#### STORY OF THE EXPOSITION

Project Had Its Inception in an Editorial in The Omaha Bee.

MANY THOUGHT IT A DREAM AT FIRST

Unanimous Endorsement of the Transmississippi Congress Ruised Up Enthusiastic Workers\_Original Stock Subscribers.

Now that the first really formidable obstacle in the way of Omaha's great exposition has been surmounted, it is of interest to review the work that has been done so far and the efforts that have already been made by public-spirited citizens in behalf of the great enterprise. The recent history of the exposition bill is a matter of general information, but the manner in which the idea was first promulgated and the means by which it was made to assume a practical form are not so generally known.

The suggestion out of which the present exposition project has developed, came from the editor of The Omaha Bee. It was brought to public notice in the following editorial article which appeared in The Sunday Bee, November 25, 1895;

A TRANSMISSISSIPPI EXPOSITION.

"The construction of the transcontinental railroads gave the first powerful impetus to the development of the transmississippi country. Twenty-five years ago the population of the states and territories west of the Mississippi was 6,435,167, and the states and territories west of the Missourl were credited by the national census with a population of 1,492,896. In 1890 the transmississippi states contained a population of 15,170,315, while the population of the states and territories west of the Missouri aggregated 5,917,213. In 1860 there were only twenty-one miles of railroad in the country west of the Mississippi. Today the railroad mileage in the same region exceeds 65,000 miles, of which 27,000 miles are boasted by the country west of the Missouri.

The marvelous resources of this vast empire were only in a measure displayed empire were only in a measure dispussion. In fact the world's Columbian exposition. In fact the exhibits of the western states and territories were to a great extent overshadowed by the international exhibits made at Chicago. Of the hudreds of thousands

shadowed by the international exhibits made at Chicago. Of the hudreds of thousands of people who viewed the World's fair comparatively few carried away with them a distinct impression of the productive industries of the transmississippi states. Even people who live in this section and who have contributed to its growth do not grasp their extent and magnitude.

"The inspiration for the Cotton States exposition now being held in Atlanta doubtless lay in the conviction that an interstate exposition would go further toward promoting the development of the south than any other single agency. That the judgment of the projectors of the Cotton States' exposition was eminently sound is attested by the success that has attended this great undertaking as regards both the number and variety of the exhibits and the financial management of the venture. Not only have the people of the cotton states displayed commendable zeal in contributing toward its success with their displays, but several of the Atlantic states, notably New York and Pennsylvania, are creditably reptoward its success with their displays, but several of the Atlantic states, notably New York and Pennsylvania, are creditably represented. The Atlanta exposition has drawn hundreds of thousands of visitors from every section of the country and will be the agency by which a vast amount of new capital will be transplanted into the south

the agency by which a vast amount of new capital will be transplanted into the south. "What has been accomplished for the south by the Atlanta exposition can be accomplished for the west by a transmississippl exposition. With a population of 15.000,000 to draw on and a country prolific in material wealth, a transmississippl exposition would be an assured success from its yery inception. Such an exposition would sition would be an assured success from very inception. Such an exposition would give the impetus to the westward trend of population and capital for which the people of this section have been striving. It would make known to all the world the capabilities of the great we activity in every branch of industry and

The Transmississippi congress, which convenes in this city during the present week, is the proper body to take the initiative in formulating the plan for a transmississippi exposition. Its recommendation in this matter would have great weight with both the state and national legislatures. With out disparaging any other city ambitious to secure the location of such an interstate exposition. The Bee believes that the claims of Omaha are far superior to those of all other transmississippi points. Its location in the heart of the continent, midway between New York and San Francisco, make it alike accessible to people cast and west Its railroad facilities in every direction are as perfect as those of any city in the Mississippi valley north of St. Louis. It is the within a day's reach by rail of the mining region of Colorado, Wyoming and South Dakota, and within two days' reach of the great mining states west of the Rockies Omaha is as near to the Puget sound country as is St. Paul, and nearer by 500 mile to San Francisco and southern California.

"It is hardly necessary to add that what-ever is required of Omaha or pledged for Omaha to make the transmississippi exposition a success, the business men of city will carry out to the letter." LONG CHERISHED IDEA.

LONG CHERISHED IDEA.

Even previous to that an indefinite conception of such a plan had existed and was only waiting for a favorable opportunity.

Mr. E. Rosewater had long cherished the idea of a large mid-continent fair at Omaha and a permanent exposition that would make Omaha a sort of half-way house in the journey across the continent. The present project was suggested by an article in the Minneapolis Tribune at the time of the naproject was suggested by an article in the Minneapolis Tribune at the time of the national immigration convention, in which the idea of a mid-continent fair at Minneapolis was broached. As the Transmississippi congress was to meet in Omaha in November, Mr. Bosewater, and others with whom the Mr. Rosewater and others with whom the idea had been discussed concluded that the opportunity was ripe and that if the endorsement of the congress could be secured there was no reason why the enterprise could not be successfully carried out. From that time the matter was quietly worked up and ar-rangements were made to bring it before

rangements were made to bring the congress when it assembled.

