NUMBER 126

# WHAT RUSSIANS EA

Queer Dishes and Drinks Peculiar and Common to the Land of the Czar.

SOUPS SERVED WITH ICE AND SOUR CREAM

At Russian Restaurants the Diner Selects His Fish All Alive and Ewimming.

MARKETS OF MOSCOW AND PETERSBURG

Wonders of Winter Markets Where Frezen Foods of All Varieties are Vended.

Slavs Are Inveterate Spendthrifts-Young Synarites of the Cities Spend Fortunes in Dinners - How the Lower Classes Live -The Cigarette Habit Universal.

Moscow, Oct. 8 .- | Special Correspondence of THE BEF. ]-I am stopping in the Slavianski Baznar here in Moscow. It is one of the biggest hotels in the world, and though this is a land of famine I have never lived so well as I have in Russia. The Russians eat as much as any other people on the face of the globe. Their meals are big ones and they are always nibbling between them. The hotels of this city and St. Petersburg are among the largest in the world. The hotel de Europe of the latter city has many bundred rooms and you lose yourself again and again in wandering through them. This hotel at Moscow must cover five acres, and you can feed a thousand people in its restaurant at one time.

The restaurants of these Russian hotels have separate cashiers from the rooming parts of the hotel and you pay for your meals when you get them. You can get a very fair dinner here for 75 cents, and I had for this amount today a soup, a roast, some fish, some game and a dessert. This meal was served under a great dome and my table was next to a marble fountain in which fish were swimming. When I ordered my fish I stepped up to the fountain and pointed out the fish I wanted to the white gowned waiter, and he took a net and dipped it out and sent it to the kitchen. It was a sterlet, which is one of the finest fishes of Russia, and within ten minutes after the waiter had caught it I found it sizzling on a plate before

I take my dinners and my lunches in the restaurant, as is the Russian custom, and my breakfast is atways served in my room. have this when I get up, and it consists of tea or coffee with bread and butter and nothing more. If I order tea the waiter brings it in a tumbler instead of a cup, and I have adopted the Russian method of drinking it with a bit of lemon in the place of milk. This breakfast I pay for with my room, and I am expected to give my waiter from 50 cents to \$1 when I leave for having served it to me.

The servants of a Russian hotel are generally men. They have a livery, and the por-

ters and the messengers go about with curi-

ously shaped caps on their heads and their pantaloons stuffed in their boots. The feathers in their caps indicate their different ranks and they all wear long coats, which in come cases are botted in at the waist. The portier of the hotel, who is the interpreter and head of the information bureau, is dressed as gorgeously as a drum major, and his coat always sparkles with gold lace.

You always find him about the door of a hotel, and the hotels here have no offices nor loobies such as we have. There are no eight stands, news depots and telegraph offices connected with the hotel, and the bureau or the counting room of an establishment like this makes you think of that of a mercantile house. The bookkeepers work behind glass partitions and they keep a large set of books. They do their counting with buttons strung

on wires, just as the Chinese do, and this means of calculation is found in every business house in Russia. In front of this botel there are always about fifty droschskymen and the moment you go out these drive up to the curtistone and besiege you to ride. They jabber at you in Russian and continue to do so until you have taken one of them. The rooms of the botels are very comfortable and you will find finer floors in the hotels here than anywhere in the world. They are inlaid and beautifully woxed and I have yet to find a hotel floor in which I could not have seen myself. scople. The chief objection I find is the lack of baths. There are few bath rooms connected with the hotels and the Russian usually takes to fish. his both outside at the public bath house

where he can be steamed, parboiled and rubbed down. There is a lack of water in the hotel rooms and the Russian washstand shaped article with a busin in the top and a reservoir running up at the back into which the water is poured by the servants. Out of this reservoir there is a brass pipe to let the water into the basin. It was a long time before I could find how to turn the water into this pipe. There was no cock and no screw, but I finally found a little pedal at the foot of the washstand and by putting my foot upon this found that the water spurted out into the basin. It stopped flow however, as seen as I took my foot off and the result was that I used but little water. The Russians do not fill a basin full of water and wash in it. They catch the water as it fails from the spigot and rub it over their faces, then get another spurt of a bandful cr so and use it in the same way and go on thus until they have finished their toilet. A haif pint of water is thus enough for the Russian face washing.

Dishes of a Russian Dinner. A Russian dinner is rather a curious affair and a swell dinner lasts for hours. The first thing you take is an appetizer, and this consists of yours, a Russian orandy, together with such relishes as caviare, raw herring. smoked salmon, raw smoked goose, radishes. butter and cheese. This layout is on a counter at one end of a restaurant and you usually stand up to eat it before taking your

scat at the table for the regular dinner.

The first part of the dinner is soup, and a distrof Russian soup is a dinner itself. The most popular, perhaps, is known as etchee, which is made of cabbage and beef, and in in the midst of each plate of which a big chung of beef floats. Sour cream is often added to the sour and you get a gravy dish of cream for a kind of a sauce at the first of every dinner. The cold soups are much liked by the Russians and I ordered one today without knowing what it was. It had a creamy color, but there was in the center of it a piece of ice as big as my fist and there were pieces of cucumber, herring and meat floating around in it. I tasted it and it made me think of boiled beer served with ice, and the taste was couch. Some of the contents of the co the taste was enough. Some of the soups were very good and one order for soup is always enough for two.

The fish that I find here are excellent and

there is a dish called solianka made of fish and cabbage which is not at all bad. Another is a sucking pig boiled and served cold, and another favorite dish is roast with buckwheat. The Itussians have excellent meats and you will get as good beef and mutton here as any-where in the world. The butter is invariably good and some of that which I have had is so sweet that I can eat it like cheese. It is never salted and it is served in great loaves, the guest cutting off as much as he

wishes. I have drunk a great deal of the Russian wine and I find that the wines of the Crimea and the Caucasus are very good.

