THE LOUNCER IN THE LOBBY.

The Gallery Brownie and Something About His Peculiarities.

ATTRACTIONS FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

Millals and His Remark Which Made Mrs. Langtry a Star Jerome K, Jerome the New Playweight-Musical and Dramatic.

Do you ever consider the small boy in the

Probably the subject is shopworn, but still he should be considered quite as much as the smart world below stairs, for does he not contribute to the enthusiasm of the performance Is not his applause just as sweet as the dainty patter of the violet-scented Beau Brumme who occupies, with one of the leaders of the "Four Hundred," two seats in G along the rail in the parquette circle!

Do you ever consider what the small boy's criticism is likely to be, and what the impression left by a composer or by a dramatist? Have you so much as deigned to glace upward at that little round face pillowed dreamily on the rail nearest the dotne! That porif you the rail nearest the dome! That por-cine countenance below with its bristles brushed evenly aside and its jowls set in snow-white linen, like those jellied joints in' scolloped paper in the windows of a delica-tessen's, seems almost lifeless compared to the chemb above in the glare of the gaslight, not withstanding that the central chandelier is never lit except when Mr. Booth plays. The gallery brownie is a rhapsodist. He The gallery brownie is a rhapsodist. He is the first person at the doors when they are opened and the last one out when they opened and the list one out when they are shut. He scampers to his seat like a child to the pantry, arousing the echoes with his footfalls upon the stairways, and he leaves it as a child does his Punch and Judy.

The time was when he forced plays upon

the public; but in these days when critics are learning to think for themselves, he can do so no more. Then he was called a puttite and was represented by such warthies as Souri and Soper who had entree to the green rooms of the theaters.

The time was when he munched peanuts and cracked English walnuts during the per-

formance of "Hamlet," but now the gallery is more respectable than it used to be. ome years ago before Wood's museum i Philadelphia became nothing more than a dime show, I used to visit the place almost daily. I would arrive at the main door daily. I would arrive at the main and at 10 o'clock in the morning and feast my eyes on stuffed booss, re tiers, mummles yataghans, automata, and other curiosities until the bell that announced the opening of the gallery doors was sounded, when, amid a helter skelter mix-ing of Scotch caps and red-topped boots I was usually left behind to choose from the

I recollect a few of the plays I saw there "The Surgeon of Paris," "The Moly Magaires," "Lady Godiva," "The Arkansaw Traveler," "Under the Gas Light," "Sea of the Woods," and "The Four Knaves." Thomas W. Keene was a great favorite here; so was Edwin Adams and "Jibbenainosay" Proctor. Between the acts the boys swaggered like old roues. The comedian was assured of his engagement and wee betide the manager that

should discharge him.

In those days only the small boys and the proletaire sat in the gallery; but all this is

brownie must be a great force to the artist, that becomes somewhat depressed be-fore the parquette auditors, who incline like so many marshmallows in a bonbenniere, all sweetness and light but expressionless brownie seems to be the vox humana of appreciation in a theater.

The Chinese auditor never applauds, because the Chinese drama does not admit of anything that is likely to perturb him.

The star would be recalled fewer times that he is now were the gallery deities to wear pearl-tinted kids and to stare buby-

Ar. John Stetson once said—not the fabulous John Stetson, but the John Stetson that is -that without a gallery his theater would be as quiet as a mosque.

What think you would the romanticists of the gallery do without the melo-dramas?

The stage is cultivating a taste for Ibsenst form, a taste the higher in its way; but were all the posters in the city to announce only the dramas of the Nor-wegian misanthrope, the galleries would remain almost deserted and the managers in

It seems strange that the intellectual members of an audience are at the bottom, while the supporting members are at the top of the play house, like a man suspended by his toes.

I have heard it said that Emile Zola often sits in the gallery to study character and says that the novelist that has never sate in that part of a theater has missed one of the most interesting scenes of his life. M. Zola adds that artificially be profess the smiles. that artistically he prefers the gallery.

It is a great institution, is the gallery, and a place where one can steal to and express

his appreciation of a play unobserved. THE LOUNGER.

Mr. Archibald Clavering Gunter's picturesque and romantic story, "Mr. Barnes of New York," has been more widely read perhaps, than the work of any contemporaneous auther. So great, indeed, was the success of this novel that it inspired him to attempt the fates which dole out the rewards to human aspirations once again with the plot solidified and well environed in the shape of a drama for stage production. "Mr. Barnes of New York" was particularly adapted for this pur-pose, its ingenious plot, powerful descriptive work, ripe coloring of scene and incident, and intensely dramatic sequence, furnishing al the essentials required for a successful come dy drama of the modern American school The novel had been successful, and perhaps, having been so widely read, proved the best advertisement Mr. Gunter could have for his dramatic venture. Howbeit, the first production of "Mr. Barnes of New York," as a drama, at the Broadway theater in the city to which the principal character's nativity is attributed, was a glowing success, it receiving the highest encomiums of the most intelligent, able and sardonic critics of this country as a representative ninoteenth century production. Crowned then with the laurely of popular favor and acceptation. Mr. Gun-ter's ingenious dramatization of his beautiful story went westward seeking new triumphs. It will be produced at Boyd's opera house by the Broadway theater company for four nights, beginning tonight, having the advan-tage of every detail of scenic and inciden al environment which the management of Boyd's is wont to accord a production. The story is one of love, intrigue and adventure, centering around the fertile but unusual ma-terial furnished by the universall known leg-

terial furnished by the universal and ead of the Corsican vendetta.

