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JEAUTIFUL AS A POET'S DREAM

'ature's Matchless Exhibit in the Horticultural Department at the World's Fair.

REVELATION OF FLORAL MAGNIFICENCE

Supern Tropical Plants-Gorgeous Orchids, Lovely Roses, Magnificent Rhododendrous and Other Envorites in Infinite Variaty.

Loveliest of all that the world offers to the nemory of Columbus in the city of white pulaces is the splendid hortlenitural display. Dear old John Thorpe, who looks like Abraham Lincoln and can make a dry stick blossom, is the real head of this department. He presides over a vast building, from the middle of which rises a glass dome 122 feet high and 180 feet in diameter. The space under this fane has two great wings ending in paylitons.

But the most notable point in horticulture is the outdoor exhibition. Right in front of the huge building is a wooded island in the lagoon. From its shores trail aquatic plants. in curious patterns. At the southern end is a garden of 50,000 roses laid out in a labyrinthal design and sucrounded by a garlanded fence of roses eight feet high. In the center rises a pagoda covered with clematis of all hues. This garden is an acre and a quarter in extent and contains over 16,000 varieties of the rose. There are forty eight exhibitors, and they have revived many of the roses that were once fashionable but have been forgotten. Two-thirds of the roses are hardy and the rest are tender, like ton roses and other varieties that need the protection of hot houses as a rule. The finest display comes from Belfast, Ireland but California, Holland and Germany are close competitors. The beauty and fragrance of this spot may be imagined by the fac that the margin of each group of roses is made up of flowering honeysuckles trailing on the ground.

Just south of the rose garden are the rhododendrons of England, Holland, Belgium and America grouped for effects of massed color, and scattered among them are hundreds of Japanese, European and American lilies.

Turning northward on the little island the visitor comes to a plateau of old-fashioned English garden flowers, the sort of things Lord Bacon mentions in his quaint plan of a perfect garden. Here are marizolds, sweet Williams, unimoses, larkspurs, Michaehnas daisies and scores of other sentimental suggestious.

Floral Fragrance,

Then tomes a large group of trees and surubs gathered together for strange contrasts of leaves and showing departures from normal types. There are quivering aspens, tall poplars, beeches, birthes, willows, maples, eius, ashes and similar trees, all leading toward a dainty, sweet smelling garden of annual flowering plants like sweet peas, mignonette and nasturtiums.

Beyond this are to be found all manner of flowering shrubs-spirea dutzia, hydrangea Rose of Sharon-and still farther on the German group of everyreens, among them rare cedars, junipers, arbor vite and tamar-acks. Rising in the green confusion will be clusters of dahlias. Here the Japanese village, surrounded by

its native garden, comes into view. This garden is one of the most interesting sights on the island. It is cared for by Japanese gardeners in costume and working with primi-tive apparatus. All sorts of dwarfed pines, codars and other growths will mingle their

fact that they are content with flowers as they find them and make no attempt at hy-bridization or crossculture of any kind. They have no double roses. There never was a CONGRESS OF THE NATIONS simpler or more certain evidence of the in fluences that have governed Japanese decora-tive art from time immemorial.

tive art from time immemorial. Germany has an exhibition of azaleas, paims and rhododendrons without a touch of grace or imagination about it. Belgium's section is filled up with bay laurels and handsome tree peonles. Great Britain has a superb array of orchids from Kew gardens and other famous conservatorics. Joseph 'hamberlain and Sir Trever Lawrence have

made princely contributions. All through the British exhibit can be found proof that England is the country for rare and costly plants and that in spite of American millionaires a higher price will be Anorread minimum res is night proceed of the paid in London for a really unique plant than in any other place. There seems to have been an understanding among the British exhibitors that no ordinary plants should be sent, so that their section is really a sort of horticultural museum. Maxim has a most showing of orchids and

Guatemala illustrates all her peculiar native In the American Section,

growtha.

Mexico has a good showing of orchids and acti. Costa Rica displays coffee plants and

In the big American section are to be seen all the notable plants of commerce, such as sugar canes, coffees, teas and dycs. The famous anthurium from the white house is there to be seen, with its long, slender leaves and scarlet flower. Missouri is con-spicuous for yuccas, century plants and india-rubber trees. Massachusetts furnishes rare uning and among them is the flow cocus Auspaims and among them is the flae cocus Aus-tralus from the conservatory of Prof. Sar-

trains from the conservatory of Prof. Sar-gent of Harvard university. Beautiful curtains of blooming cobea scandens hang from every concervable point of the beams and ceiling. The whole in-terior of the building is draped in this deli-cate greenery, touch d with purple blossoms. The vines have been so skillfully arranged that at times they seem to be part of a woven fabric through which the light softly illers from above. filters from above. Here and there in unexpected nooks are

dtcher plants, ice plants, sensitive plants and Venus fly trans. Visitors are allowed, inder proper supervision, to experiment with some of the curious growths. In order to heighten the general effect of he horticultural display there will be nasses of begonias and other brilliant lowers grouped about in the green spaces

m time to time. Sixty five huge bushes Marguerites and a similar number of urbit sages are mingled together as one

categories and an entry of the entry of the cut flower show consists now principally of roses, hyacinths, tulips, hiles and carnations. They will be followed by peoples, ivies and contemporaneous blosoms. These flowers are for sale to a limited To the west of the horticultural building

are the great greenhouses, in which delicate or miniature plants are kept until rendy for exhibition. Hetween the greenhouses are situated the furnaces and the room in which reads a abovt

It will surprise visitors to know that most of the lovely flowering plants which bear the names of distant countries were not brought to America in pots. The horticul-tural department simply received the dry seeds, with brief descriptions of the plants and the names of the exhibitors. A majority of these seeds were planted in boxes last year by Mr. Thorpe's assistants and were developed during the winter. There was no way of telling in advance whether seeds were worth all the labor and study devoted

to their care until the plant grew and blos somed. Feast for Orchad Lovers.

