

THE LAST WEEK

OF THE GREATEST CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, Etc., ON RECORD.

Special Sale on Stoves.

Steel Ranges worth \$40, clearance sale price \$24.75.
 Wood Stoves worth \$0, clearance sale price \$4.50.
 4-hole Ranges worth \$16.50, clearance sale price \$8.25.
 6-hole Ranges worth \$24.50, clearance sale price \$12.75.
 Heating Stoves worth \$3.50, clearance sale price \$3.15.
 Oil Heaters worth \$12.50, clearance sale price \$6.75.
 Base Burners worth \$30, clearance sale price \$17.50.
 Oak Stoves worth \$12.50, clearance sale price \$6.75.
 Parlor Cooks worth \$18.50, clearance sale price \$9.25.
 Laundry Stoves worth \$10.50, clearance sale price \$4.90.
 Stoves worth \$5, clearance sale price \$3.50.
 Heating Stoves worth \$25, clearance sale price \$14.50.
 Oak Stoves \$20, clearance sale price \$10.50.
 Base Burners \$45, clearance sale price \$29.50.
 Coal Hods worth \$50, clearance sale price \$25.
 Dampers worth \$25, clearance sale price \$15.
 Stove Pipe worth \$20, clearance sale price \$10.
 Zinc Boards worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 75c.

Special Sale on Carpets.

Body Brussels worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 94c.
 Velvet Brussels worth \$1.75, clearance sale price 94c.
 Tapestry Brussels Carpets worth \$1, clearance sale price 55c.
 Ingrain carpets worth 75c, clearance sale price 42c.
 Ingrain carpets worth 50c, clearance sale price 24c.
 Mings worth 35c, clearance sale price 14c.

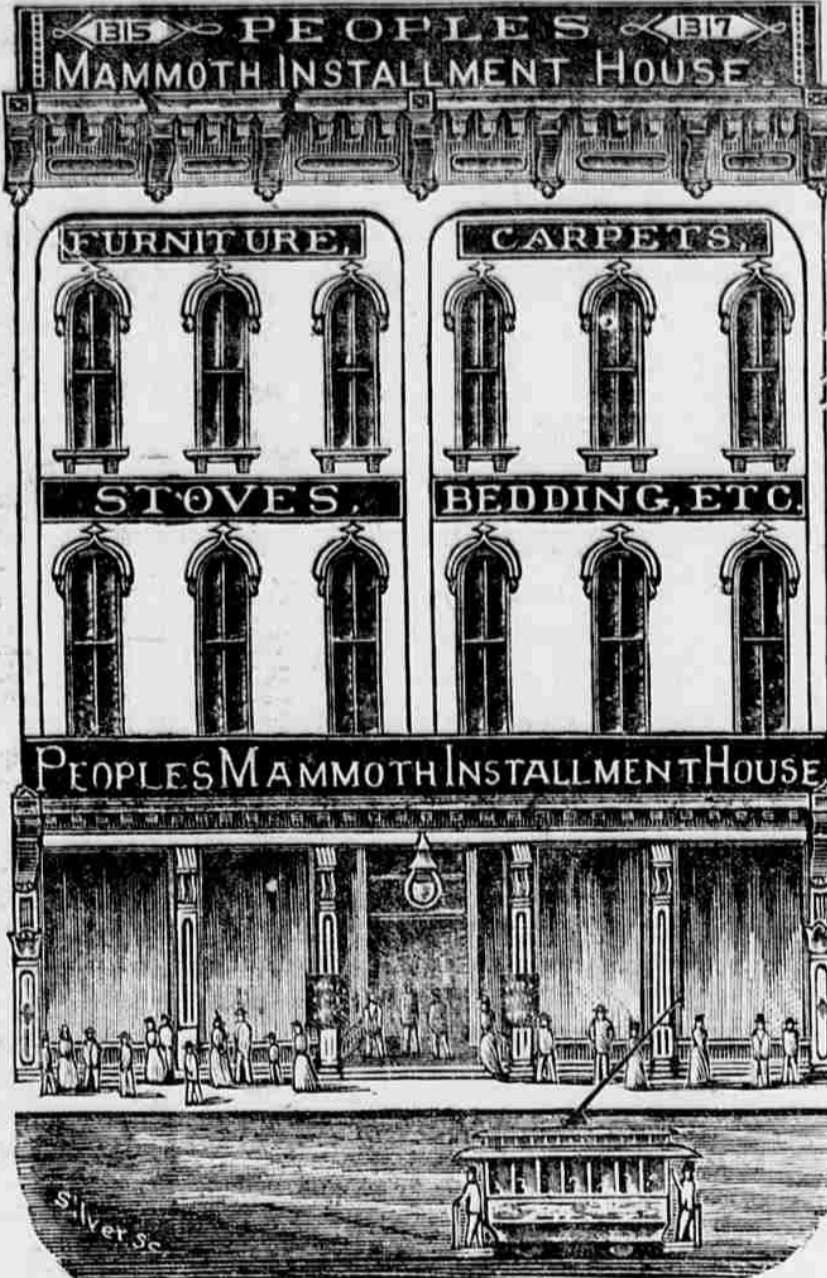
Linoleum worth \$1, clearance sale price 45c.
 All wool Ingrain remnants, worth 75c, clearance sale price 25c.
 Cotton Ingrain remnants, worth 40c, clearance sale price 25c.
 Mating remnants, worth 35c, clearance sale price 5c.
 Art squares, worth \$12.50, clearance sale price \$7.75.
 Rag carpets, worth 50c, clearance sale price 25c.
 Ingrain Carpets, worth 40c, clearance sale price 14c.
 Stair carpets, worth 40c, clearance sale price 14c.
 30x60 in. rugs, worth \$3.50, clearance sale price \$1.25.
 Misc. Carpets, worth \$10, clearance sale price \$4.50.
 Skin rugs, worth \$5, clearance sale price \$1.75.
 Wilton Rugs, worth \$5, clearance sale price \$2.50.
 Ingrain Rugs, worth \$2.50, clearance sale price 90c.
 Hassocks, worth \$1, clearance sale price 40c.
 Door Mats, worth 75c, clearance sale price 25c.
 6x9 Smyrna Rugs, worth \$23, clearance sale price \$14.50.
 Moquette Rugs, worth \$4.50, clearance sale price \$1.45.
 Stair Pads worth 15c, clearance sale price 8c.
 One-yard Ingrain Remnants, 10c, 15c and 20c per yard.

