully insufficient for the commerce of to-day. But there is such a jarring of opposing interests and such open undisguised selfishness expressed that it begins to look as the new building will be postponed to the Greek Kalends. The great majority of business men, and of men who are not in business, are interested in the improvement of the city, favor in the strongest way the location of the proposed structure upon that block of houses which faces towards the north upon the Bowling Green, and towards the west upon the Battery Park. It would then be one of a group of magnificent edifices, and would occupy the central position, having upon its right hand the great Produce Exchange, and upon its left Mr. Cyrus Field's splendid structure, No. I Broadway. But the dry goods men, the grocery men, and the steamship companies insist that the appraiser's department of the custom house shall be up town some point to be selected in the future. It has been in vain to point out to them that the custom house in New York transacts all the custom business of Brooklyn and Jersey City and Hobocen, where three large steamer have their docks. They are deter-minep to have their way. President Orr of the Produce exchange staggered them for the moment at the meeting by the statement that 60 per cent of the duties levied by the New York custom house was on merchandise discharged at the Brooklyn docks and stored in the Brooklyn stores. But they rallied in a moment and said that in that case it would be advisable to make a movement in favor of a separate custom nouse for Brooklyn, and not to paralyze the heav iest importers of New York by building at a locality that suited Brooklyn and did not suit them. The upshot will be that there will be no custom house at all, for the dry goods men when united are a phalanx of the most formidable MAYOR GRANT SHOWS UP WELL.

In his report Mayor Grant dwelt upon the necessity of a new municipal-build ing; but few were aware that old Hewitt had consulted an architect for that purpose, and had expressed approval of the design. Fortunately his approbation did not conclude the matter, for it involved what many New Yorkers con-sider a desecration. The idea was to add enormous wings to the old city hall and to carry these back to the court house which fronts on Chambers street so that the whole would form a building of a hollow, square form. But the wings proposed were colossal in height and bulkiness, whilst the city hall is broad and low. It is, however, a very perfect specimen of Paliadian architecture, and is tenderly beloved by all the old stagers, who regard it as the finest building in New York. Mayor Grant has come out very forcibly against this plan, and proposes that the new build-ing shall be on Center street, which meets with everyone's approval. care will have to be taken with the foundations, however, for Center stree was originally a pond called the Collect.

upon which there were sailing boats in the old Knickerbocker days. It was never very well drained, and in hot summers the mortality among the children is shocking. If the politicians who are to reign in the new municipal quarters value their lives, they had better get Egbert L. Viele to do some scientific draining for them.

THE MUSEUM IN LUCK Henry G. Marquand, who is the pre-siding spirit, though not the president of the Metropolitan Art museum, has presented to that institution his small but excellent collection of old masters, including the portrait of the Duke of Richmond, by Vandyke, several pictures by Rubens, two portraits by Rembrandt, and some pictures by Dutch ar-tists of celebrity. The widow of the kindly, gentle, friendly Joseph W. Drexel, who was also deeply interested in the museum, has given to it his large and valuable collection of coins and curios. Experts value it at \$75,000, but it probably greatly exceeds this amount n good times. At present the value of everyting is down to the lowest notch, and nothing can prevent values continually sinking save the remonetization of SIGMA THOR.

### YOUNG MEN IN JOURNALISM. Much More Common Than Journalism in Young Men.

In his address before the recent convention of the Wisconsin Press associa-

tion, Murat Halsted said: Once we did not have journalists. We were editors and reporters. Journalist is a word that came into use in New York city along with the managing, and assistant managing, night, and and local, and chief, and other editors. and the elaborate organization of th press that exalts machinery and reduces individuality. We had able eaitors long ago, but not great journalists until in modern days. The journal means the daily newspaper, and we shouldn't in discussing the press leave out of consideration the tens of thousands who are occupied on the weekly, and semi-weekly, and monthly issues of the newspapers of this country. Hence the propriety of the larger phrase-the newspaper man.

We need to guard against ways of exclusiveness-against the assumption that for some mysterious reason the press has rights that the people have not; that there are privileges of the press in which the masses and the classes do not participate. The claim of privilege is a serious error. One neither gains nor loses rights in a pro-We have the same authority lession. to speak as editors as we have as citi zens. If we use a longer "pole to knock the persimmons," because we have a larger constituency for our conversational ability, that doesn't affect rights. It simply increases responsibility. One can say of a meritorious man or enterprise or of a rascally schemer or scheme as an editor the same that he could say as a citizen, a taxpayer, a lawyer, minister, farmer or blacksmith. duces to the better understanding of our business to know that we are like other folks, and not set apart, baptized, annointed or otherwise sanctified for an appointed and exclusive and unique

Communications from young gentlemen in or fresh from college or active in other shops who propose to go into | Hod-carriers, mortar-mixers, diggers journalism or newspaperdom and want | and choppers, who from 1793 to 1800 lato know how to do it are a common experience, for there is a popular fascinaation about our employment. There is nothing one could know-neither faculty to perform nor ability to endureperfection of recollection, thoroughness in history, capacity to apply the lessons of philosophy, comprehension of the law, or cultivated intuition of the gospel-that would not be of service beyond me to prescribe a course of study. It is easir, when you have the knack, to do than to tell.

