

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 25 .- Special Correspondence of The Bee.-The good people of this enterprising city are a little sensitive to the ridicule which Proctor Knott brought upon the "zenith city of the unsalted seas." There is, however, no need for this, because Duluth's position is now an assured one, and her importance constantly growing. However sensitive her inhabitants may be to sarcasm, they are not tinged to any alarming extent with modesty. as the following estimate of Duluth taken from an elaborate and handsomely printed work on the city, clearly indicates:

"A glance at the map will show the reason for Thaddeus Stevens' prophecy. It will show that the western extremity of Lake Superior, by force and virtue alone of its geographical position, was designed by na-ture for the seat of a great city. It will show that Duluth sits at the only point where ships and railroads meet in the heart the earth, as well as upon its surface; riches that in their immensity outshine the wealth and glory of departed Persia, that pale to insignificance the value of all the glitter-ing splendor of ancient Rome, and which bound, sooner or later, as sure as freight ks its cheapest route; as sure as trade flows in its natural channel; as sure as water a city lifted from the pages of the 'Ara

ived, tons thead of 60,000 1,750,000 cut, feet, Duluth. Since then, and especially after the advent of democracy to power, the increase has been much less marked, and now all industry and commerce are at a standstill.

PEN PICTURES. Duluth, moreover, has sound banks, capable business men, enterprising manufactur-ers, large jobbing houses, fine club houses comfortable, if not luxurious, hotels, hand-some business blocks, excellent theaters, extensive street railway system, picturesque parks, and a boulevard thus described by one more versed in figures of rhetoric than the

'At its western extremity the boulevard

climbs from the city through walls of solid granite, stern and majestic with their glittering brows, and reaches Lincoln park Along for miles it winds, over the changing scene, now through peaceful groves of spreading trees, now over rushing waters, dancing and swerving, leaping and turn bling, plunging and breaking on the rugged rocks, now through avenues of swaying saplings clapping their tiny leaves as if to applaud the music of the birds, and now reeping still higher, curving around the side of frowning cliffs as the fading harmony of the chirps and singing, mingling with the dull, changeless notes of the brook, dies upon the breeze, it reaches the summit of its height, and suddenly bursts into a clear expanse of green; and, as when in a theater the curtain rises to the gradual husting of the orchestra, and the superb picture on the stage evokes a spontaneous burst of joy and admiration, so here, at the very highest point on Lake Superior, where snips and faircads meet in the heart of North Amelca. It will show that there is tributary to her, spreading like a spider's when nature's music has just died away; is tributary to her, spreading like a spider's when this curtain of trees and rocks is suddenly removed, one looks out upon the open, pays tribute to the city of Chicago. And infinite riches lie upon the threads of this rises, the breath gasps, and tears of awe far-reaching web; riches in the caves of well helpessly to the eye as it beholds the sublime grandeur of the picture painted by the hand of God. Beneath for some twenty miles lies the long city of Duluth. thick with moving men and women who look like lilliputians roaming over the home of Gulliver. Chimneys, towers, steeples, and the thousand of varied roofs seem like



DULUTH CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

finds its own level; as sure as the ways of nature are superior to the ways of man; so sure will it all enter the door of Duluth. Add to the conceded strength of Duluth's superb geographical position the thought that from the empire where stretches this eat web this wealth will come like rich ood flowing through a million veins to pulsate the heart and glorify the growth of this future commercial giant, remembering also that at the present time a dozen states are clamoring for a waterway from the great lakes to the sea, when ocean greyhounds shall speed from Duluth to Liverpool, and reverence more than laughter will greet the prediction made by Thaddeus Stevens."

After reading this the boldest stub pencil trembles, the brain cakes and all attempts at description fail. One feels like saying, Let things flow on—onward and upward. PROGRESS OF THE CITY.

Surely the population of Duluth has mounted upward, from 100 in 1869 to 67,764 at the present moment. The progress of Duluth has been celebrated alike in prose and song. Here we have it: Stately and fair, in his vision, stands The city of our pride, And the lights from a hundred hills shine

O'er the waters far and wide,

The two great sources of its wealth are thus described:

dine, and forest, and prairie fair Mingle their tributes wide; reafte flows from the netted rail Down to the waiting tide.

And the voyager sees, in his vision bright, How the spoils of lake and land, The shining grain and the raddy ore, Bring wealth to our ready hand. In 1892 the assersed valuation of the city

reached its highest point, exceeding \$42,000, 000. Since then the hard times have been felt even in these high latitudes, and the disturbance have done their work. 40,000,000,000 feet of standing pint tributary Duluth will ultimately become the chief lumber district east of the Rocky moun-

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

The development of the iron ore indus try in this vicinity reads more like a fairy story. Early in the '80s I remember how angry Judge Kelley of Pennsylvania was because one of the representatives from Minnesota on the floor of congress denied the existence of iron ore in workable quan-tities in this neighborhood. The veteran protectionist, like his able successor, William McKinley, was far too well informed on our home resources to permit such a statement to go unchallenged. The Pennsylvania statesman, I am glad to say lived to see his statement vindicated, while the member who doubted it has long since regretted his ignorance. This little table

