

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY. Meeting at the Home of Rev. Wm. N. Cleveland.

UTICA, July 14.—The president and Mrs. Cleveland left for Forest port... Mrs. Cleveland's eye is very much inflamed and pains her exceedingly. The doctor says it is either a blind boil or the sting of an insect.

FOREST PORT, N. Y., July 14.—The president's party was greeted at the depot by Dr. A. G. Brower and Rev. Mrs. Cleveland... The program of the president's movements after to-morrow is as follows: Saturday morning, in company with Secretary and Mrs. Fairchild, the party will make an excursion to the Thousand Islands...

ELDER RAMEY TALKS. Graphic Description of the Last Battle of the Tollivers.

LANCASTER, Wis., July 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Some days ago it was reported that two citizens of Rowan county, Kentucky, were visiting this place, and that they were refugees from Morehead, having fled after the fight occurred in which the Tolliver boys were killed. But the efforts of newspaper correspondents to discover the whereabouts of the Kentuckians were in vain until last night, when information was obtained which led a correspondent to make a nocturnal ride of fourteen miles on the back of a pony into the bluff's north of the city.

AN ERSHING NEBRASKA GIRL. She Became Inmate in Chicago and Robs Her Mother.

CHICAGO, July 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Carrie Evans, the young woman whose mysterious disappearance from 54 Sherman street a week ago last Tuesday caused some excitement, was adjudged insane this morning and sent to Jefferson. She has lived in Chicago about fourteen years, much of that time in houses of prostitution, and is thirty-six years old. About a month ago she visited her mother, Mrs. Caroline Evans, at her home in Central City, Neb. She there showed signs of insanity, and when she brought her here, they stopped at the Sherman street house, from which Carrie disappeared, taking \$25, all the money she had on her, and with her mother's purse.

The Pacific Mail Line. New York, July 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Tribune's Saratoga correspondent says: Edward Lantierbach, director of the Pacific Mail company, is preparing to place the administration at Washington in Philadelphia.

A Nameless Outrage. Report was received at the Central station last night that a nameless crime had been perpetrated upon a boy at the foot of Jones street, near the river.

Mr. Frank George Carpenter, the well known and versatile Washington newspaper correspondent, is in the city on his way east after an extended trip through the west.

The B. & O. Deal. New York, July 14.—A Wall street elder has reports on the Baltimore & Ohio negotiations continue very conflicting, but the deals are being straightened out and the prospects are favorable for a general clearing up of the complications.

A Southern Sensation. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 14.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A sensation has been caused in Sumpter county by the discovery that Colonel William J. Reynolds, one of the wealthiest farmers in the state, who died last month, bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, estimated at \$600,000, to a negro woman.

WILL GET THEIR PAY AT LAST

Council Provides For the Payment of Firemen and Policemen.

A QUEEN AND HER SUITE.

Mrs. Kalakaua Anxious to Get Back Home to Her Royal Hobby—Drowned While Bathing in the Missouri.

A Special Meeting.

For a special meeting of the council it takes a call signed by five members and the mayor. The announcement was made yesterday that a special meeting would be held last night, the object being to pass the ordinance providing for the payment of the firemen and policemen.

A LIVE QUEEN.

She Holds a Brief Reception at the Queen Kapiolani and her suite arrived in this city last evening from the east in a hotel car of the New York Central & Hudson River road.

Queen Kapiolani and her suite arrived in this city last evening from the east in a hotel car of the New York Central & Hudson River road. The queen was robed in a traveling garment of a grayish linen and sat in the rear doorway of the car enjoying the scenery along the line of the road, and chatting in her native tongue with her sister-in-law, Princess Liliuokalani.

At the transfer on the other side of the river Colonel Boyd introduced General Agent Stevens, of the Rock Island, and Miss Stevens to the party. The queen, who is a native of Hawaii, is dressed in black kid, but simply and modestly, and understanding the English language.

The party came through from New York direct, and will continue on to San Francisco, where she expects news direct from her husband.

When asked if she feared that violence might be done the king, she smiled, and replied that she anticipated no trouble of that kind. She was very closely guarded, and she would have communicated directly with her. She had not heard directly from him since leaving New York, but had learned that he was very well.

