LOVE AFFAIRS OF CLARA WARD

Deserted Her Prince and Wedded Bliss for a Wandering Gypsy.

ASTONISHING CAPRICES OF DETROIT BELLE

Her Marriage in 1890 an International Event_Her Elopement a Fruitful Source of International Gossip.

In that beautiful, whimsical and self-willed child of romance, christened on the shores of Lake Michigan as Clara Ward, who became the bride of the Prince Joseph of Chimay and Caraman, of the illustrious Belgian house, and who is now the paramour of an Hungarian Tzigane (gypsy musician), also a child of misfortune? The beautiful creature would have it appear so.

From Hungary comes her lament that she would not have her countrywomen do as she has done, relates the New York Herald. She feels now that she has left the life of hypocrisy and lies and has found a true love in a gypsy musician of low birth, with no social and financial position.

As there is no shadow without light, so this high strung woman would have it appear that she has chaken off the shackles of misfortune which she were as the consort of noble prince, and has achieved her ideal of happiness as the paramour of a strolling

The life of that little girl who many times went rollicking along the rocky shores of Lake Michigan forms a network of caprice. There was nothing that she did not have or felt sure of having in the essentials of happi-ness. Her father, Captain Eber Ward, was the wealthiest man in Michigan, who owned great tracts of pine land, and built the largest fleet of ships on the great lakes. He was many times a millionaire.

HER EARLY LIFE. From him the future princess of Chimay and Caraman inherited most of her traits, which have made her famous. It was said of Captain Ward that before he sent out ship he always would consult a spiritual-istic medium. What the father lacked in istic medium. What the father lacked in storehouse of whimsicalness, it was supplied in the daughter. She was born at Detroit during the panic of 1873, which, though it diminished Captain Ward's great wealth, left him still a multi-millionaire. When he died his widow, who was his second wife, closed up the house and started on extensive trav-els. She did not return to Detroit for three years. Shortly after Mrs. Ward married Alexander Cameron, a banker and lawyer, of Windsor, Canada. While in Windsor Clara would not associate with the girls of the town. But they all knew her as a high spirited girl, who would brook no restraint. Later the Camerona moved to Toronto, where Clara lived until she was 14 years

It is from this period that the daughter o her career of adventure and romance. She was sent to school in London. But a great did not overawe her impetuous, reckless mind. It was a field of pleasure, not of work just what she needed. Here was a chance to spend her large income.
Clara received from her father's estate

\$40,000 a year. She spent all that and more, oo. Her schoolmates were overpowered by the extravagance, but at the same time they felt the force of her ardent nature in many gifts. Three years of school life were all she could stand. She haughtily told her mother she would remain there no longer. As had always been the case, the wilful, capricious girl had her own way.

The school girl was no longer. Her mother began to think the time had come for a cision of the Managers. told her mother she would remain there no suitable alliance. Clara was an heiress of \$3,000,000. Her wealth was a sufficient mag net for a title. But add to this her great beauty, the charm of an impetuous and interesting girl—a sort of dare-devil creature, who had no history, but was willing to make one. The few previous chapters in her life had no episodes thrilling crough

MAKING HER HISTORY. It did not take Miss Ward, the American tiently for the next chapter, and she helped

They sought Italian sky and sunlight, the home where so many romances have been written for centuries. At Nice Miss Ward met the Belgian nobleman of high degree. who was to make her a princess of the great house of Chimay and Caraman. He was handsome and distinguished at 32-a man of the world with sufficient history to make him fascinating to a girl of 17 required a little coaxing on the part of the mother. and the daughter was won. betrothal was interesting to conti-

nental society particularly to the circle in which the prince moved. His life had been gay and interwoven with experiences, which render men attrictive and fascinating to many women. The house of Chimay was many women. The house of Chimay was made by a woman. The family are descendants of the Caramans, and date back to the ancient house of Arrighetti of Florence. Their history is interwoven with the Bona

It was through that celebrated woman known successively as Mile. Theresa de Ca-barrus, Mme. de Fontenay, Mme. Tallien, then Countess de Caraman, and finally Princess de Chimay, that the dukes of Caraman became princes of Chimay. She counted among her friends Josephine, Mmc. Recamier, Napoleon, Hoche. By her good decas she won the title of "Notre Dame de Women have made history for the house of Chimay in the past, and the last princess has not failed to contribute her quota to the annals, however unpalatable it may be.

The mansion of the family is in the little city of Chimay, in the rich country of South Belgium called the Hainaut. The city is on a central plateau, and the atmosphere is refreshed by the air which comes from the snow mountains of the Ardennes. The mansion of the family is worthy of the il-lustrious house. The exterior of the chateau has been restored to its early Gothic con etructions and the interior is luxuriously furnished. It was to this beautiful country and magnificent chateau that the prince was to bring his bride. What more could satself-willed daughter of the "King of the Lakes?"

