SUPREME LODGE A, O, U. W.

Proceedings of the Session Held in Boston Last Week.

THE GREAT PYTHIAN ENCAMPMENT.

Preparations Being Made by Milwankee to Entertain the Visitors-The Elks' Grand Lodge-Installations and Notes.

The supreme lodge, Ancient Order of United Workmen, commenced its eighteenth gnnual meeting at Boston on the 17th inst. A

full representation was present. Charles E. Spencer of Boston, grand mas-ter workman of the order in Massachusetts, welcomed the supreme lodge to the jurisdic tion and was warmly thanked by Supreme Master Workman W. R. Graham of Cedar Falls, Ia.

Supreme Representative S. R. Patten of Supreme Representative S. R. Patten of Omaha, presented to the lodge a resolution of greeting to the supreme lodge passed at a union meeting of all lodges in Omaha and South Omaha, on May 3. The supreme master workman presented his report.

The formation of the grand lodge of the Dakotas at Huron, S. D., on August 21, 1889,

was reported. situation in Ohio was reviewed at length. A member of the order in Hamilton county caused an injunction to issue restrain-ing the supreme lodge from dividing Ohio into two districts, setting off Hamilton county by itself. The matter was argued in the common pleas court of Hamilton county and

Judge Maxwell rendered an opinion makin the injunction permanent. The court held that a rove of this character was a change in the fundamental principles of the the fundamental principles of the order which the supreme lodge had no right to make without the consent of each member, as they must protect the property The report of the supreme recorder showed that the total membership on April 1, 1890, was 235,791. New York was at the head with a membership of 31,391, while Nebraska

stood No. 11 with 6,864 members. The net gain for the year in the entire order was [7,610, and the average death rate was 9.13. The total income for the year 1889 was \$4,524,272,48, and the total expenditures, \$4,509,757.49. The supreme master workman was in-structed to authorize the formation of the

grand lodge of Montana. A strong attempt was made to lower the maximum age limit to forty-five years, but the committee on laws reported adversely on the move and its action was confirmed. The representatives from Nebraska Cali

fornia and Iowa, acting under instructions presented resolutions setting forth the advis ability of having a new ritual. The suprem master workman in his address touched upor e same subject. The matter was referred to the committee on ritual and a favorable re-port was returned and adopted. A commit ice was appointed to prepare a new ritual and present it to the supreme lodge at its next After a protracted session in committee of

the whole on the question of "maximum rates and refief law," the maximum rate of assess ment in Ohlo, Kentucky and Tennessee wa-fixed at 24 to take effect July 1. This being the year in which the maximum rate of assessment is fixed, the supreme lodge fixed the rate for each jurisdiction, the maximum rate for Nebraska being fixed at 16. The litigation in Ohio over the division of

that state was ordered continued. It was decided that it would be unwise to sturb the relations existing between the order and the Select Knights but it was declared unlawful for a member of the order to connect himself with any society which may hereaf-ter be organized which uses the name of the A. O. U. W. as a part of its name unless such society shall have obtained the permission of the supreme lodge for the use of the name

the supreme lodge for the use of the name.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year and duly installed:

W. Warren Wilson, Detroit, S. M. W.; J. A. Kinsloy, Helena, S. F.; J. E. Burtt, Boston, S. O.; M. W. Sackett, Meadville, Pa., S. R.; J. J. Acker, Albany, N. Y., S. R.; L. P. Young, jr., Lexington, Ky., S. G.; W. M. Butts, Baltimore, S. W.; Hugh Doherty, Boston, S. M. E.; supreme trustees, Lewis L. Troy, Chicago; J. G. Tate, Grand Island, Neb.; Warren Totten, Woodstock, Ont.

The next session of the supreme lodge will The next session of the supreme lodge will be held at Detroit on the third Tuesday in

South Omaha lodge, No. 66, elected officers R. C. Hilliker, pastmaster werkman; J. C.

Grabum, master workman; William H. Slens-loff, foreman; J. M. Eyersoll, overseer; James M. Gallagher, recorder; Jacob Jorkalek, financier; A. M. Gallagher, guide; Robert Parks, inside watch; James Bellew, outside watch; trustees, Joseph L. Anderson and R. C. Hilliker and William H. Stensloff, who holds over. The officers-elect will be in-

talled Tuesday evening, July 1.

The picnic of all the lodges at Syndicate park last Saturday was a very enjoyable affair. The grounds were in the best of condition and everything passed off smoothly. Games of all kinds were arranged and the Seventh ward band added enjoy-sent by discoursing sweetest music during the entire day.

A. F. & A. M.

At the session of Mosaic lodge, No. 55, of Norfolk, Saturday evening, the following officers were installed: L. M. Guylord, secretary; F. E. Hardy, junior deacon; Frank Sprecher, senior deacon; C. R. Barker, junior steward. The other officers, D. A. Holmes, worshiful master; E. H. Tracy, senior warden; W. H. Bucholz, junior warden; H. Gereeke, treasurer, and S. G. Dean, senior deacon, hold over, having been re-elected.

