HER MIND WAS DISEASED.

How Mrs. Lincoln Caused Her Husband Untold Worriment.

WILD WAYS OF WIFE AND WIDOW

Jealous of Mrs. General Ord-The Green-eyed Monster in an Army Ambulance-All Around Insults-Selling Shirts.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. |- The account of Lincoln's love-making in his history by Nicolay and Hay, seems almost ominous when read by the light of later knowledge. The anxieties and forbodings and absolute agony of the future president on the eve of marriage-the most incredulous might say, presaged the destiny that impended. For no one knows the character of Abraham Lincoln his god-like patience, his ineffable sweetness, his transcendent charity amid all the tremendous worries of war and revolution and public affairs, who is ignorant of what he endured of private woe; and no one rightly judges the unfortunate partner of his elevation and unwitting cause of many of his miseries, who for gets that she had "caten on the insane root that takes the reason prisoner.

The country knows, but has preferred to forget, the strangeness of Mrs. Lincoin's conduct at intervals after her hus-band's death. Many of the most extra-ordinary incidents in her career were not revealed, out of delicacy to others and tenderness to one who had been the sharer of Abraham Lincoln's fortunes and the mother of his family, but enough was apparent to shock and pain the public sense, when finally the conflict with her own son, so highly respected, the dragging of their affairs into a public court, the necessary supervision of the noor lady's finances and restraint of her actions, if not of her person-disclosed

HER MIND HAD BEEN DISEASED This threw a light on circumstances until then inexplicable. It relieved Mrs. Lancoln herself from the charge of heartessness, of mercenary behavior, of indifference to her husband's happiness; it approved the action of the son which, ir some quarters, had been gravely misunderstood; and above all it showed the suffering Abraham Lincoln must have endured all through those years in which he bore the burden of a struggling nation upon his shoulders-whether he knew or only feared the truth, or whether he went on calmly in the sad thought that his saddest forebodings before the

marriage were fulfilled. The first time that I saw Mrs. Lincoln was when I accompanied Mrs. Grant to the white house, for her first visit there as the fi wife of the Egeneral-in-chief. The next that I now recall was in March, 1864, when Mrs. Lincoln, with the president, visited City Point. They went on a steamer, escorted by a naval vessel, of which Captain John S. Barnes was in command, and remained for some weeks in the James river under the bluff, on which the head-quarters were established. Here they slept and usually took their meals, but sometimes both ascended the nill and were entertained at

THE MESS OF GENERAL GRANT. On the 26th of March a distinguished party from Washington joined them, among whom I remember, especially, M. Geoffroi, the French minister. It was proposed that an excursion should made to the front of the army of the Potomac, about ten or twelve miles away,

MRS. LINCOLN AND MRS. GRANT were of the company. There was a military railroad which took the illustrious half open carriage with two seats besides that for the driver. I was detailed to escort them, and of course, sat on the front sent facing the ladies, with my back to

In the course of conversation, I mentioned that all the wives of officers at the army front had been ordered to the rear a sure sign that active operations were in contemplation: I said not a lady had been allowed to remain, except Mrs. Griffin, the wife of General Charles Griffin, who had obtained a special permission from the president. At this Mrs. Lincoln was up in arms, "What do you mean by that, sir?" she exclaimed. "Do you mean to say that she saw the president alone? Do you know that I never allow the president to see any woman alone?", She was absolutely jealous of

poor, ugly Abraham Lincoln.

I tried to pacify her and to palliate my remark, but she was fairly boiling over with rage. "That's a very equivocal smile, sir," she exclaimed. "Let me out of this carriage at once. I will ask the president if he saw that woman alone,' Mrs, Griffin was one of the best known and most elegant women in Washington, COUNTESS ESTERHAZY,

Carroll, and a personal acquaintance of Mrs. Grant, who strove to molify the excited spouse, but in vain. Mrs. Lincoln again bade me stop the driver, and when I hesitated to obey, she thrust her arm past me to the front of the carriage and held the driver fast. But Mrs. Grant finally prevailed on her to wait till the whole alighted, and then General Meade came up to pay his respects to the wife of the president. I had intended to offer Mrs. Lincoln my arm, and endeavor to prevent a scene, but Meade, of couse, as my superior, had the right to escort her, and I had no chance to warn him. I saw hem go off together, and remained in ear and trembling for what might occur n the presence of the foreign minister and other important strangers. But General Meade was very adroit, and when they returned Mrs. Lincoln looked a me significantly and said: "General Meade is a gentleman, sir. He says it was not the president who gave Mes. Grown the permit, but the

SECRETARY OF WAR." Meade was the son of a diplomatist and ad evidently inherited some of his athor's skill.

