THE LINCOLN CITY CHARTER.

Prospects of Trouble in the Preparation of the Document.

THE COUNCIL AND CITIZENS.

A Large Real Estate Purchase—The Need of a Hospital Again Illustrated—Patrick Eagan's Recovery—Capital News.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

The city council, at its Monday evening session, entered largely upon the discussion of the question of the new city charter that is to be yet is not and which in the progress of human events certainly moves along at a snail's pace. The city council expressed their disapprobation of this process of work in a unanimous action that promises a double charter business in the future, the council without a dissenting vote instructing their formerly appointed charter committee to proceed at once and secure a competent man to draw up a charter and submit it to the legislature for action. It is very evident that the committee of citizens who have been supposed to have this matter in charge will not accept kindly this independent action of the council, but one prominent citizen in public affairs expresses himself that the committee need not expect anything else considering the progress backward that has been made up to the present time. Several members of the council speak of the entire ignoring of their body in the work of framing a charter, and they consider that a little respect to the wishes of the city government is at least due them in the work of framing a charter, and they claim that up to the present their wishes have been entirely ignored in the matter. The result promises now to be a double charter, or rather two different drafts of a law of that character to be presented to the legislature, and such an act would not tend to the speedy securing of a charter when the lawmakers meet. The charter committee that has been supposed to be at work for two or three weeks has not yet progressed far enough to have an instrument prepared that citizens could read and discuss, and yet the days of the session are at the door. The city council in the last year have had an experience in city affairs that has pointed out to them in an emphatic manner many of the necessities that the new charter, in order to meet requirements, ought to contain. The council also expressed disapproval of the plans of the citizen's charter committee that contemplates excise boards and other luxuries that members of the council deem best left off, all of which undoubtedly influenced them in their action of going it alone and taking chances of the charter to be prepared by them gaining the good will of the legislature necessary to make it the law. Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held in Councilman Billingsly's office to take action on the matter and select the man to do the work.

MR. EAGAN AGAIN AT HIS OFFICE.

Hon. Patrick Eagan, who it will be remembered sustained an accident some two weeks ago, in which he received some ugly scalp wounds, is out to-day and attending to his duties at his office for the first time since the accident. Mr. Eagan's wounds were at no time considered serious, but they were of a nature that required attention and a guarding from the cold. The citizens who met Mr. Eagan while on the streets to-day were most cordial in their congratulations over his recovery.

ANOTHER LARGE SALE.

Mr. F. L. Sheldon, who has been making many large and important purchases in inside city real estate and business lots, has just added to his purchases two lots situated opposite the old Clifton hotel property, paying therefore the round sum of $20,000 cash. These are well located business lots on Twelfth street, and are in the immediate vicinity of property recently purchased by the same man. It is reported that these purchases are not over yet, and that other desirable property is being negotiated for that will swell the list still further.

A HOSPITAL NEEDED.

Yesterday old man Sedoway, who keeps the National hotel, became drunk and fired from the house a boarder who was sick in bed with pneumonia. The sick man was a day laborer, some nineteen years of age, and reputed as an honest man. When he was put out he managed in some way to get up town to the city jail and a physician was called in who reported him dangerously sick and it is a wonder how he ever journeyed from the hotel to the jail. The police were trying yesterday to find a place where the young man could be cared for.

AT WEST LINCOLN.

The two packing houses are handling all the hogs that come in and were crying for more yesterday. Mr. W. H. Silverhorn of packing house number two, who pased the Christmas week in Chicago, returned yesterday for a continued personal supervision of his house. The receipts at the stock yards yesterday were 400 head, the prices paid ranging from $4.15 to $4 25 per hundred, an advance from the market of the day before of five cents. The stock dealers who have established headquarters at the stock yards were anxious for the dullness of holidays to pass and for receipts to begin to enlarge.

TOWN TOPICS.