From time to time there will be international displays for awards of particular flowers. The orchid show, for instance, will be on May 9. Great Britain and America

will exhibit nearly 4,000 plants. Mr. Thorpe says that it will unquestionably be the finest exhibit ever seen in this or any other coun buildings. try. The principal American amateurs in this competition are Mr. Kinball of Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Corning of Albany, and Mr. So far the horticultural department has found that outside of New York state and one or two points in other eastern states there is no serious floriculture worth speak The west is poverty stricken in matter of fine cultivated flowers and shrubs. Mr. Thorpe says that this exhibition will have a wonderful effect in stimulating a love for rare growths, and that just as the sculp tures in the art section will som begin to ap-pear in the architecture of the western towns and cities, so the marvelous flowers and leaves brought from the famous con-servatories of the world will take their daces in thousands of western conserva Only a few weeks ago there display of Persian violets, flowers that had never been seen in the west before, already the western people are planting them.

Midway Plaisance at the World's Fair the Abiding Place of Orientals. HABITATIONS OF ARABS, TURKS AND MOORS

An International Beauty Show Which is the Center of Attraction for Lovesick

Romeos A Model of St. Peter's. There are many queer things at the fair

with queer names. There is the "Midway plaisance," for instance. "What on earth toes that mean !" most people ask when they hear it for the first time. Whatever it may mean elsewhere, in Chicago it means simply a collection of side shows. The "plaisance" is an avenue lined with buildings in which entertainments are given, but where the "midway" comes in it is hard to guess. The name was selected by a committee of leading citizens who wanted to get up something high toned, or, as they put it, "nobby." It is certainly a very nobby name, and no other word so well describes it. To call the thing an avenue, it was decided, was too common

place. Indian names are considered vulgar by many lilinois people, and so they borrowed a word from the French. It is along the "Plus-sance"-that is the

ordinary pronunciation-that the jayhawk oves to linger. There he can see Turks, Moors and all manner of wild mon-living in . subjection to the laws of Illinois, but doing it in their own way, some half naked and uwashed and others anointed with grease and perfumes. But the jayhawk has to pay for his fun. In the "Plus-sance" are a couple of dozen shows and it costs 25 and 50 cents. to see each one.

This side show avenue is a mile long and smacks just a little bit of Coney Island. It s operated under the eye of the fair management and it is in the grounds, strictly peaking, admission being included with a 0-cent World's fair ticket. It is very broad; 600 feet wide over all. Every "concessionaire"-more French-pays a percentage of his receipts to the World's fair ways and means committee. Guaranties are afforded

that the exhibits are worth the price of admission. On the Tower of Babel.

A Tower of Babel is built near the entrance to the Plaisance. It is 400 feet high and has a diameter at the base of 100 feet. This tower deviates from the plan of the original by having a double track electrical circular railway from the base to the top. A chime of bells is installed at the top, from which a good view of the grounds is had. Lord and Lady Aberdeen have been interested in making a display of the cottage industries of Ireland. Towering over a row of

Irish cottages in facsimile is a reproduction of Donegal castle. Throughout this exhibit there are specimens of the work of Irish peasants and some of the people themselves. A Kerry cow has been brought over specially o show one of the means of livelihood. Laces and shawls are made and sold here. The simple architecture of these homes, like that of the convent of La Rabida, is a pleasant relief to the eye after the stucco flowers and figures crowded on to so many of the hands.

Come with me to Cairo. It is shown by a street scene peopled with more than 150 Egyptians who were taken from the midst of their dancing, smoking and trading and agree, but there have been no fights and few damped into the Windy City. Dark brown beauties from the banks of the Nile, who dance voluptuous measures, look coquettishly upon the Yankee, their big eyes winning his ttention as soon as they flash them upon him. They wear spangles, chains, beads and gilt bands. Kiralfy bas shown us what they are like in his spectacles. Black slave boys wait upon the dainty indics, some of whom cover their faces in the modest fashion of the east. Arab traders, donkey boys and camel drivforming in the theater the merchants sell beads, turbans or shells from the Red sea and other curiosities, all at Chicago prices, and the snake charmers subdue reptile and the snake charmers subdue reptiles and the magicians show their familiarity with the black art. There are performing monkeys, too, and parrots. It is truly a glimpse of an eastern city, and here and there ones gets a whiff of it. An old priest goes up into the tower of the nosque at daybreak and calls upon all believers in Mohammed to pray. The people per-form their ablutions and then bless the prophet. When they have done this the long bearded merchants take their pipes and squat in the bazaars, looking indolently at the passers by, while the women and children gaze in wonder and smile knowingly at the ignorance of their ways betrayed by the Au ericans who are as great a show them as they are to the purchasers of admission tickets. Somewhat Fat, But a Beauty. Fanda, a gaudily dressed woman, rather Fanda, a gaudily dressed woman, rather fat, is the beauty of the party, and among them are Egyptians bearing such names as Fatima Oscian, Hosma Bint, Mitwali Naba-weih and Falmi Houri. Some of these names will be found on signs in Chicago after the fair is over, for the people from Cairo like the prosperity that they see around them in this country. Curiosities of divers sorts from the museums of Cairo and Alexandria may seen. From Cairo to Stamboul isn't much of a ump. Let us make it. One of the old streets of Stamboul is reproduced and tenanted with people from that city and from Constantinople, who show preity much the same sort of entertainment as their Egyptian same sort of entertainment as their figyplian neighbors. One of their features is a fire department such as is in service at the city of the Golden Horn. The fire pump, which has a big capacity, is slung on poles on the shoulders of the natives, who trot through the streets astonishingly fast. When they reach the fire the water is supplied to them by carriers, who bear leather piled to them by carriers, who bear leather bags that are refilled from the wells as fast as their contents are used up. Turkish luncheons are peddled by cos-tuned natives, who serve them from a tray. These moving lunch counters do a big busi ess among those not of a suspicious nature Everywhere is observable the castern indelence and love of luxury. No American messenger boy or officeholder can have any-thing to say about leisure in the presence of a Turk A saddle belonging to the sultan of Turkey is placed in the transportation building, and why there, heaven alone knows. It is cov-ered with red plush and gold, and it beats Mr. Barnum on his own ground. It is used by its owner only on the most solern occus-ions, and there cannot be any more solern occasions in Turkey, it is supposed, until it is returned to him. Arab horses of pure blood were allowed by the sultan to be exported. This is contrary to the Turkish law, but his majesty wanted to allow Americans to see how inferior his steeds are t

