OPE'D THE GATES OF HEAVEN

The Saviour's Resurrection Commemorated in Local Sanctuaries.

PRAISE, PRAYER AND PANEGYRIC.

Decorated Chancels, Crowded Auditoriums, Devout Worshippers, Eloquent Discourses and General Worship of the Most High,

"Christ is risen," joyously sang the birds, the brown thrushes and meadow larks to the blue skies of a dreamy, golden Easter day; "Christ is risen," whispered the growing grass and budding leaves; "Christ is risen," rang out the mellow chimes from the Trinity tower, and "Christ is risen," pealed the organ and sang the choir. It was a feast of flowers flowers on chancel and pulpit, altar and choir, flowers through all the vast congregation. Their fragrance filled the church and floated out through the open doors and windows. All over the city the churches were thronged with worshippers. New bonnets and spring styles filled the streets.

THINTEY CATHEDRAL. Through the stained windows the softened light fell on a congregation which packed even the nisles and vestibules, upon hund ediof fair faces under marvels of Easter bonnets, upon othe white robes of rector and choir, upon myriads of lilles and roses whose fragrance burdened the air, and which made glorious sanctuary and altar, pulpit and choir. They were banked over the altar like a snow-white halo. They peeped out from the green of the smilax which completely enveloped the carving of reading desk and railing and they breathed out their perfame from coat lappel and dress front in every pew. At II o'clock the doors were opened to t'e public, in a few minutes there was not standing room. The beautiful service was read, the chants and anthems were sung by the eathedral quartette, the surplice choir and the supplementary choir in such a way as is seldom heard in Omaha. Dean Gardner's sermon was an eloquent effort on the text:
Let the heauty of the Lord our God be upon us," and the various offertories and chants were rendered with the usual skill of the cathedral choir. Mrs. Cotton's solo, "I Know that My Redeemer Liveth," was especially worthy of commendation.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL A large and devout congregation assembled at St. John's Episcopal church on north Twenty-sixth street yesterday morning to praise the Christ arisen. The prettly little church was beautifully decorated with a p.ofusion of floral offerings. The chancel was almost covered with cut flowers and plants. Roses, tulips, hyacinths and lenten lilles mingled their fragrance with the delightful music of the surpliced choir.

There were no especial features in the service save the celebration of the holy com-

munion and the choral service.

Tours' To Doum and Smart's Easter authem, "The Leed is My Shepherd," were beautifully rendered by the choir, which is one of the best surpliced choirs in the city, having been very carefully trained for the

The rector, Rev. William Osgood Pearson, delivered a very impressive sermon, using as his text, "And their words seemed to them as an idle tale, and they believed them not." Luke 24-11.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

The little German Lutheran church at Twentieth and Mason streets was packed to the door. Rev. E. J. Freese was at his best and delivered a sermon from I. Thess, 4, 14 in a manner that entertained his congregation exceptionally well.

The choir was made up of sons and daugh-ters of the congregation, and their singing was very much appreciated.

Holy communion was partaken of by 150

The decorations in the chancel consisted of oak leaves, roses, evergreens and a feast of all sorts of flowers. The scriptural portraits vere appropriately decorated, and the room had a very cheerful and fragrant appear-

Last evening Rev. Her delivered a sermon that was listened to and appreciated by a very large congregation.

ALL SAINTS.
If there was something of truly sacred per feetness in the homage which nature paid to the thrice sacred anniversary of yesterday, the fairest tributes of loyalty that nature yields had been brought to do honor to that anniver had been brought to do notor to that anniver-sary by these of All Saints Episcopal church. The rose tuited clusters of the hydrangea, the restful pain, the spotless lily towering from its sheath of green, and blood red carnations, the latter woven in a memorial cross affixed upon the face of the altar, all whis-pered of the glad event to which their beauty fent so brilliant a charm. Extending high above and from either side of the entrance to the chancel was a gabled was a gabled outline thickly wound wth smilax inter-twined with rare cut flowers. Upon either side were massed tall potted plants, all in bloom, while trailings of rich, slender ver-dure led along the carvings upon either side and following on beyond were lost in various nooks amid the sanctuary.

The special services of the day were lengthy

and were told of in handsomely prepared programmes. Holy communion was observed at 7:30 a. m., morning prayer and holy com-munion at 11 a. m., and choral evensong at 4 p. m. The principal services were those oc-curring at 11 o'clock, when the congregation was one of the largest over seen in Omaha. At the first of these services the music Was of a very superior order, commencing with Hiles' processional, "O Zion, Blest City," followed with "Christ our Passover is Sacrificed for us," by Mornington; Hiles' "Te Deum Laudamus, in F," and "Jubilate Deo, in F," by the same compasser. Thur's Author. poser; Tour's Anthem—Acts xvii, 31; Psalms Ixv, 10; I. Cor. xv, 57—with many others at the communion service—which followed. In the blending of many excellent voices Miss Pennell's incomparable contralto proved a

The paster, Rev. Louis Zahner, spoke from First Corinthians, xv. 20, "Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept."

