ABOUT PLAYS, PLAYERS AND PLAYHOUSES

Owing to the continuation of the pleasant weather and the steady attendance, the managers of the Ferris Summer Stock company and Manager Burgess of the Boyd decided to continue the engagement for one more week. Two more plays will be offered by this popular organization at the Boyd this week, and then the curtain will be rung down on its long stay. Its season has been a most successful one, and the only reason for closing is that its members need a little rest before going on the road for the long winter season. Following the Ferris company the Woodward Stock company, which has been playing at the Auditorium in Kansas City, will come to Omaha for a week, presenting two plays. This engagement will bring the summer season to an end, and the winter season will begin, as announced, on the evening of Sunday, August 21.

Messrs. Hudson & Judah announce that their house, the Krug, will open for the winter season on the evening of Sunday, August 14. The opening bill will be "The Flaming Arrow," one of Lincoln J. Carter's plays. No list of bookings for the season will be given out, but it is the intention of the managing firm to conduct the house, as last season, on the basis of popular prices and with attractions calculated to please its patrons. The house is now being renovated for the season.

Manager Burgess left last night for New York, where he will complete final arrangements for his winter list of attractions, and is of the opinion that he will be able to announce next Sunday the leading plays and players who will be seen at the Boyd during the coming winter. From his correspondence he feels confident that his theater will have the usual fine line of attractions during the winter, yet he goes to New York to consult personally with the booking agents before giving out the list.

Any managerial trepidation about taking the plunge into the uncertainties of the approaching season seems to have vanished as the time for opening comes nearer, and the big ones are getting ready with a feverish anxiety for the time to start. Discussing this point, the New York Dramatic Mirror says:

Contrary to expectation the activities preliminary to the next theatrical season have begun early and are being prosecuted industriously on all sides. After the discouraging results of last season, it was thought, in view of the fact that this is a presidential year, that managers would hesitate about their ventures for next season and begin preparations later than usual, in contemplation of a short season. But the aspect of matters seems to have changed remarkably. Early openings have been announced in goodly numbers, many companies already are rehearsing, and it is evident from all present signs that the ventures, exact dates for the opening of which have not yet been made public, now in preliminary preparation, exceed in number those of any former year at this period.

While the presidential election is a source of more or less fearing speculation among managers, as it always has been, there seems to be a feeling that this year it will interfere with amusements—and particularly with the theaters—to a much less extent than usual. As the candidates have lined up for inspection and conjecture, the prospect of a pretty fight is certain; but it is possible—and it may be said that it is probable—that the contest will excite the public in a far less measure than formerly, owing to the fact that the respective "policies" are not so far apart as to cause worry among the conservative, while the candidates present differences in personality, in a political sense, that can seriously interest only professional politicians and the camp followers who on one side or the other may expect rewards to follow partisan success. In short, the coming campaign promises to engage the attention of politicians rather than that of the general public, and if this be so, there is no reason to fear that the theater will suffer seriously as the battle proceeds.

The early closing of the theatrical season last spring led to an earlier opening than usual of the many suburban resorts, and these having been patronized now for many weeks, it is safe to assume that when the regular theaters begin to open the public will be ready for a change in the manner and place of entertainment. It is possible that one explanation of the unusual activity at this time may be the purpose of managers to begin betimes in order that they may have a short season—yet a period long enough for profit on offerings that prove popular, and for decision on problematical ventures—before the campaign begins. At any rate, the outlook now is more encouraging than expected, and there is every hope that the season will pleasurably surprise all concerned.

Coming Events.

One of the prettiest temperance stories ever written was T. S. Arthur's "Ten Nights in a Barroom," and its dramatization has been almost as much of a factor in the cause of temperance as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was in the anti-slavery crusade. Aside from this phase, the play is a strong one, built on good old-fashioned lines, and depends more on its incident and dramatic action than on its scenery to secure and hold attention. The development of the plot, the climax and the final working out of the situation are all correct, and, even though melodramatic at times the interest in the story is sustained well to the very end. This good old play will be given at the Boyd theater by the Ferris Stock company for the first half of the week, beginning this evening. Joe Morgan, the village drunkard, will be played by Mr. Dowlan; Simon Slade, the miller, who becomes a tavern keeper, will be played by Harry Long, and Sample Switchell, the town cut-up, will be taken on by Mr. Raymond. Mr. Brickert will be Harvey Green, the tin-horn gambler who makes much trouble for the simple-minded folks in the settlement. Miss Hill will assume the pathetic role of Mrs. Morgan, the drunkard's wife, and Mehitable Cartwright, the girl with whom Sample finally hitches up, will be played by Eva Sargent. Little May Hoffman will be Mary Morgan, the child of Joe. For the second half of the week the fine old Irish drama, "Kathleen Mavourneen," will be given. This is one of the most popular of the Boucicault pieces, and has never lost its flavor. In the cast Miss Pavey will be Kathleen; Miss Hill will be Miss Kaughenough; Mr. Dowlan will be Terrence, and Mr. Long will be Father O'Cassidy.

