

Some Notes of the Managers' Troubles

Here's another case of "work" on both sides of the street. Mr. Daniel Frohman allows himself to be interviewed for the New York Herald, and elaborates a plan to have a dramatic department established in connection with the great universities of the country, in order that our future actors may receive competent instruction from tutors who can train them in all the tricks of the trade...

We have sat idly by while bigotry has run riot in this direction, and while the men and women composing child labor committees may be most reputable, they are going about their work with a fanaticism, an intolerance and a mercilessness worthy of the Salem witch-burners. The stage child of this country has been neglected for too long. There has always been too much of the little done for the child, and the child has been neglected...

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One week before inventory to clean out all odd lots and reduce the large stock of Thomas Kilpatrick and Company. Two weeks of exceedingly active selling leaves us with broken assortments and odd lots which must be sold before invoicing to make place for the new goods in the house and enroute.

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Visit Basement Salesroom First. At 8 o'clock Monday we'll commence with our original T. K. special line of Sheets and Cases. Read list of prices and sizes: 42x36 Cases, sold at 16 1/2c; 45x36 Cases, sold at 19 1/2c—on Monday will close out at, each 12 1/2c...

Small lot loom made Cable Net Curtains, various styles, sold up to \$2.25; Monday, \$1.15 Pair. About 75 pieces figured Nets, desirable and popular; regular 25c to \$1.00—Monday, at 49c and 15c a Yard. Monday the best figured Silkoline at, a yard—5c. Monday we will sell Printed Serims which were 25c and 35c, at, a yard—15c a Yard.

For one day—just Monday only—20% off all BLACK SILKS.

Monday Starts the Final Clean-Up of Linens and Undermuslins

All the mused and soiled Cluny, Torchon and Embroidered Doilies; values 25c and 30c; Monday 10c. All \$1.00 pure linen silver bleached and bleached Damask 75c a yard. All \$2.25 Napkins, pure linen; on Monday \$1.79 per dozen. All our \$1.50 Hemmed Napkins, pure linen; Monday at \$1.19 a dozen. All mused and soiled Renaissance Center Pieces, Scarfs, Drawwork, etc.—sold at 50c; Monday at 19c each. All \$2.75 pure linen Napkins on Monday \$2.19 doz.

Thomas Kilpatrick & Co.



MUSIC

DAVIDSON will be found very receptive to reasonable plans which can be made to work with the best practical results. The matter is here mentioned for the first time, but it is expected that there will be some interesting views of others quoted in this column from time to time. We cannot be more useful in any line that will count more, than in this study of the music of the public schools. The musical staff of our school system should have the heartiest support and co-operation of all music-loving people outside, professional and otherwise. In this column attention has frequently been drawn to the good work of Miss Fannie Arnold and her associates, as well as to the school teachers who develop the musical side of their rooms. Schools have been visited and reports of all work have been given through this medium, and that work proved interesting, intensely interesting to the visitor, as he tried to declare in his reports.

Here is one of the problems of the musical field. Many of our teachers of instrumental music are sadly inconvenienced by the difficulty of finding hours for the students of say from 10 to 12 years of age. These students leave school in the afternoon and can probably not arrive at an studio before 4 o'clock, or at the earliest half-past 3 o'clock. In the winter season, which is the busy teaching season, it is dark about 5 or 5:30 p. m. That gives a teacher only about a scant two hours each day for the portion of his teaching which is devoted to school children from the grades and from high school. Think of the number of possible pupils in the schools, and the limited number of good teachers, and you will see that there is now a problem which is going to be a serious one very soon, with the rapidly increasing interest in the matter of music. Music, as before stated, cannot be taught in the private, individual way in the public schools; but could there not be devised a way by which bona fide students of music could be excused from school earlier on music-lesson days for outside lessons with their instructors? Could not these music teachers report to the school authorities the progress of the pupils by a system of marking similar to that employed in other studies. And could not the pupils receive credit for good work done with an outside teacher, who would be reinstated an auxiliary teaching force, a co-operating adjunct to the schools without any increased cost to the school fund or to the taxpayers?

was a conspicuous attention to detail in these performances. True, the orchestra was entirely too small for the proper presentation of such a work as "Carmen," but the chorus, while not large, was trained to do many things not usually seen in these traveling companies. They did not sing loudly all the time; they did not stand like sticks or set pieces; the minor parts were in good hands; the soloists did not try to sing with good taste and proper judgment. There is a great field for a good organization with a good-sized orchestra playing more of the modern things and enough of the old favorites to attract those who do not yet feel ready to accept the modern things.