Special Sale on Bedding.

Blankets worth \$2.50, clearance sale price 90c.
 Blankets worth \$5, clearance sale price \$1.50.
 Comforts worth \$2.50, clearance sale price \$1.
 Pillows worth \$1, clearance sale price 35c.
 Pillow slips worth 35c, clearance sale price 17c.
 Bed sheets worth 90c, clearance sale price 55c.
 Bed Spreads worth \$2.50, clearance sale price 90c.
 Sham Holders worth 75c, clearance sale price 20c.
 Feather, per pound, worth 75c, clearance sale price 45c.

Special Sale on Furniture.

Ladies' Desks worth \$15, clearance sale price \$7.75.
 Office Desks worth \$12.50, clearance sale price \$5.50.
 Wardrobes worth \$15, clearance sale price \$8.75.
 Sideboards worth \$25, clearance sale price \$12.50.
 Chamber Suits worth \$20, clearance sale price \$9.40.
 Chamber Suits worth \$25, clearance sale price \$13.75.
 Extension Tables worth \$8.50, clearance sale price \$3.20.
 Extension Tables worth \$12.50, clearance sale price \$7.50.
 Dining Tables worth \$4.50, clearance sale price \$1.75.
 Kitchen Tables worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 65c.
 Canvas cots worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 75c.
 Fire Screens worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 75c.
 Blacking Commodore worth \$2.50, clearance sale price \$1.20.
 Parlor Cabinets, worth \$25, clearance sale price \$12.50.
 Bamboo Stands worth \$1.25, clearance sale price 40c.
 Bed Lockers worth \$3.50, clearance sale price \$1.40.
 Dictionary Holders worth \$7.50, clearance sale price \$4.25.
 Music Stands worth \$7.50, clearance sale price \$3.50.
 Hall Chairs, worth \$10, clearance sale price 75c.
 Children's Rockers worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 75c.
 High chairs, worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 75c.
 Screens worth \$4, clearance sale price \$1.40.
 Enacels worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 65c.
 Cradles worth \$2.50, clearance sale price \$1.25.
 Infants' cribs worth \$7.50, clearance sale price \$3.75.
 Center Tables worth \$2.50, clearance sale price \$1.25.
 Hat Racks worth 25c, clearance sale price 8c.
 Wall Pockets worth \$1, clearance sale price 40c.
 Clock Shelves worth \$1, clearance sale price 40c.



