### RUSSIAN VILLAGELIFE

Why the Poorest People of the World Should Be the Richest.

NATURE HAS BEEN LAVISH OF HER GIFTS

Unlimited Resources and Abundant Labor Awaiting the Vivifying Capital.

HOW A RUSSIAN PEASANT VILLAGE LOOKS

Where the Bone and Sinew of the Slavonic Race Are Gathered Together.

DAILY LIFE AMONG THE RUSSIAN POOR

They Are Not an Altogether Uncleanly Folk -The Russian Bath-What the Men and Women Wear-An Average Kitchen and What is Cooked There.

Moscow, Aug. 1 .- [Special Correspondence of THE BEE. ]-First the famine and now the cholera have brought to the attention of the world one of the least known and at the same time one of the strongest elements of the Russian population. The Russian peasants are typical of the one-seventh of the world which they own. The great Russian empire is packed full of undeveloped resources. The czar himself has no idea of the wealth of his country. Millions upon millions of acres of it have never been toucned by the plow, and hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of its square miles have never been prospected. It has gold regions as rich as any in the world which have never been worked with modern mining machinery, and its vast mining and copper regions produce the finest metals of this king known to man. Its oil regions have for a long time been competing with those of the United States, and Russian oil has largely driven us out of the markets of Asia.

It has all sorts of precious stones, and as to its agricultural possibilities these are far greater than those of any country in the world. There are millions of square miles of the best of wheat land in Siberia and Asiatic Russia which have never been touched by the plow, and of the vast grain regions of European Russia only a small part is under cultivation. Such lands as are cultivated are farmed after the rudest methods, and as it is, in ordinary seasons, Russia is the greatest grain exporting country of the world, surpassing even the United States in this regard.

The bulk of this great wealth of Russia is now lying dormant. Like the sleeping princess in the fairy tale, it only waits the kiss of capital and labor to bring it into life, and no one can tell how soon these grants of material progress will gird up their loins and moisten their lips to kiss the sleeping malden. Russia has in her own territories the labor necessary for the work, and if this was used aright there would be no land so rich upon the face of the earth today. Admiral Porter once told me that at a fair estimate every man and woman in a country was worth \$300 as one of the elements of that country's wealth. At this rate the peasantry of Russia are worth thirty billions of dollars to Russia, and when once waked up to their possibilities they will make the Russian empire jump as though it had on the seven-lengue boots of modern progress. As it is, however, the peasantry of Russia are more asleep than Russia's material resources. I am impressed every day more and more as I go among them of their wonderful working powers and their dormant possibilities. the world. Surrounded by the wealth of Crostus, endowed with the muscles of Heriles, born with the germs of man's best in telligence, they live, labor and die without knowing their power or appreciating the fact that they might be better and richer than they are. Simple and ignorant, these one bundred millions of strong, able-bodied, well-developed people are intellectually asleep. They are men with the minds of children, who under a different system would quickly develop into as intelligent workers and as

View of a Russian Village. Peasant Russia is by far the most interest ing feature of modern Russia today. The peasants are in fact the Russia of today, and their 500,000 villages make up, as I have said before, this great Russian empire. All of these villages are allke, and when you have visited one Russian village you have to a prent extent seen the whole Russian empire. The Russian peasant never has a home outside of a vilage. He is a social animal, and in the thousands of miles which I have traveleg through the different parts of European Russia during the past few weeks I have not seen a single house standing by itself in the fields. In looking over a Russian landscape you see no fences marking off the farms as you do in America. There are no bank barns nor stray haystacks keeping sentinel watch, as it were, over the fields, and the lone farmhouse on the western prairies of America, separated by miles from any similar habita-tion, is absent. You see no one working slone in the fields without it be here and there a shepherd or a short-skirted maiden watching the cattle. The people work in gangs of from haif a dozen to 100, and their life in their villages and in the fields is a social one. The common interest which they have in the lands belonging to the village ties them together in other ways and they are more closely associated with one another

good citizens as our best Americans.

I have visited many of these villages within the past month. Let me tell you how they look. Itiding through the country on the railroad you see scattered over the landthe railroad you see scattered over the land-scape what in the distance looks like two rows of low, oblong haystacks running irregu-larly for a mile or so in one direction. Each of these collections of haystacks is a Russian village, and when you get closer to it you see that what you supposed were harstacks are thatched buts, and that the lower part of each stack is made of logs, sun-dried brick or wattled twizs. You now note that the wide wattled twigs. You now note that the wide read along which these buts stand is full of half naked cabies, squailing children and all the queer characteristics of Russian peasant life. The ordinary village has but one readway, and this is more like a road cut through the fields than an American street. It is penerally about 100 or more feet wide, and the houses stand along it at all angles and with no regularity or order. There are no gardens in front of them nor behind them. They have no front yards fenced off from the road and I have not yet seen any sign of a sidewalk of any sind in any village I have sited. The street is not paved and only irt free from grass in the center, where e wagons have cut ruts into the black soil. The remainder is a lawn of good solid turf, on which the cattle graze, the dogs and the children play and upon which the people tnect in the evening to gossip and chat. Now and then you find a tree or so on one of these village streets, and under the con the ground there may be a woman with her bables about her and with pther babies tied to the branches of the trees in the oblong shallow boxes which consti-lute the cradies of Russis. Other women may be sitting about spinning or sewing, and on the steps of the buts or in the door-ways you will see old men and shock-haired

