A MODEL LEGISLATIVE SYSTEM.

Here the Representative is in Constant Touch With His Constituents, While in Europe the Government Introduces All the Bills.

[Copyright.]

BY EDWARD EVERETT HALE. The instinct for legislation of the American people has been one of its remarkable characteristics in history

Senator Hoar, who is perhaps the highest authority in this country on such subjects, said, in his great address at Marietta, that the men who made the constitution and those who surrounded them had shown that they had the most remarkable genius for legislalon which was ever known.

Certainly, when one comes to the history of almost any one of the colonies he is, if he studies it carefully, amazed to note the ability with which men not trained as lawyers nor as historians built up thirteen states. You begin In Massachusetts, for instance, with the meeting of the directors of a trading corporation and you come out in 1760 with an independent commonwealth, so organized that it is ready for any of the duties of government. When the people of Massachusetts chose to say that they would govern themselves without the assistance of the crown they did not have to change a single detail of the method of their administration. In the 130 years which had passed since Winthrop's time the legislators of Massachusetts had made a great many mistakes, but the mistakes had died or had been been corrected. With a certain practical ability they had plucked safety out of danger, they had repealed their bad acts and made better ones, and gradually they had built up the constitution of the government in which they lived.

A DUTY UPON AMERICANS. It becomes the American's duty to see that this remarkable gift, which distinguished his country for 200 years, is not lost or tarnished in the third century of her existence. It is impossible to overrate the value of the state governments in this affair. It is, indeed, almost painful to follow the proceedings of the French chamber or of the English parliament, because the assemblies are so overwhelmed with business that legislation as a science is almost impossible, and it will be observed, therefore, that there is a very great tendency in France and in England, as indeed in all European nations, to permit the govproment to introduce all bills, so that the members of the legislative bodies have simply a power, one may say, of veto. Our American habit, by which any body of people, or indeed any man, interested in the subject, may bring before the legislature a bill prepared for debate, is scarcely known in practice in the legislature of Europe. It would be impossible here, if we did not divide government so that forty-five different legislative bodies have the oversight of matters which there are left to one. We thus gain the benefit of the careful oversight and opinion of perhaps a hundred or two members of each legislature, while, in London or in Paris, even if the bill be printed, still It is almost impossible in the rush of business for an individual to make a real effort for its amendmend, excepting in those more important matters which may be considered na-tional in their character.

SCHOOL OF LEGISLATION.

Now here is really our school of legislation, and an admirable school it is, A young man comes into a state legislature, and it is quite within his power to read and examine care-fully; every bill which is brought forward. On those subjects in which he is well in-formed it is quite within his power to make suggestions and improvements, and it is cer-tainly true, as Garfield said, that all the people are wiser than any one man of the people. The chances of a sensible and practicable law coming out from the cauldron of discussion of greater than they are for such a law to come out from the short-hand methods of the French and English parliaments. And we gain not only the ingenuity which has shown itself in the statute, but at the same time we gain the training of the men who made the statute.

Just as it happened in the first century of bur existence when a great many foolish and bad laws were passed, only to be repealed, the same thing happens easily now. But, if one state does make a mistake in its legislation, there is an opportunity, generally in the next year, to correct that mistake, and no other state follows. But if it makes a forward sten in its legislation, every state is on the look-ing, and in a few years that step forward has been taken by the country. Interesting illus-trations of this are in the experiment tried in Connecticut, under the lead of Mr. Hinsdale of Winsted, toward what we now call limited companies or private corporations. Every America has followed ceticut legislation, and every zed state in Europe has fol-1 the legislation of America, allar instance is the experiment tried by the state of Maine, which permitted persons against whom an indictment has been brought to testify as witnesses in the case, if they This improvement was suggested by

introduced into the legislation of half the American states, and the example again has been followed in England. But if a matter like this, confessibly experimental, had been left to the legislation of a body with national interests in hand, like congress or like the English and French parliaments, it would have been well nigh impossible to bring the experiment to trial.

OUR BANKING SYSTEM BORROWED.

