THE MODESTY OF GREATNESS

General Grant Possessed the Quality in an Eminent Degree.

RECOLLECTIONS BY EDITOR CHILDS.

A Valuable Contribution to Contemporaneous History-Sherman's Memoirs - The Third Term Idea.

No part of the volume of "Recollections" Just published by George W. Childs will be read with greater interest than that which relates to General Grant. Few men enjoyed such intimacy with the great commander as did Mr. Childs. Sustaining this intimate relation Mr. Childs was in a position to form a just and thorough estimate of his character and the reading public is again placed under obligation to this good and eminent man for this valuable contribution to contemporaneous

General Grant, writes Mr. Child's, was one of the truest and most congenial friends I ever had. We first met in 1863, after the victory of Vicksburg. The General and Mrs. Grant had come to Philadelphia to make arrangements to put their children at school in Burlington, N. J. From that time until his death our intimacy grew. In his life three qualities were conspicuously revealed-justice, kindness and firmness.

Seeing General Grant frequently for more than twenty years, I had abundant opportunity to notice these qualities. We lived at Long Branch on adjoining properties, on the same land, without any division, and I may say there never was a day when we were together there on which either I was not in his house or he in mine. He would often come over and breakfast or dine with me. I never saw him in the field, though I cor-responded with him during the war, and whenever an opportunity presented itself he would come to Philadelphia for the purpose of seeing his family at Burlington, and would often stay with me, and in that way he made a great many friends. That was as early as 1863. He always seemed to enjoy his visits here, as they gave him rest during the time he was in the army. These visits to Phila-delphia were continued after he became president, and he always found recreation and

General Grant was not an ardent student. Early in life he was somewhat of a novel reader, but latterly he read history, biogra-phy and travels. He was a careful reader and remembered everything he read. He was a great reader of newspapers. I recall an in-cident which happened while we were at Long Branch, just after General Sherman's Memoirs had been published. Referring to the work, I asked him if he had read it. He said he had not had time to do so. One of the persons present observed, "Why, general, you won't find much in it about yourself. Sherman doesn't seem to think you were in the war." The general said, "I don't know; I have seen some adverse criticisms, but I am going to read it and judge the book for my-

After he had read the work carefully and attentively, I asked him what he thought of it. "Well," he said, "it has done me full jus-tice. It has given me more credit than I de serve. Any criticism I might make would be that I think Sherman has not done justice to Logan, Blair, and other volunteer generals, whom he calls political generals. These men did their duty faithfully, and I never believe

in imputing motives to people."

General Sherman and sent to me the proofsheets of that portion of his Memoirs relating to General Grant before the book was
published, and asked if I had any suggestions
to make, and if I thought he had been just to the general. I informed General Grant that I had read these proof-sheets and that I thought, as he did, that General Sherman had done him full justice. General Grant had the highest epinion of General Sherman as a military man, and always entertained a great personal regard for him. He was always magnanimous, particularly to his army asso-ciates. He was a man who rarely used the pronoun I in conversation when speaking of his battles.

There is an amusing little incident I recall, apropos of a large painting of General Sherman on his "March to the Sea," which hangs in the hall of my Long Branch house, and which was painted by Kauffmann. Sherman sits in frant of the tent, in a white shirt without coat or vest. The picture shows a camp-fire in front and the moonlight in the rear of the tents. The criticism of General Grant when he first saw it was, "That is all very fine; it looks like Sherman; but he never wore a boiled shirt there I am sure,"
While living at Long Branch few confede

rate officers who visited the place failed to call upon General Grant. He was always glad to see them, and he invariably talked over with them the incidents and results of the war. The general held in high estima-tion General Joseph E. Johnston, and always spoke of him as one of the very best of the southern generals. At one of my dinners I had the pleasure of getting Johnston, Grant id Sheridan together. General Grant was staying with me in

Philadelphia at the time of the Tilden and Hayes campaign, and on the morning of the momentous day after the election, when the returns gave Tilden a majority of all the electors, he accompanied me to my office. After a few moments an eminent republican After a few moments an eminent republican senator and one or two other leading republicans walked in and they went over the returns. One of these leaders, notwithstanding the returns, said, "Hayes is elected," an opinion in which the others coincided. General Grant listened to them, but said nothing. After they had settled the matter in their own minds, he said: "Gentlemen, it looks to me as it Mr. Tilden is elected." me as if Mr. Tilden is elected."

When the contention on this point took such bitter and angry form and excited so much hot blood, the more conservative and the wiser men in congress, like Randall, Gar-field. Abram S. Hewitt and Kasson in the house, and Edmunds, Bayard and Conkling in the senate, seeing the necessity of adopting some quietles and reassuring measures, began to consider what ultimately took form in the electoral commission. About this time General Grant asked me to make him a visit He had patrictically esponsed the proposa for an anneable adjustment of the threaten fag dispute in any practical farm, and warmly favored the idea of an electoral com-mission. When I got to the white house he said: "This matter is very complicated and the people will not be satisfied unless something is done in regard to it which will appeal to their scuse of justice. Now," he con-tinued, "I have thought of an electoral commission, but the leaders of the party are opposed to it, which I am sorry to see.
say that if an electoral commission inted we might as well count in Mr. Tilde I would rather have Mr. Tilden than that the republicans should have a president who could be stigmatized as a fraud. If I were Mr. Hayes I would not have the office unless my claim to it were settled in some way out-side the senate. This matter is opposed by the leading republicans in the house and sen-

ate and throughout the country."

