MID PLEASURES IN PARIS

Eights and Celebrations of the Eastertide in the City on the Seine.

HOW THEY IMPRESSED MRS, MARY D. CROOK

Work of American Artists at the Salon-A Quotation from the Figaro-Detailie's Latest Military Marvel-Ernest Renan's Digital Defects.

Panis, May 13 .- [Correspondence of The BEE. |- We arrived in Paris in time to witness the closing scenes of Passion week and the glories of Easter, At Notre Dame on Holy Thursday, the procession, headed by the cardinal in his gorgeous ropes, followed by bishops, priests and acolytes, marched around the church blessing the bread and wine and the congregation, too, who were packed like figs in a box in this vast church. At Saint Roch we went to see the washing of feet by the high dignitary, a feeble old man, who as an act of humiliation washed the feet of twelve street arabs. I was disappointed at the meagerness of the decora-tion in the churches, but at the American Episcopal church in the Avenue d'Alma the floral decorations were exquisitely beautiful. During Easter week there were many fetes. The ginger-bread fete, which has been going

on for two weeks, has been sadly interrupted by the dynamite scare. Only half a square from where we are lodged—and we live in the house Victor Hugo occupied many years; one room, which was his work room, is padded to deaden all sound—a house was blown up; well, not exactly blown up, but the windows were blown out and the house rendered un safe. And only a day or two since another explosion took place. People were very auxious and looked forward to the first of May with some anxiety. The government cer tainly had some fears of a collision between the police and people. They brought more troops into the city and there seemed to be double guards everywhere.

Month of Marriages. Right after Easter is evidently the favorite time for marrying in Paris, and Saturday the favorite day. The Bois du Boulogne is full of bridal parties on that day. Yester-day we sat for hours at the Cascade restaurant watching them come and go. They mostly drove in omnibuses, the whole party, bride and groom and friends in the same omnibus. When they were a little higher in rank, the bride and groom would have a carriage to themselves. The brides were always in white, satin, silk or a plain delaine always a white veil, orange wreath and white slippers. No French girl would con-sider herself properly married if she had not a white veil and orange blossoms. The bridal party would descend from their vehi-cles, enter the restaurant, drink the health of the happy pair, sometimes in champagne, sometimes in claret, not seldom they only had beer, for they were of all kinds and conditions. Then each couple would go down to the cascade and pass under the falling water. To pass under the cascade they believe in sures them long life, peace and happiness.
Their fathers and mothers, grandfathers and grandmothers, sy, their great-grandparents have done it, and it is a custom that must not be neglected. Whether the act brings sunshine into their lives or not, certainly it brings pleasure and merri-ment at the time. Such laughing and screaming, such jollity, such an entire free-dom from care enlivens even the onlookers. I noticed one little bride whose wedding gown was of the simplest, whose wreath and veil of the commonest and whose course, red hands were ungloved—poor, pathetic hands, that showed how hard she must have worked. She had married a course, ungainly

Election Day and Labor Day. The races have been going on for the last week in Paris, but it has been so cold that one has not been able to see the pretty tollets. The handsome dames are swathed in furs that conceal their dainty toilets, or

looking ouvrier who sat at the table with his

arm around her puffing the smoke of a cigar in her face. She was very pretty and looked

up into his eyes with absolute adoration.

they are hid away awaiting more propitious weather, or perhaps the first of May when the Saion opens, which is tomorrow.

The first of May is Labor day, and, unfortunately, also election day. Fueny idea to have an election on Sunday, is it not! And very unfortunate that the workmen's fete should come the same day. I do not think there is going to be any trouble. The unexpected is what happens and the whole world is expecting trouble in Paris. I heard of a cook who told her mistress she need not be in such a tremor of dread of the list; it be in such a tremor of dread of the lst; it would be on the 15th of May that Paris would tremble. Undoubtedly people, particularly strangers, are flocking from Paris. The prince and princess of Wales still linger, however, and I do not know any one who has been tales then they. more to lose than they. It is on the 1st of May that all the fountains of Versailles play, a sight well worth seeing, but we have been warned to remain quietly in the house that day, because all Paris is on the qui vive in

anticipation of an emeute.

