THE ORIGIN OF MR. INGALLS.

Extraordinary Circumstances Attending His Political B.rth in Kansas-

THE EXPENSE OF SUBSIDY POMEROY.

New Stories of Lincoln-Killed Fleas on the Field of Honor-Bis Early Law Practice-His Love Making.

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Washington, Jan 7 .- Special to The Bug,)-Scontor Ingalls has had his headquarters at Topeka for the last three weeks and the senatorial election which will take place there at the last of this month promises to be as interesting as any ever known in the history of Kansas. Kansas is a state of surprises and it is not an impossibility that the "Sockless Simpson" may take the place of the "Irridescent Ingalls." It will be a calamity if he does so, but it will beno greater surprise than was Ingalls' first election just eighteen years ago. No one then thought he had the ghost of a chance and you will not find his name mentioned as a candidate in the newspapers prior to the day of the election. He was at this time a young lawver of Atchison. He had come to Kansas with little more han the clothes on his back from Lynn, Mass., and had hung out his shingle in Atchison. He had made some reputation as a politician, had served two terms in the senate, and his brilliant phrases and eloquent speeches had given him a state reputation. The chief candidate was S. C. Pomeroy, who had served two terms as senator from Kansas, and who had, it was supposed, a majority of the legislators. Kansas elections were at this time not noted for their purity, and the air was full of rumors to the effect that Pomeroy was buying voters right and left. His opponents saw that they could only defeat him by a trick, and through one of the state senators they brought about that famous interview which resulted in Pomeroy's political death warrant, and which elevated John J. Ingalls to the United States senate and to fame. The whole plot was kept a secret until the legislature met in joint convention to elect the senator. The Pomeroy men were confident of their success and as they took their seats their faces shone with the smile of confidence, and the senator at his hotel laughed and joked as he chatted of the prospects. As the speaker's gavel fell there were enough members in the hall ready to east their ballots for Pomeroy to elect him. Nevertheless, when the vote was taken twenty minutes later, Pomeroy did not receive one vote and John J. Ingalls became the United States senator by an overwhelming majority. The act that accomplished this miracle has become famous. The actor was a state senator named York, who at the falling of the gavel rose and walked down through the hall with two bundles of greenbacks in his hand. He stopped in front of the speaker and handed the money to him and asked him to count it, saying that when he was through he had a speech to make which would

MATERIALLY INFLUENCE THE ELECTION. There was a dead hush as the speaker counted the parcels and announced that they contained \$7,000 in greenbacks. Then York told how Pomeroy had given him this money to vote for him. He said he had had three interviews with Pomeroy, and that Pomeroy had talked of money at the first one and that he had offered him \$5,000 for his vote. York told him that he must have \$5,000, and at the third interview, which took place three days before the election, Pomeroy gave him \$2,000 in cash and said that he would give him \$5,000 the next day and \$1,000 after the election. He had carried out his promise as to the \$5,000 and the \$7,000 which he handed to the speaker was the corruption money with which York said Pomeroy had tried to buy him body and soul. He asked that this money be used to defray the expenses of prosecuting Senator S. C. Pomeroy for bribery and he evidently thought he was taking the place of one of the Lord's avenging angels when he denounced Pomeroy and told him that he had entrapped him into his scheme. As he went on with his speach the convention became wild and when the ballot was taken at its close there was not a man who dared to vote for Pomeroy. Ingalis had been decided upon as the opposition candidate and he was almost unanimously elected. Papers for the arrest of Pomeroy were gotten out but though he denied the alleged bribery, he was too sick to appear at trial and shortly after this he left Topeka. An investigation of the election was held here in Washington and Pomeroy was white-washed by it, but he was, I am told, again arrested for bribery and a suit was brought in the Kansas courts; and the result of this trial was that there was not sufficient evidence to convict. Whether he was free from stain or not I do not know, but he is always spoken of as "Subsidy Pomeroy" by Kansas people and the story of his career has been embalmed in fiction. Mark Twain in his "Gilded Age," evidently refers to him as his Senator Dilworthy, and he here tells the story of his downfall as it occurred. Since this election ex-Senator Pomerov has spent the most of his time in Washington. He is connected here with various religious organizations and charitable affairs and if he has been bad in the past, he is certainly good now. York came to Washington too. He thought he was a hero when he delivered that speech and he expected the government to reward his heroism by an office. He was disappointed. Sober second thought made every

