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POPULATION OF LINCOLN, 65,000.

WORK OF WOMEN.

They Will Be First in Readiness for the Opening of the World's Fair.

[Special Correspondence.] CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—The women managers of the World's fair still hold an undisputed sway in the big Rand-McNally building on Adams street.

Many of the other important departments controlled by the dominant sex have been removed to Jackson park, and during the zero weather that has been prevailing of late Director General George R. Davis, Promoter Moses P. Handy, Chief of Construction Daniel H. Burnham and others of the heads of departments, with the rank and file of the army of attaches that are subject to their direction and control, have found it necessary to put on an extra comforter, equip themselves with ear muffs and respirators and give the collars of their overcoats a pull upward about their necks before starting for Jackson park, where, unobstructed by the labyrinth of skyscraping buildings that help to protect the pedestrians in the center of the city, the chilling blasts from the northern peninsula, rushing down Lake Michigan, strike land just therabouts and are free to carom around at their own sweet will.

And so it is that with headquarters in the center of the city, with steam heat, electric lights and a restaurant on the floor below, and all the other adjuncts of a modern office building, the ladies—rather, as they prefer to call themselves, the women—of the World's fair are enjoying just now something of a more comfortable time of it than their male associates. And here they will continue to hold court until the frost and the snow have given way before the balmy winds of gentle spring and the ice has disappeared from the placid bosom of Lake Michigan. Then the ladies will make a dicker with the captain of one of the numerous boats that will be plying between the Lake park and the White City, and their morning and evening trips upon the water, to the tuneful music of the lute, and the harp, and maybe a piano, if room can be found for one in the cabin, will tinge the daily coming and going with the fragrance of a romance on the Venetian canals.

Fortunate indeed will be those of the masculine gender, should there be any, that are privileged to accompany them. And a busy hive of women it is. We are rapidly drifting away from the fossilized idea that women are not fitted for any part or parcel of business affairs; that they are of the household, and that their place should be in the household. If only the scenes and doings lay by day of the suite of offices within which the business of this department is conducted could be uncovered and held up before the gaze of the civilized world the drifting would be still more rapid.

The national legislature made no mistake when it endowed the women with supreme authority to manage their own affairs, and the women propose to vindicate the confidence that was thus reposed in them and to justify the most signal recognition of their sex that has yet been given by any nation or people. Just as the Woman's building was the first of all the structures at the White City to receive its roof and to be prepared for its contents, so the women will be the first in the van in all the detail and ramifications of the receiving and installing of exhibits and the first to announce that, so far as they are concerned, everything is in decency and good order for that bright May morning when Grover Cleveland, by the grace of God, will touch the electric button, the wheels of the machinery will begin to revolve, and the Columbian exposition will have passed through all its preparatory stages into a fixed and actual existence.

The women of nearly every state and territory in the Union and of nearly every foreign monarchy and republic are in constant communication with this unobtrusive department—unobtrusive because it is doing a great work and making little noise about it. It has only three rooms, furnished with nice desks, presided over by nine women from as many states, but it is the center around which is just now revolving the patriotic impulses of the women of many lands. Here in the daily mails come reports from American queens and foreign queens—queens of the republic and queens of nations by virtue of their royal lineage. Every envelope has its story of success; every visitor—and Secretary Susan G. Cooke is sometimes called upon to give audience to hundreds of them in a single day—is brimful of enthusiasm.

Around the secretary's den are arranged over two score specimens of the most artistic carvings in wood that perhaps have ever been gathered together. Each one represents a commonwealth, each its respective forestry, each is the handiwork of a woman. One that attracts the most attention testifies to the genius of a girl who is hardly yet out of short skirts. These are to form the wainscoting of the assembly room of the Woman's building, and no matter how numerous or valuable or ingenious the collective exhibits on the floor below the American woman will be able to point to the wainscoting above and to say to her foreign sisters with exultation and with pride, "See what the handiwork of our maidens has brought forth."

LINCOLN LIGHT INFANTRY

The boys have received many compliments on their neat and tasty uniforms. It is also the intention to purchase in a very short time full dress uniforms, which in appearance will simply be gorgeous.

