

than there is just now. The season is yet young and yet dozens of companies have returned to New York, while many others, less fortunate have been compelled to accept all sorts of positions in order to keep body and soul together. Just now, upper Broadway is full of unemployed actors and were it not for the cold weather, one might imagine that it was still summer and that these unfortunate numbers were simply spending their holidays, as most of them do, in the town. Some of them have ulsters and others have none, while a great many of them are wearing tin colored shoes and thanking their stars that a great many well-to-do people are also following that fashion. It is enough to make one's heart ache to see some of these actors strutting about and endeavoring by means of a jaunty manner and a brave smile to make people believe that they have recently eaten. The habits of many of these actors are such as to make work of any kind peculiarly distasteful to them. They rise at a late hour in the morning and at about noon turn up on Broadway near Twenty-eighth street where they remain, blocking up the sidewalks and staring women out of countenance till late in the afternoon. Once in awhile a policeman moves them on at the point of his lance and sometimes some kindly acquaintance brings a pleasant gleam of sunshine into their lives by inviting them to drink. It is seldom that such an invitation is declined and while enjoying the stranger's hospitality the guests manage to consume a goodly quantity of the free lunch which has received the blessing of many an unlucky man. At about 5 o'clock they fade away into the twilight gloom to reappear at 8, where the electric lights burn brightly and the people are hurrying along the sidewalks and going into the cafes and places of amusement. It is then the actor emerges from his brief obscurity and endeavors to obtain admission to some playhouse. Sometimes the seat is given to him but more frequently he is "thrown down," the manager as a general thing finding him an unprofitable guest, especially on a first night. If the player fails to obtain admission to a theater he repairs to some saloon and remains there until the fatal curtain has fallen. He stands a chance in this of running across some acquaintance or of even hearing of some engagement. It is not until long after midnight that his day ends and he skulks off to a little half-bedroom which he calls his home.

Of course I do not mean to say that all members of the theatrical profession lead this useless, vagabond sort of existence. Those who do not somehow contrive to make their way up in the profession and hard times generally finds them with a snug little bank account and a position in some responsible company. But unfortunately there are altogether too many members of the profession who know no life save that of the saloon and the street corner, who never read a book or study anything, or even talk about anything except the gossip and scandal of their profession. Of all the men in the world actors should be the best read and the best informed, for their calling is one which gives them more leisure time than is enjoyed by any professional or commercial man that one could name. An actor engaged in a piece which is enjoying a long run has five or six whole days in the week to himself, and has literally nothing to do except play his part in the evening. A few actors whom I could name have taken advantage of their leisure hours to read and improve their minds, but the great majority of them know of nothing except the small talk of the theater. I know an actor who a dozen years ago was simply a song and dance man in a musical company. He had plenty of time on his hands then and he devoted it to reading good books and carefully studying his art. His partner, who was his equal in the song and dance business, laughed at him for it, but the actor lived to become one of the most prosperous American stars and to own one of the handsomest country houses in Westchester county. His partner died long ago without having lifted himself a single peg in his profession. KANS.

**QUEEN LILUOKALANI'S SONG.**  
It Distressed All Except the White Man  
Who Afterwards Married Her.  
From the New York World.  
There's a romance connected with Queen Liliuokalani and her marriage to John Dominis. It happened thirty-five years ago when "Queen Lil" was a radiant, ebony hued young Princess, and her husband a young man who had just come to Hawaii to seek his fortune in trade. The Queen, who has always been interested in music, at that time had just begun to learn something of the music of civilization. She was ambitious to be a singer.  
When, as now, there was a small number of whites in Honolulu, who had an exclusive circle of their own, to which not even the royalty of the island was admitted.  
Dominis, who came from a "good family," was in a way the Ward McAllister of this set. To a reception which was to be given at the house of one of the prominent merchants, Dominis's suggestion that Princess Liliuokalani be invited was at first received with great

**TRAMPS UNDER HIS CARE.**

GOVERNOR, LEWELLING OF KANSAS ISSUES AN ODD CIRCULAR.

No More Rock Piles or Jail Sentences for Men Merely Without Visible Means of Support—The Chief Magistrate Describes His Own Experience.

