# ECHOES FROM THE ANTE-ROOM

Plouios Are in Popular Favor with Scoret Societies Just Now.

AND FRESH AIR IN DEMAND

Scottish Clans at Calhoun-Woodmen Wil Celebrate-News from Masonie and Other Circles of General Interest to the Button Brigade.

This is the senson of the year when the indoor amusements give way to the outdoor. During the fall and winter months the secret orders entertain the members and their friends with socials, entertainments and public installations, but when the summer comes attention is given to amusement on the outside. Picnics just now are a rage among the secret societies, and they are proving enjoyable and profitable successes. A number have been held, and many are contemplated and being arranged for.

One of the most enjoyable of these outdoor gatherings was the fourth annual picnic of Clan Gordon No. 63, Order Scottish Clans, Clan Gordon No. 63. Order Scottish Clans, held Saturday, June 24, at Calhoun.

Before proceeding to the depot the clan, headed by three pipers and a drum corps, paraded the principal streets of the city in regala, many boing dressed in kilt and feather. All along the line of march they were the gaze of admiring eyes. On arriving at the depot a special train of seven coaches was in waiting to convey the excursionists to the grounds. Despite the throatening sides and gathering clouds it was a success in every way. About 600 took advantage of the special train and 100 more arrived on the noon train. This more arrived on the noon train. This number was augmented by people from Biair. Coffman and the adjoining country, and it was estimated that there were 1,200

people on the grounds. Calhoun was gayly decked with flags and banners reading "Welome to Clan Gordon." The mayor delivered an address of welcome and Clausman George McKenzie, one of Omnha's ploneer Scotchmon, replied in behalf of the clan.

Bail of the clan. Besides the modern picnic and competitive spects the event this year embraced a historical feature. It was the 579th anniversary of the battle of Bannockburn. The competitors were doubtless imbued with the same

spirit which animated their forefathers on that eventful day.

Couther noteworthy event was the picnic of the Royal Arcanum councils of this city and South Omaha, held at Courtland beach Saturday afternoon and evening. The attendance was large, and a very pleasant time was had. During the afternoon games were the entertainment afforded, including sack races, tub races and outdoor sports of refined and healthy character that were ex-tremely interesting. The evening was de-voted to dancing in the pavilion and moonlight rides on the waters of Cut-off. In Masonie Circles.

The members of Bee Hive lodge of South Conaha installed officers as follows Saturday evening, July 24: W. B. Wyman, W. M.; J. B. Watkins, S. W.; C. L. Talbot, J. W.; Fred M. Smith, T.; L. R. Brainard, S.; A. L. Brainard, S. D.; A. F. Farrer, J. D.; J. F. Smith and C. W. Miller, S.; H. F. Necklen, T.

The following are the new officers of the

The following are the new officers of the Wayne lodge: William Beckenhauer, W. M.; C. O. Fisher, S. W.; O. B. Kortright, J. W.; J. Tower, T.; E. Hunter, S. Tuesday evening the Table Rock lodge elected officers as follows: W. H. Wilson, W. M.; C. R. Judkins, S.W.; W. H. Andrew, J. W.; J. A. Carlock, S.; C. S. Wood, T. At the recent election Albion lodge elected the following officers: H. D. Wager, W. M.; J. A. Price, S. W.; H., P. Bull, J. W.; M. Becker, T.; F. J. Mack, S. The members of Mosaic lodge No. 55, of Norfolk, celebrated St. John's day Saturday evening, June 24, by installing its officers for the ensuing year. The ceremonies were private, none but Masons being present, and were presided over by Grand Junior Warden E. H. Tracy, as deputy grand master. Past Grand Master S. W. Hayes officiated as marshal. The following named officers were installed: S. G. Dean, W. M.; M. D. Tyler, S. W.; George L. Hes, J. W.; J. Warren McClary, T.; L. M. Gaylord, S.; J. C. Stitt, S. D.; A. K. Leonard, J. D.; M. B. Cox, S. S.; A. A.

lord, S.; J. C. Stitt, S. D.; A. K. Leonard, J. D.; M. B. Cox, S. S.; A. A. Parks, J. S.; C. S. McCaslin, T. Thursday evening was marked as a mem-orable epoch in the annals of the Order of the Eastern Star at Harvard. Members had honorably gained their charter and their newly elected officers were duly installed, many visitors being present to witness and participate in the installation. The followparticipate in the installation. The following are the officers for the ensuing six months: W. M., Mrs. L. Wilcox; W. P., Hon. W. J. Turner; A. M., Mrs. G. J. Thomas; T., Prof. C. W. Mills; S., Griff J. Thomas; C., Miss Eva Hjelm; A. C., Miss Sara Hjelm; A. Chang, E. W. Mills; Ruth, Mrs. W. Newton; Esther, Mrs. J. S. Catterson; Martha, Mrs. O. J. Riley; Electa, Miss Clement; W., Mrs. C. W. Gardener; S., Mr. B. F. Howe; C., Mrs. William Newton; O., Mrs. H. N. Webster.

Beatrice lodge No. 26 Saturday evening, June 24, Installed the following officers for the ensuing year: W. M., F. H. Crowell; S. W., N. W. Kyan; J. W., B. D. Harkrader; T., M. C. Steele; S., S. S. Hare; S. D., F. W. Cole; J. D., Charles E. King; tyler, J. G. Dole.

J. G. Dole.

Officers of Parallel lodge 152 of Liberty have been installed as follows: John W. Allen, W. M.; E. E. Harden, S. W.; George W. Omstead, J. W.; George H. Corbin, T.; J. T. Harden, S.; H. A. Harden, S. D.; Charles E. Brown, J. D.; Charles H. Palmer, S. S.; H. E. Bowhay, J. S.; E. R. Olmstead, T. After the installation ceromonies, which were conducted by W. M. S. S. Ratliff of Barneston lodge, a banquet was served by the members of the lodge, which was nighly enjoyed by all. enjoyed by all. At the regular meeting of Joppa lodge No.