McCook lodge, No. 135, held their regular election of officers Tuesday, evening, with an unusually large attendance of Masonic breth ren. The elect are; R. B. Archibaid, W. M.; C. P. Riuker, S. W.; Emil Lindner, J. W.; J. R. Roxby, tyler; W. M. Anderson, secretary; T. G. Rees, treasurer.

At the regular meeting held June 5, Hebron lodge, No. 43, elected the following maned of-ficers for the ensuing year: James Dinsmere, W. M.; J. J. Werner, S. W.; J. C. Fulmer, J. W.; A. G. Stewart, secretary; J. A. Bowdle, treasurer. The installation will take place

June 25.

Bee Hive Lodge, No. 184, A. F. & A. M., of South Omaha, came to Omaha Tuesday evening and the flocers elect together with the officers elect of the Omaha lodges were installed by Past Grand Muster John J. Mercer. The officers installed and appeinted are as follows: Worshipful master, E. C. Haywood; senior warden, A. V. Miller; junior warden, O. B. Tubbs; treasurer, George H. Brewer; secretary, J. B. Watkins; senior deacon, W. B. Wyman; junior deacon, Claud L. Talbot; senior W. H. Beckett; junior William McCraith; tytes, James Emerick.

Craith; tyles, James Emerick.

After the installation brother Rev. Robert
L. Wheeler, on behalf of the members of Bee
Hive lodge presented retiring Master James
Gilbert with a fine goldheaded cane, inscribed
as follows: "Presented to James Gilbert first
master of Res Hive lodge No. 1814 A 57 as follows: "Presented to James Gilbert first master of Bee Hive lodge No. 184, A. F. & A.

M. by the craft, June 1890." M. by the craft, June 1890."

Fremont lodge held a public installation last week, and the following officers were in stalled: P. D. Denny, W. M.; George A. Story, S. W.; R. C. McDonald, J. W.; A. Truesdell, treasurer; D. J. Springer, secretary; William T. Crook, S. D.; G. L. Smith, J. D.; E. W. S. Pratt, S. S.; Charles Smith, J. S.; Joel A. Green, T.

Payallal, legen of Liberty hald a public in

Parallel lodge of Liberty held a public installation, the following officers being installed: Robert H. Kirby, W. M.; John W. Allen, S. W.; Charles H. Palmer, J. W.; Joseph B. Rippey, treasurer; Edgar E. Harden, secretary; Hiram A. Harden, S. D.; Lesenth Diversity of the property of th

Joseph Dunn, J. D.; A. E. Sonders, S. S.; William Evans, J. S.; Robert Lamar, T.

K. of P.

A German lodge is being organized at Lincoln. There are a large number of German citizens in that city, but they have never had a lodge in which the ritual was worked in their mother tongue. District Deputy Dennis determined to supply this long-felt want, and now has the matter well under way. The lodge will be instituted in about a week and Will be a large one.

The city of Milwaukee will put on her best holiday attire during the week of July 7-12, in honor of the great crowd of members of the Knights of Pythias order, their families

and relatives and friends, who will at that time visit the Wisconsin metropoils.

Tuesday, July 8, will be the great parade day, when 15,000 Uniform knights and 10,000 ununiformed members of the order will parade the principal streets of the city, starting at 4 p. m. In the morning at 10 o'clock, at the exposition building, the supreme lodge will be given a reception, at which addresses of welcome will be made on behalf of the state of Wisconsin by Governor W. D. Hoard; on behalf of the city of Milwaukee by Mayor George W. Peck; and on behalf of the Knights of Pythias order in the state by Grand Chancellor F. B. Hoskins of Found du Lac. Symposic (Shareellor Ward and others

Supreme Chancellor Ward and others will make proper responses.

The competitive prize drills for divisions of the uniform rank will commence at Cold Spring park (the state fair grounds) at 9 o clock Wednesday morning, and will be cono clock Wednesday morning, and will be con-tinued during the week, the prizes offered ag-gregating \$4,800 in value. On Wednesday afternoon the entire Pythian army will be drawn up in line at a grand field review, which will be the finest military display mad in the United States since the war, prize band concert will be given Wedn

wening at Schlitz park, in which \$800 worth of prizes will be competed for. No finer display of fireworks was ever made n the west than will be given on Thursday evening, July 10. Thousands of dollars' worth of pyrotechnic designs will be set off, worth of pyrotechnic designs will be set off, of the most elaborate character and the most attractive arrangement. For more than an hour the bombs, rockets, emblematical designs and set pieces will be fired in artistic and promiscious style, making an entertainment never surpassed in artistic excellence. The un-uniformed portion of the parade has been piaced under the command of J. A.

