

Mrs. Graham's

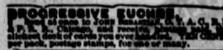
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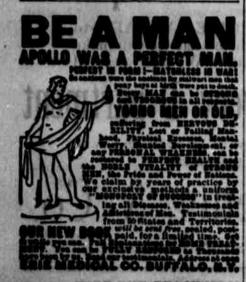
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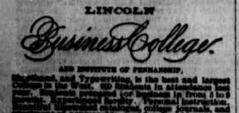
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GOODS.

Will His Party Nominate Him for the Presidency?-He Is Frank, Generous and Open Hearted-Walter Wellman Offers an Appreciative Sketch.

[Special Correspondence.]
WASHINGTON, March 10.—Two or three days ago I was in the Center market buying provisions for my household when I chanced to overhear a conversation between a man whose voice sounded familiar to me and a fine looking though gray haired woman who accompanied him. Their conversation pertained to economical marketing and kitchen management, in which they seemed to take an earnest, almost painful interest. From the scrape of their talk, which ac-



SENATOR CULION IN THE CHAMBER. cidentally reached my ear, I inferred that in their household, as in many other households in this country with which I am personally familiar, there exists a necessity for saving the pennies, turning down the gas and treating beefsteak as a luxury to be indulged in only on state occasions. The couple were Senator Culiom and his wife, and after we had all finished our marketing, and the senall finished our marketing, and the sen-ator and I walked to the Capitol together, we talked of the expensiveness of living

at Washington.

"The fact is," said Senator Cullom,
"I find it very hard to keep my nose above water financially. This morning I looked over the bills which I owe and I looked over the bills which I owe and it alarmed me. As you know, my wife and I live plainly and economically. We pinch in every way we can and make no effort to put on style, and yet I have more bills out than my month's salary will suffice to meet. I am as poor as a church mouse, and the longer I stay in congress the poorer I will be. The day is coming in which I will have to get out and go into something where I can make a little money for my declining years."

ing years."

Senator Cullom meant what he said, too, and if his party doesn't nominate him for the presidency I shouldn't be surprised to hear of his resignation at any time. He is one of the poorest men so far as this world's riches go in the sen-ate. He has nothing but his salary to live on, and if a friend of his in Illinois live on, and if a friend of his in Illinois had not at different times lent bim money which he never expected to have repaid, Cullom would have been actually driven out of public life long before this. He owns no property in Washington. At Springfield he has a pretty home, but I am sorry to say it is mortgaged for more than it is worth. A splendid record as legislator, governor and senator, a possibility of being president of the United States, a mortgaged home and an accumulation of tradesmen's bills to be paid out of his next month's salary is what Shelby M. Cullom has to show for the thirty years which he has spent in the service of the people.

Senator Cullom was born in Elk Spring Valley, Wayne county, Ky., sixty-two

Senator Cullom was born in Elk Spring Valley, Wayne county, Ky., sixty-two years ago. His father, R. N. Cullom, was a poor farmer who owned only two slaves and who turned them loose when he decided to go to Illinois. When the present senator, who had been christened Shelby Moore, was only a year old, Major Cullom took his family to Tazewell county, Ills., and settled at the edge of a piece of woods in which lived a tribe of Indians. The redskins were supposed to be friendly, but soon made so much trouble that the few white settlers had to band together for protection, and had to band together for protection, and finally drove the Indians away at the muszle of the gun.

Young Cullom's introduction to the state on which he was afterward to re-

lect so much credit was made under rather unfavorable circumstances. Be-sides the Indians and the newness of the country, that was the famous "winter of the deep snow." If the traditions of the country may be believed, the snow was about twenty feet deep on the level

ground.
Young Cullom grow up on his father's
farm and performed all sorts of farm
work in the days when agriculture was still without the advantages of modern nachinery and implements. In those times there was no such thing as a riding plow or cultivator, no mowing ma-chine, no harvester. Shelby was trying to earn money enough to take him away to school, and he begged his father to to school, and he begged his father to give him the use of a breaking team and plow. A breaking team consisted of five yokes of oxen, and the plow was an enormous, unwieldy affair, with a two-foot moldboard and with handles like a pair of fence rails. Young Cullom took this outfit from farm to farm and "broke" the prairie sod with it for so much an acre. It was hard work and trying work, as the ground in many places was "barrens" full of brush and roots. There is nothing like a breaking play and five yoke of over to spoil one. plow and five yoke of oxen to spoil one's temper and plunge him into the unfor-tunate habit of expressing himself pro-