Gossip from Stageland.

Virginia Harned has returned from her European visit.

Carl Retter is due in Omaha about Monday of next week.

David Craig Montgomery, the Tin Woodman in "The Wizard of Oz," is spending his brief summer holiday in Italy.

Alice Shaw, the whistler, is to be given a tour through Cuba and South America.

M. C. Anderson, a former Cincinnati manager, has purchased from Henry W. Savage the American rights to "King Dodo."

Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Goodwin are expected to return to America about September 1. Mr. Goodwin will begin his rehearsals at once, for his tour commences on September 28.

May Robson has tackled vaudeville, being lured thither by the large, bright dollar. She was recently among those who were strenuous in their advocacy of an endowed theater where art could have a chance.

Tom Boyd will be the manager of the New Grand theater at Sioux City under the direction of Woodward & Burgess. Mr. Boyd is well known in Sioux City, having looked after the theater there some years ago.

August 29 has been set as the date for the opening of the new Majestic theater in Brooklyn and "The Wizard of Oz," with Messrs. Montgomery and Stone in their original creations of the Scarecrow and the Tin Woodman, will be the initial attraction.

Among other souvenirs of his dramatic success, Raymond Hitchcock now has a decree of divorce, given in favor of his wife. This was done in New York on July 28. It is not stated just how much his membership in the Altmony club cost him.

Lillian Burkhart, who is now Mrs. George Goldsmith of Los Angeles, will return to the vaudeville stage for a short time at least during the coming season. She has some contracts made before she was married last spring and has decided to fill them.

The many early openings cause rehearsal halls to be in demand. The principals of the Fritzi Scheff Opera company are rehearsing at night; the chorus is hard at work all day. Some of the Broadhurst & Currie attractions are utilizing their place of rehearsal in this same manner.

M. B. Raymond's two "Arizona" companies begin rehearsals Monday, August 8, under the stage management of Ben E. Deane. "Arizona" (Main) opens August 25 at Erie, Pa., going direct to the coast. "Arizona" No. 2 opens August 24 at Elizabeth, N. J., playing New York state, New England states, thence west and south.

The twelfth annual tour of "In Old Kentucky" will be inaugurated about the middle of August in Oshkosh, Wis., and after playing engagements in Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis will make a tour of the south, returning to Chicago for the Christmas holidays, opening at McVicker's theater Christmas day. Last season was one of the most successful in the history of the play. It will be seen in this city during the fall.

"Babes in Toyland" will go on tour September 12, and the production this season will be even more elaborate and magnificent than before. The cast has been materially strengthened in some of the leading comedy parts, but everybody who scored a hit in "Toyland" last year has been reengaged, while the feminine contingent, which was acknowledged to be the "ne plus ultra" of beauty feats in musical productions, will remain intact.

Richard Carle's next musical comedy effort will be entitled "The Mayor of Tokio." The musical score will be contributed, very probably, by Robert Hood Bowers, whose work in "The Maid and the Mummy," which is packing the New York theater to the doors, points to an excellent Oriental vein in Mr. Bowers' gray matter, and it is to be hoped that the Carle amusement company will give him this opportunity to show us his musical setting to a Japanese theme.

Fay Templeton who is said to have been born lucky, has won out in a suit enjoining a rival theatrical company from in any manner using her photograph for advertising purposes or for any other purpose, even though Fay is no longer a spring chicken. Fay made her debut on the stage in Omaha forty years ago. The theater was the old courthouse, the stage was the judge's platform, the curtain was a clean white bed sheet on a roller, and the shiftless scenery was of unbleached cotton cloth. Time has dealt gently with Fay, but it has rolled round a good deal since she wore short dresses in Omaha.