ST. MARY'S AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL. At the St. Mary's avenue Congregational clurch groups of illips here and there upon the platform made special note of the sacred anniversary. The features of the music were Dadley's "To Deum" in E. flat, and Vincent's authem, "As it Began to Dawn." The remainder of the programme of special Easter services consisted of responses and readings, offering and offertory. of special Easter services consisted of re-sponses and readings, offering and offertory and a discourse by Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D., president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, whose text was in I. John iii, 2, "It Does Not Yet Appear What We Shall

The offering amounted to \$458.63 and will go to Doane college and Franklin academy.

THE PEOPLE'S CHURCH. The decorations were beautiful, consisting of flowers and singing birds. Mr. Harvey and his assistant deserve the greatest praise for their skill and taste in arrangment. The principal florists of the city made gifts of flowers. The handsome Easter filles and the bell deserve especial mention.

The singing was rendered by the chorus nder the direction of Mr. Franklin S. Smith. The singing was really fine. The two Easter anthems were especially appreciated.

The song by young Master Reed was loudly Prof. J. A. Gillesple led the school and cor

gregation in a responsive Easter service and made fitting remarks to the little ones. The paster, Rev. Charles W. Savidge, told story of the resurrection The sign singing by the deaf girls held the audience spell bound.

The opera house was full of attentive hearers and devout worshipers. The offering was devoted to the Sabbath school.

In the evening Father Clark spoke to an

imprense audience on the work of the Chris-tian Endeavor society. This Sabbath was a grand one in the history of the People's church.

THE PIRST CONGREGATIONAL. It seems as though the lilies bloom with wonderful luxuriance and rure perfection for the glorious Easter day, as though the touch of the Master's hand two thousand years ago, as He plucked one shining stem and preached a sermon from its petals, had given to them semething of the glow of His own immortal life, and every

year, as the anniversary of that day rolls around they burst forth with wondrous beauty and purity, a fitting type of that lessed resurrection.
And the roses—their fragrance was never

And the roses—their fragrance was accounted to the confident their rich leaves with modest yet confident joy, as though they too, would praise the Master for the hope He has given the world. Ah! The flowers praise God, no matter how jangled or out of time our hearts may be. how jangled or out of time our hearts may be.

But yesterday morn, under the lofty arch
of the stately First Congregational church, in
the soft, rich light reflected from its mellowed
windows, and contrary to the usual custom,
there were no banks of roses, the white
nephitos, the dark red jacqueminot, intermingled with the graceful Ascension and
dainty lilies of the valley: no festoons of

dainty lilies of the valley: no festoons of smilax or the feathery spirea were there to soften the outlines of chancel and balastrade, the only floral demonstration being a single bunch of pink and white blossoms which graced the right of the pulpit.

However, all that was lacking in this exquisite but unenduring beauty was fully made up in Dr. Duryea's eloquent sermon—"Christ is Risen"—from Paul.

It was a simple discourse—not rantful but pungent, nor marred by neither passionate or impulsive rhetoric, but a cool and skillful dissipation of the mists and shadows that have always hovered about that sweet old story. The congregation was an sweet old story. The congregation was an immense one, scarcely a single seat being unoccupied, and sparkling eyes and beaming faces wall attested to the fervent interest that the minister had awakened in his hearers' hearts. The music by the cholr was de-lightful, especially Mrs. Squires' solo, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," which was sweetly, pathetically and beautifully sung. AT KOUNTZE MEMORIAL.

A large cross entwined with ivy, lovely flowers in great profusion and of sweetest fragrance, fine music, the sacrament and an eloquent sermon by Rev. J. S. Detweller, were interesting features of the service at that church. All about the pulpit and organ loft were banks of potted plants, lilles, roses, evergreen decorations and banners bearing such mottoes as "He is Risen from the Dead" and "I am the Resurrection and the Life."
All this unusual display of tender remembrance and reverent celebration of the Saviour's cracifixion and subsequent resurrec-tion, in contrast with gay Easter bonnets and bright colors everywhere, formed an impressive scene. No denomination of religious worshipers gives more serious attention to the observance of this holy day than do the Lutherans. It is one of their most sacred celebrations, and as such nothing

ould be so appropriate as the administration of the Lord's supper.

Much artistic taste was displayed in arranging the floral offerings. An arch, beneath which rested the pyramid of plants and flowers, and from the center of which was suspended a snow white dove, encircled the pulpit. At one side stood the cross, while along the front of the choir rall and balcony were palmes and lilies and vines.

The choir at this church is composed of two

The choir at this church is composed of two lady vocalists, Miss Frances Roeder being the alto and Mrs. R. Altweller the soprano. Their programme, in addition to the regular service singing, consisted of one or two solos and a duet. Prof. G. C. Knopfel presided at the big organ. Mrs. Altweller sang, "God's Redeeming Work is Done."

At 6 a. m. there, was a sunrise praise service; at 10 the pastor preached from this text, "Risen with Christ," while in the evening the subject of his sermon was, "I am the resurrection."

