

HISTORICAL STATUARY HALL

Famous Old Chamber Overhauled and Restored to Its Pristine Condition.

IMPRESSIVE IN BEAUTY AND DIGNITY

Extent and Character of the Improvements—Twenty-Seven Statues

There Contributed by Sixteen States.

The American people will doubtless be pleased to know that the historic old chamber formerly used as the house of representatives, and now known as Statuary hall, has been overhauled, architecturally and artistically, and restored to its pristine condition.

This is the famous chamber with the unaccountable acoustic properties, the chamber where Madison was inaugurated president in 1809 and again in 1812, where Monroe was inaugurated for his second term in 1817 and where Fillmore took the oath of office as president on July 10, 1850, following the death of President Taylor. This is the hall in which Henry Clay presided with such distinction as speaker of the house in the old days. Here occurred the stormy debates incident to the war of 1812 and the war with Mexico, and the preliminary struggle over the question of slavery. Here Daniel Webster, and later Abraham Lincoln, sat in turn as obscure representatives, each before the day of his meridian fame. Here John Quincy Adams was chosen president over Andrew Jackson in 1825, when the election was thrown into the house of representatives, and here an aged and veteran member in harness he was stricken with his mortal illness in 1848.

A Big House Cleaning.

The present restoration of the hall is incidental to the radical house cleaning begun in the capitol under the supervision of Superintendent Elliott Woods last year, when the greater portion of the venerable building was overhauled. During the last five years visitors to Washington who have gone through the capitol sightseeing after having first inspected the magnificent interior of the new library of congress have been unfavorably impressed with the capitol, which in comparison with the library has seemed dingy and unattractive. But the architecture of the capitol possesses in itself architectural merits that need only a trifling matter of surface painting or other superficial decoration to be brought out and accentuated. To do this and to remedy the defect Superintendent Woods has had the present hall of representatives and all the corridors and passageways leading to it renewed as to paint in lighter and more cheerful tints, and has ornamented the side surfaces and ceilings with relief and gilded panels, and in accordance with the restoration of the same style of the building and at the same time in conformity with the demands of modern artistic taste.

The work on Statuary hall was begun immediately after the adjournment of congress in July last and has progressed without interruption until now, employing the skill of fifty artists, under the direction of Joseph Rakeman of Washington, who forty years ago assisted the famous Italian painter, Constantino Brumidi, in the decoration of the rotunda and the senate corridors and committee rooms. Following similar work done last year in the supreme court chamber, an entire new steeple roof steel ceiling was constructed, the contour of the old ornamental plaster ceiling being exactly duplicated, except that real ribs in relief and indented panels were substituted for painted ribs and panels. A smooth surface of white plaster was placed over the old and the plaster relief work set against a mauve ground, has been splendidly enriched with pure gold leaf ornamentation, which serves to emphasize the lines of the massive ribs, panels and rosetted coffers. The interior walls also are renewed in soft tones of Siena marble, a handsome new skylight takes the place of the old at the apex of the concave ceiling and the apparent size of the chamber is materially increased by the removal of vast accumulations of old books from the galleries. The hall will be lighted at night by 300 incandescent electric lamps, placed above the white cornices, augmented by an enormous chandelier hung from the lantern at the center of the ceiling and by lesser chandeliers hung from brackets projecting from the corner piers.

New Ornamentation.

The prevailing color tone of the ceiling is mauve. That of the corridors leading from the hall to the present house of representatives is buff, with various delicate mauve, manilla, old gold and kindred pea greens as contrasting tints. The panelings are colored mostly in olive and maroon, richly loaded with gold in line accent, fretwork and flange embroidery, while the mural borders are generally of Pompeian red, and the panel borders are in shades of blue, laurel and ivy leaves, are chiefly of olive green. Gold without stint is the unflinching final touch on ceilings, cornices, gilded arches and panels.

At frequent intervals along the main corridors



The powder puff may help to hide the ravages of time but it avails little to hide the face disfigured by eruptions, the treatment must go below the surface to the blood, which is corrupt and impure.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures disfiguring eruptions which are caused by impure blood. It cures scrofulous sores, erysipelas, boils, pimples, eczema, salt-rheum and other eruptive diseases which impure blood breeds and feeds.

"I was troubled with eczema from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet," writes Mrs. Ella Gault, of Cass City, Missouri. "I could not walk at times nor wear my shoes. Thought there was no help for me—at least the friends at Christmas time and there heard of your good medicine. I bought a bottle and the cure had done for them, and was advised to try it at once. For fear that I might neglect it I tried sent to the village druggist and he made me promise that I would take it. I had given up hope all the time. Took twelve bottles of the Golden Medical Discovery and ten visits of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and used 'All-Healing Salve,' which made a complete cure. It was slow but sure. I was taking the medicine about eight months.

