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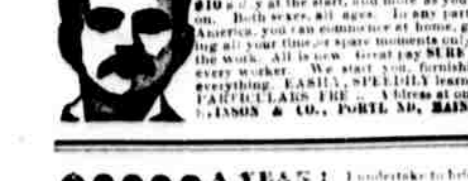
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SOME NOTABLE CAREERS

LONG LIVES OF THE JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No Member of the Court Has Ever Been President—John Quincy Adams—Henry Clay—James G. Blaine—Webster, Calhoun, Benton and Many Others.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Sitting one day last week in the supreme court chamber, where Justice Field was presiding over the session of the court in the absence of the chief justice, I thought of the long career Mr. Field has had on this high bench and wondered if any of his predecessors had served as long as he has.

Justice Field was appointed by President Lincoln in March, 1863, and has therefore been nearly twenty-nine years on the supreme bench, which is more than the average lifetime of mature activity.

I am told it is his ambition to serve longer than any man ever did on the supreme bench. If this be true he will have to continue at his post nearly six years longer.

John Marshall's career on the supreme bench has never been equaled. He was chief justice from 1801 to 1835, sitting for 34 years and 5 months. Justice Story sat 34 years, Justices McLean and Wayne 32 years each, Bushrod Washington 31 years, Justice Johnson 30 years, Chief Justice Taney and Justices Miller and Catron each 28 years and Justices Nelson and Woodbury each 27 years.

There seems to be something in the atmosphere of this great tribunal which promotes long life and service. Up to date seven chief justices have spanned the 102 years of the court's existence, an average of nearly fifteen years, while 46 associate justices have sat an aggregate of about 900 years.

John Marshall is the only man who ever held the offices of chief justice of the supreme court and secretary of state at the same time.

It is an odd fact that no chief justice or associate justice of the supreme court has ever been president. A still more remarkable fact is that no cabinet officer, other than secretary of state, ever became president.

Probably the greatest official career this nation has ever witnessed was that of John Quincy Adams. It is interesting in this connection to recall the well known facts. His public career began in 1794, when he was sent as minister to the Netherlands.

The career of James G. Blaine has often been compared to that of Clay, but it has not been either so long or so varied. Mr. Blaine's public life began in 1839, when he was elected to the Maine legislature, continuing there four years, two years as speaker. He was seven times elected to the house, three times speaker thereof, was once appointed and once elected senator, and was twice elected secretary of state.

lic man forty years. He was twice elected congressman from New Hampshire and three times from Boston. He was four times elected to the senate, serving in that body nineteen years. He was secretary of state under Harrison in 1841 and was continued under Tyler. He was afterward secretary of state under Fillmore. Webster and Blaine are the only men who served twice as secretary of state under administrations which were not successive.

Mention of Clay and Webster at once brings Calhoun to mind. Calhoun was in public life forty-two years. He began in the legislature of his state, as nearly all our great publicists begin. He then served five years in the house, was secretary of war nearly eight years, and sat in the senate fifty-eight years and was secretary of state under Tyler one year.

Thomas H. Benton's remarkable career of thirty years in the senate still stands as the longest record of continuous service in that body. Benton was defeated for re-election, but came to the next congress as a member of the house, and was defeated for re-election to his seat there, and was also beaten for governor of Missouri—a unique ending of a unique career.

The longest congressional career in our history was that of General Samuel Smith, of Baltimore. He was a representative from 1793 to 1803, and again from 1816 to 1822, and a senator from 1803 to 1815, and from 1822 to 1833, forty years of continuous service in congress. Besides this remarkable career as a legislator he was once mayor of Baltimore, and in the Revolutionary war rose from the rank of captain to that of brigadier general.

Next in point of long service was Nathaniel Macon, who was twenty-four years in the house, where he served four years as speaker and thirteen years in the senate, where he was for some time the presiding officer.

Twenty years ago there was in the house from Minnesota a man with a remarkable family record to boast of. His name was Eugene M. Wilson, and his father, Edgar Wilson, of Virginia; his grandfather, Thomas Wilson, and his great-grandfather, Isaac Griffin, were all representatives in congress.

James Monroe's public career extended over a period of forty-five years, in which he was member of the Virginia assembly, senator of the United States, minister to France, governor of Virginia, special commissioner to purchase Louisiana of France, minister to England, again governor of Virginia, six years secretary of state and eight years president.

A noteworthy career was Alexander Hamilton's. Brilliant in the martial field while barely out of his teens, at twenty-five in the Continental congress, at thirty a power in the convention which formed the constitution, secretary of the treasury and the father of a financial system at thirty-two, falling in a duel at forty-seven.

Robert C. Winthrop at forty-two had been five years in the Massachusetts legislature, ten years in the national house, where he was elected speaker, and one year in the senate. Then his promising public career came to an end, though he lived more than forty years longer.

John S. Crittenden fought in the battle of the Thames, in 1812, and from that date to his death, in 1863, was almost constantly in public life. After serving a number of years in the state legislature he represented Kentucky in the senate from 1817 to 1819, again from 1835 to 1848 and finally from 1855 to 1861. Meanwhile he was once governor of Kentucky and twice attorney general of the United States.

James Buchanan's great public career has been forgotten by many people. In the forty years between 1821 and 1861 he was ten years in the house, eleven years in the senate, minister to Russia, minister to France, secretary of state and president.

At twenty-five Lewis Cass was a member of the Ohio legislature. He distinguished himself in the war of 1812, was eighteen years governor of Michigan, five years secretary of war, four years minister to France, twelve years a senator and three years secretary of state.

