JOINT CELEBRATION OF THE EVENT.

Lodges in this City, South Omaha and Council Bluffs will Celebrate-Grand Sire Underwood to be Present-The Details.

On Thursday and Friday of this week the Oddfellow lodges of this city, South Omaha and Council Bluffs will celebrate the seventyfirst anniversary of the introduction of Oadfellowship in this country. The event will receive added importance from the fact that the supreme officer of the order in the world Grand Sire and Generalissimo John C. Underwood, will be present.

A joint committee of five members from each lodge in the three cities was appointed some time ago to make arrangements for a fitting celebration. This committee is composed of the following gentlemen:

Omalia-Omaha, No. 2: John Evans, G. A. Bennett, Louis Heimrod, J. W. Nichols, F. B. Bryant. Goodrich, No. 144: George S. Weeks, D. H. Mayne, A. F. Gates, S. R. Patten, Cadet Taylor. Allemanen, No. 8: G. Striffler, W. Boehl, H. Grebe. State, No. 10: N. B. Heim, S. J. Larson, F. Carpenter, H. Jackson, John Lewis. Beacon, Nc. 20: R. Pruitt. J. M. Ivey, Z. Stevens. South Omaha—South Omaha, No. 148: H.

Heyman, D. F. Bayliss, J. H. Johnson. Council Bluffs-Twin Brother encampment, No. 42: D. S. Brenneman, J. Ander-

Son, F. H. Warren. Council Bluffs, No. 49: S. S. Keller, D. C. Bloomer, George F. Smith. Humboldt, No. 174: J. Schicketanz, Henry Leffert, A. H. Schultz. Hawkeye, No. 184: C. H. Warren, E. B. Edgerton, J. F. Spare.
This committee has made arrangements for a grand time, and the details of a long

for a grand time, and the details of a long programme have been fully arranged. Invi-tations have been issued to all the lodges in this state, and to those within a radius of 150 miles of Council Bluffs to be present, as well as to the regiment of the Platte and the Iowa regiment of Patriarchs Militant. Responses have been received from a large number of these lodges, and it is probable that a great many members will be present from lodges which cannot attend in a The grand sire will be received at 9:30 a.

The grand sire will be received at 9:30 a.
m., Thursday at the Chicago & Northwestern
depot, in Council Bluffs, by the Patriarchs
Militant and escorted to the hotel. At 10:30 a.
m. the parade will be from Bayliss park
under the supervision of the grand marshal,
Colonel J. W. Nichols, assisted by aids. The
first division will be form on Sixth street; the second on First avenue, under Marshal Louis Heimrod and Assistant L. C. Huff; the third on Willow avenue under Marshal F. A. third on Willow avenue under Marshal F. A. Sackett and Assistant John Lewis; the fourth on Pearl street under Marshal George J. Crane and Assistant S. R. Patten. The line of march will be from Bayliss park south on Sixth street to Fifth avenue; east on Fifth avenue to Main street; north on Main street to Broadway; east on Broadway to First street; north on North First street; to Washington avenue. North First street to Washington avenue, west on Washington avenue to Scott street; south on Scott street to Mynster street; west on Mynster street to North Eighth street; south on North Eighth street to Broadway; east on Broadway to Fourth street: south on Fourth street to Willow avenue; west on Willow avenue to Bayliss park, when the parade will be dismissed.

After dinner the exercises will be at the opera house, commencing at 3 o'clock, with Deputy Grand Master Lewis Biederman of lown as master of ceremonies. The programme will be as follows:

Address of welcome to the order to the city by
his honor, Mayor Macrae.
Address of welcome to the grand sire and
generalisismo, John C. Underwood.
By Deputy Grand Master John Evans of Nebraska.

Short addresses by the grand officers of Iowa and Nebraska. Close of exercises. Closing ode.

parlors, which will be followed by a grand promenade and ball in the Masonic hall. Re-freshments will be served during the evening. Friday morning at 9 o'clock the grand sire and escort will leave Council Bluffs in car-riages for a drive about Omaha. At 2 p. m. a reception will be tendered the grand sire at Oddfellows' hall, corner Fourteenth and Dodge streets, by the members of the order

and the Daughters of Rebekah. At 3:30 p. in. the honored guest and his es-cort will return to Council Bluffs and will leave in the evening for Des Moines.