Watrous, who has issued a circular request-ing grand chancellors to appoint some one to command delegations from their respective

B. P. O. E. The grand lodge of the B. P. O. E. convenes in Cleveland July 1. This is the first meeting of the grand lodge which has been held outside of New York, and will be an important one. Dr. W. H. Hyde will represent to, 30 in the grand lodge, and W. F. Bechel the alternate. A general reunion will be ield at the same time at which Elks from all wer the country will meet and exchange fraover the country will meet and exchange fra-ternal greeting. A number will go from this city to attend these social sessions, among them being Judge E. M. Bartlett, C. S. Pot-ter, D. W. Haynes, T. Godfrey, Edward Lar-kin, Sidney Smith, Judge G. W. Shields, Charles Ott, Guy J. Parke, R. H. Cuthbert and several others. Members of the order from Lincoln, Hastings and Beatrice will also be in attendance.

N. W. of A.

A Modern Woodmen lodge was organized at Scotia last Friday night with sixteen charter members. The following is a list of the officers: Venerable consul, W. E. Hannon; worthy adviser, J. L. Clark: excellent banker, G. W. Scott; clerk, Lewis Herbert; escort, John S. Jones; watchman, John F. Manning; sentry, Edward Humphreys; physician, Dr. Ole Grothau; managers, W. B. Weekes, Theo. S. Stoetzel, John T. Price.

S. of V. Frank J. Coates of this city, who was lected colonel of the Nebraska division Sons of Veterans, at the encampment held at Linoln on June 17 and 18, has announced that division headquarters will be at room 28, Chamber of Commerce, F. P. Corrick of Stockham was elected lieutenent colonel, and George H. Palmer of Plattsmouth was elected major. The division council comprises H. M. Eaton of Davenport, L. E. Forbes of Benver City, C. J. Humphrey of Doniphan. The following appointments of staff officers are announced to date from June 18: Adjutant D. O. Freeman, Omaha; quartermaster, J. B. Reeve, Omaha; surgeon, C. J. Pointer, Kear Reeve, Omaha; surgeon, C. J. Poinier, Kear-ney; chaplain, E. D. Gideon, South Omaha; inspector, E. J. Streight, Plattsmouth; mus-tering officer, J. T. Walker, Obiowa; judge advocate, W. D. Guttery, Wahoo; serreant major, P. C. Bush, Western; quartermaster sergeant, W. C. Weitzel, Albion; clerk to division council, F. L. Albright, Harvard; inspector's clerk, Frank Smith, Dorchester; assistant mustering officer, George L. Allen Leigh; judge advocate clerk, G. A. Eberly Stanton; chief of staff, William A. Manches

I. O. O. F.

The third annual conclave of the I. O. O. F. for Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska, will be held in Plattsmouth on the second Tuesday in August next, that being the 12th of the month. Fully 10,000 Oddfellows are expected to be in the city upon this occasion, and reat preparations are being made to provide suitable entertainment for the guests. Nu-nerous committees have been appointed and time will be lost in getting things in shape

for a grand time. Grand Master Barger instituted a Rebekah egree lodge, Independent Order Oddfellows, t Cortland, last Monday with forty-four charter members. The town was gally deco rated and at 3 p. m. a special train from Lin-coln brought the grand master and the de-gree staff of Charity lodge No. 2 of degree of Rebekah and quite a large number of other members who were met at the Union Pacific depot by the lodge of Cortland in full regula, headed by the Cortland cornet band and marched to the Independent Order of Odd-fellows' hall, where the Rebekah lodge was instituted, and in the evening the full degree work was conferred on the floor by the Rebekah staff of Lincoln, and their work was ste and highly appreciated. After the work all retired to the opera house where a plendid repast was served by the ladies of

IMPLETIES.

"He a pillar of the church? Why, he's a perfect fraud." "Sort of a pillar-sham." "Mamma, do animals go to heaven:" "No, nild." "Then what can Barnum do when he gets there?

Birmsy Does your new minister preach Wiggsy-Well, some of his sermons are as deep as one. So, Lucille, you want to know " What are "Well, they are

the wild waves,' do you!' saying, 'Let us spray,'' Sunday School Teacher—Now, little boys hat do you know about Goliath! Freddy Fangle-Please, ma'am, he was rocked to

First Tramp-What day of the week is it: Second Tramp Sanday, I guess everybody is going in the back door of that saloon over

It is a sad fact, which must have fallen under the observation of every good little boy, that fish bite just as well Sunday as any other

day in the week. Minister-I would not consult Elder Close on the subject. He never gives assent to any-thing. Deacon—No. I've noticed that when the collection plate is passed around.