At night, when we were back in camp, Mrs. Grant talked over the matter with me, and said the whole affair was so disressing and mortifying that we must never either mention it to any one; at east, I was to be absolutely silent, and she would disclose it only to the general. But the next day I was released from my pledge, for "worse remained behind." The same party went in the morning to visit the army of the James on the north side of the river, commanded by General Ord. The arrangements were somewhat went up the river in a steamer, and then men again took horses and Mrs. Linsoin and Mrs. Grant went in an ambu-I was detailed as before to net as ort, but asked for a companion in the duty; for after my experience of the previous day I did not wish to be the only officer in the carriage. So General Horace Porter was ordered to join the party.

was with her husband; as she was the wife of the commander of an army she as not subject to the order for return; ough before that day was over she shed herself in Washington or anyhere else away from the army, I am ure She was mounted and as the ambuand rode for a while by the side of the president and ahead of Mrs. Lincoln. As soon as Mrs. Lincoln discovered this her rage was beyond all bounds. When the fact was made clear that she Wice Lung Balm. 25 cents a bottle.

"What does the woman mean?"! she exetaimed, "by riding by the side of the president and ahead of me? Does she suppose that he wants her by the side of She was in a frenzy of excitement, and language and action both became more extravagant every mement. Grant again endeavored to pacify her, but then Mrs. Lincoln got angry with Mrs. Grant; and all that Porter and I could do was to see that nothing more than words occurred. We feared she might jump out of the vehicle and shout to the cavalende. Once she said to Mrs. Grant in her transports: you think you'll get to the white house yourself, don't your' Mrs. Grant was very calm and dignified, and merely replied that she was quite satisfied with her present position; it was far greater than she had ever expected to attain. Then Mrs Lincoln exclaimed; "Oh! you had better take it if you can get it. 'Tis very nice," Then she returned to Mrs. Ord. but Mrs. Grant defended her friend at the

risk of arousing greater vehemence Once when there was a halt Major Seward, a nephew of the secretary of state, and an officer of General Ord's staff, rode up, and trying to say something jocular, remarked: The president's horse is very gallant, Mrs. Lincoln, he on riding by the side of Mrs. This of course added fuel to the What do you mean by that, sir?" she cried. Seward discovered that he had made a huge mistake, and his horse at once developed a peculiarity that compelled imm to ride behind, to get out of the way of the storm

Finally the party arrived at its destina-tion and Mrs. Ord came up to the ambu-lance. Then Mrs. Lincoln positively in-suited her, called her vije names in the presence of a crowd of officers, and asked what she meant by following up the president. The poor woman burst into tears and inquired what she had done, but Mrs. Lincoln refused to be ap peased, and stormed till she was tired. Mrs. Grant still tried to stand by her friend, and everybody was shocked and horrified. But all things come to an end, and after a while we returned to City Point

That night the president and Mrs. Lincoln entertained General and Mrs. Grant and the general's staff at dinner on the steamer, and before us all

MRS. LINCOLN BERATED GENERAL ORD to the president, and urged that he should be removed. He was unfit for his place, she said, to say nothing of his wite. General Grant sat next and defended his officer bravely. Of course General Ord was not removed

During all this visit similar scenes were occuring. Mrs. Lincoln repeatedly attacked her husband in the presence of officers because of these two ladies, and never suffered greater humiliation and pain on account of one not a near per-sonal friend than when I saw the head of the state, the man who carried all the cares of the nation at such a crisis-sub ected to this inexpressible public mortification. He bore it as Christ might have with an expression of pain and sadness that cut one to the heart but with supreme calmness and dignity. He called her "mother," with his old-time plainness: he pleaded with eyes and ongue, and endeavored to explain palliate the offences of others, till she turned on him like a tigress; and then he walked away, hiding that noble ugly face that we might not eatch the full expression of its misery.

GENERAL SHERMAN was a witness of some of these episodes and mentioned them in his memoirs many years ago. Captain Barnes, of the navy was a witness and a sufferer, too. Barnes had accompanied Mrs. Ord on her unfortunate ride and refused after ward to say that the lady was to blame.