The nuptials were held on Tuesday, May The hupitals were held on Idesday, May 20, 1890, at the Nunciature in the Ruc de Varennes, Paris. Mgr. Rotelle, the papal Nuncio, gave the benediction. The bride wore a \$10,000 wedding dress. Her trousseau was one of the finest of the year, which was celebrated for brilliant weddings. famous dress makers of Parks vied with one another in the fashion and beauty of their fabrics. The guests at the wedding included many representatives of the best families in Europe. The wedding presents were gorgeous, and it is even said that a brougham, together with a pair of horses. a coachman and a groom, was given to the

Lord Lytton and Mr. Whitelaw Reid, American minister to France, were wit

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

nesses for the bride, and Baron Boyens, the Belgian minister, and the Due de Frezensac were witnesses for the groom. It was an affair which would satisfy the eccentric naure of the daughter of the "King of the Laker." She at once became a member a noble family of diplomats, the father a notic termity of diplomats, the rather of the present prince having been minister of foreign affairs at Brussels and he himself a member of the Beigian Diplomatic Corps. On the other hand, the prince had gained a beautiful but eccentric heiress, whose marriage portion was between \$2,000,000 and \$2,000,000

CAPRICE UNCONTROLLED. It was all very romantic for a while. But the romance began to wear off for the princess. Her nature was opposed to quiet tife, and the spirit of adventure began assert itself, much to the displeasure the prince. He began to hear rumors wife's infidelity, and at one time threat ened to bring suit for divorce, but the fea of scandal prevented it. Not even the birth of two children could bridge the chasm that separated the couple. The capricious princess would stand no restraint, and as ne supplied not a small portion of the epi-

The spirits of the princess romped on February 21, 1894, the anniversary of her 21st birthday. She gave a grand dinner and ball in Parls in honor of the event Her startling beauty and the lavish gifts which nature had bestowed upon her made her the idol of the hour. Meanwhile her subtle nature was seeking for relief from he fashionable world. It must be some idventure which would relieve the tedium of married life, though in her case it was given a latitude which would have satisfied most self-willed persons.

AN AFFINITY OF CONTRAST. She wandered among the cafes of Paris neognito, trying to placate her whims. was a bunt for happiness. Her nature had not found it in the wealth and titles. It was the strange affinity of contrast that drew her. She fastened her fancy (is it love?) on a Hungarian gypsy, who had noth-ing that she had except the keen spirit of adventure and the love of song. These vere the only ties that soldered the fate of he princess of Chimay and Caraman and of

he musical Tzigante. She heard him play one night in one of the Parisian cafes. He is tall and well propor-tioned. He played with skill all the ro-mantle melodies of his nomadic race. The thrilling "Rakoczy March" charmed the princess and after a few nights visits the daughter of the "King of the Lakes," the princess of an illustrious Belgian house, had fallen a victim to the music and song of a strolling minstrel, James Rigo. So it did not surprise those who knew the

princess of Chimay and Caraman to hear nearly a month ago that she had deserted her husband and two children and had be come the paramour of the Hungarian Tzi-cante. It is her latest whim.

Now, the story goes, the princess will go pon the stage with the Tzigante. He will play his sweet toned instruments, while his cautiful consort will dance and sing. Truly, Mme. Tallien, who made the house of Chimay, has a strange successor and anti-type in this curious creature of fancy.

What is there in store for this uncontrollable woman in Hungary, the land of the gypsies? It is true that there she will see

the art of music, but if all the composers of Europe failed to have less effect upon the Michigan ship builder truly started on her whimsteal nature than the strolling minstrel Rigo, surely it is not music that will make the princess contented in her new home. It is not music which holds the key to her character. It is the spirit of adenture and caprice

Even now she is beginning to chafe under be surroundings. She has written to friends a Brussels that she is the most miserable man alive. Is the fancied love disappearng? Doubtless the princess may find some interest in the strolling bands of gypsy mu-sicians who live by their art among the steppes of that beautiful and remantic coun-

The Washington dispatch which stated that the board of directors of the Omaha water company had decided to make no extensive improvements in their plant this year was not entirely a surprise to the

local managers. When President Woodbury was in Omathe information that he was able to obtain relative to the prospects of the water comheiress, as we shall now call her, long to pany with the city. Superintendent Hunt make history. Her mother was waiting pasaid yesterday that it was merely business proposition with the company. the company had obtained assurance that the mayor and council would pay the water bills teh company would have at once prepared to go ahead with the improvements contemplated. But as such assurance could not be obtained the company was naturally reluctant to invest any more money than was absolutely necessary. Superintendent Hunt added, however, the statement that he had not altogether given up hope. During the last few weeks and since the departure of President Woodbury he had noticed a somewhat more favorable sentiment toward the water company. He had been led to believe that the water bills would eventually be paid, and if this proved to be the case it ould entirely alter the sentiments of th

If he was able to show the directors that there was a reasonable prospect of being able to collect the amount due they would undoubtedly decide to go shead and put in the improvements.

RETIREMENT FOR ARMY CLERKS.

Provisions of the Bill Recently Introduced in Congress.