President Grant invited several leading republican senators to dine with him, to meet e and to get their views. He said to me: You see the feeling here. I find them almost universally opposed to anything like an electoral commission." I named a leading democrat in the house (Hon. Samuel J. Randall), who was one of the most prominent men in the country, a man of large influence and of great integrity of character, and whom it would be well to see. I sent for Mr. Randall to come to the white house to see me, and put the dilemma to him as follows: "It is very hard for the president and very embarrassing to men on his own side that this matter does not seem to the force with them. to find favor with them, besides having demo-eratic opposition. Republicans think they might as well count Tilden in as to agree to an electoral commission, but as the feeling throughout the country demands as honest count of the votes as possible, this electoral commission ought to be appointed." There was every prospect that the great majority of the democrats would ultimately support the measure, though chaffing and angry under what they appeared to regard as a great wrong to them and to the country.

idr. Randall was speaker of the house at the time. His language in reply made it manifest that he felt it his duty to exert in all proper ways his powerful influence for a peaceful adjustment. He was careful in spe sch, for he evidently realized if an elec-toral commission was created by law that he, as presiding efficer of the house of representatives, would have to see, in part at least, that such law was faithfully carried out—a

task which he executed with firmness amid n excited assembly.

General Grant, however, did send for Sens

General Grant, however, did send for Sena-tor Conking and said with deep carnestness, "This matter is a serious one and the people feel it very deeply. I think this electoral commission ought to be ap-pointed." Conkling said, "Mr. President, Mr. Morton" (who was then the acknowl-edged leader of the senate) "is opposed to it and opposed to year efforts, but if you wish the commission carried. I can help to do it." the commission carried I can help to do it." Grant said, "I wish it done." Thereupon Mr. Conkling took hold of the measure and

day it should have been signed, and there was much perturbation about it. I was telegraphed by those interested that General Grant was absent, and that they were anxious about the signing. I replied they might

consider the bill as good as signed. The president returned to Washington that night and put his name to the document.

and put his name to the document.

Just before General Grant started on his
journey around the world he was spending
some days with me, and at dinner with Mr.

A. J. Drexel, Colonel A. K. McClure and myself, he reviewed the contest over the creation of the electoral commission very fully

and with rare candor. The chief significance of his view lay in the fact, as he stated it, that he expected from the beginning until the final judgment that the electoral vote of Louisiana would be awarded to Tilden. He

spoke of South Carolina and Oregon as justly belonging to Hayes, of Florida as reasonably doubtful, and of Louisiana as for Tilden.

General Grant acted in good faith throughout the whole affair. It has been said that

to not believe that he could possibly tell a

would carry Ohio. In that emergency ur-gent appeals were made to General Grant,

and he at once threw himself into the breach. He saw his strong personal friends and told them they must help. There was one very

influential man, Senater Conkling, whom General Grant sent for and informed that he must turn in and assist. He at first declined, being hard pressed with professional engage-ments, but at General Grant's urgent solici-

that Garfield was successful.

General Grant never by word or by letter suggested to any one that he would like to be nominated for a third term. Neither Mr. Conkling nor General Logan nor Senator

Cameron had any assurance from him in any way that he wished the nomination, and they proceeded in their contest for it without any

authority from him whatever. His beart was not on a third term at all. He had had enough of politics. After his second term he told me, "I feel like a boy out of school." At first General Grant intended to decline.

cause they thought he was the only man who

could be elected by the republicans. There is not a line of his in existence in which he

expresses any desire to have that nomina

came very hot, I suppose his natural feeling was that he would like to win. But he never

laid any plans. He never encouraged or abetted anything looking toward a third-

PICNIC PLEASURES.

Festivities of Society Take Place Out

of Doors.

A more jolly crowd than that which as-

sembled at the Webster street depot Friday

morning through the kind invitation of Miss

Rena Strang to spend the day at Hollyrood

has seldom been seen. A special car was at-

tached to the regular train and was well

Hollyrood, the summer residence of Mr. E.

S. Rood about one mile from Binnington station, situated upon a high elevation of rolling

prairie, is a lovely spot. The house being of

modern style of equally modern furnishings

surrounded by beautiful walks, drives, parks and a shady orehard in which are found

swings, hammocks and rustic chairs. Th

grounds are nicely laid for lawn tennis, ball, croquet and other popular games. Among those present were the Misses Rena Strang.

Anna Bauman, Lillian House, Nettle Johnson, Grace Godso, Ada Parker, Mamie Josselyn, Lou Johnson, Alice Parker, Margie Lambert of Stillwater, Minn., Elsie Butts and Nettle Oldham of Council Bluffs, Messrs, Charles Clark, Herbert Rogers, Len

Strang, Will Rogers, George Strang, George Guerden, Gould Dietz, Wilber Brandt, Mar-tin Brown, Robert Russell, John Brown,

George Miner, Leslie Stavert, Louder Charleton, Charles Stone, D. E. Morron and Harry

Mrs. Rood, assisted by Mrs. Webster and Mrs. Marreaugt, received and entertained

the young folks. At precisely 2 o'clock din-ner was announced which proved in every way equal to the occasion and little over one

hour clapsed before the last course was served. In the evening the house and grounds were beautifully illuminated with

Chinese lanterns and a magnificent display of fireworks was made. At a late hour the train for Omaha arrived

to take the happy party home while all ex-pressed most hearty thanks to their very

hospitable host and hostess for their untiring efforts in making the glorious Fourth of July

The Alto Circle.

