From and after May 7, 1833, until they ceased

foling business, their store was the postoffice and Lincoln was the postmaster. Surprise

has been frequently expressed that Presi dent Jackson should ever have appointed

whig to an office; but the fact that Lincoln

that he was honest and popular, evidently

outweighed all partisan objections which

ing and he was frequently called to the cou

The numerous obligations of the firm wer

members of the firm, in the face of such ob

stacles, had lost courage; and when Alexande

was for sale, on affirmative answer was mos

eagerly given. A price was agreed upon, and

Trent nor his brother "Bill" had any money

but as Berry & Lincoln had bought withou

money, it seemed only fair that they should

cordingly the notes of the Trent brothers were

was turned over to the new owners. Bu

brothers disappeared. The few groceries is

he store were seized by creditors and th

His late partner, "Bill" Berry, soon reached

health he sought the shelter of his father'

roof; and one morning a farmer from Rock

Creek neighborhood drove into New Salem

The appalling debt which had accumulated

was then too common a fashlon among

en who became deluged in debt to "clea-

most respects. Lincoln was unfashionable He quietly settled down among the men he

informed by Mr. Herndon, Mr. Lincoln, the

CONNUBIALITIES

The marriage of Miss Lowery of Wash ington and the Duke d'Arcos, Spanish min-ister to Mexico, terminates an engagement

f twenty years, until very recently opposed

A year ago eight bachelors of Holland, Mich., formed the Bachelor's brigade, and 't was agreed that the first one of the eight to become a benedict should buy a wire supper for the rest. The wine supper came off the other night, the ranks having been broken by the marriage of one member.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleary of Lafayette, Wis., will celebrate their golden wedding in a few

lays. They are plain country people, but hey have raised up a family of sons who

are attaining eminence in all the learned

Even common washing scap may have

The sensation of the day at Clinton, Mo

is the elopement of the heirers, Miss Mary Gaines, and Ira Wherry, the son of a livery-

Jaines had arranged a different program, but

A few days ago the engagement of A. G.

Barier, a well known architect of Raleigh, N. C., and Miss Rachel Blythe was an-

that state. When the wedding day ap-proached, a legal friend of the prospective

which would affect the legality of his marriage to a person of Indian de-

scent in that state. Accordingly, they went to Washington, D. C., where the cere-

nony was duly performed last week. When

he law disclosed that they could not live

hemselves to indictment, as the law abso-

lutely prohibits the marriage of Indians to

the third generation inclusive. The mar-riage of Mr. Barler and Miss Blythe can be

legalizet by the legislature, as will probably be done. But as the legislature will not

neet again until January, 1897, they will be

A thrilling elopement terminated in

omantic marriage in the Alabama state

of parents' objection and

sheriff Seiberry, the father, and his son

within two hours were their plans to marry

Finally the sweethearts separated and heafed for the penitentiary by different routes, Miss.

Sedberry, after an adventurous journey, reached there first, confessed everything to

the warden and asked him to lock her up and to admit no one but her sweetheart and a preacher to her presence. Shortly Edwards

and Sheriff Sedberry arrived, the former a little in advance. He and a preacher he had

secured along the road made straightway for

the prison, and inside the high walls they were united in marriage. When Sedberry

were united in marriage. When Sedberry reached the gate it was locked. The happy

couple then slipped out a back way to the station and caught a passenger train to

Montgomery, leaving the angry father of the

bride pounding on the prison gates for ad-mission to prevent the ceremony.

SONG OF THE HEART.

(Written for The Bee.)

The west wind arose one morning in June, The birds all atlit, the flowers abloom. He breathed o'er the garden a love song;

What mystic refrain dwelt its changes

hath sung. But straight bloomed the lily, and blushed

While grandly the tulip her purple robes

The birds circled closer, as soft grew their

The vine, with a sigh, shed its bloom on

The message the west wind breathed gently

The June time shall pass, the fair lily die; The rose and the tulip together shall lie. But the heart of the maid and the heart of

Progressive European Cities.

"I know of no city in this country," says an American abroad, "not even Chicago, that impresses one so with a sense of newness

and of great development as Berlin and Glasgow. I remember Berlin fifteen years

city as Dresden. Now it is so wonderfully built up and improved that New York seems

in comparison with it an old-established

the same with Glasgow, whose progress is recent years has been little less than mar-

velous. If there are any Americans who still think that our cities are the only ones

that grow like weeds, I would advise them to

Looks Suspicious

Judge: "When was George Washington

take a trip abroad and get their eyes opened.

born?" asked the Englishman.

igo, when it seemed hardly as much

through the years the song the

-Mrs. H. N. Shuman.

d two careless hearts, all untaught, learned to know

spread.

Nebraska City.

ah, me! As tender as dawn; as deep as the sea.

folled by the near approach of the pursuers

he next year and a half.

enitentiary on the 20th.

were soon on the elopers' trail.

were getting ready to return to make home in Raleigh an examination into

advised him to have performed outside of

there was an

old

Mr. Lynn Edwards

oroken by the marriage of one member,

Lincoln was still "Honest Abe

by the bride's wealthy parents.

professions.

Washburn-Lauxtermann

did not work

dished.

bridegroom

Carolina.

out," in the expressive language of the pic

thrown upon Lincoln's shoulders.

with the news that "Bill" Berry was dead.

doors wer closed, never to be opened again,

ccepted for the purchase price, and the store

maturing, with no money to meet them.

