THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1886. NUMBER 300.

A BLESSED BENEDICT

The Nation's Bachelor Executive Joins the Ranks of Married Men.

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS EVENT.

The President and Miss Folsom Wedded Under the Most Favorable Auspices

'MID GAY MUSIC AND FLOWERS.

The Magnificent Decorations of the White House Given in Detail.

THE VERY SOLEMN CEREMONIES.

Dr. Sunderland, Assisted by Cleveland's Brother, Ties the Nuptial Knot.

THE PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE.

A Description of the Magnificent Costume of the Bride and the Toilets of the Ladies—All the Particulars.

Cleveland-Folsom.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—At half past 6 o'clock this evening a large crowd of people moved about immediately in front of the white house, in eager expectation of seeing somebody or something in connection with the president's marriage. Their curiosity was gratified by slow degrees. At that hour the members of the marine board were arriving, and only those who had been in the house all day were present. The Rev. Dr. Sunderland did not come till 6:40. Five minutes later Secretary Lamar's carriage drove up. There was an almost deathly silence without and within. The ceremony was to take place in ten minutes, and only one of the seven members of the cabinet were present. The swelling crowd of spectators began to grow nervous. They feared there would be a disarrangement and disappointments. On came the spectators by pairs, trios, squads, crowds. The assembly numbered a thousand people on the outside of the executive mansion. They moved around, speaking in low tones, but they were not permitted to enter under the portico in front and leading to the main entrance. The air was warm, the sky clear, and the sun was beginning to sink out of sight behind the hills in Virginia. At eight minutes to 7 o'clock

UP DASHES A CARRIAGE,

In it are Postmaster and Mrs. Vilas. Scarcely do they alight before another carriage rushes up. A large, smooth-faced man jumps out, and the carriage drives on. It is Mr. Bissell, President Cleveland's old law partner. In rapid succession, and in order, a number of carriages containing Secretaries Bayard, Whitney and Manning, the latter two with their wives, arrive. Secretary Manning enters the white house at six minutes to 7 o'clock. His wife and his office messenger assist him to walk, his recent illness having had a telling effect upon him. All are present now, and the little flutter caused by the arrivals has quieted. The crowd outside listens and gazes as one man. Scarcely a noise is heard anywhere. The members of the Marine band, with their bright red uniforms, trimmed in gold, peep out of the windows, which are almost filled with palms and ferns, arranged very effectually to shut out of view the interior of the house while having the windows raised. It is three minutes to 7. The main door opens, and out walks a French coiffeur and his wife. They have arranged the toilet of Mr. Cleveland and Miss Folsom. Some one pulls down the blind at the president's room up-stairs, and simultaneously the gas is turned down in Miss Folsom's room. A

PERFECT GLARE OF GASLIGHT

is flashed upon the whole lower portion of the house, and inside there is a scene equal to the grandeur of a royal palace upon the occasion of the marriage of a crowned head. It is 7 o'clock. There is a rustle inside. The band begins Mendelssohn's grand wedding march. One minute later the music closes. Grover Cleveland and Frances Folsom stand before Dr. Sunderland in the blue room. Surrounding them are thirty guests. The picture is extremely beautiful. Five minutes later it is Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, and they are receiving the congratulations. The cannon at Fort Meyer, the navy yard and arsenal begin to

BELCH FORTH THE ANNOUNCEMENT

of the culmination of the event. The bells ring and the people disperse from the center of attraction. So a president was married.

A REMINISCENCE.

"This reminds me of the time when poor President Garfield was sick," said one of the ushers at the white house this morning. "Newspaper men, newspaper men, nothing but newspaper men. All we want is a bulletin every half hour." It was so. The large corridor at the white house, was filled all day with correspondents, male and female, all waiting for news or incidents. Quite a number of people came and went, but no one got in the house.

A POET.C CRANK.

About 12 o'clock a man appeared at the door. He was dressed in a black suit with large rolling collar and wide cravat. He wore a slouch hat, and when Major Dinsmore opened the door the man said;

"I am a poet, and have come with the bridal ode."

"Don't want any," said Dinsmore.

"But I have written it especially for this occasion, and you must take it. Miss Folsom wants it."

"No, she don't," said Dinsmore.

"But," continued the fellow, "I know she does. The first line goes:

"Lady fair, beauteous maid,"

"That's enough," said Dinsmore.

"Fairest one, the New York belle,"

continued the man unabashed.

"At thy feet a flower I've laid,"

"At the place where Cleveland fell."

He had hardly got out the last line before an officer had him by the back of the neck and walked him out of the white house grounds, poem and all.

LUGGING IN UTENSILS.

