THE CLARKE PAVING CASE.

Lincoln's Attorney Files His Answer to the Suit of Omaha Contractors.

THE CAPITAL CITY IS OUT OF POCKET.

Memorial Services to be Held This Afternoon in Honor of General Sherman A Silest Concert -Odds and Ends.

Laxures, Nob., Peh 20. - Special to Ton Bee ! City Attorney Holmes has filed his answer in district court to the mit brought by Hugh Murphy, Namele and emers of Omnha to recover some \$11,000 which they cial in is due them for paying in codar block district No. 1. The city almuts that Henry T. Clarke was the contractor, and that he has not been specifically paid for this work, but that Carke was the only man with whom they dealt, and the paintiffs were "not in it," from a regal standpoint. Chrise represented himself to be the only party interested there-In, and they no believed.

Reling on that representation, when Charle, in order to promptly source his pay for the work he had done, offered tenegotiate the sale of the lands for the chariet, the cay accorded his proposition. Crarke had guar Antered to sail \$45,000 worth of paying, water and literaction boods, turn the amount into the city transmer as fast as morded, placing the bonds at par and charging two per cent

Relying on this contract, which the city supposed to be an indvantageous one, and the Integrity and financial responsibility of Clarke, they delivered over to him bonds to the amount of \$355,000 knowing that the greater tart thereof was to be paid him for

Purtheranswering, the defendant charges that Clarko accepted this trust, but has failed and refused to perform the conditions thereof. Instead, he has converted and anpropriated to his own use large sums of money, and has refused to give any accounting of his doings as agent of the city. He has refused to report to whom and for what amount the honds were note, has refused to account to the city for the proceeds and in-terest, and has failed to pay into the city the amounts as needed, as he objigated himself under his con-tract. The city further charges that, they have reason to and do believe that Clarks sold the bands for 0 percent pre-mium, and that the proceeds of the bends, with the reeminm and accrued interest, was fur in excess of the amount that was or thereafter became due Clarke for the work he had performed, and a careful computation in mels the city to believe that Clarke is their

debter in the sum of \$7.5,000.

The cuty also claims that by reason of Clarke's failure to report it has been unable to figure up the intersection percentages, and the famus have not seen given proper credit. They as a that he be compelled to make as acing as agent of defendant, tell to whom id the bonds, and all other matters connected with the transactions. The city also accounting of work performed under contract as a paver, and in the event that it is ascertained that any of the plain ther than Clarke, were in fact, though secretly, his partners in the agency intrusted to him, that they be adjudged hable with him for any sums found due the defendant.

GREEKS CELEBRATE. The first annual remain and banquet of the Nebraska members of Beta Theta Pi was held this evening at the Hotel Lincoln. The gathering was a brilliant one in every respect and a delichtful occasion socialty. The man-ngement of the remion was in the hands of the active members of Alphan Tan chapter of the state university. Every detail was admirably arranged and the result was that all present had an evening of the greatest en-loyment and pleasure. For about an hour preceding the banquet a reception for ex-change of fraternal greetings was held in the parlors of the hotel. Shortly after 9 o'clock the Belas and their ladies down to see of Lincoln's Brest spreads. The mean included many rare dainties. While the company was seated at the banquet board the Philaremonic orchestra added further pleasure and delight to the occasion by a charming rendition of a number of their tin-

est pieces. Hon. Thomas L. Harbine was on the programme as toastmaster, but on account of sickness was unable to be present. Teasts were responded to as follows: "Fifty-two Years, Hon A. J. Poppleton of Omaha; "Moral Influences of Beta Theta Ph." C. F. Creighton Ph. D., chancellor of the Nebrasia Wesleyan university "Beta Theta Pi as an Educator," J. T. Leose Ph. D., state university; "Beta Girls," W. B. McArthur; "Betashi-Law," George A. Adams, esq.; "Beta Reminscences" Hon. Adams, esq.; "Beta Reminiscences Con John C Wharton, Omaha; "Our Chapter,"

othing speaks so well for the fraternity and its relation to college life as the enthusi-asm shown by the men in this gathering who had long since left the halls of their alma mater and were actively engaged in business and professional work. The regains was a nemorable event, and it is based the begin-ning of many more just as pleasant occasions in the fature. It was about midnight when The comparity separated.
The active members of the local Alphan

The active members of the local Alphan Tan chapter are; H. A. Reese, president; J. B. Mebonald, secretary; C. D. Chandler, treasurer; A. E. Perrin, E. E. Nicholson, Paul A. Colson, Alumni members; H. P. Mathewson, jr., Ord P. Stoal, P. A. Manloy, G. H. Baughman, Ralph Platt, F. H. Woods, C. F. Scharman, George T. Patterson, J. B. Beecher, Paul Burleigh

Among the Nebras ka Betas present were: Among the Neopaska Bella present were:

Hon. A. J. Poppleton, Hon. John C. Wharton, H. K. Galbratth, W. A. Carson, Lucian

Stephens, John W. Robbins, F. L. McCoy,

B. H. Robison, H. McGilton,

A SHENT CONCERT. The graduating class from the Omaha institution for the deaf gave avery interesting entertainment at the First Baptist church last eventing. Examples of hip reading were given and the andience was astenished throughout. A ladierous mistake was made by one youngster. The teacher asked him where the Puritans came from him, and the boy, understanding him to ask where he had come from, promptly responded, "Omaha." This brought down the house and quiet was not restored for five minutes. A number of songs were rendered in the sign mguage. The first rendered was "Shall We leet fley and the River!" This was greeted with prolonged encore and the class appeared again and rendered "Nearer, My God, to By special invitation a number of legislators were present and the intelligence of the unfortunates and the weaderful methods used in their training was a revela-tion to them. The class was under the man-agement of Superintendent G.A. Gillespie and Prof. F. L. Reed of the institute for the