The clerks in the army headquarters who have not heretofore enjoyed the benevolent protection of that feature of the civil service system which provides for the retirement of employes on a reduced compensation are much elated on account of a bill that has been introduced in the house of representatives by Congressman Brosius. This bill provides that after July 1 2 per cent of the salary of every classified civil service employe of the government shall be withheld and deposited in the treasury to the account of the retirement fund. Under certain provisions, old employes may be retired and receive from this fund a salary equal to 75 per cent of the highest salary that they had at any time received from the government. Those who are made eligible for retirement are employes who have been employed in the civil service for twenty years or more and have become physically or mentally incapacitated for duty, and others who have reached the age of 60 years and have been thirty years in civil service employment. Those who are 75 years old and have been in the civil service for thirty-five years are compulsorily retired under the provisions of the bill.

PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL CHANGES.

Board of Trustees Elect a New Medienl Staff. At a special meeting of the board of trus-Thursday at the new hospital, located on Twenty-sixth and Marcy streets, the old hospital staff was dissolved and the following son and Dr. E. W. Lee; assistant surgeons, Dr. A. W. Edmiston and Dr. W. S. Yeager; physicians, Dr. O. S. Hoffman and Dr. Robert Gillmore; nervous diseases, Dr. S. K. Spalding; obstetrics, Dr. J. H. Vance and Dr. F. F. Coulter; oculist, Dr. F. S. Owens; consulting physicians, Dr. George Tilden and Dr.

The trustees announce that these are no the only changes which will be made to imthe service and importance of the hospital. There will be new nurses added who are possessed of long experience, and thoroughly capable in their work.

The new location of the hospital is highly satisfactors to the formula of the capital and the control of the hospital is highly satisfactors.

satisfactory to its friends, the building now used being high and dry, with plenty of good light. It is just one block from the good light. It is just one Leavenworth street car line.

Waybright Asks a Decree. Edward Waybright has applied for a divorce from Stella Waybright on the grounds and cities, and \$162.36 was derived from of desertion, drunkenness and morphise fines. The amount to which the city of He informs the court that they were habit. He informs the court that they were married in Omaha October 22, 1892. In October, 1894, while they were living in Chicago, he alleges his wife described him, and he has never seen nor heard from her since that time. He also alleges that she

was a confirmed user of intexleating liquors

PILING UP THE COURT COSTS

Dispute Involving Five Dollars Has Several Turns in the Justice Mill.

TWO WOMEN AND A MUCH-DISPUTED BILL

Case that Has Run Through All of the Justice: Courts Proves Something of a Bonanza for the Officials.

For the past few weeks a damage suit has been running the gamut of the various justice courts in Omaha and vicinity. It involves some elements of novelty. The original judgment in the case was for 90 cents, he leader of the circle in which she moved and this amount has been responsible for nearly a dozen different suits and the accumulation of an amount of court costs and attorney fees that already aggregate several hundred dollars.

It all resulted from a disputed dress maker's bill, 'n which there was never a difference of more than \$5 between the disputants. The defendant is a Mrs. Shelhart who is the proprietor of a small dressmaking establishment on the north side. Some time ago she employed Florence Cole as a seam stress and when the latter was dismissed she claimed \$5 more than her employer was willing to allow her. The dispute became animated, with the result that Miss Cole brought suit in Justice East's court for the amount. There she obtained a verdict for 90 cents and costs. Mrs. Shelhart paid the judgment and \$6.40 in costs and then received notice that the same suit had been begun in Justice Morrow's court at East Omaha and that an attachment had been issued against her furniture. Then she em-ployed a lawyer, who obtained a change of venue to Justice Foster's court. There the plaintiff falled to appear and the defendant btained a judgment for costs and an order dissolving the attachment. But in the mean-time the plaintiff had filed her suit for the third time in Justice Wilde's court. The defendant obtained a change of venue to Justice Cockrell's court, where a motion to dissolve the attachment was sustained. The plaintin did not mind a little thing like that and immediately brought the same proceed-ings in Justice Karling's court, where it is to be heard today. The defendant's attorneys have now become tired of being dragged from one justice shop to another and have applied to the district court for an injunction to prevent any further trial of A restraining order was granted

by Judge Scott and the injunction will be argued before him Monday forenoon.

As a side issue the defendant has Blondie Clarke, the constable who has looked after the interests of the plaintiff, arrested for sending threatening letters. She asserts that Clarke wrote her several letters threat ening to secure the discharge of her husband from his position, and Clarke is now out o bonds. The case was heard in Justice For ter's court yesterday afternoon, and Clarke was bound over to the district court in \$200

SUES FOR THE LOSS OF HIS LEG. Zarniko Would Hold the Union Pacific Responsible.

Harman Zarniko has commenced suit against the Union Pacific receivers to recover \$2,000 damages for the loss of his right leg. He alleges that he bought a ticket to South Omaha at the Tenth street depot on the morning of July 10, last year, and boarded the early train which carries the men who work in the stock yards and packng houses. n account of the crowded ondition of the cars he alleges that he took ing houses. a position on the footboard of the engin tender. He says that it is a common prac-tice of the men to ride on this footboard and that the conductor always collected tickets from the men so doing. When the train reached South Omaha he alleges the engine gave a jerk and he was thrown off, falling beneath the wheels of the train, which ran over his right leg, rendering amputation be tween the knee and ankle necessary.

