DONNELLY RIDES HIS HOBBY.

He Tells a Small Audience a Few Things About Shakespeare.

An Interesting Address by an Eloquent Speaker in Which Colonel Ingersoll Get a Dressing-Another Book Promised.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF HIS ARGUMENTS.

Ignatius Donnelly, the sage of Nininger, ex-congressman from Minnesota, president of the farmers' alliance of the Gopher state, recent chairman of the committee of resolutions at the Cincinnati convention and Francia Bacon's chiefest defender and champion, was the magnet which attracted a amall sized audience to the Boyd opera house last evening.

The night was warm, so warm indeed that people thought of the "cool sequestered vales and glades," so beautifully pictured by the Immortal Will Shakespeare, and they remained on the outside of the theater, while the sage of Nininger on the inside labored to show that the author of the "Novum Organum" was the author of the Shakespeare

It was 8:30 when Mr. Donnelly came upon the stage, preceded by Governor J. E. Boyd, who introduced the orator and statesman

Ladies and Gentlemen: It affords me much pleasure to have the privilege of introducing to you this evening a distinguished author. a brilliant orator, a gentleman of national reputation, who was three times elected to congress from, and the war governor of, the great state of Minnesota. Now a presidential possibility: being the most notable of the people's party candidates for that high position. This gentleman will address you on "The Mistakes of Ingersoil in Literature and Religion." Unlike Mr. Ingersoil he respects and reveres that sacred volumn, which for countless ages has taught mankind the way to glory and to God. Cardinal Gibbons in speaking of this lecture pronounces it as of the very highest literary form. I now have the honor of presenting to you the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, in modestly taking the cenwith these words:

Mr. Donnelly, in modestly taking the cen-ter of the stage, suggested to his audience a ter of the stage, suggested to his audience a man who was at peace with all the world. His round, ruddy, clean shaven face with its benignant look, is very like that of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoli, whose "mistakes in literature and religion," were to be held up to the public gaze by this favorite son of the farmers of the northwest. His well rounded form, very reminiscent of Billy Owen's "Bluff Jack Falstaff," was clothed in a dress cuit of modern cut and fit and his shirt, with its three gold outtons, told in a mute but expressive language that Mr. Donnelly was not staying up nights worrying over the grossing ratitude shown by the world for the count of St. Albans, Sir Francis Bacon. of St. Albans, Sir Francis Bacon.

To encourage the speaker in his crusade upon the fame of the Avonian bard there

upon the fame of the Avonian bard there were with him on the stage Mr. Hitchcock of the World-Herald, Hon. George W. Lininger, Mr. C. T. Taylor. Mr. Louis Reed and Rev. Dr. Mann of the Unitarian church.

Mr. Donnelly said: I desire in the first place to thank you for the honor you have done me in coming here this very warm night. I attribute it not to any popularity of my own, but to the interest taken in the great question which I shall discuss tonight. I have been a close student for a number of years of the theory which Delia Bacon gave to the world in 1856 regarding the authorship of the Shakespeare plays. I should have preferred to make this answer to should have preferred to make this answer to Colonel Ingersoil from the same platform with him. The publisher of one of my books with him. The publisher of one of my books offered to give Colonel Ingersoil \$1,000 to meet me in joint debate in the Auditorium in Chicago. But Ingersoil declined to meet me. He gave as his reasn for not meeting me that he did not want to crush me. But I would have taken my chances of being crushed had he met me in joint debate for my publisher

offered me an additional \$1,000 should Colonel Ingersoll cross swords with me. Had Colonel Ingersoll concluded to meet me he would have been buttressed by the multitude in the thought that Shakespeare wrote Shakespeare's plays. But this is the first critical age in which man doubts and does not take things for granted. In former ages men believed, but this is the age of newspapers, magazines and they have overturned h multitude of things. Should you go to Switzerland the guides

would show you where William Teil shot the apple from his boy's head. They would also tell you the story of that other arrow which was discovered in Tell's belt and his answer to the interrogatory, what use he meant to make with the other arrow: "Had I failed rant Gesler, I would have shot the arroy

