# Clearing Sale

Furniture. Carpets, Draperies,

At Cost.

Everything at cost and when we say cost, we mean just what we say,

Don't miss it.

There is nothing more appreciated, nor is anything appro. more priate than a nice piece of furniture, a rug, a curtain or one of the many useful articles that we have instock for

Α

Christmas

Present.

# FOR ALL NEXT WEEK.

Come in and see what an elegant assortment we

# S. A. ORCHARD, : 1414, 1416, 1418 Douglas Street, Omaha.

This large stock must be reduced before taking inventory.

Consumers Bled by the Pitiless Philadelphia and Reading Combine.

CHEERLESS LAMENT OF OMAHA DEALERS

Union Pacific Railway Robbing Nebrasks Users of Soft Coal-Figures Showing the Mine Price and the Freight Charge.

Kick and the world kicks with you, provided the cause of your woe is the price that is demanded for coal, both hard and soft, in these breezy November days. Go to your dealer with your remonstrance, and you will find him kicking too, and it will do your heart good to take a brief vacation while you listen to the verbal lambasting that he administers to the Philadelphia & Reading combine and the Union Pacific Railroad

The first named is declared to be the prime and only cause of the present high price of anthracite, and the latter is said to be an important factor in maintaining the cost of bituminous fuel at an altitudinous figure. And this is the way they explain it:

The combine controls the output of the Pennsylvania mines, and if you can buy a ton of that product for a cent less than \$6.10 on the cars at Chicago, or at what amounts to the same figure at any other point, you are an automatic, high-pressure daisy, and there are no flies in the vicinity of your residence, for there isn't another soul on top of earth who can do the same thing. The combine could furnish coal at a much less figure if it chose, but, to the untold grief of the nation, it does not choose. Add to this the \$3.20 that the railroads charge for bring ing your prospective purchase to Omaha, and your too of coal has cost the local dealer \$9.30 by the time that it reaches a side track, where he is enabled to set eyes on it for the

Unloading and screening costs 25 cents & ton according to the dealers who figure it the closest, and 35 if the statements of others are to be believed. Then comes 50 cents for the teamster who hauls it to your bin, and the cost to the dealer has reached the sum of \$10.05. He taxes you \$11 for it, and pockets 95 cents profit, minus whatever

"If a dealer can't make \$1 a ton on what he handles for domestic purposes in the winter time, he'd better go right out of business," said one of the leading fuel seliers vesterday afternoon, while discussing the situation.
"There is no question about coal being too
high, but God knows that the local dealer can't sell it for any less and live. The com-bine is robbing the people from one end of the country to the other, but what can we do about it? They have got the dead wood on us, and there is no use squealing. If we con't want to pay their price we can let their stuff alone, and they are not at all particular about telling us so. rs in this city have have remonstrated, and there is every reason to believe that other dealers all over the country have done the same thing, but what was the result! When we told them that unless the price was reduced we would be compelled to let them alone and go into the soft coal business exclusively, they simply told us that they would be very sorry to lose our trade, but that if they reduced the price to us they would be compelled to make the same price to dealers everywhere, and as the east was obliged to burn hard coal they could make more mone, by keeping up the price, even if

by so doing they lost our trade entirely.

"It is getting to be a very serious matter but for my part I don't see what is going to be the outcome of it. The soft coal business is in just the same situation as far as Rock Springs coal is concerned, but fortunately there are other mines in this section that are not owned or controlled by that corporation. They charge fully as much at the mines for their coal as do any of the other mining com-panies, \$1.75, and no one blames them for that as their product ranks very well, but they charge \$4.25 a ton for pulling it to

he dealers, and I am speaking with the utmost candor when I tell with another, will average a profit of 25 cents a ton on the Rock Springs coal that they handle. There is less profit in it than in any other kind. Those mines are a bonanza for the Union Pacific, and the money that the people of this city kick so hard about giving up goes into the coffers of that corporation and not into the pockets of the local coal dealers, as so many seem to think. The company not only maintains a stiff rate, bu it makes no concessions and is as discourte: ous and disobliging as it is possible for an in dividual or emporation to be. It makes no difference whether you ouy one car or 1,000, the rate charged for bringing it to market s the same. There is one time of the year, however, when this company pretends to be willing to do good, so to speak, at least they seem to think that they are doing themselves proud.