"I would say to all who read this, try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before wasting time and money."

riders the artists have painted admirable little color sketches, portraits and symbolic designs in medallions and vignettes suggestive of patriotic memories and interesting events of American history. Among these are sketches of Mount Vernon, Washington's tomb, Arlington house and the Washington monument; portraits of Columbus and Vesputi and Indian heads, weapons and armorial bearings. All the decorations are of a permanent character, calculated to last for the next fifty years at least. They all harmonize with the distinctive style of the building, which belongs to the period represented by the beginning of the last century, and the decorative scheme follows faithfully the ideas that dwell in the minds of the original architects. In authorizing the work congress assumed that the country takes a pride in the national capital and does not begrudge the expense necessary to its proper adornment.

Our Pantheon.

Of late years Statuary hall has been regarded in the light of a national Pantheon, where the people have placed on view sculptured effigies of admired heroes, pioneers, warriors, statesmen, inventors and public benefactors. From the year 1807, when it was first finished, until 1814, when it was burned and defaced by the British in an attempt to destroy it, it was occupied as the hall of representatives, and again from 1819, when it was restored, until 1857. On September 15 of that year the lower branch of congress took possession of the present hall of representatives in the new south marble wing of the capitol, and since that date the old hall has served principally as the show places of the venerable edifice.

By the terms of an act of congress, approved by President Lincoln on July 2, 1864, the chamber was officially designated as a national statuary hall, and an invitation was extended to all the states to contribute statues to be set up therein. The act reads: "The president is hereby authorized to invite each and all the states to provide and furnish statues, in marble or bronze, not exceeding two in number for each state, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their heroic or distinguished services to the civil or military services, such as each state shall deem worthy of this national commemoration, and when so furnished the same shall be placed in the old hall of the house of representatives, in the capitol of the United States, which is hereby set apart, so far as hereinafter may be necessary, as a national statuary hall, for the purposes herein indicated."

Up to the present time only twenty-seven statues have been contributed by sixteen states, and the contributions, though interesting and valuable, all of them are not in every case as representative as might be desired. This is the natural result of the method of selection, exercised at different times, where each state, through its legislature, chooses whom it pleases at the time to immortalize in this manner. Among the twenty-seven statues now grouped within the hall there are quite a number that may justly be pronounced masterpieces of the sculptor's art. Most of them bear on the pedestal the coat-of-arms of the donating state.

New York has contributed two in bronze, Robert R. Livingston, by E. D. Palmer, and George Clinton, by H. K. Brown. New Jersey has sent up two, Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, in marble, and Philip Kearney, a major general in the civil war, in bronze, both by H. K. Brown. Pennsylvania has furnished two in marble, Robert Fulton, the inventor

of the steamboat, by Howard Roberts, and John P. Muhlenberg of revolutionary fame, by Blanche Nevins.

Massachusetts is likewise represented by two in marble, John Winthrop, first colonial governor, by Richard S. Greenough, and Samuel Adams, the revolutionary organizer, by Anne Whitney.

Rhode Island has also supplied two beautiful works in marble, Roger Williams, by Franklin Simmons, and Nathaniel Greene, by H. K. Brown. Connecticut has sent two, Jonathan Trumbull, the first governor, by Washington's "Rhetor," Jonathan, and Roger Sherman, both by C. B. Ives. Vermont has also supplied two in marble, Ethan Allen, by Larkin C. Mead, and Jacob Collamer, an early senator, by Preston Powers. New Hampshire, in no wise behindhand, has contributed two in marble, among the most notable of all, Daniel Webster, born in the granite state, and John Stark of Bennington fame. They were modeled by Carl Conrads after statues in bronze in the state house park at Concord. The original Webster statue was by Ball; that of the Stark figure was by Conrads himself. Maine, the remaining New England state, has presented a marble statue of its first governor, William King, by Franklin Simmons.

Men of the Middle West.

Ohio has also furnished two in marble, James A. Garfield and William Allen, a Buckeye governor, both of the work of Nicholas Misoury. Missouri has furnished two in marble, representing its wortliest sons, Thomas H. Benton and Francis P. Blair, both by Alexander Doyle. Indiana has contributed one, representing its famous war governor and senator, Oliver P. Morton, in marble; Illinois one, James Shields, senator and soldier, in bronze, by Leonard W. Volk; Michigan one, Lewis Cass, in marble, by D. C. French; Wisconsin one, Pere James Marquette, pioneer and missionary, by G. Trenetoupe; Virginia one, a plaster statue of George Washington, supposed to have been modeled from life, by the celebrated French sculptor, Jean-Baptiste Houdon; West Virginia one, John E. McConna, senator. Except these two latter, it will be noticed that there are none from southern states, and it is to be hoped that with returning prosperity they will not much longer delay to contribute memorials of their favorite sons.