He left Washington a disappointed man and today his name is almost forgotten in Kansas. Our minister to England, Robert Lincoln has been in Washington during the past week. He looks remarkably well and has no idea of resigning his position at the court of St. James. He is not snobbish and has little to say about England or English matters. He is now forty-eight years old and is at just about the are at which the youngest of our presidential candidates were chosen. If the force bill should be passed and the next presidential campaign be fought on the basis of the rights of the colored man he will stand a very fair chance of being a presidential candidate and he has some elements of strength which are possessed by no other man in the country. He has shown himself capable of managing a great government department. He has good business abilities and he is pos-sessed of the genius of common sense and levelhendedness which goes a great way to wards making an efficient president. He looks more like his mother than his father but has many of the traits of Old Abe.

Speaking of Abraham Lincoln, it is wonderful how many new stories are told of him from day to day. The supply seems inexhaustible and I heard several new ones las-night from Judge Solomon, an Iowa law yer, who was brought in close association with the Lincoln family through hie wife, who was brought up with Mary the wife of Abraham Lincoln. Judge ences or they come from the traditions of the Lincoln and Todd families. His

STORY OF ADE LINCOLN'S DUEL. is different from any that have ever been published and as his authority is Colonel John J. Hardin, who was one of the seconds, it is perhaps the most authentic account of the affair. Said Judge Solomon:

"The duel was between General James Shields, a prominent Illinois politician, and Abe Lincoln. A number of articles had appeared in the newspapers signed 'Rebecca. which had been written at Shields and had made him the laughing-stock of the town. Shields had suspected that these letters had been written by Lincoln, but he had no proof dance, and in waitzing with one of the sweet girls of the town, he squeezed her hand, as she thought, a little too ardently, and she re-warded him by sticking a pin into him and of the fact. At last one night he was at a warded him by sticking a pin into him and leaving him on the floor. Others of the party

saw the act and Shields became the laughing stock of the assemblage. The next issue of the paper contained a very laughable poem describing this incident and ridiculing Shields. Shields was sure that the writer of the poem was Lincoln and swore to be revenged. He called upon Lincoln at his effice the next morning with the paper in his hand and asked in a domineering tone as he pointed to the lines, 'Did you write that?' Lincoln was a very brave man and he looked Shields in the eye with a smile and finally said: 'I shan't tell you whether? wrote it or not.'

"Thereunen Shields angrily left, saying: 'You shall hear from me;' and that afternoon a man appeared as Shields' second bearing a challenge from Shields to Lincoln. Lincoln accepted the challenge and chose broadswords as weapors, a point near Alton as the place, and Thurs lay evening at 5 o'clock as the time. On the day set for the duel Abraham Lincoln started out alone for the field, but called on the way at the house of John J. Hardin and asked if the colonei was in. He was told he was not, whereupon he said: 'Well, tell him I am going over to fight a duel with Shields and that I want him to come along and be my second.'

"A few minutes later Colonel Hardin arrived and his wife told him what Lincoln.

along and be my second."
"A few minutes later Colonel Hardin arrived and his wife told him what Lincoln had said. He took a fast herse and followed at the top of his speed, but did not arrive at the field until all the other parties were there. He has described to his friends how he found Lincoln at this time. He was sitting on a log at one end of the field with his shoe off and his big broadsword lying on the ground before him. He had his stocking pulled down over his ankle and was evidently searching for something. As Colonel Hardin came up he said to him: "'What are you doing, Lincoln?