they are doing themselves proud. During the months of July, August and Sep. reduction of 50 cents per ton, and they claim that they are making a great concession in doing that, arguing that it is simply giving us 50 cents a ton out of their own pocket The fact is that it is nothing of the kind, for that coal slacks easily, and is damaged a great deal by being bited up outside in the weather, and it is very much of a question whether a dealer makes a cent by doing business that way. The reason that the company makes the proposition is that business is very duil with them during those most is very duil with them during those months, and they are anxious for so mething to do in that line. Their rate is outrageously high, for all they have to do is to hitch onto a train and pull it down here. They use box cars, stock cars, open flat cars, in fact anything that is on wheels, and after they get the goal down here. the coal down here it has to be unloaded within forty-eight hours or there is demur-rage to pay, and back goes the car for another load. If hauting coal that distance under those circumstances isn't better than a mint, I don't know what is. ber that this does not include the money that is made at the mouth of the mine, for the

company makes money on the coal over and "Ohio lump costs \$1.65 at the mine, bought in big quantities, and the freight is \$1, making the cost on the track here \$5.65, and we sell it at \$7. There would be about 35 cents more profit in it per ton than in the Reck Springs if the shortage was not so great. That often amounts to one sad sometimes two tons to the car. Still it averages to to 15 cents more profitable than the Wyo-

ming product that we were talking about.

"Illinois lump costs \$5 by the time it gets here, and we sell it for \$5.50. Hanna, Wyo., coal costs \$4.50 and \$5.50 for nut and lump, and it sells for \$5.59 and \$5.59, there being \$1 difference in the two grades, and it is the same with the Rock Springs coal. Rich Hill, Mo., costs \$3.25 and it brings \$4.50. It is mined at Ovid. The Lexingston coal, mined at Myrick, Mo., costs \$5.50 and retails for \$5. Trenton, Hi., coal costs \$1.75 on the track bere and goes for \$5. I was coal costs \$1.75 on the track bere and goes for \$5. comes mostly from the Oskatoosa district, as that mined around Des Moines is nearly all used in Des Moines and at the places along the branch roads running out of there. That coal can be had sometimes at \$1 a ton, but it doubtful if there is anything in it at that ties, but the prevailing price is about \$1.60 or \$1.65, and it sells here from \$4 to \$4.50. It is an inferior coar and it makes a great deal of

smoke and dirt. "In figuring up the enormous profits that coal dealers are generally credited with making, it should not be forgotten that there is a very considerable quantity in each car that costs just the same as the rest and on which the freight is which the freight is the same that is acroened out, and it goes for steam purposes at \$2 a ton, and it makes no difference whether it is \$4 or \$7 coal, for it goes in to-gether after it is screened. And let me tell you right here that it is very much of a question where we are going to get enough coal to carry us through. We are supplying coal to carry us through. We are supplying our regular customers, but I wouldn't think of taking a new one and agreeing to supply him except conditionally. The water works is begging for coal in small quantities if it annot get large ones, and the railroads are he only ones who are reasonably sure of a upply. I have been trying for weeks to get some coal from some weeks to get

mines in Arkansas, and although it has been shipped daily it has not reached me for the simple reason that the railroads have taken possession of it and converted it.

PRESIDENTIAL PERQUISITES

February 14, 1895; Wilber, \$1,200, Pebruary 9, 1895; Wymore, \$1,400, December 16, 1895; York, \$1,900, December 21, 1893.