As time dragged along the management of

The stock of graceries was on the wane

"the only grocery in New Salem,"

Lincoln was the postmaster.

might have been raised.

ABE LINCOLN AS A PIONEER

Glimptes of Early Life in a Primitive Plinois Village.

PILOTING FLATBOATS AND TENDING ST. RE

H's Fame as a Story Teller Promotes Bustness - Recollections of the Black Hawk War-Mixing Bushness and Politics.

(Copyright, 1895.)

One day in April, 1831, a flatboat floated around the bend of the river Sangamon above New Salem, an Hilnois village founded two years before. One of the men on board Denton Offut, then owner of the boat; another was Abraham Lincoln, its builder. The boat and its little crew, starting at Sangamon town, a few miles up the river, were bound for New Orleans. They were detained at New Salem only long enough to get their boat over the Rutledge and Cameren mill dam, on which it lodged. When Lincoln walked into New Salem three months later he was not altogether a stranger, for the people remembered him ingenious flatboatman who, a littie while before, had freed his boat from water (and thus enabled it to get over the dam) by resorting to the miraculous expedient of boring a hole in its bottom. Before returning from New Orleans Denton Offut had made up his mind to open a store at New Salem in addition to several other similar establishments managed by him at other places, and so delighted was he with Lincoln, whom he had found in the backwoods of Macon county a few months previously, that he resolved to place him in charge of the new store. The precise date of the opening of Denton Offut's store is not We only know that on July 8, 1831, the county commissioners' court of Sangamon county granted Offut a license to retail merchandise at New Salem; that he paid \$5 for this license—a fee which sup-posed him to have \$1,000 worth of goods in stock. We know, too, if there is any truth in tradition, that there was a vexatious dein the arrival of the goods; that while

enough to pay a week's board in advance, boldly resolved to buy a store. He was not boidly resolved to buy a store. He was not long in finding an opportunity to purchase. James Herndon had already sold out his half interest in the Herndon Brothers' store to William F. Berry, and Rowan Herndon, not getting along well with Berry, was only too giad to find a purchaser of his half in the person of "Abe" Lincoln. Berry was as poor as Lincoln, but that was not a serious obstacle, for their notes were accounted for the Hernfor their notes were accepted for the Hern-don stock of goods. They had barely hung out their sign when something happened which threw another store into their hands. Reuben Radford had made himself chnoxiou to the "Clary's Grove boys"—a reckless gang of rowdles from the "Clary's Grove" settlement, five miles southwest of New Salem-and one night they broke in his doors and windows and overturned his counters and sugar barrals. It was too much for Radford and he sold out next day to William G Green for a \$490 note signed by Green. the latter's request Lincoln made an inventory of the stock and offered him \$559 for it, a proposition that was cheerfully ac-Berry & Lincoln being unable to pay cash, assumed the \$400 note payable Radford and gave Green their joint note for \$250. The little grocery owned by James Rutledge was the next to succumb. & Lincoln bought it at a bargain, their joint note taking the place of cash. The three stores were consolidated. Their aggress Their aggregate The only store now remaining was the 'general store' of Hill & McNeill; and if his had been for sale on any terms we may rest assured it would have passed into the hands of Berry & Lincoln. But they had ccured a monopely of the grocery business strictly speaking, and were probably tent. Here we see two penniless men, with in the brief space of a few weeks, becomthe proprietors of three stores and quit buy-ing only because there are no more stores to urchase. The spectacle is as amusing as it amazing; but the whole transaction aptly The spectacle is as amusing as it ttests the unfaltering faith which the people of New Salem had in Lincoln's honesty-a onfidence which, as we shall see, was not mis-

William F. Berry, the partner of Lincoln was the son of a Presbyterian minister, Rev. John Berry, who lived on Rock creek, five miles from New Salem. The son had strayed from the footsteps of the father, for he was a hard drinker, a gambler, a fighter and "a very wicked young man." Singular, it may very wicked young man." seem, that Lincoln should have picked out such a partner, but in truth he did not select "Rill" Berry, but rather accepted him as partner from the force of circumstances. required only a little time to make it that the partnership was wholly uncongenial Lincoln displayed little business capacity lay in the arrival of the goods; that while Lincoln displayed little business capacity.

Lincoln was waiting at New Salem he piloted He loved books as Berry loved liquor, and down the Sangamon and Illinois rivers as hour after hour he was stretched out on the far as Beardstown a flatboat bearing the counter of the store or under a shade tree family and goods of Dr. Nelson, who was reading Shakespeare or Burns, or any book he



NEW SALEM.

starting for Texas, and that at Beardstown could borrow. He trusted largely to Berry he found Offut's goods waiting to be taken to and Berry rapidly squandered the profits of New Salem. Lincoln returned from Beards-town on foot and on the way met two men wonder is that the disaster which at last with a wagon and an ox team. The men, then strangers to him, were James Gouldsby and Ned Potter, and Offut had sent them after his goods. Offut had expected Lincoln to wait at Beardstown until the ox team and the teamsters, not having any credentials, asked Lincoln to give them an goods. This, sitting the roadside, he wrote out and Gouldsby used to relate that it contained a misspalled which he corrected, but as spelling around New Salem was largely a matter of to keep a tavern in New Salem to continue individual taste it is just as likely as not twelve months from this date and that the that Lincoln correctly spelled that word. IN CHARGE OF DENTON OFFUT'S STORE

When the oxen and their drivers returned with the goods, the store was opened in a most over the river. Lincoln unpacked the goods, put on the price marks, placed them the shelves, and then sat down to wait

