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A HOUSE WITH A HISTORY.

The Home of Samuel Slater, the Father of American Manufactures.

[Special Correspondence.] PAWTUCKET, R. I., June 30 .- This city, which for a long time claimed the honor of being the largest town in the United States, will always occupy a prominent place in Rhode Island history as the home of Samuel Slater, the father of American manufactures and of the first cotton mill in America. Until recently the house occupied by Samuel Slater has been used as a private dwelling. It stands upon one of the principal business streets, a large, square, brick building, with a door in the center of the front and a large parlor on either side. The quaint, old fashioned wall paper on these two rooms has al-ways been an object of interest to visit-ors and has quite a history. It represents romantic landscape with trees half the height of the room, and tradition has it that this identical paper was designed and made for a European mon-A. M. Davis & Co.

arch, whose fastidious taste was not pleased at the completion of the work and it was refused. The manufacturer was of course ruined by this unhappy transaction, and Samuel Slater hearing of it—whether prompted by philanthropy or self glorification is not stated-immediately purchased it.

Another object of interest about the old Slater mansion some forty or fifty years ago was the family coach, around which hung an air of genteel antiquity and memories of some famous general, who was said to have ridden in it some time away back in colonial days. It You Know the Place, was the great delight of the boys of those days to make surreptitious visits look on the dark side, but the words have to the barn in the rear of the house, climb up on the high seat of the old vehicle and lounge in the capacious in-

> None of the incidents connected with Samuel Slater are more interesting than one given in the records of the Providence plantations. This little account credits a woman with being the originator of that most useful article, cotton thread: "Shortly before 1800 g young lady in Pawtucket made a suggestion which gave rise to another industry aliss Marcy Wilkinson, whose sister afferward married Samuel Slater, who established the first cotton mill in the United States, asked the latter if he could not make thread from cotton, since linen was so uneven that it was hard to use. In reply he gave her some cotton, which she herself spun into thread, probably the first ever made in America. She wound it upon a large spool and many years later presented it to the Rhode Island Society for the En-couragement of Domestic Industry, at whose rooms it now is."

The Wilkinsons were an old Paw-tucket family, and in St. Paul's Episcopal church, the oldest in the city and an ugly but unique old frame building, are marble tablets in memory of both the Wilkinson and Slater families.

M. A. TAFT.

ALL ABOUT ROWBOATS.

[Special Correspondence.] St. Louis, June 30.—The season of drowning accidents has again opened. am convinced that many lives would be spared if the large number of persons who are fond of rowing would take the trouble to learn how a boat should be handled.

But let me describe the various parts of a boat first. The stern of a boat is the part where the rudder is put on, the



A DOUBLE ENDED BOAT.

opposite end being called the bow. A double ended boat, one that is sharp at the bow and the stern, may be rowed stern first, provided the rudder is removed from its place. The seats on which the oarsmen sit are called thwarts. There are two kinds of oars, spoon shaped and flat bladed ones. The former are preferable for light pleasure boats or racing shells, while the latter are better adapted to heavier and to working boats. The pieces of iron and brass that fit in sockets on the rail of the boat are called oarlocks. The extreme edge or toprail, is called "gunwale" or "gunn'l," in a

sailor's vernacular. When entering a boat one should never step on the gunwale, as by so doing the craft is liable to capsize. Jumping into a boat is also a very bad habit. The proper way of getting on board is to put the right foot down firmly either in the middle of a thwart or in the bottom of the boat. The rope which is found in the bow is named "painter." It should always be kept clear and ready to be thrown out at any moment. If at home! you are alone sit always in the middle of the middle thwart. Then get your oars out and begin slowly to row. The blades should be dipped just deep enough to become covered with water; they also should be brought forward as far as possible, and then while they are immersed throw your weight upon them. It takes indeed very little practice to become accustomed to the stroke. After you cupied the box with you?—Chicago Trib-have acquired an even stroke begin practicing to turn your little craft. This is done by holding one oar motionless while pulling with the other. The quickest way of turning a boat is of course to push with one and pull with the other oar, but only persons who have acquired some proficiency can safely do this. Always keep a sharp lookout and make sure there are no obstacles in your way. Collisions on the water are always dan-gerous. To tomfool in boats is the worst thing young people can do, and many a young life has been lost in that way. With ordinary precautions, however, people are safer in a boat than in a car-

riage or on horseback. ARTHUR PARKER. Mary Was S.copy.