At a meeting of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic posts for the city, held at the Lincoln hotel last night, arrangements were made for the memorial services to be held at Funke's operatiouse at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. J. B. Strode acted as chairman and appointed C. M. Parker, John chairman and appointed C. M. Paracr, John Gillesnic, O. C. Bell, M. Howe and the chair a committee on programme. After extend-ing invitations to the various posts and Women's 'Relief Corps, the meeting ad-journed. The committee on programme re-ported as follows: Song; prayer, Rev. O. E. Baher; address, Chairman J. B. Strode, hiddens, Par S. D. Roberts, song; address, nddress, Rev. S. D. Roberts; song; nddress, Hon. A. E. Cady; address, C. M. Parker; song : address, Rev. J. C Tate; short voluntary addresses

onel Harry Hoteliciss and George J. McArthur were appointed a committee on eccuation. The services will be held in oner of General Sherman and Admiral David D. Porter, the great army and naval commanders of the late war.

OBDS AND ENDS. Whitney Mockridge, the noted tenor-assisted by Mrs P. V. M. Raymond, organ ist, gave a most delightful entertainment at

First Congregational church last even-The musical numbers were of the high-

care of the San Francisco baseball club. That organization tolegraphed him \$150 advance money yesterday, and he paid the \$5 coxed upon him for disorderly conduct

and left thecity. George Myrick for whom Detective Malene has long been looking, was captured of the street yesterday afternoon by that officer The charge against Myrick is for burgiars The charge against Myrick is for burgiaricing the room of Harry Campbell in the Zehrung block several months since of a let of clothing values at 888. A young follow named Nelson, a companion of Myrick, was arcested for the crime, but on hearing it developed that he had only accompanied Myrick when the latter sold a count to an Omata parabolicer, and was therefore discharged. The notice claim to have a goal case against Myrick.

J. M. Moore, who resides at 900 G street, was awalomed glosit! O'clock this morning by some one walking is this all. On investigating he found a young man promenacion.

rating he found a voing man promeinding the carrieler, and not carried to tackle bits above cathed his saighbor. M. Dennis, to us and. The intruder was found standing behind a chair is the parler, and made no resistence when they attempted to excert him to the police station. The foung fellow refused to say a word, and was evidently insame. This morning it was developed that he came of a good family, and has been under for several days, or since the

whally affected letts.
The lastles of Electa chapter No. 3, Order of the Eastern Star, gave a bandment and re-ception last evening at Temple hall. The bandpot lasted from 5to Solerock and proved a most enjoyable affair. The national colors were insteadly draped about the hall, and the room presented a most brilliant aprear

ance. Dancing was the order of the evening after the tables had been cleared away. Messes, Eyer, Onvisited Hastings, cometery trustos, left yesterday for Changelo look after the proper construction of vanils. None have ever been creeted in Wyska, but a trumber of requests having been made for permission to erect them, the board will study

In district court yesterday afternoon Lizie B. Burret was granted a civeree from her fushand, George. They wern married in 880 but after ten years of married life she discovered that George was dividing his at rations with a Premont woman named Gib-m. The court thought the ground sufficient resulting the knot and allowed the woman resume her maiden name of Lazie Bell

Frank C. Duncas, a brakeman, sues the 1. & M. for \$10,000 for injuries received in June, 1888

OFFICIAL MOURNING.

How the Government at Washington

Notices an Officer's Death. Washixarox, Feb. 21.-(Special to The Reg. |- Crarge has been the precading emblem in this administration. Probably never in the history of the country have their been so many scaths directly associated with the fuef executive farmly of the nation as under President Harrison. It has been mostly since the executive departments were free from the symbol of death. Either the great. columns is front of the executive departcents, some side entrance to one of the federal places of business, or some chair in a public or private room in an executive department has been draped in token of the rishtation of death.

When the head of a department dies it is be cus tom to immediately close that department for the day, and on the day of the funeral there is a complete suspension of business, in not only that department, but in all others. The great columns in front of the building where death has come are heavily draped with folds of black cloth. The private entrance of the deceased, where he was wont to find ingress and egress in the morning and when his day's work was done, is given a massive drapery, and the entrance to his private and public rooms and the chair and desk vate and public rooms and the chair and desk
he occupied are heavity draped in
mourning. The drapery upon the outside of the building is retained
in its place for thirty days, during which the
flag upon the department is placed at halfmast. The flags neen all public buildings,
including the white house, are at half-mast
for a period of thirty days.
When a chief of bursay dies the emblems

When a chief of bureau dies the emblems building they are given exhibit at the room where the late occupant performed his offi-cial duties. Some time when an old watch-O'clock the Belas and their ladies cial duties. Some time when an eld watch-repaired to the clegant during room and sat man or maiter the complexes make the ittle enddy way or little private office he oc-

Washington the southern custom of placing a heavy fold of crape midway upon the left sleeve of the outer garment is not observed, even in respect to the death of the nearest relative. Symbols of mearing are never were upon the hals of gentlemen or the costumes of lades in respect to the death of the death of the death. of an official. These are only worn for a

instrum.
Had President Harrison been compelled to don crape upon his person in memory of the death of those who were officially associated with him, he would have been without fun eral emblem scarcely a month since the tirm neentered the white house. First came the deaths within his own family, and then those within the families of Secretaries Staine and Tracy, and in rapid succession the deaths o ex-cabinet officers, ex-generals of the army, ex-admirals of the may, and then the death of Secretary Windom. The compassion shown by the president for those who have fallen about him has embared him to everyone in Washington. He has given evidence of a store of humanity and com-panionship and warm personal esteem for those associated with him which was probably never shown by one of his predecissors and it is doubtful if anyone has been able t

and it is doubturn anjone and see a one of withstand with such fortifule the griefs which have been thrust upon him. Washington will continue to be in heavy mourning, and heavy folds of crarpe will whisk in the Potomac process from the columns of the department for many weeks ye and the question is upon every tongue "Who knows bow soon death will come again or who it will visit next?"