The champagne of the Don is a little sweeter than "Mumm's Extra Dry" and some of the wines of the Crimea tas e like terrible. cider. I do not like the Russian beer known

as Evas, but the tea is good everywhere and the Russian takes a glass every hour or so, and merchants do all their business over tea. The peasants who bring things here to Moscow to sell never make a bargain except at the Traktirs and you will find the samova and the tea glass every where.

Living of Rich and Poor.

The better class of Russians live very extravagantiv. They spare nothing on their tables and they are fond of giving big dinners. It is not uncommon for a whole sheep brought on the table at such dinners and imported wines flow like water. They are very fond of flowers, and there was a dinner given at St. Petersburg not long ago at which rare ordaids adorned the board and at which rare orchids adorned the board and at which the flowers cost more than \$10,000. At some dinners given by young men the host expects to pay for all the damage that may be caused by the young fellows when they are drunk after the feast, and there have

been dinners here in Moscow which have cost a small fortune, Still, at the better class of restaurants you can get a very good meal at reasonable rates, and I got an excellent dinner last night at the Ermitage restaurant for \$1.50, or for 82.50 including my bottle of wise. It was served by a boy in a white apron and white clothes, and while I ate it an immense organ played automatically. This organ was as large as that of a good sized church and the cylinders which were put into it in the changing of the music were us big around as a stovepipe. It played all sorts of tunes and it was, I think, run by steam.

I went into the kitchens of this restaurant

and I found them cleaner than any kitchen . have ever seen in America. The meats and vegetables were kept upon ace and the soups were cooked in great caldrons, each big

enough to boil a sheep.
The lower classes of Russia live on what would kill the American laborer. Their diet is made up of sour bread and cabbage soup, and they are piways eating green cucumbers. I see the rucumbers sold from the corners of many streets and they are used in all sorts of ways. The favorite way of serving them at the hotel tables is just as they come from the vine, without being pared or cut, and you are expected to dress them to suit yourself They know nothing about raising vegetables and the only articles of this kind that they use to any extent are potatoes and turnips.

I have seen a good many peasant families at dinner. They use neither plates nor knives nor forks, and a fair set of table furniture for a Russian family is a wooden bowl for soup and a dozen large wooden table spoons, which the different members of the family stick into the common bowl of soup and, helping themselves, thus carry the ico cold or steaming hot liquid into their mouths. They have milk and eggs, but little meat, and they do not seem to care for much more than bread and cabbage.

The S'av is a Cigarette Fiend.

Every one who can afford it smokes in Russia. Cigarettes are used more than cigars and I see very few pipes. The cirarettes are shorter than ours, but the to-bacco is good and is often brought from Turkey. All tobacco pays a high revenue and eights are bought on sight and not smell. To get a eight you have to get a whole box, and the boxes are sold with glass tops through which you can see the cigars, but as they are pasted shut with a revenue stamp you cannot handle them. These boxes are of all sizes, and in ordering a cigar at dinner you will have one cigar brought to you in a little gloss box and a fairly good cigar will cost you 40 cents. You will fare better if you smoke cigar-

ettes, and you must not be surprised if there are any ladies at the table to see them smoke, too. Nearly all Russian women smoke cigar-ettes, and it is not thought out of place to see a woman here with a cigarette in her There is some snuffing done in Rus ers here the Russians are, like the Americans, a nation of spitters. You find spitters in every room, and the Russian spittoon is a brass or wooden box filled with

I visited some of the Russian markets here the other day, and they have many features which could be adopted with profit by us. Fish are sold alive, and the only dead ones are the dried ones. They are kept in stone vats of running water, and the ashwife while stand with a oczen of these marble vats about her, each filled with different kinds of Russia has some of the greatest fisheries

of the world. Millions upon millions of dol-lars worth of fish are taken every year from the Volga the Caspian and the Black seas and all the callure of the world comes from here. You see this caviare sold in cans and tubs in the markets. It looks like bird shot sprinkled with sait water and it is made up of the eggs of the sturgeon, which are kulled for this purpose. It brings high prices even in Russia and is best when it is fresh. In fact, Russians say that caviare should not be more than a month old to be good and that you cannot got good caviare farther away from the Volga than Moscow. The meat of the sturgeon, after the caviare has been made from the eggs, is salted and sold. You can buy it here for about 10 cents per pound. and all sorts of dried fish are caten They are shipped in great crates over the country and they form a reat part of the diet of the peasant. The consumption of fish is increased by the numerous Russian fasts, during which the people cannot eat ment and must confine themselves

## Wonders of the Winter Markets.

The outerest markets of Russia are those of the winter, when all sorts of meat and lish are sold in a frozen state. The Russian winter is so cold that these fish are caugh are sold in blocks to suit the customers. The degiers buy them by the tons and store them away for their retail customers of the winter. Beef, mutton and noultry are frozen the same way and a butcher can lay in during October his full supply of meats for the next six months. The meats are frezen so hard that to saw them up or cut them with an ax. Splinters of Irezen meat fly about over the market and children and beggars collect these and take them bome to their families.