"'What are you doing, Lincoln?"
"Old Abe replied? 'I am going to kill this
fien in the first place, and in the second place
I am going to fight this duel with Shields?
"'What do you want to fight a duel with
Shields for!' said he.
"'Well the fact is, he has acted so mean
about this letter that I can't help it.'
"But did you write the letter!"
"'Not also be about the letter!"

have the right to arrange the preliminaries of "Yes," was Lincoln's reply, "but I want you to understand that I came here to fight, and that I do not care to make any kind of an

apology."

Upon this Colonel Hardin went over and talked to Shields' party, and in a short time showed him the siliness of fighting with a man who had done them no injury. The reman who had done them no injury. The re-sult was that the duel was patched up and that all parties rode back home together. Lincoln with hislong arms would have had the advantage of Shields in this fight." con-tinued Judge Solomon, "but according to Colonel Hardin, it was Shields' intention to

QUICK THRUST AT LINCOLN'S heart the moment the signal was given, and while Lincoln's eye was still on the signal. In this way he would have probably have killed him before Lincoln—would—have had time to

have raised his sword.
"It has been claimed by some that this due arose out of a rivalry existing between James Shields and Abraham Lincoln as to Mary Todd's hand." Judge Solemon went on. "I think this is very doubtful. Mary Todd had a number of lovers, but I do not think General Shields was among them. I have beard a number of good stories of Lin-coln's courtship. In fact some have ques-tioned whether he ever wanted to marry Mary Todd. He was in love with her cousin but she married some one else, and at last Lincoln hesitated as to the match, and at one of his wedding engagements he failed to come to time, and the wedding had to be postponed from the absence of the groom. The night he was to be married he blacked his shoes at his own office, and while making hese preparations for the event a boy came

in and said:

"Why, Mr. Lincoln, where are you going?"
Lincoln raised up and replied: "To the devil as fast as the Lord will let me," And then went on blacking his shoes. It is a question as to whether the match was a happy one. Hs certainly treated Mary Todd very well, and if he did not love her he allowed no one to witness his trouble. Speakowed no one to witness his trouble. Speak ng of the funny incidents of their courtship. Judge Solomon continued: "I heard of one which illustrates the humorous element of Lincoln's character. It happened at Mrs. Clay's house in Jacksonville. Mary Todd was sitting at the piaho playing an old tyne very popular in those days. Lincoln was standing behind her and accompanying her in the song, which ran something like this: I will think of thee nightly 'till life's sun is set.' Lincoln sang, 'I will think f thee nightly if I don't forget; whereupon Mary Todd, hearing the last part of the verse, turned around quickly and said: ""What's that, Mr. Lincoln?

"Lincoln repeated the verse, and this time rightly. It is a small thing, but it illustrates the humor that afterwards formed such a "Was Abraham Lincoln a good lawyer!"

"There is no doubt but that he was." plied the judge, "He had a good practice as soon as he was admitted to the bar, and though he was an ungainly fellow, he knew how to manage a case and a jury. He was not so good looking a man then as when he was president. He was thinner and his tall lean frame, his angular body, and his rugged

Long before he gained anynote as a lawye or politician, he was asked by a farmer near Springfield to undertake a case for him which was to be tried in Cincinnati and he occurred one of the most curious incidents in Lincoln's history. He went with this farmer to Cin cinnati and it happened that there were nine other defendants in the case. Edwin M Stanton, then one of the most prominent lawyers at the Ohio bar, was the attorney for these nine defendants. When he saw the old farmer come in with Lincoln, he took him aside and in a stage whisper begged him for God's sake not to bring that tall, angular gawk into the case. "His presence in the court will rain us," said Stanton. "I have the whole procedings well in hand and can do you more good without him. I beg as you regard the interests of the case to send your man back to Illinois." Lincoln over heard these words. He was very touchy and was so much hurt about it that shortly after this he told his client that he would not have anything to do with the case and that he had better get Stanton to try it. This the farme refused to do. He said he had paid for Lir coin's services and he was bound that he should present the case to the court and ac as his attorney. He told Stanton this and Stanton, in his grandiloquent way, called or Lincoln and said he had looked into the case and that such and so were the issues and that he had prepared the papers which he hardly sup-posed would need to be changed He thereupon handed the papers to Lincoln Lincoln took them and read them over care fully while Stanton waited. Stanton in the meantime tried to draw him out on the case but he had nothing to say, and as he saw him read on carefully through the case, Stanton looked on and wondered if after all he migh not be mistaken and his assistant be a greate man then he thought. A day later the tria came off. Stanton made the leading speech and it took him a full day to deliver himself employed another lawyer, and with that he motioned to Mr. Lincoln and said he sup-posed the court would give him a chance to make a speech. Throughout the trial Lin coin had been the observed man in the court