REPUBLICANISM ECOMING.

Hon. John M. Thurston Predicts Great Revival of Stalwartism.

"I have just returned from New York city, " said Hoss, J. M. Thurston, "where I attended the banquet of the New York re publican club, and was present at a meeting of the executive committee of the Republican league of the United States.

"Republicanism is not dead in the far east. I never saw such enthusiastic response to republican sentiment as at the republican club banquet. The republicanism of the east today is uncloubtedly of the stalwart kind, and the republicans of New York city are eager for the buttle of 1882.

for the buttle of 1862.

"The around convention of the republican league of the United states is to be held at Cincinnati, commencing April 21 next. It will be one of the grandest political gatherings ever held in the United States. The representation is the same as to the national convention, and almost every state in the union will be represented. The great leaders of the republican party have nearly all consented to be present and deliver ad-dresses, and it is expected this convention consented to will formally open the next presidential cam-

The lengue was formed for the purpose of Pholeague was formed for the purpose of permitting that individual participation is political organization by the young men of the country, which they failed toget through the regular party machine. It is bound to be the great political engine in 1852. The country is fully organized, and although the various clubs are approximated to the toward trues. iry is fully organized, and although the various clubs are somewhat quiet between times, they are all ready to pitch in just as soon as there is a chance for work. I believe there is to be a great revival of statwartism and uncompromising republicanism.
The young men of the country will not permit the abandonment of any

republican principle, or the violation of any republican promise. I think their voice will be heard in no uncertain sound at Cincinnati, and the key-note of the next campaign will be sounded there. In a year from now the club organization will have a great political army in the field. Their flags will wave from ocean to ocean, and the tramp of their marching feet, with songs of their rejoicing lips, will herald triumphant return of the republican party to power in the following November.

"For myself, I shall be compelled to decline further re-election as president of the league. My professional duties so completely engross my time that it will be impossible for me to take an active part in political affairs herebe sounded there. In a year from new

At 50 clock this morning Charlie Hoover shook the dust of Lincoln from his feet, and will hereafter have his letters addressed in

THE LOUNGER IN THE LOBBY.

Frank Tannshill, jr., on the Typical Advance Agent.

ATTRACTIONS FOR THE CURRENT WEEK.

Jerome K. Jerome Fells a Good Story on Himself An Ex-Convict Joins Maggie Mitchell-Musical and Dramatic.

Frank Tannehill, Jr., whose name is associ ated with anumber of successful farce come des, and a very eleveracter, too, was sitting in the box office of the Boyd the other day talking about the profession and the changes

that have compred since he was a boy. Grainfully thotalk drifted to advance agents and Tanuchill grew enthusiastic upon the varied capabilities of the craft.

"You have seen the agrest," said he "who represents the greatest show on earth. Nothing like it on the earth or the waters under the earth. He imparts to you the startling information that the star is a wonder. And

o he runs on.
"Next season you find him with an alto so her different attraction and the company he boomed previously becomes rotten. "No mood and other like expressions, while the

present our is out of surfit.

The following season be is with still another attraction and the show of last year beomes a "frest." The soubrette a "kicker," a a.m. acl introtum." We all said we had seen the individual Tunnebili had pictured in such graphic terms. Well," said be, "on the cars the other day

I wrote a few verses upon this same advance agent, who is the newests of the newspape man and the manager, and if you fellows can stand it I will read it." All of us said we would try to survive. "I call It "The Advance Agent's Four Seasons," the agent doing all the talking, as is customary with him It goes in the following

THE ADVANCE AGENTS FOUR SEASONS. FIRST SHASON.

"W he am I with! Why the best on eneth, The biggest and strongest comedy show, Ten minety-sheet stands, And two brass bands, We'll thirn 'em away, Wherever we go. And say, keep it quiet, But bet ween you nied me, I get a hundred a week. And a percentage too, seel

She's a kloker is she! she won't kick with me. SECCIND SEASON. "Who am I with! Say, why don't you read news? I'm a lampting a 'dandy,'

A new 'Pragic Star.' He's better than Booth And he's only a youth, A wonder! A corker! He's sure to get than What became of that comedy show? Why, I worked like a dog, But the show workin't go. Of all the kielzers I ever met took the pineapple, Did that soubrette. She couldn't dance, she couldn't sing, She's out of the ring."

THURD SEASON. "What am I with? Well hear me chirp, With a winner That'd pail me out of the soup.
'A Sambrette Trust'

The Imperial Oriental Burlesque Troupe. Ten thorrsand costumes, Two scenery cars; Nota dummy' among them, They're every one 'stars.

My fragic Star And his company of stuffs They get snowed in at Council Bluffs, Of prescription clerk,

And general housework. POTERTH STATION. 'What am I with r Resting just now; I've got a scheme that'll bring me wealth. No more stars for me

They're no good—see! I'm tired working for my health. The Burlesque Troupe didn't pay— They wouldn't let me have my way— But I'll get the stuff "-and a smile lit his

'I'm going to give 'em 'The Clemenceau He opened a satchel and bade me look in And then remarked, with a very broadgrin "There's my star and my printing."
The look made me no wiser,

Until he explained-"That's the drapery for Iza."

During his recent visit to America Jerom K. Jerome, author of "New Lamps and Old, "Sunset," "The Maister of Woodbarrow, and other clever plays, told a good story on

"Soveral years and I was doing deamatic critical work for a weesty periodical. One evening I was sent to write up Ellen Terry. As I was going into the theater I met Au-

gustus Harris. 'Come and have something,' he said. "Se we went around the corner. We re-mained in the cafe some time chatting. Ther

I realized that time was passing and that I was missing the performance.
"Sorry to leave you," I said, shaking hands with Mr. Harris, I hurried back to the theater. The first act was over. As I

entered Mr. Tools stepped up.
"'Come and have something,' he said.
"So we went around the corner again. When I returned the second act was over. I determined at least to witness the last two acts when I was accessed by Mr. Sins.