An Average Interior. There is little difference in the houses of a Attention to the starting of t Russian village. They are all of one story were covered with bare poles, and in which the people are sheltered today only by the

board celling which runs across these walls of logs forming the floor of the loft of the huts. The average Russian hut has one door and two little windows at the front, with sometimes a second window in the rear. The front door is much like a rude stable door, such as is sometimes knocken up by our farmers, and it leads not into the living room of the hut, but into a little store room or sort of vestibule which forms one end of the

This room is usually without any flooring but that of the ground. You may see the chickens or other animals belonging to the family in it, and some of the farming tools of the establishment stand about its walls. In the center of one side of it is a goor reached by one or two low steps and leading into the house proper and forming the entrance to the room, that is in fact the only room in the cabin, and which may be called the Russian peasant's home. In it the family sleep, cook, eat and live, and when it is remembered that fully half the year in Russia is made up of the pitter winter, when the days are short and the nights long, it will be seen that the greater part of the peasant's existence is

passed here. Let me describe for you a living room of this kind which I visited in a village near Petroffskoi in the midst of the great black plain of Russia, where the land is as rich as the valley of the Nile and where the farmer the valley of the Nile and where the farmer should live as well as anywhere in the world, for he is working on the world's richest lands. This hut of which I speak is that of a well-to-do peasant. It is if anything better than the average. Its living room was not more than ten by twelve feet in size, and one-fourth of this space was taken up by the great chimney, which formed the oven, the great chimney, and the heating arrangement. cooking stove and the heating arrangement of the hut. This chimney was fully six feet wide and about eight feet long, and its front, in which were holes for fuel and an oven, rose from the floor to the ceiling.

In the side facing the room, leaving about two feet for the chimney, there was cut out under the ceiling a ledge about three feet high and of the depth of the stove. This was in fact the top of the stove, and it formed, I was told, the bed of the family in the winter time. This family included sev-eral married sons and daughters, and it had in addition to the old folks about twelve children and grandchildren. In some way or another they all packed themselves in on this leage at night, and they huddled together upon the log floor below in the day time. The whole space in the room was not much larger than that of a six-room house occupied by an American day laborer, and its furniture consisted of four rude stoves, some beaches which ran around the walls some benches which ran around the walls and a rude table, on which the family are their meals. There were no pictures on the wall and no plaster or paper. In one corner hung a rude painting of the Virgin, with a little candle burning before it, and I noted that while I was present one of the girls looked at this and crossed herself. On one of the benches lay a sheepskin coat, and I saw one garment hanging from the wall. If saw one garment hanging from the wall. I there were any other clothes belonging to the fanily they may have been stored in a box, which I saw in the room outside, but

The Russian pensant requires but a small wardrobe. He puts on one suit and wears it out, sticking to it night and day. Noither out, sticking to it night and day. Neither sex has any use for nightshirts and all the family sleep in the same clothes that they wear in the day time. They know nothing of bed clothing or of the luxury of clean sheets and soft pillows and they sleep more like sheep than like men. Young girls and young men, married and single, babies and grandmethers, all crowd in together, and the animal nest of the whole added to that of the story must give them warmth. Their the stove must give them warmth. Their winter clothing is made up largely of sheepskins, with the wool turned inward, and the people seem to stand the heat and cold equally well. Their clothes cost them but little. The men wear calleo pantaloons in the summer and they have red calleo shirts, which they wear outside of their pantaloons. The latter are held up by a string around the waist and often turned in at the legs below the knee, being wrapped about with the rags which form the stockings of peasant Russia. These rags are wrapped about the feet and over the ankles and around the lower part of the calves. If the Russian is rich erough he pulls a pair of high boots over them, and into the tops of these he stuffs his pantaloons. If he is noor, as is the case with ninety-nine-hun-dreaths of his kind, he wears lelt boots in the winter and low slippers in the summer. These slippers are of woven grass or bark. They are made without heels and are word by all. The peasant girls, in fact, wear the same kind of footgear as the boys, and the belte of one of the Rissian villages never knows, the delight of barber hele stockers. knows the delight of barber pole stockings and her garters do not cost her a quarter in a lifetime.