MRS. LINCOLN NEVER FORGAVE HIM. A day or two afterward he went to speak to the president on some official matter when Mrs. Lincoln and several others were present. The president's wife said something to him unusually offensive that all the company could hear. Lincoln was silent, but after a moment guests a great portion of the way, and then the men were mounted, but Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Lincoln went on in an ambulance, as it was called—a sort of paper, he said. He made no remark, Barnes told me, upon what had occured. He could not rebuke his wife, but he showed his regret and regard for the officer with a touch of what seemed to me the most exquisite breeding imaginable. Shortly before these occurences

MRS. STANTON HAD VISITED CITY POINT. and I chanced to ask her some questions about the president's wife. "I do not visit Mrs. Lincoln," was the reply. I thought I must have been mistaken. The wife of the secretary of war must visit the wife of the president; and I renewed my inquiry. "Understand me, sir?" she repeated, "I do not go to the white house; I do not visit Mrs. Lincoln." I was not intimate with her at the time. nor indeed ever, and this remark was so extraordinary that I never forgot it, but I understood it afterward.

Mrs. Lincoln continued her conduct to-

ward Mrs. Grant, who strove to placate her, and then Mrs. Lincoln became more outrageous still. She once rebuked Mrs. Grant for sitting in her presence. "How dare you be scated," she said, "until I invite you." Altogether it was a hateful experience at that tremendous crisis in the nation's history, for all this was just before the army started on its last cam-

But the war was ended and the president and Mrs. Lincoln had returned to Washington when General Grant arrived from Appointtox, bringing Mrs. Grant with him. Two nights afterward both General and Mrs. Grant, and the secretary of war and Mrs. Stanton, were invited to accompany the president and Mrs. Lincoln to the play. No answer had yet been sent when Mrs. Stanton called on Mrs. Grant to inquire if she meant to be of the party. "For," said Mrs Stanton, "unless you accept the invi-tation, I shall refuse. I will not sit with out you in the box with Mrs. Lincoln. Mrs. Grant also was tired out with what she had endured, and decided not to go to the play, little dreaming of the terri ble experience she was escaping. She determined to go that night to Burlington, in New Jersey, where her children were at school, and asked the general to accompany her. She sent a note of apology to Mrs. Lin-coln, and Mrs. Stanton also declined the invitation. They may both thus have saved their ausband's lives.

After the murder of the president, the

eccentricities of Mrs. Lincoln became more apparent than ever, and people be-gan to wonder whether her mind had not been affected by her terrible misfortune. Mr. Seward told me that she sold the president's shirts with his initials marked on them, before she left the white house and learning that the lines was for said at a shop on Pennsylvania avenue, he sent and bought it privately. She LINGERED AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION a long while after all arrangements should have been made for her departure keeping the new president out of his proper residence. Afterward she made appeals to the publicmen and to the country for pensions and other pecuniary aid, though there was no need for public application. She went abroad doing strange things and carrying the honored name of Abraham Lincoln into strange and sometimes unfit com-pany, for she was greatly neglected and feit the neglect. While I was consul-general at London, I learned of her living in an obscure quarter and went to see her. She was touched by the attention and when I asked her to my house, for i seemed wrong that the widow of the man who had done so much for us all, should be ignored by any American representa-tive--she wrote me a note of thanks, betraying how rare such courtesies had be-come to her then. The next I heard of

the poor woman was the seandal of

was insane. It was a great relief to me to learn it, and doubtiess the disclosure of the secret which her son must have long suspected-though like the Spartan boy, he cloaked his pain-was to him a sort of terrible satisfaction. It vindi cated his conduct; it told for him what he had concealed; it proved him a worthy son of that great father who also bore his fate so heroically. The revelation not only showed these two

NOBLE SUFFERERS.

but redeemed the unfortunate woman her self from the odium for which she was not responsible. The world had known that she seemed to defy and malign he son, that she had appeared to do thing unworthy of the wife or widow of th great martyr of our history; had ever seemed to blot the nation's fame; but the pitiful story of Miramar casts no reflec-tion on Maximilian's empress, and the shadow of insanity thrown across the intelligence of Mrs Lincoln, relieves her from reproach or blame. Instead of a mocking figure, disgracing her name and station and country, she too be comes an object of commiseration, not knowing the purport of her own words or the result of her own deeds, or perhaps vainly stuggling to re strain them both, and regretting in her saner intervals the very acts she was at other times unable to control. And Lincoln—who that reveres and loves his more profoundly, and feel that he has another and a tenderer claim upon our sympathy and honor, since we know that even this cup did not pass from him. Amid the storms of party hate and rebel hous strife, amid agonies—not irrever ently be it said, like those of the cross tor he suffered for us the hyssop of do mestic misery was pressed to his lips, and he too said: "Father, forgive: they know not what they do."