Paris is looking its best just now. From the Place Carousal to the Arch de l'Etoile the horse chestnuts are in full bloom and the air is redolent with sweet perfume, while the eye is gratified with a beautiful symbolic are seen and white phony in green and white.

No Color Line in Europe.

Europe seems to be a paradise for our colored brethren. Today when we were in at the restaurant at the Bois a victoria drove up, and from it stepped a negro man dressed in the latest style, light overman dressed in the latest style, light overcoat, gray pantsloons, frock coat, his immense hands encased in pearl-colored
gloves, stitched with black, and on his curry
nair one of those funny little straight
brimmed silk hats the artists and dilettanti
affect here. He took the next table to us, lit
offerentie end while awaiting his coffee a cigarette, and while awaiting his coffee and cognic began to ogle all the pretty women near him. One of the astonwomen near him. One of the astonishing things to us, we southern Americans, is the deference and
and admiration these continental women pay
to the negre, and I am told that it is even
more so in England. A friend of mine
known in literary circles in New York—who
believes very much in the political rights of
the colored man though he would strenuously
oppose the right of a white woman to vote,
be she ever so well educated—was invited by
an English lady of nobility to escort her to a
reception at the bouse of a duchess. When reception at the house of a duchess. When he arrived at the house of his friend he found he was not only to escort lady P—————, but a colored woman who, dressed in the most approved style, loaded with jewels, was the most sought after and received more attention than the most sought after and received more attention than the style and received more attention than the style at the hell. tion than any other lady at the ball.

At the Opening of the Salon.

We were so fortunate as to receive an invitation to the "vernisagen," varnishing day at the Salon. The opening of the Salon is an event in Paris not only to the Parisian, but to the "strangers within his gates." In spite of the cold, gloomy day the beauty and fashion of the city turned out as well as the wit and intellect. The great number of strangers, English and Americans predominating, showed they were not scared by the reports of an anarchistic uprising. The toilets of the ladies were very charming, for in spite of the weather they had donaed their spring fancies. The gowns were, many of them, very At the Opening of the Salon. weather they had donaed their spring fan-cies. The gowns were, many of them, very artistic, and stripes, stripes, stripes every-where. Changeable grays and verte-mousse prevailed; garnitures of priceless lace every-where; mantuas of cloth and slik trimmed where; mantuas of cloth and slik trimmed with gold, silver, black and jet, abounding. The artists and literary men were largely in evidence. Benjamin Constant, president of the Salon; Detaille, Alphonse Daudet, Francois Coppee, Emile Zola, who does not look nearly so bad as his books, M. Gustave Rothschild and ever so many mere who represent the Bohemian world of Paris.

The American artists are we'll represented

Rothschild and ever so many more who represent the Bohemian world of Paris.

The American artists are well represented in the Salon. Mr. F. A. Bridgman, has made a very happy hit in his 'Passage of the Red Sea," a picture entirely different from any of his other canvases. Mr. Weeks' 'Funeral of a Fakir' in a majestic representation of Oriental life, and is very highly commended. Walter McEwen, a Chicago artist, has a very beautiful and touching picture, "The Sorceress." The leading figure which gives the name is a young girl accused of witchcraft in the early days in Massactusetts. There are two other female figures in chains in the gloomy prison interior. The mother imploring the beautiful daughter to confess and save her life is the incident of the picture. In the background are the judge: with their somber countenances.

