

LINCOLN'S ELEPHANT.

A Carnivorous Beast Feeding on the Vitals of the Capital.

All Attempts to Loosen His Grip Serve to Increase His Appetite.

Beautiful Buildings Going Up.

Correspondence of THE BEE.

LINCOLN, October 15.—I think it was in March, when winter's last struggles broke the ice in the streams that flow in this section of the world, that I was last at this place. The Salt Creek was then some three miles west and came up to Sixth street in the city. Well, I remember being paddled up O. street on a raft, but now I find a line of "Hercules" running on schedule time. They are an excellent substitute for horse cars, and fill a demand long felt by the people, and, judging from the patronage they have had for the first five days of their existence, they are duly appreciated. Two more coaches are to be added to the line next week.

The most striking feature one sees on arrival at Lincoln, is the new three-story brick blocks that have crowded old rookeries into the street and sprung up in their place.

Soon after Nebraska became a territory the capital was located here. Lincoln has been a capital for thirteen years.

Oh, say, Mr. Editor, I wish you could smell of my "button holes," the exquisitely blended aroma of "moss roses" and "sweet pea" constantly refreshing my memory of the esteem (?) I hold toward the fair sex, in their persistence to establish women's rights—to both me—would almost induce you to move your office to this place. The boss lies here. I met him in the train. In writing for a metropolitan paper my experience teaches me that it is best not to enter into personalities, hence I will refrain giving his name lest some of his neighbors might get jealous of him. He told me the population of Lincoln was greater than that of any place in the State, and that there were numerous saline springs near, and the government had recently bought 600 acres of land in the great salt basin and intended to manufacture salt on an extensive scale, employing several hundred hands. He also said that as a wholesale trading post Lincoln was by far ahead of any of them in the West and geographically speaking was in the center of the United States both in latitude and longitude, and no doubt, the government would find it to their advantage to remove the capitol from Washington to this place, before he was dead—La-de-da.

Fourteen years ago the state board of commissioners located the site for the future capital of Nebraska at Lincoln. It took them three years to find enough to make a starting place. To-day we find over 17,000 people and a city.

Since my last visit there has been built 51 brick business houses, 36 two-story, and 15 three-story high at an actual outlay of \$350,000.

One of the finest depot buildings in the west, at a cost of \$100,000, ornaments the city, and connects seven branches of railroads, with a fair (?) prospect for one or two more.

I am informed that over 1,000 dwelling houses have been put up. One wing of the capitol has been completed, and another started, which is to cost \$200,000. I find improvements generally in meandering about the city, in the way of "fixing up" the lawns, planting shade trees, and putting down permanent stone walks, assuming a metropolitan shape all around.

Some strong argument might be used in favor of waterworks. The dense population of the city, together with the salt naturally found here, tends to impregnate the water in the wells with a malarial form of disease that is not calculated to be enjoyed; indeed, there are several obstinate cases of typhoid fever reported now, and "pink eye" is whispered as having made its appearance among the horses. It is evident that the time has come for the people of Lincoln to be renovating the city, establish a system of sewerage, pump pure, fresh water, bury the cesspools, and clean out the cisterns, that's the way! If I owned a city wouldn't I make her shine!

Lincoln has an elephant on her hands, notwithstanding her population has averaged a 1,000 a year increase since her existence, she want more. She wants capitalists to help pay for this monster elephant. All cities have to get an elephant, and as soon as Lincoln became a city she wanted one too. Lincoln is bound to have anything that any other town has, whether it is a railroad, an insane asylum, or a speckled hen.

Lincoln could have bought Omaha's elephant at a discount, but she wanted one new, with the paint all on, fresh. Second hand! who ever wanted to buy a second hand elephant!

adequate for the task they are going to build another from Fremont to bring in the rail, and the freight on that is to be \$50,000 more.

It was argued that the only way to get this elephant up to the city would be to give the railroad the right of way up town through it. Some were in favor of telling the railroad to take the city outright and save freight, but the company threatened to get out an injunction on the county and they paid it. Finally a man who takes contracts for moving brick buildings agreed to bring this part of the elephant up town on shares, and has been to work on it with 150 span of mules ever since.

This is the king of beasts, and it takes all the hay that grows in Nebraska in a year so he will stand easy for a while. He has stood here for several years "salt water" until he is "awful thirsty," now he wants fresh water, and is howling loud. People look at him and weep. Every alderman swears he voted against buying him. Occasionally some one of "the dad" would suggest that the elephant be taken out to the river a couple of miles and allowed to drink, which another one would move to amend by inserting a clause that the river be moved into the city as it would save expense. And now the question is being probed, to ascertain the expense of building a well 60 feet in diameter over on the Platte bottom and forcing water from it to the city, and it begins to look quite feasible.