Yet, my friends, this is a critical era, as I Yet, my friends, this is a critical era, as I have said before, and research has shown that no such person as Tell or a Gesler ever lived, and so I take it, that while there was the man Shakespeare, critical research fails to show that he ever wrote the plays ac-

Mr. Ingersoll in his lecture says that the man Shakespeare went to London when he was eighteen, and later became manager of Blackiriar's theater. But according to Hallowell, Phillips and other Shakespearians be could not have been in London at the time Ingersoll implies nor a manager of Black-friar's, for it was not built until 1596, eleven years after Mr. Ingersoll says he was the manager of the theater. Shakespeare held horses in front of Black-

friar's theater. He was an ignorant boy, yet he was able to read and write, probably the first of his famile. But his writing was so bad that anyone would easily conclude on examination that he wrote very little. I was at the British museum in 1888 and I said to one of the librarians, "Show me some of Shakespsare's writings," and he showed me a lithographic copy of one of Shakespeare's deeds. What was the character of Shakespeare's household! His father and mother could not be seen and write.

read and write. His sister Judith, when she signed a deed made her signature with a pot hook. Yet with these surroundings we are asked to believe that Shakespeare wrote the plays which Goethe says 'passed a sponge over the table of all the knowledge ot the world." in his boyhood days Shakes-peare was a roustabout, an idler, and history tells us he was a laggard at school and was

very often whipped for his short comings. Of his marriage there is little known. There is in evidence a bond which was given by Shakespeare to a yooman of the county te mawy Ann Hathaway by one publication of the banns instead of three. But we have no knowledge that the marriage ever took place. Go farther. He was caught killing deer in Sir Thomas Lacy's deer park, and so this young man coming from this illiterate family goes to London, and a short time there comes out a poem called "Venus and Adonis," and its preface states that it was "the first heir of William Shakespeare." The English we speak is the English of the court of Elizabeth. Shakespeare spoke a dialect. Yet, my friends, you turn to "Venus and Adonis" and it is the stateliest bit of courtly language produced up to that time. There is not a single recorded to the river Aven in all his plays, and yet it is one of the most beautiful rivers in England. of the most beautiful rivers in England.
Bums on the contrary immortalizes the scenes of his birth place. "The Banks o' Doon," "Alloway's Haunted Kirk," which still stands in its sightly ruins. But Avon, and Stratford have so mention in Shakespeare's plays. Now take Francis. Bacon. He was the count of St. Albans, and there are twenty-three references to St. Albans in the Shakespeare plays. The man Albans in the Shakespeare plays. The man who wrote Shakespeare's plays must have read Italian, for there were no translations in Shakespeare's time, and yet half of the plays of the bard of Avon are taken from the Italian. The plays are the work of from the Italian. The plays are the work of a great scholar, more than that they are the works of a great philanthropist. If genius is all a man wants, let us close the public schools. Turn to the plays of "Henry V." and you will find it is good French. Will Mr. Ingersoil tell us that a man can write good French by inspiration! And it is this kind of chaff with which the eminent orator has been filling the ears of the American people. Take "Coriolanus." "Autony and has been filling the ears of the American peo-ple. Take "Coriolanus." "Antony and Creopatra," "Julius Caesar," and the critics teil us they show a profound knowledge of Roman customs. Think you that a man who was so totally illiterate as Shakeepeare is credited, could thave known these things! Think you that such a man could have added 5,000 words to the English language! In his "Pronus of Formularies and Ela-gancies" we find striking smallo-

between the expressions found

in the plays. Marray's great dictionary proves conclusively that the author of the plays added 5,000 words to the language, and it is repuisive to reason to believe that a drunken play-actor could be capable of making such an impression upon our native

tongne.