Minister-You say several of your compan ions were fishing in your father's mill pond last Sunday! I am very much surprised. Small Boy—So am L There isn't a fish

Deacon-My friend, do you not know that ou are in a precarious state! Frivolous Sinner-And don't you know, deacon, that one's

ful state! Miss Hyghtes-Do you still attend Dr. Olstyle's church down town! Miss Fort-greene—Oh, dear, no. We go to "Father!" Ceremonial's on the hill. It's so much higher,

ou know Cotonel Yerger-Is your clergyman going to take a vacation this summer! Judge Peterby—Yes; we raised a purse for him without any trouble. If we hadn't he would have kept on preaching all through July and

He went not to church on the Sabbath day, "It was altogether too hot," he said;
But in order to pass the time away
He bought some bait and went fishing
instead. —[New York Herald.

instead. — [New York Herald. Minister's Son—Pa, I believe you'd make an awfur good prize fighter. Minister (greatly shocked)—You rude child! What makes you entertain such an unholy thought! "Because I notice how easy it is for you at church to put everybody to sleep that appears before you."

"The main point in the lesson today, children," remarked the superintendent of the Sunday school, "is that everything that hap-pens is for our good, and that in everything we should rejoice and give thanks. Those who agree with me on this will raise their hands." Not a hand went up. Their plenic had been postponed the day before on account of rain.

Merchants' hotel, Omaha. \$2 to \$3 per day. Nat. Brown, propr, Ira P. Higby, mgr.

FIRST AMONG FIRE FIGHTERS.

The Twenty Years' Service of Chief Fire Marshal Galligan.

SOME OF THE FIRES HE HAS FOUGHT. How He Has Escaped Serious Accident-His Estimate of the Men

of the Department and

His Two Assistants.

For six successive weeks THE SUNDAY BEE has contained a chapter on the Omaha fire department. Its history and the history of the various houses from the organization of the old Pioneer book and ladder company, away back in 1800, down to the present has been traced. The roster of names of the men whose efficiency, promptness and intelligence give Omaha a fire protective service equal to that of many cities with twice the facilities has been given. The various houses with their fire-fighting appliances, their electric machinery and their magnificent horses have been described. The fire and police alarm system and the man who presides over them have come in for their share of credit in placing Omaha where she is, today from a fireman's standpoint one of the best protected cities on the continent, and, incidentally, the fire reporter and his work, important adjuncts o the department have been touched upon.

To summarize: Omaha has six fire houses with the latest style of time-saving appli ances and fine horses and wagons; two pr vate fire companies which are ready at moment's notice to render assistance; a ful upply of five Marm boxes; a waterworks ystem with a capacity of 15,000,000 gallons furnishing a pressure of 100 pounds to the inch in the center of the city, and from 60 to 80 pounds in the outskirts; 1,139 fire hyleants: magnificent chemical engines and ook and ladder trucks and a staff of fire ready and willing to encounter any danger in the performance of their duty.
All this, however, would amount to noth

ng without a capable head-a chief enginhesitates nor falters, never shrinks from work, is independent and fearless, who pos-sesses the rare combination of good judgment and force of action and who knows, in any emergency, exactly what to do, when to do it and how to do it. Such a head the Omaha department has in Chief J. J. Galligan.

department has in Chief J. J. Galligan.
"Jack," as everybody calls him, was born
in Taunton, Mass., in the year 1848, and at
the age of three years moved with his parents
to Chicago. When the war broke out, and
while he was still a boy, he enlisted in the
Ninth Illinois cavalry with which he served
creditably during the entire straggle.

At the close of the way he returned to his At the close of the war he returned to his Chicago home where he remained till 1867 when he came to Omaha and procured work

at his trade in the Union Pacific shops, His career as a fireman began September 14, 1868, when he associated himself with the band of old-timers who manned Fire King No. 2, and for a long time he pulled away a the handle of that exaggerated force pump. Along in November of 1870 this company purchased a steam engine which was the proudest possession of the town, and Galligan was appointed stroker, a position which sounds small, but which, in those days, meant a great deal. Here he remained for meant a great deal. Here he remained for two years, till, in 1872, the Union Pacific purchased a steam engine for the protection of their buildings and named it the Durant. This engine was stationed at the shops and Jack Gulligan was requested to act as engineer of the new ac-quisition. He accepted the position, but re-

tained his place with the Fire King just the

sumed shape and Galligan was asked to act as chief. He recognized the honor paid him as the leading fire-lighter of the city and accepted the position, which he retained until the year 1877, when he retired from the service for one year. The next year he returned to his vocation and at the imperative request of the citizens and the fire department took his place as chief and staid there till 1882, when he retired for the second time.

He staid out this time for four years till 1886, when he was again called upon to till

the position and has remained there ever Jack Galligan is a born fire-fighter and Omaha will lose a valuable man when he finally retires from the struggle. The men who work under him recognize his authority and

ability and none of them will hesitate to acknowledge that he is first in promptness, first in energy and first in danger.