American Pictures and the Ffgaro, Mrs. Wentworth, who paints nuns with TOUGH TIMES AT A FUNERAL

such aweet simplicity and fidelity, has a charming picture, "Pour les Pauvres," Three nuns are working on the coarse garments for the poor, while a religiouse is reading to the others. The crucinx on the wall and a piece of biessed palm give a little coloring to the whole. The table and floor are, if one can use the term, lifelike; they are so perfect, Mr. H. T. Bisbing has a small picture called "Les Amies," representing two cows standing in a pool of water, shaded by a row of pollard willows, the sunlight flickering through the branches across the backs of the cows, who are licking each An Early Day Planting That Was Conducted Under a Peculiar Ritual.

RESORTED TO LAW AND POLITICAL TACTICS

Major Furny, in a Reminiscent Mood, Tells a Story That is Unique, if Not Bristling with the Ear Marks of Truth.

light flickering through the branches across the backs of the cows, who are licking each other's necks. Another very charming cattle picture is by Mr. W. H. Howe, "Early anorning on the Lowiands of Karten Lop, Holland," a group of cattle in various positions on the banks of a canal, while the sun is just breaking through a fog, which gives a misty effect to the whole landscape. Mr. Henry Mosler sends two pictures, one a large picture of a weating feast in Britany in which there are a great many figures, and the whole picture is very attrac-

ures, and the whole picture is very attrac-tive. From far-off Texas comes a rising artist. He came to Paris only three years

Sisters of Charity have been caring for a wounded soldier on the battlefield; a stray bullet strikes one of them, and she has sup-

ported by the other sister and the assistants.
I cannot describe all the pictures of our

Asiented countrymen and women, but I would like to send you a translation from the Figure. It says: "In addition to her many

other losses, France is in danger of losing that supremacy in painting of which she was so justly proud in the time when masters

were rare and received few pupils. * * * What of the time when Sargeant was the sole representative of America in the Salon

of Paris, and even then only under the mais of Carolus! Today there are seventy-four,

and I will answer for it that they keep their

ground. Oh, what a pace she goes, America!"

The Best of the Year.

Austrian army, gaily dressed in white and gold, a striking contrast to the bedraggled

soldiers issuing from the fort. The look of sympathy on the faces of the conquerors as they present arms, the noble figure of Arch

duke John as he steps forward and seizes the hand of General Barbanegre, who has his head bandaged, and is pointing to his be-

loved fellow combatants, are most wonder

fully depicted. The two drummers in the

foreground are most forcibly drawn. Above is the ruined wall of the city, the gate in splinters. This is one of the fine pictures of

the century. I hope we may have it in

America.

Another canvas which is the sensation of

the year is by Pierre Fritei, called "Les Conquerants," It does not please me, and I feel entirely unable to describe it. It repre-

feel entirely unable to describe it. It represents the great warriors of the past. Alexander, Caesar, Charlemagne and Napoleon, mounted on their prancing steeds, flags and pennons flying, while on each side there is a vista of ghastly corpses.

There are many remarkable portraits. The one of Ernest Renan by Bonnart is marvelously lifelike. Recan has a wonderfully interesting face. He has also very unit finger.

teresting face. He has also very ugly finger nails that could never have been manicured. Munkacsy, the celebrated Hungarian ar-

tist, has only one picture in the salon, "Une Grande Dame," in white satin decollete with

arms bare, seated in a rose-colored velvet chair, in a room filled with old furniture, so

exquisitely painted as to take from the por-

exquisitely painted as to take from the por-trait the attention it merits. A very remark-able portrait is one of Pope Leo XIII., not alone for the wonderful likeness, but the beauty of the coloring, and the graceful ar-rangement of the draperies. Bouguereau has a large canvas, "Le Gulpier." It is even a little more nude than his others.

The sculptures, when I have left myself

The sculptures, which I have left myself no time to describe, are admirably placed in a room on the ground floor, right under the large skulptures.

The rival salon of the Champ de Mars opens its doors for "varnishing" day on the 7th, where, we are told, there will be many finer pictures. I cannot imagine more beauty than we have seen the last few days in the

Salon of '92, though the critics say it is not as good as last year. M. D. CROOK,

SHORTHAND LESSON.

