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L. WESSEL, JR., Editor and Sole Proprietor.

FRED BENZINGER, Associate Editor.

POPULATION OF LINCOLN, 65,000.

The gentlemen who gave a bond guaranteeing that the cost of the site of the new Omaha postoffice should not exceed \$400,000 have been called on to pay a surplus of \$3,554.

A BILL—in fact two of them—has been introduced in congress to make the salary of Major McArthur, collector of the port of Lincoln, \$1,300, besides the usual commissions.

OMAHA has some sharp men. One of them caught a lot of over-ripe eggs and began peddling them in Lincoln at ten cents a dozen. The court assessed him \$47.70 for his smartness.

THE permit has been issued for the new \$200,000 hotel at Ninth and P streets. The plans call for a five-story building 134 feet on P and 125 on Ninth. It is to be open for business next January.

SENATOR MANDERSON has introduced a bill providing that soldiers and marines in the late war who now receive artificial limbs from the government every five years shall receive them hereafter after three years.

An Omaha man, Henry Goodman, has begun suit to close up the bucket shop of Shrewder & Dean in the basement of the First National bank. He alleges that the quotations set on the blue board are "d-i-t-r-d" and that he has lost \$7,000 in consequence.

GOV. THAYER has returned from the western part of the state. He reports that he found the farmers in many instances hard up, but no destitution anywhere, as had been intimated in certain quarters. The farmers do not indignantly that they were in need and declared that they would not think of accepting aid if tendered them.

A MOVE is under way to vote bonds to the amount of \$30,000 to build a market house. It is believed that amount will erect a building 300x40 feet with a foot brick wall sixteen feet high. It is argued that the rent of stalls will pay for it in a few years. A number of citizens are asking the city to pass an ordinance prohibiting more than one saloon on either side of a block.

A SPECIAL from Washington states that Auditor Benton, our Tom, and Congressman Dorsey interviewed Charles Francis Adams last Monday about the freight rate on corn and persuaded the old gentleman to come down. The president of the U. P. said he would ask his road to reduce the rate to Chicago one-half, but he took good care to add that the lines east of the Missouri might not respond. A wily old man is Charles Francis.

A FEW years ago Ingersoll was passing through Cincinnati, and at his hotel he was accosted by a workingman, who addressed him as follows: "Mr. Ingersoll, I am a poor, hard-working man, having a family to support, and I want a favor." "Well," said Bob, "what can I do for you?" "I want to call a brand of my cigars after you, and permission to use your photograph," answered the man. "Certainly, my man, and I will give you a motto, if you desire." "I would thank you if you would," responded the man. Colonel Ingersoll gave it to him as follows: "We shall smoke in this world, but not in the next." Some months afterward, while passing through Cincinnati, Colonel Ingersoll was informed that the man made \$9,000 off the brand of cigars in less than a year.

AL FAIRBROTHER gives us this view of Lincoln politics in the Omaha World-Herald: One of the distinguished guests in Omaha today is Mr. Louis Meyer of Lincoln. Mr. Meyer is a politician, and just now is in the heat of a political fight in the Fifth ward in his town. Mr. Meyer has been a councilman some four years, and during that time has seen to it that his constituents in the fifth Fifth had gas lamps, good sidewalks, water mains, and, in short, any and everything for which they asked. But just now the past is forgotten, and the living present confronts Mr. Meyer. He is confident of victory—certain that he will capture the primaries, and accordingly is returned to do aldermanic duties. Mr. Jerome Shamp and Colonel E. B. Cheney, leaders in local politics, are camped on the trail of Mr. Meyer and they swear by all the strange gods of peace and war that Mr. Meyer's scalp must come. And while it may seem to a man who is too tired to think that the Fifth ward of Lincoln cuts but little figure in state politics, that man is mistaken. As the Fifth goes, so goes the county. If Meyer is successful, it means the supremacy of John R. Clark in Lancaster county. It means that Leese will lose Lancaster—that Bushnell has run his race and that E. E. Brown's political hopes are forever hung on a willow tree, and that Connell will have no opposition. Shamp and Cheney, the leaders of the Fifth ward's politics, are after Connell, after Clark and after Meyer. In the last campaign, when Meyer was booming Maxey Cobb for county treasurer, the Fifth ward went against Cobb and for Burnham, who was elected. The fight in April will be the solution of a problem in state and congressional politics.

OLIVE HARPER'S LETTER.

HOW ONE CAN MAKE OLD DRESSES AS GOOD AS NEW.