If he were such a literary character why did he not mention something about his library and plays instead of taking care to detail the disposal of his bedstead and other household articles. He died wealthy and yet made no disposition of his plays nor arranged for their publication. They were, however, published the very year of his death by his contemporaries, and whilst Bacon was still living. Ingersoli claims that Shakespeare living. Ingersoli claims that Shakespeare was the accredited author of these plays even during his lifetime. We admit that Bacon published them, but that ignorance has fathered them on Shakespeare. If Shakespeare wrote the plays it is a ten-fold. greater miracie than any that appears in the bible at which Colonel Ingersoli scoffs. It is most stupendous miracle that an ignorant deerstalking actor could grasp all the learn-ing of the world and present it in a garb such as has elicited the wonder and admira-

ion of all the world.

Lord Campbell says that from Shakes-Lord Campbell says that from Shakespeare's law there was no appeal. The person who wrote the plays was so brimful of
legal knowledge that he was giving expression to it on all occasions and in all places.
A contemporary author declares that the
writer of the Shakespeare plays was a lawyer, and that his father before him practiced
that profession. We know that Will Shakespeare's parents were densely ignorant and peare's parents were densely ignorant and himself but a poor, untutored actor.

I am a member of no church and yet I can-not but feel that the solemn sapping sneer hurled at the great fundamental truths, dear

to all men, by Colonel Ingersoll, is silently doing its destructive work. I cannot believe that the thoughtful part of me will perish and that the clayey vesture which shrouds the spirit is immortal. Spirit makes the man; and if not a single grain of sand is annihilated but is immortal, what can I say of the power which animates matter. Any man who deliberately goes about dessemmating doctrines that saps our faith in the father-hood of God and of the kinship of man is a veritable scourge of God. I take it that the widespread acceptance of such nefarious teachings is the primary and potent nefarious teachings is the primary and potent cause of the wonderful increase of crime and injustice. Excessive civilization is akin to barbarism and the signs of the times are potentous of social dissolution. What grand moral lessons are contained in these plays. Behold in Macbeth now vaulting ambition has run riot and over leaned itself, and O, what terrible remores seizes his sanguinary spouse and emorse seizes his sanguinary spouse, and leads her to make the quietus. How green-eyed jealousy rages rampant in Othello, and what temperance oration ever rang with a sentiment like this: "That a man should put that into his stomach that will steal away his brains." No, my friends, the theory that Francis Bacon is not to be ignorantly whis-tled down. In a letter to John Davis, a favortied down. In a letter to John Davis, a ravorite at the court of James I, from which Bacon
was an exile, he says: "I pray you to be
good to concealed poets." Toby Matthews
a contemporary thanks him for a copy of the
plays and says in his note of acknowledgement that they are the most learned and
witty productions of his own or any other
land. Jonson says "he was filled with all
numbers," which means that he was an
adopt in all kinds of verse. Jonson was a numbers," which means that he was an adept in all kinds of verse. Jonson was a clerk to Bacon and therefore is an unimpeachable witness. Bacon took the name Shakespeare as a mere nom de plume as it was as disreputable to be a play writer as a player in those days. Players were vagabonds and outcasts, and Bacon could not be known as a dramatist and held his pearage. Circumstages forced him to

ne would probably have followed his friend Essex to the block. In about six months I hope to publish another work in which I shall prove to mathe-matical demonstration that Bacon used a matical demonstration that Bacon used a cipher in these plays, in which he tells his authorship and gives a brief history of his time. Many who are now scoffers will, I hope, become votaries at the shrine of the genus of the "wisest, wittiest, ablest of mankind"—Lord Francis Bacon.

his peerage. Circumstances forced him to hide behind a pseudonym. Had it been noised abroad that he was the author of them

De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best little pill ever made. Curs constipation every time. None equal. Use them now.

PRINCE GEORGE HERE.