Certain other art objects in the hall are noteworthy. The inner doorway of the northern entrance is surmounted by an ornamental clock, by Franzoni, the Italian sculptor, carved in solid parian marble, with a female figure representing Mio, the muse of history, standing in a winged chariot with tablet and stylus in hand. A colossal figure of Liberty, in plaster, the work of Canova, another Italian sculptor, surmounts the white marble entablature above the pillars at the southern entrance. The hall now presents an appearance that has long been desired, and when the country once awakes to a realization of its beauty the belated states may be expected to send statues to aid in its further enrichment.

Nothing so Good for Coughs and Colds.

Mr. J. N. Perkins, druggist of Lawton, Okl., who has been in business eleven years, says of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy that during all this time he has never had a bottle of this remedy returned unsold. He has given satisfaction, proving conclusively that this preparation will do all that is claimed for it. There is nothing so good as this remedy for coughs, colds and croup. It is pleasant to take and, as it contains no injurious substance, may be given to a child with perfect confidence.

QUIANT FEATURES OF LIFE.

A few days ago a Miss Death was brought to the German hospital in Philadelphia to be operated on for appendicitis. She was a daughter, she said, of an un-artist.

The surgeon's name who was chosen to perform the operation was Dye—Dr. Frank Hackett Dye.

When the operation was over Miss Death was placed in charge of two nurses. Miss Payne is the day nurse; Miss Grone is the night nurse.

The patient is recovering rapidly, and in a week or so Miss Death will be good-bye to Dr. Dye, Miss Payne and Miss Grone.

A good story is told of the Russian police, who are very careful lest any literature of an atheistic character shall fall into the hands of the peasants.

A peasant in the province of Minsk went to publisher's shop and asked for a bible. Unwittingly the shopman gave him an algebra primer.

On opening the book when he reached home the peasant was surprised to find it full of mystic signs and hieroglyphics.

The peasant showed it to a policeman, who felt convinced that the signs were of an "extremely free thinking character," and so arrested the owner.

At the trial the peasant was discharged and the policeman instead of being rewarded for his religious zeal, was reprimanded.

The little orthodox Friends' meeting house at Woodstown, N. J., has only one surviving worshiper, Miss Priscilla Lippincott, an old woman, who twice a week, carefully arranged in the garb of that sect, goes alone to the building and frequently sits an hour on "first day" in the cushioned pew which she has occupied for fifty years. Sometimes she sits in silence; at others, when the spirit moves, she speaks, with the long since emptied benches as her only earthly audience.

The orthodox Quakers, once so numerous, built the meeting house, but all save Miss Lippincott have died, joined other meetings or united with the Hicksites. If Miss Lippincott should fall to hold services in the little meeting house it would revert to the heirs of the original owner of the land, but so long as services continue to be held there it cannot be disturbed, and therefore she never fails to be at the door with the big brass key at the hour for service on "first" and "fifth" days.

The waiters of Paris are up in arms against tips. They held the other night a meeting whose battle cry was "A bas le pourboire!" and are shortly to issue handbills setting forth the evils of the tipping system—familiar topic, though never before presented in this way.

Tipping is a complicated system in Paris. Each "pourboire," as it is collected, is put into a general box, and at the end of the day the total is divided equally among the waiters. They receive no wages, but, on the contrary, have to advance to the cafe keeper at the beginning of each day a sum estimated at one-half of the day's pourboire. Whether or not the gratitudes reach the estimated total, the fixed sum is paid to the owner for "expenses." One garçon recently brought suit against his employer for not having given satisfaction, claiming 2,000 francs at the meeting determined on similar action.

Indiana is now noted for a large crop of Hoosier poets and novelists, and for the fact that, for every seven marriages in the state, there is one divorce.

Getting the Home Ready for Thanksgiving

With everything in trim, snug shape, will be your pleasure for the next few weeks. You'll want the dining room furnishings to be particularly pleasing—you'll want what is newest—the stylish, modern kind. We're ready here—with what is best in tables, sideboards, dining chairs, and all the necessary fittings, but there's a low swing to prices that will make it easy for the Thanksgiving buyers—that will clinch your faith in the economy of this stock.



"From the cheapest that's good to the best that's made."

China closets Dining Tables

We show a great variety of CHINA CLOSETS, in all finishes and designs. We start them for a china closet made of select quarter sawed golden oak, hand polished, at \$12.75. CHINA CLOSET—With bent glass ends, made of quarter sawed golden oak and hand polished, very pretty design, each \$15.75. A great variety of other patterns at \$21.00, \$23.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00 and up.