Information Given in Response to Letters. Pretty Dinner Corsage and Trimming. The Ghost of the Bustle.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, March 20.—I have received several letters, sent at different times, and from different parts of the country, asking if I could not suggest some way of making over old dresses so that they will look just like new, and other demands of a similar nature. Among them one young girl says she has a yard and a quarter of very old fashioned brocade satin. This she says is in three wide stripes, two brocade and one plain black satin, and she wants to make something out of it, not panels, which she could wear with a plain black satin skirt evenings; and this satin is very "shiny" in spots, but it is all she has for a best dress, and at present she cannot afford another.



DINNER CORSAGE AND TRIMMING.

She should take her satin skirt apart and lay the pieces on a flat surface and rub them with a piece of clean flannel, dipped in good, sharp cider vinegar. Leave the pieces to dry where they are, and do not iron them at all. When dry the satin will look like new and be firm, and not one pin hole will be seen.

Of course much will have to depend upon the former shape of the skirt in remaking it. A perfectly plain skirt is quite as fashionable as a draped one; indeed, more so. The skirt done will repay the young worker for all her pains in taking it apart and in remaking it. She really makes it in every way just as handsome as a new one. It is a mistake to do this in a slipshod manner, for it will not show anything but a botch.

The old satin brocade can then be made up into a bodice after the style in the illustration, which is at once simple and very girlish. The sleeves are of the plain stripe, while the others are utilized for the waist. The arrangement of the lace at the shoulders can be left off if preferred, and I should certainly prefer it if it was mine.

The wide lace down the fronts should be left there, if the maker has any. If not, the ecruial can be gotten very cheaply now, and it will only require five-eighths of a yard. Passementerie trimming is also a suitable material, and the young lady who has this corsage to wear with a plain black satin skirt may call herself very fortunate. If she does not like the neck open, half a yard of tulle or crepe lisse will fill the neck in and look lovely.

Black silks can be treated in the same manner, and the texture even seems to become firmer and richer under it. Colored silks, however, must not be treated with the vinegar, otherwise the color will be injured.

Cashmere, camel's hair and all strictly pure wool goods can be washed and ironed on the wrong side and they will look as though just bought as long as a thread lasts. But the garment must be picked apart and washed in bark water, after which the pieces should be rinsed in warm water to which a little ammonia and bluing have been added, this last only when the material is black or white.



THE GHOST OF THE BUSTLE.

AS SOON as the goods are about two-thirds dry they should be carefully pulled into shape and placed face down on the ironing table and a moderately hot iron used. Do not fold the pieces until quite dry; otherwise they will crease. Hot iron should never touch silk or satin.

The lady who wants to dress well on a small income has, indeed, a sad task and one requiring great care and self sacrifice, but each should prefer to wait a long time to collect money by small degrees and buy material of the best quality, and make over and over the old until there is nothing of it left.

I have placed by the foundation skirt the ghost of the bustle in the form of a petticoat made of pale gray wash satin, trimmed with a deep flat band and ruffles of figured silk. At the bottom are four pinked out flounces which hold the bottom of the dress out in easy fullness. Under each of the ruffles in the back is a crinoline or horsehair ruffle which holds the dress out in a pleasing manner. This skirt will be worn in warm weather under cambric ones to hold out the thin summer materials.

I will try and learn a few new wrinkles as to the best and most economical manner to utilize all your husbands' old coats before I write again. It is not to be supposed that a fashion writer would ever be reduced to making such herself, now, is it? OLIVE HARPER.

AT THE THRESHOLD.

Dealing with the Entrance to a Home. The Vestibule.

The first impulse of the barbarian, in whatever part of the globe he may be born, is to seek shelter from the varying temperature of night and day. When the first requisite of shelter has been obtained, the early builder cuts off the rough edges and carves upon the posts rude emblems of the natural objects he sees about him, and, in doing this, takes the first step in design and decoration.

So, according to each necessity, arose the different styles of architecture. With the increase of civilization came new requirements, and the crude ideas of the savage gradually developed into more refined and graceful forms. History of ancient, mediæval and modern art shows that, no matter what may be the condition in life, splendor of raiment and adornment of surroundings have always been held in high esteem of men. It does not matter so much what the fabric be, if our clothes be properly shaped and fitted; so in design; if the principal features of the structure be properly proportioned, the building will be attractive in appearance, be the materials what they may.