Short Visit to Omaha by the Becom-

ing Noted Nobleman. A real live prince was at the union depot for haif an hour yesterday afternoon. He was Prince George of Greece, and to his credit it must be said that he is a very fine appearing young fellow, even if he does belong to a royal family. There wasn't so much as a suspicion of baccarat about him or any of his

The prince is traveling incognito under the

title of Count Foister, and is accompanied by Captain Lohmer, late commander of the Russian cruiser Pamiot Azova. They were direct from San Francisco, having arrived there last Tuesday from Vladivostock, Siberia, via Yokohama, on the steamer Gaelic. Prince George is a man of magnificent pro-portions, standing six feet three inches high and weighing 210 pounds. His limbs are finely moulded and he is a perfect giant in strength. He was twenty-two years old last Smoothly shaven and attired in Taursoay. Smoothly shaven and attired in a citizen's suit of steel gray and a flannel shirt, with his rather florid, boyish face and fline shaped head surmousted by a gray traveling cap, he looked for all the world like a college student out on his vacation. Aside from the pugilistic appearance engendered by his powerful physique, the prince is a very gentlemanty as well as scholarly young man. He is a nephew of the princess of Wales, who is a sister of his father, the King of Greece. He is also related to the Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch, the czarowitz of Russia, who has been making a tour in the 6,000 ton ruiser Pamiot Azova. The grand duke, after opening, the great Siberian railway, left overland for St. Petersburg, and a gun post conveyed Prince George and Captain

The prince was the constant companion of the czarowitz on his trip around the world, and was with him when the Japanese policenen attacked the grand duke and tried to kill him. He is on his way to Copenhage Denmark to attend the family reunion which takes place every two years, and at which it is expected there will be present seventy-five members of the family this year. During his stay here he remained seated in

the smoking compartment of the Pullman, not oblivious of the curiosity manifested to see him, but apparently indifferent to the looks shot through the window at him. He continued his journey eastward on the Burlington flyer at 4:30 o'clock.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers; best little pills for dyspepsia, sour stomach, bad broath.

Fixing for the Fourth. store of Ed Mosier, 212 North Sixeenth street, was broken into by boys and burglarized early yesterday evening. A gang of colored boys ranging in years from nine to twelve took the bars from a rear window of the store and entered.

Fireworks and flags were what caught the

boys' eyes and they took about all they could carry. The exact amount taken could not be ascertained last night by Mr. Mosier.

A nine-year-old negro lad named Streater was arrested as being implicated in the affair. At headquarters the boy was charged with housebreaking and larceny. The poli are after the rest of the gang. Some of the stolen property was recovered.

Dr. Birney cures catarrn. Bee bldg. PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

John Hanley of Lincoln is at the Dellone Charles H. McKibben, ex-purchasing agent for the Union Pacific, now of Minseila, S. D. is at the Paxton. J. A. Archibald of Kearney is at the Pax-

L. Harper of Norfolk is a guest at the Del-

J. P. Black of Bloomington, Neb., is at the George W. Martin of Kearney is a guest at

the Millard. Mr. A. D. Cole, an accountant of the ticket auditing department of the "Burlington" at St. Joseph, Mo., was in the city yesterday on a pleasure trip.

DeWitt's Little Early Risors for the Liver The Cranes are amateur champions of Nebraska so far, having lost but one game. They have defeated the Missouri Valleys, Fremouts, Plattsmouths, Biairs, Nonpariels

and Falconers.

WONDERFUL CASE OF SURGERY

One of the Most Remarkable Operations on Record Reported from Philadelphia.

PECULIARITY OF THE APPLIANCES USED.

Screws and a Screwdriver Employed Successfully to Set a Compound Fracture in a Woman's Arm.

PRILADELPHIA, June 28.—Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, President Garfield's consulting surgeon, and Dr. J. William White, assisted by several others, have successfully performed a most remarkable operation on a woman's arm fractured for two years and a half. The ase is remarkable and the appliances which succeeded are still more so, for although famous surgeons performed the last operation, it was a bit of carpentry in which screws and a screwdriver were indispensible, and that, too, for the first time in the history of surgery.