A miniature picture of a popular establishment, noted for its popular prices, prompt service, reliable goods and polite salespeople. It is popular in every sense of the word.

Blacking Commodore worth \$3, clearance sale price \$1.50.
 Book Shelves worth \$4.50, clearance sale price \$2.25.
 Woven wire Springs worth \$2, clearance sale price \$1.
 Wire Cots worth \$2.50, clearance sale price \$1.25.
 Mattresses worth \$8.50, clearance sale price \$4.25.
 Rockers worth \$3.50, clearance sale price \$1.75.
 Book Cases worth \$20, clearance sale price \$9.45.
 Book Cases worth \$10, clearance sale price \$4.25.
 Combination Book Cases worth \$15, clearance sale price \$6.50.
 Folding Beds worth \$15, clearance sale price \$8.45.
 Folding Beds worth \$35.00, clearance sale price \$17.75.
 Bedsteads worth \$0, clearance sale price \$3.25.
 Bedsteads worth \$4.50, clearance sale price \$1.25.
 Cheffoniers worth \$15, clearance sale price \$6.55.
 Center Tables worth \$3, clearance sale price \$2.65.
 Mirrors worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 60c.
 Iron Beds worth \$20, clearance sale price \$9.75.
 Kitchen chairs worth 50c, clearance sale price 15c.
 Antique Chairs worth \$1.00, clearance sale price 45c.
 Push Rockers worth \$0, clearance sale price \$2.55.

Parlor Suits, worth \$75, clearance sale price \$38.50.
 Parlor Suits, worth \$100, clearance sale price \$51.00.
 Lounges, worth \$0.50, clearance sale price \$3.90.
 Lounges, worth \$15.00, clearance sale price \$7.50.
 Chenille Couches, worth \$22.50, clearance sale price \$11.40.
 Push Chairs, worth \$3, clearance sale price \$1.90.
 Gilt Chairs, worth \$10, clearance sale price \$5.00.
 Solid Mahogany Parlor Suits, worth \$12, clearance sale price \$6.20.
 Push Easy Chairs, worth \$12.50, clearance sale price \$5.75.
 Fuffed Lounges, worth \$25, clearance sale price \$12.50.
 Gilt Rockers, worth \$15, clearance sale price \$6.25.
 Corduroy Couches worth \$75, clearance sale price \$42.50.
 Silk Easy Chairs worth \$15, clearance sale price \$6.45.

Special Sale on Drapery.

Table scarfs, worth \$1.50, clearance sale price 60c.
 Lumberquins, worth 50c, clearance sale price 25c.
 Lace curtains worth \$2, clearance sale price 90c.
 Lace curtains worth \$2.50, clearance sale price \$1.45.
 Chenille portieres worth \$10, clearance sale price \$5.50.
 Chenille portieres worth \$6, clearance sale price \$2.65.
 Silk curtains worth \$12.50, clearance sale price \$6.75.
 Window shades worth \$1, clearance sale price 24c.

Free To All

Purchasers This Week, Handsome Presents.
 With every purchase of \$1 and over a handsome French Panel.
 With every purchase of \$5 and over a beautiful fancy Cup and Saucer.
 With every purchase of \$10 and over a very nice Smyrna Rug.
 With every purchase of \$25 and over a Fine Rug, 30x60 inches.
 With every purchase of \$50 and over a pretty Table Scarf.
 With every purchase of \$75 and over a pair of Lace Curtains.
 With every purchase of \$100 and over a Nice Rocker.

THE PEOPLE'S MAMMOTH INSTALLMENT HOUSE,

BANK, OFFICE, HOTEL AND HOUSE FURNISHERS, 1315-1317 FARNAM STREET.

Open Monday and Saturday evenings only | Daily deliveries to South Omaha, Fort Omaha and Council Bluffs and Florence | Special inducements to parties just starting Housekeeping.

BLIGHTING PUBLIC MORALS

Destructive Effect of Corporation Influence in Politics.