The second picnic of the Alto Circle was

held Friday, July 4. The following members

were present: Ada Uhl, Florence Winter

Lizzie Rounds, Laura Winter, Lottie Frazier, Lettie DeBolt, Nellie Croven, Pet Van Wag-ner, Pearl Reece, Pearl Page, F. Hayward, H. Prichard, B. McGill, H. Porter, F. Stev-enson, C. Owens, W. Flannigan, E. Prichard, R. Matthy

Omahans at Okoboji.

Quite a number of Omaha people who have

been attracted by the delightful scenery at

Lake Okoboji, Ia, intend spending the sea-son at that piace. Those already there, are: William Preston, Fred and Walter Preston,

Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Dufrene and daughter, A. M. Clarke, Howard Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Kuhn and D. C. Patterson,

An Acknowledgement from Bradshaw

THE BEE has received from N. M. Fergu-

son, treasurer of the Bradshaw relief fund, a receipt for \$16, the balance of the money col-lected by THE BEE.

Black net wrought with fine gold threads

in Escurial figures made over a slightly trrined skirt of China silk is the vera perfec-

tion of artistic elegance when worn by

Dr. Birney, practice limited to catarrh-

al diseases of nose and throat. Bee bldg.

graceful, slender woman.

one so pleasant and long to be remen

Latey of St. Louis were also psesent

Gray, Emma Free, Carrie House,

term movement.

Toward the last, when the canvass be

How Mr. F. Dickinson Narrowly Escontributed his powerful aid in putting it through the senate. caped Peing Murdered-Other Few persons not in public life understood fully at the time how near the country was to another civil war, and of course had no Exciting Episodes in the Lives of Omahans. adequate appreciation of the vital service done by the statesmen named above, and by

those of both parties who patriotically stood up in their support. But the peril was imminent and the people of the country owe to all of them a great debt of gratitude—and especially to Messrs. Randall, Edmunds, Conking and General Grant. "Did you ever have a thrilling experience?" This question has been asked and answered more than fifty times within the past two weeks. Strange as it may seem, a great ma-Conkling and General Grant.

General Patterson of Philadelphia, who had been an intimate friend of President Jackson, and a life-long democrat, was also sent for at that time by President Grant. General Patterson had large estates in the south, and a great deal of influence with the democrats. He was then upwards of eighty, but he went to Washington and remained one or two weeks with President Grant, working hard to accomplish the purpose in view. After the bill had passed and while it was awaiting his signature, General Grant went to a state fair in Maryland upon the day it should have been signed, and there ority of those interrogated replied: "No, never. That is, nothing worth relat-

Charles Offutt, who was born and raised in Kentucky, said the only event conspicuous in his thirty-five years of existence was when he proposed to his sweetheart and she haughtily rejected him.

The Thrilling Experience of Being Re-

jected by a Lady.

A LUNATIC SEARCHING FOR GORE.

"That so shocked my nerves for fifteen or twenty minutes that I hardly knew whether to die then and there or not. It was a lovely moonlight night in June. We were sitting on an old rustic seat under her father's favorite oak, talking nonsense and loving each other very warmly. A soft wind gently stirred the tree tops above us, the air was redolent of blue grass and flowers. All nature seemed to be in just the right mood for me to pop the question. But I was timid and bashful like most young men when they fall in love, and hesitated a long time. To me she was of course the only girl on earth. Her large blue eyes and rosy lips and tangled red hair formed such a picture as one often reads about in mountain stories. The crisis finally came. mountain stories. The crisis finally came. Somehow—in what manner I never could tell—I asked her to be my wife. That was indeed a thrilling moment, but her answer knecked the thrill all out of me. She said 'No," "No," "No," victously three times in rapid succession and slapped me on the left check with her lily white hand. Imagine my facilings. I was her all treating means. feelings. I was literally crushed. We never

out the whole affair. It has been said that the changing of the complexion of the court threw the office into Hayes' hands, and that if the court had remained as it was, Tilden would have been declared president. General Graat was the soul of honor in this matter, and no one ever hinted that he was unfair or untruthful in anyway. I, for one, do not believe that he could rossibly tell a sat under her father's favorite oak again and soon thereafter I left Kentucky forever.

Many Omaha people remember Major Wilson, who was stationed here for several years on General Crook's staff. He used to entertain his friends with interesting recitals of an exciting affair in which he played a prominent part at the Fifth avenue hotel. New inent part at the Fifth avenue hotel, New lie or act deceiffully.

There is another point in politics not generally known. General Garfield, during his canvass, became very much demoralized. He was fearful that the republicans would not carry Indiana and was doubtful whether they

Major Wilson graduated from West Point in the class of '53, when Grant, Sheridan, Schoffeld and other distinguished military officers went forth to do soldier duty. Irune-diately after graduating he visited New York and spent a few days seeing the sights. In a room adjoining his, the first night, long after overybody had retired, he heard strange noises as of some person whetting a big kaife. The major arose, lighted the gas and awaited developments. Directly he saw a long dag ger thrust through the transom over his door ger thrust through the transom over his door
and, an instant later, there was the appearance of a wild-looking, black-whiskered man,
who announced it as his intention to "commit
a bloody murder." The major thought certainly his time to die had arrived and was
frightened almost out of his wits. The
thought, however, strack him that the fellow
was crazy. He had either read of it or been
told that to catch a lunatic's eyes with one's
own and hold him under a steady gaze
would prevent him from harming anybody.
The mayor had recourse to this strategy on ments, but at General Grant's urgent solici-tation finally entered the field and contrib-uted handsomely to the victory. In order to do so he was compelled to return to clients \$17,5000 which had been paid him as retain-ing fees in cases to be tried in October dur-ing his absence. General Grant went into the canvass with might and main. The tide was turned, and it was through General Grant's individual efforts, seconded by those of his strong personal friends, who did not feel any particular interest in the election, that Garfield was successful. The mayor had recourse to this strategy on his transom visitor. It worked like a charm. He centered a piercing look in the feilow's eyes and held him spell bound while he sidled around to the bell button and called for as-sistance from the office.