There are many curious things sold in the

markets here, and you can buy cois and snakes and chicken legs. Lambs' feet are sold as a great duinty and calves' feet are bought for soup benes. Among the one which are used by the peasants for salads and cooking is sunflower oil, and one of the great industries of this country is sunflower

raising. The peasants cat sunflower seeds in great quantities and they nibble at them and chew pon them as we do peanuts. You can hardly find a man who has not some sunflower seeds in his pockets and everywhere you go you see women with baskets of these black and gray seeds for sale. They taste very much like pumpkin seeds and the peasants cat

them at their gatherings just as the Chinese do watermelen seeds at the theater. A vast deal of business is done here in Russia by pedding. On many of the busi-less streets of Moscow there are long lines of poen air stands and bareheaded Russian gen and frowzy-headed women seil fruit. the hot sun.

I There is an immense business done in litt'e Fooths and the so-called thieves' market is a fixed institution of every Russian city. This name has come largely from the guides and there is no doubt that many of the articles sold are stolen. The truth, however, is that these markets are second hand markets and that many of the fine articles which these Jews and Russian second hand dealers sell have come to them in a legitimate way.

St. Petersburg's Second Hand Market.

This second hand market in St. Petersburg covers nearly a whole block. The building which constitutes it is out up in ail sorts of angles by arcades, and you go through narrow aisles out upon which look little cells packed full of second hard goods and presided over by hardlooking women and vidiainous men. It is said that one's pocketbook is not at all safe in this quarter and that a stranger ought not to go through it alone. I had a guide with me, and though the crowd was rather noisy and somewhat

In some of these shops you will find the finest of silver plate. There are bushels of watches and old rugs which are almost watches and old rugs which are almost worsh their weight in gold. The dealers, however, thoroughly appreciate the value of their goods, and real burgains are scarce. Much of the stuff is said to be brought to the market by servants, and now and then you can pick up a piece of bric-a-brac or plate that has been stolen from one of the palaces. Russia has a system of pawnbroking and the pawn shops are connected with the rovcrament. The money is loaned upon pledged articles at a fixed rate and all pleages which are not redeemed are sold at auction. This takes away a great deal of the pawning from the Jews and the result is that you see fev pawnbroking shops with the golden balls above them here. The Jews, however, lend a creat deal of money on mortgages and the chief objection to them on the part of the Russians is that shortly after a Jew settles in a peasant village he is found to possess a mortgage on every piece of valuable property

in the village.

The Russians themselves live from hand to mouth and both peasants and noties spend their money as fast as they make it. They are great borrowers and are wonderfully improvident. The result is that the thrifty Jew has no trouble in getting away with them and this is largely the reason that the car and his government are anxious to get rid of him. There is a law in Russia that any Jew can be sent back to the place of his nativity if he moves thence without the permission of the government, and this is what is being done with the Jews who have emigrated from one part of Russia to the other. Many of the Jews, however, prefer in moving to leave the country and it is from these we are getting a large number of our so-called expelled Jews.

FRANK G. CARPENTER. ON ARLINGION MEIGHTS.

Washington Post.

The latest bit from the pen of Mr. Walter Kittridge, author of "Tenting on the Olu Camp Ground," is the following poem en-titled "Arlungton Heights:"

The old camp ground is silent now, All hushed the martial tread; The night winds cannot southe the brow, They sumber with the dead. "Tenting Tonight" they will not sing;

Ah, boys, the camps are still: The batte's and the cannon's ring is silent on the hill. The s'umbering dead he sleeping.

Their camp fire has gone out; Those lone, y trees are weeping, Those boys have left the rout. Those ditt e headstones there Tell such a mournful tale, Even the women fair Join in the mournful wall.

Sleep on, my comrades, glory
Shall mark your lonely rest;
To tell the sad, sad story
The bird shall leave its nest.
The little singers warble
Above the lonely grave
To tell of war and trouble,
Of boys so true and brave.

You will not march again; God bless your rest tought, Your suffering and pain Have clothed your soul in white. The battle call is ended.

The bugge notes are still, Your country is defended.

Tis slient on the hill. CONNUBLALITIES.

In many cases it is better to have loved and lost than it would have been to have won. One inducement to old maids to be good is the cheerful thought that matches, if the proverb tells the truth, are made in heaven, The Groom (very wealthy)-Why did you marry an ordinary chap like met The Bride-I haven't the slightest idea; mamma

managed the whole affair. No matter how modest and unassuming a oung woman is, it is not difficult for a young man to persuade her that she is an angel f he only goes about it in the proper way. It doesn't take a large amount of brains to but in order to keep engaged to four at once and have the whole quintet forever happy a first-class quality of genius is required.

The Fin islanders believe that if a man hes unmarried his soul is doomed to wander about thorough the endless ages of eternity and hades. It certainly deserves to, whether t does or not.

Abraham Hitchcock, 83 years old, a wealthy resident of Newark, N. J., who lives at Believille and Third avenue, has urprised the neighborhood by marrying Lucy Etsum, who is just fifty-one years his unior. Charles A. White, who claims to be special

correspondent for the Lundon Hustrated News, is a prisoner in police headquarters in New York, charged with the larceny of \$15,-000 from his wife, whom he agreed to marry for the sum of \$100,000,

A notable wedding to take place on November 12 at 'Louzhmongh,' the country seat at Mount Washington, Md., of Mr. and Mrs.George F. Patterson, will be that of their daughter, Miss Lillian Mary Patterson, and Mr. Clement Herbert Betts.

A large number of cards are out in New York, Philadelphia and Boston for the wed-ding of Miss Grace Wilkins, daugnter of Mrs, Isabelle Wilkins, and Dr. Andrew Porter Biddle of Detroit. The ceremony will take place Thursday next at Longwood, Mass.