At the regular meeting of Joppa lodge No. 76 of Bloomington the following officers were elected: J. E. Kelly, W. M.; Perry Hildreth, S. W.; J. B. McGrew, J. W.; M. Huffman, T.; E. H. Marshall, S.; C. E. Moffet, S. D.; S. D. Pickering, J. D.; S. S. Pickering, S. S.; W. T. Smth, J. S.; J. B. Sumber, T.

Ashlar lodge of Grand Island installed officers Saturday evening. A fine banquet was served and excellent music was fur-nished by the guitar and mandolin club. The officers installed are as follows: C.P.R. Williams, W. M.; Nate Hurford, S. W.; Louis Schmidt, J. W.; Simon Sinke, T.; R. J. Barr, S.; Dr. Hogue, S. D.; D. C. Zink, J. D.; Dietrich Spethman and Henry Hildebrandt, S. : Charles Rollins, T.

Vesta chapter, Order of the Eastern Star of this city elected officers at its regular meeting Saturday evening.

Modern Woodmen Will Picule. The members of camp No. 120, Modern Woodmen of America, will hold their annual picnic at Courtland beach on July 11.

Preparations are being made for a gay and festive occasion. Following are the names of the committee on arrangements: C. H. T. Reipen, W. E. Cady, J. E. Van Gilder, D. I. Thornton and C. W. Reed.

A grand old style picnic has been arranged to be held by the camps of Polk county at Stromsburg Wednesday, July 19. The entire brotherhood and sisterhood will eat at one table, and a very fine time is promised. one table, and a very fine time is promised. There will be a band of music, good speakers will be in attendance and a number of outdoor games will interest those present.

Knights of Pythias.

The last week has been an important one in Pythian circles. The regular election of representatives to the grand lodge takes place at the last meeting of the subordinate lodges in June of each year. All of the Omaha lodges elected their representatives during the week. Myrtle lodge No. 3 has chosen the following: Representatives, William Darst, F. A. Johnson, Henry Knodell, C. W. Joy; alternates, J. H. Ferris, George H. Robinson, L. L. Babb, H. I. Plumb.

Triangle No. 54-Representatives, H. W. No. 34 Representatives, H. W. Sayder, H. R. Webber; alternates, H. J. Wells, Radnor Worthing.

Triune Lodge No. 35 Representatives, W. R. Lavender, L. A. Merriam, John Widenor; alternates, Brewington, W. P. Coe, G. F.

The grand lodge convenes in this city in October, and several hundred knights from all portions of the state will be in attend-Ance.
Triangle lodge No. 54. has appointed a

committed to arrange for a basket picnic and reunion for the members of the lodge and their friends. The date will be announced later. The castle hall of Triangle nounced later. The castle hall of Triangle has undergone a complete change, having been repainted and decorated with the emblems of the order. While not the largest, it is perhaps one, if not the neatest of the lodge rooms in the city, and the arrangement for care of visitors, together with the lodge's well known hospitality, promises well for the future. The semi-annual report just made shows a membership of 109, and in spiendid financial condition, although it pays the heaviest sick and funeral benefits of any lodge in Nebraska.

Ancient Order of United Workmen At the meeting of Omaha lodge No. 18, held Thursday evening, the following officers were elected: J. S. King, W. M.; A. M. Longwell, F.; George Chaplain, O.; H. B. Morrill, R.; N. W. Charles, F.; C. H. Collier, R.; A. L. Lightfoot, G.; G. W. Lower, I. W. G. E. Brown, O. W.; O. E. Shockley, T. The officers will be installed Thursday evening. Beatrice lodge No. 136 held a well a tended and interesting meeting Tuesday evening. Officers for the ensuing six months were elected as follows: J. J. Hill, M. W.; J. W. Ashenfelter, F.; A. D. Bloch, O.; Frank Cleveland, G.; A. W. King, R.; B. F. Evans, F.; J. C. Brinkworth, R.; A. E. Hale, I. W.; J. J. Hang, O. W.; M. E. Shultz, P. M. W.; C. P. Fall and Edward Bates, M. E. The lodge is one of the strongest and most prosperous in the state, naving nearly 100 members. During the six months past there have been but two nights without one or were elected: J. S. King, W. M.; A. M.

have been but two nights without one or more initiations. South Omaha lodge No. 66 has elected the South Omaha lodge No. 65 has elected the following officers: M. V. Doyle, P. M. W.; H. Frederickson, M. W.; Ed Elster, F.; Harry Taylor, O.; George W. Howe, R.; James A. Hall, F.; J. Jaskalek, R.; J. J. Dickert, G.; Henry Metswark, I. W.; C. W. Miller, O. W.; C. M. Madison, T. Board of directors, J. Jaskalek, W. H. Steusloff, C.W. Miller, J. C. Graham, Frank Broadwell.

#### A DAY OFF.

Atlanta Constitution.
When a feller takes a day off—sets his soul to loafin' round Where the hills climb up to heaven, an' the rapid rivers sound, 'Pears like the world is newer, with its loveliness and light, An' his eyes are seein' truer, an' his heart's a-beatin' right!

When a feller takes a day off there's lots o' things to see; I kin hear the winds away off, jes' a-welcomin' of me; An' the violets peep so purty! an' the rose I useter miss
Feels the red a-rushin' round it, an' comes
climbin' for a kiss!

When a feller takes a day off-Oh, he learns a From the very doves a-flyin', with the music in their wings;
From the hills an' from the valleys, where the dreams and dews is found—
When a feller takes a day off, an' his soul is loafin' round!

#### INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

Uncle Sam has 80,000 women doctors. Spanish laborers average 40 cents a day.

Scotland uses American spinning wheels. A man in California has invented a device that will prevent gas from escaping when it is blown out.

A fortune of mammoth proportions awaits the discoverer of a process of curing leather without the use of bark. On many railways in Germany, the practice of starting locomotive fires with gas instead of wood has been adopted and proves

economical. European railroads are fenced in, have no grade crossings, the engines have neither bell nor headlight and the engineer must

stand. Dr. Gilbert, whose brain conceived the idea which has been expanded into the ele-vated railway system, and whose suggestion developed a property representing \$75,000,000 with an income of \$30,000 a day, died without realizing anything but mortification and sorrow for his idea.