either sex wears any underclothing, and a great step will have been made when you can make these people believe that such items as drawers and undershirts are among the absolute necessities of life. As it is, their needs are so small that they have not the incentives to work to satisfy them that we have, and a man's whole summer outfit would not cost as much as an American farmer spends for a coat. Their headgear is as cheap as the rest of their clothes, and the men all wear caps—when they wear any-thing—and the women tie up their heads in bright colored handkerchiefs, fastening these by knotting them under the chin. No Russian peasant girl ever dreams of buying or wearing corsets or stays and her entire ont-fit at this time of the year consists of this handkerchief for her head, a Mother Hubbard gown of white cotton or red or blue calico which reaches almost to her angles, and an apron which is gathered in and cut low at the neck and which fails to below her knees, sometimes being beited in at the waist and sometimes left to fail over her full bust without being so tied. In addition to these she has rag stockings reaching to the tops of her calves and a pair of bark shoes. In many cases she dispenses with the belt, apron and the shoes, and as she tucks up her dress rather high while at work you have constantly before you here in the fields the pictures of a comic variety show without the relief of tights or the bald-headed bachelors under the footlights. Not as Uncleanly People.

This habit of wearing the same clothes day and night and the lack of underclothing would naturally make you think that the Russians must be the dirtiest of races. I do not find them so, and it seems to me that they have been greatly slandered in regard to their uncleanliness. How they keep themselves so I cannot see, but they are not half so dirty as the Chinese, and they will rank in cleanliness with the other very poor people of the world. They do not wash as often as we do, but when they do wash they make a business of it, and clean themselves with the famous Russian bath. No man or woman who does not take either a Turkish or Russian bath now and then ever gets clean. The pores of one's body are the sewers of the system, and the ordinary soap scrub-bing which most people call washing only touches the mouths of these and does not reach the interior of the million odd sewer pipes of the system at all. The only way to clean these is by copious perspiration con-tinued for some time, and this result is ob-tained by the Russian bath. These people boil themselves at least once a week in steam to bring about this result, and if they cannot get the steam they crawl into their ovens and sweat it out. Nearly every village has a steam oathhouse, and the whole opulation turns out every Saturday and before every holy communion, conbefore every holy communion, con-fession or fast day and for the time becomes bodily clean. I am told that is the villages both sexes go into the bath at the same time and that the men and women boys and girls, all bathe together. It is said that no other person but a Russian could stand the experience of one of these vapor baths such as are taken in the same oven in which the family bakes its bread, and I am sure no other person would care to utilize the bakeoven for this purpose. I hear that in the winter the pessants sometimes rush naked out from the hot bath and roll in the snow, and this I can conceive to be pos-sible, for in the country villages of Japan a man will come out naked from the hot bath

into the cole winter air and walk home with his ciothes under his arm.

Of course villages of this nature have no sawitary a rangements whatever. There are no street lamps or water works and the women of the family draw the water from the well of the town or carry it from the nearest stream. No Russian girl of such a peasant stream. No Russian girl of such a peasant village over sees a washboard nor has any ideas of washing machines or patent wringers. She does not even know what a washtub is and the clothes of the family are carried by her to the nearest stream and standing in her bare legs in the water she standing in her bare legs in the water suc-pounds the dirt out of them with a club. The cultinary arrangements are quite as primitive and cooking has not the terror for the Russian woman that it has for the American. In the first place there is little to cook and the methods of cooking are very few. There are practically no dishes to few. There are practically no dishes to wash and as to table linen and napaths they are unheard of and unknown. The dining table is easily set for dinner. The main dish

is soup and this is furnished in a wooden bowl as big around as a washbasin and and about the length of a finger in depth. The family sit around on benches and chairs each with a high each with a big wooden spoon, which will hold twice as much as one of our table-spoons, in his hands and with these he dips out the soup from the common dish and carries it to his mouth.

carries it to his mouth. What They Eat.

There are no knives and forks to be seen m the table and plates and cups and saucers are missing. I went with the Countess Tol-stor through one of her villages on the Tolstol estate at Yasnia Polyana, and in one of the bouses which we visited we found the family at dinner. The countess told me that this was one of the richest families of peasants she had on her estate, and what do you think was their menu! It was cabbage soup and rye bread. The family were sitting around the table and there were about ten of them in all. Each had one of these wooden spoons and they were scooping out the soup at a great rate. They had no butter and no meat, and the Russian peasants see but little of either. They are happy if they get a bit of meat once a week, and their chief diet is cabbage soup and rye bread, with a sort of a buckwheat mash as a change. They have milk from their cows and eggs from their hens, and their favorite drink is a sort of beer which they make from black bread called kvas. They are very rigid as to fast days and they cat now and then a bit of dry fish, which is cheap in Russia. They are fond of sour cabbage and cucumbers and they eat their cucumbers raw with the skins on But they have no idea of what we would call garden stuff, and in the famine parts of Russia, where the people are still being largely supported by charity, there are vast quantities of grasses gains to waste which would be used. of greens going to waste which would be used greedily in any other part of Europe or in the United States. In the black plain which I have described as the garden of Russia, and as the most fertile part of Europe, I visited a village where I found the bakeoven of a large landed proprietor going night and day baking American commeal and flour into bread for the people. There were hun-dreds of loaves of this black bread in the ovens, and the villagers came every day to ovens, and the villagers came every day to get food. Still, in driving over the fields to this place I saw great quantities of weeds which we use for our tables in the shape of saiads and vegetables going to waste, and such things as green peas and the hundreds of other veretables which we raise, these peasants don't eat. Their only veretable outside of cabbages and cucumbers seems to be potatoes, and, as to farming, they raise the same crops from the same seed year after year. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

THE THEATERS.