The whistle of the waterworks engine aroused people from sleep about 2 o'clock yesterday morning and called the fire company to the scene, which was in the Fourth ward in a small dwelling which was owned by Henry Fry and occupied by a widow and her child. When the neighbors discovered the fire they had only time to break in the house and rescue the inmates, who were sleeping amid the roaring flames totally unconscious of their danger. None of the household effects were saved and the dwelling was past help before the fire company had the water flowing, entailing a loss of about a $1,000 with very little insurance.

Senator Van Wyck came up from his home in Otoe county yesterday, where he is passing the holidays. The senator is in excellent health and excellent spirits, and is evidently ready for the senatorial contest in all its phases.

Senator-elect Brown, of Sutton, was at the capital yesterday, and Representative-elect Jeary, of Cass, was also among the visiting members for the day. Senator Conger also returned from his visit at home yesterday ready for the preliminaries.

Ex-Senator Paddock, of Beatrice, arrived in the city yesterday ready to greet the members-elect. Mr. Paddock has rooms engaged for the session and will watch what becomes of his boom.

In police court yesterday but two cases engrossed the attention of the judge, two parties named Pat Larsen and J. H. Morton being up for drunkenness. Each was fined the customary $3 and costs.

Homer J. Evans, treasurer of Buffalo county, and John Peters, of Boone, representative-elect, were in the city yesterday and looking after business matters with the state auditor.

Some of the employes of the capitol building have placed a large picture of John A. Logan over the doorway to the south entrance appropriately draped in black.

J. W. Pearman, who has been keeping out of mischief by writing alleged funny articles on the Van Wyck question, was in Lincoln yesterday assisting in supplying the Journal with ammunition.

Four sacks of registered mail matter were received at the Lincoln postoffice yesterday, the largest arrival in the history of the office under the present administration.

Prof. Samuel Aughey, who has been in the south for his health for some time, returned home to Lincoln yesterday.

Among the Nebraskans in the city yesterday were noticed among others the following: J. Jensen, Geneva; J. P. Maul, Fairmont; H. S. King, Friend; Wm. Newton, Harvard; W. J. Jones, David City; H. Jacobson, Omaha; S. L. Mills, Nebraska City; J. E. Lamless, Red Cloud; Sam Barker, M. Morrissey, Plattsmouth; W. J. Pemberton, Reynolds; C. F. Taylor, Hastings; R. S. Bibb, Beatrice.

An Inventor's Advice.

George Stevenson when advising young men how to get on would finish by saying "Do as I have done—persevere." For fifteen years he plodded and worked before giving the finishing touches to his locomotive. In as many days those persevering in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," have experienced great relief and found themselves on the high road to health. Liver complaints, impure blood, chronic lung diseases and many others yield to its healing influences never to return. All druggists.

Bellanger and Her Son.

Paris Dispatch to the London Daily Telegraph: The demi-mondaines and dashing Cyprians who disgraced the decline of the last empire are passing away one by one. A few weeks ago it was Cora Pearl, and now it is Marguerite Bellanger, an imperial Aspasia whose connection with the once mighty arbiter of Europe is a matter of history. The last time I saw the famous Nell Gwynne, or Peg Woffington of the empire, she was familiarly called Margot. She was quietly walking along the boulevards thickly veiled, and arm-in-arm with a male friend, who had been famed among the dandies of the empire as one of the fastest copurchies in Paris. Like a good many of her profession, Margot had retired to a pretty suburban retreat at Passy, whence she migrated to St. Cloud, and afterward to Villeneuve sous Dammartin, where she has just departed this life—if not in odor of sanctity, at least fortified by the last sacraments of a church which has always behaved with the greatest leniency to repentant Magdalens. It is not uncommon, nowadays, to meet in some pleasant resort in the suburbs or environs of Paris mysterious ladies a good deal on the decline, as the French say, and who distill around them a subtle perfume of pearl powder and patchouli. These persons are, as a rule, on excellent terms with their parish priests, for they attend all their religious duties with a punctuality worthy of the most zealous devotee, and their quarterly visits to the business places of Parisian bankers, where plethoric balances have been left to their credit by former protectors, enable them to return to their retreats with a periodical proclivity for eleemosynary practices which delight the honest heart of Monsieur le Cure. Of this class was Marguerite Bellanger during the close of her extraordinary career. After the Franco-German war she married an Englisman, who is said to have been a sailor. Her union with the son of Neptune was not of long duration, as they parted company in England or Germany, I forgot which, and Margot returned to Paris to witness the desolation which had overtaken the pleasant places of yore. Like Lord Chesterfield and his friend Tyrawley she had been theoretically dead for a long time, but it was only a day or two ago that she succumbed to the renewed attacks of peritonitis and passed away in real earnest.