No sketch of great careers would be complete without mention of the fifty years of public service rendered by Thomas Jefferson—member of legislature, delegate in congress, author of the Declaration of Independence, governor of Virginia, minister to France, and also serving in other diplomatic posts, secretary of state, vice president.

Among the statesmen of our day there are many with noteworthy careers. James G. Blaine I have already mentioned. John Sherman, now the Nestor of public life, was six years in the house, four years secretary of the treasury, and has been twenty-seven years in the senate, or thirty-seven years in all. Justin S. Morrill was twelve years in the house, and has been more than twenty-four years in the senate. George F. Edmunds was twenty-six years in the senate. William D. Kelley was twenty-nine years in the house and Samuel J. Randall twenty-eight. Judge Holman and Charles O'Neill are now entering upon their twenty-seventh year. Forty-three years ago Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, was a representative in congress, and he dates farther back than any other man now a member of the national legislature.

"Old Charley" O'Neill, of Philadelphia, is now the "Father of the House," though he and Judge Holman have served the same time. The honor goes to O'Neill, however, because his service has been more continuous than Holman's. Both O'Neill and Holman are remarkably young looking and active men, and the latter is likely to be chairman of one of the most important committees, and certainly the most laborious committee of the house—the committee on appropriations.

WALTER WELLMAN.

"THE LEAVENWORTH CASE."

Sketch of Its Gifted Writer, Anna Katharine Green.

[Special Correspondence.]

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.—The instant success of the dramatization of "The Leavenworth Case" has again brought the name of its gifted author prominently before the public. There are few writers of whose personality so little is known as that of Miss Green. From reading her novels one might be led to believe her to approach the masculine, so strong their reasoning and logic. However, nothing is farther from the truth. She is womanly, modest and retiring. Even in conversation she rarely ventures an assertion, and, having done so, trembles at her temerity, and actually will lose a night's sleep thinking over the possibilities of having said too much.

She loves, however, to talk with literary lovers who know their art, and delights to compare notes with them.

In private life she is Mrs. Charles Rohlf, of Buffalo. In a pretty little home she lives with a devoted husband and two beautiful children, aged respectively six and four. Her home life, when not occupied with a thrilling detective story, is filled with the duties of any good wife and mother. Just now a rather serious problem confronts the lady. For four years her handsome, golden haired boy Sterling has worn dresses like those of his sister Rosamond, and fashioned by the same hand that writes of murder and mystery. But now the hour has come for breeches, and this costume Mrs. Rohlf laughingly admits to be beyond her ken.

The author's work is often done amid all kinds of discouraging noises. Questions from the kitchen to be answered, childish perplexities to be cleared away, callers to be received. With it all no one has ever seen her temper disturbed. She writes in the morning from one to



ANNA KATHARINE GREEN.

five hours, the time varying with her mood. When she has planned far ahead she usually writes on until she has put her scheme on paper. She always writes with a lead pencil on manilla paper held in her lap. Her husband is the only one who has ever seen her at work. He speaks of his wife as a picture of intensity and absorption. When she is being driven on by the passion that her fancy has conjured or is approaching a climax, her eyes fire, her lips are compressed and her pencil seems fairly to fly. Her home is charming, being furnished in rare good taste. Much of the furniture is of oak, made from special designs. Her desk is both simple and unique. The author's portrait is prominent, and one notices many choice etchings and engravings.

Her reading is very general, preferably works of high standing, though she makes it a point to read the books of unknown writers. If they are worth reading she discovers it at a glance. Her timidity is absolutely ludicrous. In fiction she has placed her characters in most trying situations. Great difficulties have risen in their lives, and one might think that the continued familiarity with surprise and embarrassment might engender contempt for actual occurrences of this sort in the author's own life. The contrary is true. Mrs. Rohlf is overcautious, especially in caring for her little ones. She is exquisitely sensitive to her discrimination between right and wrong. She is more than careful not to hurt the feelings of others and is never known to speak ill of any one.

Her appearance is pleasing. She is of medium height, has dark brown hair, blue eyes, a nose that defies classification and an expressive mouth. Her features are mobile. There are no set or definable expressions. The woman of one moment can scarcely be discovered in the woman of the next. Portraits fail to show her as her intimate friends know her. But while the habit of her thought has impressed her face with a peculiar expression of thoughtfulness there is a merry twinkle in her eye which shows she is not averse to fun.

Mrs. Rohlf was in constant attendance at the rehearsals of her play and did not allow the actors to trifle with her text or "business," and in every case they were compelled to admit that her instructions were based on good sense and on nature. The success of "The Leavenworth Case" has not turned her head. She remains the same quiet, dignified lady, anxious to return to her home and children.

Mrs. Rohlf has just completed a story which strange to relate has not a single detective in it. No doubt this will be the best story she has written.

EDITH SESSIONS TUPPER.

Murat Halstead in Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 22.—Murat Halstead, the brilliant editor of The Standard-Union, is actively engaged at his desk after a brief summer vacation and attendance at the political conventions, in remarkable health and sturdy vigor. He is inspired with enthusiastic views of the success of the Republican gubernatorial ticket this fall in the state of New York. He also continues his special literary labors, and the October issue of THE COURIER contains a lengthy article of twenty pages on his old home (and entitled "Cincinnati"), abundantly illustrated. Other articles from his pen are promised the reading public when his editorial duties will permit.

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