"Come and have something." Who would resist an appeal like that from one whose conversation is more welcome than two nets of any play! We stayed around the corner a little longer this time and as we were hurrying back, we were joined by Henry Her-man. Well, about madnight Mr. Herman and myself adjourned to my apartments. I emper I had a vague feeling of a duty

Several weeks afterwards Mr. Irving stopped me on the street.
" That was a splendid notice you gave Miss

"I did not write any notice." Well, unarticle appeared with your name

You must be mistaken; I did not see the play. 5 It bears the stamp of all your—pardon mo-

"'I have no recollection of writing a line.'
"We secured a copy of the paper. There was the article and it certainly seemed genu-" My dear Jerome, the critical discernment displayed in that notice is admirable,' said

" I suppose so; it is very flattering to Miss Terry, was all I could reply.

"To this day I do not know whether I wrote that article or whether it was a practical like by Mr. Horman. But then he had not seen the play either,"

Richard Stabl who was here with the Natural Gas company a short time ago, is having a high old time on the Pacific const. Dick has been married more times and been divorced oftener than anybody connected with stage. In fact, he revels in marriages and divorces, but, as is generally the case, the worm will turn sometime, and Dick is now flying from one Pacific state to another now lying from one Pacific state to another trying to avoid balliffs who are armed with court decrees for alimony which Richard has thus far falled to pay. Wifey No. 5 is on the warpath with blood in her eyes. He has compromised with four wives, but Bertle Crawford, his latest divorced spense, wants money, and Dick hadn't any money, so he left the company at Sacramento and went to Portland, Oregon in order to avoid Bertle, who is with the Covinne troape, and just as he alighted from the train a sheriff stepped up and scopped in the train a sheriff stepped up and scooped in Richard on the charge of embezzement, he having gone off with the score of "Said

The presentation of a new play by Charles Hoyt is always a matter of interest and im-portance in the dramatic world. However opinions may differ as to the value of his opinions may differ as to the value of his work, there is no gainsaying that be occu-pies a very large space in the amusement arena. He was the originator of a new type of play, and as hots of imitators arose, their efforts were classed as attempts at "the Hoy! Just no his name had bee titled with his peculiar type of farce comedy, he surprised the people with his dainty pashe surprised the people with his dainty pas-teral "A Midnight Bell," and taught that may class of work mucht be expected of him. "A Texas Steer" is another de-parture from anything he has done be-fore. It treats of politics and society—on the surface humorously but at the bettem thoughtfully and sociously. Its principal characters are a Texas cuttle king and his daughter. In him is shown the development of an honest old country man, though the reof an honestold countryman, though the po-litical and social influences of Washington, into a statesman of the average caliber. In Bossy, the daughter, the workings same influences in derevoing a fresh coun-try girl are illustrated. Neither is a carica ture, neither an idealization. The congress man becomes neither a great man nor a ras Rossy is a tribute to the sterling good allies of American girls, without being an terms to gloss over their pronounced study. the study of character development is the oftive of the play. The play, thouch serving purpose is made a constructive convented earther than a feature of interest, and oes not require telling here. Surrounding these two central figure

re a dezen er mere caretally drawn harmeters. Each is a study in itself, but so serves as an assistant in developing the eschief individualities. One in perfecula ills for special mention. Christopher Columus, jr, Fishback is a personification of the egre in American politics. The past and eussed, but his standing today is marve-sly defined. This character is one Hoyt's most remarkable creations. It is at once a serior and a satire, and in the hands of a truly great actor ought to prove one never to be forgotten. The may is in a precloque, scene, Texas; and three acts

scope, Washington.

Miss Flora Walsh and Mr. Tom Murphy have star parts. Mr. Marphy and Miss Walsh have made big artistic successes, and are supported by a strong and specially engaged company. Mr. Livyt will personally superintend the prediction at Boyd's. The engagement is for three nights only, compared to make the production of th encing tomorrow night.

"Pat's New Wardrobe," a comedy almost oo furny for description, will be produced at he Grand this evening by Pat Rooney and a elect company, including the famous Quaker City quartette. The following is from a New York exchange: "The audience has high applauded again and again and shouted with applieded again and again and shouted with delight at everything l'at kooney was called upon to do, and he never permitted the fun to lag, for somehow or other he managed to be on the stage nearly all the time. He continually changes his make an and his costume; he sings several of his old songs, introduces a number that are now, and in the third act be held the stage alone for a long time with his songs and dances, the audience not permitting him to leave, and when he finally did manage to stop it was when he finally did manage to stop it was under protest on the part of the audience. He was ably seconded by his little daughter, who is no less talented than her father."

On tomorrow evening the original Georgia minsteels, including the lamous Blilly Kersands, is the attraction at the Grand. The Salt Lake Herald says. "There are Georgia minsteels and Georgia minsteels and there is any difference between them these seen at the Grand opera house fast, evening, were a long way ahead of their fellow shows travel ing under the same name. They are at least all of Billy Kersand's mouth ahead, and that is saying a good deal.

Billy Kersands and his mouth are both

good ministrels, each showing versatility that is rather unusual. They created any amount of fun, and did the lion's share in carrying the show through.

The harmonicanist is really a phenomenon

and there are other features about the show that ace commendable.

