

DANGERS OF IMPERIALISM

Train of National Evils in the Wake of Territorial Expansion.

DISCREDITING THE OBJECT OF THE WAR

Efforts of Land Grabbers to Repeal the Declaration of Congress and Make Our Profession a Gigantic Sham.

Gen. Carl Schurz writes to the New York Independent the following arraignment of those who seek to transform a war entered upon for humanity's sake into a gigantic land grabbing scheme.

It is remarkable how the moral sense, as well as the reasoning faculties of persons who are otherwise quite upright and judicious, may sometimes become obscured or confused by the influence of those violent currents of opinion which, in popular parlance, we call "crises."

When we inquire into the real meaning of these more or less ecstatic outbursts with due sobriety we find that this new "mission" or "destiny" commands us to have or to get outside colonies—not as if our population had become too crowded in our present boundaries, for our large country is but thinly peopled; nor as if we found the resources of our country too scanty to keep our present population in comfort.

As to the question of honesty in getting them, I have again to quote the Independent, "It furnishes the most striking illustration of the perversion, by a prevailing craze, of the moral sense of otherwise scrupulously upright men. The only authoritative declaration of the purpose of our war against Spain is found in the resolution adopted by congress, which contains the following illustration:

"That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent. . . . That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, or to assert its determination thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

Nothing could be clearer and more specific than this declaration. It addresses not only to Spain, not only to the Cubans, but to the people of the United States, and, in fact, to all mankind. The United States proclaimed to the whole world, and it was repeated in this country by press and speech untold thousands of times, that we waged this war against Spain for absolutely disinterested and humanitarian motives, solely to deliver the suffering Cubans from Spanish tyranny. Upon this ground we claimed the sympathy of civilized mankind, and when some European newspapers said that this was all sham and hypocrisy and that our real scheme was to grab the Spanish colonies for ourselves our press and our public men repelled the charge with virtuous indignation. If ever a proclamation was morally binding as to the pledge it involved it was this.

But the Independent tells us that all this goes for nothing and that we have a perfect right to take and keep Cuba as well as the rest of the Spanish colonies. The argument deserves to be quoted as a specimen inspiration of the most unscrupulous and unscrupulous. "Just think for a moment. The United States engaged to deliver Cuba, preferably by peace, by war if it must be. The president's ultimatum to Minister Woodford to that effect was sent in plain English to him. In the belief that Spain would treat it from the wires and withhold it from our representative, Spain did both. Fortunately, our minister, who was not without resources of private information, learned that fact as soon as it occurred, and learned also the attitude which Spain would assume in regard to it. The order of events here is important. Our minister first received, not the ultimatum, which should have come to him at once, but the official declaration by the Spanish government that the resolutions of congress, passed three days before, had ended diplomatic relations between the governments. He at once accepted the official declaration, received his passports, and left Spain without presenting the ultimatum at all.

The president immediately accepted as a fact, by the act of Spain. We had made Cuba and her deliverance our sole objective. The presentation of our ultimatum might have held us to that. By obeying access to the ultimatum, Spain not only went from it, but she tried to find a pretext for reverting to the whole purpose of the war, and which argues that the proclamation to the whole world involving a solemn pledge, made by the congress of the United States, loses all its morally binding force, because the Spanish government fell into a trap artfully set for it, and did not regularly receive and accept for the ultimatum. The Independent is a religious newspaper, devoted, no doubt in perfect sincerity, to the teaching of religious doctrine, of truthfulness, honesty, fidelity to one's word, and righteousness generally. It would certainly not teach its readers to shirk their

moral obligations in private life by such subtleties and subterfuges as those by which the Spanish government sought to justify its taking and keeping by the United States of Cuba and the other Spanish colonies after the resolution adopted by congress. It has evidently fallen a victim to the craze, and will, I trust, soon join in the prayer that if these are to be the effects of the new "consciousness" and "mission" and "destiny" upon the moral sense of the American people, the Lord in His mercy may speedily deliver us from the evil.