tlemen, it is upon that point that the whole case hinges;' and in short, this speech of DECIDED THE CASE

room, and when he now arose every eye was turned upon him. He addressed the court and made a speech of about one hundred words and then sat down. In these one hun-dred words, however, he presented an en-tirely new aspect of the case and one which brought forth an issue which Stanton had

entirely overlooked or which he did not consider of any moment. As he sat down the udge said: 'Well, gentlemen, what have

you to say as to that point? Mr. Stanton and the other lawyers said they had not don-sidered it, and the judge said; 'Weil, gen

and gave it to his client. Lincoln saw no more of Stanton from that day on until he was elected president of the United States and Stanton was here in Washington as the attorney general in Buchanan's administra-tion. Lincoln held little communication with him until Simon Cameron resigned the secretaryship of war and he then appointed Stan ton to this position. It was truly a magnani-mous act considering the way Stanton treated him in Cincinnati.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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THE GIRLS WILL ORGANIZE.

Female Clerks Will Ask Admission to the Ranks of United Labor.

AN EDWARD BELLAMY RESTAURANT.

The Mail Carriers Efforts to Secure Establishment of Sub-Offices-Retail Clerks Disband-Local Labor Notes.

Once more a proposition to organize a labor assembly to be composed exclusively of laboring girls is being agitated by the members of the various assemblies of the Knights of

Early last spring a plan was formulated, but before anything was accomplished the plan was dropped, to be revived by a few of the ladies who are members of the Knights, The organization that was contemplaed several months ago included servant girls, employed in hotels, restaurants and private families.

The recent movement goes further, and while it does not exclude this class of females it does not include them. The preposition as it is now before the public preposes to take within the ranks the female clerks and shop girls. The ideals to rent a large hall and make the initiation fee very light, say \$1 to charter members and then hold the list open for thirty to sixty

The object of this association is to be mutual, and fit up a pleasant home some place in the central portion of the city where home-less girls may spend their evenings and Sun-

An estimate of cost has been made and it has been ascertained that a suitable room, large enough to comfortably accommodate from two to three hundred girls, can be secured, lighted and heated for not to exceed cared, lighted and heated for not to exceed \$50 per month. After the organization has been perfected the idea is to raise the initiation fee to \$3, \$1 of which is to be retained in the treasury as a sort of a beneficiary fund to pay dector bills and care for sick members or those who may be out of employment from time to time.

time to time. Such assemblies are now in operation in New York, Philadelphia and a number of other eastern cities, where they are working well and proving of much benefit to the laboring classes of females. A lady of this city who has made labor matters a study for a number of years said

vesterday: I was in New York a few months ago and to satisfy myself upon this subject I commenced an investigation, and the farther it was continued the more I was pleased. I learned that eight years ago a charitable lady, whose name has slipped my memory, conceived the idea of establishing a home for girls who were compelled to support themselves. She was wealthy, and going into the business portion of the city she rented a large room on the sixth floor of one of the prominent buildings. She then furnished it in a luxuriant manner with baths, soft carpets, upholstered furniture, mirrors and dressing rooms. A small but carefully selected library was placed in the room, after which a notice inviting all shop girls to visit the place upon a certain evening was placed in the papers. The first night nearly five hundred girls were in attendance. The purpose was explained fully and those who desired to become members of the club subscribed their names. The meeting adjourned and two weeks later another was held at the same place. That night the room was crowded to suffocation, so much so that another room was rented and furnished in a similar man-