If music is the language of heaven, a lot of people will have to use the sign language when they arrive there. Music does not need appreciation any more than does the sunshine. But we need the sunshine, and we need the beneficiaries of a musical appreciation. We can not "give up" music any more than we can give up a moonlight night. But we can deprive ourselves of its beauty and its illumination.

Musical Notes. The musical critic of The Bee notes with great satisfaction the following excellent program to be presented by Miss Kathleen Lunn at the fourth regular concert of the B-H-W series at the Grand Opera House Tuesday evening, January 17th. The program is: a. Wie Melodien... Brahms b. Don Quixote... Wagner c. Vergheliche Ständchen... d. La Belle au Bois dormant... e. L'Amour de Moi... f. En Venant de Loh... g. Four by the Clock... h. To Me at My Fifth Floor Window... i. April... j. Des Kindes Gebet... k. Morgen... l. Verborghenheit... m. Der Freund... n. At the piano, Miss Eliza Pierpont.

Edith L. Wagoner, teacher of piano, is holding a series of class meetings in her studio at 307 Madison street on Tuesday afternoon not already filled by Miss Hopper's concerts. At present these meetings are for the students only, with the object of acquiring proficiency in playing in public; but later in the season they will be open to a few invited guests.

The Cincinnati Symphony orchestra, whose rapid growth has for some time been an inspiration and interest to the entire American public, will have its first hearing in Omaha on Tuesday afternoon, January 24, at 8 o'clock. The Cincinnati orchestra is sustained by a stock company, governed by a board of fifteen women. It is not a charitable organization, but maintained by the generosity of public spirited men and women. Mr. Leopold Stokowski, the conductor, is a character of unusual interest. The orchestra includes fourteen first violins, twelve second violins, eight violas, eight cellos, three basses, four trumpets, four trombones, four horns, timpani, etc., a total of seventy-five instruments.

Pointed Paragraphs. It's easier to flatter women than it is to keep them flattered. An early struggle—trying to get your wife to shake up the furnace. Hypocrisy makes fewer people uncomfortable than truth. It some times happens that a man is offered a bribe and pockets the insult. We have spurs rib and apple sauce in the fall—just as Adam and Eve did. There are many ways of managing a husband; being a good cook is one of them. At the age of 35 some girls act as if they would never be old enough to go to school. And we may have occasion to rejoice today because of the things we neglected to do yesterday.—Chicago News.

YANK IS A FIGHTING NAME

Hook It Up with Connecticut and Nutmeg Congressman Will Do the Best.

If there is anybody so benighted that he does not know that the finest person on earth is a Connecticut Yankee, let him dare to display his ignorance in the presence of Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of Newark. Mr. Hill rose up in his wrath and challenged the whole house of representatives to find any fault with the far-famed sons of the Nutmeg state. Mr. J. P. Rowell, son of the mayor of Stamford, is responsible for the row. It came about because Mr. Rowell, who was suffering from consumption, went down to Oklahoma a few years ago and married into the Kiowa Indian tribe and then laid claim, like a good Connecticut Yankee, to an allotment of valuable government land as an adopted Indian. Representative Charles H. Burke of South Dakota, chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, informed the house that his committee and congress had been "hoodwinked" by Mr. Rowell last spring, and that a bill passed at that time to give him some land and recognize his enrollment as an Indian ought to be repealed at once.