The \$100,000,000 worth of gold now mined annually is not nearly enough to meet the world's rapid requirements. The yearly wastage of this motal is enormous. Various kinds of gilding consume great amounts of it. It is reckened that in Great Britain alone 25,000 counces more are used every twelve-month for the making of gold leaf, while not less than 20,000 counces more are employed in the same length of time for manufacturing

gilt buttons.

According to a railway journal, notice of Pittsburg & Western line, due to low was sent to the shop foreman in the follow-ing words: "Owing to the temporary def-ciency of dampness on the roof of the fur-nace of locomotive No. 8, the active combustion of carbon caused caloric intensities suf-ficient to permanently derange the contour of the sheet. Please suspend active partici pation of this locomotive in transportation department, and require the employment of skilled artisans and mechanical appliances unobtainable at the time and place of such unsolicited and unexpected derangement of crown sheet and schedule. The derangement was caused by procrastination in the application of the appliances for introducing water into the interior of the boiler."

An unusual method of making wheels for cars has recently been brought before rail-way men. Wherever it is desired to have reliable wheels steel tires are almost universally used, with paper, wrought or cast iron centers. Cast iron centers are the cheapest form of any as regards first cost, but it is rather difficult to form a good cennection between the tire and the center. In the new method of manfacture a stock of tires is made up complete. The molds for the center of the wheel are then cut up, leaving a space for placing the tire in th next opened and the tire, heated to a red heat, is placed in position. The mold is then closed and the metal for the center immediately poured in. The result is said to be a practically perfect union of the steel and cast iron, forming a solid wheel which has the advantage of a durable steel rim and a cheap iron body.

The number of pieces of metal, technically known as brake-shoes, which are used in the course of a year in stopping railway trains is really astenishing. The Master Car Builders association, which has just been meeting at Lakewood, N. Y., discussed the matter and it was found that on the roads represented in the association probably 32 000 000 pounds of metal worse used. ably 32,000,000 pounds of metal were used for this purpose on cars and tenders, while it is estimated that over 100,000,000 pounds were used on all the cars, locomotives and tenders belonging to the roads represented. Approximately two-thirds of this metal was worn out in service and the other third was returned as scrap. Five-sixths of these shoes were cast iron and the others were of composite character, partly hard and partly

In a number of places in the east a very pretty substitute for glass is being used in the windows and other places where glass is commonly employed. It is a substance which at first glance seems much like a fine quality of light yellow glass crossed and re-crossed with a network of fine black lines. Its basis is a cloth of fine steel wire, the spaces between the wire being about a twelfth of an inch. The wire rauze being made, is dipped into pots of specially pre-pared varnish, which fills up the interstices and makes the whole a translucent yellow sheet. The material is very durable and the effect beautiful.

he effect beautiful.

It is said that the city of Liverpool, Eng.,

It is said that the city of Liverpool, Eng., possesses the largest fire engine in the world. It has a capacity of from 1,900 to 2,100 gallons per minute. The cylinders and pumps are double, the pumps and valve chambers being of gun metal and the valves of the steam cylinders of the rocking lever pattern. The framework consists of two parallel bars of steel, carried on horizontal steel arrings and wooden wheels. The sucsteel springs and wooden wheels. The suc-tion inlet is directly beneath the driver's seat, as well as both suction and delivery air sent, as well as both suction and delivery air vessels. Six delivery outlets for 3½-lach hose are provided. The boiler has welded seams and is fed in three ways—by an injector, by two feed pumps driven by eccentrics in the crank shaft, or by an arrangement for sending part of the delivery water from the hose connections into the boiler. At the official trials of this engine a 3½-inch jet was thrown to a height of over 250 feet, and as many as nine powerful jets were delivered simultaneously.

The "No. 9" Wheeler & Wilson makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread on all classes of materials. It is always ready. Sold by Geo. W. Lancaster & Co., 514 S., 15th execution.

A young soldier in California some time ago deserted from the United States army to join the Salvation army.

#### MAN WITH A TELESCOPE EYE

A Scientific Test of the Powers Attributed to the Sage of Ord.

NOT WHAT HE IS CRACKED UP TO BE

Interesting Interview with the Telescope Wonder of the North Loup Valley-His Vision is Not at All Remarkable.

Many readers of THE BEE have doubtless heard of the "man with the telescopic eye" who lives near Ord, Neb., and whose name is H. P. Maiden. He is a well built man near 52 years of age, an Englishman, who finished his scholastic education near forty years ago, has followed the sea and at present has a large tract of Nebraska soil. The gentleman writes much for the public press, takes a lively interest in public affairs, and withal is a searcher in the hidden mysteries of nature and besides claims to have a telescopic eye. From the interest taken by the people of Ord in this man he forms an exception to the rule. "A prophet is never without honor except in his own country." This man's eyes have the look of ordinary optics. Oculists say that at times there is a thickening of the lenses or a formation in the nature of a cataract that gives the eye increased vision, and sometimes ends in loss of sight.

L The Sage of Ord wears glasses of French manufacture, made of a rock crystal that was not selected for over fineness of strucwas not selected for over meness of struc-tural arrangement. At times I wear such a pair of glasses myself, and have discovered that when looking at the western sky at night the orbs of the sky flash out in mul-tiple degree and impress upon the eye a phosphorescent quality that remains for a

Does His Own Thinking. I found the gentleman possesses a brain that makes him an intense worker and as some one has given the definition that "genius is the power to produce effort" the Sage of Ord must certainly be a rare genius. This fact is refreshing in an age when so many men occupy positions where effort would attain and who fail to accomplish

much And this reminds me that if our revered Uncle Samuel really wishes to keep pace with the globe he should give opportunity to the real workers in the domain of original research. Sinccures in science belong to the

age of ancient myth.

It is certainly refreshing to know that here and there upon the sandy plain of thought there can be seen an occasional oasis of true love of inquiry that wells up like an artesian fount, and bedecks the horizon with the verdure of living growth Some define intelligence to be an accumulation of sense-impression; others an accumu-lation of thought-impression; others an accumulation of precient-impression, and still others an accumulation of machine-impres-sion. With the latter as the true definition we should be proud of our inventive genius as marking the scale of intelligence.