K. of P. The Bohemian translation of the Kuights of Pythias ritual, which was authorized by the supreme chancellor for the-use of Jan Hus lodge, is nearly completed, and will soon be in use in the lodge. The work was done by Mr. R. V. Miskovski, the prelate of the lodge, and is said by all who have seen it to be the best translation of the ritual ever made. When the supreme chancellor gave his permission for the use of the ritual in Bohemian it was with the understanding that the entire cost of the translation and printing was to be borne by the lodge, and it was also stipulated that only four copies were to be made. The expense involved in printing the ritual in book form was estimated at about \$200, and it was therefore decided to have the four copies made by the hectograph process. As there will be over a hundred pages in the work it will take some time to complete it.

Since it was announced in THE BEE sev erni weeks ago that Jan Hus lodge had been given permission to print the ritual in Bohemian letters have been received from a lodge in Cleveland and from another in Chicago, seeking to obtain copies of the translation, but this was of course impossi-ble. The lodge in the latter place has been using a Bohemian translation for some time, but the work of Mr. Miskovski being so far superior to the Chicago article, the lodge desired to obtain it. A number of lodges were in contemplation among the Bohemians in the western part of the state, provided they could obtain the translation, but under the present conditions this could not be done. The members of Jan Hus lodge feel slighted

at the action of the supreme chancellor and the supreme loage in this matter. They say that at the last session of the supreme lodge an appropriation of \$200 was made for the translation of the ritual in the German language and they think they are entitled to equal consideration.

Jan Hus lodge was organized about eightdan Hus lodge was organized about eighteen months ago and started out under
the most favorable auspices. The members
state that the grand chancellor, W. H. Love,
gave them to understand that they would be
given permission to use the ritual in Bohemian and a translation was accordingly made v Mr. Miskovski. The looks increased raj mails in this section and was soon in excellent financial condition, when it was informed that the ritual must be used in English or in some language already sanctioned by the su-preme lodge. As a large number of the memers and the candidates in view were no bers and the candidates in low to the ficiently conversant with English to thoroughly understand and appreciate the work, the lodge came almost to a standatill and their Bohemian ritual was consigned to the

At the last session of the grand lodge the representatives to the supreme lodge were in-structed to lay the matter before that body with a view to having favorable action taken on it but the members of Jan Hus lodge do not feel greatly encouraged as they state that one of the representatives is opposed to the

Pythian Notes. A new lodge is being formed at Lincoln and

will be instituted within a few weeks. A division of the Uniform Rank is to be organized by members of the lodges at Central City and Clarks. These two towns are about sixteen miles apart and the members propose to organize a strong division and will go to Milwaukee to attend the encampment. Inquiries are being made as to the much-tallied of Pythian temple at Lincoln. Several months ago it was announced with a great | open for settlement.

and subscriptions of stock opened, but noth-ing further has been heard of the project. A prominent member of the order suggested the other day that perhaps the proposed building had shared the fate of Omaha's grand castle

hall.

The grand chancellor has been notified that Tom Potter division No. 28 of O'Neill will attend the encampment at Milwaukee. The division will have forty members in line and will be accompanied by ninety O'Neill citizens, members of the order, their wives and friends. Sleepers have been engaged for the trip, and will be gaily decorated for the occasion.

During 1889 over one hundred and fifty new sections of the endowment rank were insti-tuted, nearly thirty-five hundred member ad-mitted, and an endowment of \$7,100,000 added to the rank. During the same time \$608,000 was paid to beneficiaries of deceased fourth was pand to beneficiaries of deceased fourthelass members. Since the beginning of that class, in 1884, over \$2,000,000 has been distributed for death benefits. Fourteen new sections were instituted between December 1 and 23 hast, and a total of forty-four since the close of last quarter. Since December 1 300 proposes have been admitted and an endow. members have been admitted and an endow-ment of 8922,000 has been added. The total membership of the endowment rank now numbers 21,000, and the amount of endowment

Major J. B. Powell, the general solicitor of the endowment rank who has been in the city for several days, lectured to a large meeting of Pythians of the city at the Pythian hall Wednesday night.