The Broadway theater company, which Mr. Frank W. Sanger has collected together, well known names. Miss contains any well known names. Miss Emily Smith, for instance, is no stranger to Emily Smith, for instance, is no stranger to Omaha. She was last seen in this city with Harry Lacy in "The Planter's Wife," in which she divided the honors of the star, Mr. James Neell will be the Mr. Barnes of New York. Mr. Neall has been seen in Omaha in two of his original creations, Harold Armytage in "Lights of London" and the confederate spy in "Held by the Enemy," and Mr. Neall was leading support to W. H. Crane the past season and materially aided in the success of the New York and San Francisco production of "The Senand San Francisco production of "The Sen-ator." Miss Effic Germon was for many seasons leading comedienne of Wallack's theater stock company of New York. Matt Snyder, his wife, Rose Snyder, Hugo Tol and Miss Annie Blanche are also members of

"A Barrel of Money" is the taking and indicative title of a new play styled "as American character comedy," from the pen of that justly popular playwright, Herbert Hall Winslow, author of "Silent Partner," "Chip o' the Old Block," etc. This latest product is said to be Mr. Winslow's brightest and strongest effort. The production of the play is elaborate in scenic and mechanical detail, being under the management of E. D. Stair, who has rapidly come to the form Stair, who has rapidly come to the front as painstaking cateror to amusement coers. In "A Barrel of Money" there is considerable of a dramatic or sensational element, a compli-cated plot, and enough comedy to satisfy to the fullest extent the most ardent devotee of the fullest extent the most ardent devotes of that very pleasant adjunct to an enjoyable dramatic production. The play is produced with special scenery, said to be very clab-orate. It includes the interior of a country tavern kept by a typical "down-easter," whose homespun logic and Vermont ver-nacular are as refreshing as the odor of

new mown hay. Then there is an interior of an iron mill at work, and the exterior and outlying grounds of a residence on the Hudson, and the rich parlor of a prosperous man-ufacturer. The opening of "A Barrel of Money" in Omaha will occur at the Grand this evening, at popular prices. The interest munifested in advance has been so great that crowded house may be anticipated.

Charles H. Hall is announced as the riginal Swedish dialectican, and it is laimed for him that he created the part of Ole Oleson," but after playing it a while he discarded it because there was no plot and but little merit in the piece, and he coached the present "Ole" for several weeks until he had mastered the Swellsh dialect. Mr. Hall had mastered the Swellsh dialect. Mr. Hall has a new play, entitled "That Swede," a comedy with an interesting plot, which holds the attention of the audience and which gives him carte blanche in the personation of Swede character. Theater-goers will be much more pleased with "That Swede' than they were with "Ole Oleson." Mr. Hall is having a very successful season and has entrols with the statement of the control of having a very successful scapon and has chirely satisfied large nucleones wherever he has appeared. He will play an engagement of two nights at the Grand on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next at popular prices and the will open on Tuesday morning.

It is not generally known that the engagement of Mr. Dixey and his merry burlesque for the last four nights of the coming week will be the farewell visit of the popular comedian to Omaha. After this season Mr. comedian to Omaha. After this season Mr. Dixey will become a permanent attraction in New York city and will only leave that place for special engagements in Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. Regarding his engagement here it is much more auspicious than on his former visits. He will present not only his merry "Adonis," so familiar to all lovers of bright and spirited comedy, but also his latest success, "The Seven Ages." The latter play ran for six months in New York last season and for two months in Chicago. The theme alone would imply that it is a The theme slene would imply that it is a much more artistic affair than its famous redecessor, and the unanimity of approval y the various critics will insure very large by the various critics will insure very large and curious audiences. Curious, because in reading Shakespeare's sublime soliloquy it seems almost impossible to buriesque it without bordering on the ridiculous. From what has been reported it can hardly be denominated a buriesque in the strict sense of the term, but on Mr. Dixey's part at least comes within hailing distance of very legitimate comedy. Mr. Dixey's wonderful versatility is given as much scope as even he himself is given as much scope as even he himself could desire. He portrays the seven stages in man's career from the infant in the per-ambulator through the successive periods of the schoolboy, lover, soldier, justice, old man and finally the oblivioust. The scheme is ar-ranged in seven separate sketches, connected by a sort of draunatic story showing the life of a famous old Knickerbocker of the revolu-tionary period. Each 'age' is illustrated by appropriate changes in character, scene and incident. It is by all odds the most ambitious home ever attempted in burlesque and Dixey deserves credit for so dignifying burlesque is a legitimate branch of comedy. "The Seven Ages' will be seen on Thursday and Friday, and on Saturday and Sunday nights and Saturday matinee the familiar and ever welcome "Adonis" will be given. There are few changes in Mr. Dixey's support. The company numbers fifty-five, the most promi-net being Herbert Gresham, George Howard, George Schiller, Carrie E. Perkins, Yolande Wallace Mac Branson, Emma Mulle and Minnie Miller. Both productions will be staged with the well known attention and detail for which Dixey is popular. The scenic effects of "The Seven Ages" are said to be as elaborate as any ever taken on the road,