The Jack on the streets, indolent, good natured and happy-go-lucky, known to everybody who knows Omaha, is very far removed from the chief at the fire, alert, keen, and full of source, with his research. and full of energy, with his resonant voice directing the movements of firemen and po-ticemen a No, imperatively ordering his men ons where their eyebrows scorch or their skin blisters and leading the whole force into the very mouth of hell. Many and many a time he has crowded his force Grant-like into the jaws of death where their faces were licked by the fiery tongues and stood behind them till the work was accomplished, only to acknowledge afterwards that he was sorry for their sufferings and to hear them admit that if he had not done so the flames would have leaped across an alley or street

and redoubled their domage.

To appreciate the work he has done it is only necessary to recall a few of the great fires during his regnancy as chief. There was the great blaze at the Boyd packing house four miles away, where the flames had such a start and where \$198,000 worth of property was jeopardized and \$72,009 worth away. The Boy fire in January, 1876, in the savel; the fler fire in January, 1876, in the block between Farnam, Harney, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, when the whole city was threatened and only one story was con-sumed; the elevator company fire in 1881, where, in spite of the inflamable material, one-third of a \$90,000 property was saved, and the Ish & McMahon five next to Milton Rogers, where the heart of the city was again threatened and the damage was nom-

The fires this year are too well known to need mention, that at the white lead works and Browning-King's being the chief ones. and Browning-King's being the chief enes.

There were other fires, however, under Galligan's Jurisdiction where more than property was at stake. In the late fire at sixteenth and Howard streets the lives of dozens of people hung in the balance and only the prompt action of the department sayed them. Just across the street, a year or so ago, was a similar case where the ladders brought down the tempts of the third floor. At the Exthe tenants of the third floor. At the Es-mond hotel fire the entire lower stories were in flames and the smoke was pouring upwards when the ladders arrived.

These are only a few of the cases where Omaha's fire department has saved life and property, and generally Jack Galligan has led

Many amusing stories might be told of the chief's early experience. There was a time, not so long ago, when after a fire the entire department spent thrice the time of extin-guishing the fire in refilling the cisterns, and then during the old volunteer days what times the boys had in springing the boxes for the fun of witnessing an exhibition run. Salligan finally got tired of this and invented a detector, which put an end to the sport, but poilt many an exhilarating turnout of the two hundred odd volunteers with their carts.

With all the dangers he has braved, all the
fires he has attended, Chief Galligan has peen singularly fortunate in escaping serious injury. He has had several narrow escapes, however. Five years ago he fell through an elevator shaft in the city steam laundry, striking on a floor thirty-three feet below. He

laid up for more than a few days from any of In speaking of the department he modestly says he is satisfied, but that if two fires were occur at once the organization would be ampered. He wants a new central station. tampered. This request he has made in his report annu-

has been twice thrown from his buggy while

lly for fifteen years.
The strength of the department he sums up under three heads—a good alarm system, good horses and a set of men who are accurate in getting at the boxes and prompt in getting to

work and back to the houses.

In the same chapter with the chief, his driver, George Blake, is worthy of mention. Next to Galligan, he is the oldest man in the service, having some in about fifteen years ago, and most of the time has filled the position of driver. He first development tion of driver. He first drove a steamer, then a hook and ladder truck, and, for the past seven years, has held the position of chief's driver. He has, of course, had his narrow escapes and salight accidents, but they have

been few and far between and he has abundantly carned the reputation he has of being the most careful driver in the service.

It is a hot night in Omaha.

the most careful driver in the service.

Two other names must be mentioned to complete the roster of those who give Omaha her fire protections; They are the two assistant chiefs, C. A. Salter and J. J. Barnes, Salter joffed the department in 1876 with old No. 3 in the fire service. in Omaha. In 1879 with old No. 3 in the fire service. After a service of three months he was made stoker of No. 3 in the paid department, a position which he held, for two years and a half, when the captain resigned and he was advanced to the position, at the same time being made superintendent of the new fire alarm system. When the waterworks were put in he was made second assistant and on

the appointment of Galligan as chief, first as-sistant. In common parlance, Salter "at-tends strictly to his knitting" and the emertends strictly to his knitting" and the emergency has not arisen which can rattle him.

Mr. Barnes joined No. 2 volunteer fire company as pipeman at the age of seventeen. He was subsequently appointed to the position of second assistant foreman. He remained in the volunteer service until 1883, when he entered the regular paid department, where eighteen months, service gaze him the resi eighteen months' service gave him the position of captain of nook and ladder No. 1 subsequently that of second assistant cl Chief Barnes manages 40 cujoy the life of a fireman and is faithful to his duties.

THE CONQUEROR.

Written for the Bee. How grand is the soul that can say to temp-

tation—
"I never will yield to you; seek not my Oh, grander than all things beside in crea-Yes, higher and nobler and grander than

The soldier who never took part in a battle Gains honor for courage which never was But he who has stood where the musket balls

Is fitter to boast of his powers of endurance, May tell of the bardships of days that are

Has seen his brave comrade sink down by

iquered the trials, he has the assurance Of marching 'neath victory's banner at last, And so 'tis with him who has passed through Of earthly ambition, and passion, and love

Who has crushed out the life of each sinful desire, And fitted his soul for the glories above. PLATISMOUTH, Neb. - ISABEL RICHEY.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES. Hog skin is used for carriage cushions, book nding, card cases and purses. Now there is a zine-gray mohair, flowered

with silver maple leaves, for the quiet, ele-The Louis XV. coat of matelasse, with a gilet of white corded silk, braided with silver, is one of the sweet things for the seashore and midsummernight concert.