Up jumped Mr. Hill, and waved in the air a telegram from the mayor of Stamford, in which he was asked to oppose the contemplated action against his son. He demanded to know what was the hurry and could not Mr. Rowell have a chance to be heard. Mr. Burke replied that an action had been begun in the courts to compel Mr. Ballinger, secretary of the interior, to grant a patent to the land under the act passed last spring and that unless something was done in a hurry the court might order the law carried out to the letter. It was at this point that Representative Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, a republican "insurgent," got into the fray with the remark: "The gentleman from Wisconsin," shouted Mr. Hill, "has fired his gun and fled. I want to say that I am a Connecticut Yankee with 250 years of fine ancestors behind me as can be found anywhere, and I am proud of it. During the war with Spain northerners and southerners fought side by side in Cuba and Porto Rico and they were called 'Yanks.' They were proud of it, too. The gentleman from Wisconsin, if he had a little bit of Connecticut Yankee blood in his veins, would be a good statesman."

The house decided to let Mr. Rowell remain an Indian if he wanted to, but took the land away from him.—New York Herald.

JOHN BULL'S POLITICAL BARL'S

A general election costs anything from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000, according to the number of seats contested, and activities of both parties. One of the most costly elections was, undoubtedly that of 1896, when liberals and conservatives, not to forget laborites and nationalists, entered with zest and plenty of money into the struggle for political supremacy. Altogether, it has been estimated that the election resulted in candidates spending over \$2,000,000.

And so the question arises as to how the great political parties secure the hundreds of thousands of pounds which are absolutely necessary for their existence. Of course, the majority of members of parliament pay all their own expenses, run the local political organization, and, if they can, subscribe to the fund at headquarters, but it is the wealthy men of the country—men who do not necessarily stand for parliament—that the great parties look to for support. Most wealthy men have, by reason of the source of their wealth, some axe to grind. Perhaps Jones, the millionaire, believes that free trade is responsible for his huge income. Well, then, Jones subscribes heavily to the fund of the party which has, for one of its objects, the maintenance of free trade.

On the other hand, perhaps Robinson, also a millionaire, is firmly convinced that if we had protection his millions would be increased, and so he subscribes to the protection party. Then, again, there are those who subscribe to the fund for Ireland, Welsh disestablishment, big or little navy, Indian government, and so on—all these have their influential supporters, and all are not persons who wish to make personal gain out of them. Then there is the very large party which uses questions regarding home rule for Ireland, Welsh disestablishment, big or little navy, Indian government, and so on—all these have their influential supporters, and all are not persons who wish to make personal gain out of them. Then there is the very large party which uses questions regarding home rule for Ireland, Welsh disestablishment, big or little navy, Indian government, and so on—all these have their influential supporters, and all are not persons who wish to make personal gain out of them.

It is estimated that during 1910 the con-

servatives and liberals have employed over 150 speakers, all of whom are paid regular weekly salaries, varying from 5 pounds to 20 pounds, and expenses. Then cost of touring vans must be taken into consideration, while the clerical staff and office necessary for headquarters run away with thousands of pounds per annum. And to meet this, there is constant appeal to the wealthy.

They do things in a lordly manner in the unionist party. Thus, when Mr. Chamberlain entertained a few of his most prominent supporters at dinner in the early days of his protection campaign, a subscription list exceeding £50,000 was taken after the dinner. This was a record, but the liberals also have able wealthy supporters, and it is nothing unusual for the treasurer to the party to receive a check for £5,000, or even £10,000 from a prominent supporter. For the expenses of the wonderful general election of 1896 a well known industrial peer was said to have given the liberal party £20,000.

In connection with this subject it is well to recall the case of a financier who sent a check for £20,000 to the late Lord Salisbury for the purposes of political propaganda. There was a condition attached to it, and Lord Salisbury felt doubtful if he would be able to fulfill it, although the donor was already a member of Parliament. He consulted Queen Victoria on the matter, and the queen promptly ordered the money to be returned. A few months later that self-same man was wanted by the police for fraud.

One of the strangest chapters in political history was opened by the Jamson raid inquiry in London. It was acknowledged by the late Cecil Rhodes that he had contributed in one sum £10,000 to the funds of the Irish party. His condition was that Parnell should agree to accept and support a clause in any future home rule bill to enable any colony to claim representation at Westminster proportionate to its contribution to imperial purposes—army, navy and diplomatic services. It will be seen that many are the sources from which the great parties obtain their supplies. Most of the contributors have their own fads to inspire them—they want certain questions brought to the front, or they wish to enter Parliament. It is easy enough to guess the reasons which prompt thousands of persons to foot the bill presented by a general election—London Answers.

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