Three years ago Miss Harper, then sixteen rears old, left home for a Boston boarding school. All went well until about December 2, 1888, when she feil into an elevator shaft a distance of fifty feet. She was unconscious several hours and it was ascertained that her right arm had struck a projecting cross peam and that she had sustained a compound fracture of the upper third of the right humerus, about two inches from the shoulder. Her back was also so badiy inured that she was unable to walk for several months. The fracture was a bad one and completely prevented the use of the right arm. The ragged edges of the broken bone

protruded through the skin and the wound was an ugly one, requiring hourly dressing. The fracture was set, but two months elapsed before the external wound healed. A month later the surgeons found that the broken one had not reunited and operated for the second time, but unsuccessfully, but from that time until the following August, when the external wound healed, pieces of bone were discharged.

The young girl was disconsolate and her

The young girl was disconsolate and her general health suffered from the long illness. Friends urged her to have the arm amputated, fearing lest the long term of suffering might prove disastrous to her constitution, but she refused. She had been fond of outdoor sports and the idea of losing her arm was something terrible to her mind. So she consented to a third operation a year and five months, after the accident. This time the consented to a third operation a year and five months after the accident. This time the surgeons wired the ends of the broken bone together and put the arm in a plaster of paris dressing, but twelve weeks from that time there had been no union of the bone and the wound had not healed. Then Miss Harper consulted Dr. White and Dr. Agnew and the former operated for the fourth time on November 9. The patient was etherized. On cutting through the tissue Dr. White found the ends of the bone in a conical shape and greatly wasted away. Moreover the wire had pulled out of one end, but remained sticking through the other. The surgeons sawed off the ends of the bone obliquely and placed them close to each other. liquely and placed them close to each other.
Then a hole was drilled through the two
places and they were fastened together by a
single steel pin. The wound was dressed on
the eleventh day after the operation and all xpected successful results. .

Some five weeks later the wound had closed, but Dr. White found that the troublesome fracture was as bad as ever. Then did Miss Harper's relatives insist that she have the arm amputated. She still refused, and on March 22 of this year lay again in a private operating room of the university hospital, About the table stood Dr. White, Dr. Agnew, About the table stood Dr. White, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Edward Martin, Dr. William R. Hunter and several surgical nurses. Carefully Dr. White cat the arm until a wound was made some five inches long. Then while Drs. Martin and Hunter held the wound open, Drs. Agnew and White drilled two holes through each end of the fractured bone. That done, they sawed the end obliquely and Dr. Martin and Dr. Hunter pulled them together until they rested smoothly upon one another. While they were held there Drs. Agnew and White placed over the ends a Agnew and White placed over the ends a steel plate two and one-half inches long, one-half inch wide and one-sixteenth of an inch thick, through which four holes were drilled. A long, strong steel screw was then inserted by Dr. Agnew, and using an ordinary screw-driver Dr. White screwed it through the plate and through one of the holes in the bone. Another and another screw followed until four had been placed thus and the steel plate was fastened to the end of the bone, holding the latter together firmly. The wound was then drained and dressed as re-

quired.

When Miss Harper recovered conscious-ness in her rooms at the bospital she found ness in her rooms at the bosnital she found the heads of four screws projecting in full sight out of her arm and netween them a queer steel object which Dr. White said was the handle of the plate. The patient recov-ered strength rapidly and at the end of three weeks the screws had loosened and were re noved by Dr. White. Not long afterwards wound was cut open and the plate was lifted. So confident of the success of this latter op-So confident of the success of this latter operation was Dr. White that a fortnight ago he sailed for Europe, leaving his patient in the charge of his assistant. The latter said last night that Miss Harper has fully recovered the use of her arm and he pronounced the bone reunited. The right arm is a little shorter than the left, but when Miss Harper heard the surgeon's words she was so delighted that she forgot all about the differighted that she forgot all about the differlighted that she forgot all about the differ nce in their length.