ADAM BADEAU.

THE CENTER OF THE CONTINENT. Omaba's Geographical Advantages-More Railroads Needed.

OMANA, Neb., Jan. 7 .- To the Editor of the BEE: There are few persons who stop to think of the advantageous geographical position Omaha occupies in comparison with its competitors. Take a map and draw a straight line from Omaha to Jamestown, Dak., then draw a similar line from St. Paul, Minn., to Jamestown and the distance is in favor of St. Paul only seventy-five miles. In the same manner extend the comparison to the west line of Dakota where the Northern Pacific crosses and the distance is exactly the same. Miles City is twenty miles nearer to Omaha on an air line, and the comparison west and south of the points mentioned is much more favorable to Omaha. St. Paul is only a few miles nearer to Chicago than this city so that taken altogether Omaha is in a position geographically to dispute with St. Paul the valuable Dakota and Montana trade. The "Central West" is now our undisputed territory. Now compare Omaha's location with

Kansas City. The latter has claimed Nev Mexico, southern Colorado, western Kansas, Indian Territory and Texas as pe culiarly her own-made so by proximity. Omaha is about prepared to dispute he right to at least one-half of her boasted territory and leave her and St. Louis to divide the remaining one-half. Draw a straight line from Kansas City to Garden City, Kan., and one from Omana to the same point and you will had them of an exact length. In the same manner to Denver, and Omaha has the advantage of ninety-one miles. So to Pueblo, Col. and Omaha has the advantage by forty miles. Then to Santa Fe, N. M., and Omaha has the advantage of twenty miles. The advantage decreases as the line is extended farther south, until at El Paso, Tex., Kansas City has the advantage of Omaha only twenty miles. Kansas City has already to divide with Omaha the north haif of Kansas, and before many months we will invade her best-paying territory lying west and south of Garden City By all the existing lines of railway we are nearer Chicago than Kansas City, and on an air line the distance is about Omaha needs three railroads to make her right to the best paying and largest territory of the United States undisputed, and their products directly tributary to this point. Thus Omaha combines the advantages of three great cities for receiving and distributing merchandise and for collecting the live stock and other products of the great west. Its location is unequaled by any city in the union. Can Omaha capital afford, in the face of these facts, to sit down and permit our rivals to usurp our rights and blast the future of the fairest city in the land without making a pull, a long pull and a pull altogether for the necessary rail facilities? Let Omaha citiens make a concerted movement and the millions of the east will build our roads and enrich our city. This is the season when all the year's improvements are projected and our citizens do not appear to be making any movement to share in the general prosperity that is predicted for our fair land during the next twelve months. The board of trade, or the Omaha freight bureau does not seem to have as yet met the emergency. fact to an onlooker there is much the appearance of antagonism between the two bodies. One will neutralize the efforts of the other because of apparent jealousies existing between them. I believe an in-dependent movement of citizens would accomplish the desired result providing unity and narmony can be effected.

The Coming Millionaire.

If Mr. W. E. Connor, Jay Gould's part ner, is not within the next tweive months one of the richest men in America it will be astonishing. It is well known that he went to England for the purpose of plac-ing the treasury stock of the Phonix Mining company with English investors, but a rich strike in the mine which oc curred before he reached the other side has changed his entire plan and bids fair to make him the hero of a story equal to one of the Arabian Nights, and to place him in the front rank of the millionaires of the metropolis. That truth is stranger than fiction is proven in Mr. Connor's experience in the Phœnix mine. A well-known Wall street man who had been unfortunate in his previous mining enter-prises was as long ago as 1879 the owner of the control of the Phoenix mine. He worked it spasmodically from time to time, and finally got into a serious litigation over the title of the property, which resulted in his having a judge of the United States court who decided the case against him removed from office by President Cleveland. The new judge reversed the former decision and our Wali street friend was victorious but mexpressibly disgusted. Just in this frame of mind he met Mr. Conner, who, having accidentally become thoroughly posted upon the value of the mine, offered to buy him out. Terms were agreed upon, the control of the mine passed to Conner. The force of workmen at the mine was at once doubled and work pushed vigorously, and while Mr. Conner was on the ocean the tunnel ran into a vein of ore which thus far is eighty feet thick and averages \$17 per ton in free gold, making the actual reserves of ore in sight in the mine equal to \$50 per share for the stock. As the Phenix stock is listed on the New York Stock Ex-change Mr. Connor may see fit to give the "boys" a bull campaign in the stock, but his friends declare he intends to hold his stock for dividends.

