

# TRINIDAD Sheet Asphalt PAVEMENT

\$2.48, \$2.68 and \$2.98 Per Square Yard.

The attention of those contemplating the paving of their streets and avenues during the present year, is invited to the following exhibit of our bid of May 9, for asphalt pavement that may be ordered in this city during 1890. These greatly reduced prices put a genuine Trinidad Asphalt Pavement within the reach of all. Asphalt is cheap, because it is moderate in its first cost, the company caring for it the first five years free of cost to the property owner or the city; cheap, because the company has a contract with the city to repair and keep in good condition the asphalt pavements for ten additional years, making fifteen years of assured comfort and luxury without additional cost to the property holder, repairs being paid from the general fund; cheap, because an asphalt pavement is repairs forever, wood or brick means an entire new pavement in a very few years, thus entailing a second paving lien against your property before the first one is more than half discharged. Asphalt is desirable, because it is clean and noiseless, is a luxury to drive upon, a perfectly sanitary pavement and is easily, quickly and perfectly repaired; desirable, because in the near future the city, will cease to vote bonds for intersections, at a time when the wood and brick streets will demand repaving, this will leave you with a wrecked and impassable street, as was the case for five and six years in Washington, and Washington's experience is to be repeated in this city very soon. Asphalt is the recognized standard pavement of America today, over two hundred and sixty miles of it now in use and growing in popular favor; New York City, Newark, Albany, Schenectady, Milwaukee, Altoona, Dunkirk, Fort Wayne, Kansas City, Wyandotte and Wichita having adopted it during 1889; Buffalo has one million two hundred thousand yards, and takes an additional half million yards this year wholly on the petition of the property owners.

Not a Yard of Genuine Asphalt Pavement laid by the Barber Company has ever been Replaced by other Material. While on the other hand over one million yards of wood, Medina sand stone and granite have been taken up and replaced with asphalt by this company. Following is our bid, arranged according to severity of traffic the street will be subject to, you have thirty days in which to petition for choice of material for your street, blank petitions may be had upon application to this office [428 Range Block] where diagram of streets may be seen and information cheerfully given. Following is our bid for 1890:

SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.				SHEET ASPHALTUM. Five Years' Guarantee.			
Streets.	Form	Form	Form	Streets.	Form	Form	Form	Streets.	Form	Form	Form	Streets.	Form	Form	Form	Streets.	Form	Form	Form	Streets.	Form	Form	Form	Streets.	Form	Form	Form
"A"	"B"	"C"		"B"	"C"			"B"	"C"			"B"	"C"			"B"	"C"			"B"	"C"			"B"	"C"		
6th	\$	\$2	68	17th Ave	\$	\$2	48	28th	\$	\$2	48	Binney	\$	\$24	8	Emmett	\$	\$2	48	Lowe Ave	\$	\$2	48	Park	\$2	68	\$
7th		2	68	18th		2	48	28th Ave		2	48	Burdette		2	48	Farnam		2	68	Lathrop		2	48	Parker		2	48
7th Ave		2	68	19th		2	48	29th		2	48	Burt		2	48	Frances		2	48	Locust		2	48	Poppleton Ave		2	48
8th		2	98	20th		2	68	29th Ave		2	48	Butler		2	48	Franklin		2	48	Lake		2	48	Pleasant		2	48
9th		2	98	21st		2	48	30th		2	48	California		2	68	Grove		2	48	Landon Court		2	48	Reed		2	48
10th		2	68	22nd		2	48	30th Ave		2	48	Capitol Ave		2	48	Grant		2	48	Leavenworth		2	68	Seldon		2	48
11th		2	48	23rd		2	48	31st		2	48	Cass		2	48	Grace		2	48	Mayne		2	48	Spring		2	48
12th		2	98	24th		2	48	31st Ave		2	48	Center		2	48	Hamilton		2	48	Mercer Ave		2	68	Spencer		2	48
13th		2	68	24th Ave		2	48	32nd		2	48	Chicago		2	48	Harney		2	48	Marcy		2	48	Spruce		2	48
14th		2	48	25th		2	48	32nd Ave		2	48	Charles		2	48	Hickory		2	48	Mason		2	48	Smith		2	48
15th		2	48	25th Ave		2	48	33rd		2	48	Cumings		2	68	Howard		2	48	Nicholas		2	68	Sherman Ave		2	48
16th		2	48	26th		2	48	34th		2	48	Davenport		2	48	Half-Howard		2	48	Paul		2	48	Webster		2	48
15th		2	48	26th Ave		2	48	35th		2	48	Dodge		2	48	Izard		2	68	Pacific		2	48	Williams		2	48
16th		2	48	27th		2	48	36th		2	48	Douglas		2	48	Jackson		2	48	Pierce		2	48	Woolworth Ave		2	48
17th		2	48	27th Ave		2	48	37th		2	48	Dorcas		2	68	Jones		2	48	Pine		2	48				