stones, swords, pistols with antique fint locks, daggers, laces, brocades, cushions and table covers. In another store are found perfumery, seraglio pastilles, attar of roses and sweetments, though these are not half as sweet as the dreamy damsels who sell them to you. A Bedouin camp, presided over by a real Bedouin chief, who, of course, would cut a throat with no computation, is shown. The dancing girls who sway and trenble with simulated emotion keep the tremble with simulated emotion keep the hall crowded with spectators davanese to the number of seventy, have built a vilage in the style of their country on the Midway plaisance. It is made of bamboo poles, split bamboo and pain leaves and thatched with native grasses. A screen of split bamboo poles is a screen of split bamboo pole of the screen o of split bamboo and leaves encircles the vil lage to keep out those who haven't paid The Javanese girls dance to the music of at orchestra and puff cigarettes. They are lit the bits of creatures with black shiny hair.

In the center of the settlement are two big bamboo poles with holes cut through hem. When the wind whistles through them. When the wind whistles those these holes a strange melody is produced that makes the Javans feel homesick and ro-mantic. All sorts of billious and mandlin mantic. All sorts of the billious and mandlin thoughts travel through their brains while this music is being played by the gale. They get more of this music in Chicago than in Java, as there is a greater supply of wind. With the Javanese is an oid priest named With the Javanese is an out priest name Hadji, who has a great influence over his flock. They are a very lazy race and get tired of work about once a day, throwing down their tools and saying they have had enough in a way that would command the admiration of a labor agitator.

Not a Labor Agitator.

But the old priest knows his business. Just as soon as they quit he has a vision in which it is revealed to him that if they do not at once resume they will be devoured by red devils or develop horns and a tail. Being a knowing man, the priest always sides with capital, and if he sees any visions favorable to a general discontinuance of all labor he carefully keeps them to himself. Humility and poucity of clothing are char-acteristics of the Javanese and both char-

acteristics of the Javanese and both char-acteristics have been carefully encouraged by the Hollanders who control the island. One of them, a real prince named Raden Sockmadilaga, speaks Dutch and German, but no English. Some of the dancing girls are quite comely. They wear their black hair in knots and cut away the bangs from the forchead with a razor. When the weather gets warmer they will be seen in a single piece of cloth wound round the body. When the if the opponents of decollete areas in Chicago will allow them to. But until that time ar-rives they are to be observed in heavy trousers, wondering if summer will ever come.

A remarkable display in the Plaisance is that of feminine beauty. A building has been put up and in it are installed fifty young women, who represent the style of face of various nations and their fashions in costumes. They were got together by a Chicago beauty collector who spent some months in Europe advertising for types of the different races. Minister Lincoln when the party were in Southampton nollified them that they were violating the contract labor law in coming to America, which was not so, as congress exempted the World's hot so, as congress exempted the world's fair from the law. After they arrived in Chicago all their costumes were burned in a fire that very nearly burned them, too All these had to be duplicated and the girls sit in their pavihous and smile day after day. The management contracted for smiles last-ing six months. ing six months.

Where the Lovestck Linger.

Lovesick Romeos linger round the beauty building and make the air resound with their mournful lamentations. As the show is under the management of the fair everybind is correct as far as chaperonage and protection from champague supper offers are oncerned. There is a tacit agreement that concerned. There is a tact as reement that none of the girls are to get married until the fair is over, and then they will be able to select any kind of men they prefer from the wild scramble that will take place for their

It was thought that it would be hard to get displays of jealousies on account of real or fancied superiorities of costume. The Vienna girl is a musician and others have accomplishments as dancers. Russia, Greece, Italy, Germany, France, England, Austria, Bohemia, Hungaria and Chicago are equally well represented, and there are beauties from different parts of the United States. Things run largely to eating on the Plais ance. Chicagoans are never really happy unless they can use the the suffix "orium" on their words. In various parts of the city is a "Scenatorium," a "Massagorium," where massage is administered, and it is even said a "Peanutorium," where edible nuts are displayed on sale. It is therefore not sur-prising to find among the side shows a Natatorium." This institution is really a Vienna bakery and restaurant with a swimming bath attached to it, so as to give some excuse for the use of the name. Special luck it is said attaches to all buildings the names of which and in "orium." In Chicago the termination is added to nouns to convey the ide idea of immensity. A museumorium means a big museum, a concertorium a large concert, a stationorium a huge railroad depot. The teaches the art of making good It is said by some people that good bakery bread. bread was not so common as it is now in the United States before the Philadelphia exposition was held with its interesting Vienna Most of the Moorish palace, which built by a Chicago firm, is devoted to a res-taurant, or, as they call it sometimes in Chi-cago, a "gastronomorium." There the wayfarer is not fed in Moorish style. but car get a bloodrare porterhouse steak if he wants Carl Hagenbeck, a famous German ani-mal tamer, has a building with a hall seat-ing 5,000 people, in which he gives his per-formances. He domesticates the lion so that he will be down with the lamb, and tigers and wildcats become so tame under his care it is said, that they are no more dangerous than guinea pigs. Such animals as these he does not coop up in cages, but gives them plenty of breathing space and they live to gether without fighting. Germany has a village in which the artistic and mercantile tastes of her people are combined. The German's have put up a model of a town of the middle ages, and there are houses of the black forest and the other divisions of the empire. The houses are filled with original furniture. Dr. Ulric Jahn of Herlin manages a German ethnological museum. A model of St. Peter's at Rome, which was begun in the year 1600 and finished in 1700, is exhibited in the Midway plaisance by L. de B. Spiridon. It is of carved wood, coated with a substance in imitation of marble, is constructed on a scale of one-sixtieth. This makes it about thirty feet long, fifteen feet wide and fifteen feet high. It is placed in a building of Roman style, which contains besides the model the portraits of many of the popes. Then there are models of the cathedral of Milan, the Piombino palace, St. Agness church and the Roman Pantheon of Agrippa. The attendants in this building are dressed in the uniforms of the Vatican guards.