Marquerite Bellanger's connection with emperor has been discussed in many books. Like Cora Pearl's, her memoirs appeared a few years ago, but were little read. Margot was in the heyday of her youth and beauty a blonde with sparkling black eyes. She reminded one of those "blondettes doucettes et de bonne grace" whom Rabelais describes as having acted as waitresses at the dinner given by the unctuous and luxurious Bishop Homenaz. The legend runs that the emperor first met Bellanger at Vichy in 1863. Her real name had a less poetic ring than her adopted one. She was called Francoise Lebeut, and had been a bad actress at the Beaumarchais, the Delassements Comiques, vulgarly known as the "Delas Com," which Paul de Kock was so fond of attending, and she was afterward a figurante, or female supernumerary, at the old opera. Although as unsuccessful on the stage as was Cora Perrl, Margot was not wanting in cleverness, and her ambition was equal to her intelligence and good looks. Louis Napoleon was said to have met her as he sought refuge from the rain in some covered place near Vichy when out hunting. She promptly placed a mackintosh on his shoulders, and reversing the role which in ordinary circumstances should have been that of the Imperial Cæsar himself, she literally came, saw and conquered. Margot, as will be remembered, caused a tremendous scandal by alleging that the emperor was about to become a parent. The scandal made more noise at the time than the fall of the Persigny ministry, and the empress, when she heard of it, became furious. The matter was partially hushed up, but after Sedan the drawers in the emperor's rooms at the Tuileries were ransacked and letters from Marguerite Bellanger were found. One was an epistle to M. Devienne, a lawyer, who had been charged by the emperor to regulate the affair of the birth, and the other was a longer communication addressed to the emperor himself, who was called in it, "Cher Seigneur." The two epistles were in an envelope sealed with the letter "N." and the imperial crown, and superscribed in Napoleon's handwriting "to be kept." The publication of these documents was warmly opposed after September 4 by MM. Jules Simon, Jules Favre, General Trochu and others. M. Jules Ferry and M. Arago were of a different opinion, and M. Devienne was formally called before the court of cassation for having carried on certain negotiations unworthy of a magistrate, these consisting in his endeavors to prove, for the satisfaction of the empress, that the son born to Bellanger was not the emperor's child. No action was, however, taken against the magistrate, the court having pronounced altogether in his favor. The son born is now twenty-two years old. An estate was settled on him shortly after his birth.

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THE ABSENT SENATOR JONES

Was There Ever Quite Such a Case Among American Statesmen?

VAINLY PURSUING AN HEIRESS.

Rebuffs, Entreaties, Threats Fail to Move Him From His Purpose—Devoted to One Whom He Has Met But Thrice.

A Detroit Special to the New York World says: The small farmers who drive into town at break of day and marshal their wagons and carts under the protecting shield of Miss Michigan, perched aloft on Soldiers' monument, often have their attention attracted by a tall figure that comes out of the hotel near by and strikes off at a swinging gate for an early constitutional. From 6:30 till nearly 9 o'clock each morning Senator Jones, of Florida, for he it is whom the farmers notice, walks the streets of Detroit. His presence is so familiar that he attracts attention only when a Detroiter casually points him out to a stranger as one of the sights of the town. The senator has a very small acquaintance, for, one by one, the acquaintances that he made when he first came here have dropped off, so that now he is a very lonely man.