At 1:30 o'clock an express wagon drove up to the door of the white house and the expressman lifted out a great box marked "Grover Cleveland, White House." On the reverse side was "Tiffany & Co." It contained the satin boxes for the bridal cake. This was taken into the house, and then a small box came out of the wagon, and then a large barrel. This was marked "Glass." "It's the diamond necklace," remarked one of the correspondents. Telegrams came pouring in and went at once to the upper part of the house. All this time Grover Cleveland was sitting in his library, busy with his mail and papers. Secretary Lamar and Acting Secretary Fairchild called at the house between 1 and 2 o'clock, and both had an interview. About 2 o'clock there was a burst of laughter from upstairs and some one came down and said they were

HAVING A REHEARSAL,

and that Grover would not rehearse and Miss Elizabeth had to take his place. Miss Folsom seemed to enjoy this part of the programme highly. About 4 o'clock a large number of correspondents assembled at the white house and were shown through the rooms prepared for the ceremony. Just when all were assembled in the corridor the New York confectioner drove up in a carriage. He had with him one dozen boxes about 2 feet by 8 inches. In these was the wedding cake. Out jumped the man, and one by one he carefully lifted the cake and carried each box himself to the pantry. At 5:30 o'clock the doors of the white house were closed to the public.

STARTING ON THE TRIP.

While the guests were enjoying themselves around the supper table the president and his bride were hastily ensconsed in traveling suits, and just before 9 o'clock slipped out by a rear entrance to the white house, entered a carriage and were rapidly driven to the northeastern part of the city, where a special train awaited them on the Baltimore & Ohio. The train consisted of three coaches, one being the magnificent private car of President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Quickly they entered the car and, unaccompanied by any one, started for Deer Park, Md., where they are to occupy the cottage of Senator Davis of West Virginia for a few days. The special has the right of way and will run wild to its destination, making extraordinary time and arriving there near 2 o'clock to-night. A horde of newspaper correspondents shadowed the president and his bride, and succeeded in detecting their movements and followed them, leaving at 10:10 o'clock.

THE GLORIOUS OCCASION.

The Ceremony and All Its Accompanying Details.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Other weddings there have been at the white house, eight in all, but never before to-day has the highest dignitary in the land bowed his head within its historic walls to receive the blessing of the church on his union in the holy bonds of matrimony. From the very dawn of the wedding day the city seemed alive to the approaching event. Little knots of idlers talked it over on the sidewalks in front of the hotels. Sedate matrons gossiped as they passed along the streets and bevies of laughing girls chatted and speculated about the coming momentous ceremony. Many were the curious glances that sought to pierce the draped windows of the white house, and numberless were the comments and speculations of loiterers who gathered early in the afternoon within the grounds. Little or nothing in the appearance of the mansion or its surroundings indicated to the casual passer-by that the much talked of event was at hand. The still and murky haze of the early forenoon had now wholly given place to clear skies and warm southerly breezes, while the yellow, slanting sunbeams flittered through the foliage of the park and made flickering pictures upon the velvety turf beneath. The great fountain did its best to attract attention, spouting its cooling spray to the verge of its granite basin, and the flowering shrubs and forms of tropical green filled the marginal gaps in the picture. The seats in the park across the avenue were occupied by lawn-clad maidens, while half the young lovers in town, moved by the common sympathy which stirs romantic susceptibilities of sixty millions, took winding walks in the line of their evening promenade, and speculated upon the emotions which are supposed to fill the hearts of bride and groom. The successive arrivals of guests were watched with interest, and their names were whispered by the more knowing to their companions. Suddenly the strains of the wedding march floated through the opened windows, and there was a general exclamation from the outside crowd.

THE SERVICE HAD BEGUN.

Then there came a tantalizing hush within the walls, which was soon ended by the strains of the Bridal Chorus from Lohengrin, and it was thereby known that the ceremony was over. One by one the lights sprung up at the windows, and the great burners on the portico cast their effulgence over the pavements. The scene resembled a summer night's festival, and the crowd gave itself up to the enjoyment of the delightful music. With short intermissions the fine orchestra rendered the following selections:

Invitation—A La Valse.....Weber
Spring song.....Mendelssohn
Romance—Bright Star of Hope....Robandi
Mosaic Desiree.....Sousa

THE GUESTS ARRIVE.

About half-past six o'clock the wedding guests began to arrive, their carriages drawing up to the main door on Pennsylvania avenue. The first arrival was Secretary Lamar at 6:37. He was closely followed by Rev. Dr. Sunderland and wife, and during the next few minutes there came in quick succession Postmaster General Vilas and wife, Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, Secretary and Mrs. Endicott, Secretary Bayard, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, and Secretary Manning and his wife. Removing their wraps in the state dining room, all the guests proceeded to the blue room, where they were received by Miss Rose Cleveland.