CORRUPTING POWER OF THE PASS

Honest, Courageous Officials Secretly Attacked and Driven from Office—A Gigantic Evil Overcoming the Functions of Government.

Governor William Larrabee—"The Railroad Question," 1893.

The question might be asked how the railroad companies for many years in succession have been able to prevent state control and pursue a policy so detrimental to the best interest of the public. One might think that in a republic where the people are the source of all power and where all officers are directly or indirectly selected by the people to carry out their wishes and to administer to government in their interest a coterie of men bent on pecuniary gain would not be permitted to subvert those principles of the common law and public economy which from time immemorial have been the recognized anchors of the Anglo-Saxon race.

The statement that under a free government it is possible for a few to suppress the many might almost sound absurd to a monarchist, and yet it is true that for the past twenty-five years the public affairs of the country have been unduly controlled by a few hundred railroad managers.

To perpetuate without molestation their unjust practices, and prevent any approach to an assertion of the principle of state control of railroad transportation, railroad managers have secured, wherever possible, the co-operation of public officials, and in fact, of every semi-public and private agency capable of affecting public opinion. Their great wealth and power has made it possible for them to influence to a greater or less extent every department of the national and state governments. Their influence extends from the township assessor's office to the national capital, from the publisher of the small cross-road paper to the editorial staff of the metropolitan daily. It is felt in every caucus, in every nominating convention, and at every election. Typical railroad men draw no party lines, advocate no principles, and take little interest in any but their own cause; they are, as Mr. Gould expressed it, democrats in democratic and republicans in republican districts. The large means at the command of railroad companies, their favors, their vast array of employes and attorneys, and their almost equal large force of special retainers are freely employed to carry into execution their political designs, and the standard of ethics recognized by railroad managers in these exploits is an exceedingly low one.

Turning Down the Unfriendly.

It is a settled principle of these men that, if they can prevent it, no person not known to be friendly to their cause must be placed into any public office where he might have an opportunity to aid or injure their interests. The records of the various candidates of the principal parties for city, county, state and national offices are therefore carefully canvassed previous to the primaries, the most acceptable among the candidates of each party are selected as the railroad candidates, and the local representatives of the railroad interest in each party are instructed to use all means in their power to secure their nomination.

If none but candidates who are servile to the railroad interest are nominated by the principal parties, the election is permitted to take its own course, for whichever side is successful the railroad interest is safe. If, however, there is reason to believe that a nominee is not as devoted to their interests as the nominee of the opposing party, the latter is sure to receive at the polls whatever support railroad influence can give him.

that a public official elected by the grace of a railroad is but too apt to be in the tool in his hands needs no proof. Both gratitude and fear tie the average politician to the powerful forces which can control his political destiny.

The railroad manager, on the other hand, always kindly remembers his office-holding friends as long as they are loyal and in a position to serve him. Before the announcement of the interstate commerce act there was every year a wholesale distribution of railroad passes among public officials—state and other prominent politicians. The pass was the token of the continued good will of the railroad dignitaries, as the withholding of the pass was a certain indication of their displeasure. If the office-holder had personal or political friends whom he desired to have recognized an intimation of this desire was generally sufficient to have the pass privilege even extended to them. And yet these favors were not bestowed indiscriminately. Thus the pass credit of a county official was more limited than that of an officer of the state, and the latter class were again rated according to their influence and rank. Furthermore, while annual passes were distributed, the railroad managers and other officials, others could obtain them only by making special application for them. Members of the legislature would not undertake to receive their passes until they had passed before their certificates of election were issued, but legislative committee clerks and employees in the various departments of the state government were required to satisfy the railroad authorities that they were in a position to aid or injure the railroad interest before their names were placed on the list of persons "entitled to the courtesy."

Corrupting the Courts.

Of course the judiciary, as a co-ordinate branch of the government, could not well be slighted. Indeed, previous to the enactment of the interstate commerce law a judge would have regarded it as an affront if he had not been furnished with passes by the various companies operating roads in his district. Now, however, the law has not entirely corrected this abuse, for only about two years ago the Chicago News made the discovery that nearly every judge in the city of Chicago received an annual pass, a strange to what extent the pass often debased the judiciary. It was not infrequently for judges to select passes for families and friends, and instances might be named where they demanded them in a wholesale way.