04.7																								V	n to	ill an on	Lin ge.	n	1	an	ge.	
£.	6	š	G	a	á	ÿ	8	į,	S		ŭ	4	Ŷ.	ñ	4	Ç,		2	13		a	×	2	44	- 6	2.1	34		4.		244	į
S.		N	K		ĺ,	ķ	ģ	v,	ä	ï	Ü	Š	Ŗ	ä		Ç,		ı,	'n,	ä		ч	ķ.		22	4.4	М.		4.4	٠.,		à
ß.	1	V.		į,	ļ	ì	ē	ű	ä	ě.	ö	Q	V.	0	ŭ	i	Ġ	ğ		S			2	2	200	7.5	43					
D																						ŗ,			. 225	409	10		**			į
Ķ.	12	ä	ä	ï	ş	ş	ĕ	8	ű	ě	ũ		9		ä	ij		Ñ					į.	N	21	t:0	(15				- 44	ä
ĸ.	ķ.		ı,	ij,			2	٠.		ū	Ų,		ŀ	١.	٠.		ŭ					n	V		R4	4.6	38			970		B
ĸ	6	S	ä	ä	ž	š	8	Š	Y,	ě	S	ä	ş	6		3	3	Ġ	Œ			n,	ġ.		188	0.2	üė		22		V 44	ä
Į.		٠		ı.	Ų,	ı.		i,		ĸ.	.,		g.,	ı.	u			Ŧ	L,			٠.			559	A.W	15		-			ı
£	è	ŝ		ŝ	G	į.	٠	S	ä	9		a	à	ï	a	Ÿ.	8	ä	B		T		2		1.16	7.6	50			4	24	ŝ
Ĭ.			ı	2	ú	ï	ı		ı.	ě					0				I.						122	ii. it	žì.		- 3	013	A'N	ä
ŭ	×	S	Ñ	ū	4	Q	ŝ	S	8	8		2	8		a	73		2	S		8		2	90	50	5.6	69		1.	188	44	ì.

The tounage of the port of Duluth has increased fivefold in ten years, and last year was over 5,000,000 toms. Nor is this all. Duluth has the greatest bessemer mines in the world, the largest flouring mill in the world and the largest ore dock in the world.

GROWTH UNDER THE GOLD STANDARD. Another point in her favor, and one my esteemed friend, Congressman Towne, will find difficult to explain is that during the ten years between 1880 and 1890 (before our silver friends had discovered the crime of

1873) Duluth increased this	way:	C. Jane
the state of the state of	2880.	38
Population (U. S. census)		\$19,955.
Electric street railway (miles)		
Arrivals and departure of lake vessels Tonnage moved out on same	530	3.6
(shipped to eastern perts) Wheat, and flour as wheat,	\$12,855	2,260.
bushels received (head of	866,783	40,381,4
Elevator capacity (head of the	- 20000	
The bridge of the second secon	Edd Seva	24 300 X

bian Nights' to charm the eye of the auditor resting upon the cloud-clapped hill."

Let us hope "A thing of beauty

And a joy forever. BLIGHT OF FINANCIAL AGITATION. Such, then, is Hon. C. A. Towne's district The place pointed out as the silver head quarters lacks the picturesqueness of the boulevard, but it is said to be the hotbed of the "silver craze" in Minnesota. Mr Towne is a republican and a man of ability, but, failing to realize that the great progress of both his state and city was under exist-ing conditions of finance, he has been agitating the silver question, which, in con junction with the Wilson-Gorman tariff law, has brought about a change in the As in Milwau dream of the Zenith City. kee and other cities, building has declined

A5 1	may	be seen	from	the perm	
Year		2		Number of Permits	
1892	A				8 \$2,491,261 3 3 1,616,883
1895	113333			25	0 1,330,363 8 864,318
					e real estat
men	i. bi	ilding '	will go	on again	. If not,

must continue to languish. In 1895 the output of Lake Superior or was 10,500,000 tons. Mines here will close down in October. This means 3,000 to 4,000 men thrown out of work. Norrie mine. usually running with a force of 1,500 mer runs now with but seventy-five men, with 450,000 tons of ore unsold. This means that there will be 450,000 tons less to be mined in 1897. This mine usually mines and sells-700,000 to 900,000 tons anqually. This year the entire output was than 150,000 tons, with 180,000 tons The average price of labor is \$1.8 per day; in 1894 the same men received

\$1.34. This ore is being moved unsold, in



A SAMPLE LOG.

times appear. The men can be put to work this coming winter if McKinley is elected. It is better to lay off in summer, when liv ing is cheaper.

These are hard facts for Brother Towns

KNOCKED THE BOTTOM OUT.

to face

It was thought that better times for the iron trade had come. In 1892 the output exceeded over 9,000,000 tons, but in 1893 dropped to 6,000,000, and in 1894 railied again to 7,750,000. The hope of a speedy return to protection, after the elections of 1894, put new confidence into the business and, as I have said, 10,000,000 tons of ore were mined. But the financial disturbance mocked the bottom out of the business, and the output this year will not reach 8,000. reduction of one-fifth. This means that 20 per cent less persons are employed

Captalu Henry Roberts of Duluth, one of the most prominent managers of iron mines in the northwest, in conversation with me expressed the opinion that the tariff question will cut much more of a figure in the residential election than most people an-icipate. He said:

The whole northwestern country in the Lake Superior regions is dependent on the iron mining industry. Thousands of men up there gain their livelihood through the iron mines, directly or otherwise. With those people the main issue in the cam-paign this fall will be the tariff, and the money question will not be allowed to have much weight. The mineworkers realize that their interests would be protected by the tariff, and for this reason will vote the republican ticket. Major McKinley is very popular up in that country, and Minnesota

will surely support him.