Wants the Company to Pay Up. Robert I. Evans commenced suit in the ounty court as administrator of the estate of William Evans against the Omaha Street Railway company to recover the sum of \$25 as damages for the killing of William Evans October 17, last year. It is alleged that William Evans attempted to board a Farnam street car at Sixteenth street on the date referred to, but the motorman started the car and Evans was thrown to the ground, sustaining injuries which re sulted in his death.

The street railway company confessed judgment in the full amount, \$25, and the sui

TOURIST TICKETS SOUTH

Vin Pennsylvania Short Lines. Daily trains leave Chicago Union Statio m. and 9 p. m., running solid to Louis ville and Circinnati, making direct and con venient connections for principal resorts i the south. Parlor car and coaches on morn ing train; sleeping car and coaches on night train. Address inquiries for information to

traveling passenger agent, W. W. RICHARDSON, Omaha, Neb. or H. R. DERING, A. G. P. Agent, 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASONS Scottish Rite Order Convenes in This

City Today.
This morning at 10 o'clock the state council of the Scottish Rite Masons of the state will meet in regular annual convention in Masonic temple. The members of the body consist of the three high officers of the lodges and 33 degree Masons. Lodges of Perfection in this city, Hastings, Grand Island, Kearney and Fremont will be repre-

sented. The representatives will be lunched at noon in the dining room of the temple This afternoon the Masonic Veterans association of the state will meet in the temple in annual session. Its membership consists of Masons who have been members of the same subordinate lodge for twenty-one or more consecutive years. The rolls at pres ent contain over 100 names, but only a small proportion will probably be in attendance.

> The Chicago Cycle Show Saturday, January 23. Biggest event

in the 1897 wheeling world. Fare and a third via the BURLINGTON. Leave Omaha on the "Vestibuled Flyer" and you are in Chicago at 8:20 the next morning. Sleepers, chair cars, a la carte

Tickets at 1502 Farnam street. J. B. REYNOLDS, City Passenger Agent.

Keeping Time on Carriers. A Bundy time regulator clock was put up tees of the Presbyterian hospital, held in the postoffice yesterday by which the carriers will report the time of their arrival in the office and of their departure. key for each carrier, with his number new staff created: Surgeons, Dr. C. C. Alli- on the flange. He puts it in a slot in the is automatically recorded. The postolice department furnishes this timeplece and its purpose is to prevent as far as possible the putting in of overtime by the carriers, as well stuck as tight as my shoes were.

"Well, that made me kind o' mad. I'd car-

Apportionment of School Funds. E. J. Bodwell, county superintendent of schools, has completed the division of the Douglas county that the amounts due the districts are now in the hands of the county treasurer awaiting their action. The total amount of the county fund is \$26,608.87. Of this amount \$23,971.31 was received from the state, \$2,475 was derived from liquor licenses from saloons outside of incorporated villages

Omaha is entitled is \$15,991.75. "The Overland Limited." To Utah in 2914 hours. California in 6014 hours via the UNION PACIFIC. This is the fastest and finest train in the west. Tickets can be obtained at city ticket office,

Grent #88. Sale.

See what 19c will buy:1 yard 35c table linen-29c towel-1 dozen napkins—4 large townise 35c red damask—
35c red flannel—35c swhite flannel—35c skirt
patterns—men's 50c ties—2 pairs men's imported sox—50c suspenders—men's 50c gloves
—ladies 35c hose—50c soarfs—50c collarettes -50c neckwear-50c dress trimmings 75: flouncings-50c and 75a bound books 35: plain and printed pougge silk-50e printed ndia silk-35c plain silks and satins-50c velvets and velvettas-5 yards shirting calleo-8 yards dark dress calleo-5 yards blue and white check gingham—best 25c black sateen—50c set silver tea spoons—50c silver drinking mugs-50c stiver butter knife and sugar shells in box-ladies' and gents 50c rolled gold cuff buttons—ladies 50c brooches the latest—bables 50c solid gold rings—35c coffet-35c tea-35c bar Saxon castile-35 bottle chow chow-6 lbs. Carolina rice-2 lbs. corn meal—35c jar preserves—35c dish pan—35c wash bowl and pitcher—75c reflector bracket lamp-\$1.00 granite iron cuspidor-35c coal hod-35c milk crocks-65c cream set—65c water pitcher—35c set cups and saucers—35c decorated soap plates—

HAYDEN BROS. Letting down the prices. THE PARIABS OF INDIA.

