CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA.

Peview of the Official Record of Sherman's Magnificent Campaign.

INTERESTING TALES OF WAR TIMES,

Colonel T. H. Stanton Reviews the Record of Sherman's Matchless Work-Old Tecumseh's Letters to Grant

and Lincoln,

Volume XXXVIII. of the War Records has just been published in preliminary form by the War department. It consists of four parts, and is entirely taken up with the operations of General Shorman in the campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta. It covers the period from May 1 to June 30, 1864, and leaves off with Sherman's army in and around Kenesaw and Marietta. The fourth part is taken up almost exclusively with dispatches, largely Sherman's, though here and there he takes time to write to General Grant, then making his Wilderness campaigo, and to President Lincoln.

Sherman's Wonderful Activity.

In reading the volume over one is more than ever impressed with the immense energy displayed by Sherman, and his ceaseless and untiring mental and physical activity. He was not only busy with the problems of his campaign, but grasped all the difficulties of supplying and recruiting his army; of keeping open his lines of communication; of looking after the raiders in his rear, as well as unceasingly pounding away

at Johnston's army.

Most of these dispatches have never be fore been published and are of great interest to the country. Sherman was impatient of delays, and none of his army commanders could move rapidly enough for his impetuous enthusiasm. One of the most prominent features of his

character as a soldier—his entire subordina tion to his superiors—is shown in these volumes. He did not want to pull down Grant nor to build up himself at any other's expense. He was thoroughly intent on performing the work to which he was assigned and it was all for the country, for loyalty and With him the nation was always first-love of country, no matter what sacrifices might test it.

Anxious For Absolute Poverty, May 3 Sherman wrote to the quarter-

master general from Chattanooga as fol-

lows:

I write hastily from the same house in which General Grant was, but 1 go to the front. Ringgold, temorrow or next day and will alspense with tent. My entire headquarters transportation is one wagon for myself, aides, officers, clerks and orderlies. I think that is as low down as we can get until we get flat broke, and thenceforward things will begin to mend. Soldiering, as we have been doing for the past two years, with such traites and impediments, has been a farce, and nothing but absolute poverty will cure it.

I will be glad to hear Uncle Sam say, "We cannot afford this and that—you must gather your own grub and wagons, and bivouac and light, not for pay, but for self-existence." I think i see that period not far distant. I assure you I will second any effort you will make looking to economy, and first to that end have your chiefs at the very

first to that end have your chiefs at the very points where they can see the causes and pre-vent waste. Old men as auditors can contro the papers to the rear, but the causes are

Roasted the Refugees.

President Lincoln had telegraphed Sher-man asking him if he could feed the refugees in Tonnessee, To this Sherman replied in following dispatch:

the following dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD, CHATTANOGGA, May 5, 1861, 9 a. m., (Received 11: 5 a. m.); A. Lincoln, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.; We have worked hard with the best talent of the country, and it is demonstrated that the railroad cannot supply the army and the people too. One or the other must out, and the army don't intend to, unless Joe Johnston makes us. The issues to citizens have been enormous, and the same weight of corn and oats would have saved thousands of mules whose carcasses now corduroy mules whose carcasses now cordured the reads, and which we need so much. We have paid back to Tennessee ten for one of provisions taken in war. I will not change my order, and I beg of you to be satisfied that the change is partly humber and for effect. the clamor is partly humbur and for effect, and to test it I advise you to tell the bearers of the appeal to hurry to Kentucky and make up a caravan of cattle and warons and come over the mountains by Cumberland Gap and Somerset to relieve their suffering friends, on foot, as they assed to do before a railroad was built. Tell them they have no time to lose. We can relieve all actual suffering by each company or regiment giving of their savings. Every man who is willing to fight and work gets a full ration, and all who won't fight or work should go away, and we offer them free passage in the cars.

W. T. Sherman.

Major General. over the mountains by Cumberland Gap and

Tecumseh's Optnion of Thomas.

Sherman's estimate of his army con manders, as shown in the following letter to General Grant, must have undergone : change in later years, especially as to that splended old hero, Thomas. His anxiety at the time to keep up with the work assigned him by Grant made him impatient of an delay. Thomas was the emboniment of delib eration, courage and firmness; Sherman was full of nervous and impetuous activity. That he should find everything moving slower than he wished is scarcely surprising, but he was active and powerful enemy, and in a region full of many natural obstacles. It would have been extremely difficult to secure more rapid movements than were made. His letter