Of the same character and tendency is the assertion, currently put forth by imperialist papers, that if we deliver the oppressed people of Cuba, of Porto Rico and of the Philippine Islands of the Spanish tyranny, we shall be morally responsible for their future welfare, and that if this can be best secured by annexation to the United States we shall not only be authorized, but morally obliged to annex them. Is this reasonable? When, before the war, the right and duty of intervention in Cuba was being discussed, the following illustration was used by way of argument: "My neighbor is an old brute, who cruelly maltreats his children. I witness across the fence in my back yard how he mercilessly whips one of his daughters and kicks her to death. Is it not my moral duty to jump over the fence and to rescue the girl from the brutality of her unnatural parent?"

I accept the simile, but I say: "If it is my moral duty to rescue the girl, it does not follow that, after I have knocked down the old tyrant and rescued the girl, it will also, if she cannot take care of herself, be my moral duty to marry her or to adopt her as a daughter and take her into my own household as a permanent member of my family, for she may be very undesirable company for my own children." And this is the real point to be considered, as to whether the having of those colonies would be good for us.

Is there a conscientious and sober-minded man among the imperialists who will deny that in deciding this question of expansion the welfare of our own people should be our first consideration? Is there one who will deny that it would be an exceedingly risky experiment to annex Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippines and to incorporate them in our political system as states on an equal footing with the other states, not only to govern themselves, but to take part in governing the whole republic, with such populations as they have, and considering that, owing to the influences of the tropical climate, those populations will never be like ours? And is there one who will deny that it will be an equally risky venture to accept the territories of New Mexico and to govern them in the pro-consular way—a system of government which, aside from overthrowing all the fundamental principles of our institutions, would be likely—I might say certain—to bring into our politics a flood of corruption?

I know it is pretended by some of the imperialists that of late our statesmanship has been at a low ebb, because it had to deal only with parochial questions, that our country was too small for great statesmanship, that we needed expansion to give us a larger field, that if we only obeyed our new "consciousness" and recognized our "destiny," such small topics as silver and the tariff would be crowded out by vast international interests, and that greater responsibilities would not only make us more patriotic, but would also make us more virtuous. We heard similar predictions when "Greater New York" was in issue. We were told that the larger responsibility for so great a city as that would be would arouse the citizens from their apathy and that only the best and wisest men should be in the high places thereof. The first result was the restoration of old Tammany hall to power. Does any one believe that if we annex the Spanish colonies Bosses Croker and Platt will lose their power and the United States will be governed by Grover Cleveland and Seth Low to congress instead of Chauncey and Quigg? We have heard much of the Sugar trust exercising great influence in congress. The first effect of the annexation of the Spanish colonies would be likely to add to the power of the sugar trust, and Cuba and Porto Rico ring working to get favorable legislation from congress for their own enrichment. I certainly do not despair of the purification of our politics. But I look for it in the concentration of the people's attention on the Pacific, and not in its distraction from them and in the multiplication of the elements of corruption. Here lies what I deem the first duty of the American people owe to themselves—not the care for the people of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. After settling them, we should attend to the best we can, but any event keep them out of our own household.

There are many other phases of this great subject—the matter of expense, for instance—which I cannot discuss here for lack of space. I can only say that the annexation of Cuba to pass over as other crazes have passed before when the searchlights of public discussion were turned upon them. It is said that the republicans are likely to make the expansion policy a party issue and that they rely for their support upon the wariness and upon the unpopularity of the democratic silver policy with the conservative citizens of the country. This may prove a miscalculation. I have seen several very earnest sound money men who reason thus: "A victory of the silver party would be a great calamity, but a calamity which in the course of time may be repaired. The annexation of the Spanish colonies would be in its consequences a greater calamity which can never be repaired. As between the two, we would rather take our chances with the first." How far this feeling extends I do not know, possibly very far. It will be likely to make itself very much felt, if not in the congressional elections of this year, then certainly in the presidential election two years hence, when the bills will have begun to come in and the people will be called upon to make a real "consciousness" of what it all means.