"Excuse, me, George, but when I saw you a year ago your face was covered with nim-ples; it seems to be all right now." "Yes, sir, that's because I stuck to Aver's Sarsa-parilla, the greatest blood medicine in the world. I was never so well as I am now.

EXCURSION TO TORONTO, ONT.,

Via the Wabash Railroad.

For the national educational convention at Toronto. The Wabash will sell round trip tickets July 8 to 13 at half fare with \$2.00 added for membership fee, good returning until September 30. Everybody invited. Excursion rates have been made from Toronto to all the summer resorts of New England. For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and a handsome souvenir giving ful information, with cost of side trips, etc. call at the Wabash ticket office, 1502

Farnam street, or write G. N. Clayton,

northwestern passenger agent, Omaha,

Fow They "Salted" the Claim. In 1851 a party of American miners had been working a claim near Columbia, Toulumne county, California, and not having even found "color," they became discouraged, the more so as a company of Chinamen a short distance above them were doing very well, writes Hubert Burgess in the Century. The Americans having expressed a willingness to sell, one day three Chinamen went to look at the claim. They talked it over among themselves, and finally asked the owners at what price they would sell. Of course the Americans made it out rich and put a high figure on it, though in fact they were resolved to sell out at any price, being sure that the ground was worthless. It was decid-ed that the Chinamen should bring their picks and pans next day and prospect and if they were satisfied they would

buy at the figure agreed upon.

The miners, thinking it would ably be their last chance to sell, determined to salt the claim. It was a large piece of ground and the trouble was where to put the "sait." One of the men soon hit upon a very ingenious plan. He took a gun and went, as he said, to get a quail or two, but in reality to kill a snake. As there were a great many about the place, he soon killed a large gopher snake, which resembles the rat tlesnake in appearance, but is perfectly harmless to man. Putting his game into a bag he peturned to camp. On being asked by his companions what he had brought back for supper, he

shook out the snake and explained his idea thus:

"Now, boys, when the Chinamen come tomorrow, they won't allow any of us to be too near, because they're afraid of 'salt.' Well, Jim, you walk along on top of the bank and have that dead snake in your pocket." Bili and me will stay talking to the Johns, I'll have my gun over my shoulder, as if I was going for a rabbit, only you see I'll put sait into the gun instead of shot. We'll find out where they are going to pan out next, and you be looking on, innocent like with the snake ready to drop where I tell you. When them fellers start to walk there, just side him down the bank, and when we all get there, I'll holler 'Hold on, boys' and before they know what's up, I'll fire the salt all araund there and make believe I killed the snake. How'll that do?"

Next morning four Chinamen came prepared for work. They tried a few places, but of course did not get the "color." The Americans kept at a distance so that there could be no complaint.

"Well, John," said the schemer, "where you try next, over in that cor-The Chinamen were suspicious in a

moment. They were familiar with salted claims, and were well on their guard. "'No likee dis corn'. The him nudder corn'," pointing to the opposite

Sim, with his hands in his pockets, was above on the bank many feet away watching; when he saw them point in that direction his partner gave a nod and he pitched the snake on the ground near the place. The leader exclaimed, "Hole on, boys!" and fired before they could tell which way to look. Going up to the snake he pushed the gun under it and carried it away hanging over the barrel. Jim walked off, and Bill sat on a wheelbarrow on the opposite side from where they were at work. The Chinamen had no suspicion. They carried away several pans of dirt to wash in a stream near by, and when they re-turned Bill felt pretty sure they had struck some of the "salt," but the Chinamen said nothing except "Claim no good, Melican man talkee too

The Americans, knowing the game, refused to take less than the specified price, which the Chinamen finally paid, and in two days the sellers were off to new diggings.

The strangest part of the story is that

the claim turned out to be one of the richest in the district. The Chinamen made a great deal of money, sold out and went home.