A porter came up, took the would-be-mur-lerer down from his suspended position and locked him in his own room.

The next day it was discovered that the fellow was an insane man who had escaped

from some New York asylum,
There may be a number of men who have gone through more dangerous undertakings than Ed Diekusson, late general manager of the Missouri division of the Union Pacific road, but he can count probably as large a number of narrow escapes as any of them. Years of adventure among desperate men

in a country where laws were set at defiance naturally give men an experience they could hardly gain where civilization and justice hold crime in check. "Once an engineer came into my office at

In conversation with me he said: "it is very difficult to decline a thing which has never been offered:" and before he left this country for the West Indies I said: "General, you leave this matter in the hands of your friends." He knew I was opposed to a third term. His political friends, however, were in favor of it, not merely as friends, but because they thought he was the only man who Laramie," said Mr. Dickinson, "purposely to kill me. I had discharged the fellow three times for drunkenness, and because of the pleadings of his wife took him back. Matters finally reached such a state, however, that I was compelled to let him out entirely. Each time he promised faithfully to brace up, out instead of keeping these promises he gradually grew worse. He came into the office one morning intoxicated and carrying a loaded revolver. My desk was so arranged that I sat with my back towards the door. I noticed my chief cierk leave his seat sud-denly and rush out of the room. Just then, the engineer attrated my attention and as I looked around he was in the act of shooting. Had it not been for the timely interference of another clerk, who ran in and grabbed the revolver, the fellow would have shot a hole through me. Another time Charles Peirconet. a conductor, went gunning for the roadmaster and me. He happened to meet the roadmaster first, and, before getting where I was, put a bullet through the roadman's heart. It

vas an accident then that saved me. When Warren Switzler, was at coilege, and in his junior year, two of the preps, undertook to play a practical joke on him, He had gone to his room quite late one night to study and, after having been there half an hour looked up and saw a figure under the bed. Murderers and robbers were the first thought that entered his mind and, being in a part of the building considerably removed from every other body he was terribly frightened. "I had one of these old-fashiened box pistols that father It was loaded and in

me. It was loaded and in m trunk. You should have seen the effort made to act brave. It must have been very funny. I commenced whistling, walked unconcernedly across the room three or four times, got to my trunk and quietly secured the gan and commenced to examine it very arefully. These duffers evidently had their eyes on me all the time, because when I turned around and made a motion as though to take a shot at them they screamed and begged me not to fire. After that no one attempted to play any tricks on me.

ROBBED OF HIS HOMESTEAD. Henry Kahre of Dupont Street Swindled by a Sharper.

Trading "sight unseen!" Will grown people never, never cease en leavering to profit by that usually childish practice!

A short time ago Henry Kahre, a wellknown German of this city, and a man who has seen a half a century of life, was most comfortably situated with his family in a handsome residence on lot 5, block 4, Dupont place, valued at \$4,500.

But Mr. Kahre conceived the idea that i would be a fine thing to bring his family, particularly his boys, up on a farm. This fact became known to a very glib tongued individual named N. C. Rundle, who

seems to have lost very little time in striking the German for a deal. Instead of going to some well-known citi-zen and explaining his wants, Kahre proseeded to listen with all possible assurance to

Rundle, an utter stranger.

The latter represented that he had two 160acre farms laying side by side in Chase county county which were exceptionally well adapted for agricultural purposes, having a black, rich loam several feet thick. The stranger also said that there was a fine house on each farm, and with each was a team of horses harness, with plows, harrows, etc., etc. He said the land was worth \$12 or \$15 an acre, at

the very lowest figures. Well, after a great the very lowest figures.

Well, after a great deal of talk during which Kahre became more and more intensely convinced that Rundle had just what he was looking for and that to trade was the chance of his life, Rundle surprised him by offering to trade both farms, including the houses, horses, wagons, etc., together with \$200 cash for the hadrone property in \$700 cash, for the handsome property in Dupont Place.
Kahre couldn't make out the deed quickly

enough.

The \$700 boot money wasn't forthcoming at the time, but Kahre didn't mind a little thing like that.

MEN AT MOMENTOUS MOMENTS | changed on both sides and a few days had clapsed, Mr. & Kahre took a little jaunt up to Chase county just to measure the the rooms of one of the houses and see wheth-

er his carpets would it.

What a shame!

A mountain of sand, Excavations in the sand, such as has been made by the wind. A place shunned even by crows whose long experience had taught them that neither man her beast ever frequented it.

Horses ! Wagons, harness or farm implements? Not a tire or tug. Rich black loam! All there was could have been weighed at one time in the balances of a diamond mer-

Houses ?

Back to the city jumped Kahre. He bunted up a lawyer and telling him the whole sad story gave instructions to have Rundle prosecuted at once.

presecuted at once.

The lawyer immediately got an injunction from Judge Wakeley restraining Rundle from disposing of the property. Then it was discovered that, during the time lost by Kahre in ascertaining that he had been duped, Rundle had transferred Kahre's home in Dupont Place to Frank N. Prout, an attorney at Beatrice. Rundle then skipped to Craigsville, Ma, which is said to be his home. Mo., which is said to be his home.

Kahre's attornew saw Prout but the latter claimed that he had bought the Dupont Place

claimed that he had bodght the Dipont Place property in good faith from Rundle.