TOPEKA, Kas., Dec. 5.—Yesterday afternoon Governor Lewelling made public a remarkable circular to the police boards of the state, the instructions in which, if carried out, will make Kansas the paradise of tramps. In his circular he dwells upon the vagrant laws of Queen Elizabeth and of France prior to the reign of terror, to the fact that labor saving machinery in this country had "rendered more and more human beings superfluous" and to the law of Kansas of 1889 classing men "out of work and penniless" as "confidence men," under the provisions of which he holds that thousands of men guilty only of poverty and seeking only employment have been made to toil on "rock-piles as municipal slaves." He declares that these people have been mistreated long enough and those who sit in places of power should especially regard the cause of the oppressed and helpless poor. "He indulges in a number of platitudes on the inhumanity of the vagrancy law, saying among other things: 'If a Diogenes prefer poverty; if a Columbus choose hunger and the discovery of a new race, rather than seek personal comfort by engaging in some legitimate business; I am aware of no power in the legislature or in the city councils to deny him the right to seek happiness in his own way so long as he harms no other person.'"

He declares that city ordinances providing for the working out of police court fines are in violation of the constitution, and declares: "The rock pile and the jail pen would never have been used in defrauding the friendless and the poor. Let these twin relics of the departed age and nation era cease to disgrace the cities of Kansas. And let the dawn of Christmas dry find the 'rock pile,' the 'jail pen' and the crime of being homeless and poor obsolete in all the cities of Kansas governed by the metropolitan police act. It is confidently expected that their own regard for constitutional liberty and their human impulses will induce police commissioners to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the foregoing suggestions."

**THE GOVERNOR'S OWN EXPERIENCE.**  
Governor Lewelling this morning, replying to newspaper criticisms of his circular, said to a reporter for THE STAR: "There is nothing especially in the circular to cause any alarm in the public mind or to justify the newspaper criticisms of my motives. The circular was inspired simply by natural humanity. Kansas has her share of the 3 millions of unemployed workmen in the United States, and men should not be put in jail and made to suffer degradation for no other reason than that they are out of work and out of money. It is no crime to be without visible means of support. I was in that condition once in 1865 in Chicago. I had to walk the streets all night, because I had no money to buy a bed. The next morning I found work shoveling dirt on a railroad and was glad to get it. I was no thief, but I was a 'tramp' in the present acceptance of the term and had been picked up by the police I could not have found honest work the next day. My circular only applies to men whose sin is their enforced idleness. For that class the rock pile shall be abolished in Kansas so long as I am governor. Men who commit offenses against society are not protected by the circular and if the local police officers do their duty such offenders will be punished as usual by the rock pile sentence or in any other way that city ordinances may provide. There is no anarchy in the sentiment or inspiration of the circular, and no fair minded man will so construe it. I understand that there are fourteen tramps in the calaboose at Ottawa. They may have committed offenses justifying punishment, but if they are in prison only because they were out of work they ought to be discharged and given an opportunity to look for employment. Other cities have their jails full of tramps and my circular was intended to stop the practice of arresting men on the empty ground of being without visible means of support. Of course, my circular affects only the five cities of Topeka, Wichita, Leavenworth, Fort Scott and Kansas City, Kas., but I hope the police authorities of other cities will recognize its fairness and exercise the same spirit of humanity in the discharge of their duties."

**Brains Should Marry Money.**  
Ward McAllister in the New York World.  
I may lay it down as a general maxim that no man should marry a woman of fortune unless he is a man of brains.

**CHRISTMAS** And such gifts as any citizen would be proud to own.

Choicer never passed over our counters. Fresher aren't to be had in this or any other city.

Biggest Values that money ever encompassed. The prices at which we shall offer them insure a speedy closing of the entire fortunate purchase. There's elegant 4-inch hand and Teck Ties, in the dressiest patterns, put up in neat boxes, such as usually sell at \$1.50, for \$1. Swell Silk Suspenders, worth \$1.50 and \$2, for \$1.00 and \$1.50. Plain and embroidered Satin Suspenders—regular \$1.50 and \$2 kinds—for \$1 and \$1.50.

Gentlemen's heavy Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 20 inches square, 1 1/2 inch H. S. hem, for 50c; 3 for \$1.35; regular 75c values. Gentlemen's heavy Silk Initial Handkerchiefs, 22 inches square, 1 1/2 inch H. S. hem; actual \$1.00 values for 75c, 3 for \$2.

Gentlemen's heavy Japanese Silk Mufflers, 2 inch H. S. hem, worth \$2, for \$1.50. Plain white suitable for embroidering. Money's too scarce to throw away even on Christmas Presents—buy where you get the most for it, and the best. There isn't any more, nor any better, nor any finer offered for the money than we offer. Compare for yourself. Takes quality to carry the M. K. WEIL label.