O. S. C. At the meeting of the Clan Gordon No. 63, Order Scottish Clans Tuesday night, a letter was read which had been received by Mr. Frank Cantile, in reply to one written to the duke of Richmond and Gordon informing him that the clan in Omaha had selected his name for their banner. The letter was as

GOODWOOD, CHICHESTER, March 24, 1800.

Goodwood. CHICHESTER. March 24, 1890.—
Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt
of your letter of February 27 informing me of
the formation of a clan in the city of Omaha.
It is most gratifying to find the name of Gordon has been selected.
I wish it every prosperity and shall be very
glad to hear that the members are successful
in all their undertakings. Yours respectfully,
RICHMOND & GORDON.
After the reading of the letter the duke was
made an honorary member of the clan and the
secretary was instructed to notify him to that secretary was instructed to notify him to that effect.

Grand Commandery Knights Templar. The grand commandery Knights Templar of Nebraska held its annual conclave at

Hastings on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The session opened at 4 p. m. Tuesday and closed at 10 a. m. Wednesday after an all night session. A large amount of routine business was transacted and a telegram was sent to Mrs. John A. Logan in Omaha with the compliments of the commandery, in acknowledgement of the courtesies extended by her during the national triennial conclave at Washington last Octo-ber. The following officers of the grand commandery for the ensuing year were elected and appointed during the progress of

Sir Lewis M. Keene, Fremont, grand com-mander; Sir Lewis H. Korty, Omana, deputy mander; Sir Lewis H. Korry, Omana, deputy grand commander; Sir Edgar C. Sallsbury, Beatrice, grand generalissimo; Sir John D. Moore, Grand Island, grand captain general; Sir Rev. Dean Whitmarsh, Norfolk, grand prelate; Sir Charles M. Carter, Lincoln, grand senior warden; Sir James A. Tulleys, Red Cloud, grand junior warden; Sir James S. France, Omaha, grand treasurer; Sir Wil liam R. Bowen, Omaha, grand secretary; Sir Osborne, Blair, grand standard bearer; Sir Thomas C. Shelley, Falls City, grand sword bearer; Sir A. K. Williams, York, grand warden; Sir C. B. Finch, Kearney, grand captain of the guard. The next session of the grand commandery will be held at Kearney.

During the night session the members of
Mt. Nebo, the local commandery, served a
lunch in the banquet room, during the progress of which Sir, F. J. Benedict extended

the visitors a cordial welcome. During recess Tuesday the members of the grand commandery were driven about the city by a committee from the home com-

A. F. & A. M.

It is probable that soon another fine building will be added to the number already in and Nebraska. Close of exercises.

Closing ode:
Music.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the grand sire will hold a reception at the Masonic temple parlers, which will be followed by a grand somewhat, but the prospects are very favorable for a speedy removal of the debt, and when that is done, it is stated that steps will when that is done, it is stated that seeps win be taken towards the erection of a build-ing which will be a credit to the fraternity and an ornament to the city. The present building will be torn down and the new one erected on the site. It is argued that there will be no difficulty in renting all the rooms in the building as the levality will be one of

in the building, as the locality will be one of the most desirable in the city in a few years. Grand Custodian Lee P. Gillette held a lodge of instruction at Geneva the fore part of last week, which was attended by all the lodges in the county. On the 16th inst. a banquet was given to the visitors, and a general good time concluded the exercises.

J. C. Root, the founder and head consul of the order of Modern Woodmen, visited Omaha camp, No. 120, Wednesday evening, There was a large attendance of members nearly one hundred being present, and the meeting was a very interesting one. The work was exemplified and four candidates were adopted. Mr. Root addressed the lodge in an instructive manner and the lodge then adjourned to a neighboring restaurant where a most delicious banquet was served.

Lieutenant General Louis E. Stilz of the military branch, Knights of the Golden Eagle, stopped in this city early in the week on his way to institute the grand castle of Colorado. From thence he goes to the coast and will re-turn to Omaha early in May to institute a grand castle for Nebraska in this city. He expressed great satisfaction at the flourishing condition in which he found the order in Omaha.

Bridgeport, Ala.

Bridgeport Land and improvement com-pany have an attractive ad in this issue. Bridgeport is situated at the entrance of the Sequatchie valley, the natural gate to that rich section of East Tennessee, where the close proximity of coal, iron and limestone makes Bridgepert, standing at the head of low water navigation of the Tenuessee river the most desirable as a manufacturing center in the south. It has three railroads and some jety or forty trains a day.

thirty or forty trains a day.

