#### OF GEORGE ELIOT'S FOLKS.

Relatives of the Author of "Romola" and How They Live Today in England.

RAMBLES ROUND HER GIRLHOOD'S HOME

Village Life in Shakspeare's Shire-The Sordid and the Sweet-Mary Ann Evans Still Enshrined in Many Memories.

[Copyrighted 1892 by Edgar L. Wakeman.] BEDWORTH, England, April 23.- [Correpondence of THE BEE. |-It is not long ago, that one of the noblest of American women

"If there is any earthly influence that might repress the presumption, impudence and immodesty of that rapidly increasing class of my country women who seem possessed of a mad craze to unsex themselves for the pitiabie reward of temporary public recognition or notoriety, it would be a genuine study of the genius of George Eliot, coupled with a pilgrimage to the localities upon which her everyday life as a maid and a woman left the grand impress of their personal worth. This much of an object-lesson would be learnedif such women are capable of receiving grave and serious instruction-as would also result from a like study of the genius of Harrlet Martineau, the Cary sisters, Rosa Bonheur, Dinah Mulock Craix, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Charlotte Bronte, and all other women who are to main among the immortals: That genius has been the where riginal gift of woman, in the precise degree that has been eventually achieved and accorded, has that woman shrunk from offensive exhibitions of her own personanty and mportance. Another as impressive truth would have logical revealment. Where any woman charges upon the public with de-mands for its attention and homage, in the same degree of her insistence and clamor with it, in time, be withheld and prove her

doom to merited oblivion." However this may be, remembering George Eliot's work which, in its hold upon the intellect and heart of all English speaking people, is instinctively grouped with that of Scott and Shakespeare, and her grand, strong face which you instinctively group with those or Dante, Bronte, Savonarola and Liszt, you come to the pleasant region where she grow to her full stature of person and genius with something akin to the same in-definable feeling of dreamful unrealty, touched with reverence and almost hushed with awe, as when you trend the quaint steels of old Stratford, close to the shrine of the immortal bard of Avon.

In Shakespeare's Shire. Indeed the Shakespeare country is truly George Eliot's land. Stratford, Warwick, Leamington, Coventry and Nuneaton all lie is a direct line from the southwest to the northeast poundaries of Warwickshire. One of the finest highways in England, elm-sinded for more than half its length, connects them all. George Eliot's Warwick-shire was the Arden of Shakespeare. The same Avon smiled back from its murmuring waters upon them both. The same billowy bills, gentle stopes and sunny valleys gave both their inspiration and imagery. Their hearts warmed to the same peasantry. In the subtle delineation of these George Eliot was to the early Victorian age, at least in a degree, what Shakespeare was to the early Elizabethan. And Snakespeare's birthplace and grave at Stratford are not thirty miles distant from George Eliot's girlhood home. It lies on the olden highway between Cov entry and Nuneaton. These towns are but nine miles apart. Bedworth, a sleepy old pit village, is midway between; and about half way from Bedford to Nuneaton, near Arbury hall, the seat of the Newdigates, is Griff, a fine old English farm home and steading, belonging to the great Arbury estates now as when George Eliot's (Mary Ann Evans') baby eyes first looked upon the great firs, cedars, elms and limes which shade this old and ample stone structure In this house of many gables and tiny paned bow windows George Eliot lived from

#### est place in literature of any woman that Born on St. Cecilia's Day.

Her father, Robert Evans, was a tenant of Mr. Francis Newdigate at Kirk Hallem,

and mental forces which gave her the

March, 1820, when she was a babe but four

family removed from Griff to Foleshill, Cov-

entry, a period of twenty-one years. These were the twenty-one years in which were nurtured and matured all those bodily, beart