There will be over forty speaking parts in "Bird Center," the new rural play by Glen MacDonough, derived from the famous series of McCutcheon Cartoons. Three sterling character actresses of the old school—Estelle Mortimer, Blanche Chapman and Rosa Cook—will originate roles exactly in consonance with their individualities. Edward J. Connelly, one of the few American comedians to win success on the other side of the water, will play "The Mysterious Stranger," a personage who figures but vaguely in the cartoons, but about whom the dramatic interest in the play revolves.

Frank Vernor, the English actor and producer, has been engaged by Charles W. Allen to come to America to stage Viola Allen's revival of "The Winter's Tale" for next season. Besides being one of the best known producers of classic plays in London, Mr. Vernon is an actor of rare distinction. During his career on the English stage Mr. Vernon has played in fourteen Shakespearean productions and has been the producer of revivals of "Hamlet," "Richard III," "The Merchant of Venice," "Much Ado About Nothing," "King Lear," "Richelieu" and "The School for Scandal." During the past season he produced and played in the court theaters a revival of "Romeo and Juliet."

DANGER IN SUBMARINE BOAT

French Find One Fixed for Sea Will Not Rise in Fresh Waters.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The facts have just been made public of an exciting experience which befell the crew of a French submarine of the Morse type while carrying out maneuvers a short while ago in the neighborhood of Havre.

The little vessel entered the estuary of the Seine and proceeded some distance up the river. Then an attempt was made to bring it to the surface, but it failed to rise.

The fact that specific gravity of fresh water was less than that of sea water had been overlooked, and for a moment there was consternation aboard, as the atmosphere had become very oppressive.

For twenty minutes efforts were made to bring the boat to the surface, but without avail, and the position became more serious when several of the crew fainted owing to the foulness of the air.

To make matters worse, the submarine, instead of rising, showed signs of settling on the river bed and becoming fixed there.

The officer in command at length perceiving the cause of the trouble, made for the open sea at full speed. All the while the men, who were suffering considerably, behaved admirably.

Shortly after they had the satisfaction of noting that their position was improving, and that the boat was gradually rising as they entered the denser water, and, finally, they reached the surface.

The crew were by this time almost overcome, but, with the exception of three, they quickly recovered on reaching the fresh air. The three in question were so ill that they had to be removed to a hospital for medical treatment.

BABY'S VOICE

Is the joy of the household, for without it no happiness can be complete. How sweet the picture of mother and babe, angels smile at and commend the thoughts and aspirations of the mother bending over the cradle. The ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass, however, is so full of danger and suffering that she looks forward to the hour when she shall feel the exquisite thrill of motherhood with indescribable dread and fear. Every woman should know that the danger, pain and horror of child-birth can be entirely avoided by the use of Mother's Friend, a scientific liniment for external use only, which toughens and renders pliable all the parts, and assists nature in its sublime work. By its aid thousands of women have passed this great crisis in perfect safety and without pain. Sold at $1.00 per bottle by druggists. Our book of priceless value to all women sent free. Address BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

MOTHER'S FRIEND

BISHOP POTTER'S SALOON

What Omaha Clergymen Have to Say o the New York Experiment.

OPINION DIVIDED ON ITS EXPEDIENCY

Some Say It Will Be of Good Service, and Others Insist that Only Evil Can Come from It.

Omaha ministers have been interested in the unusual spectacle of a minister of the gospel dedicating a saloon. The remarkable action of Bishop Potter in New York has elicited some comment.

Rev. M. P. Dowling, president of Creighton university, said:

"It is a good thing; a step in the right direction. The laboring man in the city has but little means of enjoyment. The saloon is the laboring man's club. Owing to his general poverty and oftentimes unpleasant domestic environment, he is driven to the saloon, not necessarily to dissipate, but for recreation and change from more unpleasant surroundings. I do not wish to condone the drink habit nor apologize for it. But during many years I have been engaged in religious work and particularly when in charge of a large parish in Chicago, I came to look at the saloon in a different light. The wealthier classes have abundant means of recreation. The laborer has only the saloon. With such an establishment as Bishop Potter and his coreligionists have established or dedicated—and they have abundant means to carry it out—it can be governed and its patrons repressed from excesses. It is a good thing in the fact that it will get people to thinking of this matter in a more practical way. If it is a success in New York a similar movement may be inaugurated in Omaha and a better one be established here. The movement is a practical undertaking. At all events it will stimulate public interest in the question of the saloon. In this modern day the temperance question is assuming a practical phase. The employers of men are doing more for the cause of temperance than the agitators have done hitherto or will ever be able to do."

Will Work Only Evil.