Bridgeport has as its promoters and officers citizens of sterling worth and character, and they propose to do for it what has not been done for any other new town of the great growing south. They will have their sale from May 6 to 10, at which time they will have a collection of representing citizens of the union; men who come as permanent investors, but not as attaches to any wild and speculative scheme; they come with a view of growing as scheme; town and taking advantage of the great portunity offered, and those that fail to iend the Bridgeport sale miss the most im-portant that has ever been offered in the

Besides a great forest of diversified woods which affords a great spportunity for all branches of manufacturing in that line, they have the most fertile valleys in any country outside the Mississippi bottoms—the largest yield to the acre is the Tennessee valley

Thus Bridgeport has every essential ele-ment to make a manufacturing city, besides all the advantages of the situation as regards low freight rates, etc., to make it a great shipping and commercial center.

The wide territory between the Yu Kan and the Copper rivers in Alaska, a tract as yet entirely unknown to the civilized world, is to be thoroughly explored by an expedition of artists and

Look to the West. The next large city on the Missouri river, no The next large city on the Missouri river, no doubt, will be the new capital of South Dakota. The location of Pierre is such that as a wholesale distributing center it has more territory tributary to it than any city west of Chicago, in looking westward we see a grand opening for trade in the rich farming and stock country of the Sioux reservation now

TIS NOT A BED OF ROSES.

Mrs. Harrison Talks About Her Life at the White House.

SOME QUESTIONS SHE IS ASKED.

Queer Letters Which the Mails Bring to the Lady of the White House-A Beautiful Home Life.

[Copyright, 1890.] The white house is the goal of every politician's ambitions, and his wife has dreams of an existence behind its pillared portico for which Arcadia is too small and poor a word. Every one of them has views upon how they would order and enjoy life in the mansion, but it is a question whether the reality could equal any of these anticipations; whether the white house is a bed of roses for its occu-

Mrs. Grant owns that the eight happiest years of her life were those passed within the white house. Not all her predecessors and successors own to so much; for while there is the gratification of all pride and ambition for their lieges, there are many things that offset and make the cost of such a station. While every one approaches the white house family with deference, smiles, and apparent friend liness, and say only kind and flattering things, all the undercurrent of unfriendly comment and criticism comes to them, too,

in different ways.

"Anybody can do all the president's wife has to do and succeed," said a cabinet officer's wife. "Every one goes to the white house primed full of remarks, too, and there is always such a lot of people there that the president's wife only needs to say, 'So happy to have met you, 'and 'good-morning' or 'good-evening' to them. Now, if she had to sit down and make conversation with these peo-, and return their calls and task, then, too, she would have a chance to make blunders

she would have a chance to make bunders and do real work."

The mistress of the white house says: "I wish people would not be afraid of me. There is nothing in my appearance to frighten or tongue-tie people, or never used to be; but half of the people who come are so embarrassed and excited that they do not seem to know what they are about, and one has not time enough in the crush to quiet them or put them at their case."

them at their ease."

The daughter of a foreign minister once The daughter of a foreign minister once said: "Whenever'I go to the white house I have such a fright. My heart jumps out of my body when I get near the blue room, my voice fails, and I am almost unconscious of what I am doing until the greetings are past. Each time I see the president I am as nervous. and frightened as the very first time I was presented to her majesty." She told this to a senator's daughter, who looked at her curiously and could not understand the English riously and could not understand the English girl's inborn reverence and awe of a ruler; but scores of people experience the same terrors. There are stories of office-seekers being admitted to the president's oral library, and while they waited such an awful stage fright came upon them that they could only stutter and mumble a few words of their long arguments and take precipitate leave of the kindly and quiet man who was ready to

listen to them.