The company intend shortly to announce one regular drill night of each month open to the public. The members will be at liberty to invite their friends and anyone will be welcome to drop in and witness the drill.

Rehearsals for the minstrel show occur nightly, and each member is getting his part down fine. Chic Harrison does the middleman like an old timer. Billy West had better look out, as he has in Chic a dangerous rival.

John McClay, who always smiles encouragingly on the boys, came forward in his usual generous manner and purchased individually twenty-five tickets for the minstrels. The entire company think Mr. McClay a "good fellow."

At noon next Thursday the minstrel company will make a brilliant parade, showing the comedians and full company in uniform and, together with a brass band, will make a parade comprising fully sixty people that will extend an entire block.

Sergeant Griswold stand up and explain why you was absent from drill Monday night. Your excuse must be a good one to escape the fine. The fact that you sneaked off the night before and got married will not suffice. Bring around a box of choice cigars next drill night and perhaps it will be overlooked.

The costumer from Chicago will arrive Wednesday in time for the dress rehearsal Wednesday evening. It was quite an undertaking as well as a large expense to get him here, but the boys intend to produce a minstrel show that the people will appreciate, and they will not hesitate to go to all necessary expense to make the show what it should be. Over 350 tickets have already been sold by the members.

The L. L. I. is "getting a big boy now." Within the past two weeks fifteen applications for membership have been posted in the company quarters. Those who have sent in applications are Lee Schuerman, C E Van Dusen, Geo J Woods, Irwin Winger, D M Small, Frank H Peters, J G Plummer, S T St John, Wm B Clark, Fory Moore, John C Daering, P J Cosgrove, E R Butler, Chas W Weiback, L H Camp and R O'Neill. The company now numbers over fifty.

Too Brief a Space. In less than fifteen minutes after the man who was raising a beard took his seat in the front parlor the girl with a pink and white complexion appeared at the doorway in hat and wrap.

He was astonished to see her. He had been going with her for four years and had never before known her to get ready thus expeditiously.

"Oh, John!" Her manner was brisk and vivacious. "I've a scheme for saving time."

She came close to his side and there was a bewitching twinkle in her eyes as she looked up at him.

"Propose to put on my gloves as we go." The expression of doubt in his face froze the glad smile on her lips.

"Kate," he observed, knitting his brows thoughtfully, "I don't believe you can do it. We"

His look was all that is frank and ingenuous. "shan't be over an hour on the way." All she could do was to accuse him of being mean and pout.—Detroit Tribune.

Their Mothers Were Friends. Two fair haired urchins of six or thereabouts were seated in an elevated train one day last week. A stylishly dressed young lady sat in the opposite seat. Turning to one of the youngsters she remarked:

"What is your name, little boy?" "Harold, mum," he replied.

"And yours, dear?" she asked, addressing the other.

"Oh, my name's Godfrey," said the little fellow with some show of pride.

"Why, what pretty names!" exclaimed the young lady. "And you look so much alike. You are brothers of course?"

"Oh, no, mum," spoke up Harold; "our mothers is only friends."—New York Herald.

A Pleasant Shave. Customer—What makes your hand jerk so with that razor?

Barber—Why, boss, I've used to de fit. "The fit?"

"Yes, boss, but don't be scart; it's ten minutes before dey come on. Jes' you rest easy; dat's de symptoms."—Texas Sittings.

A REMARKABLE TRIO

THREE PROMINENT ADVISERS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

History of the Tripartite Alliance Between Morrison, Mills and Carlisle—They Will Be Conspicuous During the Cleveland Administration—The Proposed Tariff Bill.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.—A remarkable trio of statesmen who are chums and who are likely to be very prominent in the coming administration may often be seen together in this city. They are Carlisle, Mills and Morrison. Three strong, brainy men are they—and three fast friends. Ever since they first met in the house of representatives they have stood shoulder to shoulder in legislation and politics. Not in our time has the American capital witnessed such a long continued and successful tripartite alliance among men of the first rank.

