PROMINENT IN THE PULPIT

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton Writes of the Great Beecher Family.

CLERICAL CONVENTIONALITIES

A New Era of Preaching—Stories of Thomas K. Beecher — Daniel O'Connell—Criticism of the English Press.

LONDON, March 18.—[Correspondence of the BEE.]—The death of Henry Ward Beecher will revive many memories of the individual lives and idiosyncracies of the remarkable family of which he was the most brilliant member—a family that has occupied a conspicuous position before the American people—perhaps, I may say, before the whole Anglo-Saxon world—for over half a century. Two generations of saints and preachers, distinguished alike for their devotional fervor and keen sense of the ludicrous, touching, in their sermons, every note in the gamut of human emotions, from joy to sadness—they indeed inaugurated a new era in pulpit oratory.

As might be expected the Beecher clergymen have been sorely misunderstood and misrepresented by a more formal and somber type of religionists, because what they have said and done has not always conformed to the rules of conventionality. The old Puritan type of a pastor with solemn visage and warning words, living each day as if it were to be his last, was in strong contrast with the cheerful, robust Beechers, who enjoyed fishing and other innocent amusements, and who played their violins in the chimney corner. No wonder ecclesiastics did not know how to classify this new species of black-coats. The Rev. Dr. Tyng's way out of the difficulty was by dividing the human race into three classes: saints, sinners, and the Beecher family.

THE REV. LYMAN BEECHER

had thrown off so much of the pride and assumption of the cloth and set aside so many clerical conventionalities in his day, that it was easy for his son, following in the footsteps of his father, to enliven the rather dry gospel lessons with an occasional humorous illustration that often caused a ripple of merriment to pass gently over the congregation of Plymouth church. This relief from the lugubrious strain that then prevailed in the pulpits although disapproved by synods and assemblies, grew in favor with the people and has even spread to Europe, for I am told that applause is sometimes heard in Pere Hyacinthe's little chapel in Paris, just as used to be the case in the vast meeting-house on Brooklyn Heights. Here in London, too, a laugh and a clap now and then break in upon the oppressive atmosphere of certain sanctuaries. If it had not been for Henry Ward Beecher and his imitators our churches would still be awfully like those awfully gloomy Scottish kirks that Buckle tells of in his History of Civilization in England. I have just said that Henry Ward Beecher inherited much of his originality from his father.

MY HUSBAND

was once a student at Lane seminary, O., when it was presided over by Lyman Beecher, and I have often heard him speak of the eccentric acts and sayings of this able man. His lectures abounded with odd and laughable illustrations of the principles that he desired to impress upon his classes. For example some of [illegible] once asked him to say a [illegible] about the art of preaching. So in [illegible] lecture he spoke about as follows: "I do not think studied gestures of much importance. Here is the receipt that I should offer for a good sermon. First acquire a thorough knowledge of what you propose to treat. Secondly, analyze your subject carefully. Thirdly, fill yourself with it until ready to burst, then knock out the bung and let nature caper!"

THE ORIGINALITY

[illegible] might say, the eccentricities—of the Beecher family was not confined to Henry Ward. Lyman Beecher's individuality showed itself to a greater or less degree in all of his children. The [illegible] people never weary of telling queer things about Thomas K. Beecher, who goes there now and then to preach before the students of Cornell university. Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, once drove in a buggy from her home in Hartford, Conn., to my house in New Jersey, and read us a sermon one Sunday afternoon in the drawing room. My other guests thought the buggy locomotion quite odd and the sermon odder [illegible]. But to me, who knew several of the Beechers quite intimately, Mrs. Hooker's proceeding seemed the most natural thing in the world—coming from a child of Lyman Beecher.

HER CONDUCT

[illegible] of our Washington suffrage convention [illegible] doubtless struck United States [illegible] as rather extraordinary. While [illegible] Sargent, of California, was speaking on the floor in favor of granting women the suffrage, Mrs. Hooker was [illegible] in a neighboring committee-room [illegible] a prayer-meeting, asking divine [illegible] the cause; and it must be admitted that the hymns and petitions of Mrs. [illegible] grated somewhat harshly with [illegible] of the future minister to [illegible].

Henry Ward Beecher's oratory [illegible] me of O'Connell's. I once heard [illegible] great Irish agitator make one of his [illegible] speeches in Exeter Hall, in this [illegible] Six North American Indians sat upon [illegible] platform and although they did not [illegible] a word that the orator was [illegible], still his gestures and facial movements were so expressive, that they evidently apprehended his meaning. Henry Ward Beecher had much of the [illegible] power. In fact, the Irishman and [illegible] also resembled each other [illegible], although O'Connell was a much larger man than Beecher.