Who can tell the young man how to grasp the magic clew of the globe spins with us? There is no turnpike or railroad that leads into journalism. There are no vacancies for didactic amatures. Nobody is wanted. And yet we are always looking out for Somebody, and once in awhile he comes. He does not ask for a place, but takes that which is his. Do not say to the young man there are no possibilities. There certainly are more than ever before Young, if you want to get into journalism break in. Don't ask how. It is the finding of it out that will educate you to do the essential thing. The young man must enter the newspaper office by main strength and awkward-

ness and make a place for himself. The machines upon which we impress the sheets we produce for the marketand we all know how costly they are in their infinite variety of improvements. for the earnings of the editor are swept away by the incessant, insatiable quirements of the pressmaker -- this facile mechanism is not more changeable than the Press itself, in its larger sense-and the one thing needful, first and last, is man. With all the changes, the intelligence of the printer and the personal force of the editor are indiseansible. Each accomplishment, every achievement, whether rude or refined, wrought in clay, copper, or gold must bear the ineffaceable stamp of manhood. Brains will tell, and aspiring, enduring labor construct and command.

How far shall a journal be a newspaper rather than the organ of a party or the expynent of a principle? What is the great thin to do, advocrate a policy or print the raw truth as it is in history?

How much play can the wheel have on the axletree without wabbling? Will iam Cullen Bryant, speaking of the New York Herald, said that it was a paper that started up whila he was in lurope, and when he came home, after absence of a year, he found it full possession of the city and Mr. Bennett had a great reputa-tion as an editor. "But," said Mr. Bry-ant, "I don't consider him an editor. He is a news vender." Mr. Bryant was exactly about this. Mr. Bennett had a larger understanding of the duties and a greater capability for the business of newspaper than Mr. Bryant, whose chief work was not that of an editor, however excellent his editorial labors, for he will live in the literature of the land, and the glery of his poetry shines forever about his name, while editorial glory is transient as a vapor.

Perhaps it is to early to compare the influence which the elder Bennett, the newsmon, exerted with that of Horace Gregley, who dealt rather in ideas than in reports. It would be easy to describe the destinction of the two, but difficult to decide which was the more influential upon the press or the country. It might be said of either, in Disraeli's words, unveiling the statue of Lord Derby at Westminster: "I have unveiled the statue of a man who for forty years largely influenced the public opinion of his country."

What is the office, what is the dignity of the press? What is authority? What shall be its ruling motives, its

higher accomplishments? The press does not form, it reflects public opinion It does not make, it partakes of the character of the people. The real platform of a political party coming before the country and asking the confidence of the majority is not found in the formal phrases that politicians prepare to suit the occasion. It is the character of the party that should be taken into ecount when its merits are measured and its destinies balanced. the letter of acceptance of a candidate nominated for an office with the broadest responsibilities, grasping the gravest public trusts, that is to assure us of his fitness or the contrary, but it is the character of the man.

If we have a mission greater than another it is the broad cultivation of the popular character.

New venders, recorders, reporters, historians, missionaries, we are by occupation—and citizens with the equal, inaleinable rights of our fellow citizensand none have broader opportunities or brighter encouragement in industrious usefulness than we. What more and better we may become than writers and printers and salesmen of current events; what happy deeds we may join to the words that we weave in the fashions that are our familiar modes; what part may be ours in the acts that, however old, are of imperishable good report, depend upon the tasks that our heads and hearts and hands find to do-the lamps that guide our footsteps, and the stars under whose light we came into the

### SIX DOLLARS A MONTH. The Salaries Paid to Laborers Ninety Years Ago.

McMaster's History tells the wages received in 1800. On the Pennsylvania canals the diggers ate the coarsest diet were housed in the rudest sheds, and paid \$6 a month from May to November and \$5 a month from November to May. bored od the public buildings and cut the streets and avenues of Washington City, received \$70 a year, or, if they wished, \$60 for all the work they could perform from March I to December 20. The hours of work were invariably from sunrise to sunset. Wages at Albany and New York were 3 shillings, or, as money then went, 40 cents a day; at Lancaster, \$8 to going inty newspaperdom. But it is | \$10 a month; elsewhere in Pennsylvani workmen were content with \$6 in sum mer and \$5 in winter. At Baltimore men were glad to be hired at 18 pence a day. None by the month asked more than \$6. At Fredericksburg the price of labor was from \$5 to \$7. In Virginia white men employed by the year were given £16 currency; slaves when hired were clothed and their masters paid £1 a month. A pound Virginia money was in Federal money \$3,33. The average rate of wages the laud over was, therefore, \$65 a year, with food and perhap lodging. Out of she small sum the workman must, with his wife's help maintain his family.

The sixth annual masquerade ball of U. P. band will take place Friday, February 15, at Exposition hall.

A Princess on the Rostrum. Princess Martha Engelitchoff read a paper in New York recently on Russia. before a large company of women, who manifested the greatest reverence for the titled reader. The princess confessed very frankly that she gave the reading chiefly for revenue. The paper that she read was the introductory one of a series of five which she has pre pared on the domestic, educational, artistic and musical phases of Russian life. She eschewed politics because the position of her family, she said would not warrant her treating that subject. In personal appearance the princess is tall, matronly and handsome. She speaks with a marked accent, but reads with precision and distinctuess and viscloses unusual intelligence as well as allability.

Result of the Cold Snap. Peter Peterson was accested just night on the charge of stealing coal from the cars.



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