**M. K. WEIL, 927-929 MAIN ST.**

**GENEROUS CHICAGOANS**

Nearly 3 Millions Given to Public Institutions This Year.

From the Chicago Tribune.  
When the history of Chicago for the year 1893 is written one of the most conspicuous parts of it will be the record of the gifts made by public-spirited Chicago citizens to various causes. Some of these gifts are to colleges, some to universities, some to homes of various kinds, some to museums, and some to civic and other public enterprises. From January 6 to the present time the list of big gifts, the donors and the beneficiaries is as follows:

Date, donor, and beneficiary.	Amount.
January 6—D. K. Pearson, Colorado college	50,000
January 21—M. A. Byerson, University of Chicago	100,000
January 25—D. K. Pearson, Chicago Theological seminary	50,000
January 25—D. K. Pearson, Drury (Mo.) college	50,000
February 11—Nancy S. Foster, University of Chicago	10,000
May 28—Mrs. G. H. Whitney, Heriog Medical college	100,000
June 3—Mrs. Henry Field, Art Institute	300,000
June 4—R. Lindgren, Bethany home	20,000
June 22—George M. Pullman, Statue to Chicago	25,000
September 25—M. A. Byerson, University of Chicago	75,000
October 23—P. G. Logan, Beloit college	15,000
October 28—Marshall Field, Columbian museum	1,000,000
October 28—George M. Pullman, Columbian museum	100,000
October 28—E. E. Ayer, Columbian museum	75,000
October 31—Fotter Palmer, Woman's building	200,000
October 31—D. K. Pearson, Chicago theological seminary	25,000
October 31—J. H. Pearson, Chicago theological seminary	15,000
October 31—W. E. Hale, Chicago theological seminary	5,000
November 2—Barbara Sturges, Columbian museum	50,000
November 2—D. K. Pearson, Chicago theological seminary	5,000
November 4—Chicago City Railroad Co.	50,000
November 6—National Bank of Illinois, Columbian museum	5,800
November 10—H. N. Higginbotham, Columbian museum	100,000
November 25—Rosa Rothschild, to various charities	50,000
Requests to various charities during year	222,400
	\$2,500,000

**A Novel Object Lesson.**  
From a New York Letter.  
It was a novel object lesson on the effects of stimulants that a New Yorker sojourning in Maine last summer discovered. Beside the house where he boarded was a field that had once been cultivated, but now was as barren as a waste. When he asked the farmer

**Bullard, Moore, Emery & Co.**

**BOOK DEPT.**

Juvenile Books for the Little People.  
In buying books for the Christmas Holidays we have not overlooked the youngest Book Lovers. Stacks and stacks of them are here, with the big pictures and plenty of them. A big table full of Linen Books.  
Here are a few that the little will enjoy: "The Happy Hour Series," six kinds, illuminated board covers, made to sell for 25c for 85c.  
"The Children of a Sunny Land," 6 kinds, for 10c.  
"Strange Adventures of Mopsy and Hans," 10c.  
"Happy Children," 25c book, for 15c.  
"Under the Apple Boughs," 25c book, for 15c.  
"Little Pets," 25c book, for 15c.  
"Rumps and Phyns," publisher's price for these 75c; we sell them for 39c.  
"Delightful Days," publisher's price for these 75c; we sell them for 39c.  
"Story Time," publisher's price for them 75c; we sell them for 39c.  
"All the World Over," interesting stories of travel, thrilling adventures and home life, worth \$1 for 49c.  
"The Sleeping Beauty," a book full of colored pictures and which would be cheap for 75c, we offer for 50c.  
"Natural History Stories" for young folks; worth \$2 for \$1.25.  
Stories and pictures of wild and domestic animals; worth \$2 for \$1.25.  
"Stories from the Bible," for youngest readers; containing stories from both the Old and New Testaments; full of pictures; worth \$2 for \$1.25.  
A good wooden Writing Desk; worth \$2.25 for \$1.50.  
Another style of Desk, better finish; worth \$3.50 for \$2.48.  
A very neat leather Inkstand, with tray; worth 75c for 50c.

**Bullard, Moore, Emery & Co.**

**AMUSEMENTS**

**COATES OPERA HOUSE**  
TO-NIGHT! Only Matinee Saturday.