It was in the summer of 1882 that Wm. G. Thompson, then the mayor of Detroit, met Senator Jones at Newport. Mr Thompson, being a man of the world and fond of the good things thereof, took naturally to the big senator from Florida, who is also disposed to look kindly on the fleshpots. Senator Jones had met in Washington Miss Palms, of Detroit. He had heard of her father's great wealth and he fell in love with the lady, or an ideal of her. However, while he was in Washington Mr. Jones had no opportunity to cultivate an acquaintance with Miss Palms. He responded cordially, therefore, to Mr. Thompson's urgent invitation to make a visit to Detroit. Senator Jones came here for the first time in June, 1883, and was made a lion of. There were jolly parties at private houses and at the clubs, excursions on the river and various other things in his honor. Senator Palmer was among those to extend hospitality to the senator from Florida and the memories of a pleasant dinner given by the Michigan senator at the Detroit club, on which occasion the stories were as good as the wine, are still given. But he succeeded no better here than in Washington with regard to Miss Palms

On June 7, 1885, Senator Jones came to Detroit to live. He secured the best room at Russell house and there he has made his home ever since his infatuation for the fair vision of his dreams has become intense. By nature he is a weeper, as the Quakers say. He has a very large heart, which he wears always in some accessible place. To his friends he talks freely about his affections, and often tears spring to his eyes as his impulses sway him. His warm-heartedness, however, is not met by any flow of affection from the other side. In spite of letters addressed to the lady and her father; in spite, too, of the intercessions with mutual friends his suit has failed ignominiously. He has met Miss Palms only twice in Detroit and once in Washington. So great is his hallucination that he has maintained that the officials of the Catholic church, from the supreme pontiff at Rome to the lowliest altar boy in Detroit, have formed a league to deprive him on his love and to save her money for the church. Numerous sharp letters on the subject have passed between him and various clerymen of the city. Every day the senator walks by the Palms house, and apparently he has not given up the thought of some day realizing his dreams.

However soft Senator Jones' heart may be, his head is hard, and the "cold tea" that would be too much for an ordinary mortal is easily carried by the burley senator. It is reported that one night in October of last year, something was out of gear, for in attempting to speak at an Irish aid meeting Senator Jones confessed that he did not know whether he was addressing Irishmen or democrats. As a matter of fact the platform was covered with prominent republicans. From that night his daily life has been very temperate. All stories about his drinking to excess are pure fabrications.

When approached by his friends the subject of returning to Washington, Senator Jones firmly waves them off and changes the subject. The last time that he was regularly reasoned with on the subject was in November, 1885. Then his strong political and personal friend, Mr. Hickey, of Pensacola, came to make a last effort to induce him to return to his duties. Mr Hickey was joined by Mr. Thompson and another friend and the case was presented in every possible shape, but the senator absolutely refused to yield. He has no idea of returning to Washington, nor will he return to Florida to seek election He does not expect to be sent back to the senate, Yet it is known that he has no income outside of his salary. The question as to what he will do after his pay stops in March is bothering his friends, but he gives no sign.

Senator Jones' career has been a strange one. His father was an Irish Presbyterian with a bullet in his head, an acquisition gained while he was in the British army. He married late in life a lady who was a Catholic, and many were the disputes between the pair as to the religious education of their son, now the senator from Florida. When Mr. Jones, sr., died his widow, fearing that her husband's family would insist on taking the children from her to bring up in the Protestant faith, came with them to America. During the war young Jones was a friendless lawyer in Florida. He cared nothing for the southern cause, but saw no reason why he should declare himself a union man, so he struggled along until peace came, and then his abilities as a lawyer began to be recognized. Twelve years ago he was elected senator. He started with three votes, was taken up as a compromise candidate and was elected. At that time he was regarded as the ablest man in Florida.