During the first two days of the congress the committee appointed for the purpose devoted itself to missionary work among the delegates. In this work James Walsh took delegates. In this work James Walsh the lead, and it was largely through efforts that a practically unanimous senti-ment was created in favor of the resolu-

On Wednesday, November 27, and immediately after the various resolutions on money question had been presented and re-ferred, Hon. William J. Bryan left the chair and asked unanimous consent to offer this resolution:

Whereas, We believe that an experience of all the products, industries are the ne products, industries and civiliza the states west of the Mississipp, ande at some central gateway he world can behold the wonderfu states, would be of great value, no states, would be of great value, no y to the transmississippl states, but it the home-seekers in the world; there

fore,

Besolved, That the United States congress be requested to take such steps at may be necessary to hold a transmissishippi exposition at Omaha during the months of August, September and October, 1878, and that the representatives of such states and territories in congress be requested to favor such an appropriation as is usual in such cases to assist in carrying out this enterprise.

OMAHA UNANIMOUSLY SELECTED. The reading was heard with marked at-tention and the conclusion was followed by a burst of applause. Mr. Bryan briefly retention and the conclusion was followed by a burst of appliance. Mr. Bryan briefly recounted the benefits that would accrue to the west by reason of the exposition, and indicated the numerous reasons why Omaha was the most favorable location. John Doniphan of Missouri followed with a rousing speech in favor of the resolution, in which he eloquently portrayed the effect which the enterprise would have in calling attention to the boundless possibilities of the west and in building up its interests. He was followed by H. G. Whitmore, George Q. Cannon of Utab and Howell Jones of Kansas. Not a voice was raised against the resolution and when it was adopted by a voice the delaystace united in a valley. resolution and when it was adopted by a the end of your vication. The

of cheers and hand clappings that continued

or several minutes. Nothing could be more gratifying than the enthusiastic unanimity with which the project had been approved by the transmississippi delegates, and with this favorable beginning the citizens of Omaha were encouraged to go forward. The Transmississippi and International Exposition association was formally organized at a meeting tion was formally organized at a meeting held at the Commercial club rooms on the evening of January 18. Z. T. Lindsey was made chairman and Judge L. H. Bradley presented the articles of incorporation which had been previously drawn up. They fixed the capital stock at \$1,000,000 in shares of \$10 each and the association was authorized to travel. to transact business as soon as \$10,000 had been subscribed. A board of eleven directors was provided for and also twenty-five vice presidents, of whom one should be from Omaha and one from each of the twenty-four

transmississippi states. ORIGINAL STOCK SUBSCRIBERS. time in which to hold such an exposition as was contemplated, the articles were amended to provide that the exposition should be opened in June and closed in November, 1838. They were adopted as amended and the necessary subscriptions of stock were inimediately taken. These original subscriptions were: E. Rosewater, \$500; W. J. Connell, \$500; Lee-Clarke-Andreesen Hardware company, \$500; W. R. Bennett, \$500; J. E. Markel, \$500; Thompson, Belden & Co., \$500; Metz. Bros. Brewing company, \$500; Frank H. Hibbard, \$500; Dudley Smith, \$500; Frank H. Hibbard, \$500; Dudley Smith, \$500; Frank H. Hibbard, \$500; Dudley Smith, \$500; Frank H. Hibbard, \$500; Ly. H. Bradley, \$200; C. S. Montgomery, \$200; L. H. Bradley, \$200; L. W. Carpenter, R. W. Richardson, \$250; L. W. Carpenter, R. W. Richardson, W. H. Roberson, George N. Hicks, M. H. DeLong, Euclid Martin, J. J. Gibson, J. E. Utt. Helin & Thompson, W. C. Bullard, O. C. Holmes, C. S. Hayward and Johnson Bros., \$100 each, and Pisher & Lawrie, G. W. Wattles, J. A. Wakefield, G. H. Payne, G. A. Rathburn and I. E. Burdick, \$50 each; total, \$10,650.

The stockholders then met and elected the board of directors, consisting of H. A. me in which to hold such an exposition as was contemplated, the articles were amended

I. E. Burdick, \$50 each; total, \$10,650.

The stockholders then met and elected the board of directors, consisting of H. A. Thompson, J. E. Markel, J. H. Evans, G. W. Wattles, G. H. Payne, C. S. Montgomery, W. R. Bennett, I. W. Carpenter, Dan Farrell, jr., Dudley Smith and Charles Metz, A committee, consisting of Z. T. Lindsey, W. R. Bennett, Charles Metz, I. W. Carpenter and C. C. Belden, was appointed to soter and C. C. Belden, was appointed to solicit further subscriptions for stock.