"The Ensign" will be the attraction at Boyd's New theater for three nights commencing Sunday, August 21. It comes to this city with a very strong endorsement, It is a nautical play with a plot that hinges upon the Mason and Slideli affair of 1861 and around which is woven a love story with ome vigorous dashes of patriotism, a little villainy and a good deal of healthful sentiment and pathos. One of the main features of the production is the scenery, said to be unusually fine. There are five scenes, two of which illustrate life on board a man-ofwar and are said to be as true a representation as it is possible to obtain upon the stare. One set shows the interior of a war vessel with the gun and main deess just as they are on a real man-of-war. The time of the action is coincident with that episode of the rebellion known as the Trent affair and the plot grows out of the attempt of a renegade American serving as a figurement in the British navy to prevent the arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, the confederate commissioners. The first act oc curs in Havana, and Blythe, the renegade, who has been instructed by his superiors to detain the San Jacinto in port long enough to allow the Trent to get away with the com-missioners, insults an American officer, hoping thus to involve him and his crew in an nfraction of the Cuban laws, thus causing their arrest and the consequent delay of the United States frigate. The American offi-cer has been forewarned, however, and for his country's sake submits to the aspersion of his sweetheart's character, although with difficulty suppressing his indignation. He keeps his indignation until the renegade turns suddenly and tears down and tramples upon the American flag, uttering as he does so a curse upon the 'd-d rag," as he calls it. The swords of the two men are out instantly, an old coxswain bounds in and, realizing the nature of the quarrel and the danger his officer is in, cuts down the chanlelier with one slash of his cutlass. There is a combat, and as the lights are turned on the insulter of the flag is seen falling over the balcony rail.

Tonight the Farnam Street will inaugurate its comedy season with the dialect novelty, "Ole Oleson," the comedy attraction that has created such a sensation throughout the country for the past few seasons. Although this is its third virit to this city, it goes without saving that it will meet with the same hearty appreciation as on former visits. The company has been somewhat strengthened and now includes some of the best comedy talent possessed in any comedy organization. Ben Hendricks, last season's Ole, has been retained, as also Miss St. George Hussey and the Swedish Lady quartet. Pretty little Lottie Williams, who last season starred in the comedy drama, "New York Day by Day," has given up business for nerself to look after the role of Genie, Ole's sweet-heart. The balance of the company is made up of such clever talent as Frank E. Baker. Belle Francis, C. F. Torraine, Robert Magee and others. All in ail, Ole's visit will be halled with delight by his old-time admirers.

The reign of farce comedy in this country is a source of much discussion among the thoughtful workers and writers of the dramatic field. It appears just now to be the most popular as well as the most profit-able form of entertainment. Certain it is, however much the dramatic writers may de-plore the present condition of the American stage, the great mass of theater-goers appear to be very much in favor of the performance that is light, plotless, oright, full of music, songs, dances, absurd comedy and pretty girls prettily dressed. Indeed, one or two of the farce comedies are really worthy to live Frank Daniels "Little Puck," which comes to Boyd's the latter half of this week, for instance, is a cleverly constructed skit. Founded on Anstey's story, "Vice Versa," it tells a fantastic tale in the most straightforward and indicrous manner. Unlike most of the provalent farces, "Little Puck" has a very good plot indeed and its success is not o be wondered at.

Gossip of the Stage. The Swedish lady quartet with "Ole Olson" spont the summer vacation in Europe. Sir Edwin Arnold has joined the company of poets ambitious for fame as dramatists and has written a play.

Patti's contract with Marcus Mayer is for forty concerts in the United States and Cauada, for which she is to receive \$200,000. Joseph Arthur, the author of "Blue Jeans," has written a new play entitled "The Corneracker," which will be produed

next season.

Sol Smith Russell's plans for the two-year tour which began at Denver last week call for six months in Chicago next summer and then six months in New York.