"I take no stock in it whatever; I think no good can come from it, but much evil," said Rev. Dr. Clyde Clay Cissell, pastor of the Hanscom Park Methodist church, on the Bishop Potter enterprise. "It is just a fad that soon will wear off. I believe it is a bad thing to have a place where men will drink at all. The efforts and time of the church and ministry had better be employed in trying to close such places, rather than open them. You cannot combat the lower order of saloons in any such way. The men who can drink and leave it alone, just as they please, will do that a great deal better without the Potter saloon than with it. Then there is the danger of starting new drinkers. If this place is to be one of congenial and attractive environment, why, of course, it is natural to suppose men who would not visit the lower saloon will go to this new dram shop. What for? If they are not already drinkers, how long will it be before they are in such a place? How are you going to govern or restrict the human appetite? Was that ever done by any means in any age? The most temperate man, the strongest character, cannot with impunity tamper with a thing as dangerous as drink, be it dispensed in Bishop Potter's dram shop or the lowest hovel. So far as the laboring man, whom this place is designed to help, is concerned, I don't believe he will go near it. I would not favor establishing such a place in Omaha.

"I should like to have the defenders of this system show me where the line is to be drawn between the drinkers of liquor there and any other saloon. It is a notable fact, one of record, that some of the biggest corporations today positively refuse to employ men who drink. Suppose Bishop Potter's saloons become general, must these corporations then modify their rule and say 'We will employ no men who drink in any saloon not dedicated by the ministry and sanctioned by the church of God?' What a spectacle! I don't think the church will take it up. The idea of help is all right, but the plan is all wrong."

Thinks It Will Fail.

Rev. John Williams, rector of St. Barnabas Episcopal church, one of the most prominent Episcopal clergymen of Omaha, has this to say on his eminent churchman's position and the saloon:

"I do not condemn the principle, but I doubt the success of the enterprise. There is no question but that some action must be taken by the church, or at least by the Christian people of this nation, but I doubt that this is the panacea. I rather believe the several states should enact their own laws to regulate the liquor traffic, such as South Carolina did. A dispensary law of that character would be a good thing, I think. I can see several objections to the kind of saloons Bishop Potter has dedicated. First, it is one against thousands of the old type and will not, I believe, be able to draw the men it seeks to help away from the old places. I think the tendency will be for these men to hold aloof from this place and continue to patronize the old ones. Of course, it will be argued that others of the kind could be established, but I doubt if enough would be, for I think the first ones would fall of the necessary support. Then the worst objection I see is that it will only be a question of time until the rougher element, the regular saloon men, will have control of this place and all of its kind. So I say its success seems very doubtful to me."

Dr. Smith's Position.

Rev. E. Combie Smith, through the columns of The Guidon, edited by him as pastor of the First Methodist church, reflects his views on the subject at some length. Here are some extracts:

The "old village tavern," where England's workingmen have become so generally besotted. We would humbly suggest that if a man has undertaken the responsibility of five children he would better be at home helping his overworked wife to endure the imposition of such a family by one who can furnish but two rooms for their housing. The wise bishop would be the first to blame this poor woman if in her anxiety to escape the care of ten in one room she should seek a legal separation from this workingman whose social nature requires his beer and his companionship free from his family. Had the bishop counseled the workingman to save up his beer money, and with those savings provide more comfortable quarters for those five children, he would have been nearer the work of a minister of the gospel.

Away with these preachers who are so anxious to be called "good fellows." No man wanting spiritual guidance would think for a moment of applying to them.

What is to become of the flock if the shepherds continually jump the religious fence to disport themselves with the wolves or chase around hunting a broken board or a bar to let down to these same greedy wolves? If only these reverends "who belong to a dozen clubs" would be content to stay there and not desecrate our pulpits, or use the religious press to undermine our American homes.

Filipinos Will Go to School.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—The 100 young Filipinos whose arrival at St. Louis has been reported to the bureau of insular affairs at the War department, will be placed in educational institutions throughout the United States with the opening of the school season this fall and then will go through a four years' course of study. They will spend six weeks at the St. Louis fair.

AMERICAN MINING CONGRESS

Annual Session to Be Held at Portland Will Be Interesting.