WOMEN IN THEIR STRUGGLE

[illegible] political enfranchisement are greatly [illegible] to both of these noble reformers. When the world's anti-slavery convention, which was held in this city in [illegible], refused to admit women delegates, [illegible] rose and made a strong speech [illegible] this narrow-minded course. [illegible] never forgotten that appeal to [illegible], and from that day I admired [illegible] and loved his [illegible] countenance. In the same spirit did Mr. Beecher [illegible] forward to advocate woman's suffrage. He was the first distinguished [illegible] he was orthodox then, [illegible] clergyman to [illegible] movement, and he even went [illegible] to serve as president of our [illegible] association.

[illegible] people here in England have [illegible] severe on Mr. Beecher since [illegible], because, during his last visit [illegible] country, he denounced English [illegible] Ireland, which, by the way, the [illegible] as a nation should have [illegible] long ago. England did not hesitate [illegible] severely for our slave system [illegible] days, and yet the [illegible] of the Irish peasant [illegible] more deplorable than ever [illegible] of the negro on the southern [illegible]. One of the most worthy [illegible] that we can pay to the memory of Henry Ward Beecher, is to praise him [illegible] Westminster hall, the [illegible], and injustice of Eng[illegible].

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

[illegible]

TERROR-STRICKEN COMMUNITY.

Frightened By the Actions of an Eccentric and Troublesome Ghost.

A Russellville, Ky., correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes: A very sensational ghost story has been going the rounds in the north part of this county which at first was thought to be only the work of some imaginative newspaper correspondent, but upon investigation the more startling are the facts.

Bucksville is the name of a postoffice, store and blacksmith shop situated on the extreme northeastern border of Logan county, and near the Warren line. Among the farmers in this neighborhood none is more substantial than one S. H. Glidewell. His house, an ordinary two story log and frame structure, with an "L," is located in one of the most picturesque spots in the county. The country in this neighborhood is very hilly—almost mountainous—and his farm lies between two of the highest and most rugged of these hills, nestling just under the foot of one, in a thick grove of forest trees. There is nothing uncanny or forbidding in the surroundings, but it seems that a veritable ghost has taken up his (or her) abode there, and persists in remaining, in spite of the determined efforts made to discover and dislodge it. The people of the neighborhood are terror-stricken, as the mystery increases and defies all attempts at solution.

The ghost at first confined itself to the up-stairs rooms. Here it would remove chairs from one room to another, pull the covering off the beds, tear up the carpets, and on one occasion a roaring fire was found burning in a room which had not been occupied for years, and the door to which was securely locked. Again the family below stairs were startled from their sleep by the sound of a violin and dancing in the same room. No one was bold enough to venture into the room but when some one suggested that one of them should call in one of the neighbors the sounds immediately ceased; and when finally the room was entered, no evidence of its recent occupancy could be found, except that a candle which had been left fresh in a brass candlestick on the mantlepiece was burned nearly to the socket. On the following night three neighbor boys volunteered to sit up and watch for his ghostship. Nothing unusual was heard until an old clock in the family room struck the hour of midnight, when the almost sleeping watchers were frightened almost out of their wits by loud peals of laughter, which seemed to come from a closet under the staircase. At first no one dared to move or speak, but at last one, a little braver than the rest, ventured to open the closet door, and with a tallow candle nervously held aloft, peered cautiously inside. Hardly had he passed the threshold when suddenly his light was extinguished, and before he could retreat he was nearly drowned with a deluge of ice-cold water from above, accompanied by another burst of merriment. The watchers fled in graceful confusion, leaving the family shivering with terror. Nothing more was heard that night, but upon entering the dining-room the next morning a skull and cross-bones were found upon the table, and at each plate was a small sprig of cedar.

The family could stand it no longer, and at noon moved to the house of a neighbor. While they were preparing to move the household goods from the rooms down stairs (the upstairs rooms not being touched) the tables and chairs suddenly began to move as if going through the figures of a dance, and when Mr. Glidewell's son attempted to take hold of one he received a shock as if from an electric battery, and another peal of laughter sounded in his ears.

However chimerical this may sound, the half has not been told. The above facts were gathered from conversations with some of the very best men in the county, who live in the neighborhood of Bucksville and know the facts related above are true. All the countryside is shaken to its very center, and during the daytime, so I was told by a reliable gentleman, people flock there by scores to look at the haunted house. Mr. William Guion, the marshal of Auburn, with a posse of armed men, undertook to probe the matter to the bottom, but although they heard numerous mysterious noises, and at prolonged intervals the wild laughter, they were unable to solve the mystery, and returned home worn out and thoroughly convinced that there must be something supernatural about it.