Eloquent Eulogy of the Silent Soldier Deliv ered at Galena, Ill.

SUPREME IN WAR, SIMPLE IN PRIVATE LIFE

His Youth and the Struggles of His Earl Manhood-"A Man from the People, for the People and Never Above the People."

GOV. M'KINLEY ON GRANT

Thursday of last week the inaugural celebration of the birthday of General U.S. Grant occurred at Galena, Ill. Among the tributes paid to the memory of the dead hero was that of Governor William Mckinley The governor said:

"MR. PRESIDENT, CITIZENS OF GALENA LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I Cannot forbear at the very outset to express to you the very great honor which I feel in being permitted in the city of Galena, to share with you in the observation of the seventy first anniversary of the birth of that great soldier who once be-longed to you, but who now belongs to the ages. No history of the war could be writages. ten which would emit the state of filmois or the city of Galena They contributed the most conspicuous names in all that great civil conflict, the civil and the military rulers—Abraham Lincoln and Ulvsses S. Grant. [Applause.] And no history of Ulysses S. Grant can be written without coming unbidden from every lip the name of coming unotaden from every input of name of the city of Galena, and no history of that great soldier can be told that will not men-tion the name of General John A Rawins, also a resident of your city. [Applau8e.] "You have a proud history." Grant gave his sword and his services to his country at forbase and smoother back back to the

Galena and gave the country back to the to all and gave the country back to the people at Appointtox. He presided over the first union meeting ever held in Galena and he presided over the greatest union meeting ever hold beneath the ling at Ap-pointtox. [Great applause] He was little known at the first meeting; the whole world knew him at the last. knew him at the last.

Not a Nation of Hero Worshippers.

"We are not a nation of hero worshipers "We are not a nation of hero worshipers, our popular favorites are soon counted. With more than 100 years of national life crowded with great events and marked by mighty struggles, few of the great actors have more than surviced the generation in which they lived. Nor has the govern-ment and its people been ungenerous to its great leaders, whether soldier or states man for the resultie has been unst and 1 man, for the republic has been just and 1 believe, generous to its public men, yet less than a score of them are remembered, and the student of history can only recall some of its most distinguished, but now forgotten, names. Who can recall in this great audience the presidents of the United States in the order of their administrations? Who can recall the governors of this great common-wealth since its formation? Who can recall the United States senators who have repthe United States sendors who have rep-resented this great commonwealth in that greatest of all parliamentary bodies in the world—the senate of the United States! They were representative men of their times; they were popular favorites, and yet they have passed from mind and from recol-lection and are left with the relie huntres to ection and are left with the relic hunters to discern their greatness and disclose their names

"Let me call to your mind the list of those remembered: Washington and Adams, Hamilton and Jefferson, Madison and Frank-lin, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Lincoln, Gar-field, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Sherman, Sheridan and Grant. These so impressed the times; these so molded and shaped ideas; these so directed legislation; these so promoted and enlightened public sentiment that their work o'erleaped the limit of their lives and stretched out and into the future. They are remembered because they stood for ideas. They represented some great cause, and in the main contributed some

the defensive than she would dare have done but for her consciousness of strength and but for her consciousness of strength and the certainty of right prevailing in the end.' Then his eyes penetrated the future, and in the same letter he declares that in all this I can but see the doom of slavery. "His broad vision saw with clearness what few others were given to see or helieve at that early day, and he lived to witness his prophecy of 1891 ripen into glorious fulfill-ment, and to him more than any other man, living or dead, citizen or soldler, was Abra-ham Lincoln indepted for the power to en-force the great prachamition of emancipaforce the great proclamation of emancipa tion. [Great applause.] Successful from the First,

"From this loy if prairie state he marched with his regiment to the throadent state of Missouri, where outpreaks were rife and open war was threatened, Joining the forces under General Fremont. On August 23 following he received a commission as brigadier general of volunteers, which was his first recognition from the president of the bited States. He was successful almost rom the beginning of his military com-oand. His cartier, like his later, flows were tellingly disastrons to the enemy. First at Palucah, then fighting with Polk and Pillow at Belmont, again at Fort Henry, which he captured. Then he determined to de-stroy Fort Donelson, and with a sare coolness and deliberation he settled himself down to the task, which he successfully ac-complished on the 16th day of February, 1802 After two days severe battle 12,000 prisoners and their belongings fell into his hands and the victory was sweeping and complete. He was immediately commis-sloued a major general of volunteers in recognition of his brilliant triumph, and at one secured the confidence of the president, the trusting faith of the loyal north, while the trusting faith of the loyal worth, while the men at the front tarned their eyes hope-fully to their coming commander. Fol-lowing Donelson came bloody Shiloh —almost lost to the union army on the first day, turned by his skill and persist-ent determination into a glorious victory on the second. Then Taka and Corinth, suc-ceeded by a series of desperate envagements. Then the manatched triamph at Vicksburg on In tependence day, ISE, [Cheers]. This was the ecoving glory of Grant and his noble army.

noble army. President Lincoin publicly thanked him for himself and in the name of the people for his inestimable services to the union cause. In the midst of all these honors the silent soldier stood unmoved, with gratitude, and not for a single instant last his steady head. Fawning flattery did not spoil him nor bubl acclaim shake his rugged nature. He moved among his men and before the country the same great, unostentatious, self-reliant com mander as you see in yonder statue in your beautiful park today, creeted by your friend, Mr. Kohisaat, here in your city. He looked the first time 1 saw him as he looks in this beautiful time today. beautiful lawn, today.