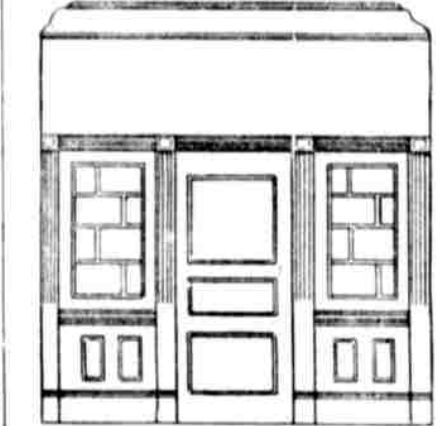


AN ENTRANCE.

The first feature to be considered after the general massing and appearance is the entrance, which should always be emphasized so as to show distinctly what it is beyond a doubt; a tastefully designed porch or projecting pediment gives an appearance of shelter and comfort, and might be termed a perpetual monument of welcome which bids you enter.

Americans are, as a rule, devoted to their homes and lavish in the expenditure of money to enrich and beautify them. Formerly it was customary to look almost wholly through the glasses of "practical utility," which of course is not to be despised, and due credit must be given.

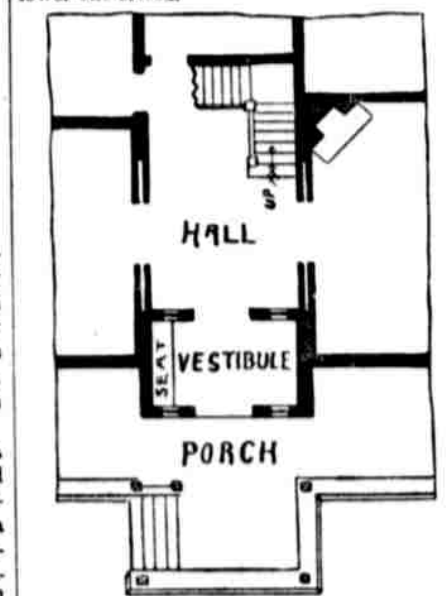
But now people have learned that there is a happy medium. They are pleased to find that it costs no more to build a pretty and conveniently planned dwelling than an ugly and inconveniently arranged one. Oftentimes it costs not so much, as the many beautiful homes to be found in the various cities and towns throughout the country clearly prove. The conventional brown stone city front, with its gilded iron cornice and hideous brackets, and the country home with its mansard or hip roof with a cupola, are among the things of the past, and we are in an era of improvement.



INSIDE VESTIBULE DOOR AND WINDOWS.

In modern buildings, especially in cities, owing to the cramped nature of the site and the enormous increase in value of the land, we are unable to attain any nice scene by depth of quadrangles, or open courts, or recessed arcades, constituting vistas through which the main building forms a background. The building areas are almost always narrow and confined, and the plan of the city house will not admit of much variation in the arrangement of the rooms.

After the entrance comes the vestibule, a feature without which no dwelling can be considered really complete. As a rule vestibules are too small, doubtless from the fact that in most cases they are designed so as to receive the two halves of an outer double door arranged in such manner that when the doors are opened they form a complete panel system on each side of the vestibule. As these doors are usually not above two feet and four inches in width, the vestibule necessarily becomes barely large enough for one to stand within while waiting for the servant to open the inner door, after having rung the bell. A better plan would be to have one large door not less than three feet four inches in width and eight feet in height. Cut this door in halves horizontally, if you please, so that the upper half may be opened and the lower one closed.



GROUND PLAN OF PORCH, HALL, STAIRCASE AND SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ROOMS.

This will be an advantage in hot weather, as the lower half can be kept closed to keep out the dust, or intruders, while the upper half is opened. Let the vestibule be deep and wide enough to place a seat one side; the floor should be of marble or glazed tiles, laid in small patterns; mosaics would be best; the wood work should be solid and substantial, and neatly finished; polished if of hard wood. Raised moldings and carved panels add richness to the effect if they can be included within the limits of expense.

The scheme of color should be one of warmth. If the doors and wood work are of dark wood, the tone of color should be some pleasing shade of red. If light woods are used, buff or olive greens of proper shade may be used, with perhaps a small border of soft red in the frieze or ceiling. If the vestibule door be glazed with stained glass, it should be rich and warm in color, indicative of the welcome within. DAVID W. KING.

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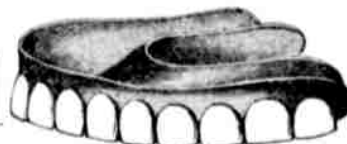
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