A Buffalo girl made a funny remark in school the other day: "George Washington" was the time honored subject of discussion, and the little girl was getting sleepy and not paying the close attention she should. "Now, Mary," said the teacher, "who was George Washington?" father," said the little girl indistinctly. "Once more, Mary," insisted the teacher; "speak up so the school can hear you. "Our Father which art in heaven," answered Mary, and dropped off to sleep. She imagined she was saying her prayers before going to bed.—Buffalo Enquirer.

The Victim.

Her Father (sizing him up)-Whom do you work !- Life.

Easily Distinguished.

It is the fashion now to speak of "opti-mists" and "pessimists." The distinction itself is nothing new, as there have always been to classes of people-those who look on the bright side of things and those who no doubt puzzled some readers.

One man, a learned farmer we may sup-

"Well, did you ever try to distinguish the pessimistic from the optimistic?"
"Yes; and there is little difficulty in do-

tomers here?" said one man.

Yankee Blade,

ina it. "Indeed!" shaved and the optimist is the one distinguished by the appellation of 'next.' "-

The Usual Plan. "Don't you want to buy a good cyclope-

dia?" inquired the canvasser. "What do I want of a cyclopedia?" "Everybody needs one. Suppose you want to ascertain how many inhabitants

Madagascar has, or who was the first Odd Fellow, or what the distance is from the earth to the moon, or when the first At-lantic cable was laid, and you've got to know right off-what are you going to "Write a letter of inquiry to some news-

And he kicked the agent down stairs .--Chicago Tribune.

Knew the Sex.

"I don't think there is any chance for me with Miss Daisy."

"How does she treat you?"

"Icily and haughtily. Every other fel-low she treats kindly, but me-well, I guess there's no chance for me."

"Why, man, you are the one she loves. You're in luck if you only knew it."-New

The Ignorance of Man.

Inventor-Oh, the fatality of things! Here I have an invulnerable, nonatmospheric. spectacular, refractive, nonreverberating, nonoscillatory watch, perfect in detail and mechanism; and yet I am al-

Friend-Why don't you sell the patent. Inventor—The fools won't buy it, just because it won't keep time. The drivelng idiots!-Jewellers' Circular.

A Graceful Compliment. Miss Wellalong (who hopes by making light of her years to be thought quite young)-Really, I prefer to look on. I am getting too old to dance, you know. Mr. Affable (who prides himself on always saying the right thing)-Oh, come now, you're not old. I don't believe you

are within ten years of as old as you look! Mercy. Travers-Do you know the address of a

good washerwoman?

give it to you. Travers—Why not? Dashaway-Well, to be frank with you, old man, she is poor enough already-New York Herald.

Dashaway-I do, but I would rather not

A Man of Principal.

Mrs. Gibble-No, you cannot marry Mr. Gophast. Rich as he is, he is a man utterly devoid of principle.

Ella Gibble—Indeed! Well he has enough principal to bring him in an interest of about \$20,000 a year.—Boston News.

Considerate. Young Mr. Fiddleback-Is Miss Redbud

Servant-She is, sir; but the minister is talking to her just at present, sir. Fiddleback-Oh, all right. Don't wake her up.-Life.

Other Attractions.

of men calling in the box I was in last Stella (with great sweetness)-Who oc-

Warm Enough. Mother-Do you think the water is warm enough yet for swimming?
Little Son—Yes, indeed. Tommy Trad-dles was in yesterday and he's alive yet.

-Good News.

Her Choice. "Won't you come for a row, auntie?"
"No, thank you, dear. Awkward pura
is very good for young people, but I prefer
to remain on terra cotta."—Pick Me Up.

A Nautical View.

Mamma-Don't you know that you father is the mainstay of the family? Freddy-Golly, sin't he though! the spanker too.-Brooklyn Life. And AMERICAN CORN ABROAD.

Success of the Government Agents in Popularizing Corn in Europe.