How He Takes Observations. The Sage of Ord exhibited some of his rude apparatus for taking observations. I was impressed with the instrument for taking the "vertical" and "declination." I could not make out whether or not these started from the first point in Aries or in their meannering ever reached Polaris, or had much acquaintance with the meridian. But I took several lessons in astronomy and if it had not been for the dew upon the grass we should have taken off our shoes. As we stood there near 10 p. m., June 15, 1893, in the gentle moonlight, with the moon pre-senting the old picture of the "new moon in the old moon's arms," shining from the constellation Gemiai with some bright stars to the north, I innocently inquired of the sage with the telescopic eye their names. But my expectations were lost in the dim twinght. Still looking along the line of the Zodiacal constellations, from Gemini past Cancer, and Leo and Virgo, with Libra beyond, and while the philosopher was telling of how at 9:30 p. m., on August 31, 1892, he saw with telescopic wonder the planet Saturn and while dilating on the beauties that would be shown more on June 15, 1893, than August 31, 1892, of that queen of the sky, I expected that the fine points of excellence would be pointed out and the exact place of Uranus. But I was disappointed, until pointing to Alpha Lyrea, he said: "There is a

## A Noval Proposition.

I was astonished at the exhibition of not only telescopic but astronomical power; and one too, that would make the virgin Vega

blush with envy.

But I was destined to be still more prised when, pointing to the "Pole star," this telescopic wonder said that last year he saw the Pole star rotate and its time was eight seconds. More probably 31,556,920 plus 8—calling the Pole star's rotation like the moon's.

The Sage of Ord certainly surpassed my ability, for had I tried to see Saturn at 9:30 p. m., August 31, 1893, I would have climbed some volcanic hight and looked down into its nether depths to see by its reflection that queen of night. But the difference is only ecounted for by that man's rare and wonderful telescopic vision.

In wonderment I inquired the distance to the "Pole star," and was impressed with the astounding fact that: "The distance of the Pole star was in the neighborhood of 200,000 miles." I did not inquire the dis-tance from what. Probably the distance from the pole of the heavens.

While gazing upon the eastern summer sky I pointed and asked what the telescopic

vision gave as the solution of the milky way. He said: "The milky way is the seed bed of This certainly is an agricultural view of a

momentous subject. In olden times it was said that Juno spurted milk across the sky and caused the milky way. Others called it "The Milk Maid's Path," "The Celestial River" and "A Stream of Stars." It certainly is a circle that reaches entirely around the sky, with a band of bright stars in its path, and outside the stars are dark ones in great number.

## Things Earthy.

From the lofty heights of astronomy we finally got down to nearer objects and I finally inquired what this wonderful telescopic visionist made out of his study of polar physics and what he could explain of the esture of the sun's corona and the nature of sun spots. He said he could not explain the nature of the sun's corona, but of sun spots he went the following.

he wrote the following:
"Our sun is a succession of explosions of gas, repeated from 500 to 600 per minute. The whole sun is renewed within two seconds. Sun spots are caused by a very comonds. Sun spots are caused by a very common occurrence of three explosions rushing to one side of the sun. At this instant there is an actual cavity on the other side. Thus we have sun spots. The next explosion goes into the cavity, and so it is repeated. They are so often repeated they cannot possibly have any effect on the weather. My experience is that sun spots are more readily seen in November."

seen in November."

As to the truth of this "explosion" theory from his telescopic sight I confess I can only take off my hat. No doubt there are bursts of sun corona that reach upward vast distances, but the dynamite theory hardly corresponds with my own. If the Sage of Ord will permit, I would suggest that he may mean, the sun's corona points are produced.

will permit, I would suggest that he may mean, the sun's corona points are produced by his "explosions" and that by "cavity" is what he means by sun spots.

As to November being the best month to view sun spots, he probably had reference to some November when none were seen. To arrive at the opinion of the Sage of Ord, and settle the question of the primal force, I asked which he called the primary force in uature. He said he considered the leading force in nature to be magnetism. And consider this whole subject "o'er and o'er" this force in nature to be magnetism. And consider this whole subject "o'er and o'er" this is just as good an opinion as any.

E. J. Couch.

## PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The strike of Chicago hackmen goes mer-ily on. The chief victims are their patrons. A St. Louis man contributed \$20 to the conscience fund of the nation and escaped being mobbed.

Flirting is prohibited in a Philadelphia cometery. The living insist that the dead, too, shall rest. The price of coal has gone up a, notch

merely to show that the anthracite trust is doing business at the old stand."

Italy boasts of a chestout tree 2,000 years old. The annual pilgrumages of minstrel and circus men to the desiration of Humbert is explained.

Two women of St. Louis withdrew \$1,700 from the bank because they feared it might fail, and put it in a stove. A third sister made a fire in the stove, Result, ashes and

tears Miss Emily Louise Gerry of New Haven, who has been elected regent of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, is the tast living child of a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

When it comes to figures, Chicago imagina-tion is riotous. On a basis of four to one, Chicago's directory population of 2,000,000 has an array of Post, holes that would fill with dismay the census genius of St. Paul. Followers of the reff flag will doubtless modify their assaults on the capitalistic class now in view of the fact that Governor Altgeld is a millionaire, and a millionaire banker carried the pardons to the liberated analysists.

anarchists. Hon. Glibert A. Pierce of Minneapolis is back again, having discharged the oncrous and delicate duties of minister to Portugal for the term of twenty-four hours. Mr. Pierce drew his salary for three months with

Senator Stanford always were a little butterfly necktic, one of the kind that is fastened
on a short ended bow and fastens to the collar button with a rubber loop. For many
years that was the only cravat in the senator's possession. He parted with it only
when it was completely worn out and his
wife made him get another. The portrait
by Meissonier, costing \$15,000, has him wearing this tie.