DR. HOLLAND.

A Sketch of His Career as Poet, Novelist and Journalist.

New York, October 12.—Dr. J. G. Holland, the poet, died suddenly this morning. He was apparently perfectly healthy yesterday, and spent the day at the publication office preparing "Topics of the Times" for the December number. He awoke at 5 a. m. and spoke to his wife about rising. A few moments later he began breathing heavily. Before any one could be summoned he was dead. Dr. Josiah Gilbert Holland was born at Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819, and was therefore the time of his death a little over 62 years of age. His uniform and splendid health, his erect form, straight as an arrow, seemed to indicate a vitality that would not be exhausted for years, and his sudden death from heart disease will startle the literary world, who may have expected for years to come a series of delightful essays, charming poems, and common-sense papers, such as have flowed from his pen with such regularity for the past twenty-five years. Dr. Holland formed a striking figure among the literary men of New York. His erect, compact figure, his handsome, noticeable face—with a tinge in it suggestive of aboriginal blood—his dark, flashing eyes, his black hair and aquiline nose—also indicative, perhaps, of a touch of Indian blood in his veins—were familiar to thousands and tens of thousands of the people of this country, before whom he appeared upon the lecture platform. No lecturer in New York has been in greater demand for the past twenty years, with two or three marked exceptions, than Dr. Holland, and the demand came from all parts of the country, in which his books have become, in many homes at least, like household words. His income from the lecture field, together with his copyrights and the handsome profits of Scribner's Magazine, of which he was one-third proprietor, made him one of the wealthiest purely literary men in New York. For a number of years his annual income has ranged from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Dr. Holland's career was mainly a literary career, and was markedly successful. He started out in life to be a physician, and, after graduating at the Berkshire Medical college at Pittsfield, Mass., practiced medicine for a year or two in the western part of that state. After a brief experience he went to Vicksburg, Miss., where he remained for a year, filling the position of superintendent of public schools. This was in 1848, when the slave power was at its height, and the young school teacher imbibed a hatred of slavery, which remained with him till the end of his days. To live in the same city with slaves around him grew intolerable, and in 1847 Dr. Holland returned to Springfield, where shortly afterward he became connected with the Springfield Republican. The Republican was then the organ of the much hated abolitionists, and fostered the hostility to slavery which afterward brought into existence the republican party. Dr. Holland remained with the Republican twenty-three years. His journalistic training properly led to fashion his terse, clean cut, nervous style, and to give him that sympathy with the people at large, to whom his poems, novels and essays were mainly addressed. It was during his connection with the Republican that he wrote most of the works, now familiar to the whole reading world. In 1855 he published a "History of Western Massachusetts," accounted one of the best local histories of the state extant. The history suggested a romance, and in 1857 appeared "The Bay Path; a Tale of New England Colonial Life," written "with the belief that the early colonial life of New England, though cramped in the creeds, rigid in the governmental policy, formal in its society and homely in its details, was neither without its romantic aspects nor its heroes, in high and humble position, with whose full hearts, independent wills and many struggles, the larger spirit of this age may fully sympathize." The merit and didactic aspects of Dr. Holland's nature found scope in the "Timothy Titcomb Letters," published in 1857, and "Letters to the Young," published in 1858, both of them collections of a series of epistles on life and morals which had been published in the Republican. His first poem, "Bitter Sweet," followed a few months after. The work is one of the most popular of Dr. Holland's efforts, and gives in dramatic form a sweet and touching picture of New England life, forming one of the few really indigenous American productions. "Gold Foil Hammered from Popular Proverbs," was of a wider scope in its treatment of social subjects than the "Titcomb Letters," but of the same general character, and with both may