Commander of All the Army.

"On the 17th of March, 1864, a little more than three years from Grant's departure from Galena, where he was drilling your local company, he assumed control of all the federal forces, wherever located, and in less than fourteen months Lee's army, the pride and the glory of the confederate government, surrendered to the victorious soldier, "The union was saved with liberty and we pray both may be eternal. The liberal terms

given to Lee at Appointtox revealed in the breast of the hard lighter a soft and generous heart. He wanted no vengeance, he had no bitterness in his soul, he had no hates to avenge. He believed in war only as hates to avenge. He believed in war only as a means of peace. His large, gentle nature made the surrender as cars to his illustrious foe as was possible. He said, with the broadest humanity: Take your horses and side arms, all of your personal property and belongings, and go home-not to be dis-turbed, not to be punished for trenson, not to be outcast, but go, cultivate the fields whereon you fought and lost. Yield faithful adegiance to the old flag and the restored union, and obey the laws of peace.

General Grant's Private Life.

After discussing General Grant's political career since the war the speaker said: His private life was beautiful in its pur-ity and simplicity. No irreverent oath, it is id, ever passed his lips after he arrived at manhood and his conversation was as chaste and unaffected as that of simple childhood His relations with his family were tender and affectionate, and with his officers and oldiers cordial and considerate. He was a soldiers cordial and considerate. He was a typical American, free from estentiation, easily approached. His whole life gave proof of his nationality; a man from the people, of the people, for the people and never above the people. [Applause.] For weeks during the seige of Vicksburg he was without baggage or servant, camp chest or tent, sharing the rations of the private soldier and sleeping on the ground with no overing but the heavens above him. On one occasion, in the department he was com manding, the steamboat captain discrimi nated against the private soldier and would not permit him to ride as a cabin passenger on equal terms with officers and the travel ing public generally. This coming to the general's knowledge he issued an immediate and peremptory order forbidding such un-American treatment and punishing with extreme severity and future discrimination against the bravest and best, his allies in the great conflict. His tenderness and re spect for the volunteer soldiers was proverbial in every army wherein he served, and any slight to them he repelled as a personal indignity. "Only a few years ago, in one of his jour-neys through the south when he was receiv-ing a great ovation, the colored men crowded ing a great oration, the colored men crowded his hotel to look into his face and grasp the hand of their great deliverer. To this in-trusion objection was made, and the colored men were about to be ejected when the old here appeared and in his quiet way, full of earnest feeling said: "Where I am they shall come." [Great applause] He be-lieved in the brotherhood of man, in the po-lituat equality of all men the hud sector. itical equality of all men; he had secured hem with his sword, and was prompt to them with his sword, and was prompt to recognize them in all places and everywhere. "But, my friends, death had marked him for a victim. He fought it with his iron will and his old-time courage, but at last yielded, the first and only time the great soldier was ever van-quished; he had routed every other foe, he had triumphed over every other enemy, but this last one conquered him, as in the culti-conquers all. It, however, stayed its fatal hand long enough to permit him to finish the hast great work of his life-to write the hisist great work of his life-to write the his-ory he had made. True, it had already been written; written in blood, in the agony of the dying and in the tears of a suffering naion; written in the hearts of a patriotic people. The ready pen of others had told more than a thousand times the matchless story; the artist had a hundred times placed upon canvas the soul-stirring scenes in which he was the central figure: the culptor had cut its every phase in enduring marble, yet a kind Providence mercifully spared him a few months longer that he who had seen it and directed it should sum up the great work wrought by the grand army of the republic under his magic guidance.

has stood purely on the defensive, more ou **RELATIVE OF WESLEY IN RAGS**

Story of a Man Found in a Little Hovel in Omaha.

POVERTY AND PRIDE OF AN OLD MAN

His Only Possession an Unfinished Hymn of Charles Wesley That Has Never Been Published-A Home After Years of Privation.

In the past the bottoms lying to the northeast and south of this city have frequently been the homes of men and women who have seen better days. They have been inhabited by men who have held positions of trust, men who have been statesmen, men who used five figures in estimating their wealth, women who were queens in society, women refined and possessed of all the accomplish ments that money could help them to acquire. These homes have not been selected from choice, but from necessity, having been brought about by business failures in other cities, by misfortune and scores of other C3USCS.

Yesterday, however, the county agent, Dan Burr, uncarthed a case that is of more than usual interest, as the party is from stock that has a worldwide reputation and stock that played an important part in spreading the Christian religion throughout this country.