Drowned in the Missouri. William Steinhach, while bathing in the Missouri river near the waterworks, about 8 o'clock last evening, was seized with cramps and sank before assistance could reach him, although desperate efforts were made by those present to rescue the unfortunate man.

When the farmer saw the field I saw the morning star, and when I had got up twelve bunches of hay and the old hypocrite of a farmer said, it began to grow quite light.

"And now I am looking for that old liar of a physician and surgeon who told me about the long night's sleep I would get on a farm."

Sentor Vest's Story. New York Tribune, Mr. Vest, will not succeed as a poet, is one of the best story tellers in the senate.

"After the war I went up the river to Shreveport on a steamboat. There was a large quantity of government cotton on the levee, protected by negro sentries, there was a strict order against smoking. I went ashore with Major Gillespie. Now the major was one of the best fellows in the west and he was such a sinner for superiority on account of birth and race that he would hardly admit that the Caucasian and the negro were proper subjects for comparison.

"Major," he replied, "I don't see a body about except nigger guards."

"Well, we had not walked a dozen yards when we heard the command: 'Halt,' and the click of a trigger as the hammer was raised. We halted. Thereupon the nigger guard as the ace of spades, looking at us along the shining barrel of a Springfield rifle. 'Drap da segah,' he said. The major looked at the gun, at the man behind it, at the 'segah' and then he let the lighted 'segah' drop to the ground. 'Tromp out dom sparks,' was the next command. Again the major looked at the gun and the man behind it, and then he meekly 'tromped out dom sparks.' As he went away I offered the major 'segah,' but he said that he didn't believe he cared to smoke."

Weather Indications. For Nebraska—Local rains, winds shifting to westerly, lower, followed by stationary temperature.

For Iowa—Local rains, southerly shifting westerly winds, lower temperature.

For Eastern Dakota—Local rains, followed by heavy showers, with light to northerly, nearly stationary temperature.

TRIED TO SEAL A PRINCESS

A Museum Midget Seized on the Streets. LITTLE MAIDEN'S ADVENTURE.

The Attempt Witnessed by a Large Crowd Which Pursues the Kidnapper and Finally Frustrates His Design.

Chicago Herald: "A hansom cab went westward on Madison street at a break-neck speed shortly before 9 o'clock last night. In full pursuit were a hundred or more excited and perspiring men, women yelling 'Police,' and 'Stop them' at the top of their voices.

"So I hired out to a farmer to work all summer. He said I was so white and pale that he couldn't give me anything, but my board for my services, but I wanted to work for that I might climb in behind the seat and ride out."

"So I did. He had one mule and one horse, and the mule and horse every time we went up hill, and the horse every time we went down hill, and they both tried to run away on the level. He drove them with a trace-chain tied on a white ash axle-bolt."

"But we got out there at last. I don't want to tell you anything about the work to-day—I haven't time—but I feel as if I must say something about those long night's sleep."

"The first night we got home late, but still the sun was only nicely down. The sun sets about two hours later out there than anywhere else in the known world."

"After supper the farmer spent one hour and a half telling me about the tax crop on the back 40, and then he reckoned we better milk. There were 12 cows, and he said each would take six. I gave me the kickers, and it took me two hours, but I had longed dark a long time when I finished.

"I will pass over the day, for it is painful to recall. Or rather the day and the end of one night and the first of another, for we were in the hay field sixteen hours."

"And that night it rained, and I heard the pleasantest sound of rain on the roof that that old fraud of a doctor could about. But it didn't lull me to sleep, because it leaked down on me and got the bed-clothes all wet, and I caught cold."

"When the farmer pounded on the stairs I got up and looked at my watch and I had been abed an hour and forty minutes. And my clothes were wet and there was water in my shoes."

"But it was a good day and we worked at the hay again. We mowed down what the farmer called a 'slather' of it. And that night after I had rested awhile on the porch, the crowd was completely exhausted, made no remonstrance, the impromptu jury decided not without a goodly chorus of 'Noes,' to allow him to go his way, but no sooner had he started on his way than the crowd commenced his shrieks and the crowd its chase. The result has already been told.