ner.
"To cut a long story short the organizations flourished to such an extent that at the pres-ent time in New York city there are five of these associations with a total membership of 1,200. Of course Omaha could not go about this matter in so elaborate a scale, but by starting now, with the aid that could be obtained from the other labor assembles, I am confident we could build up a flourishing in stitation where girls would have all the com forts of home at a nominal cost.
"While upon the question of costs I want to

say that I convinced that if am we can secure 500 members we can maintain such an assembly by a tax of 50 cents permonth from each member. "In the start my idea would be to rent the room, buy a piano, chairs, tables and a cheap

carpet, subscribe for all of the daily papers and most of the standard magazines, but no and most of the standard magazines, light novels would be allowed. The place would always be open, and on Sunday after-noons, with the number of musicians that we would have I would establish sacred concerts.
"After this, if the affair was a success. I

would establish a restaurant upon the Ed-ward Bellamy plan, as I know that with the large membership, the girs could be boarded at a cost not to exceed \$1.50 per

"Considering the pauper salaries that female clerks now receive, this in itself would be a great benefit and enable the girls to make something more than a living.
"I have considered this matter for many months, but never before have I given it to the public, as when I have talked with my friends they have regarded me as a crank and an extremist, but with the encourage-ment I have received of late, I am now confi-dent that my plan will be carried out and that such an assembly will be in active operation before the coming summer is over." A number of the female clerks were seen

after hearing the foregoing statement, and after it being explained, they were of the opinion that such an institution can be built little doubt that it will receive hearty sup-

The Wages of Builders.

The secretaries of the building exchanges in thirty-eight cities in the country have sent to the Wisconsin bureau of labor statistics of the schedule of wages in the building trades for each city. Where there is no exchange the information has been supplied by masons and builders. The schedules have been tabulated and interesting facts thus brought to

The six cities in which the highest wages are paid are New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, St. Louis, Galveston and Sin Francisco. The trades selected for the table were masonry, carpentry, painting, plumbing, roofing and the common labor required in the ing and the common labor required in the erection of a building. No one city pays the highest wages in all the trades, or in more than one trade. Thus, St. Louis pays the highest wages for masonry, New York for carpentry, San Francisco for painting, Chicago for plumbing, Santa Fe for roofing and Galveston for common labor. Santa Fe pays more than all other cities for roofing, but it ranks below Brooklyn in all other trades.

The lowest wages are paid in the southern cities, Atlanta, New Orleans, Lexington, Va., Vicksburg, and Norfolk, Va. Some of the smaller cities of the north pay but little more than those of the south. Wages in the north seem to depend more on the size of a city than on its location. The explanation is, of course, that in the larger cities the trades are better organized. For the same reason two adjoining cities seldom pay exactly the same wages. New York pays more than Brooklyn for painting, carpentry and plumb-ing. Brooklyn pays more than New York for masonry, roofing, and according to the talk for common labor. There is the same difference in the weges paid in the near-by cities of Minneapolls and St. Paul, and Cin-cimati and Cleveland. Philadelphia and Boston rank below the five leading cities, and many smaller western cities pay higher wages than do the Quakers and the modern for roofing, masonry, and common labor, but

but comparatively good wages for painting and plumbing.

The difference in the wages rates paid in distribution. Atlanta will pay 21 cents an hour for masenry, but St. Louis is willing to give 49 cents for the same work. New York and Baltimore pay 40 cents an hour, and Brooklyn, Galveston, Washington, San Fran-cisco and Chicago from 41 to 45 cents an hour. For carpentry New York pays 39 cents an bour, and Lexington, Va. 18 cents. In eight cities from Minneapolis to Providence, the prevailing rate is 25 cents an hour. New Or-leans and Vicksburg are willing to pay 25 and 26 cents, but most of the smaller western will give less than 25 cents for carpentry. For plumbing Chicago pays 40 cents an