The want of privacy is what President Harrison's family and past occupants have complained most of. The white house itself is as freely open and public as any public building in the city, according to the unwritten and inviolable law of custom. The pub licity of the president's life increases with licity of the president's life increases with the growth of the American press. With each campaign and administration more space in the papers is given up to the most intimate personal life and the daily doings of such victims. Their portraits are met every-where, and every time the president turns round, or his wife changes her dress, it is recorded across the whole country. A file of old newspapers will show how recently and capidly this personal chronicing has grown rapidly this personal chronicling has grown up, and past presidents had a family and per-

sonal life of comparative privacy.
"The papers tell you all more of ourselves
than we know." wrote Mrs. Harrison to a
friend shortly after the election; "but it saves and if another one had taken up a pen should have claimed the wings and mounted

should have claimed the wings and mounted. I know all that my obituary would say."

"The press has been uniformly kind, almost too kind to us," said Mrs. Harrison a few days since. "I sometimes think though that the press has gone mad by the questions reporters put to me. In the midst of the campaign some one came to know if marriage was a failure." For myself, decidedly not. Then a woman came out to Indianapolis to ask if 'the bustle should go.' Another one wanted to know if I thought women should propose. A dozen have come and have written to ask which blossom I preferred for the 'national flower.' Others have ferred for the 'national flower.' Others have sought me out to know if 'women are happy,' and 'what should be the age of the modern bride, and who should wear the decollete dress. The patent underwear and the dress reform people come often. The last of all the conundrums was from some one mystified by the funny man's allusions in the newspapers, who wanted to know if 'the president 'Yes,' said the president, 'and I will ap-

eal to the country on that issue and be sup-"Then the people who want cooking recipes to print or to sell at their church fairs! They print them, and I read critical comments from

print them, and I read critical comments from all parts of the country."

"And the crazy quilt people!"

"You might as well shake a red rag at a bull as say crazy quilt to me. I thought the crazy quilt rage was over years ago, but it seems to be at its height just now. They write to me for scraps of my dresses by hundreds, and the census must be in the thousands now. Happy Martha Washington and Dolly Madison, with no one making crazy quilts in their days! They send me squares of silk, and ask me to write my name on them of silk, and ask me to write my name on them and to get the ladies of the cabinet families to do the same, and they scold me if I do not hurry about it, or if I decline, as I invariably

do, without response."

The pensioners write to Mrs. Harrison to know why there is a delay in their getting their papers; and the people who address the president and receive no answer, or else a note from Private Secretary Halford, write to ask Mrs. Harrison to lay the subject before the president. In every such before the president. In every such case, whether written or verbal, from oldest friend or any one, the members of the president's family absolutely refuse to prefer requests for offices or favors to him. They see how worn and harrassed he is with the all day sizes for offices and they will not They see how worn and harrassed he is with the all-day siege for offices, and they will not spoil his little rest or peace in the private part of the house by anything of that kind. Those who ask such favors cannot and will not see the delicacy and the justice of the ladies' course, and with every such appeal made to them Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. KcKee have a sinking at heart in fear of an enemy made by their refusal.

ande by their refusal. The temperance people call and write and exhort Mrs. Harrison as if she were an abandoned sinner, and they talk to her of Mrs. Hayes and hold up Mrs. Hayes as an example, until she must soon dread to hear the name of that good woman, who was in a way related to her. If there were an open bar in the white house some of the exhorters could not be more anxious and carnest. The presi-dent and Mrs. Harrison, who are temperate in all things, have only followed established

in all things, have only followed established social usages, and set before their guests what is usual and proper.

Every charity and every begging scheme appeals to Mrs. Harrison, and three times the president's salary would not meet these requests. From building a tombatone for Mary, the mother of George Washington, or a Lucy Hayes memorial temple, down to sending a photograph, and a dollar to buy the frame for it, to some strange correspondent, every one it, to some strange correspondent, every one appeals to her. Many of the begging letters are from poor and ignorant people, and are are from poor and ignorant people, and are really prayers addressed to the highest earthly power they know for help, when their other prayers have not been answered. Every fair and charitable entertainment within fifty miles begs her attendance. Actors and artists call and ask that the president's family call and attend their performances, musicians and elocutionists and infant prodigies want to be heard in the white house parlors, and it is difficult to decline these kind offers that would result in so much benefit to these performers. All the emulative methods of raising money for charities have been tried, by asking Mrs. Harrison to send 10 cents or \$1,

and mail the enclosed blanks to ten more people, who will keep on widening the circle of contributors by tens.