For three nights commencing next Saturday, February 28, Sam T. Jack's famous original Creole burles quers will be at the Grand opera house. The Kansas City Star of February 9 speaks of the performance as follows: "Sam T. Jack's Creole burlesque commany opened yesterday at the Midland and turned money away both afternoon and evening. The Creole burlesquers are nevel and union and a resent creation in the natand unique and a recent creation in the matf entertainment. They involve first to last some thirty-people. It is a show singu arly free from all effensive features larly free from all effensive features. The costuming and stage setting are rich and complete. The performance, in the matter of propriety, while briefly garbed, after the style of this sort of entertainment, is on a perfect par with "Evangeline," "The Corsnir," "Olivette" and all of that long and engaging list of extravagance and comic opera. There is no more to offend public taste or morals in one than in the other. The specialities introduced were fair. Heath and Dedessett cyclone. were fair. Heath and DeRessett, cyclone drill people, gave a hurricane sleight of hand exhibition in the nature of a gun drill. It was without a flavy. Then came a fair song and dameeman of the irresponsible kneckasout kind, followed by an Egyptian one-act extravaganza, "The Beasty of the Nile." This has no special merit from a play standroint, but furnishes a chance for as much music as is generally chance for as much music as is generally given in an opera. It is in line to say that the singing is good; indeed some of the voices are pure, strong and sweet to a degree. One will pure, strong and sweet to a brace. On with sediom hear a better voice than the barilone of the male quartette. His color is losing the gentleman \$100 a week in opera. Mr and Mrs. Sam Lucas raised a very favorable recep-

tion with their performance. Mrs. Leslie Carter, an actress who made her debut in New York only a few months ago, will be seen at the Boyd on Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon and evening. The play will be "The Ugiy Duckling," which according to the bills is by Duckling," which according to the bills is by Paul M. Potter and was re-written by Arch ibaid D. Gordon. It is said to have been sug gested by Tennysen's poem, "The Sisters," and by Auderson's fable of the despised duck which developed into a stately swan. Mr. David Belasco will supervise the perform are. Among the members of the company are Messrs. E. J. Henley, W. H. Thompson, John Flood, E. F. Cotton, Raymond Holmes, Mervyn Dallas, Newton Dana, Mesdames Helen Bancroft, Heien Russell, Ida Macionald and Ida Vernes.

An Ex-Convict Returns to the Stage. There walked from the gloomy confines of the Nebraska state penitentiary last Saturday a man now but little past the middleage, who for more than twelve years has known no other abode than behind the cold walls of the prison cell. Notwithstanding his long servitude and divorcement from his loved profession, George Mckee still bere the unmistakuble stamp of the 'perfesh," and when he sauntered into Funke's opera house that evening, gave the regulation "song and dance" to the Maggie regulation "song and dance" to the Maggie Mitchell mmagement he was heartly welcomed by the members of the company. The kind-hearted Maggie at the close of the performance listened to his life's story with a keen interest and her big heart went out in pity to the man who now enters upon a new life to take up the thread of his professional career where 'twas so abruptly dropped, despite an intermission of twelve years and the great advances and changes in that period. So when vances and changes in that period. So when George McKee retired from the presence of the famous soutrette it was with the understanding that he should this week don his histricale togs and strut again before the feetlights, for it was apparent to the observast little woman that McKee was not withou talent. Moreover, during his confinement he made a bard study of elecution and the rule facting, hence he was practically in trim. The crime for which McKes was sentence

was committed cighteen years ago at Ne-traska City, then one of the state's most im-portant towns. His company was playing an engagement there, and among its members was a scautiful and talented young actress named Cora Vaughn. McKee was madly in leve with the girl, and for some time provious he had been hounded by an insane jealousy of her, so that when at Nebraska City the object of his adoration thoughtlessly showed a little more than th usual attentions to a male member of the organization, and a strong rival of McKee he upbraided her and a bitter quarrel ensued which ended in the stabling of the girl. Mc Kee was released under the rules of good be

Stories of His Career in Camp, on the Field, in Society and Every-Day Life.

HIS PENCHANT FOR BEING A BANKER.

An Ardent Student of Military History Was the Old Leader-The Pen Not Mightier Than the Sword.

Lexis W. Smith. *On fame's electral camping ground**
Another tent is spread.
No more shall battle ery resound. Proud honor watches, firm and high;

Stem duty waits in prayer: Fond love of home stands valiant by ; The brave alone are there, The sentry's step no more is hearl;

The winds are inlied to sleep; Not even sound of whispered word Breaks on the silence deep. Above the stars of glory shape —
That must a footstee be.
"Halt?" rings out, "Give the countersign."

which terminated the war; a battlefield such as never before was seen, extending from occan to occan almost with the right wing and the left wing; and from the center here I remember one evening, up in the old Planters' house, sitting with General Hal-leck and General Cullum, and we were talkar about this, that and the other. A man was on the table, and I was explaining the position of the troops of the enemy in Ken-tucky when I came to this state.

"General Halleck knew well the position ere, and I remember well the question he sked me—the question of the school teacher whis child—Sherman, here is the line; how will you break that line? Physically, by a perpendicular force." Where is the perpen-deular? The line of the Tennessee river. Physically, by a eneral Hallock is the author of that first leasure. Laying down his pentell upon the mp, he said. There is the line and we must ake it. The capture of the fort on the conessee river by the troops led by Grant These were the grand strategic features

of that first movement, and it succeeded per fectly. General Halleck's plan went further not to stop at his first line, which can hrough Columbus, Belwing Green crossing he river at Henry and Domeson, but to push in to the second line, which ran through demphis and Charleston; but trembles interened at Nashville and delays followed; op position to the last movement was made, and I myself was brough an actor on the scene, I resemble our meent on the Tennessee river; I have een tonight captains of steamboats who firs ent with us there; storms came and we dis General C.F. Smith was in command. He was a man indeed. All the old officers remember him as a gallant and elegant officer, and had helived probably some of us younger cllows would not have attained our presen

ositions.
"We followed the line—the second line and then came the landing of forces at Pittsburg Landing. Whether it was a mistake in landing them on the west instead of the cast bank it is not neces-sary now to discuss. I think it was not a nistake. There was gathered the first great army of the west, commencing with only 12,000, then 20,000, then 30,000, and we had about 38,000 in that battle, and all I claim for that is that it was a contest for manhood There was no strategy. Grant was there and others of us, allyoung at that time and nknown men, but our enemy was old, and sidney Johnson, whom all the officers remen-sered as a power among the old officers, his boye Graat, muself or anybody else, led the oldier to soldier. We feaght and we hold ur ground, and therefore accounted our-elves victorious. From that time forward we had with us the prestige; that battle was worth millions and millions to as by reason of the fact of the courage displayed by the brave soldiers on that occasion, and from that time to this I never heard of the first wast f courage on the part of our northern sel-

Sherman counted the war virtually ended when Vicksburg was taken and "the Missis-sippiran unvexed to the sea," but the conederates would not have it so, and there had o be more fighting. Jefferson Davis had the ontherners well trained and he refused to ratify the work of the union armies.