Morrison, now less prominent than either of the others, was the first to make his appearance in Washington. He is really a veteran in public life. It was away back in 1863 that he first came here as a member of congress from Illinois. Trumbull and Yates were then the senators. John A. Logan had just left the house to go to the war, and E. B. Washburne and Shelby M. Cullom were his fellow members. Morrison had seen army service, too, for he had been in the Mexican war, and in the rebellion was the fighting colonel of the Forty-ninth Illinois. He and Logan were wounded on the same battlefield, and in the hospital their cotas stood side by side. Like Logan, he had left congress to go to the front, and it was not until ten years had passed that he came back to sit in the house of representatives.

That same congress—the Forty-third—also brought Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, into public notice. Four years afterward, in 1877, Carlisle appeared as the representative of the Kentucky district which lies just across the river from Cincinnati. In the list of committees of the next congress after Carlisle's arrival, or the Forty-sixth, we find these three names together, under the title "Committees on Ways and Means." William R. Morrison, of Illinois, R. Q. Mills, of Texas, and John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Then and there was formed that warm friendship which has had such an important bearing upon the history of politics and legislation in America. Randall was speaker then and apparently the invincible leader of the Democratic party in the commons. But the alliance of three forceful, ambitious men had not then begun to show its power. The next congress, the Forty-seventh, was Republican, but the Democrats had control of the Forty-eighth, and greatly to the surprise of Mr. Randall and his friends the veteran was beaten for his old place by a new man from Kentucky who had served only three terms.

When the ways and means committee of that house was announced William R. Morrison's name led the list as chairman, and next to his was that of Roger Q. Mills. Then came the effort to pass a so called tariff reform bill prepared chiefly by Morrison, Mills and Carlisle, but known as the Morrison bill. It was defeated. But in the Fiftyth congress when Morrison had been defeated for reelection by John Baker, the effort was renewed by Mills, who had become chairman of the committee on ways and means. His bill passed the house, but failed to become law owing to the fact that the senate was Republican. It was however the chief issue between the parties in the presidential campaign of 1888.

John G. Carlisle, without any doubt, is the greatest man who ever sat in the speaker's chair—that is to say, the most nearly perfect speaker. During his six years' occupancy of that high and difficult station not even his political opponents could utter a word of criticism. No decision of his was ever reversed by the house or by the courts. His mind seemed to be so constituted that it was impossible for him to err. Blaine was a great speaker, and so was Randall, and Henry Clay must have been wholly admirable, but in intellectual mastery of parliamentary law and invariable model bearing in the chair Carlisle is without a peer in the history of our congress.

But for the majority which the Republicans obtained in the Fifty-first congress probably Mr. Carlisle would have been speaker to this day. That break in the domination of his party in the house prompted his friends in Kentucky to send him to the senate. Had he remained in the house he would have been elected speaker a year ago without opposition, and if he had continued a member of the house for a quarter of a century I believe the Democrats would have chosen him for their presiding officer every time they found themselves in control of the body.

With Carlisle and Morrison gone, Mills was left alone at the beginning of the present congress. He aimed for the speakership and had the powerful support of

his old allies. Both Carlisle and Morrison spent days and nights endeavoring, fruitlessly, to boost their friend into the chair. Their hope was to obtain control of the house and bring forward another tariff bill, the third of their framing; but they failed, and Mills shortly afterward followed Carlisle to the senate, where no doubt Texas will keep him as long as he cares to stay. Colonel Morrison has made several efforts to get into the senate, and we need not be surprised if these friends yet meet in their declining years as fellow members of the upper house.

All three of these men have exercised a peculiar sort of fascination over their followers. Not one is what might be called a genial or even companionable man. Yet young members of congress, rising statesmen everywhere, have rallied around them in great numbers. Their strength has been in their earnestness, their singleness of purpose, their devotion to one great cause. Whether we agree with them or not, we must admire them. The resolve which they together formed, the tripartite alliance to which they gave their hands fifteen years ago, was to revise and reduce the customs tariff along the lines dictated by their principles.