Another very interesting instance of the result of our method is in the banking system of England and of this country. Since Mr. Chase introduced the national system of America, at the beginning of the civil war, the circulation of this country has been based on bonds deposited with the govern-ment and kept by it, which are sufficient in amount to make it sure that, in any contin-gency, the bank circulation will be made good. This has been the system of England since 1845, when it was introduced by Sir Robert Peel. I should like to say in passing that, though the cyclopedias speak of Sir Robert Peel as introducing a complete system then, he himself spoke of it as only the beginning of a system, which would need subsequent great enlargement and possibly rectification. I remember to have heard Mr. Gladstone say this in parliament, at a time when he was apologizing for not making that re-tification himself; he expressed a courteous wish that Sir Stafford Northcote, at that time the leader of the opposition, would undertake it. Now it is interesting to observe that Sir Robert Peel borrowed this system, and confessed that he borrowed the system is a system of the system of tem then, he himself spoke of it as only the rowed this system, and confessed that he borrowed it, from the system of the state of New York. It had been introduced in New York in 1838, and was perfected there in 1840. How in 1838, and was perfected there in 1840. How did the legislature of New York come upon it! As early as February 17, 1827, Dr. McVickar, who was a professor of political economy at Columbia college, wrote to a member of the New York legislature a letter entitled "Hints on Banking." In that communication he foreshadowed the New York law. The letter was written eleven years before the banking law of 1838 was passed, but it was seed well sown, and the passed, but it was seed well sown, and the law contains not only the ideas of the letter, but almost the precise forms of its expression.

THE PEOPLE GOVERN. Now here is a good illustration of the American system of legislation. Here is what we mean when we say that the peo-ple govern this country. We mean that any person in the state, who has any view about the government, may, without impro-priety, express that view, develop it, and try to impress it on the administration. Mr. Mo-Vickar was not a member of either house of the legislature. Because such men as he are not members of legislatures, people of European breeding howl and complain that educated men are not interested in the government of this country. Dr. McVickar was really better employed than he would have

been had he been in the sen-ate of the state of New York. He was teaching a body of intelligent young gentlemen, some of whom, cleven years after. gentlemen, some of whom, cleven years after, were in the house of representatives and in the senate. They knew very well that he knew what he was talking about; they had his letter in their hands; an influential person among their number was in the New York senate and introduced a bill based, and confessedly based, on Dr. McVickar's ideas, and the members of the legislature of New York, who were men of sense and intelligence, were able to carry out his ideas in a system which is now the foundation of the banking system of the largest commercial nations of the world.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR THE NATIONS.

AN OBJECT LESSON FOR THE NATIONS.

The state of New York was thus able to give an object lesson in what we may call a normal school of legislation, first, to all the states in America; and second, becouse her object lesson succeeded, to all the nations of the world. Now, if our system of governing had been the European system all this legislation would wait till the secretary of the treasury of the United States had been a man competent to deal with such problems, and had an opportunity in which he could introduce the discussion of them with some hope of success. If you have forty-three legislatures ready to try your experiment of course you have AN OBJECT LESSON FOR THE NATIONS. try your experiment of course you have forty-three chances for a favorable opportunity to one which you would have if you had but one parliament to consider it. But, more than this, in the state legislature you have the closer touch and the nearer sympathy which exist where everybody knows everybody, and the suggestion of one intelligent man produces its right effect on the people who are in control. But, more than this, if we had been working under the European system, the project would have been a project, not originating with congress, "sent down" to congress, as the phrase from a central upper hierarchy, who is, from a central upper hierarchy, who would have to elaborate it even in its detail. The chances, therefore, are 100 to one against the probability of your winning the same success, when your bill is to be drawn and agreed upon in substance by a cabinet, to what you have when your bill is to be suggested by the people—originally drawn, very likely, in its details, by the people. It has to work its way through the processes of examination, illumination and synthetical construction, through which every bill goes as it goes through its stages in one or another house of one of our popular legislatures.

RESTORE THE TOWN MEETING.