The following is a complete list of those present: Mrs. Folsom, mother of the bride; Rev. Wm. Cleveland, the president's brother, Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, the president's sisters; Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of state, and Miss Bayard; Daniel Manning, secretary of the treasury, and Mrs. Manning; Wm. C. Endicott, secretary of war, and Mrs. Endicott; Wm. C. Whitney, secretary of the navy, and Mrs. Whitney; Wm. F. Vilas, postmaster general, and Mrs. Vilas; L. Q. C. Lamar, secretary of the interior; Daniel C. Lamont, private secretary to the president, and Mrs. Lamont; Benjamin Folsom, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Mrs. Cadman and Miss Huddleston, of Detroit, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. Harmon, of Boston, Mass., relatives of the bride; Miss Nelson, of New York; W. S. Bissell, of Buffalo, N. Y., the president's former law partner; Dr. and Mrs. Byron Sunderland, Attorney General Garland, although invited, was not present.

For a few minutes the guests chatted gaily, but the conversation was quickly suspended at 7:45 p. m., when the selected orchestra from the Marine band, stationed in the corridor, struck up the familiar strains of

THE WEDDING MARCH

from Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream," and all eyes were turned to the doorway to catch the first glimpse of the coming bride and groom starting from the western corridor on the upper floor. The president came slowly down the western staircase with his bride leaning on his arm. They were unaccompanied, even the bride's mother awaiting her with the other guests. Passing through the central corridor, the bride and groom

ENTERED THE BLUE ROOM

and took a position near its southern wall, which was completely hidden from sight by a mass of nodding palms, tropical grasses and an endless variety of choice flowers. The crystal chandelier poured a flood of mellow radiance upon the scene, and the colors of the massive banks of scarlet begonias and royal jacquimot roses, mingled with the blue and silver tints of the frescoed walls and ceiling, gave a warm and glowing tone to the whole interior. The delicate ivory shades of

THE BRIDE'S WEDDING GOWN

found an exquisite setting in the masses of crimson roses immediately beyond. The president was in full evening dress, with a turn-down collar, white lawn necktie, and white studs. A hush fell upon the assembly as Dr. Sunderland stepped forward to his position fronting the wedding couple, with Rev. William Cleveland, the president's brother, at his left hand. In a distinct voice and with deliberate utterance the doctor began the simple and beautiful wedding service as follows:

THE CEREMONIES.

"For as much as we are assembled to observe the holy rites of marriage, it is needful we should seek the blessing of great God, our Father, whose institution it is, and therefore I beseech you now to follow me with reverent hearts in prayer to him:

"Almighty and everlasting God, Father of our spirits, framer of our body, give every good and perfect gift. Thou who canst see the end from the beginning, who knowest what is best for us, Thy children, and has appointed the holy rite of marriage to be sacredly observed throughout all generations, regard now, we beseech Thee, Thy servant, our chief magistrate. Endow him plenteously with Thy grace, and fill him with wisdom to walk in Thy ordinance. Be very nigh to him in the midst of many cares and grave responsibility, day by day. May Thy law direct him and Thy strength uphold him, and be Thou forever his sun and shield. Be Thou graciously pleased to look down upon this, Thy daughter, even as Thou didst favor the chosen Rebecca and many noble women that have adorned the world. May she indeed be a precious boon of good to her husband, cheer and help him continually, gilted with the beauty of the Lord and shedding the sweet influence of a Christian life upon the nation in whose sight she is to dwell. Wilt Thou approve what these, Thy servants, come to do in Thy name, by Thine authority and under the laws of the land in which we live, and graciously assist them—this man and this woman who are here to be united in the bonds of holy wedlock, according to the institution of Thy word. Mercifully be pleased, Almighty God, to vouchsafe to each of them Thy grace, that they may well and truly weigh the unfailing vows which they are now about to make to each other in the presence of this company and before Thee, and that they may be enabled hereafter at all times to so live together as to rejoice in the solemnization of this union with joy unspeakable and full of glory through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Addressing the company Dr. Sunderland said: "Marriage is honorable among all men, in that a man shall leave his father and mother and shall cleave unto his wife and they twain

SHALL BE ONE FLESH.

It was constituted by our Creator in the first paradise. It was confessed by patriarch and priest, prophet and apostle. It was confirmed by the teaching and adorned with the presence of the Redeemer, and has been honored by the faithful keeping of all good men and women since the world began. It is not therefore to be undertaken lightly or unadvisedly, but soberly, discreetly and in the fear of God. Into this holy estate this man and this woman came now to enter. If any now can show just cause why they may not be lawfully united in marriage let him now speak or else hereafter forever hold his peace.

TO THE BRIDE AND GROOM—

If you desire to be united in marriage, you will signify the same by joining your right hands." [Groom and bride joined hands.]