be classed "Lessons in Life" (1861), "Letters to the Joneses" (1861), "Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects" (1865). Dr. Holland was the author of four novels: "Miss Gilbert's Career," "Arthur Bonniestell," "Seven Oaks" and "Nicholas Minturn," all conveying a moral lesson in some shape, and all marked with a successful, though none promise a permanent popularity. Besides the poem of "Bitter Sweet," he wrote "Katrina," which appeared in 1867, and the Marbled Prophecy, and "Other Poems," published in 1872, and "The Mistress of the Manor," in 1874. In 1865 Dr. Holland prepared a "Life of Abraham Lincoln," which speedily attained a circulation of 80,000 copies. In 1866 he visited Europe with his wife and children—two daughters and a son—spending two years in England and on the continent. It was during a short stay in Geneva, Switzerland, that he conceived the idea of Scribner's Monthly, the plan of which was sketched at the bridge on Mont Blanc. In 1870, in conjunction with Roswell Smith and the firm of Charles Scribner & Co., the magazine was issued. The magazine assumed a pure, high-toned character from the start, and has been a financial success. In the "Topics of the Times," chiefly written by him, he handled the leading questions of the day in a series of thoughtful and earnest essays, which commanded attention even in quarters not interested in his poems and novels. Dr. Holland became a member of the board of education of New York city in 1872, and was elected president, thus becoming the head of the common school system of the city, while he also held the chairmanship of the board of trustees of the college of the city of New York. He declined a re-appointment to the former position in 1873. Among his miscellaneous poems is the following, which forms an appropriate close to a sketch of his life: Heaven is not reached by a single bound, But we build the ladder by which we rise.

From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round. I count this thing to be grandly true, That a noble deed is a step toward heaven, Lifting the soul from its common clod To a purer air and a broader view.

We rise by the things that are under feet By what we have mastered of good or gain, By the pride deposed and the passion slain, And the washed-in ill's that we hourly meet.

We hope, we aspire, we resolve, we try, And we think that we mount the air Beyond the recall of sensual things, While our feet still cling to the heavy clay.

Wings for the angels, but feet for men! We may borrow the wings to find a way, We may hope and resolve and aspire and pray, But our feet must rise or we fall again.

Only in dreams is a ladder thrown From the weary earth to the sapphire wall; But the dreams depart and the vision falls, And the sleeper wakes on his pillow of ills.

Heaven is not reached by a single bound, But we build the ladder by which we rise. From the lowly earth to the vaulted skies, And we mount to its summit round by round.

The Country. Who that has ever lived any time in the country but must have heard of the virtues of Burdock as a blood purifier. Burdock Blood Bitters cure dyspepsia, biliousness and all disorders arising from impure blood or deranged liver or kidneys. Price \$1.00, trial bottles 10 cts. 17 codlin

A Bonanza for Circus-Men. Bould (Colo.) Free Press. In one of the canons leading up to extinct volcanoes south of Mono Lake, there is a spring of lemonade-water—at least the fluid that oozes from the rocks has a flavor that strongly resembles lemonade. It is clear, and has such a strong acid taste that with the aid of a little sugar it could be sold for the genuine article.

TRUE TO HER TRUST. Too much cannot be said of the ever faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a thorough cleansing, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world, and only cost fifty cents. Sold by Ish & McMahon. (2)

PROPOSALS For Grading Sixteenth Street. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until Friday, October 29th, 1881, 12 o'clock, noon, for the grading of Sixteenth street from Farnham to Howard streets, a profile of which can be seen at the office of the city engineer. Bids shall specify the price per cubic yard for such grading, and also state when such work shall be completed, accompanied by the name of proposed party under the usual conditions. Bids to be opened at the meeting of the council next succeeding after October 31, 1881. The city council reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Responses containing such conditions as shall be required for grading Sixteenth street, and delivered to the undersigned not later than the time above specified. J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk. Oct 29th

SEALED PROPOSALS For the Construction of Sidewalks. Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until Friday, October 29th, 1881, 12 o'clock, noon, for the construction of and repairing sidewalks in front of and adjoining the following described premises, to-wit: The west 200 feet of the north 132 feet lot 2, of Capitol addition, on the north side of Farnham street, 6 feet wide. Also in front of the south 132 feet lot 3, in Capitol addition, north side of Farnham street, 6 feet wide. Also lot 4, north side of Farnham street, 6 feet wide. Also lot 5, north side of Farnham street, 6 feet wide. Also lot 6, north side of Farnham street, 6 feet wide. J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk. Oct 29th

NOTICE Public Markets. Ordinance No. 447 passed March 31st, 1881, provides that "that portion of Chicago street, between 15th and 16th streets, and that portion of Fourteenth street, between Howard and Harney streets, shall be and the same are hereby designated and set apart as places where shall be located and held the public market of the city of Omaha, N. B. J. J. L. C. JEWETT, City Clerk. Oct 29th

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS, SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, GENERAL BODILY PAINS, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND All other Pains AND ACHEs.

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Diminished Vigor. Reimbursed in great measure to those troubled with weak kidneys, by a judicious use of HoeHLer's Stomach Bitter.

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