In the old New England system of town meetings the management of each town is left to the town meeting, in which the citizens themselves appear and discuss the projects brought before them. Whether the sidewalk shall be made of stone from the north walk shall be made of stone from the north quarry or the south quarry is a question to be determined by the people in council. The re-sult of these meetings is not so much leg-islative as it is in the line of what we call ex-ecutive administration. But the training of such a meeting, for men, for boys even, is ad-mirable for the making of legislators. I have heard with great interest of an effort made in the town of Mentor, in the western reserve in Ohio, to introduce again the meeting of the people for the discussion of questions of local administration which may be important to them. I cannot but wish that, through the western states, people may come back thus to the experience and the habits of the New Englanders who planted them. In New England we are quite sure that we have not outgrown the town meeting, and the great disadvantage of the creation of small cities is that the dis-cussion which was given in the town meeting cussion which was given in the town meeting for legislation and for administration exists in those cities no longer. Whoever wishes to bring about an advance in legislation in our states will do well to inquire whether, in the different wards of our cities, frequent meetings may not be held for discussion of popular topics. In such meetings there should be men who can intelligently state what are the plans which are before the administration—how the sewer is to be built, what has been the experience of other cities, and the rest. In such meetings, if sufficient dignity were given to them, and if the first citizens made it their duty as well as their pleasure to be their duty as well as their pleasure to be present, there would be a school of administration and legislation such as the fathers were trained in, whose remarkable gift in those lines is so noble a distinction of their

RESTORE THE TOWN MEETING.

### CONNUBIALITIES. '

A Californian has secured a divorce from his wife because she batted him with a but-

George P. Babst, a prosperous retired tailor of Youngstown, O., has just obtained a di-vorce from buxom Wilhelmina Buck, a widow to whom he had been united eight days be-fore. He says they found married life together unendurable and she says he was too affectionate to her daughter and that this caused the trouble.

William Berger, a Chicago mechanic, has ust completed a romantic love affair by mar-ying Katharine Dietrich, the daughter of an Austrian nobleman. They were lovers in the old country, but Kutharine's father opposed the suit and William came to this country, raised \$800 and returned. The young couple gave the obdurate papa the slip and were wedded on their arrival in New York,

A couple in Hancock county, Maine, who promised to take each other for better or or worse more than thirty years ago, seem a have suddenly come to a realizing sense of the fact that there was danger of overdoing a good thing and that their engagement had been long enough, as a local paper reports that the minister was called on one night to get out of bed and perform the marriage

ceremony. A Miss Wrede of San Francisco fell in love with William Scott, a variety actor, who re-turned her affection with an ardor worthy of the quarter-interest in a \$50,000 estate which the young lady will eventually come into, and they were married. Claus and Henry Wrede, the bride's stalwart brothers who had bit-terly opposed the match, sought out the couple and beat Mr. Scott into most of the olors of the spectrum. The wounded groem, lowever, salves his injuries with the possession of the young bride, and the thought of

Ten years ago the beautiful young wife of George Axmiller, a carpenter of Wynkoop-ville, Me. eloped with Samuel Graves, the only child of a prominent and wealthy citizen, iraves' father left his property, valued at Graves' father left his property, valued at \$75,000, to a distant relative. The other day \$\text{Axmiller}\$ found a package on his doorstep addressed to him. He opened it and found that it was a package of bank notes. On the top note was a piece of paper on which was written the following: "Amanda is dead. Five years ago. Since then I have saved the enclosed. If it is any recompense for the injury I did, for God's sake take it. S. G." Amanda was the name of Axmiller's runaway wife. The package contained \$5,000 in way wife. The package contained \$5,000 in \$100 bills.

Two strange weddings took place at Kingston, N. Y., recently within twenty-four hours. Invitations were issued for the mar-riage of Jacob Lieffer to Miss Mary Post. Both are about twenty-two years of age. When the guests assembled at the bride's home to witness the ceremony there was no bridegroom. It was noticed that Miss Fienrietta Post, a younger sister of the expected bride, was missing. While those present were discussing the situation, young Lieffer and Miss Henrietta Post alighted from a car-riage and entered the house where they informed the parents and guests that they had just been wedded. It is believed that the elder daughter was cognizant of her sister's intended elopement. The young wife is only