"The workmen in the mining industries of the northwest are all believers in McKinley's protective tariff doctrine, and they have every reason to be so, for under prohave every reason to be so, for under proof One Minute Cough Cure. will surely support him.
"The workmen in the mining industries

684,000 | tective tariff administration they were in a fourishing condition. The wages of the product, and under republican rule the de-mand has always been good. While Mr. Harrison was president we had the most prosperous times here in the northwest. The men had plenty of work, their wages were good, and, as a result, they had all they desired in the way of food, clothing and fuel. The miners had their own comfortable mes and poverty was unknown to them. Since the democrats got into power, though, times have changed; work has fallen of, wages have decreased and much want has been felt. It was found necessary to organize relief associations in Duluth and other places up there every winter since Grover Cleveland's election, so intense has the poverty been there. This state of af-

fair had not existed for years before." WHAT THE FACTS SHOW. Captain Roberts gives the following figures showing bow the men have been paid in the mines from 1890 to the present year: In 1890 the price of ore was per ton \$6, the nn's wages, \$2 to \$2.50 per day; 1892, price of ore, \$4.50, the men's wages, \$2 to \$2.50; 1893, ore, \$3.75, wages, \$1.25 to \$1.75; 1894, ore, \$2.75, wages, \$1 to \$1.50; 1895, ore, \$2.90. wages, \$1.25 to \$1.75; 1896, ore, \$4, wages,

"It will be seen by these figures," continued Captain Roberts, 'that during the re-publican administration, and up to the time democratic president was elected the miners were making good wages, which since that time up to the present year have been decreasing. At present that is nothing doing at the mines. Business is simply paralyzed, owing to the present agitation. The furnaces down in this country are not doing much, and that of course leaves matters at a standstill at the mines.

The central fact in all these letters on the growth and enterprise of these western cities is that the great progress was made under republican laws and under a sound ourrency-a currency as good as Now that democratic tariff laws and the threat of popodemocratic financial heresies have put a stop to all growth and destroyed all prosperty why should the wage earner turn to them for relief? Why not stop the agitation and return to old-fash-ioned protection? Is not that the sensible way out? Surely the men who have got the miner and mechanic and farmer into the hole are not going to help them out ROBERT P. PORTER.

FALLING OUT OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Treasurer of Everest Signal Company Enjoins His Associates.

A squabble among the stockholders forms the basis of a suit which was commenced in the district court yesterday morning, in which Judge Keysor issued a restraining order to prevent certain directors and officers of the Everest Railway & Signal company from voting certain stock alleged to have been fraudulently issued, and from dis-posing of a large block of stock of the com-

Everest, who alleges that he is the inventor and patentee of the signal apparatus which the company was organized to manufacture and sell. The defendants are James H. Winspear, Henry C. Betterman and Louis Herrmann, all of whom are alleged to be stockholders, and it is further alleged that Winspear, Betterman and the plaintiff were clected directors of the company and that Winspear was chosen as president; Betterman secretary and the plaintiff treasurer The petition recites that some time during present year the plaintiff was forced by Winspear and Betterman to re sign his position as treasurer and he be lieves that Louis Herrmann has since been elected to that position. The plaintiff charges that Winspear and Betterman have since sold to themselves, for \$1 per share, 99 shares of stock, valued at \$100 per share and have given their individual promissory notes to the company in payment, this proedure being in violation of the articles of He also charges that the object of the defendants was to get control of the company and that they now in-tend to issue the remaining 4,000 shares of stock, or have already done so, for the urpose of defrauding the plaintiff and other tockholders. He asks that they be enoined from voting the 799 shares of stock it the regular annual meeting to be held in October, and also from selling the 4,000 shares of stock referred to or voting the same if they have already been sold. The was issued and the hearing set for October 1 at 10 a. m. before Judge Keysor.

BOTH PROVE TO BE THIEVES.

Wanted Men. Two hard looking strangers, who gave the names, William Butler and Fred Brown.

were arrested by the police Friday night. while they were camping on the north boulevard. Suspicion was directed toward them because each was the owner of a horse and a gun, which were supposed to have been stolen. It has since proven that the supposition was well founded Butler is a colored man and would say

very little when placed in the sweat box, but Brown was more talkative. He is a white lad some 16 years of age and appears t have been under the influence of his colored ompanion. He divulged enough of their transactions through the country to mark them as a couple of tramping thieves. Brown became communicative when he

vas confronted by City Marshal Petty and Amos Keyser of Louisville. Last Tuesday Keyser lost a gun, and the two men traced the thieves to this city and have been laying for them for the past two days. When the weapons that were in the possession of the two prisoners were shown to Keyser he Upon this information Brown was aproached, and finally acknowledged that he ad stolen the gun at the instigation of

Brown stated that one of the horses which

Suggestion is Now Made by Mr. Redfield.