Dining Chairs

We have them in endless variety. Some very pretty designs in cane seat, substantially made and finished, at \$1.25. Other patterns in cane and wood seat, solid golden oak, polished finish, \$1.50, \$1.80, \$2.00 and \$2.25. Dining chair, OUR PRIDE. Very fine box frame, cane seat chair, made of best select quarter-sawed oak, handsomely polished, special while they last, each \$3.00.

Sideboards

SOLID OAK SIDEBOARDS—Rich, pretty designs, neatly carved, special good value at \$14.25. SIDEBOARD—Made of the best select quarter sawed golden oak, very large and massive, richly hand-carved and polished, lined drawer for silver. Extra large pattern French bevel mirror, Top 15 25x48 inches. Very special, at \$27.00. A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SIDEBOARDS—Ranging at \$15.75, \$17.25, \$20.50, \$23.75, \$27, \$30, \$36 and up for the more massive and finer grade goods.

Carpets Carpets Carpets

We continue for one week longer our special sale of Carpets, on which we are making the lowest prices yet named for new goods. Come while the assortment is still good and select a carpet at about half what you would pay for it regularly.

Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Co.

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VACATION FOR THE FARMER—WHY NOT?

By E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS In The Twentieth Century Farmer.

I am impressed by the growing popularity of outing travel among people of the merely well-to-do classes. The ordinary man, the business or errands bent, car travel would be a burden were it not for the good humor vacation spirit of his fellow travelers. In his relaxation there is an infectious cheer that speaks of the wholesome effect of change and of the added zest with which the day's work will be taken up again when the outing is ended.

The habit of spending some small part of each year in looking about is a good one. The tension of modern American life demands that both mind and body have periods of relaxation—must have them or in time suffer the nervous breakdown which is the curse of our age. This fact is going to be widely recognized is shown by the variety of people who make up the goodly company of summer travelers. The minister leaves his sermons and his wife her missionary meetings and aid societies. The lawyer, under the excuse of land hunting, seems able to desert his clients for a time. The banker drops his business mask and talks eagerly and with enthusiasm of good fishing resorts. The leader of men meekly follows his golf-skirted daughters and wife. The teacher loses her worried frown, the book keeper his stoop, and the newspaper man, if he is one who can never lay aside his professional mantle! He carries with him his notebook and his politics.



PIANO PRICES SKINNED TO DEATH

New Uprights, mahogany finish, this week \$118.00. New Upright, genuine mahogany, this week \$138.00. New Upright, cheap at \$75, we are selling this week for \$185.00. 20 Pianos, actual value \$350 to \$400—take your choice \$275.00. The Hamilton Pianos are always \$350.00. The Baldwin Pianos are \$500.00.

D. H. Baldwin & Co., J. J. Huston, Manager. 1408 Douglas Street, Omaha.

FRATILE OF THE YOUNGSTERS. Sunday School Teacher—Why did the people throw stones at Stephen? Small Pupil—Please, ma'am, I reckon they wanted to hit him.

"My father's the switchman," said the little girl in the dog, proudly. "Hub!" remarked the small boy, "mine ain't; he makes ma punish us when we're naughty."

Little Frances—I don't see how they tell a horse's age by his teeth. Little Jack—Hub, that's easy! If he has false teeth he's old.

Grandma—Your book seems to be very interesting, Nellie. Will you lend it to me when you finish reading it? Little Nellie—No, grandma, it isn't a proper book for you to read. It's a story for girls.

"Now, then, children," said the teacher, who had been commenting upon polar expeditions, "who can tell me what fierce animals inhabit the regions of the north pole?" "Polecats," shouted the boy at the foot of the class.

Little Johnny had spent his first day at school and when he returned home his mother asked what he had learned. "Didn't learn anything," answered Johnny.

"Well, what did you do?" she inquired. "Nothing much," replied the little fellow, "only a woman didn't know how to spell cat, and I told her."

Little 4-year-old Edith and her mother were going to the country and when near the station started to run in order to catch the train, only to find it pulling out as they arrived. Edith began to cry, but her mother said, "Don't cry, darling. We can go on the next train."

"Yes," sobbed the little miss, "but I'm c-crying 'cous all our r-running's wasted."

Anticipation

A life insurance policy is usually for a long period. The record of the company in which you insure, therefore, becomes of first importance. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York gives you the best security for the future.

It has paid Policy-holders over \$352,000,000. It has paid Policy-holders over \$569,000,000. Write for "Where Shall I Insure?" THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.

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