South Dakota Prizes. to their own use. I remonstrated until I go tired. I told them that I bought that coal and diun't want them to steal any more of it. They denied that they had stolen any coal from me or from anybody elso, but that they had been short and had 'taken' it. I was glad to have the distinction pointed out although I have not yet been able to detect the difference. They notify me that they have taken a certain car that was billed to I do not have to pay for it. It does no good

to protest."
"I am inclined to think that the general kick that went up all over the country was the thing that deterred the combine from ad-October and on the 1st of November, as they advance on the 1st of next month. You can see that while Omaba dealers are making a fair margin at the present price, they were not making anything at \$10, or even at \$10,50. It was selling at \$7.50 in Chicago the other day, and I do not know whether it has been raised there or not. If it hasn't, we are doing better by 30 cents a ton than they are there, but it must be taken into consideration that we have to maintain expensive plants, where they do not require anything of the kind, for they can go right down to the docks and get what they want without any special outlay. On a \$500 capital you can carry on a business there that would require \$40,000 here. There is one thing that may be set down as absolutely certain, and that is that the coal teamsters in this city are getting more than in any other city in the country. They are making from \$118 to \$140 a month with a good team, and I am satisfied that it would be money in the pockets of the coal dealers to own their own teams. We have to pay 59 cents a ton for the coal that is hauled for domestic puroses, and that is a matter that has been bone of contention for years. We get steam coal hauled for less money, paying from 15 to 25 cents, according to the quantity to be nauled and the distance that it has to go."

Across the Bridge. At Council Bluffs steam coal is quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.75 on yearly contracts. Soft nut coal ordinarily sells at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and the pest lump is now quoted at \$3.25, which is said to be a little nigher than usual at this time of the year. Council Bluffs dealers daim that they can generally sell hard coal \$1 a ton cheaper than Omaha dealers.

At the Mines. According to the report of Mine Inspector Phomas of the Third Iowa district, comprising the counties of Boone, Dalias, Guthrie, Greene, Marion, Polk and Webster, the avago price of soft coal on board cars at the mines is \$1.55 per ton. The rate on coal mines is \$1.55 per ton. The rate on coal from Des Moines to Council Biuffs is \$1.13%

Mine Inspector Thomas Binks has twentyone counties in his district, and Appanoose, Adams, Davis, Lucas, Monroe, Page, Tay-lor, Waccilo, Warren and Wayne are coalproducing. His report shows that the average selling price of coal on the car at the mines is \$1.34 per ton. The haul from this district to Council Bluffs is hardly half the

Draw Your Own Conclusion. Mr. J. O. Davenport, manager of the Fort Bragg Redwood Co., Ft. Bragg, Cal., has this to say of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy: "I used it for a severe cold and cough and obtained immediate relief. In the Fort Bragg Redwood Co's store we have sold targe quantities of Chambertain's medicines." For sale by druggists.

Christine Nilsson has given \$5,000 toward founding a hospital in France for the treatment of sufferers from throat diseases. This benevolent act is prompted by a childhood vow, assumed during an illness from croup, when the young songstress was only seven years

The emperor of Annam has 200 wives, but he keeps them in separate houses, each of which is surrounded by a bigh wall. He doesn't believe in family gatherings when there is only one old man's hair to pull.

An honest pill is the noblest work of the pothecary. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cureconstipation biliousness and stokness

Approaching Scramble of the Democrats for the Fat Postoffices.

NEBRASKA AND SOUTH DAKOTA PRIZES

List of All the Presidential Offices, with the Salary of Each and the Ex-

piration of the Incumbent's Term.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3 .- Special to THE BEE. ]-Every detail is being arranged by the democrats to pounce upon the offices immediately after the inauguration of Prestdent Cleveland. It is generally expected that Tammany will set the example, and then will follow a "cleaning out" of the offices with complete changes in many

branches of the federal government. For the information of BEE readers I have prepared from the books of the postoffice department a statement showing the dates upon which the commissions of presidential postmasters in Nebraska and South Dakota will expire, so that those who anticipate the places may get ready for them. Following is the list of presidential postmasters, together with the salaries and the dates of the expiration of their four year terms:

# Nebraska Plums. Ainsworth, \$1,000, January 16, 1891; Albion \$1,300, April 19, 1894; Alliance, \$1,400; De

cember 19, 1893; Alma, \$1,100. December 21, 1893; Arapahoe, \$1,000, December 21, 1893; Ashland, \$1,400, January 19, 1896; Atkinson, \$1,100, October 13, 1895; Auburn, \$1,200, February 9, 1895; Aurora, \$1,600, December 19, 1893; Beatrice, \$2,500, December 19, 1893; Biair, \$1,700, January 16, 1894; Broken Bow \$1,600, December 19, 1893; Cambridge, \$1,000 January 27, 1895; Central City, \$1,600, February 14, 1895; Chadron, \$1,600, December 16, 1895; Columbus, \$1,700, January 8, 1894; Cozad, \$1,000, October 19, 1896; Crawford, \$1,200, February 27, 1895; Creighton, \$1,100, January 16, 1894; Crete, \$1,700, March 24, 1894; David City, \$1,000, January 30, 1894; DaWitt, \$1,000, December 16, 1895; Edgar, \$1,200, December 16, 4895; Fairbury, \$1,800, \$1,200, December 16, 4845; Fairbury, \$1,800, January 9, 1895; Fairbud, \$1,200, January 93, 1894; Fairmont, \$1,200, February 12, 1894; Fails City., \$1,606, February 8, 1896; Fremont, \$2,500, December 19, 1893; Friend, \$1,200, February 23, 1895; Fullerton, \$1,400, December 19, 1893; Goneva, \$1,500, December 19, 1893; Gothenburg, \$1,100, October 1, 1894; Grand Island, \$2,400, December 21, 1892; Harkington, \$1,000, July 18, December 19, 1893; Gothenburg, \$1,100, October 1, 1894; Grand Island, \$3,490, December 21, 1893; Hartington, \$1,000, July 18, 1896; Harvard, \$1,200, December 19, 1893; Hastings, \$2,500, March 24, 1894; Hay Springs, \$1,000, January 6, 1895; Hebron, \$1,400, December 9, 1893; Humboldt, \$1,300, December 19, 1893; Humboldt, \$1,300, December 19, 1893; Hidianols, \$1,000, January 19, 1895; Kearney, \$2,300, December 19, 1893; Lexington, \$1,500, December 19, 1893; Lexington, \$1,500, December 19, 1893; Minden, \$1,500, December 19, 1893; Minden, \$1,500, December 19, 1893; Nebraska City, \$3, 100, March 24, 1894; Neligh, \$1,300, December 21, 1893; Nelson, \$1,100, February 28, 1894; North Bend, \$1,200, March 27, 1893; North Platte, \$1,700, January 30, 1894; Omana, \$3,500, October 1, 1894; O'Nelli, \$1,400, February 27, 1895; Ord, \$1,300, December 19, 1893; Orleans, \$1,100, February 12, 1894; Oscola, \$1,200, December 19, 1893; Pawnee City, \$1,600, December 19, 1893; Pawnee City, \$1,600, December 19, 1893; Pouca, \$1,000, January 16, 1894; Rushylle, \$1,200, December 19, 1800, December 19, 1801; Pouca, \$1,000, January 16, 1894; Rushylle, \$1,200, December 19, 1800, December 19, 1801; December City, \$1,600, December 19, 1893; Plattsmouth, \$1,890, December 12, 1893; Ponca, \$1,000, January 16, 1894; Red Cloud, \$1,500, January 16, 1894; Rushville, \$1,200, December 19, 1893; St. Paul, \$1,400, D cember 19, 1893; Schuyler, \$1,990, March 3, 1895; Seward, \$1,600, December 10, 1895; South Omaha, \$2,700, August 13, 1894; Stanton, \$1,000, July 18, 1896; Stromsburg, \$1,100, December 21, 1893; Superior, \$1,600, December 16, 1895; Syracuse, \$1,100, March 21, 1896; Tecumsen, \$1,600, December 19, 1893; Tekamah, \$1,300, July 9, 1894; Wahoo, \$1,600, December 16, 1895; Wayne, \$1,500, December 19, 1893; Tekamah, \$1,300, July 9, 1894; Wahoo, \$1,600, December 16, 1895; Wayne, \$1,500, December 19, 1893; Wesping Water, \$1,400, December 21, 1893; West Point, \$1,400,