Burr was investigating a number of applications for aid which came from the north hottoms. In passing a small shanty covered with tar paper, situated at a point that would be the intersection of Sixth and Grace streets, if Grace was extended, he knocked at the door, thinking to eater and see if the occupants were in need of the neeessaries of life. In a moment the door of the little hut was opened by a sweet-faced old man whose white hair, neatly combed back behind his cars, hung in graceful waves about his shoulders. His form towered six feet in height and was as straight as an arrow. He seemed in per-fect health, though nearly blind. Beside him stood a woman, white haired, small in stature and possessed of a face that might serve as a model for the art of the sculptor. Accepting the invitation, the county agent entered the little house, to find it neat and clean, although it was almost empty, so far as household furniture was concerned, only containing a broken stove, an old bedstead, a table, three chairs and an old-fasha table, three chairs and an old-fash-ioned bair trunk. Sitting down upon one of the chairs, Burr engaged in conversation with the old man, who said that his name was John Wessey Hop-kins, and that he was 70 years of age. The name struck Burr as being somewhat peculiar, and he at once propounded a series of intercompetities. The questions were all

of interrogatories. The questions were all answered, and if the auswers were true they show that for some time Omaha has been the home of a noted individual who has most successfully concealed his identity. Mr. Hopkins declared that he was a direct Ineal descendant of Charles Wesley, the great Methodist hymn writer of England. He said his father was a second cousin of Charles Wesley; that he was born near Ep-worth, England, and that with his parents he came to this country when a mere boy, settling at Geneva, N. Y. He had frequently heard both his father and mother speak of

heard both his father and mother speak of Charles Wesley. Burr doubted the story, but to furnish conclusive evidence of its truthfulness the old man went to the trunk and drew forth a small package of manuscript, yellow with age and upon which the writing was almost obliterated. This was placed in Burr's hands, with the injunction that the greatest care was to be everyind in its handling.

fanastic shape in the general plan, from which the visitors can at a glance see the origin of much that is wild and grotesque in the decorative art of Japan. There are many wonderful paims and stanted trees that have grown for centuries and are still vigorous. The eastern effect is heightened by rock work and tinkling, murmuring waterfalls.

Coming back from the island by a grace ful bridge one stands in the roadway facing the cast facade of the horticultural building and sees spread out before him a gorgeous, and sees spread out before him a porgeous, spectacular display of massed crimson, scar-let, orange and salmon colored French can-nas displayed by New York. Pennsylvania and New Jersey. This magnificent field of color is a thousand feet long and eighty feet deep. It contains over 20,000 plants in bloom. And behind this royal scarlet pomp, in the precesses between the main entrance and the recesses between the main entrance and the wings, are planted over a hundred thousand pausies. Thirty seven thousand of them, selected for the beauty of their tints, are combined in one vast scrolllike design There are in this exhibit 640 varieties o pansies, representing the growers of th whole world. The cannas and pansies ar out of doors and form a striking base for the fine architecture of the monster building On the west side of the building is an out door exhibition of small greenhouses and gardens showing how easily and cheanly they may be obtained and kept play is intended to encourage the amateurs to go further than potted plants placed in a nny windows and to inspire garden building among the common people.

A Tropical Forest.

Inside of the building, under the vast dome, is a tropical forest covering a moun tain, at the base of which are arranged the most beautiful plants known. New York most beautiful plants known. New York New Jersey and Pennsylvania have a third of the space at the foot of the mountain Here are to be found the late Jay Gond's costlicst palms, A. J. Drexel's rare growths George W. Childs' sago paims and tree ferns-in fact the bulk of his fine collection - and remarkable specimens from the con-servatories of J B. Colgate and Erastus Corning. In the tropical forest are six or eight century plants, and they have been selected so that there will always be one in bloom during the fair. Mr. Thorpe has security the context for specimens of much scoured the country for specimens of night blooming corcus and has secured over 200 This will enable him to show two or three in

bloom every evening by electric light. Under the tangled growth of the forest is a crystal cave. The walls and roof contain four car loads of crystals and stalactites brought from Deadwood. The cave is lit by electricity. Water drips from the stalactites and flashes into crystal pools. In this gilt-tering space the horticultural department will make seed tests and keep growing plants in order to learn how long they will live under a strong electric light.

Australia leads all other countries in the range and character of her display. The Australians have explored the wilderness in search of horticultural wonders, and have sent to Chicago specimens so rare and wonderful that the specimens themselves may never again see their equals. Think of tree ferns thirty feet high, with their fairylike branches spreading out over your head like vast green plumes. Horticulturists who have traveled far and wide look with amazement at these extraordinary ferns and ex amine them for hours. Then there are pirds nest ferns with a spread of ten feet, risin to a height of eight feet. The staghor ferns, which attach themselves to teakwood trees and in time sufficiate them, are more sters. Nothing like them has ever been seen before. Some of them are from six to eight feet high and seven to eight feet in diameter. They are perched on teakwood stumps and overgrown with vines, illustrating the conditions in which they thrive.

Jupanese Daintiness.

In one of the wings the Japanese have built an induce garden, with little fish pends, bridges. lighthouses, pillar lanterns and a well. The odd groupings of small flowers are surrounded by spaces filled with sand of various colors, on which are traced patterns which are traced patterns. which change every day. The sand takes the place of grass in a Japanese indoor gar-The sand takes In order not to disturb these tracerithe visitor steps on stones laid in an irregu-lar pathway. This garden is entirely the work of the Japanese and no one else will be permitted to touch it. A glance reveals the INDUSTRIAL.

For several years past nearly all the slate pencils used throughout the United States have been made at one factory in Charlottes ville, Va.

The fine Japanese cement is made by mixing rice flour with a sufficient quantity of cold water and then boiling gently, with constant stirring. The Tin and Sheet Ironworkers union of

Chicago has formed an alliance with the Cornice and Skylight Makers union of the same city. The unions have mutually agreed to demand a minimum of 35 cents per hour and eight hours per day. The demand will probably be granted.