## The Barber Asphalt Paving Co. Office 428, Range Block. C. E. Squires, Agent.

### WORTHY TO SUCCEED BECK.

Stodious Habits of Kentucky's New Senator and His Great Ability.

### AN ACQUISITION TO THE SENATE.

Few Men in the Upper House Who Are Known to the General Public—Denver's Godfather—Wonderful Memories.

[Copyright, 1890 by Frank G. Carpenter.]  
WASHINGTON, May 3.—(Special to THE REP.)—Ex-Speaker Carlisle has jumped into the thick of the work of the senate and it is something of a question as to whether his constitution will stand the strain of his new position. He has one of the hardest committees of the upper house, and he is of course ambitious to distinguish himself. I took a good look at him as he sat on his stool in one of the red leather seats of the chamber today. His desk was covered with letters, and documents and his tall thin frame seemed more stooped than ever. As he raised his face to vote upon a measure I noted that it was pale and sallow and his eyes seemed to have sunk deeper under his high broad forehead. Senator Carlisle is fully six feet tall but does not weigh more than 120 pounds. His complexion marks him as a man with a liver, and he walks about packed full of the malarial secretions which fill the air of the Ohio river bottoms about which float up from the miasmatic Potomac. He has the student's stoop and he has never been a disciple of physical culture. He pays no attention to his diet and plays away day and night at his studies. He gets up an hour before the rising time of the average senator, which is at 8 o'clock or later, and he works in his room until he goes to the capitol. He eats his lunch in less than ten minutes and he often works while he is eating it. When he was speaker he lunched in his private room and it is said that he never took a lunch while the house was in session. He is not fond of society and he goes about just as little as he can. He is a man with no recreations whatsoever and his great brain.

### Only Rests When He Sleeps.

Still, Speaker Carlisle does not look much older now than he did when he came to Washington twenty years ago. He was then forty-three years old, the same tall, pale, thin, black-haired, gray-eyed, smooth-shaven, dignified man. He lived for years in board-houses and hotels, and it has only been a short time since he bought a place and went to housekeeping. He paid, I think, \$24,000 for his home. It is located within three squares of the white house on K street and is in the most fashionable part of the city. Mrs. Carlisle presides over it. She is a tall, well-formed blonde lady, possessed of fine social qualities, bright and well educated. She takes good care of Speaker Carlisle and it is due to her that he stands the strain of his work as he does.

Senator Carlisle will be a stronger man in his present position than he was in the house. He is more of a legislator than an orator, and his speeches are noted more for their thought than for their brilliancy of diction. Spreadeagles have practically died out in the senate. The great speeches have become like those of the English parliament, talks between the senators uttered in a conversational tone, and it is ideas rather than words that he Carlisle will be at the head of the southern wing of the senate. He will rank with Butler, Vest and Morgan and will be the peer of any man on his side of the chamber. He is in

character more like Joe Brown of Georgia than any of these men, and he will not have to wait like the average new senator for two years to make himself felt.