to Grant was as fellows: IN THE FUELD. June 18, 1864.—General U.48. Grant: Dear General—I have no doubt you want me to write you occasionally letters not burely official, but which will admit of a little more latitude than such documents possess. I have daily sent to Halleck telegraphs which I asked him to report to you, and which he says he has done. You, therefore, know where we are and what we have done. If our movement has been slower than you calculated I can explain the reason, though I know you believe me too carnest and injustient to be behind time. My first movement against Johnston was really fine, and now I believe I would have disposed of him at one blow if McPherson had crushed Resnea, as he might have done, for then it was garrisoned only by a small brigade, but Mae was a little over-cautions lest Johnston, still at Dalton, might move aga ast him aione: but the truth was I got all of McPherson's army—21,000—eighteen miles to Johnston's rear before he knew they had left Huntsville. With that single except on McPherson has done very well. Schofield also does as well as I could ask with his small force. Our cavalry is dwindling away. We cannot get full forage and have to graze, so that the cavalry is always unable to attempt anything. Garrard is over-cautious and I think Stoneman is lazy. The former has 4,500 and the latter about 2,500. Each has had fine chances of cutting in but was easily checked by the appearance of an enemy. My chief source of trouble is with the Army of the Cumberland, which is dreadfully slow. A fresh furrow in a plowed field will stop the whole column, and all bogin to intrench. I have again and again to moress on Thomas that we must assail and not defend; we are the offensive, and yet it seems the whole Army of the Cumberland is so habituated to be on the defensive, and yet it seems the whole Army of the Cumberland is so habituated to be on the defensive and yet it seems the whole Army of the Cumberland is so habituated to be on the defensive, and yet it seems the whole Army of the Cumberland is so habituated to be on the defensive, and yet it seems the more latitude than such documents posses have daily sent to Halleck telegraphs which lasked him to report to you, and which l Thomas that we must assell and not defend; we are the offensive, and yet it seems the whole Army of the Cumberland is so habituated to be on the defensive that, from its commander down to the lowest private. I cannot get it out of their heads. I cannot get it out of their heads is givery size and orderly with a wall tent, and a baggage train big enough for a division, the promised to send it all back, but the truth is everybody there is allowed to do as he picases and they still think and and act as though the railitoad and all its facilities were theirs. This slowness has cost use the loss of two splendid opportunities which never recur in war. At Dallas there was a delay of four hours to get ready to advance, when we first net Johnston's head of command that four hours enabled him to throw up works to cover the head of his column, and he extended the works about as fast is we deployed. Also here I broke one of his lines and had we followed it up as I ordered at daylight there was nothing between we and the railroad back of Marietta. I ordered Thomas to move at daylight and when I got to the point at 9:30. I found Stanley and Wood quarreling which should not but I got them started, but instead of reaching the Atlanta road back of Marietta, which is Johnston's center, we donly got to a creek to the south of it by night, and now a heavy rain stops us and gives time to fortify a now line. Still have all the high and commanding ground, but the one peak near Marietta, which I can turn We have had an immensa quantity of rain room June 2 to 14, and now it is raining as though it had no intention ever to stop. The enemy sowaline still house prompt repairs. Thus far our supplies of food have here goed

come the natural obstacles and inspire motion into a large, ponderous, and slow dy habit army. Of course it cannot keep up with my thoughts and wishes, but no impulse can be given it that I will not guide. As ever, your friend, W. T. Shenman.

Parts one, two and three of this volume are taken up with the usual official reports of operations, and have little interest as compared with part four which is almost entirely telegraphic, terse and full of vigor. It will recall the great operations and tremendous national strain of that period.

Dr. Cullimore, oculist to Mo . Pac' Ry.

AIDING THE ARTISTS.

Work and Prospects of the Omaha Academy of Fine Arts.

OMARA, Jan. 22 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: The recent art exhibits held in this city, Lancoin and Schuyler, under the auspices of the Western Art association, have undoubtedly done much to elevate the standard of act in Omaha and the west, to awaken a deeper interest in it, and to educate the people to a higher appreciation of its refining influence

upon society. These are some of the results which are sought to be attained by the association by their annual exhibits, and are indeed most gratifying and encouraging, and yet they fal far short of accomplishing the full purpose and design of the association in dealing with those practical assues which tend to the encouragement, improvement, education and development of artistic genius and talent among us.

I doubt very much if it is generally known or if the citizens of Omaha appreciate the fact that there is now in successful operation in this city an "academy of fine arts" under the management of the Western Art association which possesses every facility and advantage of any eastern school of art and is equaled by few and excelled by none in this country. I am fully aware that to some this may sound boastful and extravagant, but it is nevertheless a fact that should be thoroughly understood and appreciated by all lovers and students of art in this city and ighout the west

The Omaha Academy of Fine Arts occupies the entire third floor of the Williams building on the corner of Dodge and Fif-teenth streets, 44x132 feet, and is fully equipped with all the necessary casts, mod and paraphernalia for systematic and effective instruction in overy department of has been

work. The school has operation since October in operation since October last with most satisfactory results. It is under the personal direction of Mr. J. Laurie Wallace, formerly of the Art institute of Chi cago, a gentleman of large experience as an instructor, and in every way fitted and quali-fied for the position. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that the association is paying Mr. Wallace the highest salary paid to the director of any art school

The object of the Omaha Academy of Fine Arts is to afford facilities and instruction of the highest order upon the most reasonable terms to those of both sexes who intend mak ing painting their profession, and also to ex-tend as far as possible the same facilities and benefits to others. The course of instruction is believed to be as thorough as that of any ther existing school.

The school now numbers fifty pupils, some of whom are in daily attendance, others come two or three days each week, while others. engaged in business during the day, avail themselves of the evening classes; so that the present average attendance is only twenty-five per day. Whereas, I am sure twenty-five per day. Whereas, I am sure that if our people fully realized and appre-ciated the wonderful opportunities which are nere afforded for instruction and improve ment in art there would be an average at tendance of at least 100 pupils. This is certainly an opportunity that should not be neg-lected by those having a talent, taste or even

a desire in this direction. All efforts of the Western Art association peretofore have been but preliminary in lay ing the foundation for the permanent establishment of such an institution in Omana They have assumed the full financial responsibility of the enterprise, which amounts to over \$4,000 per annum. It is certainly a most commendable undertaking and should recive that liberal patronage and subscantial acouragement and support which its merits fully warrant from artists, art students and CHARLES F. CATLIN.

"In buying a cough medicine for children,"

says H. A. Walker, a prominent druggist of Ogden, U. T., "never be afraid to buy Champerlain's Cough Romedy. There is no dan ger from it and relief is always sure to fol low. I particularly recommend Chamber tain's because I have found it to be safe and 25 and 50 cent bottles for saje by druggists.