Impudent demands were usually honored by the railroad authorities, who reasoned that they could better afford to bear the shameful affront of the ermine-edged letter than to refuse a bribe which might result to them from adverse decisions.

A railroad pass, when presented by a public official or even by any public man, is now a sure passport out of any office of honor and a token of servility, and is so recognized by railroad officials. What equivalent railroad companies expect for the pass privilege is well illustrated by the experience of an Iowa judge. This gentleman, who had been on the bench for years and always had been favored with passes by the various companies operating lines in his district, at the beginning of a new year failed to receive the customary pass from a leading road. His clerks and his attorney took occasion to call his attention to what he supposed to have been an oversight on the part of the other charged with the distribution of passes, and the attorney seemed to take the situation at once. "Judge," said he, "did you not recently decide an important case against our company?" "And was my decision in favor of the company?" "Yes, indeed, and the judge, in accordance with law as well as with justice!" The attorney did not answer this question, but in the course of a few days the judge received the desired pass. A few months later it again became the judge's unpleasant duty to render a decision adverse to the same company. This second act of judicial independence was not forgotten, and the next time he presented his pass it was unceremoniously taken up by the conductor in the presence of a large number of passengers, and he was required to pay his fare.

Fluctuating the Cash Traveler.

Employees while engaged in the legitimate business of their companies abundant, of course, be transported free, but a great many persons receive passes and are classed as employees who never render any legitimate service for the company giving the pass, and by far the greater portion of the passes are not granted for pure motives, but are given for the purpose of cor-

rupting their holders. It arouses antagonism because it is a privilege which is given to people who are fully able to pay their fare and are denied to those who are least able to pay it. The messenger who pays his fare and then finds that a large number of his fellow passengers travel on passes realizes that he is compelled to pay a higher fare than others may be carried free. He feels that he is unjustly discriminated against and wonders why such discrimination is tolerated in a country whose institutions are founded upon the very principle of equal rights to all. A good anecdote is related which well illustrates this feeling. A farmer and a lawyer occupied the same seat in a railroad car when the conductor came and the farmer presented his ticket and the lawyer a pass. The farmer's features did not conceal his disgust when he found his seatmate so favored. "I don't think you are trying to assuage the indignation of the observing traveler," said the farmer. "My friend, you travel very cheaply on this road." "I think so," replied the farmer, "considering the fact that I have to pay fare for both of us."

But what must be a passenger's surprise when he finds that the judge, who tomorrow is to preside at the trial of a case in which the railroad company is a party, today accepts free transportation at his hands? A judge may receive the charge that he is influenced by a railroad pass, but his fellow passenger, who has paid his fare, cannot understand why the railroad company should give passes to one class of people and refuse them to others, if it does not consider one more than others to be in a position to reciprocate its favors.

In their endeavor to win over the courts, however, the railroads do by no means confine their attention to the judges. They are everywhere, and in every position, and are useful to a biased judge, and efforts are made by them to contaminate juries, or at least prejudice them in their favor. A prominent Iowa attorney, who is a member of the bar of a large railroad corporation, for years made it a practice to supply jurors with passes. In one instance, when it was shown that the attorney had done this, that all jurors in the case on trial had accepted passes from the railroad company, the attorney was deposed. In the case, the judge found himself compelled to discharge the whole jury. The argument made by this counsel, in support of his motion that the jury be set aside, was that the attorney had bribed the jury by giving them by the railroad company.

Staining the Ermine.

That it has always been the policy of railroad managers to prostitute the judiciary is a fact too generally known among public men to need repetition. If a judge receives his nomination or election to railroad influences railroad managers feel that they have in this a guaranty of loyalty. If, however, he acquires the ermine in spite of railroad opposition, every effort is made to conciliate the new dispenser of the laws. The bestowal of unusual favors, flattery, simulating respect, and other similar stratagems are brought into requisition to capture the wayward jurist. If he proves docile, if his decisions improve with time and show a gradual appreciation of the particular sacredness of corporate rights, the railroad manager will ever forgive him his former errors and may even be induced to take his side. If he asserts his convictions, if he attempts to discharge the duties of his former responsible office without fear or favor, if he can resist the temptations of the railroad, all available railroad forces will be marshaled against him in the future.