Numerous theories have been advanced about the matter, but all seem equally incorrect. The most prevalent belief is that the ghost is the spirit of a man who was drowned in the creek that runs near the house many years ago, and was buried on the spot on which Mr. Glidewell's house now stands. Another theory is that it is the ghost of a young girl who committed suicide in that same house in the fall of 1869, only a short time before Mr. Glidewell moved into it; but the mystery remains unsolved, and seems to deepen as it grows older.

The Prince of Monaco's Home.

Correspondence New Orleans Picayune: The rock on which the capital is picturesquely perched juts forth boldly into the Mediterranean for about five furlongs, and above it raises its crest to the altitude of some 200 feet. Besides Monaco the principality contains two other towns, La Condamine and Monte Carlo. The prince's palace is really a very remarkable building. The different parts which compose it are the work of different centuries which have mingled their diverse architectural styles in order to produce an original and inspiring ensemble. Seen from the road to Nice it present an aspect of majestic grandeur, and towering up as it does from amid the verdure of the gardens, seemingly a part and parcel of the rock on which it stands, it reminds one of those strongholds of the middle ages in which chivalric noblemen lived a life divided between war and hunting. The facade of the palace occupies the whole of one side of an immense public square. In this facade the Moorish is the predominating style; the towers and walls are surmounted with those dentilated battlements which the Moorish taste stamped on the whole architecture of southern Europe. Inside is a vast court-yard, the Cour d'Honneur; on the left is a magnificent flight of white marble steps which has but one equal in France, the grand stairway of the palace of Fontainebleau. A loggia surmounts these stairs, ornamented with splendid frescoes due to the talent of artists of the Renaissance period. Frescoes are the principal features of the walls which face the stairs, and these also date from the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

A joker told an old colored man of Raleigh that the North Carolina legislature was about to pass a law making it right for a man to sell his wife. The old man doubted, and asked another citizen, who, to see the effect, intimated that the report was true. The old darkey looked down a moment, scratched his head and then said: "Well, sah, ef dat gits to be er law, my wife—she go on de block, sho."

A physician, referring to the custom of traveling on sleeping cars with the berths made up with their heads toward the engine, said: "It is certainly bad for the brain of the sleeper, as it is not natural, and it is no wonder that so many travelers, especially those who have been on the road [illegible], experience bad effects from it."

Hay pressers near Troy found in the middle of a big hay mow a hen that must have been there since the hay was put in the barn last summer. She had made room to stand up and turn around in and had laid eighteen eggs, but [illegible] died soon after being released.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Remarkable Career of the Nonagenarian Monarch William.

TRIALS OF THE GREAT TEUTON.

Early Life—Baptism of Fire—Bullets and Buckshot—Historical Associates—Personal Character and Virtues.

For nearly half a generation the Teuton monarch who has just attained the age of ninety years has lived in so stable a sovereignty that the million may be pardoned for forgetting through what strange and varied experiences he has passed before attaining the assured serenity, checkered only by the bullets and buckshot of Hodel and Nobiling. Born while the luster of the great Frederick's name still glinted on the arms of Prussia, for that lustre had been only smirched, not obliterated, by the disaster of Valmy, the child of the grand-nephew of "old Fritz" and of the beautiful and heroic Louise of Strelitz was the youngest soldier in that Prussian army of which he is now the oldest member, when at a stroke Jena and Auerstadt avenged Rosbach and laid Prussia prostrate under the sword-point of Napoleon. When Louise, with the distant thunder of the adverse battle ringing in her ears, was hurrying through Hartz mountains to Berlin on the errand of snatching her babes from a city so soon to be in hostile occupation, the royal children of Prussia were already exiles from their father's capital. At Konigsberg and at Memel, in their life of nomadic restlessness and misery, the sharp tooth of bitter penury was not unfamiliar to the harried and fugitive menage. When, on the night of Gravelotte,