fourteen years old. There is in New York, upon one of the most fashionable thoroughfares, a most mag-nificent house—yea, it is a veritable palace which can never be looked at by the senti-mental woman without a tear coming to her eye, because of the story attached to it. It was designed and built by one of the richest men in New York—the head of an old Dutch family—for the woman he loved. Throughout the whole house, which might have been called "The House Beautiful," were the colors, furnishings, ornaments and dainty touches that were the young bride's taste. The bride to be was found dead in bed on the wedding morning. The list kiss she had given, had been to her lover the night before. The last kiss he ever gave any human being he gave to her as she rested in her coffin. But he lives in the beautiful house and does, with his great fortune, a deal of good, all in the name of the woman he loved. The shutters are never opened in that wonderful house, the carriage has never been used, no feet have danced in the ball room; but it and the solitary man are there as evidences of the

fact that a love can so completely fill the heart that all life is nothing without it. The play which Mrs. Leslie Carter will prethe play which Mrs. Lesdie Carrier will pre-scat on her first appearance at the Broadway theater next November is named "The Ugly Duckling." It represents phases of the most fashionable society in New York, and is the work of Paul M. Potter. Mr. David Belasco as already begun to rehearse it.

# LILLIAN SINGS FOR NUNS

She Bowed and Smiled and Threw Kisses to the Holy Women.

TWAS A VERY PRETTY EPISODE.

Merry Rosina Vokes Gives Her Ideas About True Art in Stage Laughter-Another American Prima Donna.

It was reception day at the convent of the Hola Angels and among the visitors who crossed the river to Fort Lee was Lillian Russell, says a New York dispatch to the San Francisco Examiner. She had called to see her little daughter, a mite of a girl of five years of age, for the morrow would be her birthday, and Miss Russell wanted to celebrate the event with a doll party, to be given in the rose arbor behind the chapel. The nun who presided in the reception-room went to consult the mother superior about the matter, and during her absence the fittle student dragged her mother to the piano

and demanded a solo from "Nadjy." Lillian complied. The first was Schubert's 'Serenade," and then "A Green Hill Far Away." Then the mother sent the little daughter to get a glass of water. The child opened the hall door, but rushed back to the piano, exclaiming:

"Look, mamma, all the sisters are hearing you sing."

Sure enough, there they were, nuns and novitiates in black robes and white veils. They crowded the hall and stood on the long, broad staircase from the newel post to the or an attacker from the newer post to the upper landing, and when Lillian appeared in the doorway the cloister rang with applause. She bowed and smiled and threw kisses to the holy women along the balustrade and down the cool hall, but they clasped their

white hands and called softly but enthusiastically, "Encore, encore."

Miss Russell responded, and for fully an hour sang ballad, hymn and solo until her repertoire was exhausted. Requests were repertoire was exhausted. Requests were made and granted, sheet music having been brought from the chapel and the practice room and for "Sing, Smile, Sieep," one of the nuns played her the accompaniment. After it was all over Miss Russell told the superior that it was the most inspiring audience she had ever sung before, and the recluse assured her that no sweeter voice or more artistic method had ever host heard in more artistic method had ever been heard in

Stage Laughter.

Stage Laughter.

I once heard a well known French critic say, writes Rosina Vokes in the New York Evening Journal, in speaking of a prominent actress: "She is not pretty, her form is angular and ungainly and her work 4s not always of the beat, but her laugh—well,I would rather hear Blank laugh than see the most boautiful and talented woman act." The stage laugh to be theroughly effective, must be natural. A strained laugh is at once noticeable and greatly detracts from an artist's ticeable and greatly detracts from an artist's

popularity. In comedy it is desirable that a large part of the merriment shall come from the front of the house; that if the additors, if pleased, shall wholly give way to their feelings, and in this manner encourage the efforts of these behind the footlights. I do not favor the broad comedy laugh—the horse laugh—one that completely fills the nuditorium and re-

minds us of the circus clown.

To my mind rippling silvery sounds, rising slowly to a moderate height, interspersed here and there with the music some are able to give them, are far more pleasing. This is

what I call the "brook laugh." It can only be employed in comedy of the lightest vein, where fun is the only object to be attained.