OMAHA, Sept. 26 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I have been and am yet one of the ardent supporters of Riverview park as a location for the Transmississippi Exposition and have been one of those who have favored the selection of men for the directory who, while possessing all the necessary qualifications for the places, are favorable to that location, because I believe has merits above any other that has been ffered. I can see, however, that the ques-ion of the location will be a controlling offered. factor of the great enterprise, and for this reason I am in favor of a proposition made by a partisan of the Miller park location

in my hearing yesterday, towit:
"That the directors be selected purely on their merits, and when the new directory la organized, they invite the governors of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas or of any other ransmississippi states to visit Omaha and feede upon the location, after hearing the arguments and accing the advantages of the different locations."
I believe it is the purpose of all the

people of Omaha to work unitedly for the success of this enterprise, which means so much for the west, and it will not do to divide even temporarily on the question location.

M. H. REDFIELD.

AMUSEMENTS.

ter from Scott Marble, whose style of playwriting, standing as a type of some of the was unfavorably commented on in a notice of "Tennessee's Pardner," which recently appeared in these columns: To quote Mr. Marble's communication verbatim and entire is to expose the shortcomings, either of his typewriter or of himself. And as the writ- tion. vision, it is, perhaps, unfair to make the subordinate shoulder all the blame. On the other hand, unless the composition be displayed in all its original beauty of style and sentiment, readers will have difficulty in fully grasping the importance of Mr. Marble's present position before the public. Wherefore, the dramatic department this week is enriched as follows:

"NEW YORK, Sept. 11 .- To the Dramatic Editor of The Bee: "Before striping melo-drama of it's mimic scenes of realism, why not suggest something to take the place that will prove of equal financial value. Why not criticise intelligently rather than splenetic was originally

" 'Tennessee's Pardner' written ten years ago and found no takers until I had proven the value of my plays as money makers, the play has not be revised that I am aware of nor is it a dramatization of Mr. Hart's sketch. It has been reviewed favorably by the Boston and Philadelphia Press.

"A well known fact escaping your knowledge of dramatic affair is that the commercial value of the melodrama you condemn has steadily increased, and never in the history of the stage has there been so many productions of this class of dramatic writing. All have scenes of realism you condemn. The tide is on and you cannot stem it. Personally I prefer domestic drama and time cannot come to soon when the modern up to date sensational play has been forced into oblivion. At present however, the manager demands a play for the masses. The select few will not support him in a really excellent work.

"I recall with pride the flattering notices and reviews of 'A Royal Pass,' written for George Staley. The manager no doubt can recall the loss of \$5,000.

"Who is to blame for this condition of affairs theatrical. Can you answer it. Why a it that the only theaters in this country oday making money are the popular price Why is it that really good plays houses. fail to draw in this class of theaters? There is no mistake about the tank and the cotton press play. They are reaping a rich harvest. "Bear in mind, I am not advancing an

argument in favor of the freak play-simply stating a fact, I cannot account for it-The masses who fill the theaters to see my play are readers of the papers—There is one possible explanation that the masses of people want excitement, amusement, to be entertained thoroughly. And the melo-

drama fills the bill.
"'The Sidewalks of New York' did not receive a glorious reception simply because the types of characters were unknown in Omaha. But here in New York the play scored a big success. Every boy in the gallery recognized the newsboy of the stage. Every auditor was more or less familiar with the characters. And they recognized the fidelity of their drawing.

"When the change comes for better-purer-and instructive dramatic literature I shall be up to date.
"This season I have four new plays for

Davis & Keogh and one for Rich & Maeder. Why should these gentlemen invest 6,000 in each play? Because my plays have proven good commercial property. The answer is intelligent, even if the plays are not according to your rating.

"I desire that you receive this in all kindness-the same as if we were going over the subject verbaly, between drinks and a good elgar.

Now, to drop for a time the vein of airy persifiage and to treat with becoming gravity what after all is a serious matter, what does such a letter mean, and what infernce is to be drawn from so frank a con-ession from a man who may probably asume to speak with some measure of authority for his class? No apology is put forward by Mr. Marble for the drama of tanks and machinery. He admits his own preference for plays with less whirling of wheels. He "simply states a fact, for which he cannot account," and he demands "in-telligent criticism." and calls on The Bee to suggest something "of equal financial value before stripping melodrama of its nimic scenes of realism." The Bee, howver is not in the business of suggesting schemes of financial reward to private indi-viduals, being itself conducted, in a minor degree, for purposes of personal aggrandizeand intends to remain in the occupation which should be, but is not generally shared by latter-day writers for the stage of trying to raise the taste of its reader instead of pandering to their low appetites for material gain. Mr. Marble's justification of his course on the ground of the publo demand, is perhaps a good one so far as be personally and others who are financially interested in catering to that de-nand, are concerned. But in his letter the curious spectacle is presented of this comparatively trivial consideration exalted to the entire exclusion of the interests—even financial, and certainly aesthetic-of the millions of theater-goers all over the land. The class which makes its living by writing for the stage is not a large one; the whole list of those who depend in any man-ner upon the theater for their daily bread would not fill many columns in a newspa er; but those who support the theater and indirectly the managers and employes thereof are as the sands of the sea for num-ber. Shall they not be considered in the writing of plays? We are having something of that kind in politics just now, with the tail trying to wag the dog. But it may be said "You are condemned

out of your own mouth. It is precisely be-cause the public wants the tank that it is so persistently soused in it." Granted; at least so far as the public demand is concerned, more's the pity; and yet it is not the lurid melodrama that has been best patronized in Omaha of late. The public's interest in such matters is not a mercenary one. It is akin to that excited by the cheap one. It is akin to that excited by the cheap other from another residence near Louis-ville. The city marshal was armed with a warrant for the arrest of the men and he will take them back today.

