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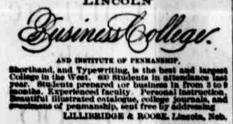
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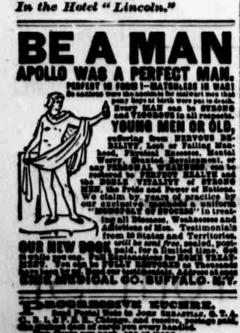
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TWO TYPICAL FOWNS.

THE WONDERFUL CONVENTION CIT-IES OF THE NORTHWEST.

Walter Wellman Is Amused by the Stu pendous Enterprise of Chicago and Charmed by the Hospitable Munifi ceace of Minneapolis.

(Special Correspondence.)
CHICAGO, June 28.—This Wonderful city of the west is today contributing more than its share to the current his tory of the times. What they are doing in the big wigwam you will learn by telegraph; but while the votes are being taken, while the shouts ring out after season of painful silence, while the world inclines its ear to catch the keynote of the refrain, let us walk about the magic city of Chicago at.

Chicago is the amazing, the dum founding city of the western hemisphere. Once I lived here, and then thought

knew the place pretty well.

But leave Chicago for a year or two
and it is like stepping out of a theate:
near the end of an act. While you argone a transformation takes place. Fivor six years ago a venturesome capital ist erected a tall building here. It was nine stories high. People said he would never get interest back on his invesment. The capitalist was a little timi about that, too, and for fear all hi-offices could not be rented he changed his plans, cut out several hundred rooms You Know the Place. rented, and the building has regular! paid 12 per cent. net on its cost and fixed charges. But for the space taken up by the theater (and that commands a high rental), the annual return woul-

be at least 15 per cent.
You have all heard and read about Chicago's wonderful high buildings, and probably I can tell you nothing new about them. But the marvelous thing to me is not that such high structures can be built, but that all their floor space should be so quickly rented. Whence do all the office people come? Is there no limit to their number? It seems not, for they tell me every new and modern office building in town is doing well. Every month or so a new one is completed and thrown open to the public. Perhaps it contains in its fourteen or fifteen stories 500 rooms. In a month only a few of them will be found

Over and over again this process is reeated throughout a year. The old buildings have just as many tenants as they ever had. A new crop of renters is harvested by each new structure. The number and capacity of office buildings increase faster than the city grows. Thus the conclusion is inevitable that as time wears on a larger and still larger share of the business of this city is done in offices. In Chicago probably a dozen banks use the second or third floors of office buildings. Manufacturing concerns have offices in town and both factories and both factories are the second or the second or third floors of chaos, or raise relief funds, Brackett is sure to be the man. With such a leader it is not surprising the Minne-cents are the second or the supports. line and carrying on their business by Mor is it difficult to understand, with means of samples in these mamnoth hives, convenient of access to all custablishments more remote from the business center, where transportation facilities are better and rents cheaper.

As the huge office buildings multiply I am glad to say the women have had their dainty fingers in the pie. To be convinced that this is woman's era one has but to come to Chicago and look at one of the newest and most magnificent of the structures which are making the city famous. It was built and is owned by the W. C. T. U. Five or six years ago one of the women of that society, Mrs. Matilda B. Carse, told me she was going to put up a million dollar office building, and showed me the plans which an architect had prepared. "A nice plan architecturally and a pretty scheme—on paper," I remarked. "So you don't think we'll ever build it?" remarked Mrs. Carse laughingly. "You haven't much confidence in women as builders. Well, you wait and see." And here is the building in the heart of the city, big. beautiful, profitable. It is not safe to doubt the capacity and the energy of women in this day and generation.

And the rapidity with which they do these great things in magic Chicago! Last February I was here, and a friend pointed to a vacant lot in which workmen were making excavations. "We are putting up a big building there," he said. My friend being financially interested in the structure, I thought I would step up there today and see if the foundation had been finished. Imagine my amazement when I saw, instead of a cellar or the mere foundation which I had expected, a structure eighteen stories high in its tallest part and nearly ready mingle American sprightliness and for the tenants. Next week they'll be renting out the offices, and in a month 2,000 human beings will recognize that building as their business home. A juvenile city within four walls, of which not a brick or stone had been laid four

The big wigwam in which they are dent is another example of the rapidity with which they carry on great constructions here. A huge colosseum. built in a month; a storm which sweeps its roof away: a change of plan and a new roof, more substantial than the first, put on in six days-all very Chicagoesque. More notable still is that wilderness of palaces, the World's fair. which grows precisely as the beanstalk of Jack the Giant Killer is reported to have grown in tradition. All these big men who are here to name a candidate for the presidency have been to see the World's fair. And when asked what they think of it they lift their hands in indication of the futility of expression.