Lord Coloridge in his presidential ad-

Lord Coleridge, in his presidential address at the Salt Schools, Saltaire, England, not long ago, told a good story. Browning lent him one of his works to read, and afterient him one of his works to read, and after-ward meeting the poet the lord chief justice said to him: "What I could understand I heartily admired, and parts ought to be im-mortal; but as to much of it I really could not tell whether I admired it or not, because for the life of me I could not understand it." Browning replied: "If a reader of your caliber understands 10 per cent of what I write I think I ought to be content."

Jesse M. Sparks of Tennessee has been appointed consul at Piedras Negras, Mex., and thereby hangs a tale. During President Cleveland's first administration, Major Sparks sent to the executive mansion three possums, fat and toothsome, from the Ten possums, fat and cootnoine, from the Ten-nessee mountains. The president never for-got the gift, and when Major Sparks was in Washington last spring Mr. Cleveland asked if the Tennesseean wouldn't like to be a con-sul. The reply was in the affirmative and the appointment followed. The 'possums did

#### ASTROLOGY IN JULY.

Latin Races and the Emperor of Germany Have a Troubled Ontlook. Raphael, the London astrologist, forecasts

July as follows: The new moon for the month occurs shortly before 1 p. m. on the 13th, when the latter degrees of the sign Libra will be rising and Leo will be culminating. The planet Mars will be nearer the meridian in close conjunction with Venus, and in sextile aspect to Saturn, Uranus will be rising and Jupiter near the cusp of the eighth house. The position of Uranus is very unfavorable for labor interests and imply many serious strikes and differences between master and man; and, being it square aspect master and man; and, being it square aspect to Mars, denotes riot and bloodshed. The planet Mars has been elevated in many of the monthly maps, hence I judge that there will be much movement of military bodies, arming of men and probably war. There will also be many shocks of earthquake, heavy crimes and untoward events. Royalty and the government will, suffer, sickness with the former and unpopularity with the latter. The cadent position of Saturn denotes much crime and full prisons. There will be a good deal of sickness about for the time of year, and death will lay its hand upon more than one eminent personage. upon more than one entinent personage. There will be some daring robberies, and much excitement in the land.

Mars by transit will be in the sign Leo all the month, hence we may expect stirring all the month, hence we may expect stirring events in France and Italy, crimes, strikes and sedition. Ireland will be far from peaceful, for Mars rapidly approaches the square aspect of Jupiter in Taurus. In Austria, heavy floods and storms will be more than usually prevalent, attended with great destruction of life and property. The retrogradations of Uranus in Scorpio will plague all parts ruled by that sign, Morocco, France and Italy chiefly.

Zadkiel reads "the voice of the stars" for

the coming month as follows: Mercury and Mars traveling together through Leo will France and Italy, and other ruled by that sign of the We shall hear of earthquake disturb zodiac. shocks in the vicinity of Rome on or about the 10th and 19th insts. Morocco will be greatly disturbed by the stationary position of Uranus in the 7th degree of Scorpio, and in quartile with the red planet. Spain and Portugal will be scenes of violence and suffering, chiefly about the middle of this month. Death will reap a painful harden. vest among the Latin races of Europe. The stay of the benefic Jupiter in Taurus promises a measure of reform for Ireland, and a favorable harvest in the sister isle. This will be a troublesome month for the ruler of Germany, and for the ruler of Austria, also. The queen of Portugal now has Saturn afflicting the places of the sun and moon at her birth, and will suffer either from ill-health or grief of mind. Jupiter benefits all persons who were born on or about the 15th of May, especially those who were born in either 1834, 1846, 1858 or 1870 Those who were born about the 29th of Oc tober, or when the moon held the 7th degree of the sign Scorpio, will now suffer either in health or purse. Criminals will give a great deal of trouble in the latter half of this month. Let all persons who were born on or about the 29th of September have a care of being robbed or defrauded. The 17th of this month is a favorable birthday anni-versary, bringing new friends and improved nealth, if not increase of income and pres ents. The 9th and 10th bring a strange mixture of good and evil influences to those whose anniversary falls thereon; young ladies will receive offers of marriage, bu they must beware of being too confiding artists and musicians will have a busy

Raphael's dally guide says: 1. Buy carefully and ask favors after 11 a

n., but avoid females.

2. Sunday—Ba Sunday-Be careful. 3. An uncertain day; ask no favors. Ask favors, seck employment, buy, deal and push thy business before noon. 5. Court, marry and asks favors in the 6. Sign writings, make contracts and travel

efore 2 p. m.; seek employment. 7. Very doubtful; be careful. Sell; for all else the day is unpropitious

9. Sunday—Travel and visit thy friends.
10. Court, marry, deal, buy, ask favors and push thy business before 4 p. m.
11. Much uncertainty exists; be careful.
12. Sell, deal with women; evil for all else. Avoid superiors; buy, speculate and push thy business in the afternoon. 14. Avoid women; sell; be careful in al

15. Travel, seek employment, sign writing 16. Sunday-Deal with women in the even

17. An uncertain day; be careful.

18. Avoid females and all speculations.

19. Court, marry, hire servants and push thy business in the afternoon.

20. Very doubtful; be careful.

21. Deal with women, trivel and remove.

22. Sell; avoid females; an unpropitious lay.

day. 23. Sunday-Ask favors and visit thy 24. Travel and remove: avoid superiors.
25. Court, marry, ask favors and seek employment before I p. m.

26. Sell; evil for all else. ba 27. Doubtful; be careful. 28. Avoid superiors and be careful in thy

ousiness.
29. Sell; avoid quarreling and law 30. Sunday—A very unpropitious day.
31. Travel and remove in the forenoon.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use pills that make them sick a day for every dose they take. They have learned that the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers does not interfere with their health by causing nausea pain or griping. These little pills are per, feet in action and results, regulating the stomach and bowels so that headaches, dizziness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the blood, clear the complexion and one up the system. Lots of health in these littlefellows. Busy people have no time, and sensible

# A PLEA FOR BETTER ROADS

The Importance of Improved Highways to the Farming Community.