The board of directors met at the Millard hotel on the following Monday and elected as officers G. W. Wattles, president; J. E. Markel, vice president; and John A. Wakefield, secretary.

field, secretary.

MANY WERE DOUBTFUL. MANY WERE DOURTFUL.

The next step which confronted the promoters of the enterprise was the necessity of securing congressional recognition. Even at this time there were many usually public-spirited citizens who were disposed to regard the scheme as visionary. They said that not until a bill making an appropriation for the exposition had really passed congress could Omaha hope to carry it to completion. The difficulty of getting a congressional appropriation in this year of economy, when congress was disposed to cut down all appropriations to the lowest possidown all appropriations to the lowest possi-ble minimum, was conceded, but the asso-ciation and its supporters believed that it could be accomplished by united and coninued effort, and events have justified their

A bill had already been introduced by A bill had already been introduced by Senator Allen on January 3, which had been referred to the special committee on international expositions, of which Senator Thurston was chairman. It provided for the necessary recognition of the exposition by the government, the admission of foreign exhibits free of duty, and for a government exhibit of material from the Smithsonian institute, the United States Fish commission, the Netional museum and the various executhe National museum and the various execu-tive departments. At the time of intro-duction the amount that was to be conduction the amount that was to be con-tributed by the government was left blank, but an expenditure of \$50,000 was author-ized for a government building and \$20,000 additional for the transportation and care

of the exhibits.

The main question before the promoters of the enterprise at this time was the amount that congress should be asked to contribute. It was the opinion of Congressman Mercer, as well as Senators Thurston and Allen, that the bill would stand in a more favorable light if a proviso was inserted to provide that the amount donated by the government should be available only when a similar amount was raised by the when a similar amount was raised by the people of Omaha. This view was finally endorsed by the board of directors, and it was resolved to ask for an appropriation of \$250,000, to be available when an equal amount had been raised at Omaha.

FIGHT FOR RECOGNITION. The bill was introduced in the house by ongressman Mercer, and until the senate bill was finally passed, on almost the last day of the session, the fight for its passage was continually waged. At first the bill was handicapped in the house by the strong was handicapped in the house by the strong opposition of Speaker Reed, who opposed it on the general ground of economy. It was referred to the committee on ways and means, of which Mr. Reed's colleague, Martin Dingley, was chairman, and for some time it looked as though it would die in the committee's hands. The scnate bill was reported back early in March, after the an reported back early in March, after the appropriation had been cut down to \$200,000. hich was the amount contributed to the

Then the main fight centered in the house,

Atlanta exposition

where Mr. Mercer and his friends were working day and night in its interest. Be-fore Mercer's determined efforts the opposition which had originally confronted the bill began to disappear. As the members were made to realize the importance of the enterprise and the benefits that it would bring to the entire transmississippi region. its opponents were won over until it be-came one of the most popular measures before the house. But some difficulty was atill experienced in getting a favorable re-port from the ways and means committee, and on April 10 Senators Thurston and Allen called up the senate bill, which had been held in the hope of securing the pas-sage of the house bill, which carried the full appropriation of \$250,000. It was passed by unanimous consent, and as no other course was then open, it was decided to introduce the senate bill in the house. President Wattles of the Exposition association, and Henry F. Wyman were in Washington at the time in the interests of the bill, and on April 20 he appeared before the house committee together with Congress-men Mercer, Andrews and Kem, and made a vigorous plca for the bill. He left for Omaha that night with the assurance that the bill would be favorably reported after the amendment obligating Omaha to raise \$250,000 had been incorporated. The report was presented by Congressman Dolliver of lows on the following afternoon and placed on the file for passage.

BATTLE NOT YET WON. It seemed that the battle had been won. but it required another tremendous effort to secure recognition for the bill. Scores of to secure recognition for the bit. Sected measures were demanding consideration, and in the hurry to close the session it seemed likely that Speaker Reed would neglect to recognize the exposition bill and that it would lay over until the next session. All possible pressure was brought to bear on the speaker for recognition. Congressman Mercer and others who had been interested worked like beavers, and Senator Allen lent his enthusiastic assistance. Finally Mr. E. Rosewater went to Washington at the request of the exposition association and spent several days in working for the bill. Before he left the promise of Speaker Reed recognize the bill for action by the home had been secured. How the hopes of the riends of the bill were crushed at the in stant of fulfillment by the action of Cor gressman Kem, and again by the objection of Congressman Balley, is recent history. The final triumph came when they had almost ceased to hope, and the news that the had finally passed was received i Omaha with an enthusiasm almost unprece

Early this week a public meeting will b called at which the next steps in the under-taking will be formulated. The lows legis

A GIANT INSPIRED

Lincoln's Address at the Organization of the Republican Party in Illinois.