I have heard laughs which have run in my head long years after those who have uttered them were dead. They were so spontaneous, so thoroughly natural, and, above all, heart-whole, that I stored them up in my memory as the most pleasing part of individuals' per

I can excuse an artist singing out of tune but she should never permit her laughing notes to become faulty. In fact, to my mind, there is more rhythm in a musical and wellmodulated laugh than in the best executed

Great distinction should be made between the laugh and the chuckle. The latter is adaptable only to the melodramatic stage, and then should be the exclusive property of the heavy villain.
I am a firm believer that the laugh is a

eat panacea for dyspepsia, that is providing he unfortunate suffering from that disease can be induced to indulee in it. At any rate on or off the stage, it serves the purpose of driving away care and making human nature forget the trials and disappointments it is subjected to.

Manufacturers of Sopranos. Sopranos, and first-rate ones, are being manufactured in such quantities as to be now a drug in the musical market. Mme. Mar-chesi is one of the most successful manufacturers. Then there are the classes of Mesdames Marie Sass and Lagrange, of Ernest dames, and now Mile. Paule Gaynard, musical preceptress to the daughters of the Prince of Wales. America is rich in light sopranes and Sweden in others who have the charm of strangeness, says a Paris letter to the London Truth. But the first-rate contraite is the rara avis, and is worth her weight in gold. And who ever heard a singer of this kind who was not powerfully built and apt to run into a Rubens-like sort of flesh! Mine. Sans perseveres in living in retirement. Mile. Richard has become the thement. After Recard has become the wife of a man who made millions in a big grocery. She refuses to sing at the opera except on, her own conditions, which the managers think exorbitant. They offered a third more than what they usually gave her, to appear in "Ascanio" as La Scozzone, but she required twice as much. That part was written by Saint-Saens for a contratto, Bence the hunt for one over Europe. Chi-cago, where there is a Mrs. Wyman, was not A wonderful contralto was disthought of. A wonderful contratto was the covered in Dresden, but she Germaniaes French in speaking, and sings it in a way that would force the most long suffering of French audiences, to hiss her off the stage. The next best is a Senorita Domenech. She is, however, inexperienced in the art of the scena.

Another American Prima Donna. Miss Emma Eames, the prima donna of the opera, who halls from Massachusetts, is so racious and charming that Parisians for give her for a thin and rather light voice, says the filustrated London News. She is tall, with a stender, well-developed figure. Her face is a pure oval, with a longish nose and well-curved nostrils. Her eyes are of bluish gray, well-lashed after the manner of Trish eyes; well-defined curved eyebrows, and masses of dark-brown curling hair finish th ensemble. She makes a fascinating Mar-guerite with a heavy plait of dark hair haugng down her back. Her face and figure have no trace of the peasant about them, however, and her costume is too long and graceful in drapery; but she is a pleasant picture, nevertheless—striking, intense, picturesque.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Jennie Kimball is seriously thinking of putting Corinne in long dresses. Mr. Edwin H. Price has become Clara Morris' business manager. Joseph Jefferson is hunting the festive trout at Buzzard's Bay, Mass.

The Hanlons "Fantasma" company is said have made \$75,000 during its present Stuart Robson has accepted a play from Prof. Corbett, entitled "Is Marriage a

A novel called "The Confessions of a Doormat" is being dramatized for production in The private theater which Patti has built at Craig-y-Nos will be opened next autumn

by Irving.

Miss Adella Barker has joined "His Natural Life" company and has made a hit as Lacompany and has made a hit as Lady Devine. Jennie Yeamans will be with Edward Har rigan again next season, having already signed

W. J. Scanlan will spend his summer vaca ion with Manager Augustus Pitou at Lake Simcoe in Canada. Mr. Lawrence Barrett is expected back

from Europe early in June. He is in the best of health and spirits. Louis James will add "Macbeth" to his

To close out the hats and gents' furnishing stock, as we were crowded with the clothing stock and were anxious to dispose of the most bulky goods first. We have succeeded beyond our greatest expectations in reducing the stock, but have still some excellent suits and odd pants, odd coats and odd vests that we sell the coming week at still lower prices than we have offered them. This week we will begin the clearing out of the

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS

It is well known that we carried no trashy stock in this line. Fine goods were our specialty. Everything that

# WENT THROUGH THE FIRE

Will be sold at one-third its value. Here are a few sample prices:

Gents' fine linen collars 75c per dozen, Were selling for \$2.30 and \$3.