The best of it is, from the local point of view, that so far the World's fair, the hundreds of sky piercing office buildings, the elevated railways, the countless enterprises and improvements of great magnitude and cost are being \$2,000,000 per annum. The department order are the three most important condicarried on with Chicago money. Chi- is exclusively in charge of Mary Steele. tions to aim at and develop.

cago is no longer a borrower. All her Boston mortgages have been lifted. She

to acquire, is now learning how to give. In no other American city is so much ic enterprises, art schools, technical schools, libraries, universities. Take, for instance, the Chicago university, already famous the world over, though now in its infancy. Four million dollars is the magnificent endowment which this in stitution of learning, destined to be the stitution of learning, destined to be the scontinent, is to have money being spent today in purely pubgreatest on the continent, is to have year, derive the use of these jewels from two or three days ago a wealthy citizen Hagar, who is held in veneration as the subscribed \$300,000 to the fund; twentyfour hours later another wealthy citize: race.—Jewelers' Review. added \$150,000, and as I write, the \$200. 000 required to make up the grand total is coming in in smaller sums. In addition to its great public library, Chicago is soon to have two of the most richly en dowed special libraries in the world. In a city where there is so much wealth, so much public spirit, it is not difficult to estimate what the future is to bring

To my notion the two most interesting cities in America today are these two convention cities of 1892-Minneapolis and Chicago. They are interesting and prosperous and alike in their rapidity of growth because their citizens are similarly endowed with genuine public spirit. Look at the manner in which they receive and care for their convention guests. In Minneapolis the hospitality was that of a town—gushing, sentimental, overanxious, eager for display -hospitality which threw open private homes by the thousand, which caused efforts to the common cause.

George Brackett's was a noteworthy but typical case. As chairman of the executive committee in Minneapolis a lion's share of the work fell to him. For two weeks he fairly slept in his clothes. He wore out three pairs of horses flitting to and fro. He was ubiquitous, his voice directing, encouraging, his mind planning, suggesting, everywhere. They say of Brackett that he is this kind of a man: It a man is hurt and no doctor near, they

send for Brackett to dress the wounds. If a manufacturing concern, which everybody wants to keep alive, shows signs of financial distress, Brackett is called upon to take hold and revive it. tory and warehouse in the suburbs. apolitans surprised the country with Even commercial houses are falling into comers, and bandling their wares in es- upon thousands of Republican men and women from all parts of the country two weeks ago.

Since I have been up neve in the northwest I have learned to feel genuine pride in the cities of this region and the men who made them-Minneapolis, St. Paul. Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City and dozens of others. It is a country and a people for every American to be proud of. Chicago, big as she is, rich as she is, accustomed to great convention crowds as she is, has just as much hospitality as Min neapolis. It is, however, of a different sort. In Minneapolis the Republicans were received as the master of a country home receives guests, so numerous that the children must be sent over to the neighbor's and beds be made good humoredly on the floor. In Chicago it is more like the owner of a palace opening his doors and bidding his servants attend his visitors. The point I make is that in both cities the welcome is royal because of the splendid public spirit that pervades the communities.

They are typical American cities too. In each one finds New Englanders, New Yorkers and "Western Reserve Yankees" forming the core of the public body, strong, thrifty, ingenious, adaptable; and, surrounding them and working shoulder to shoulder with them. lish, Irish, Scotch and British Americans. In Minneapolis it is a delight to note how the Scandinavian blood has mixed with the American and produced a race of fair haired, blue eyed men. light of texture and spirits and yet earnest and capable; while the women skin and golden hair.

These Scandinavians make splendid citizens, and the quarter of Minneapolis which is inhabited almost exclusively by them is noted for its thrift and good sailing from Christiansend on the day President Harrison was renominated of a thousand fair sons and daughters of Scandanavia en route for future homes in the metropolis of Minnesota.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Provident Chillans.

The Chilians evidently do not believe in letting articles of food go to waste. authority: After making cider and wine from their apples they extract from the refuse a white and finely flavored spirit, and by another process they procure a sweet treacle, or, as they term it, honey.

A Woman of Business.

The largest business handled by any woman in America is probably the money department of the Pittsburg postoffice, where the receipts are more than der in all things. Fat, self control and

According to the Moslem creed, the resson why every Mohammedan lady consid has paid her debts, grown rich and now ers it her duty to wear earrings is attrib has more money than she knows what uted to the following curious legend to do with. A friend of mine, who is president of a big trust company, tells me money is so plentiful in Chicago it is fairly a drug in the market. Interest rates are fully as low as in New York, Boston or Philadelphia. The conundrum is where to find investment for the sur so where to find investment for the surplus capital, and Chicago money by the million is going into western cities, railways, mines, factories.