AUDITORS WEPT AND CHEERED

Graphic Description of a Famous Convention Held in 1856 to Start a New Party\_Notes of a Long Lost Speech Discovered.

(Copyright, 1996, by R. S. McClure Co.) There is not in the history of state political conventions one of more dramatic interest than that at which on May 29, On the suggestion of Mr. Rosewater, who ontended that ninely days was too short a 1856, the republican party was born in IIIInois. In this convention Abraham Lincoln delivered the greatest speech in his career.

The events of the days just before the convention had steeled the weakest of them. Kansas was in the hands of a pro-slavery Kansas was in the hands of a pro-slavery mob, her governor a prisoner, her capitol in ruins, her voters intimidated. The newspapers they were reading daily were filled with accounts of the attack on Sumner in the senate by Brooks. One of the very men whom they had expected to be a leader in their own convention was lying at home prostrated by a cowardly blow from a political opponent. Little wonder then that they came resolved upon actions which would stay the flood of evil and of disorganization which they saw threatening the land. The convention was opened with Senator J. M. Palmer in the chair. Its work of organizing and nominating was carried of organizing and nominating was carried through harmoniously, but the members felt the need of some powerful amalgamating force which would yield into one their dis-cordant elements. In spite of their best intentions, their most manful efforts, they knew in their hearts that the conventions were still made up of political enemies, that the whig was still a whig, the democrat democrat, the abolitionist abolitionist. Man after man was called to the platform to speak, and many noble speeches were made, but none yet had touched their hearts and converted them to pure repubhearts and converted them to pure repub-licanism. Then suddenly there was a call raised of a name not on the program— "Lincoln"—"Lincoln"—"give us Lincoln." The crowd took it up and made the hall ring until a tall figure rose in the back of the audience and slowly strode down the aisle, an indulgent smile on his lips. As he turned to his audience there came grad-ually a great change upon his face. "There was an expression of intense emotion," says one of his hearers, who is still living "It was the emotion of a great soul. Even in stature he seemed greater. He seemed to realize it was a crisis in his life." Lin-

A GIANT INSPIRED. He began his speech, then, deply moved and with a profound sense of the importance and haltingly, but gradually he grew in force and intensity until his hearers. thrilled, arose unconsciously from their chairs and with pale faces and quivering lips pressed toward nim. Starting fro back of the broad platform on which he stood, his hands on his hips, he slowly advanced toward the front, his eyes blazing, his face white with passion, his voice re-sonant with the force of his conviction. As sonant with the force of his contents.

he advanced he seemed to his audience fairly to grow, and when at the end of a period he stood at the front line of the stage, hands still on his hips, head back. raised on his tip toes, he seemed like a giant inspired. "At that moment he was giant inspired. the handsomest man I ever saw," says one

So powerful was his effect on his audience that men and women wept as they cheered and children there that night still remember the scene, though at the time they un derstood nothing of its meaning. As he went out there came upon the convention the very emotion he sought to arouse. "Every one in that before incongruous assembly came to feel as one man, to think as one man and to purpose and resolve as one man," says one of his auditors. He had made every man of them pure republican. He did something more. The indignation which the outrages in Kansas and throughout the country had aroused was uncon trolled. Men talked passionately of war as at this meeting that Lincoln firing his hearers by an ex-It was after nring his hearers by an ex-pression which became a watchword of the campaign: "We won't go out of the union and you shan't," poured oil on the wrath of the Illinois opponents of the Nebraska bill by advising "ballots, not bullets."

REPORTERS FORGOT TO REPORT. Nothing illustrates better the extraor-dinary power of Lincoln at Bloomington than the way he stirred up the newspaper reporters. It was before the stenographer had become acclimated in Illinois, had become acclimated in Introduce the state of course all the leading papers of the state leaning toward the new party had reporters at the convention. Among these was Mr. Joseph Medill, now editor of the Chicago Tribune, and even then—now forty years are its representative. "It was my journal-Tribune, and even then—now forty years ago—its representative. "It was my journalistic duty." says Mr. Medill, "though a delegate to the convention, to make a 'long-hand' report of the speeches delivered for the Chicago Tribune. I did make a few paragraphs of report of what Lincoin said in the first eight or ten minutes, but I became so absorbed in his magnetic oratory that I forzot myself and ceased to take that I forgot myself and ceased to take notes, and joined with the convention in cheering and stamping and clapping to the end of his speech I well remember that after Lincoln had

sat down and calm had succeeded the tempest I waked out of a sort of bypnotic trance and then thought of my report for the Tribune. There was nothing written but an abbreviated introduction.