"Grover," said the minister, "do you take this woman whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful and wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love her, cherish, comfort and keep her, in sickness and health, in joy and sorrow, and forsaking all others cleave only unto her so long as you both shall live?"

GROOM FIRMLY—"I DO."

Dr. Sunderland—Frances, do you take this man whom you hold by the hand to be your lawful wedded husband, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock? Do you promise to love him, honor, comfort and keep him, in sickness and in health, in joy and sorrow, and forsaking all others, cleave only unto him so long as you both shall live?

The bride responded in

A LOW BUT CLEAR VOICE,

"I do."

"In token of the same, let the wedding ring be passed." [The groom placed the on the bride's finger].

Dr. Sunderland, solemnly—For as much as Grover and Frances have here agreed and covenanted to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of wedlock, and have confirmed the same by giving and taking a wedding ring, now, therefore, in the presence of this company, in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, I pronounce and declare that they are

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

And what God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

Rev. Mr. Cleveland then pronounced the following benediction:

"God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve and keep you. The Lord mercifully fill you with all temporal and all spiritual blessings, and grant that you may so live together in this world that in the world to come you may have life everlasting. Amen."

TENDERING CONGRATULATIONS.

At the conclusion of the ceremony Mrs. Folsom, showing traces of deep emotion, was the first to tender her congratulations to the newly married pair. She was followed by Miss Cleveland, Rev. Mr. Cleveland, and other relatives and friends in turn. While the congratulations were in progress, the band, under the leadership of Professor Tonsa, performed the Bridal Chorus and March from Lohengrin, and, to this music, the president and his wife led the way into the stately east room. The adornments of this noble hall were in keeping with its majestic proportions, and its ample space and brilliant illumination afforded an opportunity for a fitting display of the ladies' toilets.

THE BRIDE'S COSTUME.

The bride wore an enchanting wedding dress of ivory satin, simply garnished on high corsage, with India muslin crossed in Grecian folds and carried in exquisite falls of simplicity over the petticoat. The orange blossom garniture, commencing upon the veil in a superb coronet, is continued throughout the costume with artistic skill. Her veil of tulle, about five yards in length, completely enveloped her, falling to the edge of the petticoat in front and extending the entire length of her full court train. She carried no flowers, and wore no jewelry except an engagement ring, containing a sapphire and two diamonds.

OTHER TOILETS.

Mrs. Folsom wore a superb dress of violet satin, with garniture in white fille, with crystalized violet drops in pendants everywhere. Miss Cleveland wore an exquisite dress, a combination of Nile green and cameo pink duchesse satin, with silver ornaments, low corsage, garnished with pink roses, short sleeves, demi-length gloves in light tan. She carried a fan of pink curlew feathers. Mrs. Hoyt, the president's sister, wore a dainty costume, en train, of China crepe in robin's-egg blue, most effectively garnitured with rare old lace. Her flowers were in France roses. Mrs. Manning's dress was white satin, flounced across the front with duchesse lace, trimmings finished with sea pearls, square neck and elbow sleeves, diamond ornaments. Mrs. Endicott wore satin, with silver and white sapphire, draped in black chantilly lace, red pompon in hair, and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Whitney wore a bodice of violet, with white satin and tulle skirts trimmed with violets, diamond ornaments. Mrs. Vilas' dress was light blue silk, with long train, strewn with daisies of silver, front of crystal, and point lace and pearl trimming, low neck and elbow sleeves. Mrs. Lamont wore an ivory tinted dress, demi-train, with panel of crystal and pearl on the left side of skirt, square neck corsage, edged with crystal, and jet fringe, elbow sleeves and beautiful corsage bouquet of jacqueminot roses. Mrs. Rogers, cousin of the bride, was dressed in a costume of cameo pink, with brocaded front. Mrs. Cadman, relative of the bride, wore a white satin dress en train, with black lace draperies and jacquimine roses. Mrs. Harmon wore a satin dress of light orange. Miss Nelson wore a handsome costume of corn-colored satin, with overdress of white antique lace, cut pompadour, with low corsage and elbow sleeves. Her flowers were jacqueminot roses. Miss Huddleston was dressed in pink silk, with blue trimmings. Mrs. Sunderland's dress was gray satin, trimmed with lace, long train, square neck and elbow sleeves.

WHITE HOUSE DECORATIONS.

The decorations of the executive mansion to-night were of an elaborate character and, in the language of one of the oldest employes, it never presented a handsomer appearance. The various public gardens in the city, and many private conservatories here and in other cities contributed their choicest plants and flowers to lend their beauty and fragrance to the scene. In course the blue room, where the ceremony was performed, occupied the principal attention of the decorators. Their work was certainly well done. It was transformed into a

VERITABLE BOWER OF BEAUTY.