The change from Beck to Carlisle has been no loss to the strength of the senate, and Carlisle is undoubtedly

### The Equal of His Predecessor.

The same can hardly be said of some of the other changes which have taken place within the past few years. Neither of the senators from Arkansas have the same prominence that was held by ex-Attorney General Garland, and Senator Gray does not figure as a national character as did Thomas F. Bayard. Walball is undoubtedly an able man, but he has not as yet reached the proportions of Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, and the millionaire, Farwell, though he is a good man in committee, has no such place in the public eye as was held by John A. Logan. In the whole United States senate there is not more than a dozen men who have national prominence and whose minds affect public legislation. The average visitor to the capitol has to ask when told the names of the sixty other odd senators as to whether they belong to the senate or the house, and their personality is unknown. A number of the senators are supposed to possess great ability, but they seldom appear on the floor, and an instance of this is Senator Payne of Ohio, who is known in Cleveland as a lawyer, who has been talked of as a possible president, and during the six years which he is just closing has not made one speech of any note. Senator Eustis of Louisiana is undoubtedly an able man. He comes of a long line of statesmen, and he has written articles for the magazine, and has delivered classic speeches which show him to be a man of great parts. Still he never speaks in the senate and the people of the country know but little of him. Barbour of Virginia is another able statesman, who says but little, and Pasco of Florida, Wilson of Maryland and Hearst of California are among these good little senators who are to be seen but not heard.

Speaking of Garland, I saw him walking down F street yesterday with a black skull cap pulled over his smooth-shaven nut-cracker features. He has a law office near the Ebbitt house and is, I am told, getting into a good practice. He once told me that he liked the law better than the senate, and he has bought a house here on Rhode Island avenue, and has evidently settled to stay. He still owns, however, his estate near Little Rock, Ark., where he has some hundreds of acres of forest, and in the midst of this a log cabin which he called Romney Hill. There are no roads which lead to this cabin, and it is in it that Garland spends his summer vacations. When he enters it he gives orders that no mail or telegrams are to be brought to him, and he has all the pleasures of solitude. He has cut himself as far as possible off from the world here at Washington. He does not go into society and does not take and will not read a newspaper. He got so sick of seeing the daily journals at the time of the Pan-Electric scandal that he swore they were all bad and he would have none of them, and more than this, he sticks to his vow. Whether he will get into politics again it is hard to say. He still holds his residence in his state by the Romney Hill property, and it is not an impossibility that he may again come to the senate.

One of Garland's law partners is General James W. Denver, a tall blue looking man of over seventy, who has made as much history as any man in Washington. He was in congress from California before the war, and though he has always been an opponent of the code, he

### Killed a Man in a Duel.

In California. He was secretary of state of California at the time and as such was attacked by a man named Gilbert, who was editor of the Alta California. General Denver

replied to the attack and Gilbert challenged him. Denver accepted the challenge, though he knew that Gilbert was a deadly shot. The weapons were rifles and Denver received Gilbert's fire and shot off his gun into the air. Strange to say Gilbert failed to hit him and when General Denver started forward to shake hands Gilbert reloaded and stated that he was bound to kill Denver or be killed himself. At this Denver decided to defend himself and at the next shot Gilbert fell, pierced through the heart. I met General Denver last night and asked him to tell me the story of the naming of Denver city after him. He replied that it was when he was governor of Kansas in 1888. A number of governors had tried to control the people and had failed when Buchanan appointed Denver and he brought order out of chaos. While he was doing this the officers who were sent west to organize the county seat of Arapahoe county failed to turn up and Governor Denver was asked to appoint men in their place. Colorado was then a part of Kansas and when Denver found a party of men whom he knew going out to Pike's Peak he gave them the authority to select a county seat. These men chose the site of Denver and named it after him. In the papers organizing the town they donated him one of the original shares of it and had Denver been able to have gotten this, it would have been worth a fortune. The rascally judge, however, who handled the papers erased General Denver's name and put in his own and the result was that the general got nothing but honor. He is, however, rich and among his possessions is a three-thousand acre farm in the finest part of southern Ohio, where he has a pleasant home and a big library.