It cannot be surprising that, under such circumstances, there always has been and is a tendency among judges to be conservative and to give the railroads the benefit of the doubt in their decisions. Judges we know that railroad companies or individuals all invariably when the decision of a lower court is adverse to them, but private citizens only in exceptional cases. His name is Julius Tomany—Tomany never forgives adverse decisions, whether right or wrong, while private citizens, as a rule, accept the decision of the court as justice, and do not hold the judge responsible for its being adverse to them. Our judiciary is, and probably always has been, as inscrutable as the judiciary of any country in the world, but our judges are made of no better material than our legislative or executive officers. Weak men in all callings are influenced by wealth and power, and weak judges can always be found who

will be led or forced from the path of duty in long and short, and are permitted to manage railroads and to remain in possession of a power only inferior to that of an "autocratic ruler."

The Evil Widespread.

The influence which railroads exert extends from the lowest to the highest court in the land. Federal courts have more than once been successfully appealed to to give legal sanction to the perpetration of gigantic frauds or frustrate attempts made by the individual states to place restrictions upon roads operated within their respective borders. Twenty years ago a federal judge sided Mr. Gould in his notorious Erie transactions, and in more recent years a federal circuit judge in the west threw the property of the Wabash Railroad company, upon the application of its own directors, into the hands of receivers selected by its former managers, without the knowledge or notice of its creditors, and issued orders for the denial of equal rights to all bondholders and subsequently brought, did not hesitate to say to them that "the boldness of this scheme to aid the purchasing committee, by denying equal rights to all bondholders and the shoulder blades, well covered, and secured by the same mortgages, is equaled only by its injustice." At the same time one of the counsel for the dissenting bondholders characterized these strange orders as "the highwayman's clutch on our throat, the robber's demand, your money or your life!"

The weight and dimensions of each and every piece in the construction of a United States car for a moment; it is dangerous to make any of them. Such a great volume of computation is too much for the brain. Formerly much of it was performed on machines made in Europe, but now 95 per cent of it is computed on comptometers, invented by Dorr E. Felt of Chicago, who is less than 30 years old. The adding and other calculations made in the preparation of a series of bills of the government are done in this manner.

COLD WEATHER RULES.

Never lean with the back upon anything that is cold.
 Never begin a journey until the breakfast has been eaten.
 Never take warm drinks and then immediately go out into the cold.
 Keep the neck, especially between the shoulder blades, well covered; also the chest well protected.
 In sleeping in a cold room establish a habit of breathing through the nose and never with the mouth open.
 Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Never omit regular bathing, for unless the skin is in active condition the cold will close the pores and favor congestion and other diseases.
 After exercise of any kind never ride in an open carriage or near the window of a car for a moment; it is dangerous to heat or even dry.
 When hoarseness is little as possible until the hoarseness is recovered from, else the voice may be permanently lost, or difficulty of the throat be produced.
 More rarely warts the back by the fire, and never continue keeping the back exposed to the heater if it has become comfortably warm. To do otherwise is debilitating.
 When going from a warm atmosphere to a cooler one, keep the mouth closed, so that the air may be warmed in its passage through the nose before it reaches the lungs.
 Never stand still in cold weather, especially after having taken a slight degree of exercise, and always avoid standing on ice or snow, or where the person is exposed to cold wind.
 Carbonic acid is largely used in champagne, and is also used in the manufacture of the Extra Dry Imperial. Highest award, diploma and medal, Columbian exposition.

Little Tommy—Mamma, may I go and play with Julie Smith? Mamma—You must not call him by his name is Julius Tomany—Tomany and weak judge can always be found who

MUSICIANS ARE IN THE DUMPS

Good Part of the Season Gone and They Have Done Nothing.

SOME GOOD THINGS PROMISED LATER ON

The Apollo Club's Eleventh Annual Season Opens in December—Plans of Other Organizations—Success of the Opera Festival School—In a Minor Key.

Here it is past the middle of November, late enough in the season for a dozen musical events to have occurred, and yet the lovers of heart melody, in second childhood and mere oblivion, are sans concert, sans oratorio, sans symphony, sans everything. Let Calypso twang her golden lyre, let Orpheus attach his harp to the music of the spheres, let Paddy beat the drum—let anything happen that can arouse a little interest in an art that ought to command attention at this time of year. Music is a fire that needs at least an annual replenishing to keep it from dying out of the hearts of the multitude.