New College Building. The new chemical laboratory of the State Agricultural college has just been finished at a cost of \$27,000, and the apparatus and supplies of the department have been transferred from the old building to the new. Prof. W. P. Hadden, who has charge of the department and his assistants, are now busily engaged in fitting up the various rooms of the new building and will have everything in readiness for the opening of the fall term of the college in September. Two thousand dollars worth of apparatus has been added to that already on hand. The new building is very commodious and well arranged.

FEDERAL BUILDING NOTES. The smaller received four cars of ore from British Columbia yesterday morning. The ore was yesterday morning reaching the treasury to the extent of \$2,400. Postmaster Euclid Martin left yesterday for New York. Where he will spend a few days with his family. Judge Munger of the federal court, United States District Attorney Sawyer and Clerk Hills of the federal court, returned yesterday from a few days fishing trip on Lake Washington, Minn.

Deputy United States Marshal Allen returned yesterday from Pender, where he had a number of cases before Commissioner Sloan. Charles Hughes of Pender was brought before the commissioner on the charge of selling whisky to Indians and was held in custody until the next morning. Frank Norton was brought up for the same offense and discharged. T. F. Youm of Emerson also had a hearing on the same charge, and his case was continued until August 10.

Red Men's day at the exposition, August 10, and Tennessee Red Men's day, August 11, promise to be two of the most successful fraternal days. On August 10 the delegation from Tennessee, comprising about 300 uniformed men, the grand officers of the order and probably 6,000 additional Red Men, will arrive at the Union depot, where representatives of all the local lodges, ex-

ECHOES OF THE ANTE ROOM

With the hot weather has come a loss of interest in fraternal meetings. The clubs and several other lodges have given up their weekly meetings until the first of September and come together only once a month. Meetings must be of more than ordinary interest to attract a crowd when there are so many counter attractions which take place in cooler places than the average lodge room. But the fraternal organizations have determined not to abandon social activity altogether and picnics and other outings are the order of the day. The Modern Woodmen will set the ball to rolling on July 27 when their annual picnic comes off at Arlington. On August 6, Clan Gordon, Order of Scottish clans, will hold a picnic and Caledonian games at Syndicate park. The Elks have an afternoon's outing planned to take place some time in the near future. The Fraternity and Business Association will celebrate their reorganization with a grand picnic which will probably be given on August 16, the day following the association's day at the exposition. On the evening of August 3, Monday lodge of the Fraternal Union of America will take a trip up the river on the steamer Jacob Richman.

Foresters. The second annual session of the High court of the Foresters of Nebraska met in Omaha on July 19. On account of the illness of M. A. Hall, H. C. R. F. M. Henderson, H. V. C. R. presided at the opening and called W. A. Wyatt, formerly H. C. R. of Missouri, to the chair. Mr. Wyatt's knowledge of Forestry and executive ability were of great advantage to the session and enabled it to dispose of all important business in an entirely satisfactory manner. Reports from the officers were first read and showed the court to be in a flourishing condition. The membership has increased almost 100 per cent and the treasury contains a surplus.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. J. M. Aikin, H. R. C.; Matthew A. Hall, P. H. R. C.; James Miller, H. V. C. R.; T. L. Coombs, H. C. R.; Charles Humbolt, H. T.; Dr. C. M. Schindler, H. P.; E. J. Sullivan, H. C. T. L. Coombs was the unanimous choice of the court for delegate to the supreme meeting, which is to be held in Toronto, Canada, during August 15. It was through Mr. Coombs' efforts that the High court of Nebraska was established and this honor comes to him as a reward for his interest he has manifested in the work. Mr. Coombs was instructed to call the attention of all the delegates to the supreme meeting to the Transmississippi Exposition and hope to bring a delegation of visitors back with him. He was also instructed to vote for the admission of women to mortuary benefits.