Denton Offut, full of business enthusiasm, fancied that New Salem had a great future, and to merely own a store in the place fell far short of gratifying his ambition. So he forthwith leased the Rutledge and Cameron mill. Returning to Kentucky to supervise some of his many other widely scattered enhe left Lincoln in charge of the store and the mill.

frontier store filled a unique place. Usually it was a "general store," and on its shelves were found most of the articles needed in a community of pioneers. But to be a place for the sale of dry goods and groceries was not its only function; it was a kind of intellectual and social center. Such a store was that of Denton Offut. Here began Lincoln's fame as a story teller, and he could hardly have chosen surroundings more favorable to the highest development of the art. It was here, too, that Lincoln acquired the title of "Honest Abe," a title which, conferred upon him by Denton Offut and adopted by common consent, clung to him ever afterward.

no fault of Lincoln. Denton Offut's store was short-lived. It was in operation less than ten months. A constable one morning took possession and the goods were sold the claims of a legion of creditors. The store building was standing as late as presumably stood until it rotted down. A elight depression in the earth, evidently once a cellar, is all that remains of Offut's store. Out of this hole in the ground bave grown three trees—a locust, an elm and and what use they actually made of it can a sycamore—seeming to spring from the same only be surmised. Its discovery is of comroots and curiously twined together; and high paralively recent date. Two or three bion the sycamore some genius has chiseled the face of Lincoln.

LINCOLN GOES TO WAR. March, 1832, we find Linco'n distributing hand bills announcing his candidacy for the legislature, and in May he was mustered into the military service of the state to help drive Black Hawk back across the Missis-tippi. Lincoln was afterwards frank enough to confess that he did not go to war altogether from patriotic motives. Offut's store had just closed and he had got little out of it except exterience and a reputation for integrity—two valuable acquisitions, but neither of them immediately convertible into cash; and the fact that it would give him the means for the time of making a living. coupled possibly with the enchantment of , was what made him an Indian Lincoln, though at the time proud of his election as captain of his company never looked upon the Black Hawk war as a serious affair, and to speak of its "heroes"

always seemed to him a grotesque joke.

The war came to an end all too soon. Lincoln returned home in August, just in time to beaten for the legislature. He now id himself with nothing to do. It was at this time that a New Salem friend-an admirer of his powerful frame and great strength-advised Lincoln to become a blackbut the advice was very indifferently

It was only natural that Lincoln should go to the stores in search of work, for clerking it a store was the most agreeable employment he had yet found. He applied successively to all of the stores then doing business in New Salem, but they were in greater need of customers than clerks. The business had been overdone. Competition was too brisk, st store in New Salem was opened in 1829 by William Clary, and within the next two years stores were opened by George War-berton, Henry Simcos, Hill & McNeill, James Rutledge, James and Rowan Herndon, Reuben Radford and versatile Denton Offut—all to subsist upon the patronage of a sparsely settled frontier community. In the fall of 1832, when Lincoln was looking for a job, there were at least four atores in New Salem. The most pretentious of these was that of Hill & McNeill, which carried a large line of dry pola. The three others—those of the Herndon Brothers, Reuben Radford and James tutledge, James and Rowan Herndon, Reuben

came was so long delayed. BERRY & LINCOLN GET A TAVERN LICENSE.

On the 6th of March, 1833, the county commissioners' court of Sangamon county granted the firm of Berry & Lincoln a license to keep

a tavern at New Salem. A copy of th license is here given: Ordered that William F. Berry, name of Berry & Lincoln, have a license to keep a tavern in New Salem to continue pay \$1 in addition to the \$6 heretofore paid

as per treasurer's receipt, and that they allowed the following rates, viz:

They gave bond as required by law

And this is a copy of the "bond according

to law" furnished by the firm: to law" furnished by the firm:

Know all men by these presents, we.

William F. Berry, Abraham Lincoln and
John Bowling Green, are held firmly bound
unto the county commissioners of Sangamon
county in the full sum of \$200, to which payment well and truly to be made we bind
ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators firmly by these presents, scaled
with our seal and dated this 6th day of
March. A. D. 1833. Now, the condition of
this obligation is such that, whereas, the
said Berry & Lincoln has obtained a license
from the county commissioners' court to
keep a tavern in the town of New Salem from the county commissioners' court to keep a tavern in the town of New Salem to continue one year. Now, if the said Berry & Lincoln shall not be of good behavior and observe all the laws of this state relative to tavern keepers-then this obligation void or otherwise to remain in full

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, WILLIAM F. BERRY, BOWLING GREEN, (This bond appears to have been written by the clerk of the commissioners' court, and Lincoln's name was signed by some one other than himself-very likely by his part-

DID LINCOLN KEEP HOTEL?

Why Berry & Lincoln procured this license ographers who have written in late years make a casual allusion to it, and say that no tavern was ever actually conducted by Berry & Lincoln, and a careful inquiry has fully confirmed this conclusion.

