FREMONT HOME PATRONAGE

The Business Men of That City Meet and Organize.

JOINING WITH THE STATE MOVEMENT

Two Hours Spent Among the Largest of Fremont's Factories—Import Industries That Should Be Well Supported by the State.

The manufacturers and business men of Fremont have declared themselves in favor of home patronage and are taking steps to help on the movement. On Monday evening a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the club rooms in Fremont, as already mentioned in THE BEE, at which definite action was taken.

A decided sentiment had been worked up in Fremont favoring the formation in that city of a manufacturers' association, independent of the state association. The argument in favor of this move was that such an organization could work for better freight rates for Fremont while the state association would not be expected to look after such matters for the individual towns, but would confine its efforts to all legitimate objects of the association, viz: the encouragement of the consumption of Nebraska products by Nebraska people.

President Page, Secretary Bradley and R. F. Hogin of the state association were present and explained the objects of and aims of the movement and advanced numerous reasons why Fremont should join the state association and not attempt the work alone.

For the purpose, however, of looking after freight rates and other purely local matters, it was decided to form a local association, but at the same time to encourage the state association. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, With much pleasure and profit to ourselves we have listened to the representatives of the Nebraska Manufacturers and Consumers association, and,

Whereas, We realize the importance and necessity of acting upon the general policy proposed by them, Be it

Resolved, That as an organization we are strongly in favor of the purchasing of Nebraska made goods and shall work to that end, and urge upon our members such action in joining such state association as their individual interests may dictate.

C. D. MARR, President,
V. T. HUMMEL, Secretary.

The following Fremont manufacturers put in their applications for membership in the state association: Fremont Milling company, flour, feed, etc.; Nebraska Creamery association; Nebraska Twine Binder company; Creamery Package Manufacturing company; E. T. Smith, fence factory; George F. Wolz, potato chips. Several other firms have the matter under advisement and have partially signified their intention of joining the state association.

Fremont Factories.

Early Tuesday morning the visiting officers of the state association and a representative of THE BEE were met at the hotel and escorted through a few of the leading factories, though the number visited was limited to the two hours available before the departure of the train for Omaha. However, enough was seen to convince any one that Fremont is already an important manufacturing point.

The first plant visited was that of the Nebraska Binder Twine company, an institution that cost $43,000, that employs sixty people, girls, boys and men, that pays out $1,800 per month in wages and consumes the product of 2,000 acres of Nebraska land. They have auxiliary plants or tow mills at North Bend and the Godfrey farm.

So little is generally known about this important Nebraska industry that a detailed description may not be out of place. The Fremont factory manufactures twine from hemp, which yields the strongest fiber grown, and which is used for the strongest cordage in use. Other fibers of which twine is made are products of tropical countries, and from their harsh nature require saturation with oil to prevent breaking, thus adding to their weight.

Nebraska is especially well adapted to the growth of hemp which has proven to be a very profitable crop to the farmers. Hemp is sown broadcast in the same manner as small grain and after the seed is placed in the ground no further cultivation is required. The plant grows to the height of from six to eight feet and the stalk is from the size of a lead pencil up to the size of a man's finger.

The crop is cut with mowing machines and left spread out on the ground to rot. This loosens the bark containing the fiber from the pith of the plant and at the same time returns to the ground the gluten contained in the plant. For this reason it is said that hemp does not impoverish the land as rapidly as other crops.

When the plant is sufficiently rotted it is cured and stacked in the same manner as hay and can then be held until it is wanted at the tow mill. The twine company pays the farmer $6 per ton for hemp and the yield per acre runs from two and a half to three tons.

The first step in the manufacture of hemp is the separation of the fiber from the wood of the plant. This operation is performed in the tow mill. The hemp straw, which looks like some kind of coarse weed, is fed into a series of breakers, which crush the stalks and separate the fiber from the wood and pith. The fiber comes out of the breakers in the form known as tow and can be sent directly to the factory to be made into twine, or can be baled and stored until wanted. The wood and pith of the stalk, known as shives and having no commercial value, are used for fuel under the boilers, thus solving the cheap fuel question in this branch of manufacture.

In the twine factory proper the first operation is performed by the two carding machines, which remove the remaining shives from the tow. From the cards the tow is passed to the drawing frames, where the individual fibers are drawn out to their full length and parallel to each other, the tow coming out from these machines in the shape of ribbons about three inches in width. It is now ready for the spinning frames where it is twisted into twine. Then to the balling machines which roll it into five-pound balls, and then after being tested and sacked it is ready for market.