Modern Woodmen of America. Welcome news has been received from the head council in the shape of an announcement that there will be no assessment for August and that unless some unusual mortality occurs another assessment will be skipped in November and winter, but nine assessments for the year, the lowest number since 1889.

At the close of the last meeting of the executive council it was ordered that a handsome banner be presented to the camp in each state where the court is held, and that the banner be standing in December 31, 1898. The banner is to be transferred to the camp having the largest membership each succeeding year. The largest camps in Nebraska are: No. 120, Omaha, membership 516; No. 1,454, Omaha, membership 1,454; No. 2,898, Lincoln, membership 2,898; No. 545, Omaha, membership, 573.

Preparations for the annual picnic of the District Log Rolling association at Arlington on July 27 have been completed, and the Woodmen expect to have the most successful picnic ever given and the delegates. The special train bearing the picnicers will leave the Webster street depot at 8 a. m. During the day an interesting program will be carried out. Among the other attractions will be a competitive drill by the foresters. B. & M. camp No. 2,722 gave a successful ice cream social at Woodman hall on Friday evening.

Knights of Pythias. Extensive preparations are being made for the entertainment of the Pythians who will visit Omaha on Iowa Pythian day, August 9. The grand lodge of Iowa assemblies at Council Bluffs on August 10, so all Pythians who attend that meeting will have a day's warbler and help swell the crowd which will attend the exposition on that day. The local committees are preparing for from 5,000 to 7,000 Pythians on that day.

Arrangements are pending for the setting aside of a day for Missouri Pythian day and October 3 has been set apart as a National Pythian day. Triune lodge, No. 56, worked the first rank on two candidates on Tuesday night and will put the same candidates through the second rank on next Tuesday night. Frank Barry, grand keeper of records and seals of Wisconsin and editor of the Pythian Age, was a guest of Will L. Seim last week. Mr. Seim also entertained Brigadier General DeCastro of the uniform rank of Nebraska. Mr. DeCastro's home is at Kimball.

Nebraska lodge, No. 1, elected H. M. Hurdock, John T. Dalley and C. W. Kaitzer as delegates to the grand lodge of Nebraska which meets in Omaha on the second Tuesday of next October. William Berg, John J. Boucher and Mel H. Hoerner were chosen as alternates.

Woodmen of the World. Seventeen visitors, the official paper, is giving the exposition the greatest impetus in the world in the way of preaching the good things to be seen by coming to Omaha and the consequence is members of the order from every state in the union are here visiting the exposition every day in the week at our solicitation and also taking in the city. The Woodmen of the World day arrangements are being perfected all over the country in a satisfactory way, low rates on every railroad are assured and Omaha will see one of the greatest fraternal parades on September 9. Woodmen of the World day, that has ever been seen. The Missouri and Kansas Log Rolling association will hold its annual picnic at Sedalia, Mo., September 29, when it is expected that at least 10,000 Woodmen will be in parade. The Canadian jurisdiction of this order is doing a flourishing business and spreading throughout Ontario at a rapid rate. Jubilee camp of Toronto has just organized a grand band composed of thirty-six members of the order and is publishing daily by the daily papers of that city as one of the best bands in Canada. The Eastern Iowa Picnic association will hold its first annual festivities at Davenport, Ia., August 14. All eastern Iowa will be represented and a great crowd is expected to be present. Red Men's day at the exposition, August 10, and Tennessee Red Men's day, August 11, promise to be two of the most successful fraternal days. On August 10 the delegation from Tennessee, comprising about 300 uniformed men, the grand officers of the order and probably 6,000 additional Red Men, will arrive at the Union depot, where representatives of all the local lodges, ex-

position directors and other prominent people will be in waiting. Carriages will be supplied to the exhibitors. The Nashville will be made through the city before going to the exposition grounds, where appropriate ceremonies will be held.

August 11 will be the day of the big sham battles given by the uniformed members of the order. These battles were one of the greatest successes of the exposition and will be conducted on a more magnificent scale here. An effort will be made to have all the Indians from the Indian Congress join in the battles in order to make them more realistic.