hour, and Vicksburg 231, cents. New York and San Francisco pay 39 cents. The other thirty-three cities follow in no particular order, some of those in the west paying less order, some of those in the west paying less than southern cities. The rates for painting show the greatest difference, San Francisco paying 53 cents and hour, and New Orleans 22½ cents. New York pays 52 cents and Kansas City 51 cents. Indianapolis, Baltimore and Providence are willing to pay 42 cents, and Santa Fe 40 cents an bour. Roofing is paid for at the lowest rate of all the trades, 19 cents in Atlanta. New York pays 34. Brooklyn 37 and Santa Fe 38 cents an hour. For common labor Atlanta pays 7½ cents. New York according to the table, pays 16 cents in hour less than do Philadelphia, Boston and Brooklyn. Galveston parts with 30 cents in hour, or \$2 a day, the highest rate of all. The rate in San Francisco is not shown, but from another source it is known that \$2 is also paid for common labor there.

The Mail Carriers' Undertaking. At the present time the mail carriers of the city are actively engaged in the work of starting a movement to secure the location of at least three sub-offices in this city, one in the northern, one in the southern and one in the western portion. In support of this they cite the fact that Seattle has two sub-offices, Kansas City and Milwaukee three each. On account of a fear of losing their positions, the clerks are doing but little in this direction

themselves, but they have friends who are ac-tively engaged in furthering the plans. They state that the matter will be brought before congress at an early date and are of the opin-ion that if the movement receives the hearty support in Omaha it will become a law.

One of the mail-carriers in speaking upon he subject yesterday said:

At present the carrier force of our city is worked from ten and one half to twelve hours from opening to close of their days' work. Still the law is eight hours per day for gov ernment employes, and as the labor organizations of this city are in favor of eight hours, they should see that the law is enforced, as it would give more men work at that business. Other cities not as large as Omaha have doubled the force of carriers, and the only remedy we can see is by the establish-ing of sub-offices, as has been done in larger cities. Omaha should have at least three sub-offices, and the reason for it is, that in the west, south and north part of the city, there are business houses which do a great deal of shipping, which get but one and two deliveries per day, whereas they could get better service through sub-offices where they would have the required amount of carriers to make prompt deliveries. As it is at the present time in the outlying districts, if you drop a letter in a box at the beginning of a one-trip route after the carrier has passed that point, it does not reach the office until the next day at 3:30 o'clock. If you drop a letter in a box cight blocks west of the office after 4 o'clock, it does not reach the office until 10 o'clock the next day, whereas if there was a sub-office in that locality said letter could be in Chicago if collected that afternoon by the time it reached this office.

Australian Labor Notes.

Foremost among the associations in existence for the benefit of the masses, and which has already established a firm footbold in Auckland, is the Knights of Labor, says the Auckland Star. This society was called into existence in June, 1889, for the avowed purpose of organizing, educating and directing the power of their dustrial masses. The first meeting was held on the 5th of that month by Mr. H. W. Farnall, who submitted a platform based upon the principles of the American Knights of Labor, and the platform was adopted almost in its entirety. On February 6 last, the knights were formerly "organized" by the American organizer, Mr. W. W. Lyght, and since then the association has done a great deal of useful work. Branches done a great deal of useful work. Branches hove been established at various places outside of the city, viz: Aratapu, Kopuru, Mercury Bay, Tairus, Whangapous, Whangaros, Newton and Chelsea, and the total membership is about 1,600. Mr. C. S. Wright is master workman, and Mr. H. W. Farnall holds the office of recording secretary. One of the avowed objects of the Knights of Labor is "to gain some of the heavilts of Labor is "to gain some of the benefits of abor-saving machinery by a gradual reduction of the hours of labor to eight per day.'

Retail Clerks Disband. There is one labor organization in the city that has been forced to the wall simply on account of the apathy of the members. Early last spring the shoe clerks in a number of the retail stores felt aggrieved because their employers required them to serve from twelve to fourteen hours daily. The clerks held sev-eral meetings and at last concluded to induce the Knights of Laber to listen to their appeals. A committee was appointed and one bright Sunday afternoon the clerks and the mittee on organization met at Gate City hall. The meeting was satisfactory to all concerned and a few days later a lodge deputy started the clerks' union on its way with a

nembership of something more than one For a time all went well and at every ng of the order, the hall was filled. Later on interest in the movement began to lag un-il at last enough of the clerks could not be found to constitute a quorum. Then the prime movers lost interest and a few days ago he order disbanded and surrendered its

EDUCATIONAL.