The company has a testing apparatus with which they try the tensile strength of each sack of twine that leaves the factory. A test of at least eighty pounds is required, but the greater portion of the twine turned out tests over 100 pounds. That tested in the presence of the visitors stood a strain of 112 pounds. The twine will run in length 525 feet to the pound or fifty feet more than any other twine, manilla not excepted.

It has been proven beyond question that binding twine of the best quality can be made in Nebraska and it only remains to be seen whether the merchants and farmers of Nebraska care enough about the prosperity of the state to give this important industry their patronage.

It is estimated that it would require four factories the size of that at Fremont to the supply state with binding twine, furthermore that $50,000 is sent out of the state in the course of a single season for binding twine that might be made at home. As the acreage of small grain in the state is increasing there must be a corresponding increase in the demand for binder twine. All classes of people are interested in this industry, as it employs labor and keeps money within the state, but the farmers ought to be especially interested in it, as it gives them an opportunity to grow a profitable crop.

If the merchants would urge the farmers to buy Nebraska twine, and if the farmers themselves would insist upon being supplied with the home article, this industry would become one of the greatest in the state.

Tow mills, the machinery for which costs very little, could be established at different stations throughout the state. The tow could be baled and shipped to the main factory and there made up into twine.

If Nebraska manufacturers were given the solid support of their own people they would soon become strong and large enough to compete against the world, and Nebraska farmers could grow the hemp that would bind the grain of all the western states.

Butter Tubs.

Another important industry in Fremont is carried on by the Creamery Package Manufacturing company, who manufacture white ash butter tubs. They employ thirty-five men with a pay roll of $2,100 per month. They occupy three buildings, one 30x100 feet, three stories and basement, another the same size, but only one story in height, and the third, 35x80 feet, one story.

Their plant is supplied with the best and latest machinery known, and they have been able to supply a good share of the trade in their line. Omaha butter packers are heavy patrons of this factory, one firm buying over 5,000 tubs in a single order.

The method of manufacture is interesting, consisting of both hand and machine work, but the time for inspecting it was too limited to form a correct idea of all the details of the work and no description will be attempted.

The Creamery.

A call was made at the Nebraska Creamery association's plant, which is claimed to be the largest establishment of the kind in the country. Unfortunately they were shut down for the day. They manufacture almost 500,000 pounds of butter in the course of the year, with a force of eight or ten people.

The milk is brought in by farm wagons or shipped in from country stations and each lot is tested to determine the percentage of butter which it contains. On this basis the factory pays for the milk. This method of determining the value of milk will make it an inducement for the farmers to keep only such cows as yield the richest milk.

In the way of equipment the Fremont creamery is unexcelled, and it is due partly to that fact and partly to good management that the product of this factory meets with such ready sale.

The Iron Works.

The Fremont Foundry and Machine company have a large plant for the manufacture of engines, boilers, elevator and mill machinery, stamps, furnaces, etc. This being the dull season, they are employing only twenty-six hands, but during the summer they have forty to fifty men at work. This company makes quite a specialty of mining machinery and are now at work on some large orders.

Other Factories.

The Fremont Milling company has a fine plant for the manufacture of flour and feed. They run day and night with a force of eleven men and consume in the course of the year about 300,000 bushels of grain.

The Fremont Brewing company, with a capital stock of $200,000, has just completed a model plant of the kind. They expect to commence operations in about four weeks.

E. T. Smith, fence manufacturer, has a large business in his line.

George F. Wolz manufactures potato chips. The necessity for manufacturers advertising themselves in some way was shown by the fact that one of the most active business men in Fremont did not know that there was such an industry in the city.

It is said that the only factory idle in Fremont is the only one that was brought to the city by a bonus.

There are a good many more important industries in Fremont that are worthy of an extended notice but there was not time to visit them.

On the way to the depot the party stopped at the office of the Nye-Schneider company, which is one of the largest shipping firms in the state, handling lumber, live stock, etc. They have live stock on the South Omaha market almost every day.

Nebraska City Comes Forward.