Sate and Reliable.

ADAMS COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The People Victimized and Robbed Unde Two Systems Already Tried. Hastings, Neb., Jan. 19 .- To The Editor

of THE BEE: - Adams county has tried the commissioner system, consisting of a board of three men, also the supervisor system consisting of a board of about thirty, in the transaction of business, and both have been found unquestionable failures so far as the supervision of county offices is concerned. Inder the first system our county treasurer defaulted in the sum of about \$00,000, the misappropriation of the county funds having extended over many years, and was not dis covered by the board of commissioners.

Under the supervisor system, county officials of this county, two treasurers and one clerk of the court, have defautted in the sum of \$54,000, so that within the last tweety years the people through the ignorance of the county commissioners and the board of supervisors, and the stupidity and cussedless of county officials have lost about \$80,000, including interest and expense litigation! Surely experience has been to

us a very expensive teacher. Further, it is certain that under both sys tems the people have been robbed, and that both are very incomplete. This condition of affairs is not peculiar to Adams county nor to the state of Nebraska, but is found wherever men handle others' money without proper checks and supervision. Only think of the Board of Supervisors declaring our county troasurer's accounts all right at the end of his first term, two years ago, when he was clearly a defaulter in the sum of about \$30,000. Think of the trouble and distress that this statement has caused the bordsmen who went upon his second bond, relying upor

Then in the settlement just made only about \$22,000 deficiency was discovered by the board when it was really about \$52,000, and but for a word dropped by the deputy treasurer to one of the bondsmen it might never have been discovered. No reflection is here intended upon the integrity of either board of supervisors. Perhaps they did as well as any board likely to be elected would have

The fact is they are not expert book keepers, and no board of however many ever will be; therefore if the same system is pursued like calamities may low. An incomplete system of bookkeeping has, without doubt, been a part of our trou-ble, but the greatest mischief (aside from the improper use of the money by company officials) has come from the imperfect super-vision of the offices by the commissioners and supervisors. This is the main point to which I wish to call special attention. If the quick discovery of the improper use of public monies abould be made certain, the probability of misappropriations would the probability of misappropriations would greatly diminish to say the least. People comparatively soldom commit crimes which are certain to come to light at once, whereby they stand convicted, and so I conclude that if we had a proper system of inspection of state and county

offices by inspectors specially qualified for that purpose such serious blunders as have been made here could not occur. Of coarse the office of inspector of state and county offices would have to be created

y our legislature.
I have no patent on this idea and it may have already been advocated by you. If not I trust it may be if it shall meet your approval. Respectfully yours,
John N. Lyman.

In the Lecture Boom.

Nothing distures a lecturer so much as a good, healthy, fully developed cough. Some folks think a squaling baby is worse, but Mark Twain says that in an emergency you can kill the baby, but most lecturors now earry a bettle of Haller's Sure Cure Congh sirup and give a dose of that.

THE ERA OF FINE STACING.

Henry Irving's Revival of "Henry VIII." Invites Theatrical Reminiscence.

W. R. GOODALL'S FIRST \$500 ON ACCOUNT

A Famous American Song Writer Dead-Outline of Crane's New Comedy -Coming Attractions - Gossip of the Stage.

Henry Irving is making preparations for a nagnificent revival of "Henry VIII." Of course he will play Cardinal Wolsey and Miss Ellen Terry will portray Queen Katharine. It is said the staging will be beyond precedent, and England is looking forward to the revival as an event of national and literary interest, as well as of dramatic importance.

"Henry VIII." was first produced at the old Globe theater, London, in 1613. The critics then commented on the managerial tendency to display, though a few rickety armors must have been the extent of the extravagance in the Shakespearean age. In a more imposing representation in 1664 Betterton, who had his choice of parts, took the King in preference to Woisey. Later actors saw the greater possibilities of the Cardinal's character.

Famous characterizations were those of Mossop in 1752, of Henderson in 1780, of Bensley in 1772, of the Keans, of Colley Cinher, of Macready, and of Samuel Phelps. In the role of Katharine Mrs. Sidd ons and Charlotte Cushman were famous.

Apropos the subject, it is customary to credit Henry Irving with giving the first impetus to the elaborateness in staging which now prevails, but it is a matter of record that Edwin Booth and other Americans made earnest efforts in that direction before the famous English actor came to this country.

It is many years since Booth gave up his theater in New York, but when he began that enterprise was inspired with as lofty ampitions as Mr. Irving. Unfortunately he was fifteen years ahead of the times, besides being an indiffer ent manager. He presented some of the best plays and gave them superb stage set tings and strong casts, but he lost money and had to abandon his dreams.

When Jarrett & Palmer took Booth's the ater they put on "Henry V." and "Sar dianapalus" in a style that has hardly been surpassed. Lawrence Barrett also pra sented "Macbeth" at that house with elaborate settings. When Irving came and his staging was exhaustively discussed in the newspapers, the public demanded the sumptuousness which a few American managers had already offered without being appreciated. Then began the era of rich staging i

earnest. At first it was thought necessary to go to England to engage artists to design costumes and scenic effects, and Jarrett & Palmer brought over the late Charles Calvert to di

rect their most important ventures.

The necessity of procuring the aid of stu dents who had especially devoted themselves to archaeology and the history of costumes was soon made evident to Mr. Barrett and the impulse he gave to researches in these directions has created a new professionthat of the play producer who furnishes cor rect drawing of the scenery, costumes, furniture, and all accessories of any historical period that may be desired to be illustrated upon the stage. Among the men who are now well known in this way are Edward Hamilton Beil, W. H. Day, Alfred Thompson and Ben Teal. Their charges are high, and their services are in good demand.