A. O. U. W. At the meeting of Union Pacific lodge, No. 17, on Friday evening last eight applications were made for membership. The preliminary examination were held on Friday. Deputy Grand Master Workman Van Dyke has been with this lodge during the last week and the result of his labor is shown by fifteen new members which will swell the membership to 512. A number of other similar jurisdictions were present and reported the work of spreading the protection of the order as being vigorously pushed all along the line. The supreme lodge at its meeting levied an assessment of 50 cents per capita, but the slight of a hundred per cent on those who have enlisted in the service. It may not be generally known, but among the Nebraska troops now at the front this order is well represented, especially in the line of leading officers, Colonels Hill and Chaplain Tate being members of the order, and showing that they are not only loyal to the organization whose principles are charity and protection, but to that flag which guarantees "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" to all of God's creatures.

Sons of Veterans. The order is playing an important part in the present war, almost one-third of the members of the order being enlisted at present and many more being ready to enlist at the next call. So far only two whole companies of Sons of Veterans have succeeded in enlisting, one of these was from Detroit, the other from St. Paul. The Detroit company was among the first to land at Santiago, and the members of the company were killed, many more being wounded.

The national encampment which is to be held here September 12 to 17, will be one of the largest meetings held in Omaha during the war. The order is playing an important part in the present war, almost one-third of the members of the order being enlisted at present and many more being ready to enlist at the next call. So far only two whole companies of Sons of Veterans have succeeded in enlisting, one of these was from Detroit, the other from St. Paul. The Detroit company was among the first to land at Santiago, and the members of the company were killed, many more being wounded.

Odd Fellows. State lodge No. 10 initiated two members on Monday night. On July 20, 1898, the Odd Fellows of the State lodge No. 1 initiated three candidates for membership. The candidates were: H. D. Fisher, a prominent Odd Fellow who was at one time pastor of the First Methodist church and lives in Topeka, is an Omaha visitor. Rev. Fisher is the early abolitionist in Kansas and has been lectured and written extensively of his experiences in the days of "underground railroads."

From the interest which is being manifested in Odd Fellows' day at the exposition, it is believed that the number of candidates will be about 100. The Odd Fellows expect to have 30,000 Odd Fellows in Omaha at that time. The order has a membership of almost 1,000,000 in the United States to draw from.

Order of Scottish Clans. Clan Gordon, No. 63, held its regular meeting at 212 North Sixteenth street Tuesday evening. After the initiatory ceremonies had been completed the celebrated piper, Alexander MacNeil, was introduced and entertained the clanmen for an hour. Clan Gordon expects to have the pleasure of entertaining Piper Finladder during next season. He is the piper who played the gallant Gordons to victory at Dargal Ridge, and was severely wounded at that time. While he lay in the hospital the queen honored him with a Victoria cross which she herself fastened on his breast.

Arrangements are being made for the clan picnic and Caledonian games to be given at the exposition on August 6 and a good time is promised. Royal Highlanders. On July 19, Lincoln Castle, No. 117, of the Royal Highlanders was established at North Platte by W. S. Wollard and R. J. Coles of York. The following is a list of the officers who were elected and installed: E. B. Warner, P. I. P.; J. S. Hongland, I. L.; William Ehrhart, C. C.; T. C. Patterson, W. E. C. Chin, J. C. Adams, L. L. Steele, W. C. A. Kitzmiller, R. P. Peale, H. A. E. Parsons, G. F. D. Wright, F. W. C. Jesse, Norton, S. W. C.; C. A. Weir, C. J. M. Douglas, C. A.; W. V. Hoagland, F. P. C. J. Q. Witcox, S. P. C.; G. S. Deane, T. J. C. Lucas, P. E.; H. E. Fanning, P. E.; W. J. Pinkerton, P. E.