All the known facts make it probable

that the license was procured to enable the stock. We may accept this theory without reflecting in the slightest degree upon the character of Lincoln. In a community in which liquor drinking was practically universal, at a time when whisky was as legitimate an article of merchandise as coffee of calico-when no family was without a jugwhen the minister of the gospel could take his "dram" without any breach of propriety -it is not surprising that a reputable young man should have been found selling whisky.
Possibly because harboring a foolish fear of doing an injury to his reputation, Lincoln's the subject; but the facte are too interesting to be suppressed, even if the suppression of any facts concerning Lincoln were justifiable In the days when Lincoln kept a grocery liquor was sold at all groceries; but it could not be lawfully sold in a less quantity than The law, however, was not always rigidly observed, and it was the custom storekeepers to "set up" the drinks to eir patrons. Each of the three groceries their patrons. which Berry & Lincoln acquired had the usual supply of liquors, and the combined stock must have amounted almost to a super-It was only natural, and stroke of business, that they should seek a way to dispose of the surplus quickly and profitably—an end which could be best accomplished by selling it over the counter by tavern license; and it is a warrantable con

clusion that such was the chief aim of Berry

& Lincoln in procuring a franchise of this

sion by the coincidence that three other grocers of New Salem-William Clary,

We are fortified in this conclu-

character.

Henry Sincoc and George Warberton-were among those who took out tavers licenses. "One hundred and sixty-three years ago, To secure the lawful privilege of selling whisky by the "dram" was no doubt their purpose, for their "taverns" were as mythical the inn of Berry & Lincoln.

replied the American.
"And America was discovered in 1492?" "Yes."
"Then how do you make out that Wastington was the father of this country? asked the Englishman, triumphantly.

ECHOES OF THE ANTE ROOM.

the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, which convened in this city rethe business drifted more and more into the hands of Berry. Lincoln had learned surveycently, were highly pleased with the reception they met at the bands of the citizens. Besides the general care which was taken of the visitors throughout the session, during one afternoon the delegates and their ladies were given a carriage drive, South Omaha, Florence end Fort Omaha being the wife and daughter were given a china points visited. At the fort there was a and William Trent one day asked if the store special dress parade. On one of the evenings during the session a banquet was given at

the Millard hotel in honor of the delegater. In most of the contested matters the western delegates won. The west was well represented in the election of officers, the resul being as follows: National councilor, C. W. Tyler of Virginia; vice national councilor, P. A. Shanoro, Pennsylvania; N. C. Cond., Dr. J. L. Cooper of Texas; N. C. Ward., W. A. Howard of Nebraska; N. C. I. S., J. L. Ingram of Missouri; N. C. O. S., John W. Pittinger of Indiana. Three cities were placed in nomination for place of next meeting, but Denver was chosen by a large majority.

An important decision made excludes from sembership in the order all persons who sell alcoholic or spirituous liquors as a beverage. no matter whether he be the proprietor or clerk of any saloon, hotel or store, except drug store, where such liquors are sold.

The following recommendation regarding orphan's home was adopted:
That said home be established at or near neer, as the Trents had done; but in this, as the city of Tiffin, O., and that the committee be empowered to receive the deed for the owed, and promised to pay them. For fifteen conveyance of the property in the name of the national council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, and enter upon and years he carried this burden—a load which he cheerfully and manfully bore, but one so heavy that he habitually spoke of it as the "national debt." As late as 1848, so we are take formal possession of the same in the name of the national council as soon as the committee has assurance that it will receive and can command the sum of \$30,000 to b member of congress, sent home money paid to it within two years.
"That the national council set apart the aved from his salary to be applied on this

saved from his satisfy to be applied to be believed in April, to be known as 'Orphans' high rates then prevailing, were at last paid. Lincoln was still "Honest Abe."

That the national council set apaid first week in April, to be known as 'Orphans' Home Week,' during which week all subordinate councils of the order be requested to be requested to the order because the order b hold entertainments, festivals, fairs, etc., for the benefit of the home, and that the national councilor be instructed to each year issue a proclamation calling the attention of the membership throughout the United States to the proper observance of the festival

> 'That the appeal of the retiring national ouncilor for a donation of 50 cents per apita from the entire membership of the der for the support of the home be received the board of officers of the national coun-l, and that the board be instructed to officially bring this matter to the attention of the board of officers of the various state councils with as little delay as possible." Reports show that during the year ended December 31, 1894, there had been a gain of 201 councils, the total number now being 1,989; a gain of 9,366 members, the total membership being 153,268; a gain of \$22,-623.82 in the amount paid for sick and funeral expenses, the total being \$1,127,867.76, and a gain of nearly \$237,434.71 in the treasure of the total being \$1,27,867.76.

Even common washing soap may have a romance connected with it. A girl in a Cincinnati soap factory put a note within the wrapper of a bar of soap as follows: "I would like to get married. Kindly address Cora Lauxtermann, Ludlow Grove, O." The fateful bar was bought by C. D. Washburn, a railroad man of Susquehanna, and an item in Friday's Cincinnati papers was headed "Washburn-Lauxtermann." Clarence D. Elliott, the venerable consu f Beach camp No. 1454, Modern Woodmen of America, resigned his office on Friday night June 21, and on last Thursday started for Grafton, N. D., at which place he will make his future home. Before his departure an entertainment was given in the loige rooms n the Patterson block in his honor, the program consisting of musical selections, songs and speeches, after which refreshments were man of that city. Miss Gaines will be 18 years of age in November, and will come into an estate of more than \$100,000. Mrs. served. The feature of the evening, how-ever, was the presentation of a gold chain and charm to Mr. Elliott, on which the emblem of the order was engraved. The pre-sentation speech was made by J. W. Houder, ex-venerable consul, a response to which was made by Mr. Elliott. The camp members felt that in Mr. Elliott they lost a member made by Mr. Elliott. The camp members felt that in Mr. Elliott they lost a member who had probably done more than any other to keep alive life and interest, not only in the lodge, but also in the order. Many expressions of regret at his departure were understanding the longer of th C. and Miss Rachel Biythe was an ounced. The latter is a half-blood Cherokee undian, but is highly educated and accommidian, but is highly educated and accommidian. Her mother was a full-blooded the lodge, but also in the order. Many extensions of Cherokee, living in the western ecction of that state. When the wedding day aptered. pressions of regret at his departure were ut-

ury, the total being \$1,329,801.73.