THAT DREAD TERROR OF MOTH-ERS—sufficienting eroup, is speedily sub-dued by using Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar

WHAT THEY SAW AND HEARD.

M. de Lesseps Talks of the Visit of the Bartholdi Delegation.

NOTABLE MEN AAD FINE CITIES.

Receptions in New York-"Delightful" Americans-The Childs Banquet-Robust and Powerful Grover-Canal Prospects.

Paris, Dec. 24-|Correspondence of the BEE.]-"We were exceedingly well received at New York," said M. de Lesseps to your correspondent, "both when we landed and when we embarked. I experienced, personally, much friendly attention. At the grand dinner offered us by the chamber of commerce, one of our hosts, in taking my hand, exclaimed: 'I greet you, M. de Lesseps, in the name of seventy-five millions of dollars.' This was a characteristically American remark, and made an impression on my mind. The city's hospitality knew no bounds, We had delightful rooms at the Hoffman house, and forty covers were always laid for us. But we were invited out so often. that we ate at home only two or three times. I knew by former experience what to expect, but some of my fellow travelers were astonished at this generous treatment.
"I was particularly pieased to notice

not only at New York, but elsewhere, that the French who had settled in the United States were quite Americanized in most things. I found that they had opened hospitals, asylums and schools where their children receive an admirable education. At the New York school, noticed that the boys were formed into a battalion for military drill, just as in the primary schools of Paris. Nearly all of the French emigrants speak English, and have evidently east in their lot with the United States. I was glad to see this. It often said that my countrymen go to the United States to make a fortune, and then return to France to spend it. I am happy to find that so many remain in their adopted country and become Americans.

"Another thing that interested me greatly in New York, was the Brooklyn bridge. It was a fine sight to stand there and see the statue lighted up in the harbor. the day after its inauguration, while the bridge itself was so brightly illuminated. Under such circumstances, we might well say that these two creations, one due to French daring and the other to American daring, must be added to the wonders of the world. I saw the bridge at its inception, several years ago, and I was de-lighted to gaze upon it in its completed

"One more pleasant recollection of Brooklyn, suggested by the name of the great bridge, was a reception offered us in that city, at which ladies were present, all of them graceful and many of them pretty. It was the only time that we me gentlemen and ladies together, and I found the union agreeable in every re-

spect. "I MET MANY DELIGHTFUL AMERICANS at New York There was Bishop Potter. who officiated at the insugnration cere-monies. He and Mrs. Potter came back on the same steamer with me; they are both exceedingly entertaining and genteel. Then there was Mr. Chauncy M. Depew, whose, whose external appear ance in highly preposessing. He is gifted with great oratorical powers. His words go right to your heart. He ance made several speeches on different occasions, and they were greeted with well deserved applause. Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the editor of the Tribune, whom we met often. I also consider a remarkable man The Hon. Levi P. Morton, I was glad to see once more, for we had not forgotten his many pleasant entertainments at Paris. I had the favor of a personal in-troduction to Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the struck me as being no ordinar man. In fact, all those who are intrusted with responsibility in the United States seem to be just the persons for the task. I unfortunately did not see ex-President Arthur. Nor did I meet Mr. Blaine this time. But I know him well, and like him very much. I made his acquaintance at Washington some five years ago. Senator Evarts appeared to me the same witty during Mr. Hayes's administration. He may have grown older in body, as I have, but in mind he is still the brilliant gentleman who used to preside over the state

"I did not go on to Niagara Falls with the other dele ates, for I had seen that great natural wonder on the occasion of my former visit, I ran over to Philadelphia, while Chauncy M. Depew was showhave a peculiarly strong attachment for the Quaker City. My father, Count Mathieu de Lesseps, who was a member of the Philosophical society of the United States, and a very learned man, went to Philadelphia at the beginning of this century to negociate a commercial treaty with the young republic. It was the first treaty of the kind ever made between France and America. I consequently always feel at home in Philadelphia. And how much cleaner this town is than New York, for the metropolis is not all that it should be in this matter of payements and well-swept streets. But, to tell the truth, I must add that it rained a great deal while we were in New York. Per-haps when the sun shines, the busy thoroughfares of Manhattan Island are

"While at Philadelphia I visited the celebrated Girard college, due to THE GENEROSITY OF A PRENCHMAN.

It is a magnificent institution with its twetve hundred children. Hard by are machine shops that turn out a locomotive every day. Nowhere else in the world, perhaps, can such a feat be accomplished, for nowhere else are so many railroads built as in the United States. Six locomotives a week, all ready to start out on a journey. Think of it! It is an astonishing fact, and shows what industrial progress has been made in a city that was once known only as a literary, politacle and scientific center.