Considerable interest attaches to the forthoming production at the Grand opera house on Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings next, and including a Saturday matinee of Mrs. Burnett's famous dramatic idyl, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and expectation runs high anent the calibre of the company that Mr. French will send here to interpret the beautiful lines, the tender pathos and the charac-teristic humor of the talented authoress.

No play of modern times has made so gen-uiuc and so lasting a success as this simple little child-drama, and Mrs. Burnett's name will go down to posterity as the writer of the most charming, simple and fascinating play eyer known in the history of the stage. Cedric Errol—Little Lord Fauntleroy—bounds into favor to once, and as the play progresses the favor becomes stronger, until it reaches its maximum at the close of the play, and every man, woman and child in the audience goes away more than pleased. From the moment when little Cedric runs in flushed and out of the control o breath with his foot-race, interest is keen, and there is not a dull moment in the performance. Mrs. Burnett's masterpiece has in exquisite setting in its dramatic form, and esembles her inimitable work in that it goes straight to the heart at every point in the play. There can on this point. There can be no difference of opinion point. The simple story, acted so naturally and teachingly, never fails to make

Manager Lawler of the Eden Musee has se-Minager Lawler of the Eden Musee has secured a decided hit this week by securing Matsada Sorakehi, the noted Japanese wrestler and all-around athlete for a week's engagement. The Jap is undoubtedly one of the best known athletes and sports in the country. He is the champion catch-as-catch can wrestler of the world and now holds the champion medal for being the strongest man. He won this by lifting the 250-pound Indian club belonging to R. K. Fox of the Police Gazette twenty-five times, a feat almost in-credible. Matsada will daily give exhibitions of his strength at the Musee, and put up the large Indian club which be carries with him. In addition to this unique feature Mr. Lawler has secured one of the best burlesque farce-companies to present "The Ring of Keys, or the Hotel." The Fitzgerald and Lewis comedy company will present this bright sparkling comedy in a manner that will please all who may see it. Fitzgerald as Snipsey the switchman presents a familiar character in a new light. Maud Mayden as Teddy, the holy terror, introduces some of the most popular songs, catchy airs and gay dances of the year. The quartette singing by Snipsey, old Jones and the Mayden sisters will be a pleasing feature of the entertain-

Charles and Annie Whitney, the famous vocalists and instrumental artists will also appear this week and finish one of the best attraction of the season.

"Madam, She's a Goddess."

Mrs. Langtry was discovered by the artist Millais. It seems that some sons of England's nobility went to the Isle of Jersey to hunt and fish, and incidentally Mrs. Langtry made their trip very pleasant. Upon returning to London one of the scions of nobility, more in gratitude than from any appreciation or knowledge of the beauty of the soon-to-be "professional," pursuaded his mamma to invite his island entertainer to London as their guest. It was done, Mrs. Langtry came, with the limited wardrobe that we have been told about so often. Among the very few dresses was the one black silk jet and lace gown that is said to have been worn at every reception, dinner and ball during the beauty's first season. This inevitable black gown showed to perfection the graceful curves of the figure and en-hanced the purity of the exquisite complex-

The marvellous, classical beauty of the wearer did not dawn upon those Londoners.

wearer did not dawn upon those Londoners, however, until one evening at a reception given by the lady whom the then obscure Jersey Lily was visiting.

Millais, in bidding adieu to his hostess, said: "Madam you have a goddess as your guest." That was enough. London went wild over her beauty. There is an exquisite etching on sale in prominent art stores by a celebrated English artist, "Romeo and Juliet." While it is not generally known, it is plainly evident that Mrs. Langtry was the model who perfected the artist's idea of Juliet.

A Modern Playwright.

Jerome K. Jerome, who attained an enviable reputation as the author of the stories called Three Men in a Boat and "Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow," and of the play of "The Maister of Woodbarrow," is a man of thirtynine. His type of face is that of a reddish blonde, and he is not very imposing in appeatance. He has a modest demeanor and manners quiet and gentle, and he is good

manners quiet and gentle, and he is good hearted and generous, without having the least sense of business rapacity.

