THEY FORGOT THE GLORIOUS.

A Sabbath Stillness Reigns in Lincoln on Independence Day.

TO-DAY WILL MAKE UP FOR IT.

Something About the Extensive Land Frauds in Nebraska Which Jim Laird Wants Covered Up-That Building Contract.

fraon the bee's Lincoln Burgaud Yesterday was an inglorious Fourth at the state capital. It was inglorious in that it was practically forgotten. From the capitol building and from the government building flags floated, but, with one or two isolated exceptions, they were seen in no other places. People seemed to have forgotten the great American day, and passers by who looked at the apex of the government building for the state of the weather and saw the stars and stripes, looked the second time to catch their thoughts and the meaning of the flag. The pastors of the city churches extended no invitation to the people to come and listen to the lesson of the day. Evidently they, too, had forgotten the nation's anniversary. Through the streets the dust whirled in clouds, and the sun broiled and baked and bustered and the people beshrewed the weather. It was not so in the days of the fathers. People then were not so strictly Sabbath observers that they failed and forgot to hang a flag from a window or nail an ensign at the gate post. People then, if the national anniversary fell upon the Lord's day, heard from the pulpit, instead of the platform, patriotism and praise and the principles of religious freedom-the hand-maid of political freedom. In comparison with the then and now, the result would show a very light evop in this aftermath, not only in the city of Lincoln, but in a hundred others. Perhaps the possession kills the remembrance, and perchance the eminent writer, who said that the United States government should incorporate in

too freely illustrated.

To-day, however, Lincoln celebrates, and, in the modern way, it will undoubtedly be a great success and one to re-member. The labor societies have worked hard and long and faithfully, and when this morning's BEE is being read this city will be in the cheers and hurrahs of pa-

its statutory laws a compulsory national

holiday for a strict observance of all class,

read as he wrote the fact of forgetfulness

ONE OPINION OF LAND FRAUDS.

A gentleman prominent in the state and prominent in the political circles of the dominant party in the state, in conversation with the BEE representative, said that in the question of fraudulent entries of government lands in western Nebraska, too much had not yet been said and too little was known. "Through frequent visits to frontier points, and visits not confined to the last one or two years, the fact has been more and more noticeable,' continued the speaker, "that speculators have covered thousands of acres with entries that they can never expect to honestly acquire title to if compliance is made to the law. When I speak of speculators and fraudulent entries, I have no reference to any men or women who have taken steps in that way to acquire a home, and who make it all the law contemplates, for in such reference people have a misconception of investigations and seem to believe that an investigation of one case will be njury to all. Now, if these fraudu lent entries are uncovered and the record made open at the land offices, a long and continuous list of contests and individual work would be avoided, for, as at present, a settler seeking a home goes to a land office and finds localities for miles marked all taken, and he is crowded to the forest, when a personal investigation would show the land marked taken as wholly lacking any of the requirements exacted under the law and covered with entries by parties who never expect to settle upon it, but hold it to exact as big a bonus for its reliaquishment as can be

And this was the unsolicited opinion of a sound, conservative republican, as expressed in a conversation suggested by Jim Laird's course in attempting to cover up all investigations in congress.

AGAIN THAT CONTRACT.

The State Journal and numerous sate-lites have had their day in giving opin-ions regarding the letting of the contract for the government building at Nebraska City, and have ascribed personal influ-ence of Senator Van Wyck as the main cause of the rejection of the Lincoln contractor's bid. It might be injected here, paranthetically, that this class of papers never in any instance admit of the senator's having any influence whatever save and except when they hope to prejudice some one against him, and then they would agree that he had influence enough to level every government building in the state to the ground if such an admission would resist in the sion would assist in their ourposes. HEE has given the facts in the case as Mr. Potvin, the rejected contractor, stated them, and the BEE gives the answer to the words of outsiders in the matter of undue influence on the part of the senator, in a letter to a mutual friend of both himself and the disappointed contractor says that the supervising archi-tect was through himself given the recommendations of Mr. Potvin made by friends in Lincoln, and the architect's reply was that it was not the contractor but the material—the stone— that could not be accepted, and the mat-ter was one of the architect's decision If there are those who wish out of this, at best, very meagre arraignment of the senator to proceed with the case further, let the disappointed contractor or any others write to Supervising Archi tect Bell and see if that gentleman will not confirm all that Mr. Van Wyck claims in the premises

THE LATEST SENSATION.