Aberdeen, \$2,500, January 9, 1890; Alexan dria, \$1,000, May 27, 1890; Armour, \$1,000, February S, 1892; Britton, \$1,000, March 23, 1889; Brookings, \$1,500, December 17, 1891; Canton, \$1,300, March 24, 1890; Centreville, \$1,000, November 29, 1889; Chamberlain, \$1,400, July 1, 1890; Clark, \$1,100, Dacember

\$1,400, July 1, 1890; Clark, \$1,100, December 20, 1889; Columbia. \$1,100, December 11, 1890; Deadwood, \$2,000, January 20, 1890; Dell Rapids, \$1,100, December 17, 1891; Do Smet, \$1,000, February 28, 1891; Elk Point, \$1,000, December 17,1891. Flandresu, \$1,000, January 19, 1892; Groton, \$1,100, December 20, 1889; Hill City, \$1,100, March 21, 1892; Hot Springs, \$1,400, January 6, 1892; Huron, \$2,300, February 4, 1890; Ipswich, \$1,200, December 21, 1889; Lead, \$1,500, December 5, 1890; Madison, \$1,600, December 20, 1889; Millonk, \$1,400, February 14, 1891; Miller, \$1,100, September 9, 1890; Mitchell, \$2,100, March 7, 1890; Parker, \$1,200, March 19, ber 9, 1830; Mitchell, \$2,100, March 7, 1890; Parker, \$1,200, March 19, 1889; Pierre, \$2,200, December 24, 1889; Plankinton, \$1,400, January 16, 1890; Rapid City, \$1,900, March 12, 1890; Redfield, \$1,400, December 20, 1889; Scotland, \$1,200, December 20, 1889; Stoux Falls, \$2,509, December 21, 1889; Stoux Falls, \$2,509, December 21, 1889; Stoux Falls, \$2,500, December ber 20, 1889; Stoux Falls, \$2,500, December 21, 1889; Sturgis, \$1,100, October 1, 1890; Vermillion, \$1,500, December 20, 1889; Watertown, \$2,100, December 20, 1889; Webster, \$1,300, January 9, 1890; Woonsocket, \$1,100. January 16, 1890; Yankton, \$2,000,

# December 21, 1889. SOME NOTED MEN.

Secretary of the Treasury Foster bears a strong likeness to General John C. Fremont, the first presidential candidate of the repub-

lican party. The czar of Russia has the stamp-collect ing mania. His collection is said to be worth over \$600,000 and to contain nearly every stamp of the past or present issues of all

Ex-Speaker Reed was to have lectured at Rochester, N. Y., a few evenings ago on "The Progress of Humanity." Only fifty seats were sold out of a possible 3,000, and the lecture was postponed until March. Alvinza Hayward, one of the earliest o

the gold millionaires of Colorado, is very eld and factic now. He is worth probably \$20,-000,000 or more, but has dropped completely out of sight behind the newer bosanzaists. Ex-Governor Robert L. Taylor of Tea nessee aspires to fiddle himself into the United States senate. He is such a rousing good fiddler that his presence there, it is eared, might interfere with the traditional

senatorial dignity. Dr. John Ege, the skin grafting specialist, of Reading. Pa., has a new scheme. This is to graft pieces of hairy skin on bald-headed men, so that they will be able to grow a luxuriant nead of hair. He says he has already ried it and that it is a success.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, is only 31 years old, stands over six feet high, and is endowed with a splendid physique. His features are of the pure Scandinavian type, and his mouth, which is expressive of great reso-lution, is covered by a long, fair moustache. Emperor William of Germany recently inended to decorate Count Taaffe with black eagle, but he sent him a red eagle by mistake, and as eliquette would not allow him to take back what he had once given. ne was obliged to let the count have both decorations

Thomas A. Edison, who is a light sleeper and who does not believe in wasting two much of his time in bed, says that the man of the future may do without sleep entirely. He is evidently a believer in the old Duke of Wellington's idea that six hours sleep was enough for a man, seven for a woman and eight for a fool.