of America are making extensive arrangeents for the reception and entertainmen of the delegates who will attend the annua session of the supreme temple, which will onvene in this city on Wednesday, July A very large attendance is anticipated, the number being estimated somewhere between 300 and 500. The headquarters of the delerogram has not been fully arranged, hough the outline has been completed. there as man and wife without subjecting ession will open Wednesday morning in some hall, which has not yet been chosen, with an address by Mayor Bemis, which will be followed by the address of Supreme Oracle evening a public reception and entertainment will be given in honor of the visiting guests. On Thursday evening a grand banquet will empelled to make their home elsewhere for be given at the Millard by the local mem bers of the order. The banquet will be pre-ceded by work in the patriarchal feast detree, which will be conferred on several can-lidates. It is expected that a large amoun and Miss Carrie Sedberry, two prominent young society people, determined to marry

of business will be transacted by the temple A joint meeting of the four Mason'e lodges Capitol No. 3, Nebraska No. 1, Covert No. 11, and St. John's No. 25, was held last Monday night and the newly elected officers of the several lodges were installed together. new officers of Nebraska lodge No. 1 are as Michaelson Worshipful master, Benjamin F. Thomas; senior warden, John D. Howe; junior warden, W. S. Felker; secretary, W. C. Mc-Lean; treasurer, J. W. Rodifer; senior deacon, Asel Steere, jr.; junior deacon, L. Repley Reed; senior steward, James W. McDowell junior steward, James Gardner. The officers of Covert lodge are: Worshipful master Wallace E. Gibson; senior warden, John E Simpson; junior warden, Charles M. Eaton treasurer, Michael O. Maul; secretary, K. Long; senior deacon, Tillman J. Shirley junior deacon, George F. Brown; senior ste ard, John F. Smith; junior steward, Edwin T. Lyon; tyler, Charles S. Owens.

Omaha Conclave No. 334, Improved Order of Heptosophs, will meet in regular session on Monday night, at which time several candi-dates will be initiated. The supreme organizer, Samuel I. Osmond of Pittsburg, who instituted Omaha Conclave, will be present. Among other matters that will come up for discussion is a report of the proceedings of the among supreme conclave, which recently met in mortal hath uttered, no wood nymph annual session at New Haven.

On Friday night Triune lodge No. 56 Knights of Pythias, elected J. H. Bexton representative to the grand lodge which will meet in annual session in Lincoln this fall The rank of knight was conferred on several candidates. Nebraska ledge No. 1 conferred the second rank on several candidates last the rank of knight in two weeks.

The picnic given by Life Boat lodge No. 150, Independent Order of Good Tempiars, in Bemis park on Wednesday night was a gratifying success to those who had the matter 'n charge. in attendance. Supper was served by the women at 7 o'clock and for several hours thereafter the time was spent in races and other forms of enjoyment. By no means the least part of the pleasure was the enjoyment derived from the selections rendered by the Tyroleans. An invitation has been extended to all good templars in the city and neighborhood to meet in Hanscom park on the afternoon of July 4 and spend the day to gether.

Augusta Grove circle No. 1, Woodmen of the World, of Council Bluffs, will give a public entertainment on July 5 in its hall. amunity, slow in its growth. It is much same with Glasgow, whose progress in The entertainment will open up with a public installation of the newly elected officers of the lodge, the installing officer being Sovereign Clerk John T. Vates of Omaha. The installation will be followed by a program of musical and literary numbers. The evening will be closed with a banquet.

On July 4 Alpha camp, Woodmen of the World, will give an entertainment in its lodge rooms for the benefit of W. F. Erdman, who has been sentry of the camp since its institution. On July 11 Alpha Camp quartet will give a concert in the same rooms for the benefit of the leader, Prof. Rowe.

"se were "groceries."

On Friday night Seymour camp, Woodmen of the Englishman, triumphantly.

The parinership of Berry & Lincoln was not in the special of the special of

Representatives to the annual session of occurred in the lodge hall at Sixth and Pierce streets.

At Deseronto, Canada, the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the independent Order of Foresters was celebrated with great deal of pomp. A great number of th supreme officials of the order were present among them being Supreme Ranger Gronhyatekha. He was a with a silver trowel and mallet, and to his set of 140 pieces and a set of brilliants, the givers being seventy representative members of the order. The celebration extended over three days and was decidedly interesting.