50c and 75c hats and caps-50c and 75c knee

Their Misery Described by a Native Officer of the Salvation Army. There is one native East Indian in New

York City who is much stirred by the account of India's great famine. He is Deva Sundrum, a major in the Salvation army. While he is more interested in saving the souls of his fellow countrymen than anything else, he realizes very well that this cannot be done unless their bodies are fairly

comfortable,
"In South India," he said to a New York Sun reporter, "I walked 3.513 miles ploncering fifty-six districts, visiting 884 villages and 30,639 houses. In Malayalam, North Travancore, I walked 4,095 miles. Here I pioneered twelve districts and visited 1,631 villages and 34,796 houses. All of the people with whom I came in contact on these journeys were pariabs—that is, the very lowest caste people. Poor pariabs! They are all the slaves of the high-caste people. To give an idea of how densely the country is applied with these properties. collated with these unfortunate here are in Madras presidency alone 5,162,

"The houses of the pariahs are never mor than twelve feet square and the sufferings of these people during the rainy sesson and in famine are indescribable. They have no bomes. They keep wandering from place to place by day trying to secure food, and when night comes they drop down where darkness overtakes them. Their main diet is a scant one of roots. In South India there are fully 2,500,000 people who do not know what it is to have a single salis-factory meal from one year's end to another. Along with the periodical famine comes cholera. Those weakened by want of food quickly fall victims to the disease and thousands die off every year. When the plague does break out the government sometimes sends along a special medical officer to carry relief to the pariabs, but he is always a ligh-reste, who, instead of visiting the holera-elricken low-caste, confines himself o visiting those in his own caste. The sult is that the parishs are simply swept

f the face of the earth.
"Pariahs are always expected to keep at the respectable distance of ninety feet from the high-caste people. Indeed, the public roads are never opened in the village, since they are only for the use of the high-caste. In certain parts of the country there are footpaths alongside all the main If a parish should dare leave these o trespass on the main read he would run he risk of losing his life. Offentimes when he poor creature sees a high-caste approach-ng on the main read he leaves the path. hiding far away under a bush, keeps velaiming over and over again in a moura-I voice as the man p asea: 'Master, master

When in need of money a parish goes to tion. The sanitary condition of the native quarters tends to spread the plague, but the pariahs do not believe this; they think it is a visitation from their gods. Salvation army is one of the hopes of If we can win the millions away from their idols and temples they can be taught the benefits of cleanliness, for then and not until then will they learn that their gods have no control over famine and dis-

THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

An Experience that Was Very Curions and Also Highly Exasperating.

"You remember I told you the other lay," says the retired burglar, in the New York Sun, "about upsetting a couple of buckets of paste in a room that was eing papered and failing down in the paste and getting all covered with it, and then siting down in a corner seat in the next room scrape the paste off my shoes and finding when I got up that I had sofa cushions stuck to me all over? Well, that makes me think of another sticky experience I had once that was somewhat different from that. "You always look over a bureau and

through the bureau drawers in a room when you can. You are pretty sure to find something about a bureau worth carrying off; but you don't always. I set my lamp down one night on top of a bureau, after the preliminary survey over it, without finding anything, and then went through the top drawer without finding anything there; and then I stepped back a little to get at the next drawer easier, or, rather, I was going to step back, but I couldn't. I was stuck fast, standing there in front of the Dureau. couldn't move my feet any mor'n if they'd een strapped down to the floor with iron

'Course my hands were free, and I picked up my lamp and turned it down on the floor. In found on the floor in front of the bureau a board about four feet long and maybe eighteen or twenty inches wide, that I was standing on; it was screwed down to the floor at the four corners, and it was covered all over thick with the stickiest stuff I ever came across. What it was I don't know, but the sticklest glue that ever was would have been like a mild dilution of weak mucilage compared to it. I just simply couldn't move my feet at all. And, unply couldn't move my feet at all. ever came across. What it was I don't arrival and stepped out of 'em, one at a time, on to the floor. You know, I hated to leave them shoes there like that, but there wasn't any thing else to do. I looked at 'em a minute clock whenever he makes a report and gives and then dropped my lamp in my uister It a turn. A gong sounds and his number and the exact hour and minute of his register is automatically recorded. The postoffice department furnishes this timepiece and its purpose is to prevent as far as possible the purpose is to prevent as far as possible the purpose is to prevent as far as possible the bag down on the sticky board, and it was

ried the old bag for years and got used to it, and I hated to lose it, especially like that. But what could I do about it? Noth-ing. And then I almost fell over on the board myself when I reached for the bag and it didn't come, and I kind of felt that it county school fund and has notified the wasnt' sensible to fool around there too treasurers of the several school districts in much. There wasn't anybody awake, and I was just as free to move about as ever, but I couldn't help thinking that anybody that would invent a scheme like that might have something else on foot anywhere around the house. So I opened the bag and got the things out of it and dropped 'em in my pocket, and then I took one more look at my shoes and the bag standing there in a sort of irregular row in front of the bureau. and then I left 'em and made a bee line out of the house, carefully avoiding, as far as

could, contact with anything on the way. Lloyds Barred in Ohio. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22-Hon. Matthews, state superintendent of insurance, today barred the Lloyds insurance companies from doing business in Ohio.

for Saturday.

ANY JACKET IN THE HOUSE FOR \$5.00

Choose the Best-Choose Any-No Matter What Its Value-None of Them Old_All Are New_Your Choice Saturday for \$5.00.

Saturday morning we begin our greatest and last clearing sale of jackets. ANY JACKET FOR \$5.00.