"It was some sort of satisfaction to find that I had not been 'scopped,' as all the newspapers men present had been equally newspapers men present caused equally carried away by the excitement caused by the wonderful oration and had made no report or sketch of the speech."

A number of Lincoln's friends, young lawyers, most of them, were accustomed to

lawyers, most of them, were accustomed to taking notes of speeches, and, as usual, sharpened their pencils as he began. "I attempted for about fifteen minutes," says Mr. Herndon, Lincoln's law partner, "as was usual with with me then, to take notes, but at the end of that time I threw pen and paper away and lived only in the inspiration of the hour." The result of this excitement was that when the convention was itement was that when the convention was over there was no reporter present who had anything for his newspaper. They all went over there was no reporter present all went anything for his newspaper. They all went home and wrote burning editorials about the speech and its great principle, but as to reproducing it they could not. Men came to talk of it all over lilinois. They realized that it had been a purifying fire that the party but as to what it contained realized that it had been a purifying fire for the party, but as to what it contained no one could say, Gradually it became known as Lincoin's "lost speech." From the very mystery of it its reputation grew greater as time went on, even Lincoin being accustomed to say that it was his greatest speech, unless indeed the one at Leavenworth might be called greater. HOW THE SPEECH WAS PRESERVED.

But, though the convention so nearly to a man lost its head, there was at least one man lost its head, there was at least one auditor who had enough control to pursue a fowl is the native heaver of Australia.

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is usual habit of making notes of the his usual habit of making notes of the speeches he heard. This was a young lawyer on the same circuit as Lincoln, Mr. H. C. Whitney. For some three weeks before the convention Lincoln and Whitney had been attending court at Danville. They had discussed the political situation in the state carefully and to Whitney Lincoln had stated his convictions and determinations. In a way Whitney had absorbed Lincoln's speech beforchand, as indeed any one must speech beforchand, as indeed any one must have done who was with Lincoln when he was preparing an address, it being his habit to discuss positions. to realize it was a crisis in his life." Lincoln's extraordinary human insight and sympathy told him as he looked at his audience that what this body of splendid. earnest, but groping men needed was to feel that they had undertaken a cause of such transcendent value that beside it all previous alliances, ambitions and duties were as nothing. If he could make them see the triviality of their differences as compared with the tremendous principle of the new party he was certain they would go forth republicans in spirit as well as in name. that Lincoln had not written out what he was going to say. Fortunately he had a cool enough head to keep to his purpose. He made his notes and on returning to Judge Davis' home in Bloomington, where he, with Lincoln and one or two others, were staying, he enlarged them while the others discussed the speech. These notes Whitney kept for many years, always intending to write them out, but never attending to it until last year out, but never attending to it until last year McClure's Magazine learned that he had them and urged him to write out the report. McClure's Magazine learned that he had them and urged him to write out the report. articles now appearing in McClure's. Mr. Whitney does not claim that he has made a perfect report. He does claim that the argument is correct and that in many cases the expressions are exact. Mr. Joseph Me-

till, who has examined the speech, says "I have carefully and reflectively read it, and taking into account that Mr. Whitney did not take down the speech stenographically, but only took notes and afterward wrote them out in full, he has reproduced with remarkable accuracy what Mr. Lincoln said, largely in his identical language and partly synonymous terms. The report close enough in thought and word to recall the wonderful speech delivered forty years ago with vivid freshness." Judge J. O. Cunningham of Urbana, III.

who also read the speech, says of the Whit-I had so much curiosity to see what was that I delayed not until I had gone through the whole document. I heard the speech and was very much impressed and aroused by it. At the distance of nearly forty years I recognize very much in the utterances, manner and spirit of the speech, especially in the moderation which he coun-seled. The expression, 'ballots, not bullets,'

was like oil on the troubled waters." EXTRACTS FROM THE SPEECH. A few quotations will show any one fa-miliar with Lincoln's speeches that Mr. Whitney has caught much of their style, for instance the following:

While we affirm and reaffirm if necessary our devotion to the principles of the Declara-tion of Independence, let our practical work here be limited to the above, and our weapons must be ballots and not bullets-or We must first consider what we have

the power to do; we must not make promtses we cannot perform; we must not raise hopes we cannot carry out; we must be calm and moderate, and, like prudent men, consider the whole difficulty and see what possible and just. We must not be i by excitement and passion to do that which our judgments would not approve when in our cooler moments. We have higher aims. We have more serious business than temporary measures. We are here to stand firmly for a principle—to stand firmly for a right. We know that great wrongs are done, and we denounce these wrongs and outrages, although, at present, we can do not much more than that, but we desire to reach out beyond those personal outrages and prevent any further wrongs in the future. "The battle of freedom is one to be fought out on principle. Slavery is a violation of the eternal right. We have temporized with it from the necessities of our condition, but as sure as justice rules and children read, that black, foul lie can never be consecrated into God's ballowed truth."