The engagement is announced of Miss Rose Postlethwait Perkins, daughter of Dr. Maurice Perkins of Union college, Schenectady, to Mr. Edward Everett Hale, professor of philology and English in the state uni-versity of Iowa and son of Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston. The engagement has recently been no-

nounced of Mme. von Dombrowski, who will be remembered as Miss Lily Griswold, daughter of the late George Griswold of New York, to Baron von Sterneck of Austria. The baron is attached to the legation at Drerden and is said to be the possessor of a

Miss Flypp-Yes, Mamie Elder is married it last. The poor thing was over 20, and not at all good lecking. Sue has no modey, and never had an offer before, so she snapped up the first man that came along, Mrs. Caz-lay—Are you sure she never had an offer be-fore: Miss Flypp—Of course I am. Who should know if I don't! Why, I'm her dear-

One of the noted New York matrimonial events to come will be the wedding of Miss Meta Mackay, who is a very pretty girl, and Mr. George D. Morgan, a grandson of the late Mr. Junius S. Morgan, and a nephew of Mr. J. Pierpent Morgan. The flances is a ni ce of Colonel Richard Tilden Auchmuty, so widely known as a philaphyrosist and who so widely known as a philanthropist, and who retains his cid residence in University Place. Old Gentleman-Do you think, sir, that

you are able to give my daughter all the luxuries to which she has been accustomed? Suitor (a practical man) - Well, you have been paying for her board and clothes and 1 have been paying for concerts, theaters, operas and so on. No; I'll pay for the board and clothes, and if you foot the amusement bills I don't think she'll miss anything. This is said to be a bridesmald season, for

large wedding processions are to be the rule. At home weddings and those celebrated at churches in the evening bridesmaids will wear demi-train dresses of silk, chiffon or other elaborate material. Tulle veils will occasionally be worn, but the latest fad is the rarge Gainsborough hats. At morning weddings bridesmaids will wear gowns of walking length, and these may be trimmed with fur, jeweled frimmings or Russian em-broidered passementerie, according to taste; but big sleeves, large bouquets and enorm pats are quite compulsory, even for the smallest young women.

The enrol ment of students at the University of Wisconsin is larger than ever before, over 1,000 being reported from all depart ments and over 100 more than at the same time last year. There is a notable increase in the department of mechanics and engin-coring, especially in the direction of electri-

## of them, I saw nothing very dangerous or WITH THE OMAHA MUSICIANS

Plans of the Various Tuneful Og mizations for the Winter's Work,

SOME SPLENDID CONCE TS IN VIEW

Scharwenka is Promised. Hesselberg is Here, Maretzek is Coming and the Local Clubs are Preparing to Outdo Any of Their Former Liforts.

With the approach of the ides of November, the advent of Jack Frost and the long winter evenings preparations are being made for some delightful bours among the music-loving public of Omaba, and although still a trifle early in the season enough concerts, recitals and musicates are already on the program to insure, even were no others added, a season of heretofore unsurpassed enjoyment to the musically inclined. With the coming to this city during the past summer of a number of artists of note in the several depart-ments of music the muse has been been given an impetus that bids fair to make the winter season here a notable one. Last winter's concerts were attended not only by inrge audiences, but by the elite, and it be-came at once evident that Omaha possessed not only a music-loving public, but one criti-cal enough to distinguish between the good, bad and indifferent. During the several months to come between now and the return of May blossoms. Scharwenka is promised, Eugene Hesselberg is here, the Apollo promises something entirely new, and the promises something entirely new, and the various conservatories will exert themselves more than ever to satisfy the demand for music of a higher and more classic order than heretofore. An effort is being made to bring the Bernard-Listemann Concert company here. Max Maretzek will direct an operaticfestival to occur next month and the Omaha School of Music will present with amateur and professional talent a numbet of operas. Altogether the outlook is declidedly pleasant to contemplate.

With the beginning of its sixth year the Apollo club renews its lease of life with a promise of greater vigor and more finished work than has heretofore marked the milestones in that excellent organi-zation's existence. The Apollo, with about 140 voices in grand chorus, is prob-ably the best organization of its kind in the state. The ladies' auxiliary chorus added about a year ago has done much to add to the effective work. The program of the club as originally planued for this senson's work included three concerts, November 17, February 20 and May 4. While the concerts are given for subscribers only the plan will admit or audiences numbering as high as 1,500. On November 17 Gade's "Crusadors" is to be given at Boyd's. The balance of the program includes a concert of miscellaneous numbers on February 20 and Haydu's "Creation" May 4. It is possible and extremely probable the last two concerts will not be given in view of negotiations under way, whereby the club may participate in the musical festival to be may participate in the inustical testival to be held during the World's fair at Chicago. Should the club accept the invitation which has been extended to it, it will sing the music to be rendered at the fair at the last two concerts. In this manner they will familiarize themselves with their next sum-mer's work. It was the intention, should the program as originally arranged be carried out, to have some outside talent participate. Charles A. Kaorr of Chicago will take the leading tener roles on the 17th, and an effort is being made to have Miss Bertha Bayliss, soprano, of New York, appear at the later conceits, together with Mr. L. B. Copeland, basso. Whother this arrangem will be followed depends entirely on club's disposition of the invitation they have

Within the past two weeks a new musical organization has sprung into life, an avowed rival of the Apollo. It is known as the Omaha Choral society and will be directed by Prof. Joseph Gahm. The society held a business meeting Thursday night and the proposed work of the organization was discussed. It is the intention to enter the field with works of lesser note than those attempted by the Apollo-certainly a move in the proper direction. The society dught to be a success, udging from its membership list, which in ludes several of Omaha's prominent musicians.

The Ladies Musical society will resuments membership concerts next week after a summer's idleness, presenting a program of solo and chorus numbers. Being the oldest musical organization in the city, the society hus perhaps the most exclusive following among the "400" than any in the city. The winter's program is not completed, but with the guaranty of the past the future promises something enjoyable.