One. It is akin to that excited by the cheap and sensational literature, newspaper, peri-ville. The city marshal was armed with a markets are glutted and which intrudes itself upon the eye at every turn. The people want it they have the control of the cheap and sensational literature, newspaper, peri-villed in the cheap and sensational literature, newspaper, perivational literature, newspaper, perivate and new perivation literature, newspaper, perivate and new perivation literature, newspaper, perivate and new perivation literature, newspaper, perivate and new perivate and want it, they buy it and read it, and sub-stantial gains result to the putters of it forth. Some of those who write it are not stantial gains result to the putters of it forth. Some of those who write it are not contained animal also, but they traded this off in South Dakota for the other which they had. The Webster City authorities have been notified of the arrest.

LOCATION OF THE EXPOSITION.

Suggestion is Now Made by Mr.

Suggestion is Now Made by Mr.

The mission of the stage is a vexed question. Volumes have been written upon it from many standpoints. Perhaps it is neither essentially to instruct nor wholly to amuse, but to combine the two and all that hangs thereon; to divert while conveying a lesson, and insensibly to elevate the mind while enlivening it with wholesome humor and the eight of natural and reasonable

acting. Doubtless the people want the cotton presses and practicable trailway trains, but does it follow that they want nothing else? The only way to arrive at an accurate answer to that question is for Scott Marble and his companions to stop emitting the kind of plays to which they are addicted, and for Davis & Keegh and their fellows to call in the various horrors which travel the country in their name. Then, if it were dis covered that the people stopped going to covered that the people stopped going to the theater altogether, for want of their tanks to slosh about in, the question might be deemed to be settled in the affirmative.

Edwin Milton Royle, the author of Friends," who has appeared in Omaha many times in that delightful play, writes many times in that delightrus play, better to the dramatic editor to say that recent performances of the piece in this city, which performances of the piece in this city, which performances of the piece in this city, which performances of the piece in this city. have received generally unfavorable treat-ment at the hands of local critics, were wholly unauthorized by him, and were, in fact, a direct violation of agreements be tween himself and the artist who put 'Ween him who put "Friends" on last week. Furthermore, he to make even the minutest details as abso-impounces that he will forthwith take steps jutely truthful as possible. In this way the o prevent further injurious production of play-goer obtains not only a fine notion of

two sides to this controversy. Mr. Royle's version of the matter is that permission was worst features of the compared with performances past or to come by inal people, and that Omaha was expressly exempted from the list of such villages. On the other hand, the exemption of Omaha special license was granted for this produc It should be said that the local theater ten letter bears some marks of editorial re- at which "Friends" was played is wholly free from blame in the matter, such repre-centations having been made to the manage ment as gave no ground for suspecting other than straightforward dealing. may be the facts in regard to agreements. it is hoped that Mr. Royle will carry out his righteous purpose of keeping "Friends" out of incompetent hands in future. The Omaha public likes the play, and likes Mr. Royle in it.

> more highly esteemed among all classes of for Mr. Barron to reduce it to stage requirements without impairing its interest to insure its success, and this, it is claimed he has done in an entirely satisfactory man ner. The book, as it true of all Georg Eliot's, deals in a broad and masterly manner, with human nature. Little regard is paid to the mere weaving of a story, but the author's object was to go deeply into the study of character, and while her personages are real and natural and human, they are not the ordinary types of fiction. Tito was a villian, but not in the commo sense of the word. His career is a significant object lesson, teaching the grave sequences and ultimate disasters attendant on the first trivial infraction of the strict gested the idea of bringing before the readmoral code. He was young, brilliant and accomplished, and possessed of ability which, joined in winning ways, lifted him ability high in the service of the Florentine gov ernment. But his nature was essentially queen of instruments. The writer's recent base, and though he had nothing of the investigation of the orchestral resources of factor. Romola was an example of beautiful and exalted womanhood, differing as widely be found here at all, nor will they be until from the customary heroines of sentimental the Omaha public demands the services of dramas and stories as did Tito from their villians. She suffered tremendously, but not from vulgar causes. Her's was a H. P. Sartorius purchased last summer ensitive sould, which shrank from the idea of wrong doing. It was her loss of faith n Tito which brought to her bitter anguish. Her husband inflicted no wrongs upon her such as abuse or deprivation or outward exhibitions; but to the end was gentle, court-eous, considerate in his personal attitude. But her nature was woven of finer material than his, and while he could not comprehend this nor attach the proper weight to her motives, she could not sink to his level. In impersonating characters like these, there is ample scope for the highest talent actor and actress, and Julia Mariowe-Taber and Robert Taber have undoubtedly chosen two roles which ought to add greatly to their reputations. They have made a care-ful and artistic production of the piece. which dealing with the scenes and charac-ters of Florence of the fifteenth century, calls for external effects pleasing to the eye. Their company this year is larger than ever before, and up to a high standard in point of efficiency. Besidese the nev piece Mr. and Mrs. Taber will present the most complete and elaborate production of Romeo and Juliet" now before the public. It is the same as they appeared in at Palmer's theater in New York last spring and all the scenery, costumes and stage accessories are carried by them. They will also put on "As You Like It," and 'Much Ado About Nothing," both being