### The Effects of the Grip are Still Felt in Washington.

Governor Andrew G. Curtin had three different attacks of it and was left for a good part of the winter in the Arlington Hotel by J. Justice Lamar grappled with the fever early in the season and he looks twenty years older from the effects of his struggle. I saw him this afternoon riding from the supreme court to his home on Massachusetts Avenue in a red hodge. His shoulders are stooped and he has lost thirty pounds during the winter. His health is not bettered by the gloomy views he takes of the south and its future. He told me the other day that he thought Mississippi would eventually be a negro state and that the whites would be forced to emigrate. He is so confident of this that he is anxious to sell his plantation in Mississippi, consisting of about 500 acres of the finest land in that state and having on it forty-seven registered cows and a number of fine horses. Justice Lamar has a magnificent homestead there and his lands are under the best of cultivation. He offers the whole for much less than it is worth and he says he has no desire to have any of his friends remain in Mississippi. Said he to me:

### A New Suit of Clothes.

I told him I could not as I had no money. "Get it on time," said he; "the tailor will trust you." "But," said I, "supposing I can't pay when the account falls due?" "Well," said my friend, "if you wear your old clothes every one will look down on you and the chances are the tailor will be among the crowd. If you buy a new suit of clothes you will stand all the better with all the rest of the world and you have only the chance of losing the good opinion of your tailor! The result was I bought the suit and circumstances were fortunately such that I was ready to pay for it."

A new suit of clothes is a passport to nearly everything in Washington, and Butterworth very makes me think of General George Sheridan whom I saw strutting about the hotels yesterday under a smother as big around as a dish pan. Sheridan was a great friend of Brady, the noted star route man, while Brady was at the height of his power here Sheridan frequently called upon him for a loan. One day one of Brady's clerks came in and told him that Sheridan was in town. "How is he?" said Brady. "He looks as though he came out of a bandbox," was the reply. "He has on a new silk hat, new suit, patent leather boots, and he is taking in the town in a lather. He wants some money."

before any of them moved and in the meanwhile Justice Lamar, old and enfeebled as he is by the grip.

### Arose from His Seat.

and asked the lady to come in and take his place, saying that he intended to get out very soon at any rate. The old lady did not know who was offering her the kindness, and she accepted the seat. The justice of the supreme court stepped out and waited on the sidewalk for the next herald which he took as it came along five minutes later and rode to his home on Massachusetts avenue.

### This Action of Justice Lamar is However a Type of the Politeness of the Statesmen from the South who are here at Washington.

It makes no difference how old or how feeble a southern senator or general or statesman is ready to rise in a street car and give his seat to a lady. I have often seen Speaker Carlisle hanging onto the strap in order that some woman might have a seat, and I have at the same time seen northern senators spread out their legs and take twice as much room as they needed. I remember one day in a crowded F street car coming from the patent office to the treasury seeing a little old woman shove up on the crutches in order to get in. There were a dozen prominent men in the car, including two supreme judges, two United States senators and half a dozen congressmen. All of these men sat twenty seconds after the cripple appeared at the door of the car and did not attempt to help her. At this moment a tall, white-whiskered, dark-eyed man sitting at the extreme end of the car, who had been busily engaged in conversation with his neighbor, turned his eyes towards the door. He saw the woman and jumped to his feet, left his companion and tenderly lifted her up the steps. This man was seventy-five years old and he was by all odds the oldest man in the car. His name was Joseph E. Johnston, and he was the noted southern general of the late war.

The tailors of Washington are much excited over a letter which has been published in the newspapers stating that they expected to make 100 per cent off of every suit made for a public man and that they are forced to do this in order to cover bad debts. The only merchant tailoring firm in town which charges cash is one which is noted for its three-dollar pants and the overhauling of the others has become the subject of conversation among the statesmen. Some of them were talking about it last night, when Ben Butterworth told an incident of his school days. "It happened," said he, "when I was studying law. One of my friends urged me to get

said Brady, "and I'll bet you \$5 that he will be here within two hours to borrow any way from \$500 and upwards. He never dresses up except when he wants to make a loan, and then he puts on all the style he can buy."