Among the conservatories, the opening of the fall and winter terms, which occurred fast month, augurs well for a number of recitals by the pupils and faculty during the season. At the Omaha conservatory a partial program of recitals has been arranged, among the first to be given, to be assisted by Dr. Charles Bactens, leader of the Stryk En Blas Lust, and the orchestra, a feature of more than passing note. Later in the year, at subsequent recitals, an innovation will be attempted, that of introducing the advanced publis of the electrionary department in the program. In December L. C. Elson has been secured to deliver a lecture before the conservatory on musical topics. During the winter a recital, to be taken part n by a number of Prof. Kronberg's pupils from Kansas City, is to be given, and there is a prospect of a concept to be given under the auspices of the conservatory by the Bernard-Listemann company and the older

At Prof. Torrens school of music the cries of pupil and faculty recitais begins October 27, a mixed program to be presented Later in the season professional talent will assist. The school, now in its second year, will soon occupy new and more commodious unrters in the new ouilding adjoining the American National bank on Dodge street. A feature of the branches added this year is an operatic department, and it is proposed as soon as the class in the study of operatic music is sufficiently advanced to present with amateur talent of this city several operas under the auspices of the school. An orchestral department is to be added under the direction of Mr. Burt Butler.

A series of subscription operas by Max Maretzek and his company are to be given the week beginning November 7. The reper-toire includes "Faust." "Trovatore" and "Lucia." While there is an indication that it may prove a financial success, the venture is not one culculated to inspire any loft; hopes of great wealth to the promoters. To make a "jump"—as it is known in theatrical parlance—from New York to Omaha in order to give a few concerts is a venture that few would care to undertake. Arolo, Maretzek, while in his prime (undoubtedly a brilliant placist and director, is now along it the 80s and has many younger and equally rood rivals in this country.

The Musical union, under the leadership

of Hans Aibert, are to give a band concert in January, and arrangements are now being made to give monthly prehestral concerts during the winter under direction of August Ronrs. The military gand concers are to be given at frequent intervals during the

A testimonial concert is to be g ven Miss Carrie Pennock at Boyd's new theater Wednesday evening, at which some prominent talent is to appear. Miss Pennock will be assisted by Mrs. Henry D. Estabrook, contrained Jules Lumbard, basso: Captain Kinzie, tenor; Burt Butler, violinist; Herr Eugene Hesseiberg, manist. The concert promises to be largely attended.

Xaver Scharwenza, who is to make his second bow in Omaha during the season, is one of the most prominent planists today in

conductor of the conservatory of music in Berlin and held the appointment of court pianist to the emperor of Austrie. As a composer his works include sixty-two numbors, among them a symphony (op. in C minor) which was given by the New York Philbarmonic society in '85, and scored a triumph of his Polish dance composition. It

An acquisition to the faculty of the Omaha Conservatory of Music has been made in se-curing as teacher of vocal music Mr. S. Kronberg, formerly of Boston. With a bari-tone voice of flexibility, he shows great ease in execution and leans to the bell canto method of the old Italian school. He has a thorough knowledge of music and a pure style of voice culture.

The plan adopted for the selection of seats to the Apollo club's concerts having met with considerable disfavor, it has been decided to abandon it and allow subscribers to secure seats previous to each concert, as heretofore, restricting the number to be selected by one person to four, or to the number for which they have subscribed, if more than four. No seats can be selected for any person not a subscriber.

Mr. Julius Meyer unring his trip to New York purchased for the Musical union targe quantities of the late musical successes in the east. They will be heard during the winter concerts.

Otto Beindorf has iccated in the Ware block, opening a conservatory of instru-mental music. At the close of his four years at the Leipsic conservatory, he at once re-turned to Omaha bringing with him a Bluthner plane, probably one of the grandest toned instruments in this country. In his collection of mementos of his Leipsic life he has a number of views of the famous Gewandhaus or concert hall of that city, the largest in the world. The collection is interesting.

Young Arthur Borgium, one of the conservatory pupils, is a brother of the famous artist of Paris and gives promise of equaling as a planist his brother's fame as an artist on canvas. Miss Mabel Seward and Miss Louise Holtorf are also two pupils who give evidence of more than ordinary quality as planists.

A branch of the Omaha School of Music has been opened in Council Bluffs under the direction of Prof. Torrens.

Local League 23 of the Musical union gives a concert at Exposition half November 24.

Joe Howard in the New York Recorder: Every now and then we hear that modern conductors will do this and will do that, but must be distinctly understood that age cannot wither and custom cannot stale our one and only Max Maretzek. George Francis Train has a cousin, and her name is Tennant Clary. She has made up her mind that the people of the west in general and Omana, Denver and Colorado Springs in particular are puning and sighing for legitimate opera. English in particular and others in general. Through her activity the mayor of Omana, with all that the limits in the content of the cont with all that that implies in the way of "tirst citizens," has taken such an interest in the musical development of the west as to induce nim and them to invest largely in tickets, enabling him and them to listen to this legitimate opera in the week beginning November , the aforesaid to be conducted by our venerable and venerated triend, Max Margizek No better musician flyes, no more magnetic conductor waves. Threes cheers for the pioneer opera town of the approximate

Notwithstanding that the notices for the first regular meeting of the Omana Choral society were not sent out until Wednesday the meeting Thursday night was eminently successful, sixty members being present. The following officers were elected and the organization perfected: President, Jules Lumbard; vice president, Dr. R. W. Bailey; treasurer, W. C. Pritchard; sceretary, T. H. Penfleid; librarian, R. D. Fuchs, with Herr Joseph Galim as director. Mr. Gaum has been untiring in his efforts to effect this organization, having personally seen all the people who have con sented to become members of the new asso nation, which starts out with fine prospects of success. It will be the aim of the nev ociety to rehearse all the later choral works and if any of the young American composers have done anything creditable, which of course they have, these will be performed by the society whose efforts will be directed oward the lighter forms of choral works, "Wainurgis Night" by Mendelssohn and "Toggenburg" by Reinberger being the compositions selected for the opening rehearsals. The following is the list of members of the new society; Jules Lumbard, J. F. Barton, Rev. J. P. D.