MOVEMENTS AGAINST VICKSBURG. in November Sherman was assigned to the command of the right wing of the army of the Tennessee, and conducted an expedition threatering the enemy's rear south of the Tailahatelic river, and enabled General Grant to occupy the position without a fight. In December he—having returned to Memphis—was assigned to the command of the Fifteenth army corps, still continuing, however, in the general command of the right wing of the army. In the middle of right wing of the army. In the middle of the same month he organized as expedition composed of the Thirteenth and Fifteeath corps and moved down the Mississippi on transports, with a view to an attack upon Vichsburg from the Vazoo river, near Chick-asaw Buyon and Haines' Blaffs. The sur-render of hally Springs, Miss, enabling the enemy to concentrate at the point of attack, frustrated the efforts of the union transe.

frustrated the efforts of the union treeps.

The terrible fighting of December 27, 28 and 29 settled the fact that the place could not be taken by sterm, and the troops were withdrawn to communiste the glorious victory of Arkansus Post, in January, 1866. In this last action General Sherman was subordinate to General McClelium, having been assigned by that officer to the command of the right wing of the temporary army of the Mississippi. Upon the concentration of troops preparatory to further movements against Vicksburg General Sherman was stationed with his corps in the vicinity of Young's Point. In March, 1863, he con-flucted the expedition up Steele's bayou and released Admiral Porter's fleet of gunboats, which, having been cut off and invested by the enemy, was in immirent danger of being empured. This expedition was, perhaps, one of the most severe ever experienced by his troops. They penestrated through a country cut up by numerous and deep bayons and swemps and overgrown by immense forests of eattenwood and cypress. Sherman, with his usual determination, was not to be thwarted, not pushed shead and accom-plished his object.

"Uncle Billy" Aiways Right.

A good story is told of one who was on Kenesaw mountain during Snorman's advance. A group of confederates lay in the shade of a tree overlooking the union camps about Big Sheaty. One soldier remarked to his fellows: "Well, the Yanks will have to get up and git now, for Theart General Johnston himself say that General Wheeler had blown up the tunnel near Delton, and that the Yanks would have to retreat because "Oh, —" said a listener "Don't you

lenow that old Sherman carries a duplicate tunnel along (")
One day, tooking back, the men saw a line of bridges in their rear in flames.
"finess, Charley," said a trooper, "Uncle
Billy has set the river on fire."
Charley's reply was: "Well, if he has I
reckon it's all right."

Student of Military History.

"Until General Sherman came to New York to live," said a friend of the general as reported in the Sun, "and was wrapped up In business and social life, be spont much of his time reading military history. As an army officer he was compelled to travel a good deal about the country, and in his trunk he always took several volumes when about tostart from St. Louis for Washington or New York. One book was taken in his hand.

Pasha," which he had sold to Kreling Brothers of the Tivoli, San Francisco.

THE LOUSONE.

OUR LAST GREAT WARRIOR. with him from St. Louis to Utica, where he was to provide at a big gathering of war yet grans. He were a long linear ulster, and in a side pocket was a heavy book that pulled it down on one side. We were the only passengers in the palace car. After a low minutes' conversation the general pulled the book out of his pocket, settled hinsels a corner of the seat and didn't speak hours. The book was C'Meara's "Letters from St. Helone". How many times he had read the book the general said he didn't know. He had read everything he could find to read short Napolson, for whose grouns he expressed the most entinguastic admiration. As I remember our desultory conversation he held the opinion that Napoleon was the greatest military communion the world ever saw. His admiration of the strategy the emperor showed in the later years of his career, when he was fighting on the Rhine, to one his first absocation, and in the strangeles in front of Pars, as well as his arrangements for Water-loo, was unbounded. 'Napotem ought to have won at Waterloo,' he said, 'if there was any faith to be placed in human foreight.'

Manners in Camp and Soc ety. Few men in the country were better known personally than Ceneral Sherman, and a multitude of ancedeter are told of him. He was noted for his approachableness. No man ever made his rank less feit, and he had intimate friends in every walk of life. "Uncle Billy," as he was called by tels setdiers, was the favorite subject of camp fire Above the stars of glory shale—
That must a footstee be.
"Halt'! Plass out, "Give the countersign."
"They Georgia to the sea."
Faireld, No.

His Scheme of Campaign.
An interesting glimpse into Sherman's scheme of campaign was given by him in a speech derivered in St. Louis, probably," he said, "began the great center movement, which terminate of the great center movement.

This the men regarded as a great bardship, and the terminate of the great center movement.