Secretary Bradley of the Manufacturers and Consumers association returned yesterday from Nebraska City with applications for membership from seven of the largest manufacturers in that city. The following are the firms, together with the number of employes: Nebraska City Cereal mills, seventy-three people, monthly pay roll $400. They have a capacity of 5,000 bushels daily. They manufacture hominy, grits, pearl meal, rolled oats, etc. They make a specialty of quailed rolled oats, which are manufactured by a new process that is said to impart a delicious parched flavor. This company is doing a large business in Omaha.

The Otoe creamery, Allison & Gilchrist proprietors, employ three people.

McElhenny Manufacturing company turns out novelties such as reservoir flower pots, cob pipes and furniture casters. They employ twenty-five people with a monthly pay-roll of $300.

Nebraska Distillery company occupy a four story brick 50x194 feet, besides smaller buildings, elevator, cattle sheds, etc. Capacity of the plant 1,000 bushels or corn per day. They employ ninety-five people and have an annual product of over $3,000,000.

The Nebraska City Starch company has just completed its plant and started up.

Paul Schminke & Co., millers, employ seven people and have a monthly pay roll of $500.

The Mattes Brewing company employ ten people with $900 per month on the pay roll.

More Lincoln Men Join.

Two more applications for membership have been received from Lincoln, the Nebraska Mantel & Cabinet Works and the Purity Extract Co. The first mentioned company employs six to twelve people. This gives Lincoln nine members in the state association and makes a total membership of 164 manufacturers. This includes the twenty-two applications for membership received the past week.

Patronize Home Industry,

and specify in your purchases that you want goods made in Nebraska factories and produced by Nebraska soil. All whiskies and spirits of any kind manufactured by Iler & Co. and the Willow Springs distillery are made in the state and from Nebraska grain, consuming 3,000 bushels per day. Insist upon your dealer furnishing home made goods; they are equal to the best and cost no more. Assist home industries.

BORN WITH THE CENTURY.

An Ohio man, 93 years of age, has written to Dr. Winslow of Boston for the latest information in exploration, saying that he is "still very much interested" in the subject.

The enemies of tobacco will not find much comfort in the case of James Cramer of Chicago, who died at the ripe age of 106 years, having used the weed regularly for ninety-five years.

William C. Murphy of Philadelphia is a vigorous man of 82. He fought at and "remembers" the Alamo. Murphy was one of the guards who had Santa Ana in charge after the battle of San Jacinto.

One hundred and two years measured the life of Moses Alkus, who died at the home of his daughter in San Francisco recently. Moses Alkus was born in Ganassau, near Posen, Germany, in November of 1790.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Wallace, who died in Lexington, Mo., a few days ago, was a cousin of Davy Crockett and claimed descent from the Wallace with whom the Scots bled, as Burns' song says. She lived to be 95 years old.

Joshua B. Wickham, who was beyond all doubt the oldest man in Iowa, died at Ottumwa, January 15. He was born in Franklin county, Virginia, 116 years ago. The history of his life is filled with enough romance to satisfy any novelist.

Mrs. Bertha Jones, colored, died in St. Louis recently of senility, aged 101 years. She was born in middle Tennessee in 1791, and was the mother of sixteen children. She was born a free woman, and was never a slave, although all of her colored neighbors were.

Rev. Dr. William Henry Furness of Philadelphia, who preached at All Souls' church, New York, last Sunday morning, will be 90 years old April 20, but there was no indication of infirmity in his sermon or its delivery. His reading, helped by a voice of admirable quality, has always been the delight of the Unitarian body and it is as effective now as ever.

A South American newspaper tells of a man living in Sao Paulo, Brazil, who is considerably over 100 years old and who is growing young again. He has recently grown a new set of teeth, and his hair, which had turned gray, is now almost black again. He is in active business as a horse trader, and occasionally he rides over ten leagues in a day. He has been married three times, is now a widower, and is quite wealthy.

Spoopendyke Has Asthma

and he spent thirty-two minutes trying to tell his wife to go to thunder and get his bottle of Dixon's Asthma Cure, and she (poor thing) fluttered around and brought some broth and a hair brush and things, and Spoopendyke nearly died, but he got the Asthma Cure finally and then—well, I'm sorry for his wife.

The editor of the Edgerly Mail, a Dakota daily, bears the bewitching name of Miss Vinnie Hall. Miss Vinnie, it is said, keeps a manicure set in her desk and rubs up the half moons in the pink nails of her pretty fingers while giving the boys their assignments. All the same she is a hustler, and can set type and make up the forms like lightning when there is a prairie on fire or a stampede in a neighbor's cattle yard.

GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT

The Active and Varied Career of Elon G. Beers in the Army.

KEARNEY'S CANDIDATE FOR COMMANDER

The Alpha and Omega of War—Interesting Story of Wilmer McLean in Whose House at Appomattox General Lee Surrendered.

Vicksburg post G. A. R. No. 252, was organized at Strang, October 25, 1887, with twenty-three members, but death and removal has reduced the ranks to nineteen. Prominent among the few members of the post is Elon G. Beers, present postmaster. Mr. Beers was born at Darlington, Wis., November 6, 1836, where he lived until the death of his enlistment, April 22, 1861, in the Third Wisconsin infantry. He was elected corporal, afterward sergeant and then first sergeant, finally promoted to second lieutenant for bravery and efficient service on the field. The regiment was assigned to the Twelfth army corps, Army of the Potomac. This was the regiment which arrested the secessionist members of the Maryland legislature at Frederick, Md. It might be well to add, in this connection, that only ten members and the chief clerk of the house were arrested, they being the parties who tried to get the legislature to ratify the acts of the seceding states.

Mr. Beers was with the regiment at the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, where he received a severe wound, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, besides in smaller battles and skirmishes at Bolivar Heights, Edenburg, Buckton Station, Newton, Second Bull Run, Chantilly, Germania Ford, Falling Waters and Raccoon Ford. This regiment was one of the details to New York to quell the draft riots August 5 to 20, 1863. After returning from the scene of the riots, it was transferred to the Twentieth corps then operating in Tennessee. Nearly all the regiment re-enlisted in the veteran service at Wartrace, Tenn., December 22, 1863, Mr. Beers was with the regiment at the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Culps Farm, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Averysboro and Bentonville, besides being engaged in the smaller battles of Cassville, Pine Mountain, Pumpkin Vine Creek, Kenesaw Mountain, Sandersville, Harrison's Plantation, Argyle Island and others of minor importance. After reaching Washington the regiment was sent to Louisville, Ky., and held in reserve a few days as part of the force under General Sheridan, that was destined to drive the French forces under command of Marshall Bazaine, from Mexico. But it was finally mustered out of the United States service July 18, 1865. Mr. Beers settled on the land adjoining what is now the town site of Strang in 1871, when buffaloes were frequently killed between there and Red Cloud, and all wild game was abundant. It is entertaining to listen to him tell some of his experiences in the early days of Fillmore county.

Kearney's Candidate for Commander.

The Grand Army of the Republic of Kearney will be largely represented at the department encampment to be held at Columbus Feburary 17, 18 and 19, as Sedgwick post No. 1 will present the name of Comrade R. Lafontaine for the honor of department commander. He was a member of Company I, Twelfth New York cavalry, which the late Colonel Savage of Omaha commanded. Comrade Lafontaine joined the Grand Army in Connecticut in 1868 and has been in good standing in the order ever since. He came to Nebraska in 1877, is a good organizer, a competent, worthy gentlemen, and would be able to do the order much good.

From Bull Run to Appomattox.

Colonel John A. Cockerill in the New York Commercial: In 1870, when I was the editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, Mr. Washington McLean brought to my office one day a gentleman whom he introduced as Mr. A. D. Banks, of Mississippi. Mr. Banks served in various capacities in the rebellion and his acquaintanceship in the south was extensive. He had just been telling Mr. McLean some remarkable stories touching the war, and one so impressed him that he insisted upon its being repeated to me in order that it might find its way into print. Mr. Banks complied with the request, and I took notes on a strip of proof paper. Both Mr. Banks and Mr. McLean are dead. Looking over some old papers in my possession the other day I came upon these pencil notes of twenty-one years ago. Some portion of them are almost obliterated, and now that I have attempted to transcribe them I find myself embarrassed by certain signs and hieroglyphics which may have been intelligible then, but which are obscure and mystic now. But here is the war romance as I am able to present it.