He had hardly finished this remark before Sherman came in, and he departed soon after with his pocketbook fattened.

Senator Ingalls is still receiving letters regarding the eulogy which the Kansas City correspondent says he plagiarized from Massillon. The senators generally accept Ingalls' explanation that he wrote the matter down in

### A Commemorative Book Years Ago.

and that his memory dropped it down into his mouth when he was on the floor. Ingalls never forgets a thing when he once writes it, and he has one of the best memories of the senate. Senator Spooner has trained his memory so that he now never makes a note for a speech and he relies entirely upon it to keep track of his engagements. He tells me that he can start out to do twenty things and he will come back having forgotten none of them. His first experience at memory cultivation was when he was a young lawyer. He had prior to this time made notes of the evidence as the trials progressed in order to make his speech to the jury. At last a day came when he was overruled with work. His wife was sick and he was tired out. An important case at this moment came up for trial, and he was so fatigued that he concluded that he would not take notes, but would arrange the matter in his head as he went along to the examination of witnesses. That night he tried to remember the testimony, but he found his head in a jumble. He feared to lose his case and went to bed much worried. It was the same way in the morning, and he was in despair when he arose to make his speech to the jury. The moment he began to speak, however, his faculties asserted themselves. The testimony came before his mind as plainly as the handwriting on the wall in the palace at Babylon, and he won his case. He has never taken a note since then, and he says he believes that any one can train his memory as he pleases.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

### Life will acquire new zest and cheerfulness.

return, if you will impart your liver and kidneys to the performance of their functions. Dr. J. H. McLean's Kidney and Liver Balm will stimulate them to healthy action. \$1 per bottle.

### The Discovery of Absinthe.

In the years 1790 and 1791, when every other house in the Rue de Sevres was a hospital, a mass was said daily in the church of St. Sulpice, says the Stuttgart Review. It was the duty of a certain nun to cleanse and refill the sacramental vessels, but as she was a very capable nurse, the demands upon her time from the wounded and dying were so great that she was obliged at times to give but scant attention to her holy duties about the altar.

One day, immediately after the celebration of the mass, the priest who had officiated was taken ill. He at once summoned the nun and accused her of having poisoned the communion wine. The church officers were advised of what had occurred and had the sister arrested. They took the communion cup which contained and suspected wine to a celebrated chemist and apothecary named Boudet for analysis. Boudet tested it and found pure absinthe, which the nun, in trying faithfully to fulfill her multifarious duties, had poured into the chalice by mistake. Boudet experimented in various ways, but the liquor to try its effect upon a healthy body, and convinced himself in the matter of the stomachic virtues of the extract. His report freed the imprisoned nun at once, and his was the first official pronouncement that absinthe was a palatable drink. A few years later, when absinthe had become a first or "pledging drink," as it was called, on all good tables, Boudet claimed that it was the result of his discovery.

### THE PARABLE OF HAPPINESS.

Joseph Miller in New York Independent.

A rich man's goodly son did go  
After to find true happiness.  
He tracked the treasures of the snow,  
And Indus tracked. The stormy stress  
Of hill-side snows, the peace of palm-set plain  
He searched and eager searched; yet searched  
In vain.

The hundred battered battle gates  
Of Thebes, the storied temple door  
Of Delphi, oracle of fates  
Or sacred shrine or holy store  
Of healing things he saw; yet day by day  
Grew cure upon him like a mantle gray.

Still had he honors oft, and great,  
For goodly was his heart and keen  
His wit and generous his state,  
And much his eager eyes had seen.  
Yet happiness came not; and over all  
His ways and days there ever lay a pall.

And he grew fretted; came to feel  
That fate had hounded him; he said:  
"Ah, cursed of God!" His heart grew steel  
And stone; and bitter grew his bread.  
At last, outworn, he turned him, with a sigh,  
To seek his childhood's home and cheerless die.

And there he sat him, all apart,  
A maner, selfish, even thing.  
Yes, God had given him a heart,  
Far back. But he had sought to bring  
True happiness unto himself alone;  
So God instead had given him a stone.