After the attempted kidnapping had been frustrated by Officer McQuade the party was driven back to the Washington street building, and after a short parley, in which the child protested that she did not want to go with her father, and the latter claimed the right to take what he pleased, the crowd dispersed. Melntyre was taken to the central station. The midget and her mother, who had been at some place of amusement during the trouble, were brought in soon after. Melntyre made various charges against his wife, alleging that she was not a fit person to have the custody of the 'Princess,' but after all sides had been given a hearing, the police authorities decided that the child should remain in the care of the mother until the father took legal steps to obtain her control.

Melntyre had no alternative but to accept the decision or to be locked up for disorderly conduct. He lost no time in quitting the building.

"If father once got me I'm sure he would kill me," said the midget, later in the night. "When I was in the cab he threatened to do so, and tried to choke me, and I jabbed him in the neck with this," holding up a bouquet pin about four inches in length. He has about four hundred cent pieces, and our support for years, she continued, speaking with remarkable force and diction, "and mother has given him money from my earnings at a museum."

"He was looking up at Melntyre for a long time trying to shoot a man, until finally mother got him out by paying \$125. I told her then she was foolish, and she realized it now. I have been living at Kenosha trying to keep out of his way, but while I was exhibiting at the West Side museum a couple of weeks ago, he came here and created a scene, telling the people naughty things about my father."

"Mother took me a warrant for him at the time, but it has never been served. If he were kind to us and tried to support us there would be no necessity for my appearing in public; but he won't work for it, and he has the police after him to go out of doors for fear he will kidnap me, and when I went down to-night to get some fresh air I was trembling with fear something would happen. He got some black ink, which will be on her face and neck, and she said she would be the blue-coated officer, who assured her that for a time at least she was safe enough."

Billy West Bags an Heiress. PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—It was announced yesterday that Billy West, the famous negro minstrel, had married the heiress, Miss R. Morris, daughter of the late E. J. Morris, a United States minister to Turkey. They were united in marriage Wednesday afternoon, at Camden, the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Gretna Green.

BUGEE'S GOLDEN BRICKYARD.

Bricks Worth a Quarter of a Dollar Apiece. San Francisco Chronicle: Henry Bugue came to Forestown a few months ago and established a brickyard. Nobody knew exactly what he expected to do in that line, as there was no great demand for building material; but as Bugue seemed satisfied there was no remonstrance. The brickmaker was industrious, and, as he did not make many sales, the pile of bricks in his yard grew prodigiously.

One day about a fortnight ago Bugue left suddenly for Sacramento, and on his return half a dozen men came with him. Then the secret of his visit leaked out. Having had some experience as a miner, Bugue became convicted soon after his arrival here that there was gold in the sand that he was using, but as it did not seem to be in paying quantities he paid little attention to it. At length he came upon a patch that stimulated his curiosity, and taking a box full of it with him he went to Sacramento, where he had it assayed with the result of finding that it was worth \$20 a ton. Bugue then called in a few friends and they are now preparing to work his "brickyard" for gold.

An interesting feature of the strike is the effect on the market value of the great stack of bricks which he had on hand. It is roughly figured that each one of these is worth 25 cents, and measures will be taken to get the dust out of them. In town there is one house built entirely of these bricks which the owner is thinking of tearing down, and another man has a house partly finished and a contract with Bugue for several thousand more bricks, which will be delivered according to agreement. Bugue is known as the gold brick man, the first honest man who ever bore that title.

Terms of Credit in Different Countries.

The following data regarding the terms of credit allowed in various countries are derived from reports of United States consuls, published by the government.

It appears that in Germany the credit system is very widespread, and that the purchasers in settling their accounts are generally much longer in France and England. Nearly every commercial and manufacturing branch of business has its own particular terms of credit, and there is no uniformity in this respect.

In England a payment of the price of the goods delivered is required at the end of three months, dating from the day of shipment.

In France a four months' acceptance is required to be sent in settlement of the invoice.

In Spain four-fifths of the transactions are done on a cash basis, while in Portugal great liberality is shown, and quite a long credit is usually allowed.

In Austria it is scarcely possible to do business without allowing a very long credit, which is nearly always one of six months.