Emma Juch, tired of operatic experience in America, will shortly sail for Europe, to remain three years. She has made engageremain three years. She has made engage-ments in London for concert, oratorio and Miss Georgia Cayvan, who has just re-turned with two female companions from a

trip through Japan, decisres that with a little maid and a guide book they got on splen-didly and did not need the assistance or scort of a man. Nathan Franko is now the musical director of "Egypt Through Centuries," the specta-cle which has had such a run at Eldorado on the Hudson. He is arranging to give a series

of Sunday night concerts during the winter. He has been winning golden opinions this summer. The personnel of the Bostonians company will remain about the same next season save that Caroline Hamilton withdraws to head the traveling "Robin Hood" company which goes out under the auspices of the proprie-tors of the Bostonians. The old company

will play a new opera, "The Knickerbocker. There was a three-minute wait during the performance of "The Blue Bird" at the Gobelin's theater in Paris a few nights ago, and the audience noticed that the leading woman was staring intently into the prompt-er's box, the hood in front of the stage that is still erected in some of the Paris theaters. They did not know that during those three minutes the unhappy prompter had fallen dead at his desk. The manager explained

matters to the public that took it as a matter of course, and after a new prompter had taken his station the play went on like the play of human Histor

Sarasate, the Victinist, has been given the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. But while this happens in Paris, in Frankfort a greater violinist, Joseph Joachim, has been queerly shubbed. He gave a concert in that city, wherefore his son, a licutement in an infantry regiment stationed there, was removed from the roll of officers at the request of his colonel. colonel.

A scientific exchange says: "Spiders are A scientific exchange says: "Spiders are wonderfully fond of the music made by stringed instruments. It is not because they enjoy melody, but samply for the reason that the sound to their ears resembles the buzzing of captive flies. By gently touching the strings of a guitar one can often cause spiders to come down the walls or from the ceilings. They will even walk over the strings, and while doing so they appear to be cagerly scarching for something, moving cagerly scarching for something, moving about excitedly and looking fierce and hun-

Lillian Russell said to a New York reporter on her return from Europe: "And as to English women, they can't hold a candle to American women. All over Europe our women take the paim. I have been so many women take the palm. I have been so many weeks living in fogs and a temperature so low that I was never a day without a fire in my room that I am giad to get back to a land of blessed sunlight and heat and to a land of flowers and good vegetables." She had no stage costumes made either in London or Paris, as she could get them almost as cheap in New York and made much better.

That eminent tragedian, Robert Downing, will begin a three nights and Wednesday matinee engagement at the Boyd, commencing Monday evening, September 5. Mr. Downing's supporting company the present season is a very strong one, comprising such wall begin to be a season of the comprising such wall begin properties. season is a very strong one, comprising such well known players as Eugenie Blair, Frederick Mosseley, Mark Price, D. C. Bangs and George Macomber. During the short engagement here Mr. Downing will be seen in "Virginus," "Julius Cassar," "Ingomar" and "The Gladiator." Each play will be given with every attention to detail, and with superb scenic investure.

Mme. Patti gave a grand charity concert at Neath a town of Wales near Swansea re-cently. Not only did the diva appear at the entertainment herself and cherm the audi-euce by the rendition of a number of her favorite songs, but she went further to aid the worthy object for which the concert was given and personally secured the services of other eminent soloists. The mayor of the town and the municipal council escorted the singer through the town. The affair was a pronounced success both financially and artistically and Mme. Patri was quite elated at the outcome of her undertaking. The pro ceeds of the concert amounted to £500.

Gillette has written another play entitled "Ninety Days from Date." It is a spectacular play, and Mr. Gillette has pledged himself to spend \$30,000 in mounting it. He has embodied many of his eld conceits and whimsteal fancies in the burlesque, which is very smartly written throughout. Gillette is investing his own money in the venture. He is a rich man through the royalties received from his various plays and adaptations. His mother is the only member of the family living, and he has made ample provision for her, so that his venture will not be a serious one, even if he loses. He continues to reside in the south of France, and will leave the entire production of his spectacle in Charles Fronman's hands.

Gus Heege of "Yon Yonson" fame, has written a number of successful plays, and an ambitious friend, who wants to emulate Charley Hoyt, recently asked him for advice charley Hoyt, recently asked him for advice on farce comedy writing. "You don't want to write a farce comedy," said Heege to his friend. "What you want to do is to compound one—that's the proper expression. Go and get five or six old votumes of Puck and Judge, buy up all the vociferous clothes worn by Curtis in 'Sam'l of Posen,' steal a few breakneck falls from John Gilrov and Harry Watson engage Annuel Course (Comments of the Course of the Sam'l of Posen, 'Steal a few breakneck falls from John Gilrov and Harry Watson engage Annuel Course (Course) Harry Watson, engage Annie Lewis, George Marion and a dozen good looking Casino 'un-derstudies'; mix these ingredients with a halfdozen slaps, sticks and several dialects, boi. judiciously, and then go and tell Charley Hoyt you want to buy his lease of the Madi

In the first-class theaters of London, writes In the first-class theaters of London, writes a correspondent, the price of boxes range from \$5.25 to \$21. A seat in the parquet is worth \$2.6214, and a seat in the first balcony costs \$1.75. Full dress in de rigueur in boxes, parquet and first balcony; dressing rooms are provided for both men and women and bonnets in the places above mentioned are not allowed to be worn. The dressing room attendants with whom you leave your wraps expect a fee (which varys from 4 cents up to 25 cents), and you pay about six cents program. Women in gowas o black and white aprons and caps conduct you to your seat, while between the acts ices and coffee are served, 25 cents being the price for these delicacies. A smoking room and bar are attached to the theater, the bar being presided over by the traditional pretty