VIEWS OF SENATOR DOLPH OF OREGON

Permanent Benefits Outweigh First Cost-A Source of Profit to City and Country -Reducing Cost of Transportstion to Market.

Hon Joseph N. Dolph in "Good Roads." Blazed routes through forest and trails across prairies answer the wants of a savage and barbarous people; but, in civilized countries, improved roads are of prime necessity. The better the roads, the less the cost of transportation and travel, the more valuable the products of agriculture and the less costly to the farmer are his necessary supplies.

The inhabitants of sparsely populated regions must, of necessity, submit to the inconvenience of poor roads; but as the country becomes more populous, and the area of cultivated land is increased, and the product of human industry multiplied, with the argmented wealth that these conditions induce, the roads can and should be improved and perfected. There is no reason why every thickly settled and productive region in this country should not be supplied with good roads. Improved roads benefit all classes of people and stimulate every branch of pro-

ductive industry.

In most cases I am satisfied that the reason why the roads in this country are not better is not that the necessary cost of construction and maintenance is beyond the ability of the people, but that it is the indifference of the parties inter-ested, the failure in some instances to properly locate the roads, the lack of intelligently devised plans for their con-struction and improvement and the extravagant use of funds raised for the

In the matter of farm roads this country is greatly behind all the principal countries of Europe; and in the trans-portation of farm products to the local market or railroad station our farmers labor under a great disadvantage, in comparison with the farmers of Europe. As has been said: "We are at least 100 hundred years behind Europe and about 2,400 years behind Rome in this important matter." In many portions of the United States our country roads are absolutely impassable at some seasons of the year; and there is hardly any por-tion of the country where improved roads, roads located on the most direct lines of travel, with proper grades, and smooth, hard surfaces, which would not be cut up by the wheels of vehicles in summer or become muddy in winter, would not save at least one half in time and expense of transportation.

The construction of good roads requires a large outlay of money. The system of macadamized roads lately constructed in Union and Essex counties, New Jersey, cost \$10,000 a mile, and these roads are probably not as substantial as most of the improved highways of Europe. The roads constructed by the Romans were much more elaborate, durable and expensive. Disregarding all obstacles, the Roman roads were located upon the most direct line between the points to be connected; ditches were dug on each side, and the soil re-moved until a firm foundation was reached and the soil replaced with solid, durable materials; the lower layer of the road-bed consisted of large flat stones, if obtainable, if not, the layer was composed of other stones laid in mortar. Next came a layer of small stones and concrete; a third layer of finer concrete; then the surface layer, composed of stones of several angles joined neatly together; the whole constituting a road-bed of from three to

seven feet in thickness. No good road can be constructed without adopting, to some extent at least, the plans of these ancient roads. Location upon direct lines,-as nearly as possible; minimum grades; an elevated road-bed, higher in the center than at the sides, so as to admit of quick drainage; ditches to carry off rapidly the sur-face water; removal of the loose soil and the substitution of solid material, so laid as to furnish strength and support a surface of hard material which will not become mud in wet seasons, be cut into ruts, or be ground into dust in dry seasons, are indispensable.

Great national highways, connecting

the great cities of the United States and extending from one extreme boundary to another, have been proposed, some thing like the famous roads constructed by the Romans before the Christian era. But times have changed: Transportation and travel, and the movement of troops between distant points, is now by railroads. The present want of im-proved roads is for the purpose of reach-ing these modern means of transportation; not roads parallel with the great lines of railway so much as roads radiating from railroad stations and extending into the country tributary to railroad lines.

Some writers upon the subject indicate a belief that the question of improved roads is a matter of national concern, and that congress can originate or aid in the work of building them. To facilitate the transportation of troops and munitions of war, and to make new regions accessible, congress has, by subsidies of land and by appropriations of money, aided in the construction of wagon roads. Liberal appropriations are made for roads to national cemeteries, to lighthouses and government reservations and buildings. The necessity for military wagon roads, owing to the construction of railroads, has de-creased, and I do not perceive how congress can greatly aid in securing a sys-tem of improved highways in this coun-try. Our government differs from those of most of the European countries in that ours is a dual government; a com-bination of national and state governments; the powers of the national government being limited to those granted in express terms or by application, by the federal constitution. The construction of roads and their maintenance are matters mainly of state jurisdiction and

concern. The cost of transportation is a serious ax upon both producer and consumer. True statesmanship will endeavor to reluce this tax to the minimum by encouraging manufactories in agricultural regions, thus bringing the producer and consumer together as nearly as possible, and by this means not only reduce, but do away altogether in many instances with the cost of transportation. While charges for transportation. While charges for transportation by rail have been for years decreasing, and still continue to decrease, the cost of getting farm products to the railroad has not decreased. Railroads have been multiplied and improved; but the country roads, the only means of transportation between the farm and the railroad station, have remained as they were before the era of railroads. Improved facilities and

sharper competition have been con-

stantly reducing the cost of transporta-tion by water and rail; but the cost of getting our abundant agricultural

products from the farm to the railroad has not decreased. More is expended to get a sack of flour from the warehouse of Boston or New York to the consumer, in either of those cities, than it costs to transport it from Minneapolis to the sea-

Great corporations are incorporated and organized and millions of dellars expended for the purpose of construct-ing new railroads to reach undeveloped regions of the country. Railreads have been important factors in developing the resources and furnishing the means of transportation to all sections. The general government has aided their construction by large subsidies of money and grants of land, and states, counties, cities and towns, and communities generally, have made large donations for the same purpose. The government of the United States spends annually many millions to improve the water-ways of the country, in order that transportation by water may be placed on such a footing as to enter into competition with railroad transportation, and by this accelerated and favored competition bring about a reduction of freight charges. It is proposed to ex-pend many more millions in building up the American mer-chant marine, and thus to restore our carrying trade upon the high seas. One of the most important enterprises of

this century is the proposed construc-tion of the Nicaragua canal, and wise statesmanship dictates a policy that will commit the United States government to exert its power and expend its resources to secure the completion, at the actual and necessary cost of con-struction, of this great undertaking; and, coupled with this substantial aid, should be the determination that when finished the canal shall forever be under the control of our government, And all this—the expenditure of millions—is to reduce the cost of transportation, and, by reducing it, to benefit the producer and consumer. It is time that attention was directed to the improvement of the farm roads of the country as a means of further reducing the cost of marketing farm products and benefiting the important class of our citizens engaged in agriculture.