At the beginning of the war of the rebellion Wilmer McLean, then about 55 years of age, a native of McLeanford, Fairfax county, Va., was residing on a small farm near Bull Run. When the confederate army concentrated on the plains of Manassas his house became the headquarters of General Joseph E. Johnston and General Beauregard. In the battle which ensued soon after McLean performed efficient service, his knowledge of the locality proving valuable to the confederate commanders. He won the confidence of both Beauregard and Johnston. His home was burned when the confederate forces fell back to the defence of Richmond, and he followed the wing which was sent to cover Yorktown. He was with General Johnston as a volunteer aid, when that officer was wounded at Seven Pines, in front of Richmond. For a season he lived at Richmond, assisting in various ways to advance the confederate cause. After the second Bull Run fight and Antietam McLean proposed to A. D. Banks to go up into the neutral country in the northern neck of Virginia and secure for the use of the confederate army some 30,000 bushels of wheat known to be there. This section of the state is composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster and Northumberland. It is a part of the vast territory ceded by the king of England to Robert Carter, known in Virginia as "King" Carter, because of his possessions and the feudal system which he established there. McLean's scheme was to take a small steamer to Fredericksburg by railway, launch it in the Rappahannock and proceed to the wheat country.

Everything was prepared, including sacks for the wheat. McLean asked for a small escort of troops to be sent along to protect him from strolling bands of federal cavalry, and General Gustavus W. Smith sent Major Ball with four companies of cavalry and two pieces of light artillery. The day after the arrival of McLean and his expedition at Fredericksburg, November 17, and immediately following the launching of his boat, the head of Burnside's army, 10,000 men, commanded by General Sumner, reached the opposite side of the Rappahannock and prepared to cross. Major Ball wanted to advance, supposing that he had to do with a federal raid, for at that season of the year nobody anticipated a general forward movement on the part of Burnside. General Couch of Sumner's corps, who was in advance, says that he would have crossed then if pontoons had been ready, but the absence of these and Major Ball's gallant resistance prevented, and word was sent to Lee by his scouts of Burnside's movements. Twenty-four hours later Longstreet's corps arrived, took position on Marges Heights and began to fortify. Burnside concentrated his army on the opposite side of the river and on December 11 began his disastrous advance. The great battle was fought and McLean lost his boat and his sacks and his wheat, but he felt compensated by the fact that his expedition had checked the crossing of the Rappahannock by Burnside's army and had enabled General Lee to gain a great victory.

McLean drifted back to Richmond, rejoined General Joe Johnston, and when that officer was ordered to the west he accompanied him as an aide. He was with him in the beginning of the Atlanta campaign, but his health failing he retired and returned east. Weary of the war and its disasters he sought a retreat for himself and his family far from strife and the marshalling of armed men. With all the south to select from he settled upon Appomattox court house. In this little village of a dozen houses he selected the best—the only brick structure.

But the fortunes of war soon brought the contending armies to his doors. Lee's retreating veterans, hemmed in by Grant and Sheridan, laid down their arms at Appomattox. The surrender of General Lee to Grant took place at McLean's home on the 9th of April, 1865, and not under an apple tree, as erroneously believed for a long time. And thus it was that the man who furnished a roof to the confederate commanders at Bull Run—the first great battle of the war—provided also the roof under which the great general of the confederacy signed the terms of capitulation. McLean's houses may be said to have been, so far as the war in Virginia was concerned, the Alpha and the Omega.

This is the conclusion of my notes, but I find at the bottom of them, in answer to my inquiry as to what had become of the romantic McLean, this entry: "I think he has gone back to live on the old farm at Manasses Junction." From recent inquiry I find that McLean died several years ago.

Turning to General Horace Porter's very excellent description of the surrender of Lee, published in the Century Magazine, I find much concerning McLean and his Appomattox home. He tells how McLean could not find a bottle of ink in his house when it came to drawing up the terms of surrender, and how Colonel Marshall, Lee's secretary, provided it from a boxwood holder which he carried in his pocket. He tells, also, how the relic hunters despoiled McLean on the afternoon of the day of the surrender, and how General Sheridan set a good example by paying him $20 in gold for the marble-topped table at which Lee sat, presenting the same to General Custer with a request that it be sent as his gift to Mrs. Custer. This induced General Ord to pay $40 for the table on which the terms of surrender were signed, and at which General Grant sat during the famous interview. I find this foot note at the bottom of a page of General Porter's narrative:

"It is a singular historical coincidence that McLean's former home was upon a Virginia farm, near the battle ground of the first Bull Run, and his house was used for a time as the headquarters of General Beauregard. To avoid the active theater of war he removed to the quiet village of Appomattox, only to find himself again surrounded by contending armies. Thus the first and last great scenes of the war in Virginia were enacted upon his property."