To the proceedings by which Kahre sought to catch his property before it passed beyond Rundle's hands the latter has filed a general denial of all charges of fraud, etc. It is shought that the answer has been filed simply as a bluff to make the prosecution think that Rundle is going to meet the matter in a civi court action. Counsel for Kahre says, how-ever, that he proposes to go after Rundle in a different way, and if possible bring him back here by criminal proceedings. It is expected that this case will result in

the uncarthing of a combination of sharper who are doing a gigantic land swindling bus hess in many portions of this state, and par-ticularly Chase county. The statement is made furthermore that one of the best known land companies in Nebraska is secretly involved in these swindles. The name of this company is withheld until the matter can be more fully investigated. It is known, however, that several atterneys of the shark variety are standing in with the big game which is worked as above described.

cribed.

Mr. Kahre had four witnesses to the repre Aff. Range land by Rundle concerning the alleged farms in Chase county, and all have filed affidavits substantially in accordance with the foregoing statements

THE SLOCUMB LAW.

N braska's Unequalled Statute for the Regulation of the Liquor Traffic. The following is a synopsis of the Nebraska righ Reense, local option law:

Section 1 provides that the county board of ach county may grant license for the sale of malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, if deemed expedient upon the application by petition of thirty of the resident free holders of the town, if the county is under township organiontion. The county board shall not have authority to issue any license for the sale of iquors in any city or incorporated village, or vithin two miles of the same,

Section 2 provides for the filing of the apdication and for publication of the applicaion for at least two weeks before the grant ing of the Heense. Section 3 provides for the hearing of the

ase if a remonstrance is filed against the granting of a license to the applicant. Further sections provide for the appealing of the remonstrance to the district court; the form of the license; the giving of a \$5,000

bond by the successful applicant for the li Sections 8, 9 and 10 make it an offense punishable by a fine of \$25, for any licensed liquor dealer to sell intexteating liquor to

minors or Indians.

Section 11 provides that any person selling though without a license shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense; and section 12 provides for the trial

of such offenders. Section 13 makes it an offense, punishable by a fine of \$100 and a forfeiture of license or any licensed liquor vender to sell adul-Section 14 makes it an offense punishable

by a fine of \$100 for any person to sell or give away any liquor on Sunday, or on the day of any general or special election. Sections 15 to 23 inclusive, define the liability of salconkeepers for damages sustained anyone in consequence of the traffic and vide the steps necessary to collect such

Section 24 relates to the issuance of drug-The local option feature of the law is contained in section 25, the salient part of which

"The corporate authorities of all cities and villages shall have power to license, regulate and problbit the selling or giving away of any intoxicating, malt, spirituous and vinous liquors, within the limits of such city or vil-lage. This section also fixes the amount of the license fee, which shall not be less than \$500 in villages and cities having less than 10,000 inhabitants nor less than \$1,000 in rities having a population of more than

Sections 26 and 27 relate to druggists registers and possibles for violation of the rules governing the same. Section 28 makes drankenness an offense punishable by a fine of \$10 and costs or im-prisonment not exceeding thirty days. Section 29 provides that the doors and vindows of saloons shall be kept free from sereens or blinds.

Garfield Beach on Great Salt Lake, Utah.

The famous health and pleasure resort Garfield Beach, on Great Salt Lake. Jtah, 18 miles from Salt Lake City, and eached only via the Union Pacific Overland Route" is now open for the enson.

This is the only real sand beach on Great Salt Lake, and is one of the finest bathing and pleasure resorts in the west. Great Salt Lake is not a sullen, listless, sheet of water, beating idly on the shore, out on the contrary is as beautiful a of water as can be found anywhere, It is 21 per cent salt, while the ocean is only 3 per cent, and the water is so bouyant that a person is sustained on its surface indefinitely without the least effort on his part. Experience has proven its great hygenic effects. Owing to the timulating effect of the brine on the skin, or the saline air upon the lungs the appetite is stimulated, and after a bath. bathers are ready for a hearty meal

and feel greatly invigorated. Fine bath-houses, accommodating 400 cople, have been erected at Garfield each, in connection with which there is a first-class restaurant and a large dancing pavillion built out over the lake, al these are run by the Union Pacific, who guarantee a first-class resort in very respect. The Union Pacific has made low rates

of fare for those desiring to visit Salt Lake City and Garfield beach. For complete description of Garfield

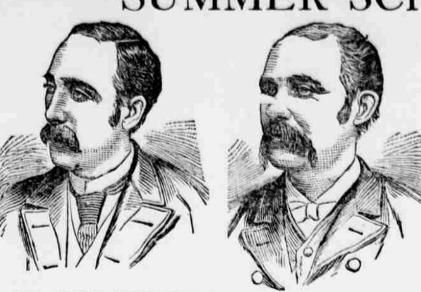
peach or Great Salt Lake, send to E. L. Lomax, general passenger agent, Omaha, for copies of "Sights and Scenes in Utah," or "A Glimpse of Great Salt Lake," or H. P. Deugl, city ticket agent, 1802 Farnam st., Omaha. Neb.

California Excursions. Pullman tourist sleeping car excur-

ions to California and Pacific coast points leave Chicago every Thursday, Kansas City every Friday via the Santa Fe route. Ticket rate from Chicago \$47.50, from Sioux City, Omaha, Lincon or Kansas City \$35, sleeping car rate from Chicago \$4 per double berth, from Kansas City \$3 per double Everything furnished except These excursions are personally berth. meals. conducted by experienced excursion managers who accompany parties to destination. For excursion folder containing full particulars and map folder and time table of the Santa Fe route and reserving of sleeping car berths, address S. M. Osgood, general agent, the time, but Kahre didn't mind a little thing like that.