Fraternal Union of America. Miss Hanson of Wymore, Neb., visited Banner lodge on Thursday evening and was accompanied by her son. Mrs. M. E. Holton is visiting her son in Arkansas and will visit the lodges of the Fraternal union in Kansas City on her return home. About forty-five members of the order were at the exposition on Thursday night, many of them coming in unexpectedly and taking possession of his home. They brought refreshments with them and spent a pleasant evening. Business and Fraternal Association. The two lodges at Lincoln consolidated on Thursday evening. H. B. Brown of Omaha was present and assisted in the exercises. August 16 has been chosen as the annual meeting day at the exposition. As the membership is confined to Nebraska and Iowa all the members are so near to Omaha that a large attendance is expected on that day. Roger Dickens visited lodges in Iowa during last week. Secret Society Notes. Chancellor W. M. Guivertis of the Royal Obedience visited Plattsmouth during last week. Fraternal Commissioner Rose and Mrs. Rose are still in Colorado on their vacation. St. John's lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, worked the second degree on Thursday evening. The lodge will work the third degree on the same date this week, which will end all degree work with that lodge until September. Laura Hite, N. Ladies of the Macfarlane lodge, gave an enjoyable social at the home of Mrs. Albert Willoughby, 214 Nicholas street, on Thursday. In the course of the evening a fine musical program was rendered, a number by Grace A. Crawford being especially well received. Police Have a Mystery. The wife of an Iowa Methodist preacher was swindled out of \$25, her watch, earrings and other articles as jewelry. In a Sixth street wine room Monday night. The police refuse to divulge the woman's name or the name of her resident city and decline to discuss the robbery. The woman was decoyed into the place by a man who professed to know her and administered drugged liquor. While in a stupor the fel-

low took her valuables, tearing the rings from her fingers, cutting the flesh badly in so doing. When the woman returned to consciousness she made her way to the police station and reported her loss. The woman swore the police to secrecy as to her identity. She is still in the city, aiding the police in the search for her assailant, but her residence is unknown.

M. Julien Dupre must not be confounded with Jules Dupre, who was the friend of Rousseau and Miller and who died in 1858. Jules Dupre was a countryman who commenced his artist's career by painting on china, but later devoted himself solely to landscape and marine. He and his friends of the Barbizon school in France and Constable in England were at the head of the new movement in landscape painting. They revolted from the conventional, historic landscape and became ardent disciples of nature and had for their object the deliverance of captive nature from the bondage in which she had so long been held by the academic painters. Dupre loves to paint the scenery of western France, where barren hillsides, low-lying plains overgrown with heather, stagnant pools of water and ragged shrubs are found at the base of the rocky mountains. Sometimes he shows us cattle in a meadow near a wood, sleeping under an oak, or wading through a shallow ford; at other times some dreary and desolate bovel under the lead of wind-tossed trees; or he leads us across a sunburnt common, by the side of a herd of flocks toward the deserted village, when the atmosphere overhead is dry and oppressive in the heats of midsummer. He is always true in his rendering of the atmosphere, of the cooling moisture in the air that rises from actual vegetation, sometimes, or the sultry glare of drought, or the dance of a sunbeam, or drift of a cloud, or the mirror of the sky in a pool. It is always the air—real air that you seem to breathe, that fascinates you, and gives life and reality to the scene.