At the regular meeting of Patten lodge No 173, Ancient Order of United Workmen, held on Monday evening, June 24, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Past finster workman, J. W. Allwine; master workman, George Lohlein; foreman, H. W. Allwine; overseer, Ed Schlick; recorder, William Taylor; financier, G. M. Palmer; re-ceiver, H. M. Bright; guide, J. S. Doyle inside watch, W. E. Putman; outside watch, P. G. Smith; medical examiners, Dr. C. Rosewater and Dr. A. W. Edmiston. The natallation will take place on Monday,

At a recent meeting Falls City lodge 9. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, installed the following officers: D. W. Scowles, worshipful master; D. D. Reavis. mior warden; F. C. Wiser, juntor E. H. Towle, senior deacon; Grant Stewart, lunior deacon; A. E. Gantt, secretary; E. E. Metz, treasurer; H. C. Gapp, tiler Cameron and J. W. Weaver, stewards,

Woodmen of camp No. 673, at Decatur, cultivated and hoed a thirtysore cornfield for one of their sick neigh-bors, William Dillen, who had been sick for a long time and was unable to do any work. Some of the boys noticed the condition of his field and got together and cleaned it up to perfection. The Woodmen have camp at Decatur and are Woodmen from the

At North Loup at the last meeting of Anchor lodge, No. 142, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the following officers were installed: Worshipful master, George W. Smith; senior warden, H. N. Colby; junior warden, S. McClellan; senior deacon, E. C. warJen, S. McClellan; senior deacon, E. C. Hibbard; Junior deacon, A. M. Stewart; sec retary, R. B. Williams; treasurer, G. W. Moore; tiler, H. W. Rood; senior steward Haydn Strong; junior steward, E. S. Sears Crescent chapter, Order of Eastern Star ustalled the following officers: Mrs. A. M. Stewart, matron; H. N. Colby, p. Mrs. Hattie Sears, associate matron; Mrs. Hattie Sears, associate matron; Mrs. M. A. McCiellan, secretary; Mrs. Linda Rood treasurer; Mrs. L. E. Ballard, conductress; Mrs. Millie Smith, associate conductress; E. C. Hibbard, sentinel; Haydn Strong, chaplain,

At Osceola lodge No. 65, Free and Accepted Masons, installed the folowing officers: Worshipful master, E. L. King; senior warden, Dr. L. M. Shaw; junior warden, Grant T. Ray; secretary, H. H. Campbell; treasurer, Horace A. Scott; deacon, W. J. Conklyn; juntor deacon, L. K. McGaw; stewards, C. A. Coon and H. Shore; organist, Fred Snider; chaplain, H. Henderson; tiler, Freeman Shaw,

The blue lodge and chapter of the Eastern Star of Red Cloud jointly installed their officers for the ensuing year. The blue lodge officers installed were: Master, A. G. Willis; senior warden, J. C. Myers; junior warden, B. E. Grice; treasurer, M. B. McNutt secretary, J. A. Tulleys; senior deacon, H. W. Brewer; junior deacon, Joseph Kubicek

tiler, A. T. Ayers.
The Eastern Star installed: Matron, Mrs H. W. Brewer: patron, E. B. Smith; associate matron, Mrs. G. W. Lindsey; secretary, Mrs. William Parker; treasurer, Mrs. A. G. Willis; conductress, Mrs. Dr. McKuby The installation ceremonies were followe

At a regular meeting of Rowalt lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Oxford, the following officers were installed for the ensuing year, Past Master G. E. Whitman conducting the ceremonies: Pettygrove, master; L. M. Braiy, sentor warden; J. H. Sherwood, junior warden; N. A. Pettygrove, treasurer; C. W. Marvin; sec-300 and 500. The headquarters of the dele-gations will be at the Millard hotel. The McIntyre, junior deacon; J. S. Craig, junior steward; J. A. Perkins, tiler.

> At the regular St. John's day communication of Scotts Bluff lodge No. 20, Ancien Free and Accepted Masons, the following officers were installed: Harry W. Haig, mater; H. M. Thornton, senior warden; Gardner, junior warden; A. B. Wood, secre tary; Peter McFarlane, treasurer; S. Ray-

The public installation of the officers lodge No. 10, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons at Fort Calhoun, was held in the Calhoun park Wednesday at 2 o'clock. Past Master E. H. Clark of Blair conducted the installation, Rev. Williams assisting as orator. The following officers were installed. Worshipful master, J. E. Hicks; senior warden. J. S. Chase: junior warden. J. Trisler; secretary, F. H. Frahm; treasurer, A W. Beales; junior deacon, W. Wulf; tiler, A. Michaelson. After the installation dinner was served in the park and a very pleasant social time was enjoyed by all. The at-tendance was large, a large number of tendance was large, a large number of Masons and friends from Blair being in at-

A SHORTER COLLEGE COURSE, Prof. Greenough of Harvard Discusses This Proposition.

"If you want to see what is in a boy set

dog on him." These words, used by Raiph Waldo Emerson in a lecture in a western city, were quoted the other day by Prof. J B. Greenough of Harvard university as giving in part the significance of examinations for entry into the university. Prof. Gree nough has in the last few days been conducting the preliminary examination in He is well pleased that entrance Omaha. to Harvard is now exclusively by examina tion, and he states that the sentiment that of almost the entire faculty. Certificates are likely to be based on indulgence and not to be worth par on account of the allowances of instructors individually acquainted with, interested in and often sympathetic with the pupil. The examination is the dog set on the boy. Using another simile, it is the wave into which the boy is plunged to determine whether he can swim. It throws him on his own resources, and though really a poor way to ascertain who he really knows and can do, it is the bes way the college knows. the youth gets a hint of the contact the world for which the college is des There were more than fifty templars further to prepare him. The difference be tween this examination and that of the schools is that it is a measuring rod whose inches must be inches and whose feet must be feet, and which are not cut short by a judge inclined to stretch the real stature or augment through any sentiment the real Prof. Greenough confessed himself heartily

in favor of the movement, manifest at Har vard and certain other educational institu tions, to shortes the college course by on year, so as to hasten the entry of young men into life occupations. He does not be lieve that more than one year can be taken from the four years commonly required for the degree of bachelor of arts, and he does not believe that this can be done without some sacrifice in the amount of instruction. This he is inclined to be reconciled to, but he thinks that what it would be under pres-ent conditions could be considerably lessened by more economic methods as to use of time the preparatory schools. He says that the Harvard faculty is well

pleased with the result of the action dis-couraging professional athleticism among the students of the university. He has no hes-itancy in saying that generally the students most interested in athletics showed to disadvantage in the class room.