Everything in winter cloaks must go peedily, for we are compelled to make room for our spring stock of suits, skirts and waists. To make this sale a record breaker we give you the choice of

ANY JACKET FOR \$5.00.

And remember these are not cloaks that have done service for the last four months. They are new; most of them have never been "tried on," having hardly been in the store forty-eight hours.
ANY JACKET FOR \$5.00.

ANY JACKET FOR \$5.00.

There are not a great many of them, but what there are are the \$20, \$18, \$15, \$12 and \$10 kind, mostly made up in the latest and most approved style, to sell at these prices. If you want.

ANY JACKET FOR \$5.00

You'll have to come quick. We have been selling immense quantities of jackets, and most that we give you want store of

now that we give you your choice o ANY JACKET FOR \$5.00 There is sure to be a rush, and there is not much doubt but they will, every one, be closed out by Saturday night. You will closed out by Saturday night. You will surely get the bargain of your life if you

ANY JACKET FOR \$5.00, Means more here than anywhere else. It means jackets of standard make, good, servceable jackets, stylish and high value jackets, not shopworn jackets, but nearly all brand new jackets, and you get your choice

Saturday of ANY JACKET FOR \$5.00. The sale begins Saturday morning at o'clock. Come carly, THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO., S. W. Cor, 16th and Douglas

> Six-Thirty P. M. Train. CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. ELECTRIC LIGHTS, City office: 1504 Farnam.

NOT BUILT TO BURN

Jacob Boyer, the Human Salamande of the Keystone State. Perhaps there is no man in PhoenixvIIIe etter known than Jacob H. Boyer, who is chief bricklayer for a big local iron company. He is better known far and near as the "human salamander," or fireproof man titles he has wen by his wonderful ability o stand great heat. Phoenixville is quite commercial center, especially for the from and steel trade, and hardly a day passes out what some stranger comes to town, and ie invariably asks about Bover, the proof man," before he has been in town an length of time, for he has heard of hir somewhere in his travels, and is anxious t see the man who dares to enter a grea vawning furnace heated so hot that clothes are burned from his back and hi shoes from his feet.

Jacob H. Boyer is now a man of some i years of age, and a grandfather. He come from Pennsylvania German stock. He was born and reared in West Pikeland township, about three miles from Phoenixville. He was educated in the little eight-cornered schoolhouse near his home. It is said that he often amused and startled his playfelwhen m need of money a partial specific of the masser and gets a loan amounting to the standard and started his played to the same and gets a loan amounting to lows by his remarkable ability to stand the his hands and crawled in through the door, and stood on the iron grates. His sheen were get this until a bond is signed by the parish, see who could stand the nearest to the liquid by the parish, see who could stand the nearest to the blaze, and Boyer always won the prize, for he had his hair singed off and his clothes while he worked. The board, tao, was soon India is perishing, dying. The gov-nearly burned from his back more than in flames, and the fire curied and crackled in is not able to cope with the situation. He once sat on a brush heap while it about the daring man's feet. The sweat burned from under him, and came off with burst from every pore of Boyer's body as no injury save the loss of his clothes and dropped onto the hot grates and filled h no injury save the loss of his clothes and shoes. For that feat he was flogged by his shoes. For that feat he was flogged by his teacher, and when he reached home with the charred remains of clothing hanging to twelve or fifteen minutes. His tools became him in shreds his father gave him another so hot that they burned his hands; his show flogging as a punishment for his foolhardy act; the Boyers had no money to throw away clothes were scorched and his hair and flogging as a punishment for his foolhardy act; the Boyers had no money to throw away

When Jacob was a youth of some 17 years he went to learn the trade of bricklayer. In time he became a journeyman, and many a front he helped to lay. In time he found employment with an iron company, which work was more to his keeping, for he could satisfy his abnormal desire by working about the hot furnaces. He had not long been in the employ of the iron company before he gave his employers and fellow employes some startling exhibitions of his ability to stand the heat. Sometimes the furnaces would get out of repair, and it would become nec sary to repair them while they were still hot that time might not be lost.

CURLED HIS HAIR. One day a furnace partly fell in and it be ame necessary for some quick repairs to be made. The boss bricklayer did not see he could be done, as the furnace was smoking hot, and he thought that no man would dare venture into it. Boyer was standing by, and at once volunteered to make the needed repairs. "Why, Jacob," said the old man, "you will

be roasted alive if you venture into that furnace as hot as it is now."
"Never mind," said Boyer; "I will fix it." And he did. He went into that furnace and eplaced the bricks that had fallen in, and ame out but little the worse for his daring job. His hair and beard were singed and curled by the heat, his clothes were scorched nd the soles of his shoes twisted and

That daring feat won for Boyer the title of the "fireproof man." In time the head of the bricklayers of the iron works died, when Boyer was immediately appointed to fill the vacancy. He was now his own "boss," and had no one to chide him for his daring feats. Since he has been in charge of the bricklayers of the works he has never asked any one of his employes to risk his life, always himself assuming any risk to be taken. Many a time has he entered furnaces when his mer ply couldn't move my feet at all. And, un-fortunately, for some reason I hadn't worn works is anything but easy. The bricklayer for tunately, for some reason I hadn't worn
my rubbers that night. It was my shoes
that was stuck down, and I'd got to get
out of 'cm. Of course I could have un cr wed
out of 'cm. Of course I could have un cr wed

is wanted he is wanted badly, and must
respond at once, since delays are expensive.