The cost of a careful and correct setting of a legitimate play will vary from \$10,000 to

\$20,000, according to the number and elaboration of the scenes and costumes needed. So carefully is every detail now attended to that no pains or expense are spared to in-sure absolute correctness. An instance of this may be cited in connection with Marie Wainwright's production of "Amy Robsart." of the ruins of Kenilworth castle and Cumnor place, but none which were taken in such a way as to be most effective for theater purposes. Julian Magnus, Miss Wainwright's nanager, therefore went to England espec ally to obtain the needed photographs and sketenes, and also to secure certain badges of orders of nobility which were not obtainable here—and were only procured with great difficulty in Europe. But Sir Walter Scott difficulty in Europe. But Sir Walter Scol described them as being worn by the earls of Leicester and Sussex, and it was advisable to get them if such a thing were possible.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Joseph Jefferson proposes to make a sumptuous scenic production of "Rip Van Winkle" when he reviews it next senson.

This in turn recalls the part that Mr. Booth got up a rather mag-nificent representation of that play at his theater years ago. Among other effects was a superboold-fashioned fire-place Mr. Booth was enthusiastic, but Mr. Jeffer son, surveying the scene rather doubtingly said: "It's beautiful, beautiful, but it won" do, old man, it won't do at all; I couldn't act against that; the audience would forget me in looking at your finery." Mr. Jefferson has been opposed to elaborate staging, but i about to bend to the popular demand.

Charles A. White, one of the most prolific of American song writers, died recently in Boston at the age of 61. He was at the head of the firm of White, Smith & Co., was originally established to publish his

He is said to have written over 1,500 songs though he worked only when in the tnocd He has finished thirty pieces in as many days, but sometimes wrote nothing for months. He was notably original, and he thought it was because he heard little music other than his own. He was afraid if he attended operas or concerts he would unconsciously appropriate some of the strains and be accused of plagrarism. It was one of his playful remarks, in speaking of this pecul-arity: "Why, I have not even heard 'Pira-fore.' "His songs were generally written with the aid of a violin. In describing the spiration of "Marguerite," he once said:
"One day I said to Smith, "What kind of i ong do we need now? He thought a love song would be about right, so I went home and took up my old violin. The idea had come to me of a young woman leaving the country and her rustic lover to go to the city. he rustic lover realizes that she would soo forget him in the many fascinations of the town, and he is sorrowful and despairing. That was the idea I wanted to bring out. As on as my fingers grasped the neck of the "Marguerite violin the tune came to me. ' "Marguerite" was his biggest success and sold over 1,000,000

copies. His first hit was made with "Put Me in My Little Bed." "This was suggested to me," he explained. by sociag a picture of the prophet Samuel of the window of a Boston shop as I was going home one evening. Samuel was kneeling by a bedside with his hands clasped in prayer. I turned to my son and said. That will make a popular song? I wrote the melody and the first verse in about fifteen minutes. The popularity of the song was improved. mease. The second of my successes was 'Come, Birdie, Come, 'The idea of this song came to me while I was lying in a hammock ender a tree. A beautiful woodpecker was tapping at the bark of the tree, and lifting my hand playfully toward the bird I said, 'Come, Birdio, Come.' This was a success from the start, its saic outstripping that of 'I'ut Me in My Lattle Bed' by many thou

W. R. Goodali and Roland Reed met re cently to discuss changes in the former's play, "An Absent Minded Man." An Omaha man who was present during the negotia-tions and signed the document as a witness, says that a contract for the play was closed Mr. Goodall received \$500 in cash and is to get \$9,500 more if the piece, when remodeled by him, is adapted to Mr. Reed's purposes. The name is to be changed to "A Country Postmaster," which recalls the fact that its original title was "Half-soled and Heeled.

William H. Crane bas successfully taunched Vork. He represents a wealthy leader of New York society. He is a composite of Ward McAllister and Jim Fiske. He is the

leader of the 400, the commodore of a large yacht ciub, and the colonel of a crack regi-ment of militia. While he is a commodore, he is afraid he will be sensick; while he is a colonel he is frightened to death by war; and, besides, be has a real trouble confronting him—being wealthy and having a daughter,

his money. He engineers a strike to take place in an electric street car company, of which he is the principal stockholder in order to give the impression that he is pecamarily barrassed. In this way he bopes to find the true lover. He himself is in love with a dashing young widow and he is afraid she is after his money. So he kills two birds with one stone. He finds the lover for his daughter and the widow proves faithful. But the strike gets beyond his control, It ties up every street car line in New York. There are riots and he is ordered out at the head of his regiment to quell them. He shows, when put to the test, that he is a

he is afraid that all the suitors are only after

hero, and cominates matters.

One of the principal scenes shows the grounds of the Larchmont Yacht club, with a birdseye view of a race in progress. In another Mr. Crane appears on horseback at the head of his regiment against the The critics say the play is rather trivial

with no original character, but that Crane's personality and fine acting, backed by an

excellent support, will make it a winner.