Only two took the Harvard preliminary

EDUCATIONAL

Another Spelling Reform Wave Gathering Force in the Country.

DISPENSING WITH SUPERFLUCUS LETTERS

English Teachers Investigate and Report on American Schools-Do Women's Colleges Check Matrimony-Educational Notes.

The phonetic system of spelling has reseived another boost by the publication in New York of a dictionary based upon that system. To stimulate interest in the ques tion, the publishers have sent out circulars inviting suggestions and criticism. Several prominent newspapers have taken up the subject and discussed it in a friendly spirit, agreeing on the main proposition that the English language is burdened with a mass of uscless affent letters.

That the existing English spelling is a philological monstroxity; that it is unsys tematic, unphilosophical and illogical; that t is a stumbling block in the way of juvenile education, and a terror and a pain to foreigners, is pretty well agreed upon by all leaders of modern thought. Nevertheless, says the New York Herald, when the first spelling reformers arose they were laughed at as disionaries and Utopians. The actual order. t was said, involved so many vested interests that it would be impossible to change it. just as in mathematics it would be impossible to change the barbarous decimal system to an octomal or other system that would obviate

many of the chief difficulties in calculation. Nevertheless, the small band of reformers persisted in braving ridicule. They gained at last a qualified respect from educators; they attracted converts; they marched on to further victories, and at last they succeeded in marshaling under their banners many of the choicest minds of the day. It is not too much to say that in theory at least most educators of today are in sympathy with the movement.

Can the theory be put into practice? The siasts determined to try so early as They gained over the author of Webster's dictionary, whose original work was gotten up on a phonetic basis. But though conservatism won the day against most of the reforms advocated by Webster, so that succeeding editions of his book were forced to drop them, something was gained. unnecessary u in such words as co neighbour, etc., was permanently banished from American literature, and innovations like plow and theater gained a half-hearted Since that time the cause has prospered

but surely. And now the faithful think the time is ripe for concerted action. In discussing the proposed reform the Lou-sville Courier-Journal says: "In the school of today the child is taught to read in the beginning; and while the study of spelling is pursued at the same time the drills in orthography are much shorter and less nu merous. Several circumstances, however, have united to make up for these. In the first place there are the blackboard exerclses which form such an important part of elementary training. Pupils as well as teachers take part in these. The children are also required to submit written compositions even in the primary grades. The eye is thus trained with the memory, and a quick and observant eye is one of the requistes for an ccurate speller. It would seem, therefore hat while less importance is attached to this branch of study children do not suffer ever in this respect from the change in methods of training. Also people read so much more now than formerly that this habit has an nmense educative influence which keeps up

he average of spelling ability.

It was one of Franklin's sayings that while t was no credit to a man to spell well it was a disgrace for him to spell badly. That defective orthography as in the ing hesitations of the stammerer. The cess of Artemus Ward, Josh Billings, Slick and many other humorists was up largely on the recognition of this propen sity to laugh at mental and physical defects But while the man who deliberately mis spells a word may aspire to be considered wit, the one who does so from inability is sure to be laughed at. A man may be a scholar and yet if unable to put the right letters in the right place in any combination syllables, he must suffer the imputation f ignorance.

No school and no pupil can afford to neg ect spelling. The study is difficult, but while its mastery may pass unnot ced the lack of i never escapes observation. There is really mother criticism, though it may not be s generally recognized by those who apply the principle. The ability to spell well indi-cates careful observation and accurate memery, while the inability to do so implies th

The adoption of a system of phoneti spelling is a reform that will come slowly t all. Many years would be required to teach people that the new method was not simply bad spelling and until they could be got out of the opinion that it had its in-spiration in necessity instead of choice they would ridicule the writer and the practice. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SCHOOLS.

Five women teachers were sent from England to this country to study and report upon secondary schools for girls and institutions for the training of women. Their reports have been published by Macmillan and are well worth careful reading. The uthors, says the Philadelphia Ledger, were hosen as representatives of the best training of expert teachers in England and were there fore fully alive to the differences of the advantages and disadvantages of the American schools and those of that country. Each how our schools look in the eyes of English ook a special subject and made a report on t, and together they enable us to see jus Some of the matters described are, of course, familiar enough here—for in-stance, that we have no national school sysem, such as exists abroad, but that education is a matter left altogether to the etates though there is a certain amount of uni-formity in our schools, less perhaps than that enforced by central authority in Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland. One of these watchful observers lays stress n the systematic cultivation of the spirit of nationality fortered by national holidays and on the admirable order and discipline that result from the freedom of behavior in school hours. Co-education is said to give girl ore dignity, quiet and self-possession and o boys a wholesome restraint in their manners. The spiended provision made for our public schools in buildings and equipment of course calls forth praise from these watchful observers. The private schools in this country are reported to educate about one-twelfth

PROCRESS the school population and to be as good as any in the world. In our primary schools history of the United States is taught much history of the United States is taughthistory of the United States is taughthistory of schools better than English history in schools of the same grade abroad. American schools make more use of oral can schools. work, biackboards, maps, pletures, models, scientific collections are pecessities in America, luxuries in England. School libraries, laboratories, studies, symnasiums are found here and not abroad. The American pupils have more self-reliance and a greater love of knowledge for its own sake rather than for the prizes which are made such an important part of all English school work. One of the ladies who made this inspection thinks that not sufficient attention is given here to the development of the individual tal-ents of a particular boy or girl, and that although ample provision is made for indoor symmastics in girls' schools there is almost uplete neglect of outdoor games and rec-

The training of teachers naturally receives much attention in these useful little reports, especially so because England and America have both made great advances in the past few years, yet each country has gone to work in its own way, ignoring and neglecting hitherto any comparison with the

methods of the other.