After the deeds had been signed and ex
Omaha, Nebraska.

SUMMER SCHOOL.





At the OMAHA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, corner Fifteenth and Dodge streets, by RORBOUGH BROS., beginning Monday morning, July 7th, at 9 o'clock and continuing SIX WEEKS. Children above 10 years will be admitted. Instruction will be given In Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, German, Business Letter Writing and History. Tuition for these six weeks, \$6.00. Bookkeeping with the above \$2.50 extra. Penmanship alone, \$3.50. Special attention will be given to the children in these branches. A special class will also be started in Shorthand and Typewriting. Tuition for six weeks in Shorthand, \$6.00. Typewriting, \$5.00. More than twenty persons have already made their arrangements to attend this special SUMMER TERM. The rates of tuition are ruduced more than half. Prof. Mosher will do his best in Shorthand and Typewriting. Now is the time to make a start in these branches, or to increase your speed. We have plenty of the Caligraph, Remington and Yost typewriters. You will never have another opportunity like this to learn Shorthand under the best teacher to be found. Parents, put your children in school at least half of each day and keep them off the streets. This term is open to persons desiring to review any branches or person others. You can take Normal work if you desire. School teachers will receive special help in any branch. Remember the date of opening on Monday morning, July 7th. Call at the College for any particulars. Rohrbough Bros. are determined to do their best for all who attend the SUMMER TERM. It was a grand success last year and will be much better this. Seven teachers will take care of the work. BE SURE AND ATTEND.

FROM UPPERS TO OPULENCE

Actors Much More Prosperous Now Than They Were Years Ago.

THE SUNSHINE OF SUCCESS.

Reminiscences of Stars Who Once Dressed Poorly and Haunted the Rialto-Macbeth in a Powdered Wig-Notes.

"There is nothing more marked in the proession," said an old Chicago manager,' than the wonderful improvement in the ondition of actors during the past twenty ears or so.

It was a short time after that when the old tock company system began to break up and give way to traveling combinations. As late as 1875 every town of any size in this country had its stock company: the actors worked hard, got wretched salaries, and were gen erally and practically declassed. People looked on them with undisguised contempt; they naturally felt the hu miliation of a position which was almost invariably one of poverty, and the few moments they could spare for recreation were usually given to the barrooms of the town. Yet, when it was discovered that the stock system was surely toing to pieces, there was hardly a manager or actor in the country who did not feel that the end was nigh, and that the new condition would bring about a state of things in initely worse than what had been.

Yet the very reverse is true. Salaries have advanced three and four fold—yes, even tenfold. The actor is now a respected member of the community, and as good as any other man. Actresses marry into the best families and a surprising change has come over the face of things in the amount of property owned by members of the profession. Go to almost any of the popular summer resorts, and some of the prettiest places there will be found to belong to men and women who make their living as actors.

There is no prettier place on the coast of Massachusetts than Cohasset, and the nice of places there are the homes of Stuart Robson, Crane and Lawrence Barrett. Each of thes nen is worth considerably over \$200,000.

But when stock companies were the rage

Crane's salary was about \$70 a week. I originally became the comedian of the Oat company at \$25 a week. Lawrence Barrett company at \$55 a week. Lawrence Barrett those days could barely make a living. He was proud but mighty poor. As for Stuart Robson, his position was that of a nomad, and more often than not his living for the week had to be derived from his Friday night benefit, the custom then with star actors who traveled from place to place playing with the

resident stock companies. W. J. Florence, now a man who commands \$1,000 or \$1,500 a week, and has for a good many years, was another man who depended on the Friday night benefit for his living. Further down the coast is Manchester, and there is the famous Masconoma house, every

shingle of which was the result of the actor's art. Mrs. Booth is now its genial and frugal mistess. Old John Gilbert's house is just back of it. He died worth \$150,000, the careful saving of many years. When he was a well known actor in Boston in a stock company his salary used to be \$30 a week. When he traveled with Jefferson his salary used to be \$900 per week, a fair estimate of the universal improvement in the actor's financial ondition

There really is now no better paying p There really is now no better paying pro-fession in the world than the actor's. For the same expenditure of brain and energy no other profession can show anything like the same results. Often a simple part deverly played will give a man an income of \$1,000 or so a week, year in and year out, and the time

actually expended in work may not be more than two hours out of the twenty-four. It is true that physical gifts are more inportant here than in any other calling. Any good-looking young fellow with only a modium of brains can with a little practice, make himself worth \$100 a week. Herbert Keleey came here a few years ago, one of the worst actors who ever trod the stage. Yet manavied with each other to secure his ser rices because he was a handsome fellow and made an attractive hero in a play. His sal-ary therefore speedily rose from \$50 a week to \$200. As for H. J. Montague, he owed all is good fortune to a handsome face and a

winning manner.
This question of beauty tells with men even more than women on the stage, probably because handsome men are much rarer on the stage than handsome women. It is a natural goal for a handsome woman to seek, whereas lots of good-looking men prefer other trades, where vanity is less likely to be a prime mover in the question of making a

improved condition of the actor, in fact, could not be more graphically shown than in the statement that fifteen years ago John E. Owens was considered the richest actor in the world, and he was popularly sed to be worth about \$250,000. looked on him with admiration and There are now dozens of actors

worth that amount of money.