The first object which attracted the atten-tion upon entering the church was a large cross about four feet high, made of beautiful cross about four feet high, made of beautiful white roses and carnations upon a ground of smilax. This stood just within the railing and immediately in front of the pulpit. On a stand at the right of the pulpit stood a large vase filled with calla illiles, while the pulpit railing was twined with ropes of smilax sprinkled here and there with roses. Other flavors both out and putted were purposed. flowers, both cut and potted, were arranged about the pulpit and organ, filling the church with their fragrance and bringing forcibly to mind thoughts of the beautiful springtime and the holy Easter festival. The congregation began to assemble early. Joy was de-picted upon every face and heart greetings and expressions of good will were heard upon every side. Even those whose sombre re-scattnents betokened a visit from the angel of death, joined in the general rejoicing. The pastor, Rev. P. S. Merrill, conducted the service and delivered a very cloquent

ermon appropriate to the occasion, taking for his text Revelations i., 17, 18.

The singing was joined in by the entire congregation under the direction of Prof.

UNION SELVICES AT BOYO'S. The union services at Boyd's opera house ast night attracted such tremendous crowds that hundreds of people were turned away.

THE PROBIBITION BLIGHT. Effects of a Two Years' Trial of That

Policy in Exeter. Exerce, Neb., April 6 .- [Special to The BEE.]—The election is past and for one year Exeter will have no authorized dispensers of lager. Many towns and cities have tried it before as did Exeter in 1886 and 1887, but few reports have been made as to the comparative workings of the two systems, except such reports as are prepared for the prohibition organs by some ministerial brother, who spends the greater portion of his time in the seclu sion of his home, and as a consequence knows very little of what occurs in the business portion of the city.

Perhaps it may be of general interest to give a few notes compiled by an unprejudiced resident of our city during the past four years, and the people of Exeter would like to near from other towns through the columns of THE BEE as to the comparative workings of attempted prohibition and successful high license.

The close of the year 1885 left Exeter out of debt and with \$300 in pocket, town warrants as good as United States greenbacks, two empty dwelling houses, not a vacant business ouse, sidewalks extended in every direction to the outskirts of the corporation streets in good repair, one saloon paying \$1,200 license, very littly rowdyism on Sunday and no marshal, the constables being considered capable of running in the "semi-occasional drunk."

In April, 1886, the prohibition board qualified, passed a stringent ordinance against the sale of liquor, installed a marshal and went to sleep. A law and order league was then organized, \$25 paid into the general fund, several small boys paid to fill up on buck beer, which was being dispensed here, two prose-cutions began and finally dismissed and they, too, went to sleep with the consciousness of having done their duty.

During the years 1886 and 1887 thirty-seven

families left town, two pinces where liquor could be obtained were running night and day, five government liquor licenses were held by parties here and another one was ar-rested by a United States marshal for selling without a government license, taxes increased 35 per cent, and sales of three of our most prominent business houses from whom these figures were obtained, decreased 35 per cent. At the beginning of 1888 there were twenty-three dwellings "for rent," three business houses vacuant, sidewalks and streets in poor condition, town warrants discounting at 10 per cent, and a small balance was turned over to the license board, which amount however was overshadowed by outstanding warrants. During this period there were daily importa-tions of liquor and more drunkenness. This can be very easily explained by the fact that liquor below somewhat more difficult to the liquor being somewhat more difficult to obtain when a man did strike a keg or a bottle he would endeavor to not let any be wasted. The writer, who by the way is strictly temperate was shown over the town one night in 1888 by one who "knew the ropes," and remorehers very distinct by a residual to the control of the contr

isss by one who "knew the ropes," and remembers very distinctly his experience.

The first place visited was a certain dwelling house, and upon certain raps upon the door we were admitted, conducted to a back room where liquor was being dispensed to a select body of men and boys, some of whom were not supposed to be drinking men.

The next place visited was a cellar where a poker table was in full operation and a keg of beer on tap in the corner.

f beer on tap in the corner.
From there to a large vacant building at ome distance from the business center, when, after stumbling through several rooms in the dark, a match was struck, revealing three men stretched on the floor and on tables as dead drunk as men ever were before, while several empty whisky bottles and a early drained beer keg explained the wierd

We left this place thoroughly disgusted, (the house dy the way was the property of a prominent prohibitionist) and on returning to town passed a large corn crib, where several trainer and backer; Jack McAuliffe, the general postoffice,

non were seen lamenting the fact that a beer reg which they had hidden therein had mys-eriously disappeared and they were gather-ng solace from a large, black bottle. These are facts, and are not complete facts either, for the writer was too disgusted to

warrants were sworn out and served by con-

The license beard of 1888 met, heard remon-

strances, granted two saloons licenses, met a few times and then followed their prede-cessors by going to sleep, meeting at rare in-tervals when the weather was unfit for cro-quet or base ball, to disburse the \$2,000 ob-

tained from the saloons. In our police force

granting and refusing a saloon license. However, at the close of 1889, we find busi-

ness greatly improved notwithstanding the advent of small towns all around us, not a vacant business house or dwelling in town,

two places where liquor may be obtained and comparatively little drunkenness.

month and wish for the time when every day

A Live Little Town.

Beg. |-The village of Overton is built on an

eminence in the Platte valley 220 miles west

from Omaha on the Union Pacific railroad. It

has 200 inhabitants. It is the trading point

for a large and thrifty farming community.

Ninety-five car loads of stock, grain and hay

were shipped from this station during the first three weeks of March. Two thousand

first three weeks of March. Two thousand tons of hay, 600 head of horses and 2,500 head of fat cattle have been shipped from here within the past year. The feed mill, running day and night, has furnished 250 tons of ground feed per month for western markets. One hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of corn have been bought here since last October.