Everything may be going on all right, when I'd have had to take the board along with while the furnace is in heat, and unless they leet long and a foot and a balf wide or level are replaced the whole heat man these they teet long and a foot and a half wide fastened become a conglomerate of bricks and molten to my feet. I'd have made as much noise as steel, known to Iron and steel workers as become a conglomerate of bricks and molten to my feet. I'd have made as much noise as dropping boards in a lumber yard. There wasn't anything to do but get cut of my shoes, and I bent over 'em carefully and shoes, and I bent over 'em carefully and colleged 'em, and then held on to the bureau table for the furnace is heated to a white table for the furnace is heated to a white cat, and the molten steel seethes and boils like so much water.

In such emergencies Boyer is in demand. He learns the spot from which the brick has fallen, and it is his work to replace it with another. He cannot enter the furnace, for the furnace of Moloch was never heated hotter. But he replaces the fallen He wraps his face carefully with a v scarf, gloves his hands, and with his great tongs stands at the door of the furnace and works away until the brick or bricks have been replaced. Often the tongs bend in his hands, and bis mask is burned from his face. He works over seething, boiling steel that snarls and spits worse than the crater of a volcano full of burning lava. Some lea of the intense heat may be had when is said that one of these great Phoenix-lile furnaces contains forty or forty-five tons of molten steel heated to a temperature of 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. There are several of these mammoth furnaces, and any one may need some repair at any time RIPE FOR HOT WORK.

If there is any one thing that is especially undesirable about a steel plant it is for a "salamander" to form in one of the furnaces. Sometimes a "salamander" may form from a triffing cause, and when it is once forme the whole furnace must be torn down in orde to get it out, for forty tons of solid stoel will hardly come out of the furnace door as it went in. It may take days of blasting with dynamite to break up the "sa aman-der" and get it out of the way. If Boyer can McKiniey's county.

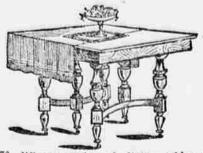
Thompson-belden's Jackets The Plain Truth

Do you like to hear fairy stories about business or do you prefer the plain truth? We have a few Winter Overcoats and a few Suits and a few other items that in a few weeks will be unseasonable, and we are selling them really cheap, but we are not paying anything out of our pockets to people to carry them away. It wouldn't be fair Doing business on the closest possible margin all the year round we can't afford to make "tremendous sacrifices" in January because we would have to make it up somehow later

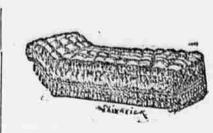
on. But we are selling things low-remarkably low. For instance-a bunch of fine Kersey Overcoats which we might easily get \$12.00 for are going for \$9.50 just now. They are three-quarter satin lined. Another lot at \$6.75 are better than some of the \$10,00 ones we have seen coming from January Sacrifice Sales. Still another lot you can buy now at The Nebraska for \$12 are as fine a grade as ever went out of a Mark Down Sale at \$16.50. We aren't worrying about not selling these goods. People who know values will buy them as quick as they see 'em. It might sound better to say they have been reduced 20 to 40 per cent, but it wouldn't make the values any bigger and percentages of that proportion are unknown around here. We sell goods on the closest margin all the year 'round,

Nebraska Clothing Co

Special January Sale.



70 different styles of dining tables the sale at \$5, \$6, \$8, \$12, \$14, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$30, and \$40—all at greatly reduced prices. about half price,



100 Couches in the special sale at \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$40 and \$50-all at

CHAS. SHIVERICK & CO.,

Largest Stock and Lowest Prices. 12th and Douglas.

save the works the misfortune of having one "salamander" in a year he has earned a pretty good salary, if he does nothing else. Some time ago it became necessary for Mr. Boyer to repair a furnace in which some bricks had fallen in and others threatened to fall. The furnace was still very hot, probably 2,200 degrees Fahrenheit. Into this furnace, heated above boiling, Boyer went in order to make the repairs necessary. He clothed himself in woolen garments, gloved about the daring man's feet. The sweat beard curled by the heat. When he came out he was as weak as a child from the ter-

rible heat, but the work was done and the furnace saved. This is only one among the many like experiences of Boyer's at the iron works, and he knows not the day nor the hour when he may be called on, for he may be hurried out of bed to repair a furnace that has gone wrong. He is a valuable man to the company, and commands a good big salary, since he saves great losses sometimes by his remarkable agility. Changes take place, men come and go, but Boyer still remains in good times and bad, for he cann be spared. This man who can stand on burning grates works with the flames rolling about his fee willis before the first extreme of solar heat When the weather gets hot he will flee from 90 degrees of solar heat and go down to the mill and sit down in 130 degrees

of heat from the furnace fires to cool off. Last summer during the hot weather he remained most of the time about the mill rather than expose himself to the heat of the sun. His body has undergone a complete change and he is at variance with his en-vironment. The cold weather has a most distressing effect on his system, and very often he will be seen going about when others are in light clothes with his over-coat buttoned up to his chin. His habit is such that it is hard for him to find a contemperature outside the mill.