Edwin Booth is popularly believed to be worth a good deal over a million, though it is only thirteen years since he went through bankruptey. His Players' club alone cost him very nearly \$300,000, and he hardly felt the pressure when he presented it to a select ew among the managers

Oliver Doud Byron, a man who appeals to the most popular of audiences, is worth in property pretty nearly half a mill ion dollars. He owns blocks of houses in

Brooklyn, with a large portion of Monmouth Brooklyn, with a large portion of Monmouth Beach, near Long Branch. Nate Salsbuay, Tom Keene, Joseph Mur-phy, W. J. Scanlan, J. K. Emmet, Alexander Herrmann, Maggie Mitchell, Lotta, Mary Anderson and Emma Abbott are but a few of a lot of wealthy people who, fifteen years ago, would have called a man crazy who had predicted the fortunes they now possess.

Mr. Willard, who is to come to this country next season, has done nothing finer in his cureer than his creation of Judah Llewellyn, in the new play of "Judah," at the Shaftes-bury, in London. Henry Arthur Jones has achieved several successes with modern plays, but never before anything which has approached the perfection of "Judah," says the New York Morning Journal.

London acclaims the new drama as quite "as unconventional in its treatment as it is

noble in its theme." It is, says one writer, a play that for its mysticism and humanity should take its place in literature by the side

should take its place in literature by the side of the "Jane Eyre" of Currer Bell, or "The Scarlet Letter" of Hawthorne.

The story is simple, but is worked out with great power. The earl of Ascarby, rich, generous, is trying desperately to save the gentle Lady Eve, the last of his children, from a fatal malady which has fastened upon her. Physicians of emisonee have given her up. The father snatches at any suggestion of a cure that can save this precious life. cure that can save this precious life.

Suddenly there comes to the Weish village adjacent to the carl's estate a man of shady antecedents with his mysterious daughter. Vashti Dethic has the reputation for healing

in a miraculous manner. She can live for the best part of a month without touching food, and her miracles are invariably preceded by a trial of abstinence. Every one believes in the pale-faced, darkeyed woman who has performed such as-tounding and miraculous cures. Scientific men may doubt, scepties may sneer, but at Vashti's command and influence crutches are cast aside and incurable maladies are

The warmest supporter of the mysterious Vashti is the minister of the Welsh Presby terian church. Judah Llewellyn is an enthu siast, heart and soul. Look at his earnest face, mark his strong expression, take note of the far-off look in his eyes. Judah Liewelly can love strongly and hate strongly. He can do nothing by halves. And he regards the mystic Vashti as if she were destined by Providence to help us back to an age of miracles. The minister loves Vashti with all the wild enthusiasm of his passionate nature. He has never loved before; never before has he felt the influence of a second self. But Judan suddenly discovers that Vashti is an impostor, a helpless victim in the hands

of her mercenary father. His love for her is so great that he at first continues to support er cause, thus violating his own conscience out finally by his love he wins her to a con-ession of the truth, and himself admits that

resson of the truth, and himself admits that he had aided in her deception.

His repentance and self-sacrifice and Vashti's love for him are powerful to soften the hearts of the earl and his family, and Judah and Vashti are forgiven. Olga Bran-don's strong impersonation of Vashti has won her great praise. But the interest is concentrated on Judah and his struggle with himself. The play is pure, strong and full of a tempor mystice. tender mysticism.

Musical and Dramatic. For its fourth year in New York "The Old Homestead" is to have new scenery. Miss Nellie Free has been engaged to play

Susan in "Held by the Enemy," next sea-Edwin F. Price is organizing a strong com pany to support Clara Morris in her tour next

Polideus and Ada Deaves will be among the "Two Ola Cronies" company next summer. Pauline Hall will have her own company

next season and possibly a new opera in ad-dition to several old ones. Miss Lizzie Evans will open her eighth mson as a star in a new version of "Fogg's by Mr. Frank Dufree.

"The Basilisk" is the title of a new play to brought out at the Union Square theater, New York, July S. It is promised with a Veoletta, the vocalist, is having Louis J

Cormi arrange a repertory of new English songs for her coming tour. She may have ome old ones, too. Miss Eva Mountford will open her season inder the management of Mr. H. A. D'Arey

about September 1 in Frederick Soulie's play "Eugenie Le Tour."

Evans and Heey will return from Europe shortly. It is said they have a number of new things for "A Parlor Match" which they

picked up abroad. "Master and Man," will be put on the road again next season, with J. H. Gilmour and Dominick Murray in the cast. Several good atheletes have been engaged for the fair

A new comedy is being written for Mr. Richard Mansfield by a well known author, but will not be produced before next winter, is "Beau Bruminel" is booked for an indefi nate run.

Mrs. Leslic Carter's company is now fully made up. David Belasco, of the Lyceum theatre, is to stage Mrs. Carter's first play. "The Ugly Duckling." It was written by Paul Potter.

Cora Tanner will come back from Europe come faither will come back from Europe some time in the latter part of July. On her return she will at once begin rehearsing the the new play written for her by Edward Kldder, the well known playwright. A good company, as usual, will support her. A contract for three years was closed by

able Friday by Manager C. E. Locke, of the Juch opera company, with Mr. Payne Clarke, one of the leading tenors of the Carl Rosa opera company. Mr. Clarke will make his first appearance with the Juch company at Denver on August 18. Miss Marie Prescott and Mr. R. D. Mac

Lean play six weeks in New York next sea son, opening January 26, at the Fifth avenue theatre. Their repertoire will include "Ottello," "Romeo and Juliet," "The Merchant of Venice," "As You Like It," "The Winters Tale," "Ingomar," "Pygmalion and Galatea," "Spartacus," "The Giadiator," Galatea," "Spartacus," "The Giadiator," and a special production of "Hermachis and Cleopatra," a new dramatization of H. Rider Haggard's "Cleopatra."