"The repeal of the sacred Missouri com-promise has installed the weapons of vio-lence—the bludgeon—the burning torch— the bristling cannon—the weapons of Kingthe bristling cannon-line weapons of King-croft, of the inquisition, of ignorance, of barbarism—of oppression. We see its fruits in the dying bed of the fearless Sumner—in the ruins of the "Free State" hotel—in the smoking timber of the "Herald of Freedon";—in the "Free State Governor of Kannas, challed to a stake of

Patent Medicines.

From the Hanfrod, Cal., Sentinel. While talking with J. T. Baker the other day the question of patent medicines came up, and we asked him how Chamberlain's medicines sold. Said he, "They are the best selling articles I handle; I never hesitate recommend them. As to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, it is simply superfine. I never think of taking a trip to the mountains, or any where else, for that matter, without having a bottle of The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by druggists.

The only fur-covered, four-footed member

STORIES ABOUT STATESMEN.

Congressman Dingley's Inability to See a Joke. Congressman Dingley of Maine is a man

who abstains absolutely from the use of intoxicants, and he does not use tobacco in any form, writes a correspondent of the New York Sun. He cannot see a joke, never tells one, and appears to look only on the serious side of life. Mr. Dingley never attempts to tell other people how they should live, what they should wear, or where they should not go. He will attend dinners where the wine flows, and does not stay away because he himself is a cold water This Mr. Whitney did and the speech will cigars, Governor Dingley excused himself to soon be published in the series of Lincoln and the speech will be made and the series of Lincoln the host, and, without being observed by the guests, slipped quietly out of the room for his hotel. In a little while Mr. Reed for his hotel. In a lifted the tablecloth and looked under the table, in such a way that every one present had his atten-tion attracted. Before they could decide in their minds what prompted this exhibition on the part of the big man from Maine, the

speaker drawled out, in his characteristic one of voice:
"Excuse me, gentlemen, I was trying to ind out what had become of Dingley. In an exciting debate recently in the louse, which was started by Mr. Talbot of bouth Carolina and Mr. Pearson of North arolina, other members became involved and, as time was being wasted, Mr. Dingley thought it his duty to interject a motion to adjourn. He made his motion just as some wag of a member had gotten off that ancient chestnut, "What did the gentleman from North Carolina say to the gentleman from South Carolina?" In chorus came from South Carolina?" In chorus came from a number of members, "It's a long time between drinks." Not knowing the application, Governor Dingley jumped to his feet and said, "Mr. Speaker, then I move that the house do now adjourn." Mr. Reed was convulsed with laughter as he put the motion, and most of the members roared just as the gavel fell. Quite a number were avel fell. Quite a number were they went below to get their nips, being thankful Mr. Dingley came to the

Dolliver's Start in Public Life. Lafe Young, the editor of the Des Moines Capital, was on the senate side recently says the Washington Post, in charge Representative Dolliver, who was showing the objects of interest in and about the

big building.
"Did you ever hear how Dolliver made at least must not be till nothing else will his first great political hit, which finally do; and we must be firm and united in our purpose."

I have a purpose in the second of the seco now quite a number of years ago, but not so long that my recollection does not clearly extend to a gawky young man with long hair and frayed pantaloons from Webster county, who rose in the state convention to put in nomination a candidate for one of the state offices. The youth in the frayed pantaloons and with the long hair was Dolliver. Nobody knew him in Des Moines, and to say the best of him he appeared to be a precocious farm boy, fresh from the hay loft.

Well, sir, he made his speech. a rousing piece of oratory, something en-tirely fresh, with a whiff of the prairie breezes in its composition-something, in fact, so strikingly original that the convention marveled, and from wondering burst into vociferous applause at the force and eloquence of the young stranger. Dolliver made the hit of his life, and the next year he was elected temporary chairman of the state convention. The next thing we knew ie was in congress, stirring up the lions in the national capital."

Three Gentlemen from Illinois. A funny thing happened involving three of the Illinois members during a recent recent season of unanimous consent in the house, from relates the Washington Times. The difficulty of securing recognition for the attempted passage of any bill cannot be exaggerated, and Mr. Burrell of Illinois had whole realized this fact to the full measure of it is extremy while trying to secure action on a

his hand standing somewhere so that he could catch the speaker's eye.

Mr. Burrell did not neglect the advice to be conspicuously on hand, so he stood in his seat, and at the first available opportunities.