Liwyd, Captain Kinzie, Dr. Bailey, Charles McDowell, Revel Frank, J. H. Conrad, J. L. Rockwell, W. S. McCune, R. W. Derrick, W. C. Pritetard, H. Buraley, L. Stephens, D. M. Vinsonhaler, Rev. Hultman, O. J. De Salle, George Reye, C. H. Payne, W. O. Sanders, George Bowman, Ed Whitehorn, W. Doane, F. M. Richardson, F. W. Howell, P. Beresford, J. H. Gunning, George New-ton, G. M. Seuthmayd, R. M. Bunnell, A. Waltenstedt, J. Mellen, Joseph Ritter, T. H., Pennicid Eyans, Watson W. A. Wallace De-Wallenstedt, J. Mellen, Joseph Ritter, T. H. Penfield, Evans, Watson, W. A. Wallace, Dr. Stone, E. W. Harding, A. H. Findhay, E. Paimer, jr., J. W. Robinson, E. H. Wedge, George McRoberts, R. Clausen, Ed Whit-more, J. W. Smith, W. W. Smith, Dr. C. S. Snepard, J. B. Doyle, P. J. Braun, J. E. Barstow, W. R. Williams, Ray Thomas, John T. Croft, R. D. Fuchs, Hayward John T. Croft, R. D. Fuchs, Hayward, Misses Mary Popoleton, Mary Lemist, Nana Marshall, Ruth Weller, Grace Haughter, Bankroft, McCune, A. Getty, Myrtie Coon, S. King, L. F. Burr, O. Myers, Alice Paw-cett, Mary Fawcett, Goldie Cornish, P. De Witt M. Aulghaugh, Mary More Ferres cett, Mary Fawcett, Goldie Cornish, P. De Witt, M. Aulabaugh, Mary Moore, Frances Roeder, Bertie Green, Mand Green, Heuge, M. G. Bradeen, Mabel Mason, Daty Higgins, Mary Swobe, Valeta Ambrose, Emma Jones, Rose McCumber, Rose Rooney, E. V. Hobert, M. aud Reese, M. O'Rourke, N. E. Shook, Cora Morse, J. A. Wheeler, Imogene Harrison, Mrs. Elta Matnesen, Mrs. Captain Spencer, Mrs. C. W. Cox, Mrs. F. M. Congdon, Mrs. K. M. Lawrence, Mrs. Kean, Mrs. Sherrill, J. M. Crissay, W. C. Pritchard, J. Cook, Spencer Otis, Falloure, Windhelf, T. Merges, George Bowman, J. Lowe, J. Weriz, E. L. Sooy, F. F. Brogan, J. Burness, Ida Notson, J. Ritter, W. L. Felker, M. E. Gray.

## SOME NOTED PEOPLE.

Chief Justice Peters of Maine has just completed the 70th year of his age and reports himself in excellent physical condition ite expects to "keep going for some year,

Justice Mathew, whom Mr. Morley has appointed president of the commission or evicted tenants, is an frishman and a nephew Father Mathew, the famous apostle of temperance. Whittler was held in high esteem

England, and the press comments on his career are all eulogistic. It is recalled that John Bright regarded him as the greatest poet the United States has ever produced. Boatswain John C. Thompson, U. S. N., who has been attached to the Brooklyn navy yard for the past fifteen years, has been placed on the retired list. Boatswain Thompson is a veteran of the Mexican war and has seen fifty-two years of active ser

One brother and two sisters of the One brother and two sisters of the poet Longfellow still live—Alexander of Portland, Me., long connected with the United States coast survey; Mrs. Mary Greenleaf of Cambridge, Mass., and Mrs. Ann Longfellow Pierce of Portland. The last named member of the family lives in the old massion which was long the home of her parents and brothers and brothers. parents and brothers and sisters. It was not the birthplace of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, however. The author of "Evange line" was bore in a house temporarily occu-pied by his father and mother during its owner's absence. It is still standing in Port-

One of the requests which Mr. Whittier left behind him was that all nersons having letters from him should refrain from publishing them without the consent of Mr.

America. His name was well known in this country before his first visit across the manuscripts, etc. It is impossible to be Atlantic in August, 1890. He is founder and lieve that Mr. Whittier ever wrote anything which, if put in print, would diminish in the least degree the feeling of love and reverence which is universally entertained for him. Yet his rights are the same now as though he were still among us, and every letter should undergo the scrutiny of his literary executor before being published to the world. s claimed 1,500,000 copies have been sold in

Although the late Daniel Dougherty was Atthough the late Daniel Dougherty was for at least thirty years an orator of high repute, he never quite mastered the anticipatory stage fright that came upon him as the time to make a public speech approached. He charmed a distinguished company at one of the Fellowcraft dinners, after Blacker Dates. after Bishop Potter, Mr. Cleveland and other less notable persons had spoken, but those who heard him did not know that ten minutes before Mr. Dougherty began to speak he had been intercepted in an attempt o escape from the room, rie confessed then and there that he was on the verge of panic, and only by the most urgent persuasion could be be prevailed upon to speak. Once upon his feet, however, his fright was gone and apt words came promptly to his tongue. He had his half hour of tremors, however, no matter what the occasion, when he anew he must address an audience.