Mrs. Harrison's mail is a daily curiosity, as well as an infliction. The cranks in every part of the country write to her, and some of the letter mass beyond crankers. When the part of the country write to her, and some of the letters pass beyond crankery. When the papers announced that the white house was overrun with ants, scores of recipes came for ridding the place of the peats, and in post-scripts the writers suggested the rewards they would like for this voluntary kindness— a sum of money, a silledness, or a postoffice. At the time of the rat invasion recipes for rat researcher, and packages of rat noisen came poisoning and packages of rat poison came daily. The letter writers are often imperti-nent. They advise Mrs. Harrison not to sign

her name as Carrie, not to bang her hair, and not to become worldly-shinded. The petitions for autographs and photographs are equal to the crazy-quilt appears. Anxious mothers ask her to make out a list of books that she would advise a young girl to read. Another mother wrote that her promising young son had dreamed that Mrs. Harrison had sent him a violin. The solution of the dream was in the postscript, of course, and provided for the dream's coming true by giving, full directions for sending an express package to their country cross roads. Boxes of home-made candy, requesting orders for the white house table and an opinion of their merits. A prize letter came from the south at the time of the holidays, and when deof the holidays, and when deciphered read:

ciphered read:

Pres. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison—I am very desirons to get a New Years present from Washington Citty and consekuently have located on you for the present, as I give all the aid I could to give Mr. Harrison the president office. My son,——, cast his first and only vote for Harrison through my influence, and many, many others, and now a New Years keepsake from you will be highly appreciated. If you respond to my desire please do not express it as I have vowed never to pay express again unless I could get to see what I paid for. So pay the express when you ship the present so that I will not have to brake my vow. A dress pattern, or anything. Yore true friend, Mrs. G. W.—.

The women of some association or club will

The women of some association or club will write a testimonial to Mrs. Harrison, and by the time an acknowledgment goes from the white house, discord and disunion has arisen in the sisterhood, and each faction writes her in the sisterhood, and each faction writes her their version of how things stand, and berate one another warmly. "She ought never to have held the office," wrote one club member of another. "She has no social position, and her husband is only a letter carrier." There was a fine bit of democracy, and a fine thing to send to the mansion of the chief of the land of the free, of liberty and equality! Of course four-fifths of Mrs. Harrison's mail goes straight to the waste basket, and not all of it even meets her eye, as those who attend goes straight to the waste obsect, and not at of it even meets her eye, as those who attend to her mail know the signs of a crank intuitively. With the flood of such rubbish coming daily, it has been an exceptional bit, a gem of crankery, that is saved for Mrs. Harrison's "eccentric file" of letters:

rison's "eccentric file" of letters:

Whatever the occupants of the white house have done in this and past administrations, there is sure to be adverse criticisms. The same people, too, who had so much fault to find when President Arthur changed the conchmen's livery to light drab, criticised when Mrs. Harrison made it dark geen.

President Grant was berated for driving four iorses, and President Harrison gets it for driving one on his afternoon excursions to the suburbs. Those who never quit criticism because President Cleveland hedged himself in behind a sovereign's etiquette, and attended dinners in none but the houses of his cabinet officers, are displeased because President Harrison has reverted to the simpler, more common-sense republican-ism of the old line.

Dealing with the members of the press is a most difficult and delicate task, and the mis-tress of the white house need not be envied that share of her responsibilities. A tactless or ungracious course there has ruined the chances and the popularity of too many peo-ple in official life. How to meet all the re-quests from that source, to answer or parry all their questions, sensible and nonsensical, proper and improper, civil and impertment, requires more discretion than is given to the average woman. For the first few months after the nomination and the inauguration the ladies of the family were simply looked at. The reporters wanted to see Mrs. Har-rison and Mrs. McKee, and no third person could do. To women of their common sense and natural refinement this being elevated to the level of something curious in a glass case. the level of something rurious in a glass case, to be stared at face to face, was trying and not too flattering. Mrs. Harrison has gradually passed the interviewing department over to Mrs. McKee now, and her tact, patience and amiability have made editors, correspendents, and reporters her friends. It is she who goes down to see the scribes from other cities, who shows them the greenhouse and gives them flowers and who answers as to what Mrs.

flowers, and who answers as to what Mrs. Harrison thinks of the world's fair site, and of divorce, and whether a mayonnaise should of divorce, and whether a mayonnaise should be made with lemon juice or tarragon vinegar. "O," said one of them with confusion when Mrs. Harrison herself appeared, "I did not mean to trouble you or to take up your time! Mrs. McKee is always so good natured and obliging, and just laughs these questions off so nicely that we do not mind coming to her with them." with them." "I cannot see how any one can have his

"I cannot see how any one can have his head turned by elevation to a higher office," said Mrs. McKee. "You only have to live in Washington a very little time to see what it is worth, and the ups and downs of official life. If my head shows signs of being turned I hope my father will lock me up."

Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee, while as proud and fond of the two McKee babies as proud and fond of the two McKee baines as any grandmother and mother, have been not a little been annoyed by the constant and ridiculous allusions to the president's little grandson, who is not entitled to be called Baby McKee, when there is the little sister younger than he. "It is not possible for General Harrison to think more of his grandson than I do of mine," said a fond grandfather: "but I'd want to hurt some one if our innocent little fellow had to be treated so in the cent little fellow had to be treated so in the

The president's family are all people of common sense and cannot fail to be annoyed, and after the campaign and elections have passed, it would be only rational for the newspapers to get a new joke. Only one edi-tor, so far as known, has issued a general order to his staff that Baby McKee shall not be mentioned except in the line of legitimate be mentioned except in the line of legitimate news and happenings, and then, as Mrs. Mc-Kee's oldest child is Benny McKee, and the baby is Mary McKee, accuracy must be re-spected by the would-be funny men. Imagination pictures the presidential fam-ily as living on the pinnacle of splendor and living. Any other house in town almost

luxury. Any other house in town almost offers more real comfort to its occupants, and there a hundred houses where more art and luxury are found in the finish and fittings. The family have no living room or sitting room that is private and their own save the end of the draughty corridor upstairs.

offices have absorbed so much of the bo that only one bedchamber can be set apart for the guests whom they may wish to enter tain. Much of the table service is plated ware, the carpets are often turned, and the curtains patched. Mrs. Harrison says anx-lously, "If we can afford new curtains this year," quite as if she were a housekeeper with a husband on a slender salary instead of the mistress of the white house, that has to be furnished and carry for out of beggarly appropriations doled out by the stupid and stingy legislators of the greatest and richest

An Absolute Cure. The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT s only put up in large two ounce tin boxes, and is an absolute cure for all sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands and all skin cruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles. Ask for the ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINT-MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug company at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

A Novel Suit.

In Zurich, Switzerland, the other day one of the law courts closed a novel case A beggar who opened the garden gate in front of a house where he intended to ask for relief was attacked by the watch dog and bitten in the left arm. Soon afterward he commenced suit against the owner of the place, calling for heavy damages, on the ground that the wound he had received rendered him permanently unable to earn his living The defense was that he could beg just as well as ever, and that the injury in question, far from being a disadvantage, only increased the chances in his pro-fession. But the court held that the proprietor of the house is responsible for the security of the people who come to visit him, even when the object of the visit is to appeal to his generosity. So the beggar won the suit,

A fan made of human hair is displayed at a London store. Even what appears to be beautiful lace fringing the sticks

CAUSE OF "WINTER CHOLERA"

Microbes of La Grippe, Lying Dormant, Fester and Breed Disease.

A PREVALENT DISTRESSING MALADY

Those Who Treated La Grippe in a Careless or Flippant Manner Are Now Reaping the Results of Their Folly.

Spring is at hand, but the storm king lingers, and would fain turn into frost the soft-footed vernal showers. We are, perhaps, all of us still hibernating, still clad in the comforting flannels and cosy woolens, the habiliments of winter. If any of us have abandoned these for the less cumbersome garb of spring, the change has been found premature, as abundantly testify the vaguely or well-defined chills, neuralgic or rheumatic pains coursing through the body. The lines of demarcation between the

