

First National Bank

Capital, \$400,000.00.
Surplus, \$100,000.00.

OFFICERS:
E. S. HARWOOD, President.
CHAS. A. HANNA, Vice President.
C. S. LIPPINCOTT, Assistant Cashier.
H. S. FREEMAN, Assistant Cashier.

Columbia National Bank

CAPITAL, \$250,000.

Officers and Directors.
JOHN B. WHITNEY, President.
T. E. SANDERS, Vice President.
J. H. McCAY, Cashier.
F. E. JOHNSON, H. P. LAU, THOR COCHRAN,
E. R. SHER, T. W. LOWERY,
W. L. DAYTON.

General Banking Business Transacted.
COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

American Exchange National Bank

CAPITAL, \$250,000.

DIRECTORS: I. M. Raymond, Lewis Gregory, R. H. Burnham, T. W. Lowery, C. G. Dawes, C. H. Morrill, A. J. Sawyer, E. E. Brown, F. W. Little, S. W. Burnham, G. W. Lamberton, D. E. Thompson.

German National Bank

Capital, \$100,000.
Surplus, 20,000.

JOSEPH BOEHMER, President.
HERMAN H. SCHABERG, V-Prest.
CHAS. E. WAITE, Cashier.
GEO. H. SCHWAKE, Asst. Cash.

Lincoln Savings Bank

DIRECTORS:
N. S. Harwood, H. D. Hathaway,
M. C. Brock, J. Z. Briscoe,
Wm. McLaughlin, C. J. Ernst,
W. A. Sellick, E. W. Brown,
C. T. Rogers, E. G. Phillips,
A. W. Webster, E. R. Sier,
Albert Watkins, Henry Veith,
Fred Williams, Henry Lewis,
Rachel Lloyd.

NEBRASKA Savings Bank

CAPITAL, \$250,000.00.
Stockholders' Liabilities, \$500,000.

Pays interest on savings accounts and time deposits. Purchases exchange free to customers.

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VOX POPULI, VOX DEL.

HOW THE COMMON PEOPLE OF BELGIUM WON THEIR VICTORY.

Political Agitation Again Successful—Violence No Longer Patent as a Reform Measure—How the People Gain Their Triumph.

[Special Correspondence.]
BRUSSELS, May 9.—Belgium's populace for the third time in the present century has scared the government into a new and liberal policy. This, more than either of the others, was distinctly a triumph of the people, and it is to be traced directly to the fact that the worst paid workmen in western Europe, living in the most densely populated European country and honeycombed with socialism and all other forms of radicalism, have come to realize their power. A movement attended with riots in the great cities of Belgium brought about the revolution of 1830. France had just driven out her king, and the mob of Brussels went about plundering public and private buildings with the cry, "Let us imitate the Parisians."

The middle classes joined in the movement, and Belgium was separated from the kingdom of the Netherlands. A popular assembly vote—174 in favor of a constitutional monarchy to 13 for a republic—and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was called to the throne with the title of Leopold I. He was to be a royal figurehead with a ministry responsible to the lower house of parliament. He married a daughter of Louis Philippe, the "citizen king" of the French, and was so popular when the French drove out that monarch in 1848 that the people of Belgium would not listen to a proposition of the king's to resign his crown, while a pitiful little rising by the democratic societies of Brussels was put down in a day.

Leopold II succeeded his father in 1865, wedded a daughter of an Austrian archduke and in due time became the father of that hapless princess who is the widow of the suicide Rudolf, heir to the Austrian throne. The second popular triumph came five years after Leopold II ascended the throne, when riotous demonstrations in this city led to the dismissal of an unpopular ministry. The movement of 1870 was the natural forerunner of the recent demonstration that brought about universal suffrage, and it marked the Belgian common people's active co-operation in the great continental radical movement.



KING LEOPOLD II.

Belgium is and long has been the most densely populated European country. She maintains a population of more than 6,000,000 upon an area of less than 11,400 square miles, and her working people are worse paid than those of any other country in western Europe. Ever since the triumph of 1870 the Belgian masses have been working up to what happened the other day.

The most valuable lands are in the hands of the wealthy few, while an old and proud aristocracy has long been at the head of affairs.

It was these conditions that prepared the people of Belgium to welcome the International and the radical propaganda that went along with it. The International, a body of workmen throughout the civilized world, organized, as they declared, to promote peace and brotherhood and to bring about in one way or another a democratic social system for mankind, grew out of a visit to England by a band of French workmen at the time of the London exposition almost 30 years ago. This visit was made at the suggestion of some manufacturers in France, and out of it came the international conference of workmen at London in 1864. From that came the International, and its first congress was held at Geneva in 1866. The body represented almost every trade of European radicalism from state socialism to wild anarchism. The Belgian workmen joined the organization by thousands. At its strongest the order was estimated to have somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 members in Belgium.