The seventh annual session of the American Mining Congress will convene at Portland, Ore., on Monday morning, August 22, and continue to 27, both inclusive. Richard C. Patterson, A. M., of Omaha, is vice president and one of the directors of the congress. He is also chairman of the congress program committee and has arranged for all the leading addresses. Nebraska shares largely in the honors of speakers and delegates. Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews delivers the Tuesday evening address on the subject, "The Promoter and His Place in Our Development." R. W. Richardson, secretary of the National Good Roads association, speaks on "Roads and Mines." William Jennings Bryan has promised to be present and deliver an address. Speakers from Washington, New York and Boston will be present. The governors of several of the western states have promised to be present and speak. Governor Chamberlain delivers the address of welcome on the part of the state of Oregon, and Mayor Williams on the part of the city of Portland.

Men from all over the world of international reputations have signified their intention of being present and addressing the congress. President Roosevelt has sent his regrets and best wishes for the success of the gathering, and has appointed John Hays Hammond, James Gayley and T. A. Rickard as delegates-at-large to attend. Many senators and representatives have promised to attend and address the congress on the live questions of the day.

The question of a department of mines and mining and the appointment of a member of the president's cabinet will come up. The mining interests of the United States have long felt the need of such a department and now propose to take some active measures toward that end. The question of a permanent headquarters for the congress will come up. That is the selection of some city to build a permanent home for the congress to assemble in every year, to cost not less than $150,000 or more and to belong to the miners of the United States.

E. H. Harriman and Thomas W. Lawson of Boston have been invited to address the congress. Mr. Harriman will speak on "Railroads and the Importance of Mining to Their Existence." Mr. Lawson on "The Trusts and Some Things They Do."

The people of Portland have arranged a very attractive program for the entertainment of guests and delegates during their visit. On Monday evening, the first day of the congress, a military ball will be given in the Armory for the delegates and their wives where it is designed to introduce the Portland people to the guests of the city. Portland is noted for its natural and beautiful surroundings, being located on the two great rivers, the Willamette and Columbia. The mountains border on the city, the Pacific ocean is in close touch and the whole environment is one of surpassing beauty.

Governor Mickey has appointed the following delegates to represent the state of Nebraska: E. Benjamin Andrews, Lincoln; Guy C. Barton, Omaha; W. J. Broatch, Omaha; W. S. Brown, Fremont; John T. Bressler, Wayne, N. A. Duff, Nebraska City; A. J. Durland, Norfolk; George N. Hicks, Omaha; William Hayward, Nebraska City; P. E. McKillip, Humphrey; H. H. Nicholson, Lincoln; Richard C. Patterson, Omaha; Colonel James H. Pratt, Omaha; George W. E. Dorsey, Fremont; R. W. Richardson, Omaha; C. O. Lobeck, Omaha.

Denver, Salt Lake City and Los Angeles are already in the race with large offerings for the location of the next session. The Nebraska delegation leaves Omaha on August 18, at 4 p. m., over the Union Pacific. Two special Pullmans have been engaged for the outgoing trip for the Nebraska delegation and their wives with dining car privileges.

TIBBLES ON THE OUTLOOK

Tells a New Jersey Newspaper that Populist Future is Bright.

DEMOCRATIC DISGUST IS ENCOURAGING

Hope for the People's Independent Party Rests on the Revolt of the Masses Who Followed Bryan.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 6.—(Special.)—The Evening News of this city today publishes a lengthy interview had by its Washington correspondent, J. Martin Miller, with Thomas H. Tibbles at Lincoln. After discussing the outlook for the populist ticket in the east, which Mr. Tibbles professes to believe is uncommonly bright, the article goes on:

"Which party will your votes come from?" I asked.

"Principally from the democratic party, because the party has flopped from the position it took in both 1896 and 1900, and is now more monopolistic than the republican party. That portion of Wall street that backed Mark Hanna and McKinley in the last two campaigns were a much more respectable set of men than the Belmont-Sheehan crowd that are the chief promoters of Judge Parker.

"In West Virginia we are fairly strong. I have made a special and thorough investigation as to conditions in West Virginia. In 1893-4 I went into that state and wrote several articles on the labor question there. I found that Henry G. Davis, the democratic candidate for vice president, was shipping Italian laborers into West Virginia in large numbers, and took them to his mines in the mountains and worked them under guard. A very large faction in the democratic party in that state hates Davis more than they do Parker. They personally know Davis to be a plutocrat and a tyrant of the worst type. The most denunciatory letters I receive from any section of the country come from West Virginia concerning Davis.

"Davis in the democratic party and Elkins, his son-in-law, in the republican party, have run things in that state with a high hand and the people of West Virginia are tired of it. Now that Davis is the democratic vice president nominee, he will have to answer on election day for the sins of both himself and Elkins. It will be the people's chance to get even with both.

Millions Will not Flop.