M. Guizot, a son of the great French his-

torian and statesman, who died recently, was a brilliant scholar, but his fame was timmed by that of his more brilliant father F. Marion Crawford considers that the United States contains more original characters and in greater variety than any other country in the world, and hence offers the richest field for the novelist. He must have

been looking in on one of those populist cam-paign meetings.

This story is told of Gov. Russell of Massachusetts and his brother, Harry, who is a member of his staff. The latter desired appointment to his stail. The latter desired appointment to his present position, but the governor had made up a slate without Harry's name appearing thereon. A mutual friend, Judge John Corcoran, however, in

terviewed the chief magistrate, and inquired if the latter had an influence with the incoming administration. Gov. Russell asked posed Harry Russell for assistant adjutant general. "Do you vouch for him!" asked the brother. "I do." "Then the appointthe brother. "I do." "Then the appointment shall be made," was the reply of the governor-elect.

Chess is taught in the Austrian public Eighteen hundred girls were graduated from the Boston cooking school last year. Out of a force of thirty-four teachers

the public schools of Salem, Ore., only five It is estimated that 10,000 young men and vomen are attending the colleges of the state of Kansas. Rutherford B. Hayes has been elected president again of the board of trustees of

the Ohio State university. The University of Michigan has about \$500 women among its students. women have entered this year. The net receipts of the Vale-Princeton

game at New York Thanksgiving day were over \$30,000. And yet people doubt the value of a college education. Matthew Laffin of Chicago, has friver Matthew Laffia of Chicago, has given \$75,000 toward building a home for the Academy of Sciences in that city, and George C. Wheeler will add \$100,000 if itbe erected on the South Side. The trustees,

however, are believed to av or Lincoln park for this purpose.

One of the most successful students in King's College school, England, is Hajea Agha Khalil, a son of Hajee Mohamed Hessan Khan Wakil El Cowlah Banadur, The purpose of latter gentleman is a merchant prince to Keemanshah and is a noted philanthropist Young Khalil has won many prizes and is

very popular.

The public school children in St. Paul had a practical lesson in charity on the eye of Thanksgiving. In accordance with the reest of the principals of the schools, they brought offerings of various kinds for the poor of the city, and such was the generosity manifested that 172 wagon loads of provis-ions, ciothing, etc. were furnished—enough, it is said, to meet the wants of all those in

eed throughout the winter. Prof. Thwing, of the Western Reserve university, finds upon careful loquiry that tweive of the middle western states have permanent school funds aggregating more than all of the other states put together. More than this, he says the west pays its college presidents the best salaries on the average that are paid anywhere. ero colleges, it appears, hold over the west in traditions and the settled character of their methods, but the latter excel in money, originality and enterprise.

The Detroit Tribune tells of a Sunday school teacher in that city who delivered an earnest little address to her boys the other day on God's all-seeing eye. "You must day on God's all-seeing eye. "You must always remember." she said, "that the very hairs of your head are numbered," Whereupon one of the urchins, jerking a hair out of his little blonde head, and holding it up to her, asked, "What number is that?" It is such questions as these that are calculated o upset the theology of the most orthodox

Washington Star: "Mr. Enjoor," said the church trustee to the pastor, "we are going to raise your salary the first of the year." "Indeed," said the pastor.
"Yes. The congregation feels pretty poor

this winter, but if we can't raise it all we will at least raise some of it." And then he wondered why the minister didn't soom overjoyed.

Philadelphia Record: On Sunday last little 6-year-old fellow in the infant school of Christ church, Franklinville, was asked by his teacher: "What did God make on the his teacher: 'What did God make on the first day!' The child answered, 'Light.' When asked "What did he make on the next day?" the answer was: "The next day it

A burglar who entered the house of Father Reynolds of Bellows Falls. Vt., the other night, left the following note for him: Most Holy Father: God made your wine, so I will take a bottle. The devil made your jewelry and so I leave it with bost wishes.