October.

The bridge across the Platte three miles south has been made free, the Union Pacific railroad having paid off the \$2,000 indebtedness and turned the bridge over to the county.

This will materially increase Overton's trade from Phelps county. Last summer Overton built a fine two-story brick school house at a cost of over \$4,000. A Methodist church is nearly completed costing \$1,000. The Bap-tists also have a good church building. Brick of good and it is made inst matride the cil.

of good quality is made just outside the vil-lage. Anyone looking for a live town and a

good, enterprising class of people need not go

Notes From Ord.

ORD, Neb., April 6.-[Special to THE BEE.]

-The Exchange bank has wound up its busi-

mess here. A. Blakestad, the proprietor, has

Operations have been begun at the west end

of the city on a fine residence for E. N. Mitch-

ell, assistant cashier of the First National

The wheat is all sown in this section of

country and the recent rain will prove a bless-

ountry and the recent rain will prove thessing to farmers hereabouts.

The declamatory contest of the middle class of Ord's high school took place last Thursday evening in the Baptist church. The first prize, a gold medai, was awarded Miss Edith

Robbins: the second, Holmes' poems, was awarded Master William Mattley.

Burglars Make a Big Haul.

Telegram to THE BEE.]-McKinstrey &

Palmer's clothing store was burglatized this

sist of spring overcoats, pants, suspenders and lewelry. The tracks of a buggy were

found near the store and with this as a clue parties have started in pursuit. A buggy with two men and a lot of goods was seen going south from Clarks this morning and it

s probable they have been overhauled by

The Outlook at Custer City.

CUSTER CITY, S. D., April 6 .- [Special to

THE BEE.]-Custer's railroad prospects have

become an actuality. The B. & M., through

its agent, a few days since submitted to the

people of our city its demand for right-of-way

for its line from Dudley to this point through

Custer, and additional grounds for depot

facilities free of charge to the railroad com-

pany. At an enthusiastic meeting held in

Custer City court house it was resolved to

acquiesce in the proposal of the railroad com-

pany. Steps will be taken to secure right-of-

way immediately. City bonds will probably

be voted. Prominent railroad contractors, John Fitzgerald and W. H. and R. J. Kil-

patrick, have recently passed over the lin-with a view to putting in bids for construc-tion or the line from Dudley to this city. The

bids will be opened at Lincoln, Neb., April 10, when the entire contract for building the road from Dudley to Custer will be awarded.

The fin mines around Custer will be awarded.
The tin mines around Custer and their development by the Harney Peark Tin Mining and Milling company are attracting no little attention from the whole country. The recent decision of the ways and means commit-

tee of the present congress to place duty on tin plate places at rest all doubt as to our now placing the tin industry on a successful foot-ing, and furnishing the whole United States with its tin without going abroad for a pound.

Remunerative employment will thus be fur-

nished to no less than thirty—thousand—men, and keep in this country—at—least—\$20,000,000

that would otherwise go to foreign countries, England particularly. Unusual activity is being manifested in sales and transfers of tin

rominent tin mining groups have been onded for \$10,000, and some as high as

Mr. Moss, who represents a New York mill

and mining company, will put in a forty-stamp gold mill at Four Mile, near-Custer. Mr. Moss expended \$75,000 here last year in de-

veloping and acquiring cold mines. Now he proposes to work the gold out. Of course, just at the present tin is king, yet gold is be-

ng worked on a paying basis at the same

SPORTING NEWS.

Omaha 19, St. Louis 13.

St. Louis, Mo., April 6.—[Special Tele gram to The Bee.]—There was a slim crowd

at Sportman's Park today to witness the

Browns, but 600 persons being present,

Hunt officiated as umpire while Chamberlain of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution. The Browns made 7 runs in the first inning while the Omahas rolled up

The second inning was but little better, he visitors—scoring 6 points and the home

elled for the Omahas and Canavan mail

feature of the Browns' play was Adams' splendid catching. The score by innings:

Happy Choynski.

The San Farnelsco Call says: Joe Choyn-

about to be matched to fight Jack Davis of

A Pugilistic Exhibition.

ined his reputation as a base runner.

Straus, Kemps and Andrews ex-

properties round about Custer.

825,000.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., April 6 .- | Special

returned to Wahoo, his former home.

further than Overton.

Oventon, Neb., April 6 .- [Special to The

will be Sunday, bye and bye." These are fact

ake the trouble to investigate can verify.

light-weight champion of the world; Joe Mc-Auliffe, the big Californian heavy weight, and Australian Murphy, who recently whipped both Tac Tveir and Tommy Warren, will give an oxbibition at the New Grand opera house next Monday evening.

proceed.

The first prohibition marshal was discharged for drunkenness, his successor was unsuccessfully requested several times to arrest drunken rowdies who were disturbing the residence portion of town, and finally Wallopett the Clevelanders. St. Louis, April 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BELL - The Chicago Brotherhood team walloped the Chevelanders today, 7 to 5.

A Péculiar Case.