The old story of man's rascality to woman has been again illustrated in this city in the last few days, the story con-taining all the ingredients of a wrecked family—a truant husband, a strumpet, a wrecked business, and a broken-hearted wife. The party of the first part in the case, Mr. A. C. Ingram, has been for sev-hral years a merchant in this city, wellto-do in business and well regarded in society; in fact, all such chaarcters have a prelude to their rascality that in nine cases out of ten can be summed up in 'well regarded in society," and this case is no exception to the general rule. The associate of Ingram in his disappearance is said to be a woman of the town, by name Erma Stewart, who, in times past, has conducted a bagnio on O street, and whose disappearance from the city, it is stated, was at or about the same time that Ingram left. Those who claim an acquaintance with the facts in the case state that this woman has for a year past lived to all outward appear ances a secluded life in a cottage by her self, and the evidence in the case would justify the belief that the absconding of Ingram and the disappearance of the woman is an outgrowth of a year or more infatuation on the part of both that presumably could no longer be suppressed from public knowledge. Upon pressed from public knowledge. reaching Chicago Ingram wrote back to his wife his abondonment of her and told her it would be useless to follow him, and offered the excuse that there was "a

woman in the case." Meanwhile creditors of Ingram have dropped to his de parture and two attachments, aggregrat ng some two thousand dollars, have been issued against his stock in store, and the sheriff has possession of the

ONE THING AND ANOTHER.
A colored man named DeBoe lies in the city jail and to morrow he will upon to answer the charge of larceny, the complaint rested gainst him citing that he went through he clotnes of parties who were patronizing the Eleventh street sanitarium, se curing some lifty to sixty gollars in eash. From what is learned of the case it is said that it is not the first offense of the kind committed there, and while the case in question is one largely of suspicion as to the real culprit yet, the proprietor and

police are determined to break the business up if possible. The Topeka club on Saturday aftersoon scored their eighth successive victory over the Lincoln team, four of the games being played at Topeka and four here. To say that the backers of the Lincoln team are in the valley of humiliation, is expressing it very lightly, especially for those who have put up shekels of silver upon the home team only to lose and that continuously. It is unauthoritatively stated their manager, Durfee will entirely reorganize the club, ent number; meanwhile the two clubs will play an exhibition game to-day, and to-morrow, Lincoln will leave for the

The inhabitants of Lincoln did little celebrating on the 3d, but Sunday morning found the city jail comfortably filled with those who commenced their spree on Saturday. Thirteen were in durance ile awaiting the appearance of the police judge this morning to pass upon their cases, ranging from intoxication and vagrancy to fighting and robbing. One party incarcerated for fast driving was ober enough to beg a stily to get out under penitent promises of reformation, but the petition to the force was a stereotyped one in their ears, and without

A stranger at one of the hotels yesterday was reciting an oft told tale of being swindled by the change racket the day before at the hands of a fakir on a train. He was not a man to be taken as gullable at first sight, but he was so kind and honest that when he handed over his ten dollar bill and had taken small bills in exchange, that he insisted on giving back a dollar bill which through the double folds seemed to him a dollar too much in the total. When he unrolled his bills at the botel he found he had just \$7, just about the amount a fakir gives in exchange for a ten.

The trainmen on the Denver express Saturday evening had a disagreement with a robust tramp as to whether he should run the train or they. Near a sta-tion east of Lincoln two stops were made, and between kicks from the baggageman the tramp howled out a little the tough-est curses and filth a train load of passen-

gers were eyer compelled to hear Ex-State Treasurer P. D. Sturdevant, of Fillmore county, was in the city yesterday on a business trip, registering from Strang, the new B. & M. station south of Geneva, which is in his immediate neighborhood

A large delegation of Lincoln people visited the insane hospital Saturday evening, at which time the Fourth was celebrated with a fine display of pyrotechnics for the amusement of the inmates. A dance in the hospital grounds was also a feature in the entertainments.