By F. W. Mosher.

LESSON 12.

Making any of the characters half their

natural length, excepting mp, ng, w and y, adds either t or d. When we wish to add d to m, n, r or l, they are made half length and

heavy. Although they are shaded, we know they are not mp, ng, w or y halved, because

To add t to m, n, l or r, simply make them half their natural size. It should be observed that when l is halved to add d, it is

nade with a downward stroke in order to

アノアッシンラブ

KEY.

found in the words "desire" and "crime."

(Line 4.)
*I'' and "oi" are written in the first posi-

tion, and "ow" in the third position.

L may be added to sh by a small initial hook. The sh must be made with an upward

stroke, and it is seldom used unless written in connection with other stroke consonants, (See line 4, lesson 10.)

Writing Exercise.

Boat, cheat, mate, recent, arithmetic, alphabet, repeat, mathematics, remit, musket, October, plain, venerable, decline, engraved, broke, dressmaker, major, emigration, extermination, benefaction.

In the preparation of tar, pine wood which

is unfit for use as timber is usually employed. It is cut into biliets of a suitable size, which are arranged into large conicat stacks, or, as is sometimes the case in Europe, are closely packed in clay furnaces of a suitable shape. The stacks or piles are covered with a layer of earth and ignited above, and the draft is regulated so as to suitable.

ered with a layer of earth and ignited above, and the draft is regulated so as to sustain a slow combustion without flame. The tarry products, as they are formed, gradually decend and collect in a cavity at the base of the pile. The tar obtained by slow combustion as described above is largely employed in the arts for various purposes, and when divided into its constituent parts is in one form or another daily prescribed by the best

divided into its constituent parts is in one form or another daily prescribed by the best physicians. It has long been known for its great antiseptic and healing qualities, and for external use has been prepared by Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co., in a most coavenient and delightrul form, in their Dusky Diamond tar soap. In this form it should be classed among the necessities of every household. It is equally suitable for the delicate skin of the mother and the baby or the hardened cuticle of the workman, keeps the skin soft, clear and healthy, is a sure cure and preventive of dandruff, and, used once a fortnight by ladies for shampooing, adds length, lustre and strength to their hair.

Chicago Herald (dem.): It is refreshing to read these genuine, candid and courageous utterances of the Iowa democrats. There is no attempt on their part to halt or to hesitate. They are realous and they are honest. They are brave enough to face the situation as they find it and confident enough to determine what they believe is best for them and the whole country. Whether or not Governor Holes shall be nominated at Chicago, he must, in the very nature of things, be forever grateful for the confidence and the devotion with which the valuant democrats of lows have supported him.

those characters are never balved.

incommon

See line 3.)

"Les cloces du Salon," to speak the argot

At the entertainment at Creighton college a few evenings ago Major John B. Furay was called upon for a little story of the incidents and experiences of the early days in Onaha and vicinity, and as that is a subject artist. He came to Paris only three years are, a boy of 20. Last year he exhibited four pictures, and this year he has a canvas that has created a great deal of favorable criticism. The picture certainly touches the heart. It is called "The Innocent Victim." Two on which he has an inexhaustible fund of information, of course he responded. He gave the audience the following bit of alleged history, but whether it is fact or some of the major's clever fiction the reader must

be the judge: The early experiences, trials and tribulations of the pioneers of our country, while al-ways interesting, are never fully appreci-ated, nor has a hundredth part of the events of those "carly days" been passed down to us, so that as we get them they merit preser-

On the whole, the people who composed our first settlers in the west were by no means ignorant—each settlement had its proportion of lawyers, doctors, colonels and judges, with occasionally a clergyman, and, as in all communities thus miscellaneously composed, not a few had come west to acquire a prominence not possible where they were better known.