Derbyshire. On the death of old Sir Roger Newdigate the Arbury estate in Warwick whire came to Francis Newdigate for life and Robert Evans accompanied him to Arbury as his tenant and agent. By a first wife there had been two children. There mother died in 1809. Their father married Christiana Pearson in 1813. Three children were born of this union—Christiana, in 1814, Isano in 1816; and Mary Ann (George Eliot) n 1819, at the "South Farm," Arbury, which given the father temporarily Cross, in his biography of George Eliot tran scribes from an old dairy of the father where it had been panned in his own hand writing November 22, 1819.—Mary Ann Evans was born at Arbury farm (this was "South Farm," Arbury) at 5 o'clock this morning." It was St. Cecilia's day. It is also of record that the child was baptized in the ancient church of Chilvers Coton, which rears it crumbling Norman tower over a landscape that will strongly remind you of the moors about Haworth, where the sisters Bronte struggled nearly all their lives in pathetic silence. This quaint old pile mid-way between the Griff farmhouse and Nuneaton, and the half dozen houses under its eaves, is the Shepperton of "Amos Barton." The three Evans children, ther, most and longest associated with Griff were the three born upon the Arbury estates. Christiana married a surgeon named Clark of Meriden, Warwickshire, and died in 1859, George Eliot died in 1880. Isaac, as I learned after

## his chair on returning from service at Chil vers Coton church in October, 1890.

Her Nephews and Nieces. His children, nephews and nieces of George Eliot, are four in number. It is an unpleasant but truthful statement that while they command a certain deference on account of relationship without which their own small affairs would never have reached the con fines of their little parish, they are unlova-ble and unloved by the few of quality and the thousands of the lowly around them. They are stern, cold, miserly money grabbers, all offensively conscious of their radiated impor tance and snappishly churlish and repellant to all who bring a whole hearted reverence to a spot made luminous by the presence of a mighty soul.

arrival here, who had remained at Griff and succeeded the novelist's father as its tenant

and the Newdigates' agent, suddenly died in

One daughter, a malden lady of severe and awful uspect, was Isanc's housekeeper for many years at Griff. She now resides at many years at Griff. She now resides at Bedworth, and the lowly of the place dread her austere visage and severe platitudes, they freely confess to me, when her purse, hand and gentle words, might relieve great suffering. A brother, Rev. Frederick Evans, is the present rector of Bedworth. He performs his cannical offices with mechanical accuracy and onical offices with mechanical accuracy and metallic soddennezs; enjoys his fat "living" as though the Almighty had arranged the parishes and population of England with especial reference to the vicarious relations of the Evans family to His affairs; and has no heart or eyes for the poverty and sufferin;

For Bedworth is a pit village, with a few insignificant and struggling manufactories. Wages are at as low a point as at any place in England. There is not half enough for half the year for half the role to us. tive ferecity; and I could take Rev. Frederick Evans into not only a dozen but an hundred pitiful homes in Bedworth where attention, sympathy, consolation and even now and then a few copper pence, would make the name and the religion of a Bedworth rector stand for much that is seemly in any minister of Christ.

Made Riches Through Miserliness.

Another sister is the wife of a ciergyman named Griffith. The other brother is Walter Evans, esq., the present tenant of Griff and agent for Colonel Newdigate, the present owner of Arbury estate. In all England I have not found any man who has seemed so capable of justly incurring the resentment of

English pilgrims to an English shrine; and during five years largely passed in wandering up and down the fase of this historic land. I have never before come upon any human being who se thoroughly lilustrated the fact that in nearly every family of good repute

there somewhere runs the currish strain of All this family who remain are rich through miserliness. The hard, stern nature was not in Robert Evans. It began with Isaac, the novelist's brother, who dropped dead in his chair after all his niggardly gaining. The peasant folk relate how he watched in the hedges lest his laborers might toss a potato to a hungry cotter or tramp in the highway; how a poor old servitor named Crabstock was chased away from Griff because he let a miner's lad keep a tur-

Griff because he let a miner's lad keep a turnip that had fallen from his cart; and how another old servant named Jackson hanged nimself in the farm office behind Griff from sheer desperation at the niggardiness and brutality of miser Isaac Evans. If you ever come to Griff and Walter Evans, esq., is still its tenant—unless this pleture of himself may change his nature—you will be turned away, as have been myself and bundreds of others, with the brutal and soulless sneer that Griff is no place for sentiment; people must keep is no place for sentiment; people must keep away; they bother the occupants and lessen the value of the rentals.