Among the Lincoln orators to go forth among the dear people and free the eagle to-day W. H. Snelling should be mentioned, who goes to Platte Center to orate The initiatory steps for the building of the R street M. E. church in East Lincoln were held yesterday in the form of dedi-catory services largely attended.

It was just a month yesterday since the last fire alarm was sounded at the engine house that called the boys to active duty. That alarm was at the passenger depot of the B. & M., and the incipient blaze was speedily subdued. At that time the firemen had no ladders on the ground, and it is stated that the adders have been away from the engine house for paint and repairs ever since decoration day. This being the case, a little looking after them would be eminently in order.

Mr. Jacob Mahler has turned over to

the Home for the Friendless \$214, the proceeds of the entertainment of 'Gulliver.'

HOTEL ARRIVALS. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following Sunday guests were registered yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Mayer, Plattsmouth; Miss Pauline Mayer, New York; E. D. Webster, Stratton, J. G. Childs, Riverton; Henry Wllcox, Wilcox; C. O. Percy, Oxford; N. J. Edholm, Omaha; D. T. Hill, Syracuse.

Sam Jones on Tobacco. Sam Jones, in a recent sermon at St. Paul, said: "I never got down low enough to preach against tobacco. There are so many other more important sub-jects to preach about that I haven't got time to give my attention to tobacco. A man can't chew tobacco and be a gen-tleman, but he can use tobacco and be a Christian. I know it, for I did it for thirteen years, just as sure as you live. The best man I ever knew chewed tobacco every day, and one of the meanest men I ever knew never touched it in his life. Let me tell you, I'd rather be a member of the church and do my whole most of the time and once in a while have a big drunk than to be one of those trifling, sunshinny, no-account members, drunk or sober. Quit your meanness; there's gospel enough in these words for the whole world.

Pure Popular Preparation-Red Star Cough Cure. Price, twenty-five cents.

A colony has gone from New Found-land to British Columbia to introduce a new process of preserving fish for the eastern markets.

Many persons are afflicted with eruptions of the skin, boils or ulcers. Brand-reth's Pills, taken freely will, in a short time, cure eruptions, pimples or boils. Ulcers of long standing require treatment for some weeks, but be assured that the worst fever sores or obstinate ul cers will surely disappear if you persevere with these Pills.

There is a woman in Union Point, Ga. with a beautiful beard nearly a foot long. She is well-to-do and thus escapes the dime museum.

* * * Piles, fistulae, rupture and stricture radically cured. Book of par-ticulars 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

An eleven-year-old girl in the department of the Jura, France, who was bit-ten by a dog, placed under Pasteur's treatment and returned, has since died of hydrophobia.

PILES: PILES: PILES: A sure cure for Blind, Bleeding, Itehin and Ulcerated Piles has been discovered by Dr. Williams, (an Indian remedy), called Dr Williams' Indian Pile Ointment. A single hox has cured the worst chronic cases of 25 or 30 years standing. No one need suffer five minutes after applying this wonderful soothing medicine. Lotions and instruments do more harm than good. Williams' Indian Pile Ointment absorbs the tumors, allays the intense litching, (particularly at night after getting warm in bed), acts as a poulitie, gives instant relief, and is prepared only for Piles, itching of private parts, and for nothing else.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.

Dr. Frazier's Magic Ointment cures as by

Dr. Frazier's Marie Ointment cures as by magic, Pimples, Black Heads or Grubs, Blotches and Eruptions on the face, leaving the skin clear and beautiful. Also cures Itch. Sait Rheum, Sore Nipples, Sore Lips, and Old Obstinate Ulcers.

Sold by druggists, or malied on receipt of booms, 50 cents.

60 cents.

Retailed by Kuhn & Co., and Schroeter & Conrad. At wholesale by C. F. Goodman.

JOURNALISM.

Why There are Not More of Them in the Ranks.

Subordination of Personal Notions and a Knowledge of Public Affairs a Necessity-No Royal Road to Success.