A stately group of tall, exotic plants extended along almost the entire south end of the room, concealing the windows and south doorway, and rising to within a few feet of the ceiling. The larger plants included eugenias and sreeas, and among the smaller ones were crotons, maranthas and aspidistras. The foliage plants were interspersed with a large variety of flowering plants, such as medinella, magnifica, begonias, hydrangeas, roses and late flowering azalias. To the right and left of the main entrance from the corridor were two groups of flowering pellargoniums, fuchias, orchids and palms. The center plant in each group was royal phoenicophorum-seehalarum. On the right and left sides of the room were also two large groups of plants in full bloom, consisting mostly of roses, begonias and hydrangeas. Two large kentias-balmoreannus in these groups, with their long leaves, formed an arch which stretched almost across the room. In the hearth under the east mantle was a floral arrangement representing a cheerful blazing fire. It was composed of begonias, rhubias and centanias. The floor of the hearth was laid in mosiacs of coleus-althornantheras. On the mantel above was a solid bank of cut pansies in various bright colors, in which was written with white flowers the date of the occasion, June 2, 1886. The letters were bordered with black pansies, and the edge of the mantel was formed of golden selaginelle. The west mantel sustained a solid bank of roses, in which none but the choicest were used, commencing with delicate pink at the end, and growing darker and richer towards the center, where it was interwoven with white moss and hybrid roses. The monogram "C. F." over the main entrance from the corridor was a beautiful floral scroll, in which the mottoe "E Pluribus Unum" was interwoven in immortelles. The decorations of the private dining room, where the wedding collation was served, were also of an elaborate character. The main table decoration was a full rigged three-masted ship composed of pinks, centaureagana, roses and pansies, displaying the word "Hymen." It rested on a mirror representing lake shores, which were composed of different varieties of selaginellas and tiny pieces of coral. The surrounding land was represented by banks of jacqueminot roses. The national colors hung from the main mast and two small white flags with the monogram "C. F." in golden letters hung from the other masts. At either end of the table, resting on mirrors, were handsome vases containing long stemmed hybrid roses. The mirrors were festooned with asparagus tenuissinus interspersed with loose roses. In corners of the room and in the windows were groups of palms, crotons, caladiums and some plants in bloom. The four handsome sideboards were suitably decorated with the choicest foliage and flowering plants, and the mantel was a solid bank of roses. The east room and red and green parlors were decorated in the style usual at receptions and state dinners. The east room presented a particularly grand appearance, with groupings of tropical plants masses of exotics and brilliant illumination. Festoons of smilax were gracefully suspended from the large chandeliers, and beautiful garlands ornamented the four piers, upon each of which was continually displayed a large floral shield, composed of choice white and red roses, violets and crysanthemums, representing the nation's colors. To the usual decorations of the main corridor were added four astra groups of palms and foliage and flowering plants.

THE WEDDING SUPPER.

From the east room the company proceeded, after a season of promenading and conversation, to the family dining room of the mansion, where the wedding supper was served.

After the guests proceeded to the dining room there was no formal order observed, but a collation was served and the guests sat at small tables, or slowly promenaded the room as they discussed the menu, and chatted over the event of the evening. The elegantly designed souvenirs of satin boxes, containing dainty pieces of bridal cake and each one bearing the hand-painted monogram "C. F.," were received with great admiration. While the orchestra was playing one of its happiest selections and the guests were gathered about the tables, the bride

QUIETLY SLIPPED AWAY

to her room and changed her wedding dress for a heavy gray silk traveling dress. She then returned to the company and was soon afterward joined by the president, who had in the meantime changed his dress suit for a traveling costume. This was about 8:30 o'clock, and the president and his bride said a hasty "good-bye" to their friends and left the house through the private exit from the red room into the south ground. A closed carriage awaited them, and as they entered and the horses started off, a shower of rice was thrown on the carriage, and their friends waived them a final "God speed" from the rear porch.

THE UBIQUITOUS REPORTERS LEFT.

It was expected that the president would try to slip away unobserved, and in order to prevent this, a number of newspaper men stationed themselves near the south entrance to the grounds with carriages convenient to follow the president in case he should make his exit by that gate. This was reported to the president, so he instructed his driver to go out of the grounds by another and almost unused route, and in that way he avoided the reporters altogether. His carriage was driven direct to the Baltimore & Ohio railroad station, where a special train was in waiting to take the president and his bride to Deer Park. They were escorted through the station and into the car provided for them without attracting attention, and the train proceeded to its destination.

A WEEK'S RETREAT.

The president and his bride were wholly unaccompanied on this journey. They will probably remain at Deer Park about a week, during which time they will occupy a small cottage attached to the hotel, which has not yet opened for the season.