The greatest work of printing ever underaken is supposed to be the publication by he government p inting office of 10,000 copies of the "Records of the War of the Rebeliion" in 120 royal octavo volumes of 800 pages each at a cost of \$1,250,000. This work will prou ably be finished next year. The souvenir committee for the Inter-

national Typographical convention offer a prize of \$50 for the best specimen of a title page for the work about to be issued unde had direction. The conditions are that the page is to be printed in one color, type measurement to be forty-two picas deep and sixty-one picas wide. Specimens to be sub-mitted not later than May 1.

Papler mache, which can be compressed almost to the solidity of iron, promises to come into vogue as a building material. A portable hospital large chough to accommo-date twenty beds has been made of comdate twenty beds has been made of com-pressed paper. Every part of the building is numbered and the whole can be packed up in such a way as to be carried by three transfer trucks. These trucks are so lanned as to form the basis of the hospital T-shaped joists of iron keeping the founda-tion steadily in place. Over this comes a flooring of compressed and varnished paper boards, which adapt themselves admirably to cleanliness. The walls and ceiling are of the same material, while the beams, con of thin galvanized iron wire, connect of walls. Holes are bored between the parallel walls. walls and ceiling for purposes of ventilation and the windows are made of wire gauze, with a transparent conting. Such a build-ing would be of great service in tropical countries, especially, if in addition to its lightness and strength it can be made fire-

proof. A promising industry has been started in outh Australia in a somewhat curious way. The central agricultural bureau of South Australia was recently notified that a weed of very pronounced odor and aggressive growth had taken possession of about three acres of soil in the southern portion of the colony. The settlers in the neighborhood of the swamp where the plant had established itself were inclined to look with distinct disfavor upon the "weed," which the horses and cattle would not eat and which spread so rapidly. It was presently found, howso rapidly. It was presently found, how-ever, that the weed was no other than the lavender plant, which, though of no use as a fodder, was otherwise a most profitable crop. source, was otherwise a most profitable grop, as two or three tons of green stuff taken from it will yield when distilled by a very simple process \$500 worth of lavender oil. In addition it would give 1.000 pounds of lavender water, worth 16 cents a pound after the first distillation and 36 cents a pound after further distillation. The settler who was shrewd enough to make inquiries before rooting up his unknown crop has decided, on

the evidence of the agricultural bureau, not

An only to carefully cultivate what lavender he has, but to plant several acres besides.

those bred on this side of the ocean. On a Bed of Silver.

A silver bed, owned by one of the sultans f Turkey and said to weigh two tons, is in he collection, and a Turkish tent once be onging to a Persian shah and used by him in traveling. It is made almost wholly of embroidered cloth. Near the Tuoislan and Algerian section is

a Moorish palace modeled after one of the old style temples which are found in spain and northern Africa. A restaurant accom-modating 500 people in the paince shows that the Moors are a practical race. In the building is an immense collection of gold colns. Algerian merchant who erected vil-

A bus iness man from Cincinnati tells of the harsh means he anopted to secure peace in his neighborhood. The place was afflicted by a young man who practiced on the piano —he practiced loud and long with the win-dows open—and the people writhed and groaned and cursed to no effect. The busiess man, who lived next door to the planist hired a hand organ by the day, with a boy

to go along with it, and the boy's instruc-tions were that he should play at an open window, striking up as soon as his empl had gone to his office and letting up as soon as he got home. At the end of the second

The strength of the linguistic instinct in children is shown by the remarkable shifts they will make to find forms of expression for their perceptions or feelings. An examination of these shifts will show that the energy of the child manifests itself along precisely the same lines as have been taken by the language of the races of mankind to ward their ultimate forms. Thus, lacking lages at the three last Paris expositions has put up a building in which are quartered a large supply of natives who maintain a bazaar, in which are displayed precious

great good for mankind and for the race and they will be remembered because their work rests upon the bedrock of great results, and a grateful people have already crowned them with unfading laurels and will guard with sacred vigilance their illustrious names. General Grant was one of

"On Friday morning, July 23, 1885, at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, General Grant died at Mount McGregor in the state of New York, aged 63 years. He had been an intense but patient sufferer for many months from a dread and fatal disease, and while death had been looked for at any moment when it at last did come it sent grief into the hearts and homes of the American people. penetrated with sorrow all lands and all nations.

His Early Life Uneventful.

"The distinguished citizen whose life we commemorate, and the anniversary of whose birth we pause to celebrate today, was born at Point Pleasant, in my own native state, on the 27th day of April, 1822. His early life was an uneventful one. He did not differ from the boys of his time, and gave no more promise than did a multitude of the youth of his own age and station either of the past or the present. He sprang from plain but in-dustrious parents, and with faith and courage, and with a will and mind for work, he con fronted the problem of life. At the age 17 he was sent from one of the Ohio districts as a cadet to the West Point Military acad emy. His predecessor had falled to pass the necessary examination and the vacancy was filled by young Grant. At the academy he was marked as a painstaking, observing plodding, persistent pupil. He neither grad-unted at the head nor the foot of his class, but stood twenty-second in a class of thirtynine. His rank at graduation placed him in the infantry arm of the service and in 1843 he was commissioned and breveted second neutenant in the Fourth United States regulars. On the 31st day of July 1854, he resigned his commission in the army, after cleven years service therein-a service creditable to him in every particular, but in no sense so marked as to distinguish him from a score of others of equal rank and opportunity.

"As a private citizen he was little known, either at St. Louis, Mo., where he first took up his residence, or here at Galena, where he subsequently located his home. In busi-ness he did not get on well. His business undertakings in Missouri proved morifying failures, and at that time he would have been called a very unsuccessful man. His father-in-law had given him a few acres of land near the city of St. Louis and there he constructed a log house for the family resi-dence. As indicating his ill luck and hard lines at that period ne significantly and with that unaffected frankness always so conspicu ous called his humble home 'Hard Scrabble Joining his father in this city in the leather business he was more fortunate, and when the war came on he was fairly comfortable, nothing more. In his years of poverty he demonstrated one high quality, that of in-dustry; he was not afraid of hard work. He made a full hand in felling timber and hau-ing it to market. He labored with his hands in his father's tannery. These accomplish-ments were not taught at West Point, but his strong and sturdy nature, so marked in later years, did not shrink from the roughest and most menial labor to provide for and maintain his family.