Jennie Whitbeck, whose sunshinny disosition and clever work in "The Orphans of Yew York." created such a favorable impression at the Farnam street theater past week, is a mere child in years, not ye having touched the fifteenth milestone. Yet as Eisie, the orphan newsgirl, she gave a thoroughly consistent portraiture of a type which is very common to the metropolis, but which to Omaha people, thank heaven, is en-But what is more remarkatirely unknown. ble in this child's work is the fact that this is only her second season on the stage. She is onthusiastic and a very hard worker, show ing that all the ability of the family is not centered in Patrice, the dashing soubrette, who is her sister and who is now playing Ollie Archmere's part in "A Trip to Chinatown," at Hoyt's Madison Square theater. At one time it looked as if Miss Whitbeck would essay the role of the lunch counter girl in "A Hole in the Ground," now played by Hattie Harvey, Adelina Patti's pro-tege, but having accepted the engagement

THE THEATERS.

tion made by her talented sister.

with Mr. Wood, she decided to stay the sea-

son out with "The Orphans of New York."
Miss Jennie is particularly pretty and be-

witching and gives great promise of a roseate future, probably even dimming the reputa-

Manager Boyd has made arrangements with the manager of Primrose & West's "Eight Beils" company to play tonight, which will be very gratifying to those patrons of Boyd's new theatre who depend patrons of Boyd's new theatre who depend solely on Sunday night performances for their amusement. Three nights and Satur-day matinee was the original booking, but as Eight Bells has proven so successful in Omena that a release was obtained from the next stand in order to play Sunday night at the Boyd. The owners of the enterprise Messrs. Primrose & West, have not spared trouble or expense in placing "Eight Bells" before the public with an excellent cast neaded by the Brothers Byrne, and with the detail of perfection which has made them world-famous as amusement caterers, 'Eight Bells' is in three acts, with a story full of interest, abounding with pautomime comedy and music; introducing the cele brated Electric quartette, Mr. Tom Browne he king of whistlers, and a host of special

The legitimate representation of Irish life, he faithful reproduction of the most pieturesque Irish scenes, together with the most careful and painstaking delineations of true Irish character, stamp "An Irishman's Love," a melodramatic comedy in five acts, the state of th which will be presented at Farnam Street theater four nights, commencing Sunday matinee, January 24, as a play of unusual merit. It possesses also a strong plot, skill fully worked out. It tells the story of a beautiful Irish lass whose heart is true as steel, and who repels the advances of a villain of the worst stripe. It is melodramatic, but does not ack comedy. The incidents are interesting, the situation strong and the climaxes grand. The dialogue is refined and witty, and free from vulgarisms. The stage settings are perfect and do justice to the land they represent including the river Lee by moonlight the road to Kilmannon and the Irish coast. Many new songs and dances are introduced. as Eileen O'Donnell. She is young, beau tiful and accomplished; possesses a sympa-

road to Kilmannon and the Irish coast Miss Lida Holden Lester has made a great thetic voice, a perfect figure and an expres sive face, and imparts to this character a per sonality that is charming. She is ably sup-ported by the well known Irish comedian, Brannigan, a part to which he is peculiarly adapted. A genume Irish piper is in the cast. In fact, every artist in the company is versatile and capable of refreshing special

The first production of "She Stoops t Conquer"-Goldsmith's beautiful comedyat Covent Garden theater, London, was a shabby affair in comparison with the manne in which Mr. Stuart Robson has staged it Managers and actors have alike denied to this rare old comedy a proper setting until Mr. Stuart Robson took it up. With the aim of the true artist and conscious of the power of his own ability as a comedian, which only shines the brighter in reflected richness, Mr Robson has made "She Stoops to Conquer not only an admirably acted comedy, but delightfully gorgeous stage picture. There has been no stinting of money in securing the best effects of the artist's brush, and the result is a charming combination which so nearly approaches nature as to make all previous attempts appear flat and tame. the wood scene in the last act there is an artistic handling of the stage lights, which brings out the glories of an autumnal day with startling realism, the effect being further heightened by a carpet of leaves on the stage, and the dropping of others from the trees. Mr. Robsone s evi-dently of the belief that the beauties of the artist's brush belong not alone to the bur-lesque and extravaganza; it is plain that he holds it within the legitimate province of th actor to secure for the higher and nobler creations of the stage, the full benefits of man's genius to round out the player's talent, and he has wisely chosen the best There are some scenic effects which are rightly called "gorgeous;" they bedazzie the eye without regard to the harmony of colors and true art. Those which Mr. Robson uses in "She Stoops to Conquer" should be called "beautiful," for they are true to to nature and afford to the spectator an ever pleasing study. Mr. Robson will present The Stoops to Conquer! Thursday and Fri day evenings, Saturday matinee and nigh The Henrietta," at the new Boyd.

Harry P. Mawson's beautiful military comedy drama, "A Fair Robel," which has made a wonderful success in the eastern ities will be the attraction at the Farnam Street theater, January 28, 29 and 30

It ranks among the foremost of American plays. The sentiment is pure; it abounds in ferightful comedy situations, while the real ism of many of the scenes is a striking feature it deals with a side of the civil war that has never before been made a present ation. The historical escape of union officers from Linby prison during the winter of 1864 is the principal episade, around which the author has woven, an entertaining and romantic tale of love and fear, interspersed with charming little sketches and funny incidents of the four years of struggle. The play will be beautifully staged, all the scenery and costumes, being new, replacing those burned by fire recently. The costuming is a departure from other mintary plays in that the ladies all appear in the quain dresses worn thirty years ago. Miss Fanns Gillette, who plays the heroine, has received the warmest praise from dramatic critics and the press. Edward R. Mawson, a prother of the author, appears as Colonel Exra Masson, a gallant union officer. Others in the cast are Lesiie Tillson, Augusta Armstrong Emile La Croix, Will D. Ingrain, J. P. Keefe, J. Hooker Wright, W. J. Magee and J. W. Kingsley.