He is married and lives in Chelsea Gardens, Londou. He has a greater fondness for literary than dramatic work, although his friends have urgel him to center all his powers on the latter. Having made a success with "The Maister," he will undoubtedly devote himself henceforth to work for the stage. He was an actor for two years and has been through all the usual experiences which stage aspirants and young experiences which stage aspirants and young

authors encounter. He had hard lines, and being in provincial companies received pay that would amount to \$4 or \$5 in our money. After graduating as an actor Mr. Jerome became a reporter on a London newspaper, which position he held for some years. Then he began writing plays.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Booth and Barrett appeared tast week is Philadelphia to big business. It is believed that Mrs. Georgie Barrymore hopelessiv ill, and that she will not be able

again appear upon the stage. Donnelly and Girard have engaged Mr. Richard Stahl, author of the "Sea King" and "Said Pasha," as musical director of the

"Natural Gas" company. Gounod's pastoral opera, "Mirella," was sung for the first time in French at the French opera house, at New Orleans, on Monday. There is nothing in it to inspire. Over \$75,000 are spent nightly in New York or theatrical and musical entertainment, and the story goes that Georgie Cayvan never has anything for luncheon but crackers and

co coa.

Stuart Robson's repertory for the remain der of this season will include, "The Henri-etta," "Is Maritage a Fallure!" "She Stoops to Conquer" and "A Little (more or less) Lord Fauntleroy."

Mr. Augustus Pitou has named the new play which he and Mr. G. H. Jessep have written "The Power of the Press." Mr. Pitou says the play does not contain a news paper man, as its title might suggest.

Miss Percy Haswell, who played the part I Dot so delightfully in "The Midnight of Dot so delightfully in "The Midnigh Bell," has a brother in the same compan who promises to become a very clover actor onsidering that this is his first season on th Despite reports to the contrary, Julia Mar

low is a very sick woman. She has typhoid fever, which threatens dire results, as her physical force was so weak when she con-tracted it. The girl has undoubtedly been

Charles Barnard, the author of "The County Fair" and Charles B. Jefferson are writing a new play called "The Country Circus" which is to be given an emborate production next season by C. B. Jefferson and Klaw and Eplanger. Klaw and Erlauger.

Mrs. Leslie Carter astonished the critics Monday evening at the Broadway (New York) theater by her very creditable work in "The Ugly Duckling," though her perform-ance was not by any means faultiess and the play may be referred to in the same terms. Mr. Willard, with accent on the lard mad Mr. Willard, with accept on the lard made his American appearance Monday evening at Palmer's New York theatre in the powerful play of "The Middleman" by Henry Arthur Jones. A numerous and representative audi-

ence was present and greeted the gentle and modest stranger very enthus astically. Soubrettes, singing, dancing and otherwise are at present a great drug in the theatrical narket. A prominent manager of the me-ropolis, failing to secure in the ordinary way the number of chorus girls needed for a promarket. duction he contemplated, hit upon the plan of advertising for soubrettes. From three or four hundred of this peculiar commodity who answered his card, he was enabled to suc-cessfully complete his cast of singers.

Dunlop's Stage News says: Edward Elusive Rice has found a new capitalist as well as a new playwright. In the latter he professes to have unbounded confidence, and perhaps it will be justified, because the dramatist is a bright writer for the Omaha Herald, W. R. Goodall, who has finished a omedy entitled "An Absent Minded Man." John W. Norton will be the financial spoaso: for the venture, which will probably be made at St. Louis in a month or so. There is a fair chance that Rice will put "The World's Fair" on the shelf in order to test the Omaha writer's farce.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Changes and Other Moves Among the Soldiers of the Army.

Private Charles Holden has been assigned by orders of the recruiting department to the Twenty-first infantry for assignment to a company by the regimental commander. Private Jackson, Troop H, Ninth cavalry.

stationed at Fort Du Chesne, has been transferred to Troop B stationed at the same post The non-commissioned officers who, a short time since, passed the necessary boards for appointment as second lieutenants have been

assigned to the infantry as follows:

Corporal, H. J. Hunt; First Sergeant
Charles Miller, Sergeant J. R. Seyburn,
Quartermaster Sergeant J. G. Ord, and Serreant J. E. Dodge Private William Rickes, company F. Sixteenth infantry, has been granted a furlough for three months from December 3 and, on its expiration on his own application, will be

discharged from the army. Acting-hospital steward, Gruenthal, re-cently appointed from private of the hospital corps, has been ordered from Fort D. A. Rus-sell to Fort Omaha for duty at that post. Lieutenant Mercer, Eighth infantry, stationed at Fort Niobrara, has been granted leave of absence for four months from De-

Second Lieutenant Guy H. Preston, Ninth cavalry, has been transferred from Troop I to Troop L and Second Lieutenant Perry from Troop L to Troop L Private Richard Daly, Company D, Six-teenth infantry, has been ordered discharged from the army by reason of purchase of dis-

A general court-martial has been ordered to convene at Fort Robinson for the trial of

uch enlisted men as may be ordered before Lieutenant Colonel Luddington, deputy quartermaster general, has been ordered to proceed from Washington to Omaha on pub-

iic business. The colonel is a brother of Dr. Luddington of this city. Private William Keating has been transferred from Battery G, artillery to Company G, Second infantry, and ordered to join his

new company at Fort Omana. A board of officers, under the late act of congress, has been ordered to convenent Fort Leavenworth for the examination of officers who are entitled shortly to be promoted. who are entitled shortly to be promoted. Among the officers ordered to appear before the board, the following are now serving in the Department of the Platte: Captain Worth, Eighth infantry; Captain Nedemyer, Sixteenth infantry; First Lieutenant Wright, Ninth cavalry; First Lieutenant Roe, Third infantry; First Lieutenant Pitcher, Eighth infantry. All the officers named are the infantry. All the officers named are the ranking in their grade and will be examined for the next higher grade in the arm of the service to which they now belong, irrespec-tive of the number of the regiment to which they are to be promoted.