They had come west to grow up with the country. Withal, they differed but little from those we now meet, save, perhaps, that the proportion of men with aspirations for distinction was a save to the proportion of the save that the proportion of the save that the proportion of the save that the proportion was a save to the save that the proportion was a save to the save that the "Les cloces du Salon," to speak the argot of the times, the pictures that attract the crowd is first, Detaille's "La Sortie de la Garaison de Huningue," It is marvelous, and one of Detaille's very best works. The maimed and forlorn looking soldiers are filing past their conquerors, the flower of the distinction was much greater.

They were all very poor, of course, but bright and sharp and quite well informed upon parliamentary rules, and no opportunity was ever neglected, by any one of these ambitious people, of getting to the front, and the terrible rivalry that existed for prominent recognition on every possible occasion. distinction was much greater.

neut recognition on every possible occasion was often very amusing.

Quite recently a prominent citizen, noting the local official opposition to the funeral proposed by the United States courts for our

inst Arbor day, remarked:

This suggests a reminiscence of the early days. Along in the first half of the '50s I was employed by a company to edit one of the little weekly papers that we seemed to need to boom our town of Omaha. Times were awfully dull, and news items scarce, and one day along in the early springtime, I sat in my little office, wondering what on earth I could write about that would be of interest to my readers, when a coarsely dressed, tall to my readers, when a coarsely dressed, tall, middle aged, solemn, agricultural looking man, accompanied by two wolfhounds, walked into the office and inquired for the editor. Feeling sure I had another subscriber, I simply pointed to my own tosom in a silent, dignified sort of manner.

"Do you print Rockport news in your paper!" asked the solemn looking man, rather timidly approaching the dignified

rather timidly approaching the dignified editor of the pioneer journal.

"Why yes, of course we do, when we can get at it. What do you want?"
"Why, you see I live up between Rockport and Desoto, and t'other day some of the neighbors got up a funeral to pass off the afternoon, and I was among 'em of course, and I was a mong 'em of course was a mong 'em and I thought maybe you'd like to say some thing about it in your paper." "Well, was there anything peculiar about

'No, I can't hardly say that there was, still there was some little hitches, here and there, along, but we finally pulled her through all right. You see the corpse was our only clergyman, and times up there are presty soug this spring, and we didn't have another parson to preach over him, so we had to make it a sort of a popular funeral, and all hands took a say at it, and this made large skylight, surrounded by paims, ferns and other large plants, so that you seem to be wandering through a beautiful park while the proceedings, along in places, very inter-

"That is rather a novel proceeding," I mused, "what did you do?"
"Abom! Well, the sisters brought in some artificial postes, which they borrowed from flowers haven't sprouted yet, and they fixed him up in pretty good style. Then we held a meeting in Judge Kennard's barn and temporarily organized with Judge Perkins in the chair, and we appointed a committee on prayers and a committee on hymns and a committee on speeches and an executive committee and it was through them committee. mittee, and it was through them committees mostly that we got the hitches. "You see, when the funeral come off and

we were all standing solumnly around the coffin, the presiding officer called, in a relig-ious manner, for the report of the committee on prayer as a starter and Judge Tumbleso presented the report, which was a very able effort considering that the committee were all inexperienced green hands at the busi ness, and the prayer called out considerance enthusiasm until Solon Sprinkle the consta-ble, presented a minority report and moved a substitution of the minority for the majority

Then while this motion was pending, the judgo made an able speech of thirty minutes in defense of his prayer, and he went for the constable, because, at the last election, he had carried water on both shoulders and had made several pledges that he had not

kept.
"The constable, in defense, said that had nothing to do with it at all, the bald, simple question was, which prayer would do the greatest good to the biggest number; and he submitted that his prayer knocked the judge's higher than a kite, and was some-thing that the whole community, of whatever political complexion, had reason to be proud of, as it was run on a broad gauge

Line 1—Not, did, let, went, read, word, made, cut, reward. Line 2—Great, merit, smart, left, reasoned, tea. Line 3—Agreement, desire, desired, decate, crime, attached. Line 4—Bowed, fowl, trowel, boy, joy, employ. Line 5—Branch, pocket, infuse, bed, dream, cream. "Then Lawyer Skinner, one of the minortry, quoted several decisions in favor of his prayer, and he proved that Judge Tumble-son had drawn down upon himself the con-demnation of the whole settlement by his course in that 'Claims club lynching' case. "Things were getting red hot, so I moved that we lay the whole prayer question on the table, which was carried on a division by a The diphthong, or long i,tis represented as The diphthong "oi" is represented as in "boy" and "joy." (Line 4.) The diphthong "ow" is represented in "bowed" and "fow." vote of 73 to 13."