One day a child passed where he sat  
And said, "My father, what a thing!  
The barefoot thing did start thereat,  
And starting, fell. He grudging groaned  
Some selfish word, the while he stooped and  
The blessing waif to his own stately door.

And oh, the rising sun he knew  
That day, and all his after days!  
His pent soul widened till it grew  
To reach, as reach the dear sun's rays,  
All things that lay about, before  
Nor waited he out for happiness once more.

### Harvard Journalism.

Within the past few years, journalism has become so prominent as a profession and such advances have been made in it, both in the world at large and also in amateur circles, that a consideration of its history in connection with college publicistic is of interest to almost any one who will notice the changes made, even within that so limited range, and doubly interesting is its history at so well-known an institution as Harvard college, says the Boston Journalist. On July 4, 1810, appeared the first number of the "Harvard Lyceum," the earliest of the Harvard college journals—a little octavo volume, with twenty-four pages and a blue cover. In its first number it outlined its proposed course of operation. It was to be published semi-monthly and was designed "to comprehend every department of the academical studies including especially the subject of American literature, together with such general topics as attracted the public attention." Edward Everett, then in his junior year, was one of the prime founders of the new journal and one of its most frequent contributors. In his account of the magazine, published later, he said that seven or eight members of his class; himself among the number, had been seized by the usual boyish desire for writing but to an uncommon degree. Actuated by that desire, they started the magazine.

The style of the magazine was serious, and savored by the wisdom of a Johnson, but was unpopular. Jealousy and envy of the lower classes did their work, and on March 4, 1811, its last number appeared. It had not aimed to portray the life of a student of the time, but was probably intended to imitate the great English reviews, and was wholly dependent for success on its literary merit.

### New Coates House, Kan. City.

Absolutely fire proof. Finest and largest hotel in Kansas City. Unexcelled in its appointments.

### THE FIGURE "9."

The figure 9 in our dates will make a long stay. No man or woman now living will ever date a document without using the figure 9. It stands in the third place in 1890, where it will remain ten years and then move up to second place in 1900, where it will rest for one hundred years.

There is another "9" which has also come to stay. It is unlike the figure 9 in our dates in the respect that it has already moved up to first place, where it will permanently remain. It is called the "No. 9" High Arm Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

The "No. 9" was endorsed for first place by the experts of Europe at the Paris Exposition of 1889, where, after a severe contest with the leading machines of the world, it was awarded the only Grand Prize given to family sewing machines, all others on exhibit having received fewer awards of gold medals, etc. The French Government also recognized its superiority by the decoration of Mr. Nathaniel Wheeler, President of the company, with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The "No. 9" is not an old machine improved upon, but is an entirely new machine, and the Grand Prize at Paris was awarded it as the greatest advance in sewing machine mechanism of the age. Those who buy it can rest assured, therefore, of having the very best and best.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG CO.,  
185 and 187 Wabash Ave., Chicago  
P. E. FLOODMAN & CO.,  
220 North 16th Street.

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NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT.

Specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Fits, Neuralgia, Weak Nerves, Mental Depression, Notwithstanding Long Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, death, and death. Promotes Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex. Involutionary Leucorrhea, and other diseases caused by over-excitation of the brain, sedation of over-irritation. Each box contains one month's treatment. It is a cure, or it is a failure. It is sent by mail, prepaid. With each order for six boxes, with rent postage guaranteed to refund money. If the treatment fails to cure. Guarantees instant and genuine relief only by this treatment.

1110 Farnham Street, Omaha.

### FOR MEN ONLY!

VIGOR FOR LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD. Sufferers from Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Excess, Nervous Debility, etc. How to restore and preserve health. Send for FREE TRACT—Results in a day. Address: ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

### ALLAN LINE OCEAN STEAMERS

Passage to and from Great Britain and all parts of Europe. Montreal-Liverpool route. By the waters of St. Lawrence, shortest of all. Glasgow to Boston, Philadelphia, Liverpool and New York. Accommodations unsurpassed. Weekly sailings. Address: ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

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