Cuffs \$1.50 per dozen, Were selling before the fire at \$4 and \$4.50.

Light summer underwear 50c,

Former price \$1.00.

Fancy percale shirts 75c,

Were selling at \$1.30. Only a few of these. White dress shirts, former price \$1.50 and \$2,

We sell them this week at 78c each. A fine line of gloves at 50c,

Most of them sold at \$1.50 a pair before the fire. A line of men's straw hats for 50c.

Other articles in the same proportion.

Bear in mind that most of these are not damaged in the least for wear, and are the new spring

and summer stock which we had just put in before the fire.

# BROWNING, KING & CO., Reliable Clothiers. 1216 FARNAM STREET, OMAHA.

repertoire next senson: "Richard Life" will | WHICH "PLAY'S THE THING?" "The Senator's Wife" is the name of a new comedy, which Agnes Herndon has added to her repertoire for next season.

Fred Perkins has been engaged by Manager Lykens as musical director of the Fay

The whole cast of Gounod's mind is religious, and he is almost constantly occupied nowadays with writing religious music. E. J. Henley, whose latest success has been won in "Money Mad," has signed an engage-ment for next season with Mrs. Leslie Carter. Kate Castleton and her bushand, Harry Phillips, are in New York, where they will an for the summer, probably in a cottage

Miss Nellie McHenry's success in "Lady Peggy" is now assured beyond a doubt. Her isiness has been very large wherever she Miss Rose Osborne has a new play called

Satan" in which she will star next season, pening in New York September I, at the The Hanton brothers now have the work

upon their new spectacular piece so far all-vances that there will be no hurrying at the end of the summer to get it ready. Arthur B. Chase, formerly with Booth and Modjeska, is a very sick man, and has been ordered to Europe by his physician. He will probably reffre from the theatrical besiness. Katie Stokes, the beautiful wife of John

telson, the wealthy Boston manager, ated a sensation by dancing in "The Gondo-liers" in Boston. Mes. Stetson is one of the handsomest women on the stage. Cora Tanner opens Miner's newly decoratod Pifth avenue theater New York on August 25, presenting Edwin E. Kridder's new play "One Error," which he wrote expressly for her. One act is laid at Nice and three in

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund of America will be held at the Madison Square theater, New York, on Tuesday, June 8, at 11 a.m. The anniversary exercises will be held at Palmer's theater at 3 o'clock on the

"Robin Hood and Mald Marian," the next speciacular extravaranta to be presented at the Chicaso opera house, is already well in hand. All the costumes have been designed, the book has been written and some of the rincipal scenes painted.

The only soprano is the world who makes higher tones than Patti, says the Plitsburg dispatch, is Miss Scoil Sanderson of San Francisco. She is a tall, willowy girl, with throat like a white pillar, gold bla nd black eyes, with great depths of diableric

"A Fair Robel," a military comedy drama in five acts, which was given a successful trial matinee at the Star theater in December ist, will be presented in all the large cities o ment of Edward R. Manson.

At the San Carlos theater in Lisbon they have a carlous custom of giving every year during the last days of the carnival an opera

by women. This year the opera was "The Barber of Seville," and all the parts except that of Figure were taken by women.

The town of Bucksport, Me, witnessed the stage presentation of "Old Jed Prouty" the other night. The town being the scene of the ompany with cannon firing, banner raising and spee h-making. The performance in the evening was followed by a public hall and upper, in which the entire audience puffici-

The "Beau Brummeli," which Mr. Mansheld has so richly and correctly costumed at the Madison Square theater, New York, is mitirally unlike the real Brummell, who hisory tells us never loved anything, although nuther has twined a pretty love seems it play. "What could I do, my dear fellar?" he lisped, when speaking about matrimony, "when I netually saw Lady Mary eat cab-bage!" The key to the real dandy's character is best seen during his psomiless exite, when a dinner was a charity to aim. After help ing himself to a wing of a capon, and trying a rsel of it, he took it up in his napkin, cailed morsel of it, he took it up in his hapkin, called to his dog and said aloust: "Here, Atons, try if you can get your teeth through this, for I'm d—d if I can." No hospitality or kindness ever melted Brummell worth a cent."