It is considered commonplace and stupid to wear a hat nowadays which matches the dress exactly; it must have a character of its own and the sleeves have the same requirement. Skirts are getting longer and narrower all be time. Some of the big Fife plaids are the time. made with gore, but scarcely enough full-ness in the back to break the pattern of de-

Louise Abberna, a gifted French painter, ambitious for the crimine of Resa Bonheur, wears male attire and has a grace of manner and speech that a Chesterfield might have in

The tailor-made girl becomes more mascu line in attire every season. Just now the fancy runs to a suit of rough home-spun or gray tweed, innocent of trimming and depending for its characteristic smartness on ent and fit. Most of the new Paris hats have extensive

brims and head bandeaux, but are worn well off the face as on the figure with loose cleak, and when strings come from the back, as they so often do, there is great likeness in these flare fronts to old coal-scuttles. Mrs. Carnegie, it is said, suffers excruciatngly from tender feet and finds it impossible to pass a burefoot. In her coaching trip through the British Isles she carries a fund

for charity shoes, which one of the guards distributes according to her direction. Mrs. Walter Damrosch has taken up the of musical literature. She carries a dainty tablet about and amuses herself lining staffs and printing eighths, sixteenths thirty-seconds. The young and gifted bride groom wrote to a friend: "She prints nicely,

ever have seen anything worse than her clefs. A grim fashion which prevails extensively is to have a tiny platter of Paris skeletons, a fastened with black and crimson ribbons to curtains, lambrequins or under the chan delier. In nearly every fashionable boudof one of these startling little figures can be seen and the owners find a morbid pleasure ooking at them and making thmm gay with

ribbons. In the carefully constructed nurseries of New York not a corner is tolerated or an angle permitted to go unturned against which baby can do himself bodily injury. The room itself is rounded into an oval or octagon, the window ledges slope, the door knobs are bebeyond reach and close with a spring and the furniture is bent birch, bird's-eye maple or some light finished wood, with every post, side and rung rounded like a spindle.

CONNUBIALITIES.

If Mr. Stanley and his wife ever quarrel, It is quite possible that they will carry the war into Africa. A South Macon (Ga.) minister delivered

two sermons and married four couples one Sunday recently. The man who marries a millionaire's daughter does not have to wait fifty years for a golden wedding.

Miss Willing of New York denies that she is going to marry young John Jacob Astor. She may be Willing, but the inference is that he never Astor. Mrs. Henry Mullen of Middleton Corners

O, has given birth to a second pair of twins within a year. It is just comical to see Mullen stalk around the Corners. An extract from a parish magazine in Eng-and reads thus: "Unmarried workers are land reads thus: requested not to marry for some little time, as we cannot afford to lose their services, as we

have lost many lately." It does not follow that because Mr. Stanley is to be married be has resolved not to return to Africa. In both Sir Samuel Baker's ex-peditions be was accompanied by Lady Baker, and twice her shrewdness saved the

Mrs. William Phelin and her twelve children, half of whom were twins, passed through the barge-office at New York from the steamship Friesland recently, on her way to join her husband at Fort City, Pa. She once had two more children but they died.

once had two more children but they died.

William O'Brien, M. P., since entering political life, was on the point of joining the order of the Oblate Fathers, near Dublin. The strongest efforts of Parnell and Dillion were required to persuade him to forego nts intention until the homegule question was settled. In the meantime he met his fate.

During a married life of twenty-four years Thomas Butler, of Taylorville, Pa., never failed to kiss his wife before going to work in the morning. Because he would not kiss her the other day Mrs. Butler committed suicide by taking paris green. She leaves nine children.

A census enumerator at Richmond, Va., has found a colored woman simed Martin Gray who has thirty-seven children since 1868. She has given birth to triglets six times, to twins six times and to moren other singly. She is now living with hearthird husband, and of the thirty-seven children but one survives.

California Excursions.

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FROM NOON 'TILL EARLY MORN

How a Roasting Day and Night Are Passed

THE CITY UNDER THE SUN'S RAYS.

How the Cooling Breezes of Night Draw Forth Men and Women and the Varied Sights They See Upon the streets.