Every man who owns a horse should know that Haller's Barbed Wire Liniment is the only remedy that will give prompt relief to all sprains, cuts, bruises and galls, and is warranted to effect a complete cure.

WHERE WOMEN RUN THINGS. An Interesting Sketch of Life in Far

Off Sumatra. A country where the women own the houses and lands, where gold and silver

are common as the flowers in the spring, where everybody is happy and nobody does wrong, is the burden of the story, says the San Francisco Examiner, that W. J. Shaw brings from far-off Sumatra.

W. S. Shaw is one of the men who modelled things in this country when it was young and pliable. He came from New York in 1849 and was about the first man to hang out a lawyer's sign in San Francisco. He won the cases that settled the validity of settlers' titles and resulted in the Van Ness ordinance; and he served as a state senator in 1854, when it was more of an honor to be a

legislator than it is now.
"In all my years of travel," he said yesterday, "I never found a happier people than those who live in Sumarra, in the middle part of the Island. The people all over Sumatra are believers in the Mohammedan religion, but the peculiar customs which make this particucular people unique and different from all others are confined to one community.

"It would not be correct to term this branch of the Sumatra people a tribe, for they do not live in tribal relations at all, although there is a chief and under chieftains. These rulers, however, are not despots, and if the people do not like the way in which they manage things they dispose of them very snortly and put other men in their places.

"Although men are ostensible chieftains, the women are the real rulers. The customs of the country forbid the giving of a man's property to his chil-dren after his death. If a man dies, the property he owns is given to his father and mother. The woman's property, on the contrary, is given to the children. Probably that is the custom that is responsible for the turning over of all the wealth of the country to the women.

"The people are happy there—happy as they can be. The children live at home with their mother—the boys until they are thirteen or fourteen and the girls until they marry.

When the daughter gets married she does not leave her mother's house. An addition is built on-a new roof as they call it-and the newly married girl makes her home there and brings up her children. This custom, of course, results in forming quite large communities where there are many children

"I knew one of these communities where there were a mother and several daughters living with their children. The original house had grown with each marriage until it spread over a large piece of ground. "When the boys got old enough to

leave home, they are taken to 'a com-partment house which is set aside as a home for them until they wish to marry. The girl has the right to choose whom she will wed, a privilege delegated to her in Mohammedan countries. "Once married, the husband for the rest of his life is his wife's lover. He

lives apart from her and visits his home only in the evening to chat with her and the children. All the money he getsand there is plenty of money of Dutch coinage there-he turns over to his sweetheart. She dresses herself and the children and shoulders all the petty

family cares. "He is bothered only to earn the money to pay for the things they eat

"To get things for them to eat need not worry him much. The portion of Sumatra in which these strange people live is very fertile and productive. It is a fine country with beautiful mountains and streams To and magnificent scenery. All sorts of Truit are grown, and in the higher altitudes many of the

"To find dresses for the family was a different matter, for I never saw such elegantly attired women as in those communities. They are very beautiful, boasting the fairest and finest complexions and the brightest eyes.

"I have seen women there wearing dresses of pure gold and other wearing silver gowns. Both these metals are mined there in Sumatra and the natives possess sufficient knowledge of the arts to smelt and form the ingots into wire. "Never in Christian countries do women dress as extravagantly.

They are not an ignorant people, for the children are taught in their homes, and many learn to read the Koran. They observe the proprieties, too, as is apparent from the rule as to widows. "When a woman's husband dies she

FORTHE4THof JU

The average man wants to be a little better dressed than usual. If he's ayoung man, going to take his best girl to some picnic or on some excursion; If he's a married man and going to take his family to some quiet resort to spend the day, or if he's a learned Judge going to some country town to "Make the Eagle Scream" on the day we celebrate, he'll want to be a little better dressed than on ordinary days. For Fourth of July week we have arranged for your comfort, a special sale of Fine Summer Coats and Vests at Extremely Interesting Prices.