Enshrined in Old Folks' Memories. Ah, it was another sort of soul whose eyes once looked from those pleasant windows once locked from those pleasant windows upon all who passed or came; whose heart bied for the poverty and suffering around her; whose tender spirit sought out all who were in ignorance and dolor; who ministered to the sick, relieved the needy and taught poor miners' children; until all the gread and injustice that have blighted the spot for the past forty years cannot efface the brightness that one gentle presence left upon it; and in the memories of gray old men and women near, for her sake alone, it is all but forgiven and Griff is still Griff with sad and tender charm. It will not be long until these few hungry human crabs who bear another's deathless name will have passed away and have left for a day, as time is reckened, a little shadow here. Then all may come, with a reverent blessing for George Ellot's girlhood home.

George Eliot's girihood home.

To the literary pilgrim there are many charming surprises in the neighborhood of Griff during a quest of identification of places and persons with the individuality of the novelist. It is a little more than fifty years since George Eliot left Griff forever; quite forty years since she bade farewell to the lovely home at "Bird Grove," Foleshill, Coventry.

Yet there are scores of folks remaining, high and lowly, whe knew her intimately as

high and lowly, who know her intimately as maid and woman. Some who were her play mates still survive. A few of those whon she gathered into the cottage of old Dame Moore, just opposite the gates of Griff, and taught the way of Hope, are still here to bless her with quivering voice and teardimmed eyes.

Friends of Mary Ann Evans.

One of the most genial of English gentlemen and helpers of those who come is Mr. Montagu Wilks, solicitor of Coventry. Through his hearty, kindly aid much searching for these folks by a stranger in a strange land is lightened and made a glodsome pleasure. Through him I learned of many about Coventry who had loving reminiscences of one whom all who knew had loved. Her dearest friend of early womanhood was Mrs. Charles Bray, who now lives with a sister, a Mrs. Hamell, on the Radford road in the suburbs of Coventry.

Probably no other person now living could throw so much real light on the novelist's early life as could Mrs. Bray. Another old friend is a Mrs. Cash, a near neighbor of Mrs. Bray; while Mr. Joseph Cash, a wealthy Coventry manufacturer, owns and resides in "Bird's Grove," the house in which George Eliot wrote "Scenes of Clerical Life." By far the most interesting and uncommunicative of the novelist's contemporaries here is an ancient professor of music, 93 years old, named Simms, who resides on the Radford road. He was upwards of fifty-three years organist of Coventry's famous St. Michael's church, and it was be who taught George Eliot the mastery of the organ and plano-

My own discoveries of those who had lived about Griff when the members of George Ellot's family were all together here, in-clude John Marston, an old wheelwright whose smithy still stands near the steading; "Bill" Jaques, 77 years of age, a schoolmate of Isaac Evans and a playmate of the novelist; the old man, Crabstock, whose generosity with a single turnip lost him his place at Griff; Richard Emmons, living at Stockingford, now a very old man and reputed by the peasantry to have "hatfuls of sovereigns," who was, in turn, field laborer, house servant and footman at Griff, footman at "Bird's Lodge" and finally house servant back at Griff for Isano Evans, until his death in 1890 and William Moore, now seventy-three years of age, who lives at Collycroft, a little min-ers' hamlet between Bedworth and Griff.

Where She Taught Sunday School, The latter is the son of the veritable Dame Moore who kept the dame's school opposite Friff's gates. It was in his mother's Griff's gutes. cottage that George Eliot, then a maiden of fifteen, gathered together the children of the miners and cotters about Griff and taught them, for several years, for an hour or two each Sunday morning, and then took her ragged charges to Chilvers Coton church. In the afternoon they all came together again when she taugh them from the scriptures and some simple melodies of the time.

melodies of the time.