Francis Wilson will open his season at the the Broadway theater August 18. He will produce "The Merry Monarch," an adapta-tion from the French by Mr. J. Cheever Godwin and himself. The music is by Emile Chabrier and Woolson Morse. Mr. Wilson, in an interview in London, said: "While it is decidedly eastern in general character, in-clining chiefly towards Indian habits and costurning, it can be best described as having for its scenes, somewhere in the Orient, and for its time-well, simply some time."

John L. Sullivan will begin his caree actor at Niblo's August 12, in a new play which Duncan Harrison is writing for him. The play is called "Honest Hearts and Will ing Hands." If the "big fellow," so-called is half as clever on the stage as he has been in the puglistic ring he ought to be able to score a good mark as an actor. Fighting men ere this have become politicians, and even gone to congress, why should they not go on the staget

Margaret Mather and several members of ner company, including Otis Skinner, are at oresent in London awaiting Bernhardt's pro-luction of "Joan of Arc," Miss Mather expects to rival that production when she pre-sents the piece at Palmer's theatre in Sep-tember. William Young is making the translation of the Bernhardt play, and Miss Ma-ther is to do the acting. Miss Mather acts well, but frequently the acting of an adaptation does not come up to the original, no mat

ter how elaborately the work may be pro-

November 24, 1813, the year of Richard Wagner's birth, writing at Beyreuth, where he was then living, Jean Paul Richter, in a preface to E. T. A. Hoffmann's "Phantasiestucke," wrote the following remarkable sentence: "Up to the present time Phaebus Apollo has thrown the gift of peetry with his right and that of music with his left hand to two persons so far apart that we are up to this hour still vainly waiting for the man who could produce a genuine opera by writing both the poetry and music of the same."

It is a conservat difficult to form a definite November 24, 1813, the year of Richard

It is somewhat difficult to form a definite It is somewhat difficult to form a definite conception of the runk among virtuosos M. Paderewski, the young Pole, who after some successful concerts in Paris, is now playing in London. The critiques upon his English performances give on the idea that in his gentler moods he is a delightfully poetical and finished executant, but that in his moments of passion he punishes the piano and his auditors in true puglistic fashion. There is already some gossip as to the likelihood of M. Paderewski's coming hither.

AN AMERICAN HELIGOLAND.

England Holding a Pistol to the Read of the United States. Bermuda, lying in the Atlantic ocean

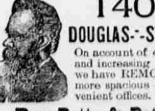
only 600 miles from Cape Hatteras and two days swift steaming from New York, is one of the most strongly fortified stations in the British empire, says the Boston Journal. Besides forts and bat-teries, it possesses a huge dry dock and ill the costly paraphernalia to fit it for a rendezvous for fleets. It is the boast of British officers that these things, aided y the natural difficulties of access, nake Bermuda impregnable. Why, it may be asked, has England expended all this money on a little, insignificant, rocky group of islets out in the ocean, hundreds of miles removed from any other English possessions of any consequence? Why does she maintain an Engish garrison there and make it a place of resort for her battle ships? The commercial value of the islands to Great Britain is inconsiderable; almost all of their trade is with the United States. There can only be one answer to this question. England maintains her hold on Bermuda merely as a point of naval and military vantage from which in an emergency she could menace New York, the Delaware, Chesapeake bay, Charleston and Savannah—the entire eastern stretch of our American coast. This very month a submarine cable is being laid to connect Bermuda with Halifax, under a heavy subsidy from the British government. While our own authorities are indifferent or implicitly rel or our "common origin" and after-dinner talk about "Ar "Anglosaxon fraternity" to preserve friend-e relations, England is conducting affairs in Bermuda as if any day might bring a declaration of war. No other interpretation can be put upon the armament and naval arsenal which England has for many years maintained upon these islands than that they are intended to "hold a pistol to the head" of the United States. If England values the friendship and good will of Germany sufficiently to surrender Heligoland, one of her own outposts, ought she not in consistancy surrender Bermuda to us? Such a proposition, if properly Lord Salisbury, might afford an admiraole chance to test the sincerity of

Steam Generated by Electricity.

English professions of consideration for

The Keeley motor has arrived, says a

Chattanooga dispatch to the Globe-Democrat. The machinery for generating steam by electricity has been set up here and was strictly guarded, but a reporter managed to get into the room in which the plant is locked and guarded, and this is what he found: To a battery of two twenty-horse tubular boilers, a teu norse engine and boiler are temporarily connected to heat the water in them. Steam is first raised in the small boiler and a dynamo used to produce electricity. The flues in the large boiler are filled with asbestos, the ends are connected with the dynamo and the passage of the electricity through the asbestos heats it to an intense degree, causing a rapid raising of steam. When the required pressure in the large boilers has been attained, the engine driving the dynamo is attached to the large boiler and the work goes on as before. It this way it is claimed but 25 per cent of the power of the large boilers will be required to furnish forty horseleaving three-fourths of the lower to be applied to to other purposes. It is claimed that power can be supplied in this manner to any required extent, The forty-horse power could be used after starting to start a 160-horse power, and keep it moving without any cost whatever outside of keeping up the machinery. This is the first instance on record where power could be incaeased. Nature has always worked the other way and demanded that a stronger should work the weaker, as the fortyhorse power to drive the ten, and if this proves a success, as is claimed, the comoany has the biggest discovery ever made in America, and one that will rank next to the discovery of steam power it-



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