Drs Moines, Ia., April 6.—[Special to THE BER.]—The state board of health is having its attention called to a few cases of contactous disease, under rather peculiar circumstances. At Dillion there was an epidemic of diphand in the matter of streets and crossings little advance was made. The two parties had fallen into the delusion that the grand and only object in life was to meet after election and obey the wishes of the electors theria, the schools were quarantined and the school board announced that the teachers could either continue teaching or close their schools. The teachers thought better to respect the orders the local board of health and so closed the schools, but demanded pay for the rest of the term for which they were hired. The school board refused to pay them, but

finally agreed to pay them one-half their wages. The teachers refused the offer, and insisted that they were entitled to full pay, for they had been ready to keep their part of the contract, and it was through no fault of theirs that the schools were not in session.

They have because will in the district court The coming year will be closely watched and noted. Its effects on real estate are already felt, several pieces of property being w offered at 30 per cent less than they were eld at two weeks ago, with no takers. They have brought suit in the district court for their wages and the suit will soon be tried. Our business men and all dependent on country trade stand almost solid for high license, while the opposition is composed largely of bankers (whose harvest is hard Another peculiar case is at Anamosa. A coung man attending college was exposed to be diphtheria contagion. His clothes were sent home for washing. A little girl played around the washtub and was exposed to the infected steam arising from the clothes. She times), sentimentalists and the class who do not care if one farmer comes to town per was taken down with what the physician called membraneous croup. Precautions were not taken against the spread of the disease, and it spread. The whole number of cases reported is now twelve, with four deaths, all, it is thought, being due to this original act of carelessness. cold, unsentimental facts, as anyone who will [Regular correspondents of The Ber throughout the state are requested to ma'l us statements of the experience of their towns on the above subject. Give facts and figures in compact form—Ed.]

THE PAY OF AUTHORS.

Some of Them, at Least, Have Ac-

quired a Competence. This column, says the Boston Advertiser, contained a statement recently, imputed to Edward Eggleston, that there is no American author who receives an income from his writings. The state ment at that time seemed preposterous, for, as shown in this column, there are many American writers who make excelent incomes srom their writings. Eggleston now rises to explain, and after roundly abusing the newspaper men for their lack of brains, precision and mental training, goes on to say that what he really did say was that "he did not know any author who has acquired a competence by literary work, properly so-called." This is certainly quite a modification of the statement as first quoted, but even this is not correct. "Mr. Longfellow was a professor," he says, "and made good investments." But Mr. Longfellow continued to write for years after he ceased to occupy a chair at Harvard college, and what property he left was mainly acquired through his copy-rights. Mr. Whittier has certainly acquired what is for him a competence, and by his pen alone. He lives the life of a quiet, elegant country gentleman, has all he needs and gives much in

charity "Mr. Howells," says Mr. Eggleston, "has had, let us hope, a liberal editoria salary." But before Mr. Howells made his present arrangement with Harper Bros, he had acquired by his writings a sufficient competence to enable him to own and occupy a mansion "on the water side of Beacon street." Mrs. Stowe has certainly acquired a comfortable competence with her pen. Gen. Wallace is popularly believed to have made something from the sale of more than 300,000 copies of "Ben Hur," sides the income from his other books although, perhaps, Mr. Eggleston would wish to plead General Wallace's salary as minister to Turkey. To be sure Mr. Palmer's clothing store was burglatized this morning and about \$1,000 worth of goods are missing. Entrance was gained by bursting open the back door. The missing goods converted to the converte

The Life-Saving Services. From 1871 dates the beginning of the oresent life-saving service of the United States, says a writer in the New England Magazine. The service was now, through the influence of Hon, S. I. Kimball and Hon, S. S. Cox, thoroughly organized, and the stations manned officered by those best fitted for this per-ilous work. Men, strong, able-bodied, and accustomed to the sea, were pointed, regardless of their political views. Thus the little seed sown by these men of Cape Cod, fostered by the Massachusetts Humane Society, and by the National Government, has continued to grow, until it has developed into this grand and noble work, extending as it does along the coasts washed by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and the shores of the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. The total number of stations in commission for the year ending June 30, 1889, was 225,—173 on the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf coast, seven on the Pacific slopes, forty-four on the borders of the Great Lakes, and one at the Falls of the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky.

The life-boats in general use on the New Jersey coast are flat-boitomed, and the stern not as sharp as the stem. Some are fitted with air-chambers, while others are fitted with air tight copper tanks at each end. The boats used on the great lakes and Pacific coast are larger and more complicated in their build, double-ended and deep, and supplied with two masts. They are, their peculiar construction, self-bailing and self-righting,-the former power obtained by a heavy false iron keel; and the latter by the inside arrangement of the boat, which consists of air-chambers placed along the sides and ends, re lieving tubes and ballast, consisting of a water-tight case packed with cork placed at midships, and a scuttle at each nd to admit a free current of air under the water-tight deck. Along the outside of all lifeboats, attached to the gunwale, s a large roll of cork, to make the boat buoyant. In many cases to this roll of cork are fastened life-lines looped up in festoons, to which a person in the water can cling. Some of the festoons are made so long that one overboard can easily step into them, and unaided crawl into the boat. T

A Scotch Postoffice Story.