"The action of the St. Louis convention produced an absolute revolution within the party. The Farmers' Alliance in 1880 first started the study of political economy among the masses in this country. Bryan took up the work in 1890 when he first ran for congress. By his matchless eloquence he engaged the attention of all the people in the democratic party. This work of education went on through two presidential campaigns. Is there any one in this country so insane that they believe that every man of the 6,500,000 men who voted for Bryan will flop over just as the convention did at St. Louis, and abandon principles they deemed to be absolutely right, and upon which depends the perpetuity of the republic?

"The conditions which now exist force these men to vote for Roosevelt, Parker or the people's party candidates. The people's party is the only representative of the principle so dear to the masses of the people. Judging from my advices from every section of the country the 6,500,000 voters who stood by Bryan, a great plenty of them will stand by the guns of their principles so that there will be produced in this country next November a political cataclysm that will demonstrate to the 'conservative' democracy that they cannot flop 6,500,000 voters at will. These men who make such loud boasts that they are 'sane and safe' apparently have not an inkling of the insanity of their proposition and their wild prediction that there will be a democratic tidal wave and that it is 'due this year.'

"Why can't the populists see some hope in President Roosevelt?" I asked.

Populists Prefer Roosevelt.

"As between Roosevelt and Parker, we of course think more of Roosevelt, but we have no use for the republican party; its principles are antagonistic to the interests of the people and we have no more use for that party than we have for the democratic party as it stands today. We shall in the future seek fusion with no party. We will nominate our own ticket, both national and state, and all either of the old parties need do is to approve at their conventions in tickets we nominate. We will be glad to get all the support we can, of course, but they in the future must come to us."

It is said in Lincoln, on very good authority, that some 20,000 subscribers to the Commoner had discontinued their paper because Mr. Bryan announced that he would support Judge Parker and the democratic ticket.

PRIEST OF A NEW RELIGION

English Numerals and Alphabet Part of Ritual of South American Indian.

GEORGETOWN, (British Guiana), Aug. 6.—(Special Cablegram to The Bee.)—The commissioners who have just completed the demarkation of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela have had some strange experiences.

At Foriama they fell in with an Indian chief named Jeremiah who conducted service three times a day in a church which he had built. Jeremiah, in his capacity as priest, robed himself in some ancient European garments, and took up his position at the east end of the building facing the worshippers, who all knelt devoutly.

The men occupied one side of the church and the women and children the other. The worshippers, unlike their priest, were entirely nude.

The service consisted of counting from one to ten, and saying the alphabet in English, each being recited first by the priest, and then by the congregation.

Both having been gone through ten times, the priest ran through a lot of names, among which Jesus Christ and God frequently occurred, the congregation reverently repeating them also.

Jeremiah cannot read or write, and teaches the people nothing more than this curious ritual; but evidently he has considerable authority over his people, which he wields for good.

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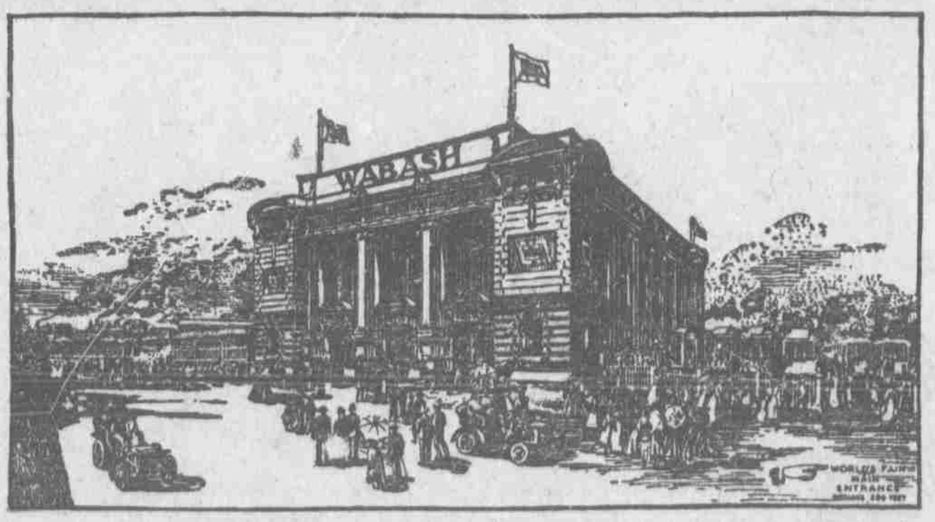

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