The principal of the public school at Anioch, Fla., is A. B. Hendry, a lad of four-It will probably surprise many persons to earn that Harvard university has no even-

ng reading room or library facilities what-ever for its students. One of the cottages for young women, at Washburn college, Topoka, Kan., was burned to the ground recently. The loss above in-surance is about \$3,000.

The board of curators of the state university of Missouri, at Columbia, have tendered the presidency of the university to Prof. R. H. Jesse of Uniane university, New Or-

A dispatch from New Haven says: There is now no cause to doubt that Prof. William R. Harper of Yale college, professor of Semi-tic languages, will accept the presidency of he new National university in Chicago. What a great charity Girard college has grown to be is shown by the report that there are now in the college 1,580 pupils who are clothed, fed and educated from the income of the estate, \$500,000 being expanded anau-

ally for the support and extension of the Western college, located at Toledo, Ia. has just closed the most successful fall term of its history. A new building worth \$60,000 has just been finished. Under the administration of the new president, J. S. Mills, nearly \$100,000 of new funds was

idded to the assets last year. A prodigy in the teaching line is little Clara Greerawais of Bernville, Pa. Although only thirteen years old, the trustees of Penn township have, after investigation of her ability, given her the position of school teacher. She has held this place over two months, and the parents of her pupils unani-mously favor her method of instruction and

tyle of government. The principle of manual training has found in calarged application in the Friedrich Wil relm gymnasium in Bertin, whose papils are afforded physical exercise, manual training and valuable instruction, all at the same time, on a large piece of ground, laid out in diminutive fields, which the pupils cultivate in a variety of ways. The experiment has proved very successful and will undoubtedly be epeated in other German colleges,

President Ellot of Harvard, on being asked why the college chase recently a prot professor of political economy Prof. James of the university of Pennsylvania, who has declined to leave his present position), stated that the college has "no policy whatever on the question of protection or of free trade. We have no text-books," he said, "on the subject, as many other colleges have, and we advocate no principles. The students are re-ferred to the whole literature of the subject, both for protection and free trade.

The thirst of the southern negroes for enowledge is illustrated by the experience of Atlanta University. The flood of students this season is already so great, says the College Bulletine, that "after filling all the available space in our buildings, we have already had to co outside to accommodate the last arrivals until all practicable facilities in this direction have been exhausted." New buildings are an absolute necessity if the noble work of the institution is not to be

The annual report of the superintendent of public instruction of the state of Illinois, shows the number of mules in the state under shows the number of mules in the state under twenty-one years of age to be 879,235; feso extravagant that they neglect to pay their

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tween six and twenty-one, 1,163,440. Out of a total of 11,511 districts, shool is held in all but 32. There are 1,524 graded schools and 10,737 ungraded. The total enrollment of scholars in the state is 778,319; number of teachers, 23,164, of whom 7,523 are males There are 200 public high schools and 49 private schools, with 105,232 pupils. School houses built during past year number 230, making 19 303.

Dr. W. P. Harper, president of the new Baptist university of Chicago, has for formulated his educational plan, and it turns out to be one for college extension. It is proposed to bring the higher education within reach of the common people, and to do so it will be the purpose of the new university to operate through a system of branch schools r academies scattered through the country. These branches will be nothing more than preparatory, with no power of conferring diplomas or degrees. All will, however, be

nder the supervision of the central institution of learning. Brown's University catalogue, to be issued immediately, will be the most elaborate ever published at Providence, with 139 pages, a acsimite of the original charter of university, a cut of Prof. Harkness as the frontispiece, and much additional information concerning new courses of study. It will show an increase of twelve over last year in the number of professors and instructors and the total number of students as 352, an increase of sixty-seven in he twelve months. Greater facilities for he study of Spanish and Italian will be ex-

ibited, and the announcement made that all students who have taken any one of the courses in zoology will have the opportunity o continue work during the coming summer, and under special direction, at the Marine phological laboratory, Wood's Holl, Mass. In a lecture in Boston last Sunday Prof.