Mr. George W. Childs, who is a friend

of my family, invited me to a grand banquet. I never saw anything like it. In the dining-hall was a circular table large enough to seat forty or fifty guests, who were placed on the outside of the board. The whole space in front of the table was one mass of flowers, chiefly roses, which abound, I believe, in the hot-houses of Mr. Childs' country home at Wotton, not far from Philadelphia. The walls of the room were bedeeked with flowers, and there were bouquets of roses of every form and tint. A large column, which rose from the floor, on the inside part of the table, to the ceiling, was covered with wreaths of roses, the base and capital being also composed catirely of roses. It was quite fairy-like. This floral display surpassed anything of the kind that I had ever seen. It must have cost a fortune, for at this season of the year roses are scarce and dear. Wherever we went, during our tour, I noticed the profuse display of roses, which is a very expensive kind of flower with us. But Mr. Childs can afford to give his friends such delightful threats, for when he showed me over the Ledger office. I learned that his newspaper brought him in some \$1,600 a day. This surprised me almost as much as the machine shop with its six locomotives a week. What a land Amer-I exclamed more than once then

and have done so many times since.
"From Philadelphia, I went on to Washington, where we were received by President Cleveland, at the white house. Mr. Cleveland is very gentlemanly in

HUB HERESY, HASH AND HATS every sense of the word. I made a little speech, and he replied in the most graceful and kindly manner. The president is exceedingly frank and outspoken, with

most friendly in sentiment. He shakes hands very heartily. I of course saw Mr. Bayard when we visited the white house,

and also met him at several banquets; I found him a most affable diplomate.

That it is the neatest and cleanest there can be no doubt. I was not surprised,

therefore, to learn that our enarge d'affaires, Count Maurice Sala, is delighted

with his post. He is a young man who

received his diplomatic training under my eye. He holds in high esteem the society

of Washington. The statues in the public

squares strike me-many of them, at least-as worthy objects of art. The

merit, if not more: it is the highest obelisk in the world. I was going to say

gives you that impression, rising as it

to the Panama canal had changed very

much in America since 1 was there last

The Monroe doctrine is no more mooted.

tentively to all that was said on this sub-

ject, and finally came to the conclusion that Americans did not understand the

a single person who was able to tell me

clearly what its relations were to the pro-

this matter with the president during my recent visit, but I did talk with him about

the canal itself and explain to him cer-

tain drawings of the work being done on

the isthmus. I came away from the United States with the impression that

the Americans are a favorable to our en-

the inevitable. And well they may, for

great deal of our machinery is made in

locks at Panama. This was always my answer: When I made the Sucz canal

undertaking would be a failure. Now I

hear this said again in regard to Panama

locks are then found necessary, I shall

the present I am opposed to the expen-

diture of the \$30,000,000 that the construction of these locks would entail

Logic and science convince me that locks

are not necessary. But if I am mistaken in this, they can be constructed after-

wards, when it is found that navigation

cannot be carried on without them. In

the meanwhile, I shall continue to hold

with Lincoln, that there is no need of

Rallway Accidents.

NEOLA, Ia., Jan. 7 .- To the Editor of

the BEE: In reading from day to day

stantly occuring on railroads, in which

th eunfortunate victims are literally

roasted alive, it appears imperative that

some effectual means should be devised

by which such horrible calamitles could

The injuries sustained in railroad

wrecks are generally instantaneous and

not so terrible as compared with being

locked within a mass of shapeless tim

tures and agony of such a death are in

describable, especially when in the sight of relatives who are helpless in render-

ing assistance under such circumstances.
There are roads over which passenger

coaches run daily and are comfortably heated by steam. In the cast coaches

nation of both systems, which are practi-

cable and economical, such heartrending

details as published in Sunday's BEE

every railroad to provide such safeguards

as expediency may suggest, that will in-

sure the safety and comfort of its pas-

sengers, and if this they omit, it is the duty of congress to enact such laws that

Senator Cameron's Home.

Senator Cameron on Madison place, in

view of the president's house, was the

historic Taylor mansion of the early days of the present century. About a

year ago, after the sale of the Boiline house on Scott Circle, West End, the senator purchased it from Colonel

Brown, the New York journalist, who had purchased it for his newly-married

daughter. The colonel paid \$56,000 for

the property and gave carte blanche to

some New York house decorators and

furnishers, who spent \$15,000 in perpetrating one of the greatest masterpieces of botchery in the line of house decoration to be seen in Washington.