productions in the full sense of the term. The coming dramatic festival which will conducted by Richard Mansfield at the Creighton during the week commenc-ing Monday, October 5, bids fair to eclipse with its brilliancy and the importance of the undertaking all previous theatrical events in the west. Supported by a great company, both numerically and from an artistic standpoint, Mr. Mansfield will present a repertoire which will include reatest successes of his splendid career. Special scenery is carried for each play, and the costumes and general stage effects will on a scale of magnificence characteristic

f the man. Among the plays to be presented during the week three, "Richard III." "The Scarlet Letter" and "The Merchant of Venice," will e of unusual interest under the circumstances of their production at this time, as Mr. Mansfield has never appeared in any of them in Omaha. "Richard III" is peculiarly attractive to modern audiences. Aside from the rapid and effective movement of the tragic story the play lends itself superbly to the production of elaborate and eye-filling stage pictures. Dealing with the one of the most stirring episodes of English history, the War of the Roses, it sets before us the end of that epoch in the world's his tory conventionally known as the ages. That age, as we know, was emi known as the middle a picturesque age, and at no period did that picturesqueness reach the magnificence it attained during the life of Richard the III. Never before had knightly armor been a superb in its claborateness; never befor and the smiths displayed more skill and unning in the construction of harness at once safe and splendid. In Mr. Mansfield's roduction the historical accuracy of all the nartial trappings used, down to the accourarmy of retainers crowding the battlefield of Richmond, has been steadfastly adhered to Another feature not generally emphasized in connection with this mediaeval drama is the important part heraldry played in it. nterest in heraldry has awakened remarka bly in America of late years, and it will be instructive to observe the technical accuracy with which the shields and banners of the warriors in "Richard III" are emblazened with the proper devices. There is the banne England-azure-bearing three fleurs-deys; the banner of the Brittany troops prought over by Richmond is ermine; then here are the banners of St. George, of St. Edmund and of St. Edward the Confessor. Martial as the times were, however, it must not be supposed that the fashions in feminine apparel lacked anything of prominence. It was the day of sumptuous mate-rials, wrought into long robes with immense trains. There were sharp-pointed shoes o

wonderful decorativeness, horned head-iresses that admitted of a multitude of lewels, and mantles and vells of rich and expensive sorts. Personal display was the characteristic note of the age. When the men were not splendidly arrayed for battle they were still

o appareled as to make the costume in

ogue seem a most funereal travesty of ele-cance. The ordinary dress of a gentleman f that period consisted of close-fitting ho f the finest material; pointed shoes onger in proportion than those worn by th women, moss being stuffed into the points to keep them stiff; a short vest, with full sleeves, girl about the waist; a dagger hangng either in front or at the side. here was the long over-tunic, renearly to the heels; this was of some rich heavy stuff, of superb coloring and edge with fur. Attached to the waist was a purse or rosary. The cap was made picturesque with a long feather. A fine specimen of this attire is that worn by Mr. Mansfield as Richard; it is of the murrey color affected by the house of York, and embroidered all over with the garter. The official robes of out brilliant red—still the official of book.

With these historical notes in mind the spectator will be able to appreciate how conscientious the effort has been to make living the externals of a scene laid in such a far-off day. In these critical times one can no longer produce Shakespeare against blank no longer produce Shakes he mayor and the aldermen are of a deep out brilliant red—still the official color in England—covered with their chains of honor.

vivid picture of the times he lived in. It is by such methods that the stage fulfills its best mission, that of a teacher. The demand for seats is already a large

ne, so large in fact that it has been de-ided to distribute numbers for line locaions Friday afternoon, October 2, the day revious to the opening of the sale, no seats eing reserved prior to that time.