Whether the present inactivity is wholly caused by the hard times, the disinterestedness of the public or the priggish exclusiveness of the musicians themselves is not easily determined, but it is certain that the latter cause is not the least of the three. The devotees of the art are too painfully self-sufficient. If they will kindly excuse the hot polloi for living, lay aside their halos and get down on the earth for a while there is no doubt that the people would fall over one another in an effort to bestow upon them their choicest bouquets.

Laying aside vain regrets over what might have been done thus far if circumstances had been otherwise, there is some consolation to be derived from the assurance that good things are in store for the future. The Stryker-Blast club will render a program of orchestral music the second week in December, the Apollo club inaugurates its eleventh season December 18, Messrs. Galun and Albert have in preparation a series of chamber music concerts, the Harmony club contemplates giving another entertainment, several of the quartets and smaller organizations are going to be heard from, and later in the year the Opera Festival school will bring to Omaha the Tavery Grand English Opera company. With all of these it is probable that the season will not be as brilliant as others have been in late years, but taking everything into consideration, the music lovers will get as good entertainment as could be expected. A number of good singers and instrumentalists taking private instructions, are not connected with any of the musical organizations and what might be heard in public—a circumstance that renders it impossible for concerts in Omaha to be as good as they might be.

The Stryker-Blast club, under the leadership of Prof. Charles Baetens, will give a public rehearsal at Ford & Charlton's the second week in December. A splendid program of orchestral music, instrumental and vocal solo is being arranged. In any considerable degree it must come to a great extent through the development of orchestral music, and realizing this, the members of the Stryker-Blast club are enthusiastically devoted to their work. The club, as organized for this season, is composed of the following members: Violins—Misses Darlene Coe, Emma Balbach, Genevieve Jeffrey, Ida Leland and Clara Chamberlain. Mrs. Rutter, Mrs. Mahoney, Mrs. O'Neil, Mrs. Arthur Werner, Mrs. Ernest, Mrs. Charles McCannell, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. John Brown, Arthur Shields, Eddie Urbach and Mr. McNitt; viola, Ernest Zitzman; double bass, William Wolf; futea, George Karbach and Captain Wenden; clarinet, Arthur Karbach; cornet, Perry

Badolet and Arthur Smith; drum, Mr. Marjine; piano, Mrs. Francis Baetens.

Those who have in hand the affairs of the Apollo club have not yet fully matured plans for the coming subscription concert season, but a definite announcement will probably be forthcoming this week. They are unanimously agreed that the artists to be brought here from abroad to assist in the concert will be of the highest order of merit. This determination on the part of the management to get first-class musicians or none at all involves a great deal of time and careful planning in correspondence with the delay in perfecting of arrangements. The dates of the concerts have already been fixed, and the first one will be December 18.

Max Maretzek, at the Omaha Opera Festival school, is teaching about thirty pupils in voice culture, several of the young ladies being from Denver, Grand Island, Lincoln and Council Bluffs. Nearly all of these are taking the prescribed course in dancing, fencing and stage action, and it is to be presumed that each one has an eagle eye on the stage as a profession. There will be no recitals or public rehearsals at the opera school this winter, but at the close of the season it is proposed to give the pupils an opportunity to show their advancement. They have made in a program, the exact nature of which has not yet been decided upon. They are present rehearsing the chorus parts of "Faust."

Admirers of grand opera sung in English will be pleased to learn that the Tavery Grand English Opera company will be here for a week next April in a repertory of standard operas, including Faust, Maritana and Tambores. The star performer of this organization is Miss Marie Tavery, whose "Margherita" excited favorable comment in New York last spring. Other good singers in the company are Sophia Romani and Marie Ann Cavaretti in soprano, and Helen Van Donohoe, contralto. The chorus will be augmented by pupils from the Omaha opera school.

Music and Musicians.

The Omaha School of Music will give a series of recitals during the winter, announcements of which will be made later. The chorus choir of the First Methodist Episcopal church has in preparation an elaborate program of music to be rendered at the services on Thanksgiving day. Tuesday evening, November 21, Mrs. Monroe of the Omaha Conservatory of Music will give an elocutionary program in the conservatory hall, 1578 Dodge street, assisted by Miss Holtorf in vocal and Misses Davis, Seward and Jones in piano selections. Mr. Will T. Tabor, organist of the First Presbyterian church for several years, will make his residence in Chicago after the 1st of January. He will be organist of the First Unitarian church in that city. Trinity Cathedral choir, which has not been heard in concert for some time, will give a concert about the first of the year.