The guests began to leave the white house soon after the president's departure. The first one to leave was Secretary Bayard, who smilingly stood on the portico for some time before his carriage drove up. The carriage of Dr. and Mrs. Sunderland was the next to drive up and was immediately followed by that of Secretary and Mrs. Manning. The secretary did not look very well. He appeared rather weak, and seemed hardly able to walk. He was supported to his carriage by Postmaster General Vilas and Mr. Bissell. The other guests lingered awhile and the orchestra continued to play enlivening music until nearly ten o'cock, by which time all of the guests took their departure. Crowds of curious sight seers remained near the mansion until preparations were made to close for the night. The wedding presents were many, but they were not exhibited, nor will any list be furnished. This is in deference to the wishes of the president.

THE GROOM'S GIFT

to his bride was a handsome necklace, composed of a single string of brilliants. The presents from the cabinet officers and their wives were mostly articles of jewelry, though there were several beautiful presents of silverware.

FIRING THE PRESIDENTIAL SALUTE.

Just as the wedding ceremony began the presidential salute was fired by a battery of artillery near the river and the chime of bells of the Metropolitan M. E. church pealed forth Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and bells in other churches joined in the happy salute.

The gentlemen present at the wedding were not fortunate enough to receive a salute from the bride, who contined her

KISSES TO THE LADIES.

Otherwise the ceremony was orthodox in form. The executive mansion will be opened to-morrow, and photographers have already received permission to perpetuate pictorially, the elaborate decorations of the interior. Arrangements for the day's event were under the control and personal management of Colonel Lamont, and they worked so smoothly and satisfactorily as to earn for him universal commendation and compliments.

The Queen Sends Congratulations.

LONDON, June 2.—The queen has sent the following cable message to President Cleveland:

Pray accept my heartfelt congratulations on your marriage and my best wishes for your happiness.

The Cholera.

ROME, June 2.—Thirty-two new cases of cholera and twelve deaths from the disease were reporte from Vedideoy esterday.

SAINTED SINNERS SLASHING.

St. Paul's Epistle to St. John, the First Chapter.

THE NORTH AND WEST RATE WAR.

The Iowa Roads Cutting Prices in a Lively Manner—A Probability of Bottom Prices Being Reached Quickly.

A Great Rate War.

CHICAGO, June 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Judging by the speed with which passenger rates to the Missouri river and the northwest have been tumbling the past two days, it will take but a short time for them to reach bottom. The indications now are that before the end of this week tickets to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha will be sold for $1 or less. So far only the Rock Island and St. Paul have been engaged in the rate-cutting business. Matters have assumed such shape, however, that other Missouri river and St. Paul lines cannot afford to remain neutral any longer. They will have to meet the rates made by the Rock Island and Milwaukee & St. Paul if they mean to get a share of the business. A meeting of the Missouri river lines was to have been held yesterday, but it did not come off.

It is understood that Arbitrator Wilson has been authorized to meet the cut rates for other roads if he finds it necessary. General Passenger agent A. V. H. Carpenter of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, has issued a caustic reply to the letter of General Passenger agent Hannegan, informing him that the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, in order to protect the Albert Lea route, had reduced rates from Northwestern junction points to Chicago to the same rates as made by the Milwaukee & St. Paul from St. Paul and Omaha. Carpenter says the St. Paul will endeavor to stand up, notwithstanding it is confronted by such knock down talent as is combined in the Rock Island, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern and the Minneapolis and St. Louis, other wise known as the Albert Lea route. His company inaugurates no wars upon other roads, but he says that it will endeavor to defend itself when attacked by making several parts of its road work harmoniously for mutual protection of the whole. Late last evening Assistant General Passenger Agent Miller of the Milwaukee & St. Paul received instructions from Milwaukee to continue first class limited rates from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis at $10, but make the second class rate $4.25, also to make the first class rate to Omaha $7.25, second class rate $4.25, the rates to go into effect this morning.

ANOTHER CUT.

CHICAGO, June 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The passenger rate war in the northwest and southwest is getting sharper than even believers in a passenger rate war expected. The prediction that fifty cents will, before Saturday, be the price of tickets for riding 250 miles either to the northwest or southwest of Chicago will be more than verified. It may be the figure to-morrow. The Rock Island this morning took down its seven dollar sign and put up in its place, "First-class, Chicago to St. Paul, $4.25."