"God bless ee, sr!" said old William Moore, the tears trickling down his wrinkled face, "I can see 'er hangel face—she wer a plain sort o' hangel, sir—this min ute afore my eyes. Mary Ann teached to class fur nigh onto five year. She wor a reat scholard, sir. an' a 'coman true!"

To me that old cottage where that kindly work was done is almost the sweetest place about Griff. If the present occupants will let you who come get as far as the door of the old mansion, the two huge, tiny-paned windows at its left will bring ture clear and true on which the mind loves dwell: "An old-fashioned child, alliving in a world of her imagination, impressible to her linger-tips," is the center of the simtips," is the center of the sim-ple homeside evening scene. There are the nergetic mother, knitting ever, the prother busy at his books or keepsakes, an "elde girl prim and tidy with her work before her." and a grave, stern, but kindly father who is turning the pages of some picture-book, with prescient anxiety and boundless love in his gray eyes, as he looks now upon the book and now upon the rebellious hair that tumbles

over that wise young daughter's head. And you will turn away from Griff with a blessing for the father who made this girl his inseparable companion until her years of wo-manhood had come, and almost with a bless-ing on Griff itself, despite the nateful atmosphere of today, for what came out of this olden firesido circle; circling and widening until it had zoned with the fruit of one wowan's genius all our good old globe. Engan L. Wakeman.

Are you a lover of champagne? Do you wish a superior article? Try Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. It is fine.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN. The richest people are those who give the

Lazarus had to walk to the rich man's gate out he was carried to heaven. Whenever the devil has ten minutes to spare, he uses it to set more traps for the

children. For every falling a man can point out in others he has two of his own. The less a man amounts to the prouder he

is of his ancestors being big people. If some people had the faith to move mountains, they would soon make all their neigh bors' land very hilly.

If sunshine had to be paid for, there are people who would declare that candle light could beat it. It folks could see themselves as others see

them, there are a good many people w would soon be wanting to commit suicide. When you find a woman who thinks her husband is the wisest man who ever lived, you find one who hasn't been to school much. There are men who stand up in church and say they are willing to do anything for the Lord, who make their wives carry in all the wood

Dr. Birney's Catarrh Powder for tonsiletis

It is said that in England there are 100 lives of Gladstone in manuscript, ready to be rushed to the printer the day the grand old man dies.

The fame of your wonderful headache cure, Bradycrotine, has gone abroad and I can't keep it in stock. J. A. Helman, Emmitsburg, Md.

### NEBRASKA FACTORY NOTES

The Rapid Growth of the Tinware Business in Omaha.

OMAHA SHOULD START THE HAT INDUSTRY

Complete Shoe Factory in Operation Will be One of the Attractions at the Manufacturers' Exhibit

in Omaha.

The Omaha Tinware Manufacturing company will vacate their large factory building on Jones street about the first of the month and move into larger quarters. They will occupy the building at Twentieth and Pierce formerly occupied by Oskamp & Haines, also the building across the street. This will give them two good sized buildings, the one 95x100 feet, three stories high, and the other

40x140 two stories. There are in Omaha three companies angaged in the manufacture of tinware. The Omaha Tinware Manufacturing company turns out fruit cans, oil and lard cans, etc. The Western Tinware Manufacturing company turns out piece work, household ware etc., while the Omaha Can Manufacturing company makes such fancy ware as tea cad-ties, spice and coffee cans and all kinds of decorated ware. The three firms cover the tin manufacturing business very completely and the business is growing rapidly in importance. Two of the firms have been compelled to move into larger quarters inside of six months.

There are now employed in the tin factories of Omaha 155 people with an annual pay roll of \$61,400. On September 13 The Ber treated of the tin industry in Omaha at length and it was shown that at that time only eighty-five people were employed with a pay roll of \$40,000. From this it may be seen that fifty additional people have found work in the Omana tin factories during the

past eight menths. The canning of corn, tomatoes, peas, beans, etc., is bound to become a great industry in Nebraska and Omaha jobbing houses are handling and always will handle a large proportion of the output of these canning factories. The canning factories of Nebraska can return the compliment by helping Omaha build up the tin can manufacturing

The overall factories, the box factories and the tin factories have given 205 additiona people employment in Omaha since last fall. Does home patronage pay!