The Choral society of the Church of the Good Shepherd is the latest musical organization in Omaha. It has about forty voices training for work in connection with this society.

The new choral society at Fremont is getting into shape. Mr. J. Kelly, director of this city, who is their director, conducted a rehearsal Tuesday evening, at which about forty were present. The choral club of South Omaha is busy rehearsing a program of concert music to be given some time in December under the direction of Prof. Toremans, who also is in charge of the training of the Council Bluffs Church Choral union, which will give its first concert in January.

Musical and Dramatic.

A new setting of the old Latin hymn "Stabat Mater" has recently been completed by George Henselbach. Sandow, the strong man, has gone to Germany to sell all his property, and intends on his return to become an American citizen. Reginald de Koven is at work on a new opera. The period is that of the first crusade, the place France, and the story a combination of romance and wit. Among the members of Salvini's supporting company is Mr. John A. Lane, who was at one time one of the leading members of the Booth and Barrett combination.

As evidence of the popularity of Gounod

in Vienna it may be stated that his operas have achieved 514 performances at the Imperial opera in thirty-one years—an average performance of sixteen a year, or one every three weeks since 1820.

Dr. A. C. MacKenzie has been commissioned to every effort to compose the incidental music, including an overture and act-acters, for Comyns Carr's new play based on legends of King Arthur, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere. Anton Rubinstein has refused an offer of 500,000 marks for fifty concerts in the United States, but it is said he would be willing to cross the Atlantic to conduct in person his two sacred operas, "Moses" and "Christus," if Abbey would stage these works.

The Iowa State band, Frederick Phinney, conducted, gave upwards of 600 concerts at the exposition. This band, sent originally by the state of Iowa to assist at the exposition, was retained on its merits at the request of the board of management by the bureau of music and rendered valuable service.

There is something the matter with the throat of the incomparable Patti and she was sent out by the Louisiana Exposition, fully seasick during her voyage from Europe and since her arrival has been confined to her room at the Windsor hotel under the care of a physician. The latter says her illness is not serious, but that she is weak from the effects of her unpleasant voyage.

The departure of every thing spectacular from Chicago is the last and most convincing proof that the World's fair dramatic season has come to a natural end, and that managers have ceased all efforts at the exposition. This band, sent originally for the dollars of rural visitors "America" and "Sinnab," the last of the spectacles, left last week the first for an eastern career, the second for a western journey.

Right Way to Boil Rice.

These are the directions for boiling rice sent out by the Louisiana Exposition at New Orleans: Pick your rice clean and wash it in two cold waters, not draining off the last water till you are ready to put the rice on the fire. Prepare a saucepan with water and a little salt. When it boils sprinkle the rice gradually so as not to stop the boiling. Boil hard for twenty minutes, keeping the pot covered. Then take it from the back of the fire and pour off the water, after which set the pot on the back of the stove to allow the rice to dry and the grains to separate. Do not stir the rice for ten minutes, you cover the pot until you take it off this allows each grain to swell to three times its normal size, and the motion prevents the grains from sticking together. Don't stir it, as this will cause it to fall to the bottom and burn. When properly boiled rice should be snowy white, perfectly dry, soft, and every grain separate.

Tricked in His Own Game.

Senator Palmer received a new pal of boots by express a few days ago. The "bates." The senator didn't know just what to call them. "I reckon," he said, "I reckon I'd better put the things in a glass case. They are too good to wear. Half way up, in gold letters, was the name of the maker. The top quarter of the log was bright red. In front was a gold eagle; on the back was a democratic rooster in full color. The senator murmured, "Very kind, very kind, put them in a glass case, though, for he is a disciple of Bacon's philosophy and believes that things are made for use. So he put on the "bates" and wore them. He showed them to his friends and they eyed them with such a constiency. Some suggested that he tuck his trousers in his boot-legs. But the senator "loved" he wouldn't. The other morning he received something else from the same constituent, but he isn't showing it, "bates" raptorially. It is a bit for \$15 for the "bates."