Never for one moment have they abandoned their purpose. Defeats, delays, disappointments they have endured in great number, but now at last they think they see a fair chance of success. The greatest legislative measure in America during the next four years is to be a new Democratic tariff bill—an economic revolution. The three men who are to frame it, or at least to dictate the principles to be followed in its construction, are the trio of friends who set out with that very object in view fifteen years ago—Carlisle, Mills and Morrison.

Mr. Carlisle is surely to be secretary of the treasury. Mr. Morrison may be secretary of the interior. Mr. Mills will be in the senate. The understanding of the matter which politicians in Washington have is that President Elect Cleveland wants a tariff bill framed by his cabinet during the coming summer ready for presentation to congress in the fall and that this explains his desire to have Mr. Carlisle and perhaps Mr. Mills in his cabinet.

Carlisle, Mills and Morrison are all of Kentucky stock. All three are plain simple men, approachable, unaffected, admirable in public and private life. All are poor so far as property and money go—too poor, I fear, to easily withstand the demands made upon the purse of a cabinet officer. Carlisle has nothing but his salary and a small income from his Kentucky law firm. Mills has his compensation as senator and a small farm in Texas. Morrison lives on his sal

ary as interstate commerce commissioner and isn't worth \$5,000 all told. Small rewards, these, for lives spent in the public service. WALTER WELLMAN.

JEWISH AGRICULTURISTS. A Prosperous Colony of Russian Immigrants in Connecticut. [Special Correspondence.] NEW LONDON, Jan. 12.—Four years ago, for the purpose of redeeming if possible, the remote agriculturist districts of Connecticut from absolute ruin, a colony of Russian Jews was planted in a locality known as Chesterfield in the northern part of New London county. Twelve dollars an acre was the average price paid for the land, and the owners were thankful for being able to get rid of it at that figure even.

As redeemers of the land these people have proved successful. The decaying buildings have been rebuilt, and the brush grown fields have been cleared and put into shape for cultivation. In this colony the Jews have proved themselves frugal and industrious.

In the fall and winter these people depend for an income principally upon the sale of birch brush, for which a demand has been created during the past half dozen years. Birch oil is made from the brush. The manufacturers pay three dollars a ton for this material delivered at the doors of their distilleries. It is very bulky, and the largest amount that a Jew farmer can carry with his small team is 600 pounds, for which he receives about ninety-two cents. To cut and transport this amount of brush from Chesterfield to the nearest distillery requires twelve hours of steady labor.

This compensation miserable as it is satisfies these men, and by living under a regime of the strictest economy they manage to appear prosperous.

They are not epicurians in their tastes. Potatoes, turnips, onions and corn bread washed down with cheap tea and coffee is the length and breadth of gastronomy from their point of view. Of onions they are especially fond. Their farms fur

ish them with nearly all of the requirements of their table.

Within the past year the colonists have turned their attention to light manufacturing. Several families are engaged in the manufacture of matches, hats, pocketbooks, confectionery and clothing.

This work is nearly all done by the women and children, and the goods are sold in New York and Boston. The clothing, which is of a very cheap grade is made under contract for New York clothing dealers.

One of the institutions that the colonists established first was a union store where general merchandise was kept for sale. In this establishment the colonists were nearly all stockholders, and it has been a success from the start.

From a single family the colony has grown in four years to between 300 and 400 souls. Included in it are sixty farmers who control 8,233 acres of land that were purchased at an aggregate cost of \$68,882.

The colony was established by wealthy citizens of New York who were interested in the welfare of the Russian Hebrew immigrants. CHAS. TRUMBULL.



COLONEL MORRISON

in the rebellion was the fighting colonel of the Forty-ninth Illinois. He and Logan were wounded on the same battlefield, and in the hospital their cotas stood side by side. Like Logan, he had left congress to go to the front, and it was not until ten years had passed that he came back to sit in the house of representatives.

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Gentleman—What did you hit him for? Boy—He was going to call me a liar. Other Boy—I wasn't going to do a noun of the kind. Boy (decidedly)—Yes, you would if you had heard the story I was going to tell you. —Jubilee Life.