Chat of Plays and Players. estimated that "Evangeline" has

carned \$1,250,090. Nearly all of the new plays that have made big successes this year are American works. Richard Mansfield is a composer as well as A collection of his songs has just

been published. John Rodgers. Minnie Paimer's husband, has come to America to pave the way for Wilson Barrett's tour. Mrs. Frances Hougeon Burnett may write

a play for Annie Lewis, the winsome soubrette now playing in "You Youson, Ada Reban wants to live in London, gossip has it that there is trouble between

her and Manager Daly in consequence. Miss Grace Huyck, a Chicago amateur, has made a successful nebut in Stuart Robson's company, playing Lady Mary Trelawney in

Daniel Suily recently produced a new play, 'The Story Teller," at Los Angeles. It was adapted fram the German by Edward Frei

George S. Knight's real name is Sloane. The financial failure of "Baron Rudolph," a strong play by Bronson Howard is said to have broken his heart. Crane is so well disguised in his new play, "For Money," that friends were unable to recognize him in photographs taken before

A diamond necklace owned by Judic worth \$6,000 was sold for \$1,900, and the laces were almost given away, one fine princess dress in

point applique going at \$19. Hoyt's latest, "A Temperance Town," will be put on in rehearsal in New York next month. It will have its first representations outside of Gotham, however.

Young Bouckeault, late a member of Stuart Robson's company, was fined for being late in reaching the theater in Chicaga. He thereupon resigned and then got married. "Mayourneen," Scanian's play, is to be re vived within a month. He owned a half in-terest in it, and his wife has sold it to Mana-

ger i'lton. James Carroll tioned for Scanian's part. James Carroll Johnson is men-Lotta, who is so rich that she need never act again, is passing the winter in Baltimore with her mother, Mrs. Crabtree, who is in delicate health. Lotta has enjoyed a long rest, and there is no sign that she is impa-

Miss Lenore Snyder, daughter of F. M. snyder, a well known contractor of Indianapolis, is said to have achieved a great suc cess in the principal part of "The Nautch Girl," at the Savoy theater, London. She has been engaged by R. D'Oyle Carte to create and take the leading part in the new Gibant and Sallisan control Gilbert and Sullivan opera.

The Bostonians will produce "The Knickerbockers," a new opera by H. B. Smith and Reginald DeKoven, next month, either in Boston or Albany. Mr. Smith has just completed a new work on the mythological basis, entitled, "Jupiter," that will be the succes-sor of "Tar and Tartar," under the manage-ment of Harry Askin. Mr. Smith is dramatic critic of the Chicago Tribune. Mme. Patti will give two concerts in Chi-

cago, the dates being Tuesday evening Feb ruary 2, and Saturday afternoon February 6, the place the Auditorium. Mme. Patti's as-sociates are Mme. Fabbri, contralto; M. Guille, tenor; Sig. Del Puente, baritone; and Sig. Novara, bass. An orchestra under the direction of Sig. Arditi will assist. Th programs will consist of miscellaneous selecions and an act from either "Semiramide or "Traviata."

It seems that dramatic critics may go to the playhouse and still be God fearing men, in high favor with the church. The critic of the London Telegraph, Clement Scott, has been selected by the pope for a notable mark of favor, a special blessing signed and scaled at the vatican and enclosed in a magnificent casket of lacquer and Damascene steel. The pope was influenced by the vigorous protest maintained by Scott against the atheistical tendencies of the tatest school of dramatic literature. It took "Lohengrin" forty-three years to

reach Paris, but it looks now as if it were bound to make up for lost time. For the last three months almost two-thirds of all the performances at the Grand Opera have been devoted to "Lohengrin," notwithstanding that M. Van Dyck was obliged to return to Vienna after his eighteenth appearance in this opera. This great Wagnerian tenor, who has sung the part of Parsifal at Bay routh for several years, won so much favor in Paris that he has been secured for four The personnel of the Imperial opera house

in Vienna, says the New York Sun, is a little village community of itself. It consists of 411 persons—the director, twenty one male solo singers, twelve female solo singers, a chorus director, fifty chorus men, sixty-seven chorus girls, ten male solo dancers, female solo dancers, twenty-five maie choru dancers, seventy five bailet wirls, three directors of the orchestra, one director of the bailet, 105 members of the orchestra, one stage musical director, and twenty-two stage

E. E. Rice has been playing "Evangeline" in Sydney, Australia, and recently he sub-mitted "The Corsair." George Fortescue the leviathan performer who played the queen of the harem in the latter piece, will be rethere as a player whose talent is er of avoirdupois. But in Australia he has ome such a favorite that the Sydney audience became excited over one of his ongs and demanded another which he had sung in "Evangeline." There was a tumult which was only quelled by Mr. Rice coming upon the stage and explaining that the song demanded was a part of another play.

The first issue of the Chicago Dramatic News made its appearance Tuesday under the editorship of Leander Richardson. The new paper is about the size of Harper's Weekly, and contains news and gossip about theatrical people and enterprises exclusively. A leading feature will be several pages of telegraphic matter concerning the latest hap penings in this line in all the large cities of the United States. The object is to give all the dramatic news of the country, and to have the paper on sale all over the west at least forty-eight hours before the eastern

papers arrive. The News will be a western paper, catering to the constantly growing theatrical field of this section. In a recent letter the English dramatist, A. W. Pinero, gives an insight into his man-ner of putting a play together. He says: "I think of some people, and live with them until they prove interesting or otherwise. In the latter case I cut them; but if their patures, manners and peculiarities resolve themselves into a story, I try to ascertain if that story will shape into dramatic form. If es, I construct my play, but only act by act the second act depending on the first, the third on the second, and so ferth, I make very few notes or plan of dialogue, as 1 find myself often checked by them; but the whole matter is set led in my mind-or I ancy it is, sometimes to find it isn't." For several years the Society for the Prerention of Cruelty to Children has made it a business to interfere with the New York playhouses, and in most cases the appearance of a child on the stage has been the signal for an injunction. New York swarms with oblidren who work in the street or shops for eight hours or more a day. Children on the stage work perhaps twenty minutes in the course of an evening; yet this so-ciety can find no children to protect except-ing the well clad, well-fed and well-guarded Lord Fauntieroys. The organization, which has great capabilities for good, recently ried to prevent the appearance of several children in "La Cigale," but the manager.T. Henry French, has brought an action which will contest the constitutionality of the law under which Mr. Gerry's society acts.