WILLIAM SLEPT ON HAY

in a barn after a scratch supper of casual outlets, he might have remembered him of childhood days when as poor accommodation and as meager fare had been part of his lot in other emergency than that of a battlefield. His was indeed a somber childhood. The little lad saw his mother's passionate tears as she returned from the humiliation of Tilsit; he stood by that noble lady's death-bed a few months after the family's restoration to Berlin—a restoration too late to heal the broken heart. William had participated in the wretchedness of the bondage; his young eyes saw the birth of the struggle for liberation; in that struggle his young arm wielded a sword. He was too young for active service in the campaigns which drove Napoleon across the Rhine, as well as too weakly. He missed Lutzen and Bautzen; the not inglorious victory of Leipsic. It was not until the winter of 1813 that, with the rank of captain, he joined the allied headquarters at Frankfort-on-the-Main; on new year's eve he received his "baptism of fire," when he accompanied his father and Blucher in that memorable passage of the Rhine which Tolstoy's medal commemorates, and for the first time put his foot on French soil. To the observant young soldier this first campaign must have been fertile of lessons and yet more fertile of warnings. Napoleon's genius was at its zenith

IN THIS DESPERATE CRISIS,

his strategy full of adroitness and daring, his tactics deft and nimble. It could hardly have failed to furnish this soldier prince with food for reflection that, by dint of the genius of one chief, 250,000 men should have occupied four long months in the march from the Rhine to Paris, hindered thus long by opposing forces never stronger than 60,000. Half a century later he himself was to traverse that distance, not without hard fighting and a wide detour, in about one-third of the time. Did he ask himself, when this latter journey was finished, whether it would have been made as expeditiously had it been Napoleon the Great who had stood in his path? As the second march to Paris gave scope for the display of Moltke's strategy, so the first afforded the young captain prince the opportunity to win laurels as a gallant fighting man. It was in the heart of the fierce fight of Arcis-sur-Aube that William did a deed of personal gallantry which earned him the Iron Cross from his proud father and the rarely bestowed Cross of St. George at the hands of the Russian emperor. He looked down on Paris for the first time from the blood-stained heights of Belleville, while as yet Mortier and Marmont were fighting furiously against the impending humiliation of the proud capital. While William and his father were quartering in the Hotel Villeroi in the Rue Bourbon, Napoleon was sullenly protesting against fate at Fontainebleau. William never saw the great Napoleon, but in Hortense's boy, whose head he patted when visiting at Malmaison, he saw a child with whom later he was to have momentous relations. That child lived to be the Napoleon III., whose guest William was to be first at Compeigne and afterward in the Tuileries, and whom he was to see for the last time on that eventful morrow of Sedan, when the two clasped hands finally on the threshold of the Chateau Bellevue. From Paris the young prince accompanied his father and Blucher on his first visit to England and participated in the round of festivities the Amphitryon of which was the prince regent. He heard that wonderful personage interpret to the Oxford dons the speech in German which old Blucher delivered "with a powerful voice and most expressive energy" in the hall of Christ church; he was in the carriage with old Marshal "Vorwarts" at Portsmouth when the two old sailors danced a hornpipe on the top of the vehicle; and he and his brother "drank grog with the men with much satisfaction" on board the Impregnable at Spithead. After the war of liberation Prince William's life was for many years passed in the routine duties of military service in peace time. He was crossed in love—for with princes, as with people of lower degree, the course of true love does not always run smooth. Love's young dream over, he married to order the Augusta with whom he corresponded in so pious a profusion during the Franco-German war. To Prussia came her "red year" in that memorable 1848, when the thrones of continental Europe were toppling as in an earthquake. On Prince William fell the fiercest brunt of Berlin unpopularity, and his royal brother Frederick William IV., among his other truckling to the storm, commanded him to quit the kingdom. It is difficult to fancy William an exile from the fatherland, and reputed, as he was then, the most unpopular man in Prussia. He bore away

WITH HIM THIS STIGMA,

when one March morning he upset the domestic arrangements of the Baroness Bunsen by dropping quite unexpectedly into the Prussian legation, in Carlton House terrace, and asking for some breakfast. He dined with Wellington at Lord Palmerston's on the Saturday before what was to have been Feargus O'Connor's great Chartist demonstration. Listening to the iron duke's curt explanation of the precautionary measures he was perfecting, the prince must have regretted there was no such men in Berlin when the disgraceful chaos of the "red days" was impending. Presently the prince was recalled and Marshal Wrangle came back from Holstein and grimly explained to the recalcitrants of Berlin that his "troops were accustomed to bivouac—their swords were sharp and their muskets loaded"; and so the Berliners returned to their senses. William had the duty of crushing the Baden insurrection of 1849, making then his second campaign. In 1858 he was formally installed as regent during his brother's lifetime. In the beginning of 1861 he succeeded to the throne, and marked his convictions of sovereignty by crowning himself at Konigsberg with the significant words: "I receive this crown from God's hand, and from none other." In the following year he took Otto von Bismarck from his previous sphere of diplomacy and placed him at the head of a new ministry. What has ensued is within the recollection of all men—the Austro-Prussian war, the formation as its issue of the North German confederation; then the great struggle with France, the achievement of German unity with William as its imperial head; the milliards, the acquisition, or the restoration, of Alsace-Loraine, and the supremacy of Germany as the virtual arbiter of Europe.