Marshall Wilder has some amusing anecdotes of his recent experiences in London, Some friends of his living in Kensington bought a theater ticket for their green serbought a theater ticket for their green ser-vant girl who had been to the play. Her mistress, surprised to know that the young woman had come back so early, called her into the parlor and said: "Why, Bridget, what brought you back so soon! Didn't you go to the theater!" "Troth, I did that, mum," replied the girl, "an' it was moighty foine intirety." "But why did you not wait to see the play out!" saived the lady, we deto see the play out?" asked the lady, wonder-ingly. "Indade, an' I did that same, mum," said Bridget, calmly. "There were grant ladies in the boxes an' illigant gintlemen foreninst me, an' I had a lovely sate an' enjoyed mestif looking at the splendid picture as much as anybody. But after awhile they took the picture up an' I found mesilf lookin' into a gintleman's house an' then some ladie me in an' began discussin' family matters. Thin I come away. Sure it wasn't for the loikes o' me to be sittin' listenin' to family sacrets at all, at all, I hopes I knows me place better'n that, mum.'

Mr. Russell of Werner's Voice Magazine, makes the following statement concerning the advisability of American girls going abroad to study: "Aside from the question of teachers, Paris student life is somewhat hazardous for American giris. No American never having been in Paris can fully understand the seutiment of a Frenchman toward women. It is said openly in Paris that no position of any value held by women through position of any value held by women through favor of men is gained at a less cost than personal honor. Favors in the missical pro-fession are at the same cost, and scandal is attached to all the names known in the opere, except, perhaps, a few of great abit-ity, whose voices and artistic powers put them out of the reach of schemers. No. them out of the reach of schemers. No woman of comely appearance is free from open insult in the streets, for the men of the city consider it a legitimate pastime to ruin women. This peculiar condition of ethics makes Paris a place of abode full of superficial delights, which are at once attractive to the American youth; but the American girl alone in Paris, who indulges in a bit of inno-cent flirtation with a handsome, black-eyed Frenchman, fluds that a flirtation in Paris with a Frenchman is a matter quite different from what her innocent American heart

imagined."

The New York Sun takes some of the glamer from the stage by a severe article of which the following is an extract: "There is not a girl at work in a factory nor a girl behind the counter who is not assured in her position of more respectful treatment from her employer or representative than the girl or the stage. This is not a question of on the stage. This is not a question of morals, but manners. That there are theater and stage managers, and dramatic agents to whose manners this statement is not per-tinent scarcely affects the case. The per-sonal indignities to which women on the stage are subjected in its daily routine would not be tolerated by women in any other businot be tolerated by women in any other business or profession. A woman, it seems, makes sufficient concersions when she consents to be sworn at in general terms. To be singled out by opprobrious names, to be hustled, to be rudely laid hands on to be propolled angrily by shoulder and arm, is demanding too much of self-respect. This is the sort of treatment that women on the stage are liable to, and so great is its competition that they patiently endure it. \* \* Of minor manners there are none, according to the standard of the world outside. Stage etiquette is a law unto itself. There are many etiquette is a law unto itself. There are many women who, if they could have realized the personal indignities they would be subject to on the stage, would never have set foot there. From the danger to ber morals on the stage a women can protect herself. She has no defense against its manners - \* If the stones of Broadway, from Twenty-third street to Thirty-third street, could cry out these hot summer days and tell their story of false hopes, of mental anguish, of physical suffering, of temptation and de-spair that proceed directly out of the busi-ness relations of actors and managers, there would be no tale more pitcous in a season of heart-wringing tales."

### THE MURPHY & LOVETT INSURANCE AGENCY

panies Represented.

The	Leading	Amer	ıcan	and	Foreign	COIL
The American Eighty-Second condition of t	Fire Insurance Philadelphia. Annual Statement he company Janua ASSETS.	Company, showing the cry 1, 1892.	Inco L Cash ca Reserve	Ætna In orporated osses Paid Ja pital , re-insur	isurance Compar 1819; Charter Pet 1 in 73 Years, 868,1 nuary i, 1882, ance [fire]	y. petual. 10,000. .\$4,000,000 ( .2,481,000 .11,230 (
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Surpius	**************	\$3,093,543 33	It is h	mpany of	tified that the A	ie state t
Office of Audicoln, Feb. 1, 1 It is hereby ec Insurance Comstate of Pennsy the appointment awful agent : Douglas, in the Now therefor here'y authori insurance as a state until the unless sooner re the restrictions I further cer compiled with:	f America, State of tor of Public Ace 822. Prtified that the An pany of Philadelp rvania, has filed a tof Murphy & Lov at Omaha, in the state of Nebraska, c, the above named to transact the zent of said complete and of January worked, subject how and limitations of ciffy, that said could the requirement a basurance company.	ounts—Lin- nerican fire whin, in the t this office ect as their county of ed agent is business of any in this . A. D. 1831; wever to all the law, mpany has s of the law	Connect pointme fur ager las, in the Now thereby insurans state un unless state rest of guiati reate. States in and a hecour a n.	icut, has mut of Mur uts at Om he state of herefore, tuthorizes as agen til the 3's some reversitions an her certif and with all mg such i i mony whe may the sats the da A	filed at this off phy & Lovett as that, in the count of Nebr. s.a. the above named it to transact the ts of said comp t day of January sked. subject how ad limitations of fy that said conthe requirements maurance compared I have here tail of the audity and year first suditor of Public.	their law y of Doug agents ar business c any in thi y, A. D. 180, ever, to a the law, upany ha is of the law into set m or of publication cover will cover will Accounts.