Opening with a performance of "The Irish tonight at the Creighton, Chauncey Olcott will again appear before a local audience, after an absence of several season. During that time he has added to his decided esteem of amusement lovers formerly held by the elder Emmett and the lamented Scanlan. As heretofore, Mr. Olcott's singing is one of the pleasant features of the per by his auditors with pleasure. The opening play of the engagement here, "The Irish Artist," is in four acts with the scenes Artist," Is in four acts with the scenes county of Wexford, Ireland, in 1815. The piece differs from others of its class in many respects. It is a simple, yet picturesque story of life in the Emerald isle, with several strong and exciting scenes and inci-Omsha public likes the play, and likes Mr. Olcott as Maurice Cronin, the hero, has a part that exactly fits his methods. He is received and called before the curtain at the close of each act. His beside a beautiful harp? than whom no actress comes to Omaha singing of several new songs composed by himself is a strong and attractive feature theater patrons, will have an opportunity quent encores. Manager Pitou has provided in Europe as a concert soprano, has been on next Thursday evening to see her in a new role. On that occasion, when Mr. and Mrs. Rebert Talan and the consistency of the performance and wins for him frequency in Europe as a concert soprano, has been unusually handsome scenery and appointable to retain her simple American name, one good enough for her father, a noted of the performance and wins for him fre a new role. On that occasion, when Mrand Mrs. Robert Taber, with their company, begin an engagement of three nights and a matinee at Boyd's theater, a new play in which they have both already won high praise, will be presented. It is a dramatization of 'Romola,' George Eliot's great novel of Florentine life in the Fifteenth century, by Elwyn A. Barron. The story is a powerby and by Elwyn A. Barron. The story is a powerby the story is simple though filled with counter incidents that give a great deal of dash and spirit to the production.

"The Irish Artist" will be repeated by Elwyn A. Barron. The story is a powerby the story in the story is simple though filled with counter incidents that give a great deal of dash and spirit to the production. of Florentine life in the Fifteenth century, by Elwyn A. Barron. The story is a power-by Elwyn A. Barron. The story is a power-by Elwyn A. Barron. It only remained be the bill Monday evening and Wednesday ful and fascinating one. It only remained be the bill Monday evening and Wednesday matinee. "The Minstrel of Clare" being presented Tuesday night

Joseph Jefferson, the grand old man of the stage, is announced for a brief en-gagement at the Creighton in the near

MUSIC.

TENERAL TENERA The discovery that Omaha possesses on of the finest harps in the world has sug ers of The Bee some facts regarding the origin, history, development and place in musical art of what might be called the common criminal about him, his acts were this city produced results that were in more wicked than those of the mere male- some respects disappointing, as some of

while in Chicago a magnificent harp, which embodies in its mechanism all the improvements made by Jubal, Pharoan, David, Solon on's master harp maker—name not known-and Erard of Paris. In Genests Jubal is mentioned as the inventor stringed instruments, and it is said that made a small triangular-shaped harp which was called a "Kinnor." Jubal is also cred ited as having been the first musician. He was a descendant of Cain, and the universal propensity of musicians to raise his father may be attributed to paternal reverence, or heredity. Cain certainly has much of al kinds to his credit. Egypt started out to make music about

the year 3800, B. C., and in the fourth dynasty the harp was in existence. It was a small affair with five strings. These early nstruments seem to have been used almos entirely in playing for dancers; question How far have wep rogressed in 5,696 years The origin of instrumental music is supposed to have been the twang of the bowstring, as an arrow was sent on its mission of death, and the first harp in Egypt consisted of a curved stick, one end of which was in a sort of box, which probably served as a sounding board. The strings were fastened to each end of the stick, and were four n number. No one knows how many adapted verse. from the period of the bow with one string strung for war and death, to the bow with our strings, strung for love and worship the harp reached its highest developmen among the Egyptians. It was even larger than ours, had as many as twenty-size trings, possessed a framework carved and nlaid in gold, ivory and gems, and was often decorated with images of gods and pleces of furniture in the houses of the Egyptian noblemen, and it was played by priests and kings.

David, king of Israel, was a performer upon the harp, and the word "psalm" is very closely related to "psaltery," which was an instrument something like a zither its frame had four corners and was strung with ten strings. St. Jerome symbolized i by ascribing to the four corners an allu on to the four gospels, and there were te strings because there were ten command ments. In Solomon's choir there were 40,00 harps and psalteries. Solomon lived in a age of no wages and free silver.

Every musically inclined nation has had some kind of a harp. In the twelfth century in Wales and Ireland the harpist sat by the king at the royal feasts. In France and Italy the troubadours, or traveling minstrels, sang their songs of love, passion of instrument. The invention of the harpsi chord and its development into the piane drove the harp out of general use, but during the last eighty years it has been regaining lost ground. The ancient harp had no pedals, and when a string was tuned to a certain pitch that was the only tone could sound. In 1810 what is called "doubl ction" was invented. It consists of a pedal to which is attached a peculiar mechanism by which, when the pedal is pressed down to the first note, the pitch of the siring is raised one half tone. When it is put down to the second notch the pitch is raised another half tone. The C pedal affects all the strings—bass and treble— that are tuned to C. The D pedal all that are tuned

to D, and so on. There are seven of these pedals-there is also a swell pedaleach note of the diatonic scale, and by their use the harp may be tuned to play the reg ular scale in any key, or to play certain chords, so that the strings may be swep up an down, giving forth a flood of deli cious tone-color. The sounding board is a very important feature of the harp, for by it the strings are made to persist in vibration, and the resonance of the tone wonderfully increased. In Mr. Sutoriu In Mr. Sutorius harp this sounding board is twenty-one inches wide—three inches wider than they are usually made-which greatly strengthens the bass tones, heretofore the weak notes on a harp. The height of the column is 6 feet 3 inches, and there are forty-eight strings, the longest of which measures 5 feet 4 inches and the shortest 5½ inches. While watching a harpist play one fre-quently wonders how he can tell one string from another. It is not as difficult as it looks, for all the C strings are colored red and all the F strings blue; the others can be quickly reckoned from these. The harp

THE ONLY ONE.