"So you didn't have any prayers?"
"N-o, we didn't have any prayers. Then
the chairman called for the report of the committee on hymns, when Jim Chapman raised the point of order that the organization of the funeral was only temporary, and stated that the executive committee had a list of

officers which they wished to present for the permanent organization.

"The chairman promptly ruled him out of "The chairman promptly ruled him out of order as he was too late—having gone into the funeral he must abide by the organization as it stood. Mr. Chapman got mad and asked his friends to follow him to the schoolhouse and see whether they couldn't get justice, and about forty of them went."

"What! Bolted!"

"Yes; bolted, and organized at the schoolhouse."

"Yes; boited, and organized at the schoolhouse."

"Then what did you do?"

"Why we, being the regulars, we just went
ahead, but we found that the entire committee on hymns had joined the boiters, and so,
on motion of Colonel Wildman of Fort Calhoun, we appointed a special committee of
three, and while they were out hunting up
something appropriate to sing, the chairman
introduced Colonel Warner of Florence, who
discussed the Kansas-Nebraska act with
marked ability, and was followed by Julge
Lovejoy of Rockport, who advised a reorganization of the local democracy, with a view
to presenting a solid front in '56.

"It was getting late and the committee
was called in, but being unable to agree on
anything the special committee was discharged. Then after telling all hands that
on such a solemn occasion we should lay our

charged. Then after telling all hands that on such a solemn occasion we should lay our politics aside. I moved that we sing 'Come ye Sinners Poor and Needy.' Then Judge Lovejoy moved to strike that out and substitute something more progressive, such as 'What Shall the Harvest Bel' And then, I went for that judge, by demanding him to explain what interest he could have in our harvest, after acquitting the man who burned Pat Gilhooley's oats stacks, when some one moved to lay both hymas on the table, and the metion carried."

table, and the motion carried."

"So you did not have any hymns?"

"No, we had no singing at all of our own, but we could hear the bolters over at the schoolhouse singing, The Poor Old Slave,"

We Won't Go Home "Till Morning," and other abolition hymns. The chairman ordered a report from the committee on speeches, whereupon single Lovejoy, the chairman, stated that the committee had prepared and agreed upon five speeches which would take three bours to read, that would not only settle the status of the deceased, but would show clearly now the wealth of our settlement could be doubled within six

months by handling our own home made money with less expressions of suspicion and cease calling it 'wildcat currency.' "As it was growing very late, leave was granted to flie the report with the secretary,

30,299,006 tons of freight were trans-

ported during the season of 1890, they were carried an average distance of 566

miles; so that, multiplying the tons carried by the distance in miles, we have more than 17,000,000,000 ton-miles,

or a freight distribution equal to almost one-fourth of the ton-mileage of all our railroads. The lake freightage has been

done at an average charge to shippers of

13 mills per ton-mile. The shipments by railroad, on the contrary, are averaged

by the interstate commerce commission at 9.22 mills per ton-mile; so that there

was a saving on each ton transported by

this water-road over the average charges by railroad for an equal dis-tance of \$4.48, or an aggregate saving to

be divided between the producers and

As the government has appropriated not quite \$30,000,000 for the improve-

ment of the great lakes, their harbors.

and the rivers that run into them, the

people of this country received through the cheapened distribution made possi-

ble by this expenditure in the single year of 1890 four and a half times the total cost

of the improvements; or, to state the

advantages of this improved waterway in another way, the cost of lake freight

was 61 per cent of the value of the goods

transported; whereas if they had been transported at the average charge for

railroad freight, the cost would have been fully 46 per cent of their value.