This will make the St. Paul and Northwestern first-class rate to Omaha, $4.50. The Rock Island will come back again with the same first-class rate to St. Paul that the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Northwestern railroads make second class to the Missouri river, Commissioner Wilson will then authorize his southwestern association to make the same figures.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The Rock Island road this morning is selling first-class limited tickets from Chicago to St. Paul for $4.25. The Northwestern and St. Paul roads in retaliation announce a $4.50 rate from Chicago to Omaha and the same rate to Des Moines and Cedar Rapids.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—After routine business the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was placed before the senate, then formally laid aside to permit Mr. Brown to speak on bankruptcy. Mr. Brown said the bill would involve the putting into involuntary bankruptcy of persons who should be thirty days behind in payments. What would our country merchants say to this? They were usually more prompt in their payments than the city merchants, yet country merchants were sometimes unavoidably behind in payment for more than thirty days. The people of the United States would not stand such iniquities as this bill.

The consideration of the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill was then resumed.

The question pending was on Mr. Van Wyck's proposed amendment, providing for the forfeiture, not of the lands of the Wallula branch alone, but of lands appertaining to such branch roads as have not been completed at the time of the passage of this act.

Mr. Call said the bill as reported to the senate evaded the great question which the public opinion of the United States was forcing on congress. The determination of our people was that all unearned grants be forfeited. Some thirty million acres of grant to the Northern Pacific had not been earned and should be forfeited, and between thirty and forty millions of dollars beyond the cost of the road would be made by the projectors of the Northern Pacific enterprise. Mr. Call said he had been informed that an offer of three hundred million dollars had been made by an English syndicate for the land grant of the Northern Pacific on a basis of $3.50 per acre.

Mr. George stated that the whole cost of the Northern Pacific was estimated by the commissioners of railroads at $75,000,000, while the whole land grant of 42,000,000 acres at $4 per acre would make $168,000,000, which would leave $93,000,000 for the projectors of the road.

At 2 o'clock unfinished business, the railroad land taxation bill, was placed before the senate.

Messrs. Dolph and Plumb supported the bill. The senate adopted an amendment proposed by Mr. Plumb on behalf of the committee on public lands, providing for the repayment in proper cases of the cost of surveying to purchasers.

Mr. Evarts submitted an amendment to exclude unsurveyed lands, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hoar's amendment, heretofore submitted, was then brought up for consideration. It provides that not more than 640 acres of land, sold under the provisions of this act, shall be purchased by any one person, or shall thereafter be acquired or owned or held in trust for any one person, and any title or interest acquired in violation thereof shall be forfeited to the United States without any other act, or entry, or process whatever. After debate, without action upon the amendment, the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

House.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer of Illinois, in the chair, on the oleomargarine bill. Mr. Wellborn of Texas, in opposing the bill, expressed the idea that had the founders of the government foreseen one of the sovereign powers delegated to the general government—that of taxation—ultimately to be employed as a means of protecting one American industry against another American industry, despondency, if not despair, would have staggered their energies. And yet this was the substantial purpose of the vicious bill now under consideration.

Mr. O'Ferrall of Virginia said the argument made that the passage of this bill would tend to a reduction of the tariff taxes was the best argument which could be offered why the democrats should favor it, and had only strengthened him in his advocacy of the measure. It was a proposition to build up one honest industry at the expense of a fraudulent and dishonest one.

On motion an amendment was adopted inserting the word "knowingly" in the clause imposing a penalty upon every person who purchases or receives for sale any oleomargarine from any manufacturer who has not paid the special tax.

Mr. Hammond of Georgia, attacked the bill, and especially the "informer" section, which, he said, would place a marshal, or his deputy, in every community in the country. He would not vote for such a measure.

Mr. Breckenridge of Arkansas said nothing impressed him more than the necessity of having a conservative body at the other end of the capitol, than the ease with which the gentlemen had ridden down every constitutional barrier, and flocked together in ill-assorted numbers to the support of this bill. It was the most astonishing and odious measure ever presented to congress.

Mr. Holman of Indiana spoke in favor of the bill and advocated the repeal of the tobacco tax.

Mr. Morrison of Illinois called attention to the fact that oleomargarine could not be taxed unless it were sold, and it would not be sold unless it were used for food, and who would consume the food, the well-to-do or the poor? The gentleman (Holman) said that by way of relieving agriculture the tobacco tax should be taken off. This year the tobacco tax would yield the government $28,000,000. When that was taken off the government could spare no more in the present condition of the country.

Mr. McKenna favored the bill and Mr. Lawler opposed it.

Mr. Bayne said that there was nothing in the bill which prevented a poor man from buying oleomargarine without the payment of any tax, if he went to the manufactory and purchased oleomargarine that was not produced in imitation of butter.

Mr. Scott entered his protest against the resolutions of the assemblies of western Pennsylvania presented yesterday by Messrs. Negley and Curtin being regarded as representing the sentiment of the wage workers of the state of Pennsylvania. The telegram presented misrepresented the wage workers of Pennsylvania. It did not speak their true sentiments and convictions.

Mr. Henley sustained the constitutionality of the bill.