In Turkey even objects of prime necessity are sold on credit, and in this country, as well as in Russia, the time allowed is in most cases twelve months.

In Canada settlements are made at the end of thirty days, with a discount of 5 per cent. Sometimes a credit of from three to six months is allowed, but in this case there is no discount.

In Mexico the large commercial houses willingly give credit of from three to six months, and in the retail trade longer terms are given customers in which to settle their accounts.

In Costa Rica a credit of from six to twelve months is given in case of merchandise imported from Europe, in order that the floods may be easily and quickly disposed of. But in this system of credit has often led to losses, it is now being given up.

In Cuba the time fixed for payment is generally from four to five months after delivery of the goods.

The consul general of the United States at Rio states that one of the greatest drawbacks to commercial intercourse with Brazil resides in the necessity of allowing too long a credit.

In Asin Minor a credit of but two or three weeks is in most cases all that is allowed.

In China it is not customary to give credit. Money is obtained from lenders who exact an interest of from 8 to 12 per cent. Business is nearly always conducted upon a cash basis.

In Australia a credit of six months is generally allowed.

BUGEE'S GOLDEN BRICKYARD.

Bricks Worth a Quarter of a Dollar Apiece. San Francisco Chronicle: Henry Bugue came to Forestown a few months ago and established a brickyard. Nobody knew exactly what he expected to do in that line, as there was no great demand for building material; but as Bugue seemed satisfied there was no remonstrance. The brickmaker was industrious, and, as he did not make many sales, the pile of bricks in his yard grew prodigiously.

One day about a fortnight ago Bugue left suddenly for Sacramento, and on his return half a dozen men came with him. Then the secret of his visit leaked out. Having had some experience as a miner, Bugue became convicted soon after his arrival here that there was gold in the sand that he was using, but as it did not seem to be in paying quantities he paid little attention to it. At length he came upon a patch that stimulated his curiosity, and taking a box full of it with him he went to Sacramento, where he had it assayed with the result of finding that it was worth \$20 a ton. Bugue then called in a few friends and they are now preparing to work his "brickyard" for gold.

An interesting feature of the strike is the effect on the market value of the great stack of bricks which he had on hand. It is roughly figured that each one of these is worth 25 cents, and measures will be taken to get the dust out of them. In town there is one house built entirely of these bricks which the owner is thinking of tearing down, and another man has a house partly finished and a contract with Bugue for several thousand more bricks, which will be delivered according to agreement. Bugue is known as the gold brick man, the first honest man who ever bore that title.

Terms of Credit in Different Countries.

The following data regarding the terms of credit allowed in various countries are derived from reports of United States consuls, published by the government.

It appears that in Germany the credit system is very widespread, and that the purchasers in settling their accounts are generally much longer in France and England. Nearly every commercial and manufacturing branch of business has its own particular terms of credit, and there is no uniformity in this respect.

In England a payment of the price of the goods delivered is required at the end of three months, dating from the day of shipment.

In France a four months' acceptance is required to be sent in settlement of the invoice.

In Spain four-fifths of the transactions are done on a cash basis, while in Portugal great liberality is shown, and quite a long credit is usually allowed.

In Austria it is scarcely possible to do business without allowing a very long credit, which is nearly always one of six months.

In Turkey even objects of prime necessity are sold on credit, and in this country, as well as in Russia, the time allowed is in most cases twelve months.

In Canada settlements are made at the end of thirty days, with a discount of 5 per cent. Sometimes a credit of from three to six months is allowed, but in this case there is no discount.

In Mexico the large commercial houses willingly give credit of from three to six months, and in the retail trade longer terms are given customers in which to settle their accounts.

In Costa Rica a credit of from six to twelve months is given in case of merchandise imported from Europe, in order that the floods may be easily and quickly disposed of. But in this system of credit has often led to losses, it is now being given up.

In Cuba the time fixed for payment is generally from four to five months after delivery of the goods.

The consul general of the United States at Rio states that one of the greatest drawbacks to commercial intercourse with Brazil resides in the necessity of allowing too long a credit.

In Asin Minor a credit of but two or three weeks is in most cases all that is allowed.