Summary Courts.

The law requiring enlisted men to be tried by a summary court of one officer within wenty-four hours after the offense has been committed is considered a good one if properly carried out. Some saldiers claim the requirements should have gone further and provided that, unless in cases of a flagrant nature, men should not be confined in the guard house until after they have been tried and sentenced to the same.

As it is now they claim a man is frequently confined, which is, of itself, a punishment. Then his trial takes place and he is proved innocent and acquitted. He has had, notwithstanding, the disgrase and stigma of the guard house. Before putting him, they say, in the guard house, care should be exercised to see that the punishment is deserved. Mere appeal to a soldier's manhood or honor will, n nine cases out of ten, accomplish the sired end, and this means should be tried first and in the case of the tenth failure putting the soldier through will meet the approval of

the whole company.

Everthing is now being done to make the position of the enlisted man honorable many and desirable and he in turn, officers hold, should by his conduct show an appreciation of the efforts thus made by others for his

Dr. Birncy cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

Miss Lizzie Riley, daughter of Thomas Riley, returned Friday evening after a four months' visit with friends in the east.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg. Dr. Birney is spending Sunday in Lincoln with his friend, J. W. Deneese, the B. &.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee Bldg.

TRAINING THEM TO TEACH.

How Omaha Intends to Secure Competent Home Instructors.

OPENING OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Corps of Teachers and How They

Propose to Inaugurate the New and Interesting System.

After months of untiring labor the Omaha formal school has become a reality and tomor row morning it will open its doors to the pub-

Unlike other city schools, this one is not for the purpose of teaching pupils the branches required in the daily walks of life, but for the purpose of fitting young men and women for

The school, like the other city educational ustitutions, will be under the supervision of Superintendent James, while the studies will be directed by Mrs. Grace Sudborough as principal and her assistants, Miss Helen Wykoff and Miss Emma R. Pugh.

The parent, or training school, will occupy two rooms in the Pleasant building, where Mrs. Sudborough will teach mental and moral science, mental and moral philosophy and discourse upon education as defined by Herbert Spencer and others.

In this school there will be from thirty-five to forty pupils, who will be known as "cadets," all of whom will prepare themselves for teaching. In order to enter this department, each pupil will be required to pass a high-school examination or its equivalent. The examination having been passed, the class will at once begin the review of the branches taught in the high school. This, in addition to the new studies, will complete the course. The studies will continue for one year, when each pupil will

granted, authorizing them to teach in the chools of the city.

For the present the practice schools will be at the leard and the Long buildings. At the former the department will be under the con-

be required to pass a thorough and rigid ex-amination, and if successful, diplomas will be

trol of Miss Émma E. Pugh, who will have charge of the first and second grades. At the Long school the department will be in charge of Miss Helen Wykoff and will consist of the third and fourth grades. These training teachers will do but little of the work, though they will have a general super-vision of their departments. The manner in which the work will be conducted will be to take catels from the training school and place them in these practice schools, and place them in these practice scales, where their work will be carefully supervised by the two training teachers. This plan is designed to give those pupils whe understand the theory of tracing active practice, under competent instructors. The tice, under competent instructors. The when they will return to the training school and their places will be filled by other carlets, thus giving each pupil is the training school four weeks of actual practice.

It is understood that some fifteen or twenty of the young ladies who are now at Peru will return to the city and complete the course in the Omaha school, and at the start the cadets will—undoubtedly be selected from these students, as they have been taught the theory, but have not had the practice. Superintendent James in speaking of the duties of parents and teachers towards chil-

"Teachers sometimes justify themselves in cases of discipline by going behind the old law phrase, in loco parentis.' They rightly claim that any severity of punishment that might reasonably be practiced by a parent to restrain his own child would be defensible if employed by a teacher in the discipline of

pupit. This is very comfortable doctrine to those who find themselves com-pelled to resort to fcorporal punishment to maintain order in school. And without doubt in case of trouble arising from the parents taking the part of a punished child, the law will sustain the teacher in such exercise of force as a reasonable parent might employ under similar circumstances. But the law assumes that both parents and teachers should be reasonable in all matters of this toward the side of the teacher, as they do to the parents' side in cases of difficulty of this character, teachers no less than parents should be careful that no charge of undue verity or unreasonableness is fastened upon them.