WILLIAM'S PERSONAL LIFE-WORK

has been the reorganization and perfection of the Prussian army. That work he began as regent, and clung to, in the face of all opposition, as king. It was for the direct purpose of coping with the national opposition to this work which confronted him that he placed Bismarck at the head of affairs. He was resolved to remodel the army. The adverse majority in the second chamber stood in his path with a determination only second to his own. In Bismarck he recognized a minister strong enough, resolute enough, unscrupulous enough, perhaps, to act as a buffer between him and naked absolutism; and who might effect for him the objection which he was stiffly determined as well without a coup d'etat as without a revolution. Because of the imposing personality of his great servant the impression has been great servant the impression has been all but universal that William has been but the figurehead of the ship at the helm of which for so many years has stood Bismarck—subtle, shrewd, cynical, and daring. How much Bismarck has done for William probably no man will ever know. But it is not easy to deny that, as Bismarck certainly has done a great deal for William, William at the least has done much for Bismarck. The shrewdest diplomatist has had a bad and bitter time of it when the pourparlers become significantly abrupt, and he is the spokesman of a state that cannot fight. It is all very well to enunciate a policy of "blood and iron," but these cheerful persuasives involve the control of a great and efficient army. The needlegun it was that achieved the unity of Germany; and William it is to whom Prussia and Germany owe all which armed strength, tipping the arrow of Bismarck's shrewd statecraft, has wrought on their behalf.

Two veterans of the war of 1812 have died recently. One was Joseph A. Lloyd, of Louisville, who was born in Virginia in 1796, and who not only served in the Virginia militia in 1812, but in a Kentucky regiment in 1861. The other was Felix Gilbert Cochran, who for forty years was a cotton buyer in West Griffin, Ga., and who was eighty-eight years old when he died.

A cat belonging to the four-year-old son of Henry Clinch, of Woodstock, Ill., ran into the house the other day, and made a great commotion until Mr. Clinch concluded to follow it to the barn and see what was the matter. The cat led him to where his child was lying unconscious under a heavy door, which had fallen. The boy would have been suffocated in a short time.

Mr. Blaine has written to a friend in New York that he has been working harder in the last two months than at any period of his life. He has been engaged in the revision of his speeches and papers for publication. He proposes to take a rest next month and run out to Indian territory to pay a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Coppinger.

The other day Professor James G. May, of Salem, Ind., concluded that he had taught school long enough, and closed his school. He chose as the day the fifty-eighth anniversary of his marriage. He had been teaching school sixty-five years, having spent 11,193 days in the school room, and still, at the age of eighty-two, was an energetic and successful teacher.

The first meerschaum pipe was carved in the early part of the Thirty Years' War, and Wallenstein is said to have bought it. Now the average number of pipes turned out in the center of pipe manufacture in Germany is 540,000 real meerschaums, 500,000 imitation meerschaums, 500,000,000 wooden pipes of great variety, and many millions of clay bowls.

The Wheat Crop Outlook.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The following is the Farmers' Review crop report for this week: Reports from the winter wheat growing states are still of a favorable tenor, the majority of the returns indicating that the fall sown grain is in full average condition. The weather continues dry in Missouri and Kansas and there is great lack of moisture, particularly in the last named state. But as yet the crop has not been seriously injured on this account over any widely distributed area. In Michigan and Wisconsin large portions of the state are still under snow. Returns from twenty-six counties of Illinois report winter wheat as looking fair to good, while in four counties—Clark, Fayette, Lawrence and Johnson—the crop is looking badly. The freezing winds during the week had a bad effect on wheat throughout the entire state. Fifteen Indiana counties make favorable returns. The general tenor of the reports from Kansas are more encouraging. The prospect of a fair to good yield is reported in Bourbon, Brown, Clay, Cowley, Davis, Dickinson, Douglas, Elk, Ellsworth, Harpin, Montgomery, Horton, Reno, Rush, Pratt and Woodson counties, but complaints of dry weather are made by all correspondents. In Mitchell county the prospect is poor. Favorable reports are made from fourteen Missouri counties and the outlook is described as discouraging in only one—Benton—of those reporting this week. Fourteen Ohio counties make favorable returns, while seven counties—Ashland, Champaign, Hardin, Medina, Mercer, Van Wert and Wood—describe the crop as looking poorly.