At \$1.75 We will sell elegant Black Mohair Alpaca Coats in all sizes from thirty-three to forty-six, worth two dollars and seventy-five cents to three dollars.

We will sell beautiful brilliantine coats and vests, in handsome shades of tan, brown and mode, in all regular sizes, worth just three dollars.

At \$2.25 We will sell magnificent corded Mohair Coats and Vests, in all regular sizes, in half a dozen different shades and colors, worth exactly four dollars.

At \$3.50 We will sell the finest Drap 'D Ete Coats and Vests, in blacks and handsome colors, in all regular sizes, worth five or six dollars.

Open Till Nine O'Clock All This Week-

Nebraska Clothing Co

plants a post in front of her particular door in the family house and hangs a flag upon it. While the flag waves she may not marry again. But when the winds blowing softly off the sea, have torn it into shreds and scattered the bits on the ground her term of mourning is over and she may accept a second lover's proffer.

Small in size, great in results: De Witts Little EarlyRisers. Best pillforConstipation, best for Siek Headache, best for Sour

New Line to Des Moines. Commencing Sunday, May 31, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway will establish a through line of sleeping cars between Sioux City and Des Moines via Madrid. Passengers from Omaha and the west can leave Omaha at 6:20 p. m., secure sleeping car accommodation and arrive in Des Moines at 6 a. m. Re turning, leave Des Moines 9:40 p. m., arrive Omaha 9:45 a. m. Dining cars on both trains. Ticket office, 1501 Farnam street. F. A. NASH, Gen. Agt. J. E. PRESTON, City Pass. Agt.

GREEK CHURCH CHRISTENING. Performance of a Right Rarely Wit-

nessed in New York. NEW YORK, June 28.-A little daughter of Anchiney R. Ralli of No. 10 West Thirtieth street was christened according to the rites of the Greek church yesterday. The numof people of Greek faith in this city is not large, and about five years ago the Rusisan government withdrew from this city the representative of the church. Since that time baptism and marriages in this city among them have been rare. The nearest points at which the religious rites could be solemnized were London, New Orleans and San Francisco. Occasionatly a Gneck priest from New Orleans or San Francisco had been brought to New York to perform im-portant ceremonies. This was the case in the babtism of yesterday. Father Kanella archimandrile of the Russian diocese of Cal fornia, came from San Francisco especially for the purpose of performing the cere

monies. The ceremony, which took place at Mr. The ceremony, which took place at Mr.
Ralli's house, was an impressive one. Among
the friends of the family present were
Mavro Genni, the Turkish minister; Count
Nasselli of the Italian legation, and D. N.
Betass, the Greek consul. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore P. Ralli were godfather and god-mother. Incense was burned during the ceremony, and a gold or silver cross, with a ribbon attached was presented to each per son present.

Grayness, baidness, dandruff and all dis-eases of the scalp and falling off of the hair can be cured by using Hall's Vegetable Sicil-

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away the stone." The continual breaking of lamp-chimneys costs a good deal in the course of a year.

You can stop it. Get Macbeth's "pearl top" or "pearl glass" You will have accommodified by the lamber of the lamber of the different trace of the strain quartette.

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W. W. Bettern's dramatic company presenting that great play. Uncle Josh.
One dime admits to all. Open daily from 1 to 19

glass." You will have no more trouble with breaking from heat. You will have clear glass instead of misty; fine instead of rough; right shape instead of wrong; and uniform, one the same as another.

You will pay a nickel a chimney more; and your dealer. will gain in good-will what he loses in trade; he will widen his trade by better service. GEO. A. MACBETH & CO. Pittsburg.



To cure Billousness. Sick Headache. Constitution, Malaria. Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy. SMITH'S Use the SMALL SIZE (40 little beans to fire bot-tle). They are the most convenient: suit all agos. Price of either size, 25 cents per bottle.

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