All day long the scorehing rays of a pitiless sun have beaten down upon the panting, shrinking city. Brick walls and pavements have absorbed the fiery flood till they feel like heated iron. Men and women have sat in their offices panting, fanning and viciously fighting the swarms of flies whose feet for the day seem to have been furnished with microscopic hooks and claws for the torture of steaming humanity. Now and then a gust of wind. like the breath of a furnace has swirled up a cloud of dust to filter it down coat collars and into ears and nostrils. The sprinkling earts, whose weary pilgrimage up and down the streets all the day has never ceased, seem only to have made matters wors and one could almost hear the hiss and one could almost hear the hiss of the spray as it struck the pavement and floated off again in vapor. Dripping street car horses, urged by red-faced drivers, have toiled and struggled up the long hills spiritless and weary. Style and fashion have been forgotten and the unfortu-nates who have been forced to walk the streets have come so far in their shirt sleeves handkerchiefs about their necks and slinking from corner to corner wherever the could find a bit of a shadow. ke from the smelting works and the Unio Pacific shops and the other great factories have made those who stop to think shudder at the mental picture of the men away down under ground, stripped to the waist ed with coal dust, slowly cooking for daily

Slowly the flaming sun has sunk through the cloudless gray sky over in the west, leav-ing first the streets in shadow, then the low buildings, but lingering on the roofs of the loftiest buildings and throwing yellow shafts across the river on the summits of the bluffs. Deeper and deeper sinks the flery ball, till with a farewell shaft thrown at the tower of the high school, the sun has set, leaving the western sky ablaze with a glory of crimson and gold and a hot day has faded into a hot

People begin to swarm out into the streets for a breath of air. White arms and neglige shirts crowd Farnam street from the court house down to Ninth street. One by one, lights glimmer from the windows of offices and homes. Every perch has its group of gossipers. Streams of humanity are passing in and out of the door of sodawater dispensaries, ice cream pariors, beer saloons and every place where thirst may be quenched. The broad sidewalks around the hotels—the Murray, Paxton, Millard, Merchants', Barker, Casey, Windsor and all the rest of them are crowded with armchairs and every chair has an occupant. The rotundas are deserted. Of every corner, groups of flannel-shirted, yel-low-shod young bloods stand ogling the pass-ing procession of white-robed women and girls. Most of them will stand a second look. Plump, rosy-cheeked, red-lipped, fresh and ol, with the outline of a well rounded showing through the gauzy sleeves—in few cities will a hot night bring out into the streets such an aggregation of well developed female beauty as in Omaha.

Along the railings on the corner of Fif-teenth and Farnam streets lotterers are rehed, talking politics, business, religion nd the weather. The policemen on the beat have a wilted ook and move along their beats laxily watch-

ing the shifting crowd. Clouds of insects hover around the electric lights and unpleasantly buzz into the faces of the passing pedestrians, calling forth now and then little feminine shricks of dismay. Out at Jefferson square and on the high school grounds, every available yard of grass is occupied by a lounger, while groups of shouting children, undismayed by any sort of weather, rush in and out through the crowd

There is a shrill strain of music near the opera house. Two little itinerant musicians have halted in front of the crowd with their accordeon. They have the dark eyes and hair of Italy, and are in the picturesque costume of their native land, with bright green silk handkerchiefs bound over their foreheads and streaming down their backs.

She's my sweetheart, I'm her beau; She's my Annie—" ring out the shrill, strained, childish voices, and then chop off suddenly as if the machin-ery had given out.

The white helmet of a policeman is in sight and the smaller midget ducks through the crowd as if the fates were after her. Down at Fourteenth a wheezy "organette" is dolefully grouning out "See-saw, see-saw, now were up and down," with the blind operator laboring away at the crank as if his life depended upon it.

Two blocks further it is, "A Spanish Cay-

ilier Stood in His Retreat," in a shrill nasal screech which almost splits one's head On the corner of Thirteenth a fakir with shoe-blacking which shines itself, under the clow flame of a gasoline lamp is ticing a ecc of rope into innumerable knots and twiling out an ungrammatical dissertation on "Lovely Woman and Shoe-Blacking." Gradually the crowd thins out. At 10 clock the white dresses have gone and a noderate percentage of the strollers are oud-voiced and a little unsteady in their gait. The policemen are steadily patrolling their beats, and many of the chairs at the hotels are vacant. People are going to bed and can be seen everywhere leaning out of the windows in their shirt sleeves. Now and then a little gust of cool air rushes up the

street and the crowd bares its head to Twelve o'clock strikes and the street begins to look deserted. Groups of a dozen or more come from all the saloon doors in various stages of hilarity waking the echoes with stages of marriy waking the echoes with snatches of noisy song or noisier laughter.

Cabs are beginning to find business and are rattling here and there over the pavement. The patrolmen are alert now, and as they move along their beats peer into the alleys and test the doors.

alleys and test the doors.

Black clouds are banking up in the west and the air has the portentious, expectant stillness which precedes a summer storm. One by one the stars are blotted out till the One by one the stars are biotical out in the whole sky is overeast. A blinding flash of lightning, a crash of thunder, and down comes the rain, washing the dusty pavements, cooling the heated walls and sinking

The storm rolls away as it came and the stars peep out again, but they look down on a new world, cooled and refreshed. Now there is a clatter of hoofs down Sixteenth street, over the viaduct, and from every direction; the newspaper delivery boys are coming in to their work.