Cut This Out.

This is a guarantee that every pair of pants bought from us during this sale can be taken home and if found unsatisfactory for any reasons whatsoever, they can be returned and money will be reunded, providing pants are unsoiled. All pants are marked in plain figures of which there will be no deviation whatsoever. Pants will be pressed out ree while you wait, if so desired by cus-In order to have this stock in tomers. perfect shape our doors will not open natil Monday morning at 9 o'clock PEOPLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

1303 Douglas street.

The New York Telegram tells of a Hobeken clergyman who was arrested at the Christo-pher street forry for swearing at a cabman. In Jefferson Market police court he was let go after several hours' detention, the court having numanely taken into account the aggravated nature of the provocation.

From Hotel Dellone.

Mr. C. W. Reed, propriotor of the Hotel Deilone, Omaha, one of the finest new and modern hotels in the west, says of Chamber-lain's Cough Remedy; "We have used it in our family for years with the most satisfac-tory result, especially for our children, for colds and croup. It can be depended upon; besides it is pleasant to take and accent to be free from chloroform and the oil? substances put into many cough mixtures." 25c, 50c and \$1 bottles for sale by druggists.

Dr. Cullimore, eye and ear, Bee building

"IF I WERE MAYOR OF OMAHA

Representative Citizens Outline the Reform Measures They Would Urge.

SUGGESTIONS TO THE ADMINISTRATION

Plans for Purchasing the Water Works and Electric Light Plants-Need of an Electrician-Obstacles to

be Overcome.

Efforts of the present administration to reduce expenses and reform abuses in the administration of municipal affairs have en listed the interest and encouragement of the representative men of the city. Perhaps there never was a time in the history of the city when so many prominent business and professional men, without reference to politics, were so deeply and earnestly inter-

tration of city affairs. "What would you do if you were mayor what reform would you especially urge!" was the question asked of a number of citi-zens, of various trades and professions, during the week. The answers are given

ested in the plans that have been proposed

for a conservative and economical adminis-

Would Have a City Electrician.

Thomas Swobe-I am not familiar enough with the details of our city government to say what a mayor should do, but I would urge the appointment of a city electrician who should have supervision of the stringing of all electric wires in the city. Two fires n one of the hotels have originated from wires not properly insulated, and the tim will come when the wires in the streets will be a source of great danger to life. I would be a source of great danger to fife. I would have a competent official to see that every building using electricity was properly wired and to take precautions against accidents from the electric wires now strung over the streets.

Would Buy the Water Works Plant, Dr. George L. Miller-If I were mayor I would try to get the city to own its own water works plant. It would be a great property. As to other matters, such as franchises. I know of none to be granted or that are wanted, but if an are granted I would have parties getting them pay a tribute into the city treasury each year.

Difficulties in the Way of Reforms. Prof. Frank Fitzpatrick - Josh Bullags said that people who boast about what they would do if they were there never seem to get there. Most of the reforms that people clamor for in this country, especially municipal matters, are of a monarchical nature They are expected to be absolute and radical. A great many modern formers are like amateur doctors; prescribe a remedy before making a diagnosis of the case. A man must, or ought to, know the cause of a difficulty be fore suggesting a remedy. Every man thinks he knows where the trouble lies, and he is not backward in saying so. Y You can body who will denounce every mayor that Omaha bas ever had. One man will de-nounce this one and another that one. The world is full of amateur physicians. There is no doubt of the fact that Omaha would be better governed by placing the control of public affairs in the hands of half a dozen of the brightest, wisest and most progressive men of the city, but the people of a free republic will not endure anything approach ing an oligarchy. This city is a good deal like a jelly fish. It is scattered over a great deal of territory and will require time to solidify and crystalize. I think Mayor Semis has begun well, and I hope to see his administration very succes

Out of the Political Pool, William H. Alexander, surveyor of cus toms -I think Mayor Bemis has introduced some very sensible changes in municipal affairs. I would favor the idea of lifting municipal matters out of the pool of politicand placing them on a business basis. I like the idea of having fewer heads and complications in municipal matters and for that reason I like the ordinance recently intro-duced by Mr. Edwards. I believe in having the departments of city government under the supervision of men who will do their duty and do it promptly. There should not be a condition of affairs that would permit our streets to go unswept and uncloaned for months as they have this fall and winter. I am in favor of as few departments and as few heads as is consistent with a vigorous and efficient publi-

A Bishop's Idea of Reform

Bishop Newman-Municipal governments should in no sense be political and they should be conducted upon the plan, so far as possible, of a banking house or a successful usurance company. I would appoint the best men to fill the offices regardless of polities. In all state affairs it is the proper thing to have political parties, for they repre-sent different views of the state policy ac cording to respective interpretations of the constitution and of the principles of the organizations. I cherish large hopes that Mayor Beinis and his associated common council will give us an administration that will increase the prosperity of our city And there are two aspects of that prosper-ity. One is financial and the other is moral. There are certain material things, such as the condition of our streets, the sanitary condition of our homes, the beautifying of put he parks and the accommodation of the traveling public in railway depots which esteem indispensable to the Omaha. I feel a sense of mortification ever ime I arrive here because I realize the Incl that this city lacks one /ery important util ity and ornament, a commodicus union depot centrally located. I have heard more remarks reflecting on Omaha from travelers in different parts of the country upon this particular shortcoming than upou any other. Of course I am more interested in the moral condition of our city, and morality is largely an individual affair, yet inasmuch as a municipal government is held responsible for the proper regulation oons and public shows, there is room for an immense improvement in that direction have no sympathy with those who think Omaha worse than other western cities There are people in Omaha as good as any where in the United States, yet the number might be increased one hundred fold.