Colonel Brown's daughter objected to

tasteful decoration has been going on.

Colonial colors have been adopted within

and without in place of the dingy gray. Rich embroideries and mirrors of Vene-

tian handiwork, one and two centuries

old, and water colors and etchings much in favor with Mrs. Cameron, decorate

of its early aristocratic occupants.

The upholstery and furnish-

Philadelphia Times: The residence of

will make it compulsory.

J. H. Lowrey.

would be unknown. It is the duty of

bers and there burned alive.

be averted.

the details of appalling accidents con-

erossing a stream until you come to it.

"Many questions were put to me about

the United States.

"I found that public opinion in regard

Washington monument possesses

that it towers above the mountains.

does from the low surrounding plain.

'I consider that Washington is perhaps

handsome features and fine figure. He must be a robust and powerful man. He The News-Trermometer of Boston During These January Days. expresses himself with great fluency, never says more than he intends, and his

speeches were charmingly delivered and BIG BRAINS AT A BEAN BANQUET

> Plous Sky Pilots Who Wish to Steer Clear of the Theatre-The National Opera Troupe-"Hats Off" at the Show.

Boston, Jan. 6 .- [Correspondence of the Bre. |-Our holiday season has been a wonderful combination of events. We bave had an unusual number of suicides and murders, the double suicide of the two young girls in the employ of Jordan Marsh & Co., being one of the most horrible tragedies enacted in Boston for many years. The old dining hall of the United States hotel has been the scene of a dignified gathering of learned theologians, where the trial of the Andover professors has taken place. Then we have had ban-quets and holiday festivals without end, and the world of pleasure has not for a moment ceased in its giddy whirl, nor has it deigned to give a passing thought to the tragic and solemn scenes which have transpired so near at hand,
D. T. Fiske, D. D., has written a
pamphlet, published by Cupples, Upham

Monroe doctrine in its bearing on my & Co , in which he gives a critical review of the historic Andover creed telling Panama undertaking, nor could I find what it is and what it is not.

I shall not deat with the lenghty details of this creed posed canal. So I took pains to explain everywhere my interpretation of that pecause such things are of little interest famous declaration. I did not touch upon to the general public. The trial itself, however, involves the possible condemnation of five professors of the Andover full of interest, not only to the clergy and laity of the Congregational church, but to the religious world at large. Grave charges of heterodoxy have been prought against certain professors at Andover, and the group which assembled last week in the United States notel for they are benefited by the excayating, as a the trial was indeed a striking one. Grave divines sat listening to every word with the closest attention. The best legal talent of New England was at hand, among whom was to be seen the familiar this same lock problem was brought up and I was told that without them my face of Senator Hoar, to keep the combative theologians from error in points of law. It is impossible now to state what the result of the trial will be, but Well, when the canal in inaugurated, if public opinion is decidedly in favor of the acquittal of the accused professors. not object to their being made. But for Even in the trial the audience gave frequent and audible proofs of its sympathy for the defense.

The annual banquet of the Merchants' essociation of Boston is not a feast to satisfy the physical appetite alone. It has come to be one of the principal politi-eal, as well as social and commercial, events of the year, and it is attended with much pleasure and profit by leading business men and their invited guests. The affair has got to be of so much seonomic importance that I am inclined to forgive one of my somewhat Anglomaniacal friends when he remarks that "this banquet, as a feast of political rea-son, gives us the nearest approach to the lord mayor's banquet that can be found outside of London." The banquet hall of the Hotel Vendome, where, a few weeks ago, such a cordial reception was given to the president and his charming wife, was the scene of a brilliant assemblage of Boston's leading business men mania band discoursed the sweetest music, and never was New England hosoitality more genuine and internal. Besides many statesmen of the "Bay ides many state," such as Governor Robinson, John

D. Long, Henry Cabot Lodge and Senator Dawes, there were present: Senator Hale, of Maine, who spoke on the coast defences Senator Hale, on the have been successfully lighted by the in-candescent electric light. By the combiand navy system Congressman Curtin, of man Herbert and Senator Morgan, of Alabama, represented the new and loval south. The latter gave a scholarly discourse upon the banking system and was warmly received. Hon. E. B. Taylor came from the home of Garfield in Ohio, and spoke words of wisdom on the civil service. The far west was not behind in being represented. Hon. W. P. Hep-burn, of Iowa, paid a glowing tribute to literary Boston, and Congressman Mor-row, of California, made a happy speech on the Chinese question. Hon. John Sherman sent his regrets. Many other prominent men were forced to be absent prominent men were forced to be absent on account of the death of General Logan but such absences were partly atoned for by the large attendance and extreme good will which was everywhere dominant. The Merchant's banquet was a glorious success, and it added another new and lasting band of union between the north, south, east and west.