"Parents are sometimes convicted in the courts of resorting to unreasonable and even outrageous punishments. This occurs far more frequently with parents than with teachers, and no wonder, for neither the law nor public opinion fixes any standard require-ment for one who assumes the responsibilities of rearing and training a family. The law loes fix a standard for the teacher, requiring does fix a standard for the teacher, requiring both scholarship and character. This legal standard is not high, but public opinion is more exacting and demands of a teacher good judgment as well. The man or woman who is not endowed with large "good sense" has no right to enter the ranks of teachers. Sometimes the courts section a feacher on account of the ourts sustain a teacher on account of the narm that might otherwise come to the chools in general, but when this is the case he profession bleeds. But there is a much higher sense in which

the teacher should use the phrase in loco parentis.' In entering upon the duties of his profession he voluntarily assumes for the time a very high position, and does stand to those in his care in the sacred relation of parent. No one should teach who does not love children. To stand in the place of the parent is to give them love and sympathy hought and care without stint. The parent never spares himself if the welfare of his child is under consideration. The patience that a good father exercises toward his child knows no limit. He finds excuses for every fault. He tries to correct tuese faults, but his patience never fails. A mother may forget her child; but this is very rare; and when she does we call her no longer a parent. When a teacher becomes indifferent to a wayward child, or impatient or unkind. when she is unable to care for him as his other should, she is not by any means in the place for the parent. "If one would like to know how a parent

feels and what a parent's sympathies are, let him observe carefully the day a child enters school. The mother comes with him the first day and slays with him. She watches the child and she watches the teacher, and asks herself, 'Can I entrust my baby to her?' She brings him the next day, but does not stay so long, and when she goes away there are tears in her eyes and pain in her heart, and she finds an excuse for returning more than once that she may steal another look at the child. If at the close of the session she does not go to bring him home, as she is very liable to do, she is waiting at the gate long before the line of children has filed out of the room. Her thoughts have been with him all the morning, and the hour is too short for all the questions she has concerning his new experiences. The father's interest is hardly less than the mother's and formany days, if he meet the principal or superintendent, or even a member of the board of education, he greets him with a cordiality he never felt before and he discusses education with a marvelous interest. These persons are in fact in loco parentis,' and if the teacher can feel as they do, there will be no bound to the feeling of gratitude that they will excite in the nearts of many fathers and mothers.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

EDUCATIONAL.

The state agricultural school of Rhode Island will in future be open to women.

An organization modeled after the American Chautauqua literary and scientific circle has been organized in Great Britain under the name of the National home reading

The Chantauqua literary and scientific circle, which was organized in 1878 with a membership of 700, has now 17,000 circles located in all parts of the world, including a branch at the Cape of Good Hope.

While the population of Germany has in-creased in the last eighteen years in the pro-portion of 100 to 114.8, the number of German students has been swelled in the proportion of 100 to 211.6. Agstria has not only a high school of agriculture, but fifteen intermediate and eighty-three primary agricultural schools, besides nine chairs of agriculture in polytechnic es-

tablishments and agricultural experiment stations. There are also 102 courses of agri-cultural lectures attended by about ten throusand persons a year.

Apropos of the educational progress of women in England, it is worthy of note that at Birmingham there are forty-one women and only three men candidates for the Cambridge higher local examinations; at Braifford, twenty-four women, one man; at Leeds, thirty five women, two men, at Manchester, forty-two women, one man; at Liver-pool, fifty-nine women, one man.

The theory that there was a connection be-tween Babylon and China in ancient times has much in its favor, and as the idea seems to be growing in importance it may be interesting to know that it was suggested by an American, Rev. William Frederick Williams, in an unpublished letter addressed to Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., and dated June 15, 1853. This document is preserved in the library at Yale college.

Prof. Hjalmar H. Boyesen of Columbia college has consented to deliver a course of four lectures before the Brooklyn Art association on "German and French Schools of Painting." Each lecture will be illustrated with fifty or more photographic reproductions of the most noted works of the artists reviewed by the lecture. A sympals of the reviewed by the lecturer. A synopsis of the first lecture, which is on "German Painting," and will be delivered next Thursday evening in the hall of the association building, 174 Montague street, is as follows: Albrecht Durer, Hans Holbein the eider, Hans Holbein the younger, Lucas Cranach, Ra-phael Mengs, Angelica Kauffman, Peter von Cornelius, Wilhelm von Kaulbach, Gabriel Max and Michael Munkacsv.

A New York dispatch says the Italian overnment has subsidized schools in the rincipal cities of this country, in which the youth of Italian parentage may be instructed in the lauguage of that country. The Italian government is desirous that the youth should government is desirous that the youth should speak the language, so that when they visit Italy they may be better fitted to serve the three years in the army required of all citi-zens over twenty years of age. Prominent Italian-Americans seen knew of only one school of the kind in this country. That was in the city of New York. There was a school in San Francisco where Italian is taught, but it was supported by a society of Italians and by the people of the Pacific slope. The New York school is free. An educational tendency of the day which

has been reflected prominently of late at the Johns Hopkins university is the great growth of historical and political study among young men. For some years the steady increase in desire for knowledge in the two subjects has been noticeable, but at this session the pref rence has been particularly striking. the 214 graduate students who have alread the 214 graduate students who have already attained the dignity of degrees and are seeking special training in separate departments of research, 51 are delving into history and politics, 29 into chemistry, which is considered one of the most popular courses at the university, and 44 into Latin and Greek. Five years ago 100 students, all told, both graduate and undergraduate preferred hisgraduate and undergraduate, preferred historical instruction. There were 116 in Gorman, 91 in chemistry and 75 in Latin. A the last session things and so changed that 142 took history and politics, 137 chemistry, 126 German and 69 Latin.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg LADIES' JEWELRY NOTES. Jeweler's Weekly.