A grayness creeps up in the cust; birds begin to twitter in the trees; a mocking-bird in a window over Ed Maurer's pours forth a burst of song, and the hot night is ended; a

PROHIBITION FALLACY.

Divine Order of Things.

new day has dawned.

tual, and a moral being. It is well under stood that the muscles and the mind must be used that they may be preperly developed. Were one to propose to produce a nation of athletes and intellectual giants by making it impossible for men to use their muscles and their minds he would be regarded as a fit subject for an insane asylum. And yet prohibitionists would have us believe that the highest state of morals would be produced by making men's environments such that they could not use their moral faculties. They say "It is our duty to put temptations out of men's way." That is, we should so arrange

society that men could not do wrong. They

seem not to know that were it impossible for

men to do wrong it would likewise be impos

garden to dress it and to keen it. He thus made it man's duty to use his muscles and his mind. Did not God also make it obligatory on man to use his moral faculties? Ho rtainly did when He commanded him say-g: "Of the tree of knowledge of good and

vil, thou shalt not eat of it."

Had the first pair and all their posterity had no choice between right and wrong it is evident that man could not have sinned. There would have been neither sorrowner suffering in consequence of transgression, There would have been no need of a Savior to make an atonement for sin. Why then did an infinetely wise and benevolent God place man in a state of probation! Why did He give man a moral law which he might transgress "Ah." says one, "this is a profound myster. There is nothing mysterious about it. G having created man with a moral nature and having endowed him with moral faculties, was under the necessity-we speak reverentlyof placing him under circumstances in which he could use his moral faculties and thus decelop his moral nature. For God to have endowed man as He did and then to have placed him under circumstances where he could have had no use far the moral faculties with as irrational as it would be to form an eye and hen place its possessor where there is no

Where ought man's liberty to choose begin,

and where should it end; are questions which none but the Creator could answer. God's law clearly defines these boundaries. has liberty to choose whether he will or will not obey God's commands. It is wise and right and just that man should have liberty to this extent and no farther. Those who say: "Man's liberty to choose ought not to have so wide a range," in offeet say: "I better than God does what should be the tent of man's liberty to choose," Pr tionists would have us believe that it v be much better for the human family if had no choice as to whether or not the would obey the command of the Most. High "Be not drank." They thus place themselve in direct antagonism with Jehovah. which to all intents and purposes says: "Had I the power I would dethrone the Sovereign of the universe: I am wiser than He." L'Itat it is the duty of man to obey every command of God is a truth which none will attempt to controvert. It matters not what one's motives may be, it is morally wrong for him to throw any obstacle in the way of a kind obeying a divine command. Prof tionists are laboring to make it impossible for men to disobey the command: "Be not drunk." They are therefore striving to make it impossible for men to obey this command, for without choice there can be no obedience. Prohibitionists are thus sinning against God. True, they verily believe that they are doing God service. So die Saul when he was persecuting the church, when he was the chief of sinners. Prohibitionists are laboring under the de-

ision that temperance would be greatly pro-noted by making it impossible for men to be ntemperate. ntemperate.

Then they ought to know that temperance is a virtue; that virtue is the result of having chosen to do right; that were there no choice there could be no virtue. They ought to know that were it impossible for men to be ishonest they could not possess the virtue of conesty; that were it impossible for men to be intemperate they could not possess the virtue of temperance. Prohibitionists are therefore laboring to make it impossible for

men to be temperate instead of laboring in the cause of temperance.

Present the foregoing arguments to any prohibitionist who is capable of understand-ing sound logic, and he will reply: "We are chting the saloon, sir." Strange, is it not hat if the saloon is what they are fighting hat neither the word saloon nor its equivaent is found in the national platform of the ent is found in the national platform of the prohibition party? If they are not laboring o make it impossible for men to obtain ntogicants to use as a beverage, why does heir national platform demands that the nanufacture of alcoholic beverages shall be phibited as a crime! A saloon can no more xist without a patron than it could withou liquor vendor. It requires at least forty alrons to support a saloon. If the saloon is a be permanently closed men must cease to entronize it. What men have a right to pur chase and consume someone must have right to sell. Prohibitionists say: "The mawho tempts another man to do wrong is a worse man than the one who yields to the tempter; the liquor vendor is worse than the drunkard." According to this logic, the man who tempts another to sell intoxicants is worse than the liquor vendor. Why not punish men for purchasing liquor? Why not punish men for drinking alcoholic beverages

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sible for them to do right, that without choice and have no moral quality, that without an opportunity to choose between right and wrong men could have no moral characters.

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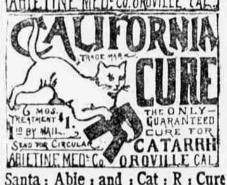


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