This percentage would have obviously taken so large a part of the value of a

considerable portion of the goods that the labor and profits of their production and distribution must have been lost to

the community if dependence had been

hat the cavalryman and his horse under

stand each other, and it also proves that a horse can be taught by kindness to perform many little acts that become useful in time

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excersive indulgences, resulting in loss of manhood and premature de-cay, quickly and permanently re-lieved.

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eases.

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\$135,800,000.

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consumers of this country of more than

granted to file the report with the secretary, and the reading was dispensed with."

"So you had no speeches, either!"

"No, not the regular speeches. We had a pile of talk, of course, and then I moved that we proceed to the grave and fury the lamented, and that motion carried. When we got there, however, we found that those miscrable bolters had slipped in ahead of us and had organized their outdoor meeting with Mr. Chapman as president and Torp Bright as secretary, and an executive committee of five. They informed us that the positions of vice president and treasurer, with a representation of two on the committee, were left vacant for us and we could come in and take that or there'd be no funeral.

"Then we had tem. Lawyer Skinner drew up an injunction restraining the bolters from interfering and Undge Lovejoy signed it on the spot. That busted the sorcheads, and we then solemnly and peacefully laid the body of our lamented neighbor and brother in the cold silent grace?"

cold, silent grave."
"So that ended it."
"No, sir. The matter is now in the courts.
They've sued out a mandamus to make us show cause way we did it. Able counsel has been retained on both sides and it is now only a question of dead cold law whether we'll be able to make the funeral

THE DEMUCRATIC WIGWAM.

The Wigwam in which the Democratic National convention will be held in Chicago will seat 18,000, and 2,000 more, it is estimated, will be able to crowd themselves in the aisles and corridors. It is one of the best and most commodious structures ever crected for such a pur-

The Wigwam is a rectangular building 400 feet long and 250 feet deep. It is situated on the lake front, facing west on Michigan avenue, and extends from Washington street to Madison. The exterior is severly plain, the managers thinking that elaborate ornamentation of a building to be used for three or four days and then torn down would be a needless waste of money. Room is the great desideratum in such a building, and the Wigwam will surprise visitors by its vastness.

Special attention is given to the interior arrangements. There are so many exits that the building can be emptied in a few minutes. The main entrance will be from Michigan avenue, and the stage is being erected on the west side of the building, almost midway between Washington and Madison streets. The speakers' stand extends forward a considerable distance, and to the right and to the left of the stand are 300 seats which will be occupied by representatives of the leading news papers of the country. Under the stage the telegrapic instruments will be placed, so that dispatches may be sent out almost the minute they are ready for the telegraphers.

Immediately in front of the speakers' stand the 840 delegates will be seated. A corridor twelve feet wide on either side of the speakers' stand runs from the body of the hall to the committee rooms, which are situated under the galleries on the east side of the mam-moth building. The seats in the rear of the delegates rise gradually until they reach a level twenty-four feet above the sidewal's. The gallery ex-tends around the building in a semicircle, ending at the platform. There are three committee rooms, each forty-eight by seventy-two feet. Three exits provided for delegates only. so that they may not be inconvenienced by the crowd while entering or leaving the building.

The portion of the main floor not ocinto sections, which will be occupied by the general public. It was intended to seat only 15,000 people, and this plan would have been carried out had not a dispute arisen over the distribution of the tickets. The national committee thought the local committee could get along very comfortably with 3,000 seats, and agreed to be content for it sown part with 12,000. Then the local managers, in order to recoup themselves for the expense of providing for a convention which they had not sought, concluded to erect a building which would allow them 6,000 seats. As seats are in great demand at \$20 apiece, the committee expects to come out of the enterprise without any expense for the building.

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