The total length of the tunnel is 5,200 feet, The total length of the tunnel is 5,200 feet, The total length of the tunnel is 5,200 feet, The total length of the tunnel is 6,200 feet, The tunnel is be conspicuously on hand, so he stood in his seat, and at the first available opportunity waved the bill in the air. The speaker had not forgotten his promise, and when a suitable opening came said: "The gentleman from Illinois is recognized."

exceed the cost of the tunnel is 6,200 feet, or nearly one and a quarter miles. There is, first, on the north side of the river, a length of \$75 feet of open approach, flanked by heavy retaining walls on each side. There

gentleman from lilinois is recognized."

making the best of a bad bargain the meas- are the cast iron segments of which it

noyed, but persisted in his original inten-tion of seeing that Mr. Burrell was given chance to slip his bill through, and for the third time said:

"The gentleman from Illinois."
This time the page found his way to the roper person and Mr. Burrell's bill was proper person and Mr. Buttern of the passed. But several members smiled to themselves as they reflected on the fact that two unexpected bills had received attention on the strength of the recognition romised Mr. Burrell.

Tillman and His Pace. They were discussing Tillman—a pair of experienced politicians, who had seen many men appear and strut their brief hour on the congressional stage, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune.

How long would be last? What would be his end as a national figure? "He can't last long at his present gait," said one of them. "He would tire, if his audience didn't. He is strong now, but his is the killing pace. I have never known a
man so wrought up as he seems to be."
"He'll cool off after awhile and slow
down," observed the other man, "It's as you
say. He can't keep it up. He'll probably keep it up as long as any man ever did. But even Tillman will find his limit. He will meet the fate of a mule any old darky owned in my country. This mule was famous over three counties for the readlest and out victors heels that ever such an animal owned. His kicking was something terrible. Still, the old darkey held on to him. Finally. the mule tamed down, and became altogther safe, both under the saddle and in har-

"A young negro from an adjoining county, who hadn't heard of the change in the mule, met the old darkey owner on the road one day with the animal working obediently in arness, and stopped for a chat. 'Why, Uncle Eph'm, dat ain't de kickin'

'Dat am ra mu-el dat usen to be de "'What's re matter? Has 's los' his 'No, indeed. No, indeed. He am jes' as

"No, indeed. No, indeed. He am jes as strong in dem hin' laigs as eber."
"Well, why sin't he usen of 'em?"
"Case he dun foun' out he can't kick over ebything he dosn like. Since den he ain't been lettin' fly so free."
"That will be the case with Tillman. He'll change after awhile. He'll find out he can't kick over everything he doesn't like, and then he'll not be given to 'lettin' fly so free. He may cool down into a man of some use He has a certain crude strength, which, under training and restraint, ought to count for something. But his kicking qualities are his only qualities of any note.

TUNNELLING UNDER THE THAMES.

One of the Greatest Engineering Feats of the Present Century. Six miles below the Tower bridge in the city of London one of the greatest engineering feats of this century is in progress says a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. This is the Blackwell tunnel undertaken to make a new means of com-munication between the big districts that ie north and south of the Thames below ondon bridge.

The docks opened some years ago a Tilbury, the increasing size of ships and other developments of recent times have caused an immense extension of manufacturing interests in an eastern direction on each side of the river, with a correspond-ing movement on the part of the workers engaged in the various trades. The Tower recently erected, was expected to relieve this great traffic pressure, but although to a certain extent it has done so, it is quite inadequate to the public need. What this means will be best understood from the fact that at the present time the population of the metropolitan district below London bridge on the north side numbers 100,000 more persons than the whole of Liverpool, while on the south side

equal to Glasgow. fruits in the dying bed of the fearless Summer—in the ruins of the "Free State" hotel—in the amoking timber of the "Herald of Freedom?"—in the "Free State Governor of Kansas, chained to a stake of freedom's soil like a horse thief, for the crime of a desire for freedom. The summer of the could catch the speaker a number of times because of the seeching him to let the bill come up, and finally Mr. Reed yielded and told him to be on time the next morning with his bill in his hand standing somewhere so that he had in tow for one of his constituents. He had been to bridge in which the roadway would be about 160 feet above high-water level. The approach of such a bridge would, at a grand possible for heavy traffic to ascend, have on time the next morning with his bill in his hand standing somewhere so that he could catch the speaker's eve.

> entleman from lilinois is recognized." heavy retaining walls on each side. There A page started frantically up the aisle to is then a length of 436 feet of what is known A page started frantically up the aisle to see a rength of see of the ground is get the bill and bring it to the clerk's desk, but seeing Mr. Connolly standing in his place, holding a bill in his hand, and as taken out, a brick and concrete tunnel built and the ground filled in again. From this page rushed up to him, took the bill and it, and for a length of 1,800 feet on the other place, holding a bill in his hand, and as the ground first and the ground first and the ground first and for a length of 1.890 feet on the other page rushed up to him, took the bill and thurried it to the deak. The speaker did not in the least relish this error, as Mr. Connolly would probably be one of the last men he would favor with a recognition, but out with indented squares. These squares

Mr. Reed then looked over in the direction of Mr. Burrell and again said:

"The gentleman from Hillingia": "The gentleman from Illinois."