National Drill Entries.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Entries for the national drill to be held in this city the last week in May closed last night. The number of entries not yet recorded are distributed as follows among the different branches of the service: Regimental drill, 4; battalion, 5; artillery, 7; zouave, 5; individual drill (about), 63; rifle practice (about), 25; military bands and drum corps (about), 22.

Italy's New Cabinet.

ROME, April 3.—The formation of the new cabinet has been virtually accomplished. Signor DePretas becomes minister of foreign affairs; Crispi, minister of the interior; Signor Veale, war; Signor Zanardelli, justice; Signor Sarracco, public works. In the other departments the present ministers retain their portfolios.

Davenport Goes Democratic.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 3.—At the city election yesterday, the Democrats elected the mayor and all the city officers, by majorities of about 1,000, and five out of the six aldermen.

It is probable that the artesian well now being bored at Pesth will be the deepest of the kind in the world, having indeed already reached a point entitling it to this prominence. It is sunk for the purpose of supplying the baths and other public establishments with hot water, the temperature aimed at, as the maximum, being 175 degrees, with a volume sufficient for the wants of the whole city.

A merchant in Los Angeles, Cala., saw a newsboy peering down into the grating in the sidewalk in front of his store one afternoon recently, and learning that the little chap had dropped a quarter into the place, and was studying upon the best means of recovering his wealth, sent one of his clerks down into the cellar, recovered the coin and coolly put it into his till.

A wicked boy, who promised to give an engraving of Washington to aid in the decoration of a school room in a Massachusetts town on the anniversary of the birth of the father of his country, gravely handed his teacher on the day of the celebration an envelope with a 2 cent stamp on it. This was of no use to the schoolmarm, who had left a large space in the evergreen trimmings upon the wall to receive the promised picture.

This is the Season

When a good medicine is a necessity. [illegible]

"All [illegible] Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible]" MRS. C. A. M. [illegible], North [illegible] County, N. Y.

"Two months ago I [illegible] taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as an experiment, as I had no appetite or strength, and felt tired all the time. [illegible]" MRS. JESSIE F. DOLBEARE, [illegible], R. I.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla [illegible] of dyspepsia and [illegible] 25 years." J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Spring Medicine

[illegible] R. F. [illegible]

Building-Up Power

[illegible] Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me of dyspepsia and liver complaint with which I had suffered 20 years." J. B. HORNBECK, South Fallsburg, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

One Dollar — 100 Doses One Dollar

Sold by all druggists. [illegible] C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

Notice.

MATTER of application of O'Connor & O'Callahan for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that O'Connor & O'Callahan did upon the 25th day of March A. D. 1887, file their application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 1902 North Sixteenth street, Fifth ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 25th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

O'CONNER & O'CALLAHAN, Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m26d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Boekhoff & Mack for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Boekhoff & Mack did upon the 28th day of March, A. D., 1887, file their application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 1310 Douglas street, Third ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D., 1887, the said license will be granted.

BOEKHOFF & MACK, Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Mrs. B. Shannon for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Mrs. B. Shannon did upon the 28th day of March, A. D. 1887, file her application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 124 North Tenth street, Third ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

MRS. B. SHANNON, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Metz & Bro. for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Metz & Bro. did upon the 28th day of March, A. D. 1887, file their application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 816 South Tenth street, First ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

METZ & BRO., Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of James Harold for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that James Harold did upon the 28th day of March A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 2621 Pierce street, Second ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

JAMES HAROLD, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Proposals for Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE, Office of Chief Quartermaster, Omaha, Neb., March 29th, 1887.

SEALED Proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon (central standard time) on dates named hereafter, at which times and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivery of fuel, forage, straw and charcoal, during the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1887, at each of the following military posts and stations: Omaha depot, Cheyenne depot, Ogden depot, Forts Omaha, Niobrara, Robinson, Sidney, D. A. Russell, Bridger, Laramie, McKinney, Washakie, Du Chesne and Douglas, Camp Pilot Butte at Rock Springs, Wyo., Valentine, Neb., Lusk, Wyo., Douglas, Wyo., Rawlins, Wyo., Price, Utah, and the Department Rifle Range at Bellevue, Neb. Proposals for wood, coal and charcoal will be opened Saturday, April 30th, 1887. Proposals for hay, straw, grain and bran will be opened Tuesday, May [illegible], 1887. Except at Omaha depot, proposals will also be received up to the same hour (central time) by the quartermaster at each station above named, for supplies required for his station only. Proposals will be received at this office until May [illegible], 1887, for supplying grain and bran at Rawlins and Carter, Wyo., and also at Salt Lake City and Frisco Station, Utah. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there. Proposals for either class of the stores mentioned or for quantities less than the whole required will be received. The government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or to cancel any [illegible] for a less quantity than the total bid for. Blank proposals and full instructions will be furnished on application to this office or to the quartermaster at the station named. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for [illegible] at [illegible]" and addressed to the undersigned or to the respective post quartermasters.