Here is the history of a most interest-ing career in the Edinburgh postoffice. game between the Omahas and St. Louis In 1867 a young gentleman entered as a probationary clerk in the accountant department, says the London Truth. By 1871 he stood twenty-third on the list of general clerks in that office, with a salary of £110, rising to £220. Above this class was a staff of seven first-class clerks whose saluries rose to £300. In 1872 the hero of this veraclous narrative was sud-denly clevated over the twenty-two gen-eral clerks and the seven first-class clerks above him, into the "upper section" of the same office, with a salary of £310, rising to £390. There was no other individual in ski is a happy man. Only a few days ago he this upper section, and after a decent inpocketed several hundred dellars in defeating terval this section was abolished, and Billy Wilson in a couple of rounds, now he the young gentleman who composed it became a principal clerk with a salary of £500, By universal consent, this Omaha. The contest will take place at the Occidental club, of which the Hon. Ross Jackson is president. The time will be about youth was an individual of anything but he middle of May, and the men will fight at between 170 and 175 pounds. The puglists have not yet agreed on the amount of the purse, but in all probability the club will give them 31.700 exceptional capacity, but he was a ' man, with a name chronicled in Burke, and doubtless the incongruity was perceived of paying a person who could trace his pedigree for several generations a paitry £110 per annum. I am assured, however, that the very word "jobbery" is unknown in the Edinburgh The McAuliffe-Madden combination, which includes Billy Madden, the well known

A SAND HILLER'S LOGIC.

He Found the Light Wood Knots so "Amazin' " Handy.

Years ago two Georgia attorneys were traveling on horse on the "circuit" in that state. Their route lay across the sandy hills that form the northern boundary of the Altamaha, one of the dreariiest streams in the world, says the New York Herald. The hills about it are as bare and desolate as the Arabian plains, After this sweeping assertion it would be "surplussage" to go any further. It has been said, however, that you "might plant a Yankee there and ne wouldn't grow," which is more sweeping still. No effort of industry or ingenuity could coax a blade of grass to rear its head

above the sterile soil. It was a rainy, gloomy day when our friends struck this benighted country, and after traveling many long mile without seeing sign of anything human, they were greatly rejoiced to discover smoke gracefully ascending from the chimney of a cabin—an HI shapen, clumsily constructed affair, but nevertheless a cabin.

The lawyers dismounted and entered, A fire of pinewood (or "lightwood" as the vernacular goes) blazed cheerily on the hearth. In one corner a baker' dozen of yellow-faced children were huddled. On the only bed in the room sat a woman, a tall guant female, with huge bunches of uncombed red hair. On the only stool the cabin boasted, before the grateful fire, the "lord of creation" sat shivering under the malign influence of

a tertian ague, "Good morning, my friend," said one of the visitors, with his usual politeness

and urbanity.
"Mornin", was the laconic reply of his host. The conversation which ensued approached a rather surprising climax, when our friends fled precipi-

"Fine situation you have here," resumed the man of law, blandly.
"Fine h—!! What's it fine fer?"

"Why, I should suppose you would fine excellent sport here, hunting and trapping."
"Then ye'd s'pose a dang lie, stranger!
Ye cain't hunt 'cep'n' thar's somethin' to

hunt at, kin ye?" "No; that's a very clear case; I thought, however, that being so near the river you could find plenty of deer. Still, if it is not good hunting ground, it

is a fine place for cattle raising."
"She be, be she? L'posin' the cattle gits in the swamps en' the danged river

rises on 'em en' the cussed fools don't git out of the way en' git drownded? How ye goin' to raise 'em then, hey?"

"That is certainly very bad," assented the indefatigable attorney, "but there is one comfort left for you. If you have not the richest soil nor the best hunting ground nor the greenest pasturage, you have what is better than a monarch's diadem or the highest niche in the

temple of fune—you have health!"
"The douse I have, stranger! Do you see them yaller complacated brats ther in the cornder? Them's got health. hain't they? The old woman thar, now hain't she got it down fine? 'En look at me, with this here cussed ager shakin' my bones to jelly; you call that health, at you?

"Look here, my friend, answer me this. If you can't get anything to grow here and nothing to hunt, if all your cattle drown and your family are sick all the while, why in the name of common sense don't you leave? Why do you stay?"

"Oh, well—'case the light wood knots are so 'mazin' handy.'

Tom Reed's Boyhood.

Mr. Reed's boyhood was not eventful. He attended the city schools, and fitted for college in the boys high school, under Master Moses Lyford. As a youth, he was quiet and studious, a good scholar, and able to grasp ideas rather more readily than his mates, says a writer in the Rew England Magazine. He was fond of boyish sports, and was always a favorite with his young comrades. He was nearly seventeen years old when he entered Bowdoin college; and he graduated in 1860, just before he had attained his majority. Towards his college expenses his father was able to give him very little help, and he consequently had to rely almost wholly on his own resources. His classmates in college speak of him as always an original fellow, with ideas of his own, and by no means slow to impart them to others In college, on several occasions, he showed the qualities of a leader in a marked degree. He was prominent in the meetings of his class and in the debates of the literary societies. During the first years of his college course paid less attention to the regular studies than to general reading, devouring whatever came in his way. In the last two years that he was at Brunswick he changed considerably, devoting himself entirely to his studies, and almost ininvariably being ready with a perfect recitation. He showed no special aptitude for mathematics or the sciences,

but evinced a strong liking for literature, philosophy and the languages. Speaker Reed owes his success wholly to his eminent ability, not to any apiness for political manouvring. He has few of the characteristics of a politician. He is outspoken and has, therefore plenty of enemies, even in his own party, but in the light of his success they are doubtless growing fewer. When asked lately if he thought his party would at some future day run him for the presidency, he is said to have made the charncteristic reply, "They might do worse and I think they will."