The recent successes of the American three centuries.

National Opera company and the notice-able revival of interest in theatrical performances of a high order, have given rise to the discussion of many important points, foremost among which is the question of the ballet. The clergy, and not alone the Boston clergy, has been very active in the discussion of this question, and in spite of the very com-mon remark, "the ministers never this seems to be one thing on which they are unanimous. There is a general opinion among the Boston clergy that the ballet and its results are immoral. A few of them are non-committal, although it is pretty well known where their sympathies lie. Rev. Edwhere their sympathies lie. Rev. Edward Everett Hale says he would rather reserve the question for his pulpit and choose his own time for its discussion. Rev. R. G. Seymour, of the Ruggles street church, has even gone so far as to say that not only the ballet but the stage, is the greatest ewil next to intemerance that now afflicts society. that all plays are immoral, or that all actors and actresses lead bad lives," says Mr. Seymour, "Mr. Booth, for instance, is in all points a model gentleman, and the performances he gives are such as will not only please, but improve every one. But I regard Mr. Booth as an exception, and I look on the stage, as a whole, and so looking. I cannot but re-

gard its influence as bad."
Such is the opinion of one of our clergymen, and it is safe to say that others agree with him in regard to the ballet. If this feeling is as strong in other cities as it seems to be in Beston, the ballet will, at least, have a struggle to keep above board. I will even go farther than this and venture the prediction that the days of the ballet, as it is now given, are numbered. The peo-ple are not degenerating, quite the contrary. They must have amusement, and as time goes on there will be less demand for victous performances and a greater demand for theatrical pro-ductions of a better class. The stage has made a wonderful improvement in the last twenty years, and the time is sure to come when the ballet and every other degrading tendency of the stage must "go." It may be well to add in this connection that the "hat reform" is decidedly a move in the right direction. Its results are already apparent. During the last engagement of Booth in the Boston theatre, about one-lifth of the ladies in the orchestra stalls and first balcony appeared minus, their usual sky scraping apparatus, and the expressions of almost religious gratitude on the faces of the them were plainly noticed.

It has been especially requested by the management of the American Opera company this season that ladies appear with neither hats nor bonnets. FRANZ SEPEL.

The Half-Breeds of Manitoba. From "the Intermingling of Races," John Reade, in Popular Science Monthly for January: It was under the stress of such famine that the half-breed population of the Canadian Northwest, which has of late been so much nefore the world, grew to its present pro-portions. Its history carries us back to hear the beginning of the eighteenth cen-tury. Arthur Dobbs, whose account of the countries adjacent to Hudson Bay was published in 1741, obtained his information almost wholly from a half-

breed trader called La France-a proof that the metis was not unknown a century and a half ago. The explorations of the Verandryes, father and sons, lasted from 1731 to 1754. After the conquest of Canada by England, the fur-trade ceased for some years; but in 1766 the Mon-trealers began to push northwestward, and their emment guests. The hall was I treaters began to oush northwestward, beautifully decorated; the famous Ger- and from that time their agents, mostly French-Canadians, mingled freely with the Indians—the consequence being the growth of a balf-breed community. There was a considerable population, known by their chosen designation of Bois Brules (for which they sometimes substituted the more ambitious style of "the new nation"), when Lord Selkirk began his scheme of colonization in 1811. That even then they were not all French is shown by some of their surnames being Scotch or English. But it is from the years immediately following the establishment of the Red civer colony that the bulk of the English speaking halfbreeds date their first appearance. In the year 1814 they numbered 200. In 1870 the Manitoba half-breeds and metis (as those of British and French origin may be distinguished) were estimated at 10,000. Besides them, there was a population of uncertain number scattered through the territories, and a tribe of half breed hunters which one early explorer deemed to be 6,000 strong. In 1874 Dr. G. M. Dawson, while engraged in the British North American Boundary Commission, came upon the camp of the lat-ter body, consisting of 200 buffalo skin tents and 2,000 borses. Dr. Wilson considers the rise in this way of an inde-pendent tribe of half-breeds as "one of the most remarkable phenomena connec-ted with the grand ethnological experi-ment which has been in progress on the North American confinent for the last

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