In one of his law cases Mr. Jones had fought for the right of some little Florida railroad to build and operate a telegraph line in opposition to the Western Union, and when he was defeated in court he swore vengeance. On entering the senate he introduced a bill securing to every interstate railroad the right above mentioned. The lobby kept the bill in committee, but, nothing daunted, Senator Jones went over to the house and got Ben Butler to introduce the bill there and fight it through. Finally it became a law. He also maintained the theory that when Secretary Belknap's resignation been accepted he was beyond the power of impeachment, and he carried out his theory by refusing to vote for impeachment. During the campaign of 1884 he was on the stump in New York appealing to the Irish to stand by the old party. He thought that his word saved the state and, as a consequence, he was of the opinion that he had a right to more consideration than he received from the president. Senator Jones is a great egotist and not a little vain. Considering himself a great constitutional lawyer, he has always felt that his place was on the judiciary committee, and it has been the great grief of his political life that he was not appointed to a place on that committee. He has not been consulted even about the appointment of a single postmaster. Feeling, therefore, that he was unappreciated both by his colleagues and by the administration, Washington has no charms for him.

Senator Jones has three sons and a daughter. One of the sons is a clerk to a senate committee; another is in college in Georgetown, and the third his father's clerk in Detroit, drawing a salary of $1,000 a year from the government. The daughter is living in Mr. Hickey's family in Pensacola.

The latest mania of the senator is that James G. Blaine is seeking to destroy him politically because he stopped the going over to Mr. Blaine on the part of the Irish people of New York. He imagines that there is a deep-laid plot to prevent him ever attaining the position he has won by his abilities, and he asserts that all the newspapers of Washington, democratic as well as republican, are tools of Mr. Blaine.

WASHINGTON PUZZLED ABOUT IT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The opinion has quite generally prevailed here for the last six or eight months that Senator Jones is suffering from an aberration of mind, caused by disappointment in love. This opinion has been voiced by his colleague, Senator Call, who has evidently spoken knowingly. With some it is thought that Mr. Jones means to marry, if possible, the woman whose name has been associated with his by the gossips and that he will not leave Detroit so long as Miss Palm continues to reside there or until she either marries or dies. The belief that gained credence here a few months ago that the senator intended opening a law office in Detroit and settling there in business no longer finds belief with those who now give him a thought. The marked regularity with which he makes drafts upon the clerk of the senate for his salary would indicate that his reason was still intact. That he has by his actions forfeited all possible chances of re-election to the senate is a well-established fact, for nowhere in the country is he more cordially disliked than by the people of his own state, Florida. A somewhat charitable theory is advanced by some of the senators that the reason for his prolonged absence from the senate is that he has not the moral courage to again appear in the chamber after the many reports as to the real cause of his first three month's stay in Detroit.

She has the complexion of a peach, Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder did it. Sold by all druggists.

The Measurement of the Year.