Mr. Armour's Dinner to His Assistants. When Mr. Armour's office was on Washington street—several years after the fire-he inaugurated a custom of dining the heads of his departments in one of Kern's private rooms, says the Chicago Tribune.

"I was passing through Kern's rooms one afternoon about 2 o'clock," said a man who used to be in politics, saw Mr. Armour and several others at a table. I remarked to my guide that pork would probably advance in the next sixteen hours, meaning that the presence of Mr. Armour and others at a dinner

at that hour was a conference on pork. " 'You are mistakun,' said the guide Those gentlemen are the heads of de partments in Mr. Armour'a business. is his custom every day to bring them here for dinner. It is a full course dinner, too, and is an expensive one and paid for by Mr. Armour. In the time of its consumption there is no reference to business. Stories are told and political questions are often discussed. this time a discussion is going on in there as to whether Carter Harrison ought to be re-elected mayor. Sometimes discuss religious matters and sometimes

literary topics. Whether these dinners are kept up now I do not know."

The Vanderbilts' London House. The red house which overlooks the gardens of Devonshire house, and is known as known as Herbert house, Belgrave square, though not in the square, has been again let by Lady Herbert of Lea to Cornelius Vanderbift for the ensuing season, says the London Letter. The Vanderbilts will arrive in London later this year, but they will also stay later, and will really see more of the London season at its height than in previous years. Herbert house looks a most imposing structure, but does not possess as much accommodation as might

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FRIGHTENED HIM OFF.

A Boston Debtor Adopts Heroic Measures to Settle a Creditor.

349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"One of my creditors, a big, fat, strong shoemaker, was particularly obnoxious when I was in an embarrassed condition," said a Boston merchant to a Globe reporter, "for he was at my house preenting his bill three and four times a day and often the same number of times during the evening. He made me tired and I puzzled my brain for a scheme to get rid of him, and the opportunity to get even with him came at last.

'I knew that he was a coward at heart and I resolved to make him so afraid that he would run out of my house and never come in it again. The morning that I referred to he came as usual and presented his bill. I was busy in a room I had fixed up as a sort of 'den,' as it were, and the landlady sent him in there to

"'Well, sir, what is it?' I asked as he came in. "I have come for the amount of my

bill,' he replied.
"'And,' said I calmly, 'I shall be obliged to tell you that I haven't the necessary funds to liquidate that bill.'
"'Very well, sir,' he answered, 'Then I shall be obliged to inform you that I I shall be obliged to inform you that I shall sit down here and wait until the

"'Very good,' said I, quietly, but to tell the truth I was highly elated, for here was just the opportunity I was look-

"He sat down and placed his hat upon the table. When he had done this I called to the landlady and said: "Mrs. Robbins, I am at home to nobody today, and do not wish to be disturbed under any circumstances. You may confe in to morrow and mail what letters you find here on my writing desk. Then I closed and locked the door, and stripping up some billiard cloth I had I stuffed it into every crack, leaving no place where air could get into the room or out. Then I drew up a long, legal-looking document, which I labelled 'My will,' which I took care that the shoemaker would see, and after writing a few notes I went to the chandelier and turned on all four burners. All the while previous to this the big shoemaker no doubt thought that I was bluffing him, but when I turned on the gas could see that he was beginning to feel

"I arranged everything neatly in the room and then sat down and calmly waited for him to weaken. The gas was escaping rapidly, and the room was fast becoming tilled with it. I could feel my nead swim, but I would not give in. All of a sudden he jumped up and cried, 'I did not come here to be murdered,' and, making a rush, here to be jumped through the window, taking sush and all with him. It was about twenty feet from the ground, but when he landed he started off as if a mad bull was after him and I never saw him or his bill for-I can't help if you don't believe me. It's the truth and if you come up here tomorrow I'll show you the man himself and you can ask him if it isn't so.'

The Childhood of Jonathan Edwards. We see how Jonathan Edwards was taught by his father to look upon men as naturally very wicked, says the New England Magazine. The lad saw the opposition to his father; he heard the many quarrels in the surrounding churches discussed; he beheld the sensuality and drunkenness of the town; while he noted the comparatively slight moral effects of his father's fiery preaching; and naturally he came think the world a very wicked place and the natural man a very fiend. In that parsonage home, where total deprayity was used to explain all actual and imaginary sins, where the comparative failure gloomy theology was attributed to the native wickedness of the heart, what could such a lad think except that men are indeed by nature vile and miserable wretches? And this gloom of Calvinism which shadowed Jonathan Edwards' poyhood was intensified by the prevalling mood of feverish superstition, fostered by the monotony and hardships of that pioneer life and by the constant fear of the Indians. whose ravages Windsor Farmes felt for many years. There is no richer soil for the growth of superstitions, than the constant dread of the cruel redskins. under which those early settlers lived,t fact which has been too little taken into account in treating of the delusions of New England; a fact, also, which only those who have had experience in a similar situation can fully appreciate.