The writer's critic of Dupre's work, yet compared to the Dupre of today his pictures seem brown, thick and heavy as one can see from the two examples at the exposition—Nos. 142 and 143. Dupre, while not a painter of light as was the case with the painter of the past, yet his fellow artists of today, shows a knowledge and power of representing aerial perspective, a grasp of chiaroscuro of which the other Dupre knew but little. He is above any painter of cattle and of simple farmyard subjects. His pictures are not ideal, nor philosophical, nor especially intellectual, they are realistic portrayals of the unadorned incidents of the humble country life. He is content in depicting a peasant woman watching her cows drink from the trough, with sheep browsing near by—No. 142—commentary on the quiet peaceful life of the country woman. Or he represents her at her busy hour—"The Milk-ting Time"—a picture exhibited here several years ago, and which most of us remember as a masterpiece in the anatomy of the cow. The picture depicts a conflict between the cow, in her efforts for freedom and her mistress' will. The peasant woman has just driven in the tether-stick with the milk, which always lies in the pasture for that purpose, and she is about to leave it to graze there, when in its longing to join some cattle in the middle distance, it breaks the tether. She grasps the broken rope and with the full weight of her body braces backward she pulls in one direction, while the cow strains in the other, drawing round animal like the sleek creature of William Howe—No. 267—it is shaggy and dirty, strong and natural. It is difficult matter enough to paint the figure of a woman in such violent action, but as a cow will not pose it is necessary that the artist should be a master of the anatomy to represent so forcibly its movement. The whole composition is interesting. In the distance a cottage with smoking chimney nestles among the trees; in the middle distance some cattle are comfortably lying in the pasture, through which flows a little stream. In the foreground the peasant in her wooden shoes struggles with the cow. While the picture is not vibrating with the light which many painters make the first object and many critics demand as the first requisite of a good picture, it is atmospheric, the drawing is masterly, incomparably firm and the general impression quite of the first order. Others may have carried qualities of execution much further, but Dupre observes the character both human and animal, with an unflinching truthfulness and shows quiet good taste in the arrangement of his simple subjects.

He is not an idyllic poet, as Jules Breton is; neither does he depict the more serious aspect of country life, as does Dagannan, nor the pathos of the tollers, as did Bastien Lepage, nor the endless labor of the peasantry, which Lhermitte paints. He is rather a bucolic poet, content with the small, every-day incidents and affairs of country life, which he paints in a straight-forward, frank and simple manner.

ETHEL EVANS. Musical Notes. Rosenthal is now in excellent health, having played in England and Italy last month. At present he is rusticating in the Tyrol, preparing for his American tour, which opens in New York City on the evening of October 25 in Carnegie Music hall. Mrs. G. W. Johnston, Miss Cora Chaffee, Mr. L. Hazleton and Mr. Haverstock have been engaged for the next few weeks of concert work at the Chautauque at Long Pine, Neb. They will have the assistance of a chorus of about 60 voices. They leave this afternoon for Long Pine.

Mme. Scelchi and a company of artists announce an American tour for the coming season and besides the regular concert program will give recitals in costume from favorite operas, among which are mentioned "Semiramide," by Rossini; "Il Trovatore," by Verdi; "Faust," by Gounod, and "Martha" by Flotow. The season will begin early in October. Cecile Loraine is the name of the young prima donna soprano who will make her appearance in this country during the coming season. She is said to be of a most prepossessing appearance and an artist of rare ability, possessing a most beautiful voice. Although American by birth, Miss Loraine has never been heard in her own country. All arrangements have been completed for the opening of the Orville Munn Virtuoso School of Violin at Steinway hall in New York City during the first week in August. Mr. Munn is expected to give in his country the latter part of this month, having just finished with his examinations at the Royal Conservatory of Music in Liege, Belgium. Henry Wolfson, manager of New York, announces for the coming season a large number of artists and musical attractions. Among these are Rosenthal, Sisti, Josely, and others. The program will include: M. Camilla Uro and Music, violinists; Cecile Loraine, Gadecki, Katherine Pike, Gertrude M. Stein, Whitney M. Klockridge, William H. Rieger, Evan Williams, John Dempsey and Campanari, vocalists; also the Kneisel quartet of Boston, the Spiering quartet of Chicago and the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra, under the direction of Arthur Nikisch. Miss Lilli d'Angelo Bergh of New York is in this city last week on her way Colorado Springs. She stopped off several days in order to visit the exposition and incidentally met a number of the musical people of Omaha. Miss Bergh is one of the best known vocal teachers in the city of New York. Her girlhood was passed in Germany, where, by her own industry, she earned all the expenses of her musical education and contributed to the support of her family. She is a thoroughly educated musician and has studied with some of the

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