[illegible] F. [illegible], Quartermaster, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Notice.

MATTER of application of Geo. Henning for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Geo. Henning did upon the 28th day of March A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 2718 Farnam street, Fourth ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

GEO. HENNING, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Peter Goos for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Peter Goos did upon the 23rd day of March A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 1413 and 1415 Jackson street, Second ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 23rd, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

PETER GOOS, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m23d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of John W. Bell for permit to sell liquor as a druggist.

Notice is hereby given that John W. Bell did upon the 25th day of March A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, as a druggist, for medicinal, mechanical and chemical purposes only, at No. 820 South Tenth street, First ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 25th, A. D. 1887, the said permit will be granted.

JOHN W. BELL, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m26d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of H. N. Snow for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that H. N. Snow did upon the 26th day of March A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at southwest corner Seventh and Leavenworth street, First ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 26th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

H. N. SNOW, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m26d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Crawford & Stevenson for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Crawford & Stevenson did upon the 25th day of March, A. D. 1887, file their application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 818 South Tenth street, First ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 25th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

CRAWFORD & STEVENSON, Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m26d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Joseph Rousch for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Rousch did upon the 26th day of March A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 1207 South Thirteenth street, First ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 26th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

JOSEPH ROUSCH, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m26d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Edward Zimmerman for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Zimmerman did upon the 23rd day of March A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 1616 South Tenth street, First ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 23rd, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

EDWARD ZIMMERMANN, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m23d3

Notice.

MATTER of Application of Becker Bierbach for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Becker Bierbach did upon the 25th day of March, A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 412 and 414 South Fourteenth street, Third ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 25th, A. D., 1887, the said license will be granted.

BECKER BIERBACH, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m26d3

Notice.

MATTER of Application of Stock & Rasmussen for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Stock & Rasmussen did upon the 25th day of March, A. D. 1887, file their application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at southeast corner Seventh and Leavenworth streets, First ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 25th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

STOCK & RASMUSSEN, Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m26d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Casey & Campbell for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Casey & Campbell did upon the 28th day of March A. D. 1887, file their application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 1217 Douglas street, Third ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, 1887, the said license will be granted.

CASEY & CAMPBELL, Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Foley & Darst for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Foley & Darst did upon the 28th day of March A. D. 1887, file their application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors at No. 1423 Douglas street, Third ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

FOLEY & DARST, Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Hans Wiggens for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Hans Wiggens did upon the 28th day of March A.D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 209 South Fifteenth street, Third ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

HANS WIGGENS, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Favre & Chambers for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Favre & Chambers did upon the 28th day of March A. D. 1887, file their application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, as druggists, at No. 1716 St. Mary's ave., Second ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

FAVRE & CHAMBERS, Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of Herold & Lane for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that Herold & Lane did upon the 28th day of March, A. D. 1887, file its application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at No. 1316 North Twenty-fourth street, Sixth ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance, or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

HEROLD & LANE, Applicants.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

Notice.

MATTER of application of James Harold for liquor license.

Notice is hereby given that James Harold did upon the 28th day of March A. D. 1887, file his application to the mayor and city council of Omaha, for license to sell malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, at northeast corner Twenty-second street and Poppleton avenue, Second ward, Omaha, Neb., from the 11th day of April, 1887, to the 10th day of April, 1888.

If there be no objection, remonstrance or protest filed within two weeks from March 28th, A. D. 1887, the said license will be granted.

JAMES HAROLD, Applicant.
J. B. SOUTHARD, City Clerk. m29d3

DOCTOR JONES.
Office, 1421 1-2 Farnam.
Residence, 20th and California [illegible]

BALL'S

CORSETS

BONED WITH KABO.

The ONLY CORSET made that can be returned by its purchaser after THREE WEEKS WEAR if not found

PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY

in every respect, and its price refunded by seller. Made in a variety of styles and prices. Sold by first-class dealers everywhere. Beware of worthless imitations. None genuine without Ball's name on box.

CHICAGO CORSET CO.,
202 FRANKLIN STREET, CHICAGO.
402 Broadway, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE.