tate.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my
hand and the seal of the auditor of public
accounts the day and year first above written.
[87AL] Auditor of Public Accounts.

North	British and Mercantile Ins. Co. of London and Edinburgh.	Cas co Ren
United and value Cash w Premiu Interes	States Branch Statement - January   Ist. 1802.	Rea Loa Ban Ban Ban Ban Ban
Reserve Reserve	10,777.76     10,777.76	Cap Res Res

Total income in United States in 1891. \$2,260,522 56 Total exponditures in United States in 1801. 2,201,523 55 Income over expenditures ..... hereby authorized to transact the business of insurance as agent of said company in this state until the 31st day of January, A. D. 1804; unless scorer revoked, subject, however, to all the restrictions and ilmitations of the law. I further certify, that said company has complied with all the requirements of the law regulating such insurance companies in this state.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the auditor of public accounts the day and year first above written.

T. H. BENTON.
[SEAL] Auditor of Public Accounts.
H. A. Rabcock, Deputy.

		Foreign	Comp
Cash ca Reserve Reserve Reserve Other c	orporated osses Paid Ja pital , re-insur , re-insur , unpaid i , unpaid i	surance Compan, 1819; Charter Pett I in 73 Yuars, \$65,11 nuary I, 1862 ance (fire) osses (fire) osses (fire)	9etual. 0,000. 94,000,000 00 9,481,005 40 31,230 86 94,1246 10 2,734 85 91,905 93
Tota Cash in Cash in Roal est Loans o Loans o Stocks a	bank bands of ate n bond are n collater and bonds	s FOLLOWS: agents I mortgage	10,659,130 03 \$ 730,471 51 836,031 30 275,000 00 42,000 00 6,030 00 9,061,709 00
United : Office coin, I	States of Auditor	America, State of S r of Public Acco	ants-Lin-

and and the seal of the auditor of public hecounts the day and year first above writa in.

T. H. BENFON.

Auditor of Public Accounts.

H. A. Babcock, Deputy. Eighty-Second Annual Exhibit of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company. Of Hartford, Conn.—January 1, 1892. ASSETS.

0.02010		
Cash on hand, in bank and cash	\$1000,508	3
Cash in hands of agents and in	With Maria	48
course of transmission	531,082	12
Rents and accrued Interest		
Real estate, unincumbered	379,575	(0)
Loans on bond and mortgage, first		
. Hen	1,202,000	0.
Loans on collateral security	33,000	0
Bank stock, Hartford, market		
	351,282	TO
Bank stock, New York, market		
value	333, 170	-DI
Bank stock, Boston, market value.		
Bank stock, Albany and Montreal.	12040000	
Dank Stock, Atoany and Monercal.	53,245	n
Railroad stocks	Des, 2 4 st	70
Railroad stocks	700,050	33
State, city and rallroad bonds	2,447,281	1.H
1		-
Total assets	96,743,010	18
LIABILITIES.		100
Capital stock, fully paid	IL .50,003	0

| Section | Sect

I further certify, that said company has complied with all the requirements of the law regulating such insurance companies in

In testimony whereof I have have hereunte

set my hand and the seal of the auditor of public accounts the day and year first above written.

T. H. BENTON.
Auditor of Public Accounts.
[SEAL]
II. A. Bancock, Depty. 55th Semi-Annual Satement St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Cash expital July 1st, 1803.

 
 Cash expital
 \$500,000 00

 Reserve for unearned premium
 \$18,620 76

 Reserve for all other liabilities
 94,596 00

 Net surplus over all Hability
 702,106 80
 Total cash assets....

Total cash assets. \$2.115,233 52
United States of America, State of Nebraska—
Office of Auditor of Public Accounts—Lincoin, Feb. 1, 1892.
It is hereby certified that the St. Paul F & M. Insurance Company of St. Paul, in the state of Mionesota, has filed at this office the appointment of Murphy & Lovett as their lawful agents at Omaha, in the county of Douglas in the state of Nebraska.

Now therefore, the above named agents are hereby authorized to transact the business of insurance as agents of said company in this state until the sist day of January, A. D. 1893, unless sooner revoked, subject, however, to all the restrictions and limitations of the law complied with all the requirements of the law regulating such insurance companies in this state.

tate in testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the auditor of public accounts the day and year first above written.
T. H. BENTON, [SEAL] Auditor of Public Accounts.