THE PYRAMID PILE CURE THE ONLY PHE CURE RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS AS BEING PER-PECTLY SAFE.

No Oplum, Cocaine, Narcotic, or Other Poison In It.
The Pyramid Pile Cure is probably the only Pile Cure extensively recommended by physicians, because it is so safe, so prompt in the relief afforded and so far as known the only positive cure for piles except a surgical operation.

In one year the Pyramid Pile Cure has be-

If suffering from any form of piles ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid File Cure and try it tenight.

is an important instrument in the modern orchestra. All the great composers have written for it, and Wagner asks for six in the score of his great Nibelungen Trilogy. The bible says that harps are played in heaven, and Mr. Sutorius, possibly expecting to be an angel sometime, says he is practicing daily and hopes to be able. before the season is over, to go a little be-yend five-finger exercises. Miss Wilbelmina Lowe is his instructor. She has been study ing and playing harp for some years recently in Chicago-and is certainly one of truly valuable musical this city. It is rumored that some of our best instrumentalists are about to leave us. Omaha cannot afford to spare one good orchestral musician; every one will be uceded if the plans for the coming season are fulfilled. Miss Lowe is among those whom we need Mr. Sutorius may well be credited with much public spirit for investing a cool thousand in an instrument so little known and appreciated. The harp could well take its place in our parlors, beside and even instead of the plane-forte. It would be a pleasing innovation if the accomplishment would give the plane a little rest and salute our weary cars with the soft and restful tones of this lovely instrument. Besides, what can be more to look upon than a beautiful woman scated

Mrs. Medora Henson, who, in spite of two marriages and many great successes in Europe as a concert soprano, has been one good enough for her father, a noted Baptist minister of Chicago, will return from England in January. It seems that she sang, at very short notice, the soprano role in Tinel's "Franciscus" at the Cardiff festival last season, and the enthusiastic composer, who conducted the work, at the close of the performance embraced her right before all the people. Mrs. Henson is a before all the people. Mrs. Henson is a lovely woman. Tinel is to be congratulated.

Mrs. Katherine Fisk will sing the mezzo soprano part in the second act of "Samson and Delilah," by St. Saens, at the last of the three concerts to be given in London this season under the direction of Colonne The orchestra will number 100 players, and the concert will take place October 17. Mrs. Fisk came into notice as a singer in Chicago, and is another American who is bringing honor to the name of her native land and proving that it is not such a howling wilderness as it was 400 years ago.

Frau Klafsky-Lohse, known as Klafsky, died at Hamburg last Tuesday. She will be remembered as the leading soprano of the Damrosch German Opera ompany that performed at Boyd's theater last season. Frau Klafsky was a Hun-garian, and was 40 years of age. She studied singing in Vienna with Mme, Marchesi and in Munich with Prof. Julius Hey. Her debut was made at Bremen, under the direction of Mr. Anton Seidl, as Leonora in Beethoven's opera "Fidelio." appearance in New York last season was in he same part. She is quoted as saying "Everything I know of the Wagner operas owe to Herr Scidl." Frau Klafsky wa Frau Klafsky was twice married; first to an Austrian man of rank, from whom she was divorced; second, to the conductor who divided the work last eason with Mr. Damrosch-Herr Otto Lohse. She has sung with great success at the Drury Lane theater in London, and at Wagnerian concerts in Cologne and Paris. Her last appearance in America was at the Saenger-fest at Pittsburg, Pa., last spring. She would have been with us again this season had she lived, for she was engaged by Abby & Grau for their German opera at the Metropolitan in New York, and by Mr Damrosch for his performances. She was among the greatest of Wagner singers, and was a faithful embodiment of all the traditions which perpetuate the genius of the great master. Her loss will be felt on both sides of the Atlantic, and the place she has left vacant will be hard to fill. HOMER MOORE

Unique Birthday Celebration. At a birthday celebration not long ago fifty three friends of the celebrant each provided one candle to decorate the birthday cake. Wrapped around each candle, which was lighted as it was handed to the host, were the congratulations of the giver. Some of them were original, some of them in

HUMPHREYS'

SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER. NOVEMBER,

will keep you free from

COLDS all Winter long.

SPECIFIC No. 24 FOR BRAIN FAG; General Debility; all forms of Physical and Nervous Weakness, arising from Mental Strain, Business Anxiety, Care, or Worry, Overwork, or Emotional Excitement; or loss of blood or of sleep. If there is indigestion, alternate with No. 10, the famous specific for

DYSPEPSIA; indigestion; weak stomach; bad taste, coated tongue, offensive breath, loss of appetite

The use of No. 24 and No. 19 will build up the most depleted system and restore the

brain's activity. DR. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MAN-UAL OF DISEASES FREE AT YOUR DRUG-

GIST OR MAILED ON REQUEST. pocket. Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of 25 cents or five for \$1. Humphreys' Med. Co., corner William and John streets, New York.

WOMEN

Who read The Omaha Sunday Bee Have the benefit of a Woman's department Replete with Fashion News. Gossip about famous women, Reports of woman's

activity, Notes about woman's

influence

And all the features of a clean, bright, wholesome newspaper.