The simple, matter of fact, expert way in which these five English women have studied our schools is of itself the best proof that they have found them well worth praise. DO WOMEN'S COLLEGES CHECK MATRI MONY?

In the Nineteenth Century the practical results of giving the higher education to women are discussed by Mrs. A. M. Gordon from an interesting point of view, says the New York Sun. Women in England have for some time had access to university training, which is the substance, and of course the degree, which is the shadow, will be soon attainable, since to deny it is now illogical and unjust. What good have the new opportunities of education done the women who have turned them to account? Mrs. Gordon has collected a quantity f statistics upon the subject, and from these she deduces the conclusion that a college training has not opened for women to any appreciable extent modes of earning a livelihood beyond the old-farhioned methods of teaching. empanionship and needlework; and that, oreover, it operates as a decided check to

matrimony.

There is, no doubt, one good result of the . higher education that is not capable of measurement by statistics. We refer to the wider Interests, the larger outlook upon life, and the rained intelligence which are procurable at universities, but only by the minority of students who strenuously avail themselves of the facilities at hand. The women, like the men, who take a mere pass course, might better have stayed at home. Let better us turn, however, to those positive and practical gains which are susceptible of mensuration. Mrs. Gordon shows that out of 729 feminine students who have passed through Newham college no fewer than 374 are engaged in teaching. Of the rest, 230 are living in their own homes, supported, in-ferentially, by their male relatives. Just five are doctors, two are missionaries, one is market gardener, one a bookbinder, three are working in charity organizations, sixteen have died, thirty-seven have left the United Kingdom and most of the remainder are engaged in some sort of secretarial work for which some proficiency in typewriting would probably have proved an adequate equipment. From Girton college comes concurrent testi-mony. Of 335 students who have there obtained degree certificates 123 are teaching, two are missionaries, six are in government employment, four are engaged in medical luties, six are dead and the rest live at their own homes. In a word, the evidence lemonstrates that thus far a college education has done next to nothing in the way of giving women additional means of self-support

Passing to the effect of university training pon a woman's chance of entering the holy state of matrimony, Mrs. Gordon first takes in the case of Girton, whose young women most profited by their opportunities. Of the 79 Girton girls who have obtained the cer-tificate for the mathematical tripos, or who, in American terms, have taken honors in mathematics, only six have married; of the 97 who have passed the classical tripos, ten have become wives; of the 47 who have gone through the honor course known as the natwhich Franklin was distinguished, for it has crystalized in a sentence popular feeling upon this subject. Bad spelling provokes not only contempt, but also sidents. The contempt has a sentence of the content of the feminine students who have contented themselves with a simple pass decree that is made to the content of t only contempt, but also ridicule. There is something as ludicrous to the average mind in defective orthography as in the perplex-larger proportion of wives. The figures secured from Newnham furnish similar results. To sum up, about one in nine or ten of those girls who take honors at Newnham or Girton, marries; while about two in every five marry of those who take a certificate equiv-alent to an ordinary degree.

The deduction drawn from these facts 13

that if a mother sends her daughter to on-of the English universities, the latter is facore likely to become a teacher than a wife, Is this true, also, of the Harvard and Colum-bia annexes? We may expect to see that question answered ten or fifteen years hence. when sufficiently demonstrative statistics shall have been compiled.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. Oscar J. Craig, professor of history at Purdue university, has just been elected president of the Montana State university at a salary of \$3,500 per year.

Dr. Charles F. Kent, who is to go from the University of Chicago to Brown uni-versity, is to be professor of biblical history and literature in the latter institution. He is a native of Palmyra, N. Y., and a graduate of Yale in the class of 1889. The first woman to receive the degree of

LL. D. in North Carolina is Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer of Cambridge, Mass. The honor was conferred by the University of North Carolina. The lady is a sister of ex-Solicitor General Samuel F. Phillips of Washington, and her father was a professor in the university.

President Gilman of Johns Hopkins versity, who has accepted the office of chief of the bureau of awards of the Atlanta ex-position, has started to work already con-structing a system of awards. He has cabled to Paris for offers of designs and an-nounces that awards will be delivered to the exposition managers one month after the exposition opens.

Miss Marian Sara Parker of Detroit is the first woman to graduate from the depart-ment of engineering of the Michigan uni-versity. On Thursday last she took the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering. She has taken the full course provided for those who desire to become civil engineers, except the field work in surveying, and for this she substituted drawing.

A Wasted Opportunity. Washington Star: "Young man," said the

Colorado editor, "you're a good poet, but you can't write for this paper."

"You lack judgment. At the threshold of an opportunity your discretion deserts you."
"I must confess I don't quite follow you." "In this peem you refer to the glories of

"You could just as easily have made it silver moon." It wouldn't have injured the sense of the meter in the slightest. And-

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