#### HOMAN'S RIGHT .

Sadie Gilliam Baird in Besten Globs. A right to tread so seftly
Beside the couch of pain;
To smooth with genthe finers
The tangled locks again;
To watch beside the dying
In wee small hours of night.
And breathe a consecrating prayer
When the spirit takes its fileht.

A right to cheer the weary
On the battleficids of life:
To give the word of sympathy
Amid the toll and strife;
To lift the burden gently
From sore and tired hearts,
And nover weary of the task
Till gloomy care departs.

A right to be a women
In truest woman's work—
If iffe should to , hard one,
No duties ever shirk;
A right to show to others How strong a woman grows When skies are dark and lowering, And life bears not a rose,

A right to love one truly
And be loved back again;
A right to share his fortunes
Through san light and through rain;
A right to be protected
From life's most cruel brights
By many love and courage—
Sure these are woman's right!

EDUCATIONAL.

The slow progress of the thirty female tudents at Yule is very discouraging. They have not learned the yell yet.

The official count of students at Cornell university has just been completed, showing 1,544 now in attendance. This figure is higher by 100 than at the corresponding date ast year.

Social life at Vassar presents many interesting phases to the 13) new students who have this year entered its freshman class and are being initiated in the various clubs and societies of the students. Bishop Hurst of the Methodist church is

industriously pushing the movement for the establishment of the American university in Washington. It is his hope and expectation endowment fund of \$10,000,000 will be secured. The University of Pennsylvania begins its 142d annual session with 2,000 studests in attendance. The freshman class is the largest in the history of the institution, number-

ing over 700 men, of which the college de partment has 180 and the medical about 300 One of the new students at Johns Hopkins this year is a young Japanese, Massayashi Takaki, who comes to Buttimere to study social science and economics in order to teach in Jupan. Mr. Takakı is a resident of Yoko hama and is 27 years old. He has studied six years at the Anglo-Japanese college in Tokic and four years at Syracuse university, receiving from the latter in 1891 the degre

Joseph J. Loubat, a Columbia graduate and at present a resident of Paris, has given \$7,000 to the college in trust, the income to the English language on history, geography archaeology, ethnology, philology or number matter of North America, and also a sum o \$1,400 to be applied to the award of thes prizes in 1893. The offer was accepted and referred to the university council for suit

able regulations. The new electrical laboratory to be erected at Johns Hopkins will be a roomy one-story structure of corrugated iron, illuminated from the roof by large skylights. No work will be conducted therein that will necessitate the use of sensitive instruments. Th heavy machinery, such as lathes, dynamos motors and the like, will be set up in th new quarters, thus providing more room for delicate experiments in the physical labora tory.

## OPPOSED TO KITES.

Starter Swigert Gives His Opinion of Var ious Styles of Race Tracks. George Swigert, the well known race starter, is home from a circuit of the kites

and ovals and will leave again in a few days for Missouri and the south on a trip that will extend as far as Texas. He says that Omata must do something next year if she ever intends to make a move in the racing line, or forever bold her peace. He is satisfied that a good track would pay here if properly confucted, but says that the people have not yet forgotten the rotten manner which turf matters were run here six or eight vents ago, and would have to be as sured that the new management would mean business and would see that the interests of the public were protected. He favors a track on the East Omaha bottoms and holds that it is the best place that could be selected for one, as it is close to the center of the city and would be easily accessible, but that a paved driveway would be a accessity no natter where the track might be located.

Mr. Swigert takes a stand against the rite track, and says that a mile regulation is the only kind to build. "I hear a great many complaints about the kite." he said. "The people say that they cannot see the races, and I guess they ten the truth, for I can't see but a very little of them myself even from the judges' stand. The first quarter the horses are going away from you and you can't tell very much about their positions, not nearly as well as on the back atretch of the regulation track. Then you get them around the long turn. There is a half a mile of it and it is a long ways off at the best, but you can see it very well with a glass unless there bappens to be considera ole dust, in which case you are just as wel

off without a glass as with one.
"Down the home stretch, they are coming straight toward you, and take it all in all you get very little satisfaction out of the race They will keep building kites, but the regu lation is the one that will find the most favo. with the people who go to races. I am op posed to building one in this city, though there are some here who seem to think that that has existed here in turf circles."

## NOFELTIES IN JEWELRY,

World's fair souvenirs are turned out in every practicable shape, Chatelaine bars of iridescent gold in triple

oak leaves are introduced.

A setting for a large octagonal pin has a turquoise at intervals between three or four diamonds. Large enatelaine pins of repousse gold naped, as fluor-de-lis with splashes of red shaped, as fluor-denamel, are new.

Marquise rings with rows of colored pearl

set in diamonds are strikingly pretty.

Very dark lustrous red enameleis a featur in fall jewelry. The bow knots of this tin-lightly edged with gold are charming. Cologne bottles in silver fligree standard are set so as to enclose photographs. Clevi land and Stevenson, Harrison and Reid, are seen here and there, backed up against sweet-

# MANUFACTURING IN NEBRASKA

Still Talking About Putting Up an Exposition Building.

VITRIFED BRICK PLANT FOR OMAHA

Prospects for the Location of an Excelsion Manufacturing Plant in Omaha-Factory Notes Gathered at Rangem,

The question "shall Omaha have an exposition building" continues to agitate the minds of prominent local manufacturers. The more they think and task about it the more they are convinced that such a building is a necessity. During the past week there has been considerable discussion among the leaders in the scheme and it is evident that before many more days have passed they will be prepared to announce their plans.