### Statement-Atlas Assurance Company of London, England, 99,787,074 Surplus 1,037,586 United States of America, State of Nebraska— Office of Auditor of Public Accounts—Lincoin, July 13, 1822 It is hereby certified that the Atlas Assurance Company of London, in England, has filed at this office the appointment of Murphy & Lovett, as their lawfur agents at Omaha, in the county of Douglas, in the state of Nebraska. Now therefore, the above named agents are hereby authorized to transact the business of Now therefore, the above named agents are hereby authorized to transact the business of insurance as agents of said company in this state until the 31st day of January A. D. 1831; unless somer revoked, subject however, to all the restrictions and limitations of the law. I further certify that said company has compiled with all the requirements of the law regulating such insurance companies in this state.

tate.

n testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the auditor of public accounts the day and year first above written.

T. H. BENTON.

[SEAL] Auditor of Public Accounts.

II. A. Babcock, Deputy.

Statement Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company of Germany. Assets ... Assets \$341.256 00
Surplus as to policy holders 313,742 00
Income 287,421 00 

Now therefore, the above named agents are herety authorized to transact the business of insurance as arents of said company in this state until the dist day of January, A. D. less; unless sooner revoked, subject however, to all the restrictions and itnitations of the law. I further certify that said company has compiled with all the requirements of the law resulating such insurance companies in this state.

state.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the auditor of public accounts the day and year first above written.

T. H. BENTON,
[SEAL] Auditor of Public Accounts,
H. A. Babcock, Deputy.

## DOUGLAS COUNTY FAIR. \$25,000 in Premiums.

August 29, 30, 31 and Sept. 1 and

Will be the best fair ever held by the Douglas County Agricultural Society. In connection with the fairthe

### OMAHA RACES

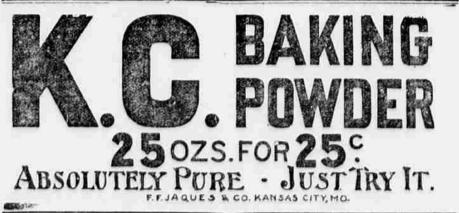
Will be held Aug. 30-31 and Sept. 1-2 \$6,400 in Speed Purses.

JOHN BAUMER, Sec'y,

For Premium List write to Booth Privileges for sale by RICHARD ENGELMAN. 1314 Farnam Street, Omaha. 15th and Howard Sts., Omaha

\$1,000 IN SPECIAL PREMIUMS BY OMAHA MERCHANTS.

# Dr.DOWNS





ls Friday an Unineky Day? Washington Post,

"Who shall say that Friday is an unlucky day! It was on Friday that Columbus set sail from Palos, Friday he first saw the new world, Friday he reached Palos on his re-ture, the 400th anniversary of the discovery falls on Friday, and on Friday this country was christened after Americus Vespucius, the Florentine discoverer."—Omaha Bas. It was on Friday that congress passed the bill providing for the World's Columbian exnibition; the bill was signed by the presi-cent on Friday; on Friday congress de-

termined in favor of Chicago as the place for holding the said exhibition; on Friday the committee agreed to report the \$5,000,000 loan bill to the house; on Friday the load was incorporated in the the sundry civil bill; on Friday the "Durborow bill" was intro-duced, amended so as to make a gift of \$2,-500,000 to the exhibition instead of a loan of \$5,000,000; on Friday the gift bill passed both houses, and was signed by the presi-dent on Friday. Next!

Disease never successfully attacks the sy om with pure blood. De Witt's Sarsaparilla makes pure, new plood and purious, plood



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and location of Stateroom.
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VIA Londonderry, every Fortnight.

Aug. 11th.....STATE OF NEVADA.....noon
Aug. 25th...STATE OF NEBRASKA...noon
Sept. 8th...STATE OF CALIFORNIA...II A. M
Cabin. \$40, Second Cabin \$30, Steerago.819.

Apply to ALLAN & CO., Chicago
II. E. MOORE, 1519 Howard St. Omaha.



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Gold filling at reasonable rates. All work warranted. Cut this out for a guide. Last Chance!



DR. C. GEE WO.



Following cases successfully treated and curations up by other doctors:

Thos. Coughlin this Harney street, chronic rhoumation of years, kidney and liver troubles.

Thos. Culvert. 7th and Farmum streets, general debility, indigestion, loss of strongth and vitality. Took medicine for years but got no relief.

M. L. Anderson, 1321 Country street, external asthma and bronchitis of fifteen years standing.

Has for sale the following prepared remedia: at \$1.00 a bottle six bottles for \$1.00 for the care of Asthma. Catarrh. Sick Headselve. Indigestion. Blood Poisoning. Rhenmattsm. Fomale Weakness. Kidney and Laver Compilaint. No agents. Sold only by Chinese Medicine Co. Capital, \$103.031.

Office, 16th and California Sts., Omaha, Ne