Philadelphia Record: Notwithstanding that woman has penetrated into every field of labor which was formerly considered man's special domain, excepting a very few from which she is debarred from lack of physical strength or because of her sex, there are still some employments in which she does not as yet figure very largely. One of these is regular newspaper work. It is true that the number of female contributors, correspondents, etc., is quite a little army; but they can in no sense be considered journalists, and those who can honestly lay claim to be considered newspaper workers-editors-will probably fall short of 300, although it is claimed that there are 500 or more thus employed in the United States. It is conceded by many of our best newspaper men that in these days, when the newspaper man has advanced beyond the mere political organ stage some topics are more suitably treated by women than by men. The value of their work is understood and appreciated, and their taste, judgment and capacity are not underrated on account of their sex. They can no longer cling to the consciousness of untitness for the work or the unfitness of the work for them, with so many brilliant examples of what women can do in this line before them. Then why are there not more of them in

Mr. William H. Busbey read a paper on the subject of woman's opportunities in journalism before the Illinois Woman's Press association, held in Chicago last month which it seems to me, answers the question very clearly, and I take the liberty of presenting his ideas in condensed form. The very common belief that success in journalism is largely a matter of opportunity Mr. Busbey sets aside, but gives as his experience that some of the best workers in the profession have failed, not through want of capacity or talent, but because all their energy and enterprise failed to secure

opportunity for work.

Woman's opportunities in journalism are limited because the field is already crowded, but chiefly, as a rule, because women ambitious to do newspaper work exaggerate the importance of their own likes and dislikes, their impulses and inclinations, and fail to realize that the newspaper business is a trade or a profession, with all the exactions that go with any trade or profession. Further, woman's opportunities are limited by two sets of circumstances. One set she might control if she would. The other which she cannot control, she exhausts energy and vitality in an attempt to manage. She might increase her oppor-tunites by subordinating her convictions, her sensitiveness and her enthusiasm to professional duty. The person must not be above the profession. Purchasers of hobbies and personal notions are rare, and by airing them woman slams the door in her own face.

Furthermore, a woman of talent, education and refinement does not like to be disciplined. In this particular the young man has a manifest advantage. The men who most appreciate women's work in make-up of newspapers have more hestitancy in employing a young woman than in employing a young man. They know that they can make a young man do what he ought to do, and do it without spirit they have some misgivings. Her sensitiveness, her pride, even the qualities that would become most valuable under discipline, all combine to make her a more difficult subject to bandle than would a young man with the same pride and taste and the same spirit.

Again, many young women ambitious to enter journalism have an affected or real contempt for politics and for public affairs that impairs their usefulness and limits their opportunities for the higher grade newspaper work. A failure to master a subject, to have an intelligen idea of the way in which it must be handled, and a failure to understand the convictions of advocates and opponents render any newspaper writer untrust worthy and limit his or beropportunities The nabit of substituting personal prejudices for the known convictions of a great constituency; the disposition to care more to express a personal opinion than to obey an order or to follow instructions; the encouragement of that egotism which regards the whims, notions, prejudices or convictions of the individual writer as of more importance than the established reputation and opin.ons of the newspaper on which he or she is employed; a supersensitiveness in the matter of the choice of work; an inclination to regulate the management or to dispute its authority-all things, encouraged as a matter of habit grow upon a person and limit the oppor unities of both men and women.

It is a sad fact that many young women are a little yain of their ignorance of public affairs. Many women who aspire to write for the newspapers are free to say that they hate politics, and have the greatest contempt for politicians. No woman of this type can ever hope to be a successful journalist so long as our great newspapers are political papers Young women must make a study of political and public affairs. This must become a habit with them if they would be trusted. The women who

have succeeded are all of this school. A young man who takes a place on newspaper knows that he does so or trial. He does not expect to have his own way, or to have much choice in the matter of work. He does his best, and if he does not reach the highest standard, he takes criticism and instruction in the best spirit he can. He is made to un derstand that he is in school, and is subject to rules, regulations and discipline that above him and beyond him, over shadowing him and all other workers, is the newspaper, with its individuality, its personality and its reputation. How many young women are ready to do what this young man must do? Lack of training is another obstacle in

the way of young women. The journal istic instinct, the capacity to understand what the public wants, the discrimina-tion that guards a man against a mistake, the pride in the profession, are things that are paid for. By newspaper instinct is meant the ability to rise above ourself and one's likes and dislikes, and to write for the public. That is the only work of any value. Personal prejudices, however beautifully they may be arrayed in tlowery language, have no place in the make up of the daily newspaper, and will find no buyers in the market.