Albion, Neb., is working hard to secure a first-class roller mill.

The Manufacturers exchange of Denver is rying to establish a hat factory in that city a committee appointed to look into the mat fer reported that the business does not require an expensive plant; is practically confined to the Atlantic states, imported rabbit fur and wool being the leading raw materi-als. It is the custom for the manufacturers to sell to the commission houses, who in turn sell to the jobbing houses, who in turn sell to the retailers, thus involving a number of profits between the manufacturer and the onsumer. Judging from the population of Denver and the tributary country, it is esti-mated that about \$500,000 worth of hats of all kinds are sold in that section of country Eastern hat manufacturers do not like

this talk about hat factories in the west, for the reason that hats can be made as well and as cheaply in the west as in any other part of the country, and if the west once gets started in this line they will make a success of it and thus cut off a large amount of the trade that has been going east. The Danbury News of a recent date (Danbury is almost entirely supported by its hat factories) says: A fact vital to the interests of all Daubur ians comes to us well vouched for by a repre sentative of one of our manufacturers, viz. That a hat house in one of the western cities (and more are making ready) which formerly bought largely of our productions, has es-tablished factories of its own in which it is getting up goods from bodies bought east in the rough, principally from South Norwalk and Brooklyn, while quantities of a lower grade are produced in Danbury. The prices established there for finishing, curling, bind-ing and trimming, which go largely to make up the cost of goods, are fully 25 per cent

The anxiety on the part of eastern manu facturers would be a sufficient proof that hat making is practical in the west even if there were no other proofs. The question naturally suggests itself, why should not this industry be taken up by Omaba. There is already a small hat factory in the city which has demonstrated the fact that good hats can be made here; why should there not be a large factory?

There are several ways in which a factory might be located here. A sufficient sum might be raised to help build and operate a factory, but people do not like to give up money to aid in building up an industry, even though it would be of great benefit to the city, and there is a growing prejudice to the bonus business. Another plan would be for the retailers of the city to say to the factory now here, or to one that would locate

the city, 'if you will keep out the retail business we will will all take a certain amount of your goods and push their sale." Another plan which would be equally effective would be for the jobbers to say, "Hats of a certain kind and grade cost us, laid down in Omaba, certain prices: if you can duplicate quality and price we will give you all our business." This latter plan of building up factories in Omaha has already been tried and has been proven to be thoroughly practical. It will be remembered that last summer a few mer without capital commenced making pearl buttons in Omaha. With only a knowledge

of the mechanical part of the work and with out capital and business experience there seemed little chance for their success. Omaha's two enterprising dry goods houses, however, took up the matter and showed the button makers the kind of buttons that they were using, gave them the price that they cost and told them that if the samples could be duplicated they would give the Omaha button makers all their business. The first attempt was not in all respects a success, but by pointing out the defects and showing where improvements could be made they very soon had the business working smooth; In order to still further bein along the work the jobbers paid cash for the buttons, thus piecing out the limited capital of the manufacturers. The result is that the factories are now turning out buttons that are equal in every respect to the imported and that pearl button making is one of the most promising industries in the city. To be sure it cost the jobbers some trouble, it would have been easier for them to have gone on buying in the east, but by their public spirited action they have made every friend of Neuraska feel under obligations to them and they have received enough favorable advertising to repay them twice over for all their trouble. Omaha bas two large jobbins houses engaged in handling hats, and the heads of both houses are thoroughly imbued with the spirit of western enterprise; will they make an effort to put on its feet another important industry in Omaba?

The committee on space for the coming manufacturers' exposition met the past week and made provision for the Morse-Coe Shoe company's exhibit. This company is making arrangements to put in a complete shoe fac tory and operate it during the exposition fine shoes so that visitors can witness the whole operation from beginning to end. They have agreed to spend \$1,000 on their exhibit. They will prove the thorough practicability

of shoe manufacturing in the west. The overall manufacturers have decided to make even a larger exhibit than at first con tempiated. They will put in a cutting table and visitors will be given an opportunity to see the whole operation from the cutting of the cloth until the garments are completed. Sewing machines, button hole machines and machines for sewing on buttons will be put in operation.