Stylish, Durable, Easy Fitting. The best $3 Shoe in the World.
W. L. DOUGLAS
$2.50 SHOE
[illegible]
Our $2

[illegible]
BEWARE OF FRAUD. [illegible] W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

For sale by Kelley, Stiger & Co., cor. Dodge and 15th-sts.; Henry Sargent, cor. Seward and Saunders sts.

1887 Spring Valley Stock Farm. 1887.
OMAHA, NEB.
George Wilkes 519. Record 2:22.
[illegible] the greatest that ever lived. Having now 83 sons and daughters in the 2:30 list down to 2:14½.
The only son of George Wilkes in the State of Nebraska.

3541 Black Wilkes 3541 Standard.
Sired by George Wilkes 519; 1st dam Fanny Bell, sired by Confederate Chief, own brother to Woodford Chief, 2:22½; 2nd dam Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Will stand for mares at the above farm at $25 the season, cash time of service, with privilege of return should mares not prove in foal. Limited to 30 mares besides my own. Season commences Feb. 1st and ends August 1st, 1887. For further particulars send for circulars.
H. L. D. SOLOMON.

WEAK MEN

[illegible]
The Sanden Electric Co. 169 LaSalle st., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OMAHA.

Advertisements under this head, 10 cents per line for the first insertion, 7 cents for each subsequent insertion, and $1.50 a line per month. No advertisement taken for less than 25 cents for the first insertion. Seven words will be counted to the line; they must run consecutively and must be paid in advance. All advertisements must be handed in before 1:30 o'clock p. m., and under no circumstances will they be taken or discontinued by telephone.

Parties advertising in these columns and having the answers addressed in care of THE BEE will please ask for a check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be enclosed in envelopes.

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—On real estate and chattels. D. L. Thomas. [illegible]

$500,000 to loan at 6 per cent, Harris & Sampson, 1518 Douglas st. [illegible]

6 PER CENT Money. R. C. Patterson, 15th and Harney. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—O. F. Davis & Co., real estate and loan agents, 1505 Farnam st. [illegible]

MONEY to loan on real estate and chattels. S. Katz & Co. [illegible] Farnam st., ground floor. [illegible]

$50,000—To loan on Omaha city property at 8 per cent. G. W. Day, over 1512 Douglas st. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—On city and farm property, low rates. Stewart & Co., [illegible] bank. [illegible]

MONEY to loan, cash on hand, no delay. J. W. and E. L. Squire, 1413 Farnam st., Paxton hotel building. [illegible]

MONEY—First mortgage notes. The Douglas county bank will buy papers secured by first mortgage on city realty. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate, no commission charged. Leavitt Burnham, Room 1 Creighton Block. [illegible]

6 PER CENT—Money to loan. Gregory & Hadley, Rooms 1 and 2, Redick Block, 205 S. 15th St. [illegible]

TO LOAN—Money—Loans placed on improved real estate in city or county for New England Loan & Trust Co., by Douglas County bank, 16th and Chicago sts. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Cheap, a nice paying restaurant. L. P. Hammond, Room 5 1503 Douglas st. [illegible]

MONEY to loan on improved city property at 6 per cent. Money on hand; do not have to wait. Have a complete set of abstract books of Douglas county. I. N. Watson, abstractor Harris Real Estate and Loan Co., 320 S. 15th st. [illegible]

MONEY LOANED at C. F. Reed & Co.'s Loan Office, on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, personal property of all kinds, and all other articles of value, without removal. 319 S. 13th, over Bingham's Commission store. All business strictly confidential. [illegible]

LOANS—Loans—Loans.
Real estate loans.
Collateral loans.
Chattel loans.
Long time loans.
Short time loans.
Money always on hand to loan on any approved security.
Investment securities bought and sold.
Omaha Financial Exchange, s. w. cor. 15th and Harney.
Corbett, Manager. 119

MONEY TO LOAN—by the undersigned, who has the only properly organized loan agency in Omaha. Loans of $10 to $100 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, &c., without removal. No delays. All business strictly confidential. Loans so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the cost pro rata. Advances made on fine watches and diamonds. Persons should carefully consider who they are dealing with, as many new concerns are daily coming into existence. Should you need money call and see me. W. R. Croft, Room 4 Withnell Building 15th and Harney. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS—Now is the time to make money; our goods (sold on credit) are new and original, unequaled for beauty and quality and sell on sight to all classes; room for a few more men who are willing to work for large pay; [illegible] St. Mary's avenue. [illegible]

BUSINESS chance—A partner wanted in a good paying business, [illegible] only a moderate amount of capital required [illegible] Darling & Forbes, room 1, 1522 Douglas. [illegible]

FOR SALE—[illegible]