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This the men regarded as a great bardship, and the terminate of the great center movement. ager dotes, and a number of stories are told This the men regarded as a great bardship, and many walked off without asking permission of any one, and totack themselves to their house. One morning as Colonel Sherman was crossing Long Bridge, he met a major under his command in full uniform, making toward the city. He asked him why he was absent from his past, and the major replied that the time for which he had enhome, Sharman saw that strong measures ere newskay and said:
"If you don't at once go to your regiment

The major stood not on the order of his going, but retried with speed. On the following day there was a divisional review and Sherman was atting on his horse, near President Lincoln's carriage, when the President Lincoln's carriage, when the the president. "I wish to complain of Calonel Stremman," he said. "Yestermay I started to go to the city rand he told me ho would shoot me if I did not return to camp." Learning over the earringe and speaking is a whisper that was perfectly and ble to all in the vicinity, Mr. Lincoin said: "My friend, if I were in your place, and if Sherman said that to me, I would not fry to leave camp, for his back's just like a man who would keep his word." The imper retired in confusion amid shouts of laugrater from the bystand ers, and there were no more attempts a progralar departures in Sherman's command General Sperman was never a respecter of rank and at times spoke his mind freely in regard to the value of general officers. On one occasion, while covering Violaburg, he was short of transportation and he had made everal requisitions. One day when he was ocking for quartermasters' supplies three grandler-generals arrived in his camp sherman burst out, "I did not want briga-lier-generals. The president can make hem at the rate of every five minutes. What I want is mules. If they will send me the

I want is mades. If they will send the the males they can keep the brigadiers. Although the opposite of a martinet, Sher-man was always intolerant of civilian inter-ference in military affairs and this not infrequently brought about a clash between him and the authorities at Washington. A more democratic and unconvential man in his social relations than W. T. Sherman it would be hard to find. A striking instance of this occurred in 1876, General Sherman son graduated in the class of that year, and his father was present at the commence-ment. He was made the guest of honor of the occasion, hart's seat next to Presiden Noah Porter at all the exercises and the degree of LL, D, was conferred upon him. The displays of academic elequence were long Sharman stepped out of the chapel and hi absence was not noticed for some time. When the head of the Fifteenth corps. We twas observed a departation of the faculty reached the treasury building and be guest. Their quest was of short duration On, a benea in front of the charet Gen eral Sherman was seated pathur his cigar and engaged in a animated conversation with an exceedingly

dispidated negro, who had just been dis-charged from the workhouse, and who was snoking one of the general's Hayanus. He cit the need of a smoke, saw no reason wh should not take a cigar without disturbing ayone and had fallen into conversation with he only other occupant of the park—bench, it afterwards was made evident that General Sherman in his short conversation had learned more about the manner in which the New Haven workhouse was conducted than any member of the Yale faculty mew.

The officers of the old army who were sta-tioned in California and the far west during the years immediately succeeding the Mexican war are load in their praise of Sherman's atterrity and slainless honor. In money matters he was chivalrous to the verge of soling quixotic. He resigned his commission a the army to take charge of the California branch of the banking firm of Lucas, Tarner & Co. of St. Louis. Many of the efficers sent him their savings to invest in accordance with his own judgment. As it chanced when the California branch of Lucas, Turner & to, was abilisted, property in San Francisco was very low, and the investments made by Sherman for his friends, were unprofitable. He afterwards made all their losses rood though it made him a poor man in doing so.

A southern editorial opinion of Genera Sherman's well known aversion to an official osition in civil life is of interest at this time specially as it comes from a Gengla paper, ie Atlanta Constitution: "It will be of an erest just new to recall a notable effort made ome years ago to persuade General Sherman o enter posities. In May, 1881, Mr. Blaine, although strongly suspected of courting the republican nomination for the presidency, wrote to General Sherman and begged him o accept the commutation, assuring him that t would be an easy matter to obtain it. In reply the general, after courteously declining he henor said: "I made a resolve forty year go sever to enter politics. The brightest and sest youth of our land have been drawn into that maelstrom, and their wrecked fortune strew the beach of the ocean of time. M memory, even is its short time, brings up the names of victims by the bundreds, if not thousands! Now, this is the talk of a strong man, with a first purpose, not to be swayed by the ordinary temptations which move men. Doubtless it was fortunate for the country that Sherman despised politics and scorned the presidency. He was a bern dic-tator—a soldier to the core—and if he had ever reneard the white house he would have run the reverament by military methods turning it into a despoism. He was unfitted for official position in civil life, and, knowing , he had the good sense and patriotism never

Square With Everybody.

General Sherman was exceedingly partieclar with reference to financial affairs, says the New York Tribune. There never was a more honest man born than General Sherman. He was particular to pay his bills of every sort in full and to pay their promptly. It could not bear to be in debt. It actually worned him to have a matter stand over fo a day. He knew just exactly how his affair-stood every day, and be could not bear h owe a man for twenty-four hours.

by a local band in Cork. To his surprise and lelight the muslcons played "Marching Through Georgia." He imputed where they had heard the time, and was further surprised to hear that it was a very sid. Irish

air, the origin of which was lost in the mists

of antiquity.

General Sherman used to tell that while

traveling in Ireland he was once seremaded

General Sherman was once acted conteen last his religious enough and this was his New York. One book was taken in his hand. reply: "I believe in God Almighty—that's I remember in the summer of 1875 coming as far as I've got."

In His Memoirs the Dead General Gizes a Graphic Description of the Display,

HOW SHERMAN SNUBBED STANTON.

The Crowning Event in the Military History of the Rebellion - A Fitting Conclusion of the War.

In his memoirs General Shorman gave the world a graphic description of the grand miltury review in Washington at the close of TEVE DE

The next day by invitation) I went over Washington and met many Trimola, among em General Grant and President Johnson Charlatter occupied romes in the house on he corner of Fifteenth and H streets, bemighig to Mr. Hooper. He was extremely cordial to me, and knowing that I was chafing under the consures of the war department, especially of the two bulletins of Mr. Stanton, he volunteered to say that he knew of neither of them till seen in the new spapers, nd that Mr. Stanton had shown neither to irm, nor to any of his association in the cable act his they were published. Nearly all the members of the cabinet made similar assurances to me afterward, and as Mr. Stanton made no friendly advances, and offered no explanation or word of apology, I declined ioneral Grant's friendly offices for reconcil lation but, on the contrary, reserved to resent what Leonsidered an insuit, as public y as it was made. My brother, Senator Sherman, who was Mr. Stanton's neighbor, always insisted that Mr. Stanton had been frightened by the intended assassination of iimseif, and had become embittered thereby. At all events, I found strong military guards round his house, as well as all the houses ecupied by the cabinet and by the principal officers of the government; and a sense of in-security percented Washington, for which no

renson existed.