First to Respond to the Call.

"He was 39 years old when Sumter fell, and within ten days he was in the and within ten days he was in the city of Springfield, III, with a company of his fel-low townsmen and yours, offering their services for immediate duty at the front. Although friendly toward the south as he had always been, his old army associates and closest friends being chiefly from that section, he was not for an instant irresolute or in doubt as to the pathway of duty, but swift to tender his skill, his experience, and, if required, his life for the cause of the union. On the 19th of April, 1861, when which out the heat of April. Tool, word other men were heatlating and watering, he wrote to a friend: 'Now is the time for men to prove their love of country; now all party distinctions should be lost sight of and every true patriat be for maintaining the inegrity of the glorious stars and stripes the union and the constitution. No impathe union and the constitution. No impar-tial may can conceal from himself the fact that in these troubles the southerners have been the aggressors, and the administration

Marriage as a swindle is being turned to

profitable account by a couple in Indian Ter-ritory. They go to a minister, employ his services to unite them in the bonds of mat-rimony; the man then tenders a \$20 bill and asks the clergyman to take out \$5 and give him the change. The \$20 bill is a counterfeit. Then they go until they find another unsuspecting clergyman and repeat the process. The game has worked so well that this interesting pair have accumulated a surplus. There is no question of the vaa surplus. There is no lidity of their marriage.

The Bon Marche in Paris is said to en

ploy 100 men who do nothing but watch for shoplifters. This one establishment alone arrests from 12,000 to 15,000 people annually who have been caught stealing. Probably if 30,000 or 40,000 more who don't get caught are added, an idea can be formed of the way kleptomania flourishes in France. ----Among the Indians of Washington, Ore

gon and British Columbia all white men are known as "Bostonmen," and even the wagon road is called "Boston hooihut." The hub is naturally proud of this. It is supposed that the celebration of Boston in the vernacular of Indian tribes on the other side of the continent came from the fact that many of the early traders halled from Boston.

care was to be exercised in its handling. He insisted that it was one of Charles Wesley's hymns which had never been compublished. After some persuasion Mr. Burr was allowed to make a copy of the focument, which is as follows:

Ever nearor, blessed Lord Ever nearer, blessed Lord Shines on me. Thy spirit. Purest riches in Thy word Shall my soul inherit; All about me beams Thy grace Than the sunlight clearer And the blessings of Thy face, Nearer, ever nearer.

Nearer, ever nearer, nearer To my soul, to my soul, Cometh heavenly greeting, Blessed words repeating, Nearer, ever nearer.

Ever nearer, ev'ry hour, Concern hear of, every hour, Concern Thy tomorrow. And the sinners shrink and cower 'Neath their guilt and sorrow; But my soul exuitant orlos As the way grows drearer, All is bright where desus lies Nearer, ever nearer, Ever nearer come Thou down, When the night is darkest, And the stars-

After reading the foregoing beautiful vords Mr. Burr's doubts were dispelled and he was convinced that the old man was the person he represented himself to be, out his inquisitiveness led him to make some

further inquiries. Taking up the thread of the narrative the old man told the county agent that after se-curing the best education that could be obcurring the best education that could be ob-tained in the little towns surrounding his home, and when he had reached his majority he went to Virginia, where he married and at once engaged in farming. He accumulated wealth very rapidly and became a slave owner. At one time he was possessed of fifty slaves, all of which he freed in 1861, just before the breaking out of the civil war. Having at that time about 55 000 in each Having at that time about \$5,000 in cash ie, with his wife and one son, the only child, removed to the old French town, Cahokia, in Illinois, a short distance below St. Louis, where he resided until five years ago. During his residence in Illinois he did not prosser and things kept going from bad to worse, until one year ago, when he came to this city. Upon reaching here the little sum of money was about exhausted, and being too old to work hard, too proud to ask for charity and too honest to steal, this old man and his wife lived the lives of a couple of her-mits, having nothing to do with their neigh-

ars, the other bottom dwellers, After hearing the story the county agent asked the old man if he would accept aid from the county. The question was an-swored with a positive "No," he saying that he had received a letter from a son residing at Wirt court house. W Va., and that he had intended to go there as soon as he could et away. The letter contained a check for \$100 and a request to come and spend his few Floo and a request to come and spend his few remaining years in ease. One thing he would ask of the agent, and that was to assist him to the Missouri Pacifio depot. This Mr. Burr was willing to do, and taking off his coat he was soon at work helping to pack the trunk and a small box, both of which last night found their way to the Webster street pot, fro.n which the night train bore Mr and Mrs. Hopkins on their way to meet their ion, who years ago gave his parents up as dead.

Coin collectors especially value the "trial bleccs." or experimental coins that are made by artists connected with the mint for submission to the coinage committee of con-gress when a change of design is contemplated. As only ten or a dozen strikes are made of each pattern, they are extremely rare. The secretary of a late member of the president's cablet says that the con-gressmen who get these trial pleces are usually innorant of their value, for he has them paid out for shoe blacking and cold tea.

Muhammed A. R. Webb, the American masulman, says: "The majority of the inmussulman, says: "The majority of the in-tellectual moslems today believe little in the supposed miracles attending Mohammed's nativity and youth. The koran itself says that Mohammed was merely a man, and he himself taught that he was no more than these There is no solid ble exidence of any. others. There is no reliable evidence of anything supernatural attending his life beyond what is compatible with modern theosophy.

day the planist moved.