As the date for holding the exposition

comes in advance of the opening of the can-ning season, the manufacturers of tin canshould not fail to put on exhibit machines used in making cans and operate them so as to prove what can be done in that direction. The object of the manufacturers' exposition is to prove to the people that Nebraska is a manufacturing state and that the industries already established are of large import-ance. People will judge of the condition of manufacturing in the state by the exhibit and they will in the future think only of such branches of manufacture as are there brought to their notice, and any branch not repre-sented will be completely lost sight of. The railroad companies west of the river

have announced that they will sell return tickets to Omaha at one and a third fare on June 14, 16 and 18 of the accommodation of people who may was to attend the exposi-The final limit of these tickets will be

The Nebraska City Canning company has applied for membership in the association and has announced that they would make a good exhibit.

Something ought to be done to put the eight manufacturing business in Omaha on its feet, not simple for the sake of those who are aiready engaged in the business, but for the good of the city. This city could support several hundred eggrinakers, and the money distributed through them would make a great difference to the retail trade of the city. The patterns for the iron work on the new postoffice building are being made at the

The patterns for the iron work on the new postoffice building are being made at the Paxton & Vierling iron works, and the actual work of turning out the iron columns will be commenced as \$4000 as directions are received from Washington.

The chances are now very good for the establishment in Omana of another important manufacturing industry. L. J. Everest of 1413 North Twenty-fourth street has devised and patented an ice box or refrigerator that is a decided improvement over the old style box, and will try to organize a company box, and will try to organize a company for manufacturing it in Omaha. It is profor manufacturing it in Omaha. It is proposed to form a stock company with \$50,000 capital stock. Turkington & Elliott, the attorneys, at room 601, new York Life building, are assisting in the work of forming a company. A number of prominent parties have agreed to take stock as soon as the papers organizing the company are drawn

The freight rate on refrigerators from the east is double first class, or, if crated, first class. As the lumber used in the boxes can class. As the lumber used in the boxes can be shipped at a low rate, this gives the Omaha manufacturer a great advantage over his eastern competitor. There is no factory making ice boxes nearer than St. Louis, so that a factory at Omaha would have a large territory entirely to itself.

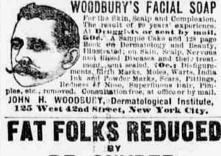
Omaha's two hardware jobbing houses, Rector & Wilhelmy company and the Leo-Clarke-Androesen Hardware company, have agreed to handle the output of the Omaha factory if one is started. It is estimated that these two houses will use 1,500 refrigerators during the season. Some of the larger retail houses that handle refrigerators bave also

promises that handle retriperators have also promised to turn their business over in case the factory is started.

With a certainty that refrigerators can be made in Omaha cheaper than they can be shipped in from the east and with a home market guaranteed it would appear to be a splendid opportunity for parties desiring to enter into a manufacturing business. A few refrigerators have already been made and are now in use and, what is better,

are giving splendid satisfaction. People will be given an opportunity to see some of them at the manufacturers' exposition in June. As orders for refrigerators are usually placed in November or December for delivery the following spring, the company, if or ganized, should commence operations in July or August.

One of the largest retail drug houses in the west, H. C. Arnoid, at Kansas City, Mo., says Bradycrotine is the greatest boon to humanity in the world. It cures every form





Mrs. Etta Mullican, before and after treatment by Dr. Snyder. "As is well known to a large number of our