The third congress was held at Brussels in 1888. That year the troops had to be called out to suppress great strikes among the workmen of Belgium, and the army was strengthened. The strikes were ascribed to the International, though perhaps unjustly. Two years later came the riots that brought about the fall of the Belgian ministry. The International was felt almost all over Europe and nowhere more than in Belgium. Every political assassination and nearly all strikes were ascribed to the International. It was denounced as a secret body, though as a matter of fact it was not secret.

All these things working together have finally brought about a new triumph for the people, and the socialists, who advocate political agitation rather than mere violence, are in ascendancy over the anarchists. Every Belgian 25 years of age will hereafter have a vote, and the plural voting permitted by the new arrangement cannot long keep the people in a minority at the polls. The monarchy is probably safe, for the king is, according to the constitution, a figurehead, while his interferences have usually been in aid of the popular side. Meanwhile the triumphant people will probably next attack the senate, where a property qualification for membership keeps the aristocracy entrenched. E. N. CONDOVA.

WOMEN OF WOLPAI.

Characteristics of a Remarkable Tribe of Indians in Arizona.

[Special Correspondence.]
TOMBSTONE, A. T., May 18.—In the Indian village or "city" of Wolpai in northwestern Arizona there exists and has existed for centuries a condition of civilization which is neither socially nor morally much inferior to that possessed by the American people of today, with whom the members of this tribe have had but little communication. It is particularly among the Wolpai women that the degree of civilization seems to be most remarkable. Of course they have strange customs which are utterly at variance with the Christian mode of living, but I believe that the following brief account of the life of a Wolpai woman will not only be interesting, but it will prove that, uncivilized as they and all the North American Indians are supposed to be, the women of this tribe are not measurably far behind our American housewives in either industry, domestic tact and ability or in morals.



A MAID OF WOLPAI.

When the child is born, she is prayed over, after the custom of the tribe, and then a strangely superstitious ceremony is gone through—viz, the baby is rubbed with wood ashes "in order that her bones may not become loose." Until she is 10 years old she lives a life of perfect childhood, romping, climbing, playing with innumerable toys and doing everything that a civilized child would like to do, but dare not. As a result the little Wolpai maiden of 10 years old is well knit and robust and has set up a natural foundation of health with which to begin her life of usefulness.

At this age she dresses like her elder sisters and is at once led into the secrets of the kitchen and instructed in the manufacture of baskets, pottery and other useful wares, and before she is 15 she is skilled in carding and dyeing wool and in weaving blankets, petticoats and other garments. Dr. Shufelst says that "in the number of stews, ragouts and broths" which a Wolpai maiden can make, "or in the endless diversity of hominy, mush, popcorn and piki bread, she will hold her own with the most ingenious American housewife."

But the most peculiar thing about these women is the fashion in which they wear their hair. It is arranged on both sides of the head, like the horns of a mountain sheep, in two enormous whorls. This is accomplished by winding the hair around some pliable switches of willow and has a most curious effect. Considerable care is taken in the preparation of this part of the toilet, and it is in strange contradistinction to the customs of the Apaches, Utes and Navajo Indians, whose hair hangs in unkempt, loose masses.

After marriage the Wolpai maidens cease to wear their hair in whorls. It is then parted in the middle and tied in a kind of cue, after the same style as the men. The girls of this tribe choose their own husbands. In the household, where everything is clean as a new pin, the wife reigns supreme, and daughters inherit their mother's property.

The pottery, ornamental basket work and woven material of this tribe are of peculiar excellence and would no doubt fetch high figures in competition with many of the commercial products of our stores. But in the matter of buying and selling the same custom that is observed by the Lunis holds here—viz, no purchase can be made indoors unless by the consent of the wife. W. F. ROBERTS.

A Mammoth Deer Park.

[Special Correspondence.]
MOODUS, Conn., May 18.—F. C. Fowler, a man living at this place who has made a good deal of money in the past few years through a patent medicine scheme, has just purchased a tract of 2,000 acres of land, including heavily wooded hills and rich valleys, a few miles north of Moodus, upon which he will establish a deer farm.

Workmen have begun fencing in this immense tract, and it will probably be inclosed by the middle or the last of July. The fence will be of galvanized wire fastened to trees to a height of 12 feet from the ground to prevent the animals from jumping over it. In a sheltered portion of the tract large buildings will be put up for the protection of the young deer in the winter. These buildings will be ready for occupancy in August, and about that time Mr. Fowler intends to bring a herd of deer from the west, where a number of hunters have been employed by him to capture them. He estimates that a herd of 30 deer delivered at Moodus will cost him upward of \$10,000.