JUNE.

Ladies' Home Journal. All May there has been whispering in the

trees Of changes that would make this old world Sweet rumors-brought by birds who flut-

ter through
The year ahead of summer—that the breeze
Would kiss the buds to odorous mysteries
Of many petals and undreamed of hue.
Lo! as June comes (the gossip birds spoke

At every step great roses brush her kneen. June is a maid whose virgin eyes shine clear With truth and innocence; who sees her knows She is nor child nor woman, yet so near

To both that each might claim the grace she shows.
Most like her dearest flower she doth appear, A half-unfolded, thirty-petaled rose.

Delight Omaha Gentlemen.

FROM HAMLET TO EAST LYNNE.

Those Who Like Comedy Excel in Number the Admirers of the Cold, Cruel and Funereal Tragedy.

The likes and dislikes of people who patronze dramatic entertainments are almost a varied as the plays themselves.

However, there are very few regular theatrazedy. The greater number prefers come dy. Some admire the modern society, others the melo-drama but all delight in an opera. John B. Hawley says that any play Joe Jefferon appears in pleases him. "Why? Because consider Mr. Jefferson the most natural, enertaining actor we have. No tragedy for me n any form. I have seen nearly all the tragedians but never enjoyed any of them. It is no satisfaction for me to spend two or three tours noemg people kill one another. I go to the theatre to be amused, consequently want something pleasant."
"If you should ask me to name my favorite
crassiy," observed Dr. George L. Miller, "I
should quickly tell you "Hamlet," with Booth
a the title role. But, of late years, I prefer

comedy attagether. Should you desire to mow, however, the entertainment that de-ights me most I would unhesitatingly say, gries Huntington in light opera." Some ears ago the doctor thought Hope Gleun in meert was almost incomparable.
"To me," said John L. Webster, ""Richeon' is the grandest play over written. I can it down and read it with profound enjoy-ent, and its developments on the stage al-rays interests me. "Macleth" is my second

choice."
J. M. Weatworth idelizes Joe Jefferson, speaks very highly of W. J. Florence and admires Booth, but never allows himself to be influenced in behalf of any single play. "I hate trugesty, and always did, but enjoy comesty. When I go to the theater, which is not very often, I go to be amused."
"Give me clean, high-tonied comesty, by all means," exclaimed Jules Lumbard. "None f your 'Tin Soldiers' or 'City Directories.' have the most hearty contempt for all this hap-trap stuff called farce. There is no place for it either on or off the stage. It panders on much to the vulgar tastes. 'School for School' is about my idea, for the reason that

Scandal is about my idea, for the reason that it is a well written production and directly illustrative of human nature."

"No one play," replied Frank Murphy. "My likings are exclusively for light English comedy. When in New York, I always go to see Daly's company. Light opera is also a class of amusement I enjoy. Windom and Lafforna are not professional as actions." class of amusement I enjoy.

Jefforson are my preferences as actors."

Ben Wood doesn't like the drama at all.

This, he thinks, is due to the fact that when a single man he frequented the ators too much and became surfeited. "Give that when a single man he frequented the-aters too much and became surfeited. "Give me opera, every time. Not Wagner, O, no, but something that has melody in it." Said Luther Drake: "7-28' is unquestion-ably the pretilest thing I over saw. I went to see Day's company in New York when they were playing it and can't remember when I endoyed anything as thoroughly."