Samples of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine at Kulm & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas, cures regarded, nervousness, sleeplessness, neu-

With a Knife in His Brain. The coroner for East London a few

recks ago held an inquiry at the London respital respecting the death of William Benjamin Rowland, aged thirty-eight, a arman, late in the employ of Machamara, and lately residing at 69 Brady street, Whitechapel, says the Pall Mall Gazette. On the 20th of July last deceased was driving a pair-horse van, when one of the horses shied, and deceased was pitched off his "dickey his head. Deceased did not have a knife in his hand. He was admitted to London hospital as a case of kidney disease, and was afterward found to be suffering from phthisis. The post-mortem examination showed that the con dition of the brain was normal. On opening the head there was found part of the blade of a knife protruding through the left side of the temporal bone about an inch. The brain was uninjured, the blade having passed between the convolutions of the brain. It must have been there some considerable time, as the bone had healed on the surface and there were no marks on the skull. The coroner said that it was a most remarkable case, and was very similar to one which came to his notice about two | dort. Aug 17, 1880.

years ago when he held an inquest on a young man who had lived for years with steel penholder firmly imbedded in his A verdict in accordance with the medical evidence was returned.

MALINGERING IN THE ARMY. A Civil War Veteran Draws a Leaf

From His Note Book. The army surgeon soon began to look upon be men as machines. It was his business to see that the machine worked properly; but who ever heard of a machine expressing opinions or prescribing for itself; says the Boston Transcript. And not only did the surgeon look upon the men as machines, but he regarded them with suspicion, the belief among the medical staff had every convent that the ob-

medical staff being very general that the object and end of the soldier was to play sick and shirk duty. It is true that the surgeons had cause for suspicion. After a man has been cheated half a dozen times it is the most natural thing in the world that he should set down all men as swindlers. It was remarkable how quickly the patriotic fire became quenched in the bosom of many a hero but a few weeks after leaving home with a heart beating with high resolve to do or die. In less than a month after our feet kissed the sacred soil of Virginia there were scores of men who appeared to be in woful pain, but whose illness was only put on, and put on, too, in the most surprising manner in many instances. There were at least four or five men who were, ostensibly, unable to stand erect, and they walked with slow and painful steps every day from their quarters to the sur

geon's, and from the surgeon's back again

to their quarters. Every one of them

got a discharge, and the discharge in

each case worked a sudden and radical cure. Malingering, in fact, soon became

but even the men not on the sick list looked upon every form of disease as one

so common that not the surgeons alone ,

of many methods of "playing it." I remember when the first man died, the report was spread about the camp in this apparently unfeeling form: "There is a man up at the hospital playing dead. I remember one young fellow who affected a stiff leg, which for months he dragged after him wherever he went, and once he dragged it for a whole day's murch. This last feat was considered proof of his disability. His discharge was made out, and there seemed nothing to stand between him and emancipation, but the major of the regiment was sus picious. The discharge was withheld for a while, and, meeting the youth, who was towing his rigid limb as usual. the major called out to him with as sumed severity: "Blank, if you don't limber up that leg within twenty-four hours I've given orders for the surgeon to cut it off-do you understand?" boy understood, and long before the twenty-four hours' grace had expired his diseased leg was as good as its mate. It is needless to say he didn't receive his lischurge. In fact, a change came over the youngster from that moment. He served out his three years and showed

battlefield will testify. A Substitute for Felt.

himself a good soldier and a brave one,

as his enviable record gained on many a

Many of the cheap derby hats that will be worn on the streets of St. Louis this spring will be made of a new material of which the hatters have just got hold. The stuffs is called linters says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is the short cotton left on the seed after the cotton has been ginned by the cotton raiser. He sells his cotton to the merchant and the seed to a mill that makes cottonseed The miller puts the seed through another gin, specially made to clean short cotton from the seed. In an oil mill of small capacity several bales of cotton are ginned from the seed in this way. The fiber is broken and very short. and up to a few months ago the mills sold it to stuff bedding with. Its price was about half that of average cotton. The negroes in south were the buyers g gener but occasionally ally. would get a good, big order from con-concerns that made pillows and matt-resses. Suddenly somebody found out that it could be made to imitate felt for cheap hats. The experiment then of making hats of linters was tried on a large scale this winter by a New York factory, and the hats were sold to retailers for introduction very cheaply. The test showed that the hats stood wear, and the oil mills were at once called on by the manufacturers to make contracts for all the linters they could get off the cottonseed. Now linters has gone away up in price, and is only a few cents a pound cheaper than cotton. The discovery is likely to have a lowering effect upon the kind of derbies which have sold for \$3, and in fact some merchants are already using the linters decbies as "leaders" for their other goods, selling them at half the cost of the felt hat.

New York World: Once again has the Ser vian cabinet been reorganized. A Servian ministry seldom hasts as long as one of Sena-



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of leavening strength.-U. S. Government Ro-