There is considerable activity manifest among brick men looking toward the estabishment of plants at Omana for the manufacture of vitrified paving brick. The prospect that there will be a good deat of paving brick laid in Omaha during the next few years has made manufacturers a little anxious to get a location in this city. As there is no good clay near Omaha the manufacturers are planning to ship it in from other points, a being done at Lincoln, Beatrice and other cities where the manufacture of paving brick has been made very successful.

The Omaha malt house has commenced maiting again. The quality of the bariev grown in Nebraska this season is very good and of the right kind for turning out the best grade of malt. Last season it was almost impossible to get bariey in Nebrasks-that was suitable for making malt. George M. Tibbs of M. E. Smith & Co.,

speaking of the growth of the overall manufacturing business in Omaka, remarked that it was only a question of a little time when his firm would be forced to move their factory into larger quarters.
Farrell & Co. report that the trade in jellies and preserves on the Pacific coast is

something enormous.

The Cooper Radiator company of Lincoln is employing forty-five men, nearly all of them skilled workmen. Although their output is mostly sold within the state, they are running to their full capacity in an effort to Reep up with orders. They turn out steam radiators exclusively, and the value of each week's production is about \$1,000. The freight rates are such on this line of manufacture that the Lincoln firm can meet all competition between St. Louis and Denver

The shoddy mill located near Sheeley's crossing is meeting with a ready market for the entire output. The mill employs ten people and consumes 3.530 pounds of rags per day, turning out 2.500 pounds of shouldy. The rags are run through machines which pick them to pieces. The product is used largely in the manufacture of mattresses. The product of the mill is said to be first. class in every particular, which no doubt ac-

counts for its ready sale.
C. C. White, proprietor of the Crete mills, is getting his second mill in snape to start soon. He will be enabled to turn out about 65) barrels of flour per day.

it looks very much as if Omaha would have an excelsior factory in the near future.

Mr. Smith of Detroit, a manufacturer of excelsior machinery, has been in Omaha consultation with parties regarding e establishment of an excelsior factory. The upholsters and mattress manufacturers, who are large consumers of excelsion and who are put many times to considerable inconvenience in securing their supplies at a distance, are anxious for a local factory. Mr. Smith states that cottonwood and willow, of which there is an abundance along the Missouri river, make good excessior and that this article, which is coming into more general use every day, can be made in Omaha at a good profit to the manufacturer. The Nebraska Binder Twine company has commenced to work up the crop of hemp raised on 1,600 acres of land this year. The crop is the largest and best ever raised here. he machinery is so arranged that they feed the home in at one end and it comes out at the other clean and rendy to be spun into twine. They are turning out four tons of

ow per day. Just a year ago The Bee called attention to the fact that prominent citizens of Omaha were in the babit of ordering their shirts rom eastern factories, thus nindering the growth of that branch of manufacture in this city. These orders went largely to Chicago and to large firms that carried heavy stocks of ready made shirts. When the solicitors for these firms sent in orders for shirts to be made from measurements the house would fill them from their ready made steck of goods. Thus the Omaha customer was paying for shirts that he supposed were made to his order when he really re-ceived a ready made article. At the same time t was shown that the local factories were turning out first class goods that were ahead of anything sold in this market from the cast. Since that time the manufacture of shirts in this city has been growing rapidly. The Nebraska Shirt company has moved its factory into larger quarters. It has doubled its force of employes and wants still more shirtmakers. Its books show that

the most prominent citizens have become patrons of home industry. The Haarmann Vinegar company is run-ning its two factories to their full capacity. It has been forced to increase its capacity since a year ago and expect to non to it very mate-rially this winter. The growth of this business illustrates exceedingly well the benefits of the home patronage movement. Eastern manufacturers who were monopolizing the the trade of this section of the country have been driven out and the business transferred from eastern cities to Ominha.

Hamser & Co. have made a hat for Buffalo Joves from buffalo hair. The color is a handsome shade of brown and the nap is somewhat heavier than on the ordinary fur

nat.
It is stated on good authority that arrangemeats will be perfected this week for the starting of a hat factory on quite an exten-sive scale. Enough stock has already been subscribed to insure the success of the en-terprise and the projectors hope to have the factory running in time to supply the spring trade. The retail dealers of the city have encouraged the enterprise by promising to

encouraged the enterprise by promising to handle Omaha hats.

W. I. Kierstead, manager of the Dewey & Stone Furniture company, is authority for the statement that there is a splendid opening in Omaha for a furniture factory. He says: "The chair factory and the lounge factory have been very successful and are doing an enormous business, and there is no reason why a plant for the mannature of common furniture, such as bed, room sets, etc., could not do equally well. The lumber for this class of furniture comes from Arkansas, and can be shipped to Omaha at a less rate than to Chicago. If such a factory less rate than to Chicago. If such a factory were located in Omaha it would be to our interest and to the interest of all other wholesale or retail furniture houses to handle

The average salary a month paid each man teaching in the public schools of the United States is \$42.43. The highest average salary paid a month in any state to a man teaching in the public actools is to be credited to Massachusetts, \$108.88; but the next highest salary paid is that found in Colorado, \$98.21. Colorado pays its teachers more than Massachusetts; Onio gives its teachers twice as much as Maine; and the teachers of Illinois receive more than twice what the teachers of Vermont receive.

One of the most battle-scarred veterans that made up the line of march in Washing-ton was J. F. Chase of the old Fifth Maine battery, who bears the mark of forty-eight wounds, not to mention an empty sleeve and a glass eye, as reminders of his participation