#### IMPLETIES.

A story is told by the New York World of a preacher who used the phonograph to ald him in his pastoral duties. It seems that the unfortunate clergyman was overworked, having charge of two parishes—one in the city and one in a suburban town. It occurred to him that by preaching his discourse into the phonograph on Saturday it could be "ground out" by an assistant Sunday afternoon to the suburban congre-gation, relieving him of the otherwise necessary obligation of delivering two discourses. The scheme was given a trial and proved itself satisfactory to all parties concerned especially to the pastor, as he was left free to spend his Sunday afternoon with his

family.

One Saturday morning as the clergyman One Saturday morning as the clergyman was delivering his discourse for the following day into the funnel of the phonograph ho was interrupted in the middle of sontonee, "And what did Moses say to the children of Israel," by his wife calling out that two gentlemen were waiting to see him. Without shutting off the current, so to speak, the clergyman said: "Tell the gentlemen to call again, I'm out," and continued his address to the instrument.
Everything went along smoothly at the

suburban service the next afternoon, the congregation becoming very much interested in the discourse on Moses, until the phonograph repeated the pastor's words in a loud voice. "And what did Moses say to the children of

A short silence only served to make the congregation more anxious to catch the biblical answer to this question, when, to the utmost surprise of all assembled, the beloved voice of their paster chimed forth: "Tell the gentlemen to call again, I'm out!"

It is needless to say the congregation left the church in a body, and now the suburban parishioners have a paster of their own. Good Minister-I observe with pleasure

that your family bible is not covered with dust. Little Giri-It's always nice and clean, It was a hot day and the pastor of the suburban church, looking over his congrega-tion when about half through his sermon,

noted many nodding heads. I wonder how many of you, brethren. he observed, in the somewhat monotonous tone in which he had been preaching for nearly half an hour, "would be ready if the angel of death should make his appearance at this moment and call out in a loud voice-

'Tickets!' Forty-seven commuters in various parts of the house awoke with a jerk, felt hastily in their vest pockets for something, looked confusedly about them a moment and became instantly attentive and devout.

"Can't spot the place, but I've seen you before. Where in h— did I know you, anyhow?" asked a Californian on meeting the bishop at a San Francisco auction in a rancisco nuc." re-"I cannot say," revery unclerical garb. "I cannot say torted the ecclesiastical dignitary," part of hell are you from?"

An old Scotch lady, who lived at a considerable distance from the parish church, was in the habit of driving over to the service. Her coachman, when he thought the sermon nearly at an end, would slip out quietly for the purpose of having the carriage ready by the time the service was ended. One day John returned to the church, and after hanging about the door for some time be came impatient, and popping in his head saw that the minister harangued as hard as ever. Creeping down the aisle toward his mis-tress, he whispered in her ear:

"Is he no dune yet!"
"Dune? he's dune half an hour since, but he'll no stop!" she answered, impatiently. MUSICAL AND DRAMATIO.

The great success of the new opera " Pagliacei," by Leoncavallo, recently in New York, led Director Hinrichs to say that the work would probably be worth 50,000 francs to the unknown young Italian composer in the next two or three years. A successful opera in these days is worth as much, prob-ably, as Rossini earned in his lifetime.

John Drew and his family, after spending a week in Paris, have now gone to London, where they will remain until July 29, when they will sail for New York. Mr. Drew's season will open, under the management of Charles Frohman, in St. Paul, August 15, with "The Masked Ball." Alexander Salvini has given up his visit to

taly this summer and has located for a time at the Villa Plavano, a delightful place on the New Jersey Palisades. It is the country home of a friend built on the style of an Italian country house. Jessie Bartlett-Davis returned to Chicago last Thursday, having ended her long sea-son's work with the Bostonians. Mrs. Davis at present is undecided whether she will re turn to the operatic stage the coming year or enjoy the novelty of a season's quietude

and rest in private life. "Sheridan." which E. H. Sothern will produce during his coming season at the Lyceum theater, New York, is an entirely original play, written for him by Paul M. Potter, on the life and times of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Several of the characters are intended to suggest the original of personages in "The School for Scandal" and "The Rivals." The comedy is in four acts and treats of Sheri-dan's career and his elopement with Miss Linley, prior to the production of his first play, "The Rivals."

The Drew family will start for the Pacific coast early in August in a private car, which will be called "Mrs. Malaprop," and will be will be called "Mrs. Malaprop," and will be inscribed with the following quotation from that famous character. "You go first and we'll procede you." "The Rivals" and "The Road to Ruin" will constitute their entire repertory. "The Road to Ruin" has not been seen in this country for nearly a quarter of a certury, except about eight years ago, when it was presented at McVicker's theater in Chicago. Mrs. Drew is having "The Rivals" altered from a five to a four-act play, a change which she thinks will make it much more presentable to a modern audience.

The rate of pulsation is 120 per minute in infancy, eighty in manhood and sixty in old

# ART WROUGHT WITH A NEEDLE

Beautiful Embreideries Seen in the Woman's Building at the Fair-

OLD FANS OF DELICATE HANDIWORK

Panels of Needlework Representing the Twelve Months-An Embroidered Plon ture of the Crucifixion-Souvenir of Marle Antolnette.

CHICAGO, June 30 .- [Special to THE BEE.] -To the left in the south pavilion of the Woman's building visitors will find a glass case containing a rare collection of old fans belonging to the French exhibit, numbering thirty-six in all. Some of these beautiful fans were in use 150 years ago. Some of the mother of pearl sticks are carved with feathery-like delicacy, others inlaid with pretty stones. One odd fan looked not unlike green translucent porcelain. The effect was too heavy to be pretty in a fan, though it was one of the most valuable in the collection, being made of Jacquer, the art of which is now supposed to be lost. Another fan of the period of Louis XIV. has painted upon it the portraits of a French count and countess, and one can easily imagine It swaying in the hand of some titled lady of the court, agitating the perfumed atmosphere or fluttering the filmy laces of her claborate gown-not so much of a contrast to the fashionable lady's gown of today, which, if you desire to see in all of its latest glory, pass through the open door and you will find yourself in the French exhibit.