This, then, seems to be the whole thing in a nut-shell. The gifts of capacity and a fine flow of words go for naught unless they be accompanied with a subordina tion of personal notions and a forgetful-ness of one's self. The need of the hour is for an education, a training and a habit of work that will make women of as much value in newspaper work as are men. There is a field for good work, but it must be entered in the right way and from the right direction. The general attitude of men toward women in news-paper offices is one of helpfulness. The woman who goes about her work in the proper spirit will meet with no jealousy or discourtesy. So far as oppor-

tunities are conberhed none will be closed against women by the men. The limitation of women's opportunities rests with themselves; and when they are educated up to the proper understanding of the requirements of newspaper work their numbers in the ranks of journalism will eorrespondingly increase. But there is no royal road hedged in by fairy flowers that leads to success—patient, plodding perseverance is the only way by which the goal can be reached, and is sure to bring its own reward in self-conscious

"STORMY" JORDAN.

Ottumwa's Anti-Prohibitionist Who Kept "The Road to Hell."

The Ottumwa, lowa, correspondent of he St. Louis Globe-Democrat writes: Per haps no saloonkeeper in the state is more widely known than "Stormy" Jordan, and probably none of them have sought to disguise their hatred for Hawkeye prohibition law or violated it more openly. But "Stormy" has reached end of his rope at last and is now in the Wapelio county Jail, sentenced to un-dergo imprisonment for 300 days for putthat into his neighbors' mouths which it has been stated takes away their brains But Jordan, although a law vio lator and generally tough character, with yards upon yards of profanity ready to unroll upon the slightest provocation, and with such a violent temper that his Christian name of Kinsley has been cor rupted into "Stormy," has, nevertheless, some traits which to a certain extent redeemed his shortcomings. Excessive frankness was one of them

AN EXCESSIVE PRANKNESS. So highly developed was this faculty that soon after opening his saloon, some fifteen years or more ago, in a basement beneath the Union depot here, he created a sensation by placing a sign over the stairway leading to his bar which was a startling novelty. Surrounded with grinning devils, twisting serpents and grin ning skeletons and ending in a huge hand pointing downward, were the following words

ROAD TO HELL 記述

The thirsty mortal who dared to run the gauntlet after being confronted such a warning and found himself before the huge mirror backing "Stormy's" would lind further cause of curdling up his blood by rending such notices here and there as the following:

NOSE PAINT SOLD HERE.

As if this was not sufficient startling, something like the following would boldly obtrude itself upon the view just as one had raised a glass to his lips:

Warranted to rot your stomach in five years if you will stick to it.

THE BEST IN THE HOUSE. In other ways than this "Stormy ought to impress on the bibulously in lined that the Apostle Paul was way off when he made the assertion to the effect that a little something was good for the stomach's sake. Sometimes a young blood, on a hurrah with a crowd, would enter Jordan's saloon and sing out: "Old man, give us the best you've got

in the house. Without changing a muscle on his face, "Stormy would quietly size up the number in the crowd, range an equal number of glasses tilled with water on the bar, and then, as if to relieve his feelings, would break out with a series of emphatic dashes, thus:

"There, — you! If you are really men, that's the best — — drink -drink for you in this shop; but if you're — beasts, I can give you something that will make you a — sight beastlier if you'll try it long enough!"

In those days it was recorded to "Stormy's" credit that no minor had ever been permitted to drink over his bar with his permission; and woe betide the bar-keeper, who, in his absence, broke over the iron clad rule, for it not only cost him his situation, but brought down on his untucky head a sulphurous stream of profanity that he would never forget. When a lad or a party of them entered while "Stormy" was presiding behind the counter, he or they would sometimes be attacked with such savage language that it took but a moment to convince them that the outside air was far healthier; at other times "Stormy would talk as gently yet firmly of the evils of strong drink as if he was lecturing his own children. Nor could a man already intoxicated hope to sink still further into the gatter through the me dium of "Stormy's" bar.