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, June 30.—The department of agriculture has just issued an exhibit which cannot but be of exceeding in terest throughout the country, being nothing less than a triumphant demonstration of the splendid success attained by the American corn missionary, Mr. Charles J. Murphy, in his work of popularizing maize as an article of food in Europe. A very practical evidence of what he has achieved is the report of Mr. Walter E. Gardner, American consul at Rotterdam, Netherlands, to the effect that while during the first three months of 1891 the total importation of American corn at that port was only 97,723 bushels, the quantity brought in during a corresponding period of the present year was 3,203,006 bushels, most of which was transshipped to Germany But the most striking and significan. bit of evidence sent out with the de partment's report is a red poster, one of those now employed for the decoration of Berlin and the information of the hungry masses of Deutschland. It is only 2 feet long by 18 inches wide: but that is big in the old world, where the economy in use of paper is such that even theatrical show bills and circuposters are customarily of modest size At its head the American eagle is depicted in the act of screaming. Then follows in large letters: MURPHY BROD

% Roggen, 16 Mais) 5 Pfund 60 Pfennige. Fruherer Preis fur 3 Pfund 50 Pf.

Succeeding are announcements o G. Muller's big bakery, with its four branches, in Berlin, at which the "Mur phy brod" is obtainable. Putting into plain English the facts Herr Muller thus pose, defines an optimist as a person who plain English the facts Herr Muller thus believes that all eggs will hatch. An expresents to his countrymen, he offers for change reports a dialogue overheard in a sixty pfennige (about fifteen cents) a barber's shop:

Do you ever study the faces of the custified rye and one-third corn flour, for which, at the rate charged previously for tye bread, 831/4 pfennige (nearly twenty-one cents), would have been demanded. A reduction of a little over a cent on each pound of bread he con sumes means a great deal to the Ger "Yes; the pessimist is the man who is man workingman, particularly when he waiting for six other customers to be learns, as he speedily will, that the new and cheaper bread is more palatable and nutritions than that to which he has been accustomed,

According to the representations of a correspondent of the Paris newspaper La Telegraphie, writing from Berlin. the demand for the "Murphy brod" is so great that customers at the bakeries supplying it have to form in line, and there is already complaint that some rascally bakers, while pretending to decry the new bread, are secretly mixing maize flour with their rye in order to compete with the excellent quality of the "Murphy brod," and at the same paper and find out," retorted Mr. Veritas time charge the old prices for their indignantly. "Think I'm a blamed gourd-product. That, however, under a pater. nal government like the German, where the police regulate everything, is a matter which will soon be set straight no

In Hamburg an American firm have gone into the business of supplying 'Murphy bred" to the public, and their "She doesn't seem to care anything about success has spread dismay among the conservative bakers who have antagonized the new flour. Wherever the indefatigable endeavors of Mr. Murphy have enabled the public to test and prove the virtues of Indian corn lively appreciation of its desirability as a food has been demonstrated, and it is no longer admissible of question that through his enthusiastic etarts-primarily, simply, as a private individual. because he was that sort of a crank. and later as an accredited agent of our government-a wonderful impetus has been given to the world's demand for one of our chief products. It is a fact not generally known that we devote an acreage to corn growing exceeding the aggregate area devoted to all other cereals and potatoes, double that cut for hay, and greater than all upon which wheat, oats and cotton are cultivated Even in the eleven cotton growing states a larger area of cultivated land is devoted to corn than to cotton. The acreage now planted in corn annually, according to the statistics of the department of agriculture, "is greater than the total surface area of New England, New York and New Jersey combined: greater than the whole area of the United Kingdom or of Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Portugal and Greece combined. It more than equals in extent the total cultivated land in France or Germany or Austria-Hungary, and is three-fourths as large as the aggregate acreage sown to wheat in all the coun-

tries of Europe together. About 96 per cent, of this enormous production is annually consumed in the country, more than 80 per cent. never crosses the lines of the country where it is grown, and not only is it a leading staple for the food of man and beast. but on the broad prairies of the west where wood is scarce vast quantities of it have been consumed as fuel. Our production of corn since 1869 has averaged 1,455,998,094 bushels per annum and our average exportation has been only 3.8 per cent, up to the present year Not only in quantity but in quality does our corn lead the world. Inferior maize Bella-You should have seen the crowds of unpalatable sorts is grown in Italy Spain and parts of France, and there is also Danubian corn, fit only for chicken feed, but the United States monopolizes the supply of this cereal fit for human consumption, Hungary, Russia, India and the Argentine Republic may com pete with our wheat crop, but America. corn has practically no rivals. Hence nothing can be of much greater importance in the line of developing the value of our resources than such work as Mr. Murphy has been doing. In the language of Secretary Rusk, "Could we secure an advance of even five cents a bushel on an average for corn during the ensuing decade, which might well be done and still enable us to supply the foreign demand at a price far below that of other cereal foods of equal value, the result would be to add \$1,000,000,000 to

the value of this crop during that period."

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