It is a great pleasure to record the fact that Chicago, having learned how culty. Instead of disfiguring the lovely features of her bondmaid she contented herself with boring a hole in each of the

year, derive the use of these jewels from mother of Ishmael, the founder of their

The Women of Eastern Peru.

Almost without exception the women of eastern Peru belong to the class of cholos, or halfbreeds. The Indian element is strong in the features of this mixed race although at times the Caucasian blossoms out in a clear cut arching mouth, a delicate face and chin, and a thin aquiline nose. The young women possess the femi-nine instinct of peatness in dress and love of personal adornment. Simple pink or light blue frocks trimmed with a bit of lace or ribbon make a cool, becoming costume. The dark hair is secured behind by a ribbon, from which it falls loose down the back. A few pinks and rosebuds baif encircle the head like a broken wreath. Out of doors a Panama hat is worn well down over the eyes, and a thin blue and white shawl invariably envelops the shoul ders. But the dirt of loosely constructed houses and the dampness and mildew of a tropical climate render it difficult to pre serve undiminished the spirit of neatness. and at last with age they lapse into the slovenliness of the typical old women of hundreds of busy men to leave their vo cations and for weeks devote all their hollowed eyed and innocent of any atten tion to grace of manner or tidiness of appearance.—Courtenay De Kalb in Har per's.

> Wants a Provident Dress Society. To girls with slender allowances any sudden emergency in dress occurring just when they have supplied themselves with a stock of garments for the coming season is often extremely embarrassing, and I wonder that no one starts a provident dress society, to which members would subscribe a small sum annually and which would make grants out of its funds on such occasions as having to go into mourning, to go unexpectedly into a climate requiring quite different sort of clothing, to act as bridesmaid, and in some cases of marriage when the relations are unable to provide any outfit, also in the event of a member being suddenly called to enter upon any new position requiring an immediate outlay on dress. Such a society, well and honorably conducted, would be a help to numbers of people and would encourage thrift in girls and often prevent them be-ginning the dangerous habit of running into debt .- Lady's Pictorial.

Ugly Hindoo Women.

The men among the Hindoos of Bombay are by all odds handsomer than the women, the fashion among the latter of wear ing in the left nostril a huge hoop of silver adorned with precious stones not tending to enhance the modicum of beauty they already possess. This ring is often so large that the mouth and chin are covered by it. The married women also chew the leaves of the betel palm, and so their teeth and lips are stained a vivid and disagreeable

Caste, that strong divider of class, is indicated on the women by stripes of various colors on the forehead. Their arms, which are mostly bare, are fancifully tattooed, and their toes and ankles are ornamented with silver bangles and rings. This latter ornamentation is shared by both sexes In downright ugliness many of these women approach closely an American Indian squaw.—Cor. Washington Star.

Wearing Veils.

A lady's face veil is a very small affair: usually it is scarcely a suggestion of a veil. simply a breath of something filmy over eyes and nose; yet, upholding the philosophy of the importance of small things, it constitutes an important part of the street toilet. The appearance of the majority of women is improved by the tiny bit of illusion. If a woman dress her hair perfectly plain and without the bang, the addition

of a face veil is a mistake.

If the veil be worn with the utmost precision, fastened securely and drawn over the face and hair until it nearly flattens the tip of the nose, the use of that veil and the design for which it was created is sturdy Scandinavians, Germans, Eng. abused. The artistic beauty of the veil depends upon the ease with which it is adjusted; it must carry with it the suggestion of having accidentally fallen upon the head of the wearer as she passed. - Wash

A Woman Who Worked.

Mme. du Chatelet worked sometimes nearly the entire night until 5 or 7 o'clock figure with Scandinavia's soft, white in the morning; she would rise at 9 or 10, and even earlier when she had gone to bed at 4, which she called cockcrow; frequently she slept but two hours a day, and in the course of the twenty-four hours usual ly only quitted her desk for breakfast and for supper. Occasionally in the forenoon she order. More important to Minneapolis, rode her mare Hirondelle in the park; her more helpful to her future than the vis- rural costume, an Indian robe, black apron today nominating a candidate for presi- itation of 15,000 Republicans, was the and hat, ceneath which floated her brown hair, long and unpowdered. Besides geometry, the marquise was engaged upon Italian and English and, as well as Voltaire, "this phenomenon of literature. knowledge and grace" was grappling with the difficulties of Pope's "Essay on Man." —Temple Bar.

> Advice to Mothers. We strongly commend to mothers the

following advice from a very high medical There are one or two general principles

safe to follow as making for prevention Build up bone and fat and muscle, especially fat, by every known means during periods of growth and development. Make fresh air the breath of life to the young Avoid, if possible, alcohol and nervine stimulants. Do not cultivate, rather restrain, the imaginative and artistic faculties. They will be rooted on a better brain

and body basis if they come later.

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