A Modern French Drawing Room. You may see a typical French drawing room—the lady of the house (in wax), resplendent in lemon silk and cream lace, serving 5 o'clock tea to her lady callers, one of whom is attired in an elegant gown of pale mauve appliqued with purple velvet and silver embroidery. The interior of this liceal drawing room is exquisite in detail. A Persian rue of handsome design covers the Persian rug of handsome design covers the center of the floor. Forming a charming background and hanging on the wall is a large piece of modern tapestry, representing an exquisite commingling of pretty maidens, sweet flowers, sunny skies and mid-air cupids. The walis are paneled in old rose brocade. The gilded chairs and couches are luxurious indeed. The plane is draped with a cover of raised embroidery and support-ing a vase of flowers is a small though very ing a vase of flowers is a small though very costly table of polished onyx. Upon the east wall is hung a panel of embroidery, a gem of its kind. The panel belongs to a series; the rest of them can be seen hanging in the gallery just above. These exquisite panels are the work of Mme. Leroudier of Lyons, France. This takented lady has on exhibition the most remarkable collection of embroideries ever brought together, many of which are masterpieces of art. In her line of work she has for many years occupied the position of the leading French artist, and has copied in silk thread some of the celebrated paintings. brated paintings.

Twelve Allegorical Panels. But the crowning labor of her life is no But the crowning labor of her life is no doubt the twelve panels, representing the months of the year, called "The Grotesque Months," executed from the engravings of Gerard-Audran, one of the celebrated draughtsmen of the seventeenth century. Over twelve years of almost uninterrupted labor by the skillful hands of the artist have been necessary to complete these unique pieces of nand embroldery, which will no doubt exist and be admired for hundreds of years to come. The panels are valued at \$30,000 and are executed upon a cream satin \$20,000 and are executed upon a cream satin ground in designs of allegorical figures and animals. Each panel is encircled by its em-broidered frame of flowers, leaves or scrolls. At a distance of a few feet the impression of an observer is that a fine painting is being viewed, the colors being so carefully and delicately blended.

In the panel of June are some green and gold spotted peacock feathers that look so airy one could almost fancy they would flutter away in any passing breeze. Under Venus is a foamy waterfall and on another panel a stately swan sails upon the placid bosom of a silvery lake, while on still another panel three orang-outangs are playing some A Walk and Talk with Mme. Leroudier

I was pleased to meet the talented artis just by accident and not knowing who she was. The good lady conducted me to the gallery. How I did regret that Mme. Leroudier did not speak English better than I speak French! But "where there is a will there is a way." We soon got possession of a later party. an interpreter. I lost no time in conveying to madam my great admiration of her won derful needle pictures. In verson this tal-ented French lady is almost girlish in form, sweet of face, and her beautiful dark eyes shine with intellectual light, while crowning all is the beautiful snowy hair. I was most happy when parting with her to receive the cordial hand squeeze and the kind invitation

to call again. in the same exhibit, among the collection of laces, is a fine piece of modern lace three feet square, valued at \$2,000; also a thread lace hand made bedspread valued at \$3,500. Hand made laces as well as embroideries have always commanded a higher market price than any yet produced by machinery. But if this costly lace spread could relate the history of every finely wrought thread of delicate tracery of leaf and vine, how many tales think you could it tell of poorly paid workwomen, whose precious eyesight the fine thread-work im-

paired or perhaps ruined. Some Ancient Embroideries.

Let us look now at some ancient embroideries—and of them we can find more than we could examine in days and days—many valued for their beauty, others for their age, as showing the kinds of needlework of the different periods of time.

Among these is an embroidered band of the synthesis that the ground is of

the seventeenth century. The ground is of white satin. The design is in thistles and scrolls, crocheted in colored threads of black, blue and green. The satin ground is much frayed and worn, yet the piece is valued at An embroidered church ornament, work of

the eleventh century, Italian, valued at \$250.

Another embroidered church ornament is a picture of the crucifixion, done in coarse silk picture of the crucifixion, done in coarse silk thread and gold tinsel, well preserved, and the colors remarkably brilliant. It is anything but artistic. The tree of the cross is streaked in bright green and pale yellow, and at the foot of the cross stands the Blessed Virgin attired in a brilliant robe of red and blue. Near this is a valuable "retable" ornament, time of Louis XIV., designed by Bairiu, done in sterling gold and silver, the ground work being the silver upon which are embroidered designs of leaves. which are embroidered designs of leaves birds and scrolls, done in threads of gold Value, \$1,000.

A Memento of Marie Antoinette.

An interesting souvenir in this collection is a fragment of one of the gowns of Marie Antoinette. The material is of white satin, Antoinette. The material is of white satin, covered by a complete network of beautiful embroidery, consisting of delicate pink roses and sprays of purple larkspur, the whole crossed and barred by spangled lines of golden tinsel. The torn but elaborate fragment of the gown once adorning the beautiful form of the most unfortunate queen of France calls to mind the fact that during her last days in prison her slender fingers wrought upon an embroidered band that her poor brain might not give way in the last hours of her life so auspiciously begun, so proudly lived and marked at the close by such awful tragedies.

Grace fines.

Chamberlain's Colle, Cholers and Diarraho

Remedy.

Every family should be provided with a bottle of this remedy during the summer months. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. In many cases, by having it at hand, life may be saved before a physician could be summored or medicine procured. No other remedy is so reliable or successful. No other so certain to cure bloody flux, dysentery, diarrhoga and cholera morbus in their worst forms. It is equally valuable for children and adults, 25 and 50 cent bettles for sale by druggists. Remedy.

A remarkable rock formation is located on a high peak of mountain about five miles from Aguas Callentas, in Arizona. The rock, which measures 300 feet high, is shaped like a barrel and can be seen for miles distant