(Signed) "B! BGLAR." (Signed)

Angelina-No. Nor should be expect the girl he marries to become his cook. Father-Does that young man mean business? Daughter—I guess he does, father. He is getting so familiar new that he wears the same necktie twice in succession. The rather rare event of a diamond wed-

ding will be celebrated November 16 by Mr. and Mrs. Ira Ward, at their home in New Haven, Vt. They are aged respectively 97 and 95 years. Mrs. Abraham L. Staninecker, aged 21, who was married a month ago to Abraham a. Stahinecker, a well known citizen of

Reading, Pa., received word yesterday that she had fallen heir to between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. The property is in Alabama.

Miss Martha Van Wyck was married at the home of her mother, Mrs. Henry L. Van Wyck, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., on Wednes-day to Lieutenant W. P. White of the United States navy. The marriage took United States navy. The marriage took place at Mrs. Van Wyck's country place,

The Runch. In writing up a wedding the other day, a Missouri paper described the groom as "dressed in conventional black, making a most levely appearance.' The supper was "both stylish and beautiful, with nodding plumes of flowers that added to the great

mounds of sweetness present," while the wedding presents were "valued on the ag-gregate to the amount of \$200." The most famous November bride was Miss Emma North, daughter of the famous nitrate king, who was married in London to Mr. George A. Locket. The bride were a wed-ding dress of rich white duchesse satin. trimmed with old point de gaze laze, the gift of her mother; the long train was edged with orange blessoms, and the bodice had a square cape and high puffed sleeves. Her

cent and a diamond bar brooch, the presents of the bridegroom, and it covered a protty tiara of real orange blossoms. A pretty incident occurred at a Detroit wedding last week. Immediately above the brigal bower was arranged a white satin ribbon tied in a true lover's knot and bearing long streamers. As the bridal party entered the room the little maids of honor,
daintily clad in white crepe and carrying
baskets of flowers, immediately preceded the bride and groom. Upon reaching the bower the little misses stepped aside, and as the-couple stood beneath, drew out the stream-

couple stood beneath, drew out the streamors, dissolving the knot.
Gotham society was fully represented at
the wedding of Miss Laura W. Buchanan, a
daughter of James Buchanan, to J.
Mayhew Wainwright of New York, The
Buchanans, formerly of Baltimore, have
lived in New York for several years. Miss
Buchanan's was a yellow and white wedding,
her brides mads wearing the combination of
white benyaline and yellow ribbons, with

white bengaline and yellow ribbons, with half yells of tulle. The bride's gown was of crystal corded silk and point lace, several diamond ornaments being worn in the coffure and at the corsage. An odd looking bridal party presented itself before a minister in Indianapolis the other day. Three Turks came to the parochial residence. They were Peter Lewis, Mary Stanko and Stephen Stanko-

Lewis, Mary Stanko and Stephen Stankowich. The trio came from Fisher's Station,
where they have a 10 cent show. Mary, the
presty bride, is the tight rope walker and
bare back rider. Peter, the bridegroom,
trains the horses his bride rides. Stephen
is the director of the show. They all come
from Bannannica. Turkey, except Mary, who
was born of Turkish parents in Paris.

Mr. R. E. Mead, a merchant prince at
Ong, Neb., and the proud father of triplets,
cherished the notion that the commonwealth
placed a premium 10f \$1,000 on such marvels
of domestic industry. So when the trio woke

of domestic industry. So when the trio woke the echoes in the Mead nousehold the happy father promptly informed the governor, and requested a remittance. Instead of the cash, however, Mr. Mead received a large gob of information from the governor, to the effect that the state afforded no adequate encour-agement for infant industry, in cash or its equivaient. The Ong prince of fathers must be content with Mead of praise cooled at his own fresude.

# owa fireside. Something Good.

I have sold and used in my family for several years Chamberlain's Coite, Cholera and Diarrhoes remedy and have found it one of the most useful and satisfactory remedies I ever handled.—C. H. Lewis, druggist, Sattalaic City, Utah. Lake City, Utah.