Mary Whitney of Vassar college gave a deasant sketch of the life of Maria Mitchell. Miss Mitchell, she said, never sank the riend and teacher in the astronomer. She clonged to the class of reformers who are reformers through conviction. She was essentially conservative, and in her youth not in favor of woman suffrage or of the apcarance of women in public affairs. She was owever, a constant uphoider of th higher education of women, as she was of the theory of co-education, and in time she became an ardent sufragist. Prominent as a teacher, reformer and scientist, she was aiways a simple, sincere woman, remarkable for her simple habits and her directness of expression. Always retaining the influence of her Quaker home, she became allied with the Unitarians, although she owned no creed. The one central point of her character was the union of ner moral and intellectual life.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Sobbed Jill to Jack, unid matrimonial strife, "Curst be the day when I became your wife," "I am amazed," said Jack, "It is too bad To curse the only happy day we've had."

And now we're tottering down, John, But hand to hand we'll go And sleep together at the foot, John Anderson, my Jo. The wreath of palms for the oldest married

pair in the world undoubtedly should go to Daniel Salisbury and his wife of Lac Qui Parie, Minn., who are 103 and 101 years of age respectively and have been married eighty Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Grahringer of Minneapolis have been scouring the twin ctties a week for their son Christopher Grah

ringer, jr., a boy of seventeen years. You Christopher married Miss Lizzle Stancerft a maiden of thirty-four. The parents will try to have the marriage annuled.

oard bills for several months. Having been epeatly urged for payment, they hit upon a neky expedient to cancel the indebtedness. They invoked the aid of cupid, and after a surried courtship one of them married the andlady and the other har daughter.

Edward Clensinger the son of a wealthy retired merchant of Detroit, Mich., married estired merchant of Detroit, Mich., married Miss Donaldson, the daughter of equally wealthy and prominent people there. Clensinger, however, spent his wife's fortune as well as his own in gratifying his dissipated tastes and finally, after enduring untold cruelty and neglect at his hands she brought suit for divorce in Pittsburg the other day. The affair has produced a profound sensation in the City of Straits. in the City of Straits.

James Hurst, a white man of Grand Rapids, Mich., took out a license to marry Angelina Johnson, a mulatto. After the wedding guests had assembled James Russell, a colored gentleman and a former flame, had a little private conversation with Angelina in the back yard. When she came back on Russell's arm she said: "I dun change my mind, but dar will be a wedding all right enough, and Jim Hurst won't be de groom. Mister James Russell is the better man." Hurst was mad and wanted to lick Russell but was held back by his friends, and the minister, who stood by Hurst like a man, refused to marry the two colered folks. wedding was off and the guests took away the presents they brought.

A colored couple called on a well known elergyman in Boston recently to be married. They were accompanied by another couple, who came to "stand up" with the bridegroom and bride. The quartet stood in line, and by a queer misunderstanding of the require-ments of the occasion the 'contracting par-ties' got separated, the man standing at one end of the line and the woman at the other. The elergyman supposing they were properly stationed, said: "You take this woman to be your lawful and wedded wife - "Say, hold on boss! de woman dat I'm goin' to marry am at de oder end ob de line; I'm not goin' to marry dis yer gal." The extremes met and the eremony was begun again and finished without interruption.

"I have lost \$80,000 in the recent slump in stocks," said a New Yorker to a reporter, "and am practically left without capital. I shall have to begin the world again at forty-five no better off than when I started at twenty. For a long time I hesitated about breaking the news to my wife. This is the plan I hit on: I took her to dinner at Del-monico's the night before Thanksgiving. Then I took her to the theater. Our Thanksgiving dinner was a dainty one, and when it vas over and I looked around at the dining com I am unable longer to use and the dear home I shall have to move out of, it cost me a struggle, but I told her all. If I had any doubts as to how she would receive the news they were at once dissipated. Some wives

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