seasons here are not very clearly drawn, nor yet is it a gradual transition from one season to another. Atmospheric conditions vary suddenly within wide limits, and leave us subject to alternate heat and cold, dryness and humidity, as well as to a considerable rise and fall in density. Yet the comparatively high degree of healthiness of this latitude is unquestioned. If we search the basis of this sanitary excellence we find it of telluric origin. The soil is ever thirsty, never sodden. Water flowing from not very altitudin ous uplands is largely imbibed by the hillsides before it reaches the valleys. Reaching the level it supplies a rich vegetation, but never collects in pools or lacunas to become the nidus for the larvae and spores of a myriad of infectious insects, parasites and fungi. True, it is absent as a factor in the beauty of our landscapes, the pleasant blending of land and water occurring but seldom in Nebraska scenery. And this a want keenly felt by many. An effort to supply it in his own case was made by the owner of a fine farm in the western part of the state. Situated on the farm is a pretty little valley cradled in the lap of gently rising hills. A delightful spot for an artificial lake, thought the owner. So an outlay of expense and labor was made. But the undertaking was a failure, the porous soil would absorb all the water poured upon it.

But conversely this condition is our safeguard against many discasses which are preva-lent elsewhere. That we have had some epi-demic zymotic discasses, (witness typhoid fever in 1888) is not the fault of nature, but can be attributed wholly to the use of maleficent well water and the culpability of a sanitary system which permitted the use of water from disease-spreading wells. If any such are still in use, it would be well for the sanitary board to make a rigid investigation and eliminate the same from further service. The writer was the first to publicly suggest the expediency of closing such fountains of death, in an article on "Typhoid Fever," published in 1888 in an Omaha daily. Much good was done once in the proper direction, and much remains undone.

We have seen there that the morbific agents in our midst come not so much from the soil as from the atmosphere, but let it be remem-bered, that disease germs originating in the soil elsewhere, may be carried by air currents in all directions. The latter part of this as-sertion is realized in the dissemination of that interesting and not triffing malady la grippe or influenza. It is probable, though not proven, that this disease is of zymotic or parasitic origin; that it springs from the soil. But the principle of the disease has thus far eluded the most careful and diligent search.

As a microbe its mode of traveling is orig-nal. Unlike other known bacteria which migrate from place to place on the prevailing winds, this minute, attenuated particle, rises superior to its fellows and varys its course apparently at will in the rarified atmosphere bove the play of wind and weather. The proof of this rests in the fact that the

disease spread itself contrary to the prevailing air courses. Very few of us have, during the winter, escaped a severe or a mitigated attack of this disease. And though it has been the rule to treat it carelessly and speak of it flippantly, yet it has contributed an unlooked for quota to the mortuary list. Many have withstood a course of the disease without any very irksome results. others find themselves debilitated or subjects of a persistent intestinal flux, rheumatism of neuralgia which latter range throughout the entire body, now in the heels, now shooting and lancinating or throbbing and aching in the arms, back or legs. As a rule, the subjects of these unwonted manifestations are ignorant of the cause. They forget even that they have had "la grippe." Let it be known then that these are sequelae or after-effects of an attack of influenza. Yes, but they say "I had la grippe two months ago. It left me two months ago." I answer this by saying the microbes of the disease spent their vital force two months ago, but they now lie dead in their tracks, festering in the trenches. That they thus block up the channels of life, retard the blood circulation, irritate the neryous system and disturb the functions of the secretory glands. And thus you have explained the causation of "winter cholera" and the other maladies mentioned. If the rentle reader experiences any of these un toward effects the writer suggests no treat-ment, but earnestly exhorts him to consult his family physician who will speedily given him the desired relief. F. K. M., M. D.

A Miserly Bachelor.

Elon Booth, a miserly bachelor who died at Newton, Conn., could not bear the idea of leaving his wealth behind him, but when he found he was obliged to do so he willed the property so that no one can spend it for fourteen years. At the end of this time it will go to his brother's grandchildren. The estate is valued at \$100,000. Booth once walked from New York to Newton to save \$1 for passage, and during his entire lifetime denied himself everything but actual necessities in order to accumulate a for-

One of the most remarkable suicides re One of the most remarkable suicides recorded in the annals of self-destruction occurred near Chiquet, N. B., recently. Before committing the rash act, the self-murderer, W. R. T. Jones, dug his grave and placed a rough coffin of his own make at the bottom. The dirt from the grave was kept from rolling back into the excavation by boards held in place by a trigger, to which a string was attached. Everything in readiness, the deliberate Mr. Jones, as subseness, the deliberate Mr. Jones, as subsequent developments revealed, got in the coffin, took a dose of poison, and then pulled the string and was buried beneath ton of dirt.

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