On the 19th I received a copy of war department, special order No. 270, adjutant general's office, of May 18, 1868, ordering a grand review by the president and cabinet, of all the armies by the president and cabinet, of all the artimes then near Washington; General Mead's to occur on Tuesday, May 23; mine on Wednesday, the 20th; and on the 20th I made the necessary orders for my part. Meantime I had also arranged (with Grant's approval) to remove, after the review, my armies from the south side of the Potemac to the north; but for examplement because our men had or convenience and because our men had found that the grounds assigned them had occur used so long for camps that they were out and unfit.

By invitation I was on the reviewing stand nd witnessed the review of the Army of the Potemac (on the 23d) commanded by General Meade in person. The day was beautiful and the pageant superb. Washington was full of strangers, who filled the streets in holiday dress, and every house was decorated with flags. The army mayched by divi-Sion in close column around the capitol, down Pempsylvania accure, past the president and cabinet, who occupied a large stand prepared for the occasion, directly in front of the white

T and telegraphed to Lancaster for Mrs. Sherman, who arrived that day, accompanied by her father, the Hon. Thomas Ewing, and my son Tom, then eight years old.

During the afternoon and night of the 231.

the Fifteenth Seventeenth and Twentieth corps crossed Long bridge, bivolacked in the streets about the capitol, and the Fourteenth corps closed up to the bridge. The morning of the 24th was extremely beautiful, and the ground was in splendid order for our review. The streets were filled with people to see the pageant, armed with bougaets of flowers for heir favorite regiments or heroes, and everything was propations.

Punctually at 9 a. m. the signal gan was fired, when in person, attended by General Howard and all my staff, I rode slowly down

Pennsylvania avenue, the crowds of men, women and children densely lining the side-walks and almost obstructing the way. We were followed close by General Login at mak the sight was simply magnificent. The column was compact, and the glittering muskets looked like a solid mass of steel, naving with the regularity of a pendurum, Ne passed the treasury mulding, in front of which and the white house was an immesse which and the write house was an immease threng of people, for whom extensive stands had been prepared on both sides of the ave-rage. As I neared the brick house opposite the lower corner of Lafayette square, some one asked me to natice Mr. Sevurd, who, still forble and bandaged from his wounds, had been moved there that he might behold the troops. I moved in that direction and took off my hat to Mr. Seward, who sat at an upper window. He recognized the salute, returned it, and then we role on stead-ily past the president, saluting with our sword. All on his stand arose and acknowledged the sainte. Then, turning into the gate of the presidential grounds, we left our stand, where I found Mrs. Sherman, with her father and son. Passing them I shook hands, with the president, General Grant and each member of the cabinet. As I approached Mr. Stanton he offered mehts hand, but I de-Mr. Stanton he offered me his hand, but I de-clined it nublicly, and the fact was univer-sally noticed. I then took my post on the left of the president, and for six hours and a full stood, while the army passed in the order of the Elffsenth, Secon-teenth, Twentieth and Fourteauth corps. It was, in my puriment, the most manifecat army in existence —5,000 nem, in splending army in existence -65,000 men, in splendid physique, who had just completed a march of nearly two thousands miles in a hostic comptry, in good drill, and who leaded that they were being closely secutinized by thousands of their fellow-country men and by foreigners. Division after division passed, each commander of an army corps or division coming on the stand during the passage of his command, to be presented to the president, canised and spectators. The steadiness and from less of the tread, the careful dress on the guites, the uniform intervals between the companies, all eyes directly to the froat, and the tattered and bullet riven flags, fostobard the interest and bullet riven flars, festioned with flowers, all attracted universal notice. Many good people, up to that time had looked upon our western army as a sort of a mob, but the world then saw, and recognized the but the world then saw, and recognized the fact, that it was an army in the proper sense, well organized, well communied and disciplined; and there was no wonder that it swept through the southlike a tornado. For six hours and a half that streng trend of the army of the west resounded along Pennsylvania avenue; not a soul of that vast crowd of spectators left his place; and, when the rear of the calculus had massed by thousands rear of the column had passed by, thousands of the speciators still lingured to express their sense of confidence in the strength of a government which could claim such an army. Some little scenes collivened the day and called for the inughter and cheers of the crowd. Each division was followed by six ambulances as a representative of the bag ambulances as a representative of the bag-cage train. Some of the division command-ers had added, by way of variety, goats, mileh cows and pack mules, whose loads con-sisted of game cocks, poultry, hams, etc., and some of them had the families of freed slaves along, with the women leading their children. Each division was preceded by the correct of bulger theory. preceded by its corps of black pioneers armed with picks and spades. These marches

Did He I nvy Senator John?

abrenst in double ranks, keeping perfect dress and step, and added much to the in-terest of the eccassion. On the whole, the grand review was a splendid success, and

General Sheeman was no exception to the general run of humanity in his minim that he had distinct, qualifications of a high order for ancess in another walk of life than that in which he had achieved eminence, says the New York Sun. It may not be generally anown to the public at large, but there is no doubt that he regarded himself as a man of doubt that he regarded himself as a man of extraordinary sagnetty in the rearm of finance. He very often referred to himself as a banker, and he discussed more questions with the air of conviction that bordered at most upon intolerance. No one ever knew exactly he what he general's banking operations extended, but toward the interpart of his life he aimset invariably profused his take on money anestons with the senions of the openions, based on thirty years' experience as a barder, is—"