A FUND FOR FALLEN INEBRIATES. s also a matter of common report that Stormy" put aside a certain por-tion of his earnings for the tion of his earnings for the relief of the families of drunken men, and that he frequently contributed for weeks to the entire support of such un fortunates.

Yet with all his contempt for the busi ness in which he was engaged, he pre-sented the strange contradiction of prooking no restraint in it; and when Iowa concluded that the saloon must go none of the whiskeymen went to greater lengths in denouncing the "fanatics," as the prohibitionists were termed, and none have violated the law more openly. As a consequence "Stormy" has at last found himself in the situation described at the beginning of the dispatch. Many stories have been told of Jordan's past, mostly founded on surmises. The one most current was to the effect that he belonged to a wealthy family in New York and began life with every prospect of a bright career. Eventually, however, he gave way to an acquired appetite for liquor, sank very low, and then drifted west, finally landing in Ottumwa when it was the toughest town between Burlington and Omaha, and engaging in the business which he has labeled "The road to hell."

Keep Quiet!

And take Chamberlain's Colic, Cholery and Diarrhoea Remedy. It cures pain in the stomach almost instantly. Get a 25 cent bottle, take nothing else. You will need nothing else to cure the worst case of Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or bowel complaint. This medicine is made for bowel complaint only and has been in constant use in the west for nearly fif teen years. Its success has been unbounded and its name become a house-hold word in thousands of homes. Try it.

A young lady advertises in a French paper for employment in a railway restaurant, her accomplishments being that she can speak German and make sixty sandwiches with half a pound of butter.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and Sarsaparilla strengthens the system.

A young salesman in New York City within a few weeks has received a very large order in his line from a manufac turer on whom he had called forty-one times and was repulsed on every occasion Halford Sauce enriches hot joints,

Among the many schools in Boston is one for instruction in carpentry, con-ducted by a young lady. She has had

twenty-live pupils throughout the past winter, composed of boys belonging to some of the leading families, and she goes out of town twice a week to instruct a class of seven.

"Sincerity is the basis of every virtue. That of St. Jacobs Oil is proven by its cures.

Paints, Oils and Varnishs. J. A. Ful-ler & Co., cor. 14th and Duglas's ts.

THE WHITE HOUSE BRIDE.

Washington Society Unanimons in Praise of Her Beauty and Tact.

MODESTY AND SELF-POSSESSION

The Daily Routine of Her Happy Life in the Executive Mansion-A Bachelor Hall Turned Into a Home.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Sun: And what an ordeal it has been! A school girl of 22, without experience, set upon a pedestal before 55,000,000 of people; every motion scrutinized, every word criticised, and almost every thought that entered her mind subjected to close analysis.

She has outlived the glamour that surrounded the bride, and enters upon a career that every woman of ambition might envy, but few could fill better than she. Two days in the week she will devote to callers until the adjournment of congress, and will be assisted by her friend, Miss Ida Gregg of Buffalo, in entertaining them. It is said to have been her choice to enter upon her arduous duties alone, and it showed her good sense. Her mother or the president's sisters might have protected her somewhat, and relieved her from many perplexities, but she preferred a companion of her own age and inexperience, and, while she has had the benefit of the advice of Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Lamont she has not suppressed her own individ

The daily routine of life at the white

ouse has not been altered much since a bride came to preside there. The president's nabits have not yielded to the change in his domestic affairs. There is one more servant, a German girl, whom Mrs. Hoyt brought from Fayetteville with her, who will remain as Mrs. Cleve-land's maid. But the presence of a misress at the executive mansion would not be perceived by the casual visitor. A close inspection of the private portion of the house, however, shows that a woman's dainty hand and refined taste have passed over it, and the rooms look less ike a club room and more like a home. Mrs. Cleveland and her friend have been overvauling the antique furniture, puil ng one piece out of the room and push ng another into that and at the west end of the private corridor they have fitted up a little snuggery, where they sit sometimes and exchange confidences. A piano has been taken up into one of the outh chambers and that part of the house which has so long been gloomy, and for-bidding, has now become musical and nerry under the touch of their fingers. visitors who are shown into the presi lent's library nowadays hear unaccus omed sounds, a snatch of song disclosed by an open door, or an echo of laughter, r a few notes of a piano gayly played. When the president hears these sounds ne often looks surprised, and many a time leaves a pile of official papers on his desk, looks into the adjoining room to see what the girls, as he calls them, are