OF SENATOR CULIOM. which he is very proud, too, for it bears the impress of Shelby Cullom's bare foot the impress of Shelby Cullom's bare foot a souvenir of the days in which he was out breaking prairie with his ten on CLOAKS THAT ARE LIKE MEN'S

When he was about eighteen Cullom went to Rock River university, where it was hoped he would be able to learn more than in the log school house which he had been attending during the winters in Tazewell county. But his health failed and he found it necessary to return home. "I hadn't been back on the farm more than twenty-four hours," said the senator, in telling me of his early experiences, "before I was myself again. I went out into the meadow and led I went out into the meadow and led eighteen men with a scythe in my hand. and did more work than any of them."

Cullom's father was a prominent Whig, and served two or three terms in the legislature. Among his friends was Abraham Lincoln, whom the elder Cul-lom had helped in his race for congress. When Shelby became seized with an ambition to become a lawyer, it was ar-ranged that he was to go up to Spring-field and study law in Lincoln's office. But it turned out that Lincoln was at that time a busy man, riding the circuit on horseback as all the successful lawyers of the day did, and he advised Cullom to go into a law office where the lawyer was at home more than he was. So he went into the office of Stewart & Edwards. While studying law his friends asked him to you for either the friends asked him to run for city attorney and he consented. Though a mere stripling, who had not yet been admit-ted to the bar, he was elected by a majority of four votes.

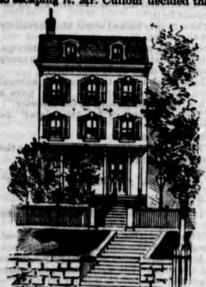
"Those four votes changed my whole career," says Senator Cullom. "and I sometimes wish the four majority had been on the other side. Had I been defeated for that office, probably I should never have run for another, and instead of being a nearly worn out public serv-ant with nothing in the house to eat and a poverty stricken old age coming on I should now be a rich lawyer."

Those four votes settled the business however. From that day to this, with a brief interval or two, he has been working for the public at pretty small salaries. Next year he was elected to the legislature, and was re-elected, though in a county strongly Democratic. This time he was made speaker of the house, and began to be looked upon as a rising young man for whom almost any-thing might be in store. He made a splendid speaker, and after the session was over was appointed to a responsible post by his old friend Lincoln, who by this time had become president. Lincoln made him a member of the

commission to examine and pass upon the accounts of quartermasters and paymasters in the army. It was important work, and much depended upon the manner in which it was done by Cullom and his associates on the commission, Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Charles A. Dana, now editor of the New York Sun. It was quite an honor to Cullom to be associated with these men, and Lincoln gave him the place in recognition of the services which Cullom's father had rendered him years be-

In 1862 Cullom met with his first defeat, failing to win election to the legis-lature. But defeat only stimulated his ambition, and in 1864 he beat his old law preceptor, Congressman Stewart, in ress from the capital district of Illinois. He remained six years in the house where he was chairman of the committee on territories, and where his record was a very good one. In 1870 his party was split in twain by a faction fight and the district was lost.

Cullom returned from Washington at the expiration of his term determined to the expiration of his term determined to retire to private life and try to make some money. But it happened that an effort was being made to remove the capital of the state from Springfield. Peoria, Bloomington and other ambitious towns were bidders, and finally there was talk of Chicago entering the race. Then the citizens of Springfield became alarmed, and insisted that Cullom should go into the legislature to champion their cause. He consented reluctantly, and use. He consented reluctantly, and being elected was again chosen speaker. Seeing that fate had evidently intended him for public service, and that there was no escaping it. Mr. Cullom decided that



he might as well be hanged for a sheep as a lamb, and said to himself that he was going to be governor of Illinois. In 1876 he was nominated and elected, and in 1880 was re-elected. In 1883 he was elected to the senate to succeed David

Davis, and in 1888 was re-elected.