"The Heurietta," pleased me more, I think, than all the plays of my amusement experience." This from Charles Offatt. "No special incident leads me to single it out. Its

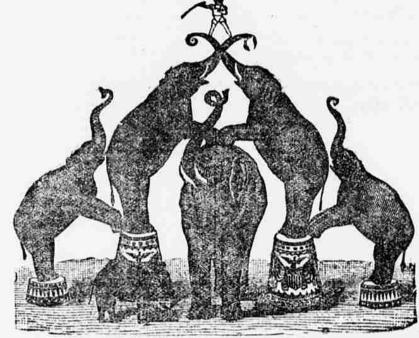
story and plot; its comedy, satire, pathos and story and plot; its coincdy, satire, pathos and villaliny are so true to every-day life that I was forcibly impressed with the work, and therefore like it better than other plays." Thomas D. Crane, pronounces 'Rip Van Winkle,' with Joe Jefferson, the acme of dramatic art. "For me that is the play, Can't give you any reason why I like it best, but Jep's you any reason why I like it best, Richard Hall says "'Hamlet' is my favorite. I go to see it every chance I get.

acter of the play is the only reason I can give for preferring it to other plays." Richelleu' replied William Wallnee, is "Mension required within walnes, is the piece that suits me."
"Of all the tragedies give me 'Hamlet,'
when Booth plays it," was L. M. Bennett's response, and of all the comedies I select tip Van Winkle' when Joe Jefferson is the

Sald John Wilbur, "I am partial to 'School for Sandal," Why! because it is so very bright and requires an unusually large number of good actors to play it. Nothing ever gave me quito so much enjoyment as a performance of this comody I once saw in New York. In tragedy, 'Richelleu' is the grandest thing ever written."

Postmaster Gallagher says: "East Lynn' impresses me more forcibly than any other play I ever saw. "That seeme in which the mother comes back to her children is so much like human nature that I can't forget the effect It had upon me the first time I saw it." umber of good actors to play it. Nothing

'Macbeth greatly. It demonstrates so vivid-ly what influences a vervy, desperate woman S. P. Morse is very fond of "Othello," "I beart."



WILL EXHIBIT

4 DAYS ONLY COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 1st

Cor. 17th and Charles Sts.

2--PERFORMANCES DAILY--2 Evening at 8 O'Clock. Afternoon at 2 O'Clock.

25c - - ADMISSION - - 25c

Watch our Grand Street Parade at 10 O'Clock A. M. on Monday,

would walk ten miles any time." he declared, "to see it played. My admiration is probably based upon the fact that I always enjoy seeing the bad actrosses who impersonate Des-demonia, killed off. No artist ever pleased me more than Ada Rehan in Taming of the

His brother, W. V. Morse, inclines to "Richelleu" as a model. He once had the pleasure of seeing C. W. Couldock, as the cardinal, and will never forget what a grand performance it was. Richard Mansfield does a bit of acting in a "Parisian Romance," which aroused his admiration. "But," continued Mr. Morse, "I think probably the most exquisite piece of acting that ever came under my observation was Jefferson, Floronce and Mrs. Drew in 'The Rivais.' '!

A. J. Poppleton is a great admirer of 'Othello.' 'That is one of the grandest en-

Hugh Murphy cherishes a profound liking for two of the old time tragedies. "Richard III" and "Spartleus." "The one shows up a man's meanness," he said, "while the other illustrates what confidence a noble nature has in itself. Because of their directly opposite characters I enjoy one about as much as the other

tertainments," said he, "that belongs to the

E. M. Bartlett says, "Hamlet' interests E. M. Bartlett says, "Hamlet interests me more than any other of Shakespear's plays. I saw it once with Booth in the title role at Philadelphia with such fine surroundings and under such favorable auspices that the piece left a womerful impression upon my mind. Of all the comedies after seeing E. H. Sothern in 'Our American Cousin,' I awarded first prize to him.'

Martin Cahn could not say that he had any special favorite play but such dramas as special favorito play but such dramas as "Camille," "Article 47," and "The New Mag-dalene," with Clara Morris as the star al-"Othello is my favorite on the stage,"
said W. F. Gurley, but I enjoy reading
'Macbeth' greatly. It demonstrates so vivid

A. J. SIMPSON.

Side springs ttachment. No horse motion The oldest and largest carriage factory in Omaha for fine work, using the celebrated spring washer axle. Drafts and estimates furnished. Fine repairing a

1409 and 1411 Dodge St., Omaha.



Dr. O. W. F. S5 v DER, mate 3, 243 State Street, Chicago, IN