cabinet meeting was interrupted the other day, and grave matters of state-eraft were laid aside by a little confusion in which two girlish voices were apparent, but the interruption passed suddenly away and diverted attention was res tored to the consideration of the lisheries Breakfast was formerly served at the white house at 8 o clock, and the presi-dent was often at his desk an hour or so Now the breakfast hour is 9 o'clock, and only once or twice since his marriage has Mr. Cleveland attended to any official duties before going down stairs. He usually passes into the library on his way to the dining room to take what telegrams or letters are lying upon his desk, and runs through them waiting for breakfast to be served. He gets into the official harness about an

hour later than he used to do, and it is generally 10 o'clock nowadays before he

egins work, when 9 o'clock was the hour

up to, and then returns to his work a

happier and more contented man.

formerly. He pulls steadily along until ialf past 1, when, on every alternate day ne receives the public, and then goes to uncheon, and afterwards chats with the adles for a few minutes as he smokes a During the morning hours Mrs. Cleve-lend sees nothing of her husband, but spends her time in reading, sewing, arranging things about the house, wandern the conservatory, and gossiping with the gardener about the flowers, of which she is very fond. In the attic of the white house is a wonderful store of old things, and the young women have been overhauling them, dragging to light relics of Jeffersonian simplicity and Jacksonian severity and throwing them into contrast with the artistic modernness that has prevailed since General Arthur and the Tiffany renewed the president's While there is no necessity for Mrs. Cleveland exercising any super-vision over the domestic affairs of the place, as the servants are well trained and numerous, scarcely a day passes without a consultation with the steward or a visit to the cook, who, with the rest of the household, admire their young mistress as much as the public do. They talk about dinner, and luncheon, and breakfast, suggest what they most like,

reproduction of dainties the president's bride was fed upon when she was The French poodle that was brought over from Antwerp is a source of much care and pleasure and the object of many attentions, as well as the cause of much sport, as he does not understand English, and the young women only know the least bit of French. They are now teaching him the language of his adopted country and impressing him with the importance of his position as the pet of the president's wife.

and now they wont it served, and some experiments have been attempted in the

Mrs. Cloveland has a latent literary taste, and has found the white house library a fountain of great pleasure. It is a rare old collection of books, presentation copies from authors who sought the approbation of presidents and the shelves loaded with literary curi osities. When the collection was origi nally made, half a century ago, it in-cluded most of the standard works of that date, which are now nearly out of print. Some of them have not been opened for many administrations, and have never been handled by prettier fingers than are fumbled over them now. shelves, which have been left turbed so long, are now searched for curious books; and old romances which Mrs. Cieveland's grandmother may have read, selected, perhaps, for Abagail Adams or Dolly Madison or Julia Monroe, are now awakened from their slumbers drawn from under their coverlids

dust, and serve to please and fill the leis-ure of their new mistress.

Often after luncheon Mrs. Cieveland and her friend go out to ride, and they have driven through all parts of the city. Miss Gregg and Mrs. Lamont did he capital this week, and next week al three of them are intending to visit the museum and other places of interest which neither the bride or her friend has ever seen. Callers are often received in the afternoon informally, the ladies of the cabinet and other friends of Mrs. Cleveland has made since her coming. and a good deal of the bride's time is cupled in letter writing, as she is careful to acknowledge every favor with a pretty note of thanks. She has a dosk in her

chamber, and has written many long let-ters to her old friends, descriptive of the experiences in which they all are so much interested. Her mother is in Michigan now, and to her a long letter is sent twice a week and sometimes more frequently. With Miss Cleveland the bride also carries on an animated correspondence and they appear to be upon the most affectionate terms.