In China it is not customary to give credit. Money is obtained from lenders who exact an interest of from 8 to 12 per cent. Business is nearly always conducted upon a cash basis.

In Australia a credit of six months is generally allowed.

LIGHT

SUMMER CLOTHING

AT YOUR OWN PRICE, FOR THE NEXT 10 DAYS

The Largest Assortment ever Displayed in Omaha.

See What this Means,

AT THE

MISFIT

CLOTHING PARLORS

119 Farnam Street.

Omaha, - - Neb

Saturday evening, open till 10:30 o'clock.

Gratton & Nash's

CHEAP

RESIDENCE LIST

Paulsen's add. Lake st., 8 room house, city water, cistern, sewerage, etc., \$1,200; 1/2 cash, balance to suit. Lak's add. Lake st., 3 room house, well, cistern; 2,500; 850 cash, bal. \$200 month, 7 per cent. Forbach's add. 18th st., 7 room house, barn, well, cistern, etc., \$4,500; \$2,000 cash, bal. to suit. Omaha View, Miami st., 4 room house, barn, well, cistern, etc., \$2,200; \$1,000 cash, bal. to arrange. Omaha View, Miami st., 7 room house, barn, well, cistern, etc., \$2,500; \$1,000 cash, bal. to arrange. Omaha View, Miami st., 7 room house, on west slope, \$2,300; \$400 cash, bal. 1, 2, and 3 years. Walnut Hill, Nelson st., 7 room house, barn, fruit trees, 2 1/2 ac., \$3,000; \$1,000 cash, bal. \$200 month. Walnut Hill, Nelson st., 7 room house, city water, graded and sodded yard, \$3,000; \$2,200 cash, bal. 1/2 years. Main st. Hill, Webster st., 3 room house, well, cistern, etc., \$2,200; \$200 cash, bal. \$200 month. Redick's add. Park ave., 8 room house, large lot facing on 2 streets, \$3,000; \$2,500 down, bal. arrange. Ambler's add. 17th st., 2 room house, well, cistern, sewerage, etc., \$700; \$700 cash, bal. \$200 month. Nelson's add. Cumming st., 1/2 lot, frontage by 105, 3 room house, \$10,000; \$4,000 cash, bal. \$200 month. Boggs & Hill's add. 25th st., 3 room house, barn, well, cistern, etc., \$1,500; \$1,000 cash, bal. 1, 2 and 3 years. Fairmont add. 25th ave., 4 room house, city water, cistern, etc., \$2,300; \$600 cash, bal. easy. Kountze & Lusk's add. 16th st., nice house, fruit and shade trees, etc., \$4,000; constant for terms. Kountze & Lusk's add. 17th st., 3 houses with lots, \$2,000; \$1,000 cash, bal. to arrange. City proper, Cass st., 3 houses, cor. on 2nd, rental \$65 a month, \$5,000 terms easy. City proper, Cass st., 9 room house, all modern improvements, \$2,800; 1/4 cash. City proper, Douglas st., 10 room brick house, top of hill near 18th, \$1,800; 1/4 cash, bal. to arrange. City proper, Webster st., 9 room house, near car line, city water, barn, \$2,000; 1/4 cash, bal. to arrange. City proper, Webster st., 10 room house, large lot well, cistern, fruit trees, \$2,500; 1/4 cash, bal. arr.

Also a Large List of Acreage and Business Property, at 1421 Douglas street.

FOUND AT LAST.

GOODS SOLD ON CREDIT AT CASH PRICES AT THE PEOPLES' INSTALLMENT HOUSE

The Most Liberal Credit House in Omaha.

613 N. 16th St., Between California and Webster.

Come and make your own terms. We keep a full line of Household Goods, of every description. Open evenings until 9 o'clock. No connection with any other house in the city.

ROSENTHAL & CO., Proprietors.

HILL & YOUTH

1213 Farnam Street.

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, STOVES

House Furnishing Goods.

EDHOLM & AKIN,

Wholesale Music and Jewelry Dealers

AND SOLE AGENTS FOR



Send for catalogue. Omaha, Nebraska.

A Newspaper Candler Default.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Joseph M. White, who has been publisher of the Times newspaper for about ten years, is said to be a defaulter to the amount of at least \$30,000.