Boston Journal of Education: The length of the year is strictly 365 days, 5 hours 48 minutes 49 seconds and seventeenths of a second — the time required for the revolution of the earth round the sun. About 45 B. C., Julius Cæsar, by the help of Sosigines, an Alexandrian philosopher, came to a tolerably clear understanding of the length of a year, and decreed that every fourth year should be held to consist of 366 days for the purpose of absorbing the odd hours. By this rather clumsy arrangement the natural time fell behind the reckoning, as, in reality, a day every fourth year is too much by 11 minutes, 10 seconds, and three-tenths of a second, so it inevitably followed that the beginning of the year moved onward ahead of the point at which it was in the days of Cæsar. From the time of the council of Nice, in 325 A. D., when the vernal equinox fell correctly on the 21st of March, Pope Gregory found, in 1582 A. D., that there had been an over-reckoning to the extent of ten days, and that the vernal equinox fell on the 11th of March. To correct the past error he decreed that the 5th of October of that year should be reckoned as the 15th, and, to keep the year right in future—the overplus being 18 hours 37 minutes and 10 seconds in a century—he ordered that every centennial year that could not be divided by four (1700, 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200) should not be bissextile, as it otherwise would be; thus, in short, dropping the extra day three times every 400 years. While in Catholic countries the Gregorian style was readily adopted, it was not so in Protestant nations. In Britain it was not adopted until 1752, by which time the discrepancy between the Julian and Gregorgian periods amounted to 11 days. An act of Parliament was passed dictating that September 3 of that year should be reckoned the 14th, and that three of every four centennial years should be leap years: 1800 not being a leap year, the new and old styles now differ 12 days, our January 1 being equivalent to the 13th, old style. In Russia alone of Christian countries is the old style retained. The old style is still retained in the treasury accounts of Great Britain. In old times the year was held to begin on March 25, and this usage, or piece of antiquity, is also still observed in the computations of the chancellor of the British exchequer. So the first day of the financial year is April 5, being "Old Lady Day."

Prof. Chas. Ludwig Von Seeger

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In the last issue, although they occupied considerable more than the usual space, still, the stock being and is yet too immense to particularize, it will therefore be more satisfactory to the public to drop in and see for themselves the splendid bargains they offer at the GREAT CLOSING SALE, which is to continue until inventory is taken.

Great sacrifices in gent's furnishings. For instance, they offer:

240 dozen all Silk Scarfs at 15c each, worth considerably more money.
130 dozen Men's All Wool Hose at 15c each, worth double the money.
110 dozen Gentlemen's Fancy Underwear, the shirt trimmed with silk binding, at 35c each, which would be cheap at 75c.
90 dozen Men's White Unlaundried Shirts, at 30c, other dealers ask at least 50c for the same.

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FOUND EXCLUSIVELY ON THE

CHARTER OAK STOVES AND RANGES.

There is not a cooking apparatus made using the Solid Oven Door, but that the loss in weight of meats is from twenty-five to forty per cent. of the meat roasted. In other words, a rib of beef, weighing ten pounds if roasted medium to well-done will lose three pounds. **The same roasted in the Charter Oak Range using the Wire Gauze Oven Door loses about one pound.**

To allow meat to shrink is to lose a large portion of its juices and flavor. The fibres do not separate, and it becomes tough, tasteless and unpalatable.

CHARTER OAK STOVES and RANGES are SOLD IN NEBRASKA as follows:

MILTON ROGERS & SONS.....OMAHA.	TANNELL & SWEENEY,.....FAIRBURY.
P. KENNEY.....GORDON.	GETTLE & FAGEK,.....FRANKLIN.
DALLAS & LETSON,.....HASTINGS.	N. J. JOHNSON,.....NORTH BEND.
E. C. BREWER,.....HAY SPRINGS.	J. J. McCAFFERTY,.....O'NEILL CITY.
H. ARD & CO.,.....NEBRASKA CITY.	R. HAZLEWOOD,.....OSCEOLA.
W. F. TEMPLETON,.....NELSON.	J. S. DUKES,.....PLATTSMOUTH.
J. B. STURDEVANT & SON,.....ATKINSON.	A. PEARSON,.....STERLING.
J. KASS & CO.,.....CHADRON.	J. G. GREEN,.....STROMSBURG.
KRAUSE, LUBKER & WELCH,....COLUMBUS.	J. A. PADDEN & SON,.....SUPERIOR.
OLDS BROS.,.....EDGAR.	TIMMERMAN & FRAKER,.....VERDON.

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Property of every description for sale in all parts of the city. Lands for sale in every county in Nebraska.

A COMPLETE SET OF ABSTRACTS

Of Titles of Douglas county kept. Maps of the city state or county, or any other information desired, furnished free of charge upon application.