Bracelets and bangles are as popular as A fantasty has sprung up for necklaces of

plored stones. Gold beads continue to be worn and are especially useful with collarless dresses.

The orchid remains a favorite model for fine enamel jewelry. In many instances this flower is faithfully copied not only in form and color, but in size.

Among watch chatelaines the novelty is a small affair that expresses itself in ferm of a flower or other motif, and which is fastened at the side of the corsage. Watches run small to medium in size and

here is a marked tendency toward decorat-ve cases. Jewels and colored enamels are favorite modes of ornamentation. Fashion seems to move in cycles and man of our latest novelties are merely old friends returning to us, in instance of which may be

mentioned chatelames, clasps, and buckles. A pretty bracelet seen was composed of two gold chains, and had as a fastening, two lit-tle owls, with plumage in pearls and dia-mond heads, their blinking eyes being single

The fashion of dresses, the bodices of which are cut low in the neck, has rendered a necklace of some sort a necessity, and the jewel-ers' show cases are consequently filled with a bewildering variety of these ornaments. There are unique necklaces of diamonds

and rubies in the form of a spray of five orchids, or of five swallows. In both cases the birds and flowers are graduated as to size and are made to unscrew so that each may be worn singly. There are dainty little fobs especially designed for ladies. These are provided with

a swivel at one end for the watch, and a bar at the other to fasten in the butten-hole of the nodice. The golp slides are the decorative se being engraved while others are set in gems.

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WAKELEY'S OPINIONS.

They are Handed Down in the District Court. Fifty or sixty lawyers had a great laugh

esterday morning. Judge Wakeley's comment while rendering a decision in the divorce case of Pickencer vs Pickencer was the cause.

"Could an American heiress, who marries a titled pauper, ever hope to procure a divorce from her lord duke or prince on the plea of ion-support! "The illustration may be a little exagger-

ated for application in this case," said the judge in a droll way, "but in some respects it's dmirable perhaps admirable perhaps.

"In Pickencer vs Pickencer," continued his honor, "it is the wife who asks for a decree. She wants it on the ground of failure to support. From the evidence I find that Mrs. Pickencer owns some town lots in Oak-

with some property and a great faculty for taking care of it. "She says she was reduced to a skeleton by the board he gave her. The assertion makes me sort of smile. She didn't look much like a skeleton when she appeared in court—not a bit!

land, Cal., and that Pickencer is a Germa

"In a word, the fact of the matter is there are two serious objections to granting Mrs Pickencer's application for divorce. She had not been a resident here for six months prior to her application. She was married in Oukland, then went to St. Paul, where she in Oukland, then went to St. Paul, where she separated from her husband because he provided noard that only cost \$25 a month for both of them. Then she returned to California, commenced this action for divorce, and afterward simply came here to verify it. She had money before she married Pickencer, and, as I look at it, her case is something like what it would be for an American heiress to marry a titled foreigner and then turn round, like this plaintiff, and sue for a divorce on the ground of non-support. Her apvorce on the ground of non-support. Her ap

verce on the ground of non-support. Her application is denied."

And then the judge proceeded to hand down his decision in the important case of W. A. Goddard vs Douglas county. This is one of those test cases resulting from an effort to enforce the sale of county poor farm lots five purchasers who merely made the first payment and never accepted the contract for the lot.

The court said that he would have to support said that he would have the said that he would have the support said that he would have the sup

The court said that he would have to sus

tain the demurrer of plaintiff to defendant's answer, and dismiss the case.

County Attorney Mahoney took an exception to the decision and announced that he would take the case to the supreme court, as the matter should be finally settled one way or the other.

Judge Wakeley's decision was based on the fact that the papers given in return for the first payment of \$25, did not state the

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WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Some of the Important Changes Suggested in the Present City Charter.

THE OFFICE OF CITY ASSESSOR.

Creating the Superior Court of Omaha in Order to Relieve the Presure

on the Judges of the Dis-

trict Court.

The question of amending the city charter at the next session of the legislature is at tracting the attention of leading citizens and will result eventually in a meeting of the delegation from this county for the purpose of deciding upon what changes it may be necessary to make.

At a recent meeting of the council a committee was appointed to consider the subject, but as yet no meetings have been held.

The bar association has appointed a com mittee also to consider amendments demanded by the necessities of the courts, and has already received a number of suggestions from the leading members of the bar. Similar committees have been suggested by the board of trade and real estate exchange, out it is thought that representatives of thos bodies will likely be appointed to act with some of the other committees above referred

to, thus rendering extra committees unnece The Council Committee.