As to Franchised Corporations. Thomas Kilpatrick-I would be opposed to the idea of the city investing any money in an ejectric light plant. Electric lights are not well enough established and it would be risky business for the city to put money into such a scheme. There is no doubt that elec-tricity will be the future light, but as yet it is an experiment. In some cities I have in view the companies operating the plants have lost money. One company in Cleveland, O., in which Mr. Bush was interested, could not pay expenses of maintaining the plant. Companies have failed to make it a cheap light and failed even to make it self-support-ing. In giving rights to electric and gas companies I would advise the city to always hold some control in them in order to regulate the price of light, or in the long run to have the option of purchasing the plant if the public Regarding gas and water, they are essential to the comfort and convenience of all, and for this reason I would favor the city owning its own gas and water works. Even if they did not afford the city a profit the city would be able to supply these essentials to some citizens who could not be supplied by a grivate corporation. In my opinion this does not apply to electric lighting, which is yet a lowery. Now, as to paying, I have always been in favor of a

liberal expenditure that provement each year. When long thorough-fares are paved I think the city ought to have some control over the work. between the paved streets should also be paved even if the owners were not ready to do so, for that is the only way in which we can get the benefit of the thoroughfates now paved. The streets should also be kept clean, don't know what the law on the subject is but speaking in the abstract, I think when is street is once well paved and when the work is paid for by the property owners, that ever afterwards it should be kept in good repair and in good condition by a general tax-that is, to be paid for by the entire city.

With Reference to Streets,

John Francis-1 would use all my power and influence to compel the permanent location of water pipes, gas mains and sewers before streets are paved. I would oppose all appropriations except such as were absolutely D. J. O'Donahoe-I would do all I could to

push public improvements and get the work completed early in the season. I would use my best efforts to put in respectable and competent men in office. I would not allow any faction to dictate to me or say where I hould place my appointees. Briefly, I would to what I believe Mayor Bemis will do. M. O. Maul—I would compel the contrac-

tors to clean the streets after grading them and I would see that the street sweeper did his duty. There should be a change in the electric light and water works systems. We pay more money for water and lights than any city in the country. I can see no reason

A Good Letter.

Persons troubled with colds or the grip will find some pointers in the following letter from a prominent Pennsylvania druggist: BRADDOCK, Pa., Oct. 26, 1891. Messrs. Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Iowa. Gentlemen: You will please ship me as soon as possible one gross Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Out of the sixty gozen you have shipped me in the last two years I have only sales to date this fall that our sales this wintor will be greater than ever. It pleasure to say that out of the who that I have sold and goaranteed I have not had one customer say that it did not give all the relief claimed for it. Yours truly,

Dr. Cullimore, oculist, Bee building.

At. MAGGINE

The Santa Fe Coming to Omaha. 'Speaking of new railroads to Omana,' said H. C. Dinkins, contracting freight agent for the Santa Fe, "I understand that our company has plans for a line to this city from Chicago, but I do not know the de-

A railroad man who recently had a conver-sation with a prominent Santa Fe official in Chicago furnishes this information about the oroposed line to this city:
"The plan is to leave the Chicago line

at Fort Madison, Ia., and use the Fort Madison & Northwestern railroad, which extends forty-five miles in a northwesterly direction to Collette. A new road will have to be built from that point to Ottumwa, where connection will be nade with another short line extending to Harvey, a distance of about fifty miles new road will be constructed from Harvey lirectly west to Omaha with a short branch to Des Moines. I was assured in Chicago that this line would be under construction next spring and be completed to this city within a year."

Wants the Chief to Pay Up.

George M. Gates, an Elit Creek lawyer, has written to Chief Seavey, demanding \$100 for the false imprisonment of David Gates, a barbor at Thirteenth and Douglas streets, who was arrested in November by Detectives Vaughn and Haze on suspicion of teing one of the West Side train robbers, but was reeased without having a complaint against him after he had been kept in confinement for four days.

The letter states that unless the case is set ded as demanded a damage suit will result. The chief says he will pay no attention to it until he receives a legal notice.

A very small pili, but a very good one. Do' Witt's little Early Risers.



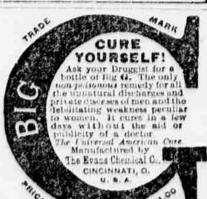


nown to fail. \$! per box, 6 for \$5; sen Why suffer from this terrible disease wi



TO WEAK MEN the effects of arty decay, wasting weakness, lost inaulocid, etc. arly decay, wasting weakness, but manhood, etc., will send a valuable troutise escaled containing ull particulars for home cure, FREE of charge, splendid medical work; should be read by every Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Cong.





WOOD'S ICE TOOLS

RUN IRON, ROPE & BLOCK'S

Send for catalogue. Jas. Morton Son & Go., Dodge Street.