In the senate Mr. Cullom has been a decided success. He is now among the leaders on the Republican side, and occupies the seat so long held by George
F. Edmunds. His specialty is law relating to transportation, and his fame as
the father of the interstate commerce
law is as wide as the continent. There is no more popular man in the senate than Cullom, and in Washington there is no more popular home than his, where Mrs. Cullom, a sister-in-law of Governor

SACK COATS.

the Awful Day.

NEW YORK, March 10.—If we have got to go back to the styles that were in vogue thirty years ago, I want to know it in time to develop some mortal

> those hateful and for here is the very newest thing out, and it is certainly enough to give gravest appre hension,

the fact that the modes of the pres ent day were very nearly perfect. Look at that awful "sack coat!" I had one just like that all but the collar thirty years ago, made of gray doeskin, as it was then called, but now it would be "beaver cloth." There are silk ones on the way, sisters, and cloth ones in every color, all made without seams and hanging like a pillow case on a broomstick There are great white or smoke pearl buttons on the front, eight of them at

The proper skirt to wear with these new "English" jackets, which, alas: have also got the French stamp upon them, is a soft wool in some neutral tint, or broken plaid, made plain fourreau shape, with no trimming unless, perhaps, a band of fur or a narrow pinked or accordion plaited ruffle.

Skirts of all street dresses, where it can possibly be afforded, have silk lin-ings, and around the bottom of these are two and sometimes three pinked out ruffles, one set under and two or more on the upper side of the lining. The dress itself may be of spartan simplicity on the surface, but if you get a glimpse of the underside there are furbelows and flounces enough to astonish one; and house dresses have, in addition to these, a deep balayeuse flounce of mus-lin and lace, all of which makes the dress set out well at the feet. Some wear these gowns on the street, but the neat lady is apt to make a display of fluffy ruffles when she walks that would shock herself if she knew it, or if she saw any other woman do the same she would call her (mentally) a bold, brazen

The Watteau bows are seen on almost every indoor dress, and many outdoor ones also. The style consists in having a bow with short loops and ends that fall to the bottom of the dress in the back. Wrappers that have no Watteau plait in the back have the bow in its place, and it is fastened upon all kinds of toilets for old and young. Indeed, ribbon will be worn almost to the exclusion of every other garniture except lace, and lace and ribbon go so well together that they will be largely used as

The neckwear has ribbons, China silks,

ty. I saw last night at the Casino two pretty new styles. One was a round collar of folded red China silk, with a bishop fall of the silk in front, which reached nearly to the waist. bordered with a row of point de gene lace three inches wide, and three inches above that another row was laid on the silk flat. It was not

confined, but fell CARRICK CAPE AND in loose folds. FOURREAU SKIRT. The other was in shape of an open sailor collar in front and was made of lilac crepe de chine, with a double ruffle of lace around it, and where it met in front there tied two long ends of very fine oriental lace reaching nearly to the knees. They were each about a quarter of a yard wide and were accordion plaited. Indeed almost everything is secordion plaited now.

Among the pretty summer materials are dimity and cotton "Bedford cord,"

But speaking of the dimity and the pique. They are made with a wide hem at the bottom of the plain skirt, and above the hem are several rows of but-Oglesby, dispenses a hospitality which is inexpensive, but charming. The Culloms live in one of the famous houses of ribbon, and these are tied in neat little Down in Tazewell county lives to this day an old man named Findlay who keeps on the mantel in his house a piece Highland terrace.

Walter Wellman.

The price of mud of Walter Wellman.

Olive Harper Fears That the Styles of Thirty Years Ago May Be Revived, but Prays That She May Not Live to See

disease by which I may die easy before it comes to pass, and yet I fear that graceless fashgoing to revive, if straws do show which way the wind doth blow,

time when we

THE NEWEST IN CLOAKS ulating ourselves

thing.

The carrick cape, with a postiche shoulder cape of another material, is quite stylish just now. The bottom cape is of Irish frieze or some other shaggy stuff cut circular shape and simply hemmed. The top one is of velvet, lined and beaded so that it is perfectly of fur, and the collar is trimmed in the ame way. This can be left off as the weather moderates, or can be worn alone without the lower cape.

complements.

laces, crepe lisse, net and chiffon all





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