Mayor Cushing says he is not yet realy to offer suggestions relating to changes in the charter, although he says that he has many to make. He thinks the, council should not have appointed more than five persons on the committee, including the city attorney and mayor. Other councilmen, he claims, have come to the same conclusion, and the committee will undoubtedly be reduced at the next meeting of the city fathers. When this shall be done the mayor suggests that each member of this committee be empowered to name an additional man, thus giving a joint committee of ten. The mayor said that he desired to see Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Hitchcock added to the committee.

A City Assessor. "I am of the opinion that several amendments should be made to the city charter,'

said Comptroller Goodrich. "In the first place, I would have a provision that the fiscal year should begin and end at a certain date. At the present time, as a matter of custom, we begin the year with the first of January, but there is nothing in the present charter providing for this.

"The mayor should be given authority to remit fines and grant pardons in all cases where convictious have been made under the

"I think the council should be given author ity to pass ordinances providing for the col-lection of delinquent taxes, because the city loses thousands of dollars each year, which could be collected if such an ordinance were in force. In this connection I would also suggest the creation of the office would also suggest the creation of the office of city assessor. I would make the office a salaried one and would authorize the appointment of a sufficient number of deputies to make the assessment in a thorough manner The office should be open to the public the ame as the other city offices. Under the present system, properly is not justly assessed and many a poor man pays an enormous tax, while his neighbor, who is rich,

scapes by paying on a mere fraction of what "All fines now paid into the police cour "All flues now paid into the police court should be paid into the city for the benefit of the city, and the county should pay to the city the costs of prosecution in state cases. Under the existing laws, the city prosecutes county cases and pays the bills, while the county is not out a cent.

"There should be some change made in the collection of the read of the collection of the read."

collection of the road tax, so that this tax col-ected from residents of the city could be expended in the city. Omaha pays nearly nine-tenths of the road tax of Douglas county, but only a small portion of this money so collected is expended upon the streets and roads within the corporate limits. The most of it goes into county roads, and when we go before the board of county commia street be graded and paid for out of money that we have paid into the treasury for this purpose, we are told that the funds have been exhausted and that we will have to wait until another levy is made. We certainly should have the benefit of the money we pay into the road fund and should be allowed to expend it within the city limits. This money should be paid over by the county treasury on demand and all money arising from the levy arising the state of the county treasury on demand and all money arising the state of the levy arising the state of the state from the levy against property in the city should most certainly be expended upon our streets and not upon roads in outlying pre

"There are many other amendments that may suggest themselves, but these are the most important that I think of at this time."

Superior Court of Omaha. Regarding a change in legislation affecting the courts of this district Mr. G. W. Ambrose

"I would create, under section 1, article 6, of the constitution, a court to be called the superior court of Omaha, with a judge at the same salary as the judges of the district court, with a clerk and reporter, the court te have monthly sessions, before whom criminal cases should be tried and to which court all appeals from justices of the peace should be taken. The great burden upon the present district court docket is that one of the judges is continually kept in the trial of criminal cases, the vast number of appeal cases, which are taken more for the delay than for any principle of law or fact involved; but by such a court no appeals would be taken except for merit, and criminals would have a speedy

trial at less cost to the county.
"I would create the office of master in chancery with a reporter, the master to have a salary of \$2,000 and the reporter the same as other reporters; both of which salaries to be paid by the county. This could be so framed as to limit it to Dougias county alone. Let the act provide that cases of equitable nature should be referred to the master commissioner to take the proof and report to the court the law and facts, limiting the filing of the report, unless for good cause, to thirty days from the time of reference, and then making a limit of thirty days thereafter for

the judge having the case before him, the the master's report to make his final decree, in effect, adopting practically the practice on the circuit court of the United States in chancery matter. This would not make any more expense to the litigants than now; the salaries of both the master and reporter being

salaries of both the master and reporter being paid by the county.

"I would add to the district, beach me judge. That will then give us five judges who can be actively engaged in the trial of civil jury causes, except at such times as it may be necessary for one of the judges having is charge equitable causes to dispose of the matters which had been reported by the master commissioner. We would then have practizally seven courts in full blast at one time, and this would dispose, in my judgment, of all causes, making it much more expeditious than it is now."

Wants the Minneapolic Law. Dr. George L. Miller being asked what suggestions he would make as to changes in that portion of the city charter governing parks and park commission, said:

"I would have on legislature adopt the Minneapolis charter clause entire with the exception of that part providing that the

exception of that part providing that the commission be elected instead of appointed. That clause would be very bad for Oman's and wholly unsuited to our city.

"In this connection—speaking of changes in the charter generally—I want to say I hope The Bes will go ahead and suggest changes which it thinks should be made. I think a very great deal of Mr. Rosewater's judg-ment and opinions, particularly when touch-ing upon public improvements, and I cer-tainly hope that he will favor us with his views at length regarding public parks and

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