Another page started to follow the direction of the speakers' eye, but ran into Mr. Graff, also of Illinois, who had been haunting the first seat of the middle aisle for more than a mouth, waiting to bring a bill up, and this was taken to the desk and read. The speaker looked considerably and read the langes of th Fourteen of these segments make one ring of the tunnel, and each ring marks a progress of the tunnel, and each ring marks a progress of two feet six inches (the width of the segments). A lime coating, technically called "the grouting," will cover and protect this iron pipe. After this cast-iron lining, or pipe, comes a length of 946 feet "out and cover," followed by 869 feet of approach similar to the north side. The width of the road-way for traffic, which may be anything from a traction engine to a wheelbarrow, will be sixteen feet, with sidewalks three feet one and a half inches wide for pedestrians. The and a half inches whe for peacetrians. In tunnel, which is level under the river, is ap-proached by an easy gradient. It will be lined throughout, approaches and all, by white glazed bricks and tiles and lighted by electric lamps. In addition to being able to get into the tunnel at each end, there will vators. The whole tunnel will be washed down every morning; and all cleaning and drainage water will be carried to the shaft at Northumberland wharf, where it will be

pumped out. This tunnel is the widest tunnel ever at-tempted under a river, the widest previously being the St. Clair, constructed under the Clair river from Lake Huron to Lake ie. That tunnel has a diameter of twenty-one feet, as against twenty-seven in the

Blackwall. It often happens that the magnitude of work may be gauged by a knowledge of the methods employed, and in the case of the Blackwall tunnel the cutting shield, which forms the principal agent for boring, en-ables one to realize somewhat the gigantic nature of the enterprise. It is the largest shield yet constructed. Its total length is nineteen feet six inches, and its weight 230 tons. This shield was constructed above ground and then transferred to the bottom f the caisson. The transfer was accomplished by first making the shield water tight. A dock was then cut in the ground sufficient to float it. This dock was connected with the calsson, which had been previously filled with water, and the shield was floated over it into position. The water was then pumped out of the caisson and the shield went, by virtue of its own weight, direct to the point for making the first cutting. There are four calssons, two on each side of the river, varying in depth from seventy-five feet to 199 feet. Each calsson is of wrought iron, fifty-eight feet external diameter at the bottom and forty-eight feet internal diameter throughout. They are made of two skins of wrought iron, each about three-quarters of an inch thick, and five feet apart, braced together and filled with concrete, and were built above ground and sunk by excavating the earth by manual labor. Their weight is

about 6,000 tons each.

The rate of construction of the tunnel varies, but has been until recently at the rate of three rings a day. This implies that 250 tons of clay or sand are excavated every twenty-four hours and fifty tons of cast-iron lining placed in position. Six hundred men in three shifts are at work day and night. A doctor resides on the spot, ready at any moment to attend to accidents. Any work-man permanently injured receives \$5 a week

or life from the municipal government for a special act of Parliament. Nothing of very great importance in the way of fossils has been discovered, with the exception of a fine mammoth tusk. This was found in the course of the stream, flowing under the shield. Curiously enough, this water has nothing to do with the Thames, but is a cool, clear land stream flowing beneath it of considerable volume a veritable river under the river. The tun-nel is expected to be completed in 1897. Engineering specialists from all parts of the world have visited and watched the prog-ress of this tunnel, which is considered one of the greatest enterprises of the century.

#### COVERED **SCALES**

Eczema made its appearance on my head in its worst form, and it continued spreading until my face was covered with scales and became a horrid sight. I had a fine head of hair, seven years' growth, and had to sacrifice it. I was in despair. The physicians had falled even to relieve me, when ohe recommended CUTICUEA SOAP. My father procured a set of CUTICUEA REMEMBER, and in three weeks the scales left my face and the skin lost its forid hue. In six useks I was entirely cured, My face was smooth and my complexion clearer and finer than it had ever been before.

Miss MARION A. SMITH, Sunbury, Pa.

SPEEDY CORE TREATMENT.—Warm baths

SPEEDY CORE TREATMENT. — Warm baths with CUTTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTTICURA (oluthrent), and mild doses of CUTTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of humor cures. Soil throughout the world. Price, Curyoval, Soil Star Their Habbleway, Soil and St. Potrus Date on Charle Coir, Soil Props. Boaton age of the coir, Soil Props. Boaton age of the coir Charles West Ecreme," mailed free.