In the past two years deer have made their appearance occasionally in the Connecticut valley after an absence of nearly a century. In the fall of 1890 a train on the Shore Line railroad ran into and killed a large buck one night near Black Hall, a small town 20 miles east of New Haven, and last winter signs of these animals were found in the forests in Middlesex county.

It is the aim of the sportsmen in the state to encourage the return to the Connecticut hills of this sort of game, and the legislature has passed an act prohibiting the killing of deer for a long period of time.

Mr. Fowler will at his own expense turn free from his farm into the forests of northern and northeastern Connecticut four females and two bucks each year. H. C. RISDELL.

NEW YORK NOTES.

A Princely Reception to General Booth. Steele Mackaye's Enterprise.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, May 18.—Commander Ballington Booth is making preparations for the most extensive Salvation Army display that has ever been given in America. Next autumn General Booth, the commander's father, will come to America from England, and to him will be given a more imposing reception than has ever been accorded to any earthly prince or potentate. The details of the affair have so far been kept very quiet, but this is said to be an outline of the programme, which is of course subject to change.

At least 100,000 Salvation Army lads and lassies will be gathered here from every state and territory in the Union



GENERAL BOOTH.

and from the provinces of Canada, and a jubilation to last several days will be held in honor of the general's coming. When he disembarks from the steamer, he will be met by platoons of red jerseyed soldiers of the army, who will be drawn up in military order on the dock, and led by a powerful band they will lift their voices in a hymn of welcome. Then the general will be escorted between lines of soldiers to a bright red carriage drawn by eight horses caparisoned and blanketed with red, which will be in waiting to convey the head of the army to its headquarters. It is expected that the entire assembled forces will be in line on that occasion, and the parade from the dock to the army headquarters will of itself be one of the most interesting sights of the season.

During the jubilation of which this parade will be a feature there will be many public meetings, the chief of which it is expected will be held in Madison Square Garden. But of course the Garden, which was swamped by the convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor will not begin to hold the crowds, and so five other halls have already been selected for overflow meetings.

Ballington Booth will be assisted in the work of making preparations for this demonstration by his amiable and capable wife, who has quite recovered from the illness from which she suffered some months ago. When the parades take place, the city authorities, and notably the police, will of course lend their assistance in making the affair a success by keeping order in the streets. This will be in strong contrast to the conduct of the authorities in other days, both in America and England, when, as most readers will remember, Salvationists were arrested by wholesale for parading and singing in the streets.

This change in the attitude of the authorities but reflects the change in the attitude of the church toward the Salvation Army. It is freely conceded by the clergymen of the various denominations that, while the army's methods are not such as the churches could well adopt, they are more effective in reaching the lower strata of society than the old methods and that they have resulted in appreciable good. The earnestness and tact of Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth contributed much to this change of feeling in New York and elsewhere.

The timidity of capital is not always apparent in its workings as is shown by the success that seems to be attending Mr. Steele Mackaye's efforts to raise more money for his Chicago Spectatorium. It is stated that some hundreds of thousands have already been expended in getting this enterprise on its feet and that a like further sum will be needed. Most of the first installment was raised in New York, and the prospects are said to be good that most of the second is also to be forthcoming from New York sources. I. D. MARSHALL.

A Standard Oil Magnate.

[Special Correspondence.]
NEW YORK, May 18.—Henry M. Flagler, who is often called one of the "Standard Oil magnates," may be seen nearly every day in his office at 26 Broadway busy over the countless questions which come to him as one of the men who control the greatest trust in the world.

Apart from his interests in the Standard Oil Mr. Flagler has many other things to fill his leisure time—that is, if he has any leisure time, which many people doubt. He has his great Florida hotels, which are among the most beautiful buildings in the United States, and which for luxury go far ahead of anything the Roman spendthrifts ever dreamed of. Mr. Flagler built these hotels with the idea of making Florida the fashionable winter resort of this country. He lavished on them and the grounds around them all that money could give, and he created a place of such beauty that for the description alone one was forced to take refuge in the imagination of the eastern story tellers. No other smiles, no other words, would describe what taste, art and genius had done in the semitropical climate of the Flower Land when backed by an unlimited amount of money.

In the summer time Mr. Flagler lives on the sound, and he has a beautiful steam yacht to carry him to his office. He has an exquisite country seat adorned with all that wealth can give. But Mr. Flagler's real pleasure is found in his share of the management of the great company he is interested in, and in his work he toils as unceasingly now as ever before. E. L. J.

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