Mr. Boyer has no little trouble to adjust aimself to the temperature of his house, for his family are not used to the extremes of heat he has so often endured. standing the change wrought in his system, Mr. Boyer is a strong, hearty man, seldom is sick, and has not a gray hair in his great shock of auburn hair. He belongs to a long-lived family, and says he expects to live to a good old age unless he gets ere

mated some day. THE LONGEST BRIDGE.

Czernavoda is one of the most important technical achievements of recent date. For more than nine miles this bridge crosses the Danube proper, and the so-called terri-tory of inundation, which is annually under water for a certain period of time. The largest spans are over the main current of the river, there being one of 620 feet, and four of 455 feet each. The total length of the bridge proper, without approaches, is 13,325

main channel is so calculated that even at lost no time in crossing the river over into high water the largest vessels sailing on lows. Conner then made his way to Sidney high water the largest vessels sailing on the Danube may pass under it. The clear heighth from high water mark, which is taken at thirty-five feet above low water mark, measures 165 feet to the lowest rafters of the superstructure. The was due to his correspondence. Some of his correspondence, Some of his water mark, measures 105 feet to the became suspicious of him. His downfall lowest rafters of the superstructure. The caissons upon which the foundations of the bridge piers rest, reach to rock bottom at 115 feet below high water mark. The Roumanian government has just cause to be proud of this magnificent structure, which enables travelers from London to Constantinople travelers from London to Constantinople or India to shorten their trip by fully sixtravelers from London to Constantinople or India to shorten their trip by fully sixteen hours. The promise of diverting the transcontinental mails from other lines was the most potent factor in bringing about the construction of this bridge over the Danube on the part of Roumania.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22.—Senator Slus J Williams of Alliance is in Cuba, and it is stated here today that he is there to study the situation for McKinley. He resides in REPORTED S Beautiful
Teeth,

What does its mean, but that the possessor keeps them beautiful by consulting his or her dontist?
Gold Crowns....\$5.00 to \$8.00
Porcelain Crowns....\$5.00 Beautiful BAILEY. Dentist. Paxton Bik, 16th and Farnam

CONNER RETURNS TO PRISON

Recaptured at Sidney, Iowa, Where He Was Employed as a Laborer.

ESCAPADES OF A DESERTING SOLDIER

Succeeds in Making His Escape, But is Recaptured by Reason of Having Written Letters

C. M. Conner, a United States soldier, was taken to Fort Crook yesterday to serve out fourteen months in the guard house, the alance of a three-year sentence he received or desertion. Between trains yesterday he prisoner, who was under the care of Lieutenant Isaac Newell, was accommedated

to His Comrades.

with a cell at the police station. Private Conner deserted about a year and half ago, and after his capture, which ccurred shortly afterward, was sentenced to a term of three years in the guard house. He was removed to the prison at Fort Crook when that post was occupled and he lived there in contentment until some two months ago, when he was placed under the care of a recruit. This recruit was anxious to make a record and as a consequence Private Conter was compelled to march a very straight line. It was then that the soldier made up his mind to get even with his guard and laid his plans for escape. One day the two were in the mess room. Conner was at work, but suddenly he eald:

"I guesa I'll go down stairs."
"Guess again," began the guard, but he did not say any more, because by the time that the words were out of his mouth Conner was at the foot of the stairs and was making A Great Structure Recently Erected to evade capture. He had planned everything beforehand and among the other arrangements had dreezed himself in a citizen's suit, which he wore beneath his uniform. When he got into the Believue woods he country to Plattemouth. He had been in the town hat a few minutes when he was t hot-foot across the country. He managed that town but a few minutes when he was hailed by a detective. Conner was not anxious to meet any officers at that moment and walked on, but the detective caught up with him directly under an arc light. "I think you are the man I was be officer. "Are you from Omaha?"

the officer. "Are you from Omaha?"
"You've got two thinks coming," responded the soldier, "I am going to Omaha. four of 455 feet each.

bridge proper, without approaches, is 13,325
feet, while the largest railroad bridges in
the world measure as follows: Tay bridge,
Scotland, 10,725 feet; Mississippi bridge at
Memphis, 10,600 feet; the Forth bridge, in
Galicia, 4,800 feet, and the bridge over the
Voiga, near Sysran, 4,700 feet.

The clear height of the bridge over the
The clear height of the bridge over the the man water all young to be the m Who are you, sir?'

STOCKHAM-Joseph, at 9:30 a.m., aged 61 years. Funeral at his late residence, 1833 N. 17th st., Eunday, Jan 24, at 2 p. m. RILEY-Mrs. Andrew, aged 37 years and 28 days. Funeral Saturday, January 23, at 9:36 a.m., from family residence, 508 Eouth Twenty-ninth street, to St. Peter's church. Interment in Holy Sepuiches cometery.