It will be observed that my notes were taken twenty-one years ago, and that the above paragraph, written by General Porter only a few years ago, confirms them. I am happy to thus throw some light upon the career of a man whose war romance is even more remarkable than that of the young Frenchman who, born near Charleroi, followed the campaigns of the first Napoleon from Ulm to Waterloo, and in the retreat was shot to death by one of Blucher's dragoons in the garden of the cottage in which he was born.

A Correction.

NEMAHA CITY, Neb., Jan. 22.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In your paper of Sunday, January 10, in giving a sketch of the old soldiers of Nemaha City, G. W. Culp Post, No. 53, I find that you made a mistake in regard to W. Hadlock's army record.

I enlisted July 17, 1861, was discharged the 20th of February, 1865; served under Sherman most of the time; was under Fremont in Missouri in the fall of 1861 and the next spring went down to Shiloh and from that time on was with Sherman in the balance of his campaign to the time I was wounded; never served in the Army of the Potomac; I was wounded four times, once in the foot at Kenesaw Mountain, January 28, 1864 losing one toe; again at or near Macon, Ga., on the 22d of November of same year; was wounded in the head and in the nose and in the right arm (in place of the left), as you stated in your paper, causing the amputation of my right arm at the shoulder joint, leaving no stump at all; at the same time I lost the use of my right ear. The shell that wounded me burst so close that it burnt most all the hair off from the front part of my head. My arm was taken off about 10 o'clock that night; I was put into an ambulance at daylight next morning and went on with the rest of Sherman's boys to the sea and am here to tell about and advocate the good cause and vote as I shot.

WALTER HADLOCK.

One War Enough.

In the current discussion, the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic is credited with the remark that "the Grand Army men will be found to be among the most conservative as to taking warlike steps towards Chili, for the veterans have seen service on the field and they know the dreadful meaning there is in a declaration of war. I remember myself when the rebellion opened how eager I was for my first fight, and I constantly fretted during my first six months of service because I was not in fight. But after I had seen my first fight my sentiments were decidedly changed, and my entire hope was that I might never see another. It is all nonsense for men to assert that bravery and heroism take them into a fight. It is simply duty and fear that makes them face death on a battle-field. You will find as a rule that the men who are the most extreme for war are those who haven't seen the realities of war."

This statement is entirely true. Men who have had no experience of the misery of war want no more of it. If there shall be serious trouble with Chili, volunteers in the army and navy will be young fellows, ardent and inexperienced loving adventure and fancying bloodshed glory.

MEN OF OUR TIME.

Prince Bismarck is fond of practicing with the revolver, and, old as he is, can still make a splendid shot at a moving object.

Roscoe Conkling used to be called a well-dressed sneer. Thomas B. Reed seems to be entitled to the sobriquet of genial sarcasm.

Mr. Gorman is the only man, with one exception, who ever received a third term as United States senator from Maryland legislature.

Mr. Cleveland has gone to Louisiana to hunt game on Joseph Jefferson's plantation and to recuperate himself for hunting political game later in the year.

General Mitre has withdrawn from the contest for the presidency of the Argentine Republic. He thinks, with the poet, that of all sad words, etc., are these: It Mitre been.

Judge Botkin of Kansas, it is claimed, can take three fingers of 90-cent whisky every half hour and hit a 10-cent piece with his rifle at 100 yards. He is considered an honor to the profession.

Captain Schley of the steamer Baltimore thinks "the United States should treat Chili as an unruly child, and spank it," and he would like to assist in the operation with his steamer for just one hour.

David B. Hill has twenty-two admirers in the Ohio legislature, while but eight are for Cleveland. Of the republican members forty-three are for Blaine, sixteen for Harrison and a few scattering.

The most important personage now at Monte Carlo is Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, but there are other visitors to the famous gambling tables who will be singed just as much before the season is over.

William S. Haymond, a lawyer at Fairmount, W. Va., claims to be the youngest confederate veteran. He was a courier on the staff of General Imboden in 1862, when but ten years of age, and at eleven held a commission as major.

Dan Rice, who was a circus man before Barnum, and the greatest clown of the century, is engaged in the real estate business in New York and has been making money at it. He is devoting his time outside of his business to writing his memoirs. He expects to have them finished in the course of two or three months.