Mr. McMillen moved to strike out the clause which provides that one-half of the fines and penalties imposed by the act shall go to the informer. The house would not, in his judgment, do itself justice if it enacted such an obnoxious piece of legislation. The pending motion was agreed to—76 to 23.

Then, in accordance with arrangements made this afternoon, the committe rose and reported the bill to the house, with the understanding that the vote should be taken to-morrow, and that an opportunity should be given to allow members to pass upon the question of reducing the rate of tax imposed.

The house then adjourned.

HE SKINNED THE BANK.

A Peoria Book-keeper Gets Away With $180,000.

PEORIA, June 2.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The failure of the Merchants National bank here continues to be the absorbing topic of conversation and how J. Finley Hooke could have succeeded in getting away with so much money in a short space of time, is a growing wonder. He was but book-keeper and consequently should have no access to the funds. So far as the books of the bank have been run over they show that he has succeeded in taking $180,000 and the end is not yet. As the books of the bank were examined about fifteen months ago by the bank examiner and everything was declared straight, the sum must have been absorbed since that time, which seems almost incredible, as the only way in which he could get the money was by deliberately stealing and then falsifying the books so they and the cash would tally. Hooke was generally regarded as a fast man and that was the only reason he was removed from the position of book-keeper some months ago. He took his dismissal so hard that the board of directors reconsidered their action and allowed him to remain two months longer, which probably cost the board several thousand dollars. Hooke was in almost every enterprise that originated in Peoria in the last decade. He was a heavy "bull" in the wheat pit and it is asserted gambled heavy in private houses. The statement of the bank's affairs has not yet been issued, but there is no doubt that everything will be paid in full. The capital was $200,000, consequently the stockholders are responsible for $400,000.

THEY WANTED THE EARTH,

And Got the Soft Side of a Cell in the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Herr Most, the anarchist, was to-day sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and fined $500. Braunschweig got nine months and was fined $250. Schenck was sent to the pen for nine months but not fined. Recorder Smyth, in sentencing Most, expressed deep regret that the law would not permit him to impose a heavier sentence. His crimes, he said, deserved the punishment awarded for capital offenses. He also told him he was the greatest scoundrel he had ever seen at that bar. Braunschweig, the recorder said, was almost equally guilty. Schneck, he thought, was the dupe of his companions, but he deserved punishment to warn him and others against following the teachings of such men as Most. None of the prisoners attempted to speak a word in court. They will be transferred to Blackwell Island.

The American School of Opera.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Mme. Fursch-Madi, directress of the American school of opera, which is the first branch of the national conservatory of music of America, is beginning a tour of each state for the purpose of hearing voices and passing on candidates for admission to the conservatory, in which instruction under the best teachers is free, owing to the munificence of Mrs. Jeanette M. Thurber and others. Mme. Fursch-Madi will hold an examination in the central music hall in Chicago to-morrow and Friday. The examination is supposed to be primarily for residents of Illinois, but any American-born singers can present themselves for examination.

The Blood Guzzlers of the Bann.

BELFAST, June 2.—Canvassers have obtained the names of 1,200 volunteers in the Coonstown district, Tyrone county, who are ready to join an Ulster army to resist home rule in Ireland.

A Settled Strike.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—The strike of the stone masons of Allegheny county, for eight hours has been settled on a nine-hours basis at the old wages. Work was resumed today.

Death of Henry Havemayer.

BABYLON, L. I., June 2.—Henry Havemayer, the sugar refiner, died suddenly at his home near here this morning. He participated in the decoration services, acting with the Old Guard as an escort to President Cleveland.

A Bill Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The president approved the act amending the act granting the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line through the lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians to the St. Louis & San Francisco railway company.

A Forger Run Down.

OTTAWA, ONT., June 2.—The minister of justice granted a warrant of extradition in the case of Martin Van Fleet, who is now incarcerated in the Brant county jail. He was convicted of forgery and uttering forged paper in the city of Norwalk, O.

A Rest For Secretary Manning.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—It is understood that Secretary and Mrs. Manning leave Washington Saturday afternoon for Hot Springs, where they probably remain a month.

In Honor of the Dead Sachem.

NEW YORK, June 2.—The mayor to-day ordered the flags on the city hall to be placed at half mast in respect to the memory of John Kelly.

Kerosene Angels.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., June 2.—Yesterday two children belonging to a widow named Higlands were burned to death while attempting to light a fire with kerosene.

LOUP CITY TO CELEBRATE.

The Baptism of the Railroad and the Subsequent Big Blowout.

OTHER NEWS FROM NEBRASKA.

Beatrice Knights Templar to Celebrate Ascension Day—The Loyal Legion Meets and Elects Officers—A Deceiver Suicides.

Loup City's Gala Day.

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