The president used to take an afternoon ide about 5 o'clock with the faithful

Daniel Lamont as his companion, an executive business furnished the topics of conversation. Now the carriage comes around an hour earlier, and Daniel Lamont is never asked to go. Poor Dan's a cold. Nearly every day the drive is toward the president's new country place, and Mrs. Cleveland is much inbrace, and Mrs. Cloverand is fluctor in terested in the improvements intended to be made there. Often they go to Secre-tary Whitney's place, and have dined there several times. The dinner hour at the white house is half-past 6 o'clock, and after dessert the president and his wife are usually to be seen upon the south portico, where they sit for an hour or so, he smoking and she chatting with her triend. The old chums of Grover Cleve and, the bacheidor, would scarcely reognize him in his new blue serge suit itting between two pretty girls on balcony and laughing at their sallies. It is something to which he is so unaccus-tomed that the nove'ty increases the pleasure, and he finds it is the most difficult straggle of the presidential life to leave their company for his desk in the library above. Coming in from the balcony the president and his wife ofte promenade up and down the long east room until they are tired, and then he goes to his work and remains with it until midnight.

Nearly every evening after Mrs. Gregg retires Mrs. Cleveland follows the president to the library and sits with him until his labors are laid aside. She reads old novels or the latest magazine, and afterward calls for the newspapers, and absorbed in them, permits the chief mag istrate to write his veto messages undis turbed. Sometimes, when he finds an amusing case, he throws the papers into her lap, and she is much interested in the curious letters, containing all sorts of absurd requests and suggestions, that come daily in the president's mail. Often she will sit at the opposite side of his desk and write letters to her mother or her school friends while he frames a presidential disapproval of an act of con-

Altogether the life of the bride at the white house is a happy and fuscinating one. She is in love with the old place, and, being of an impressionable disposi tion, enjoys the novelty of her situation She can realize with gravity the popularity she has won, and as she reads the papers cannot but be mindful that her girlish beauty has added to her husband's political strength The compliments oaid to her have not turned her head, the devation to which she has been lifted has not disturbed her poise, and she is con-scious of nothing but gratitude and happiness.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The Wife of the Late Hobart Pasha. The news of the death of Hobart Pasha was the "Finis" to as romantic a career as ever formed the subject of a story, and not the least romantic chapter of it was the Pasha's second marriage in 1874. It sounds like the plot of an English novel. and the heroine of the third volume still lives to mourn the loss of the hero. Hobart Pasha was the fourth son of the late Earl of Buckinghamshire, and a distinguished naval officer before he enered the Sultan's service and rose to Mahometan honors and dignities that no christian had ever before obtained. During the early part of his career, while he was still in the English service, a brother officer of his was so severely wounded that the sergeant announced to him the mortal nature of his injuries. The dying man sent for him and confided to him a secret. He had married a girl of rather humble parentage and because of his family's opposition the marriage had been kept concealed and the girl rested under a stigma. A child and been born to them just before he left England, and now that he was about to die he was anxious that it and its mother should be righted in the eyes of the world. Complications as to its proof had arisen by the death of witnesses, but he trusted to his friend Hobart to repair his fault. "If you will pledge your honor for the truth of the marriage," he said, "the world will believe you, and you will believe me when I swear to you it is so." When Hobart, now become a Tuskish of-ficer, returned to England he undertook to comply with the request of his dead friend, but the young mother, under the weight of her grief and the equivocal position she occupied, had followed her husband, and the dead man's relatives, when he at last discovered the child, re fused to acknowledge it. Nothing was left to him but to take care of the little orphan himself, so he ne-cepted the charge with what grace he could muster, and when he left England, as he did soon after, he placed her at a famous school for girls in the Isle of Wight, where so many English women of rank have gotten their training and education. Then he went back to his duties and thought no more about her except to send an occasional letter full of good advice, with boxes of Turkish sweet meats and trinkets. years old he got a letter from her full o passionate misery and stained with tears Some girl enemy had discovered the mystery about her birth and taunted her with it, and she wanted him to come and take her somewhere, anywhere away from girls who were cruel. So the ten ter-hearted old sailor put himself aboard the next steamer and got his little prote gee, though what he was to do with her he didn't quite know. She was young, she was pretty; she clung to him with tenderest gratitude and love, and the hearts of even bronzed, gray-mustached old sailors are not proof against that; and so, as that after all seemed the quickest and simplest solution of the trouble, and they both wished it they were mar-ried. And now at 29, she is left to mourn

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