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NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MARCH. 31, 1892

that forced added by the great Prissban poet and writer Helms, who said that when it comes, it would be so awful in Germany that the French Revolution of 1790 would look "like an idyl" compared to it. For the present, the Catholics of the Centrum and the ultra Protestants may be mad at the Emperor for his withdrawal of the Confessional Education bill, and they have wrought upon him a slight vengeance in refusing to vote a credit for the building of one more corvette. But they have soon reverted to their patriotic sentiments, which prevent them from discussing the justice of some conquests, and they have passed the vote allowing the Government to declare a state of slege in Alsace-Lorraine in case of war. This is an indirect admission that these two provinces are not "Germanized," as is so often declared by the German press, and that they may not be so even after the fifty years during which Mottke himself said that it would be necessary to occupy them with an army of 100,000 men. The Centrists' anger at the withdrawal of the Education bill seems to have been eximisted, at least for the present, by their vote against the credit asked for a single convette, and they have voted a much larger credit for the construction of a complete system of strategic railways. NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The first performance in New-York of Miss Martha Morton's play "Geoffrey Middleton" will be given this evening at the Union Square Theatre by Mr. Piton's

The title fixed upon for the new opers by Mil-

locker which is to follow "Uncle Celestin" at the Casino is "The Child of Fortune." This title was chosen from three by a vote of the company. The engagement of "Gloriana" at Horrmann's Theatre is to be followed by a musical comedy, of which the name is not yet announced, under Mr. Herrmann's

Through an error of the agent of the theatre the first production of Edwin Thorne's melodrama "The Golden Ladder" at the New Park Thentre was asmounced for Monday night of this week. It is not to take place until Monday evening next, April 4. The Grab Engils continued at the Park for this week.

is continued at the Park for this week.

William R. Chapman be offered his resignation as conductor of the Must gia Club, to take effect at the close of the last confort, to be given on Tuesday evening, April 19. The refignation was accepted. Mr. Chapman has been tile circluster of the club for seven years, and is also the clouderter of the Rubinstein Club, the Metropolitsal Society, the gclub in Kingston, N. Y., and the Hamfield, N. J., club. Frank Damrosch will be the man to remain the "Musurgia" for its future concerts.

Mr and Mrs. Kendal and capaged the Prince of Weles Theatre, London, finally thought to begin on January 1, 1893. After their usual semi-correct they will play in the English produces up frachal time.

The difficult performance of "Gloriana" was celemplic

The difficult performance of "Cloriana" was celebrated at Herrmonn's Theatir last night. There was a large audience present. The souvenir distributed was a heav; glass paper-weight, with a photograph of a group from the play safeving through it, resting on a square of satin bearing the usual inscription, and with a penwiper underneather

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It has been reported that relations between A. M. Palmer and Augustus Thomas have been brought to an end, and that Mr. Thomas will write no more plays for Mr. Palmer. Mr. Palmer said yesterday that Mr. Thomas was under contract to supply him with a play for next winter, but that the conditions of the arrangement between them had been changed. Mr. Thomas is also to write a play for next beason for Charles Beason.

THE MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF THE TYPEWRITED. Some idea of the present wonderful growth of the typewriter business may be gained from the fact that the business of the Remington Typewriter for the months of January and February, 1892, exceeded. the business of the corresponding two months of 1891 by \$160,000.

The further fact that the Remington business has more than doubled in the last three years shows emphatically the growing popularity of that machine. The Remington factory, at Ilion, N. Y., gives employment to 700 workmen, and the salesagents, Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, dispose of a finished Remington Typewriter at the rate of one every five minutes. MUSIC.

MADAME PATTI IN OPERA. There was a Patti audience in the Metro Opera House last night to hear the greatest fivin ponent of pure song in a performance of Traviate. A Patt nucleuce has disting characteristics that make it unique in the another of the metropolis. It is numerous, we can indeed, that, as a rue, it tests the cabo preciative-a veritable powder magazine ready to be fired by the first note of Ho Home." It doesn't look like an open audie regular season, because The constituent, drawn from a different source, nor has

drawn from a different source, nor has common with a betharmonic audience for enjoyment to beyond the replummet and in inverse ratio discription of the finally, the presence of the final peakers where the soul of the jet theatre and or nothing in the served scores

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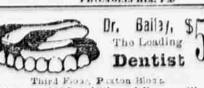
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