Charles Villiers, M. P., the "Father of the House of Commons," whose 90th birthday has been fittingly honored, is neither a teetotaler nor an anti-tobacco man. He is a jolly old gentleman, a perennial diner-out, a lover of good wine and choice cigars, and has been a man about town ever since the reform bill struggle of 1832.

Arabi Pashi, the exiled Egyptian mischief maker, lives on the island of Ceylon amid cocoanut groves haunted by squirrels and magpie robins. He complains of the moist heat of his present home and compares it unfavorably with the dry warmth of Egypt. The climate or some other cause has somewhat impaired his health of late.

Read these little three lines. Buy Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne if you want a fine and delicious drink.

CONNUBIALITIES.

Love is a madness, and even the lover himself is apt to admit it after thirty years.

Paul du Chaillu, the explorer and story teller, says that while in Africa he was offered 20,000 wives—$15 in one day.

This world has always been full of contradictions. Solomon has always been called a very wise man, and yet Solomon had practically 700 wives.

Each of the five wives of a Georgia widower have died on Friday. He says that the old theory that Friday is unlucky is a silly superstition.

An interesting marriage, to be celebrated in April, will be that of Mr. Carl Newnoff of Dresden and Miss Ruth Smith, niece of Mrs. Augustus Kountze of New York.

The present which Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts gave to her husband, Colonel Ralph Vivian, on her wedding day was a lovely insurance policy on her own life for $100,000.

The question the maiden asks about her lover is: "How much does he yearn?" The question her sordid father asks about him is: "How much does he earn?" And sometimes they both get fooled.

The king of the lobby on his way to Washington to buy up congress never felt the importance of his mission half so much as the young man on his way to the jeweler's to buy his first engagement ring.

The announcement is made of the betrothal of Archduchess Stephanie, widow of the Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, whose death on January 30, 1889, caused such widespread scandal, to Prince Miguel of Braganza.

Old friend: "How did you and your wife come to remarry after so many years of separation?" Jimson: "Well, you see, in the cross suits for divorce she made me out so bad and I made her out so bad that there wouldn't any body else have either of us."

Researches for precedents by which Prince George, son of the prince of Wales, might be enabled to marry Princess Mary, who was betrothed to the late duke of Clarence, have, it is said, disclosed the rule that in the event of the death of her betrothed a royal princess must wait five years before again becoming betrothed.

Cards are out from Mrs. Catherwood of San Francisco for the marriage of her daughter, Miss Louise Catherwood, to Mr. Ernest La Montague of Far Rockaway, L. I. Miss Catherwood is said to be young, pretty and possessed of many attractions and accomplishments, but, unlike most California belles, she is not an heiress.

A bachelor's idea of a married man is a fellow pushing a baby carriage or else walking the floor nights with one of a pair of crying twins on each arm. A married man's idea of a bachelor is a fellow sitting with his feet on the mantel and smoking a cigar, or else sewing buttons on his trousers with a badly threaded needle and a patience worthy of a better cause. And they're both wrong.

"Girls, we are just 21 and are 'heart whole and fancy free,'" exclaims the editor of the Dublin (Ga.) Post. "Our father furnishes us with free board; our mother owns a gold mine, and we 'stand in' tolerably well. The only thing that we possess that will do to brag on is a heart, and it is big enough to love a whole family, if necessary. Call early that you may avoid the rush."

One of the interesting marriages of the past week was that of Mr. Clarence Bowan of New York city and Miss Roxanna Wentworth of Chicago, daughter of the late millionaire, known as "long John Wentworth." Miss Wentworth looks so strikingly like Mrs. Cleveland she is often called "Mrs. Cleveland's double." Miss Wentworth is immensely wealthy. The marriage was solemnized in Chicago.

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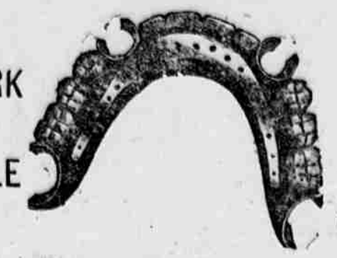

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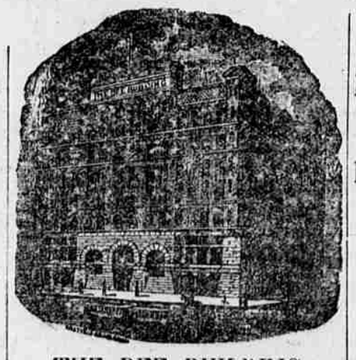

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