## DEMAND FOR MORE JUDGES.

An Old Lawyer Reviews the Situa tion of Affairs.

WHY LITIGATION IS SLOW.

Noom for Four More Judges in the District Court-Defects of the Jury Law Pointed

A Hampered Judiciary.

"We want four more judges in this district," said a well known lawyer. "That addition would be none too many. If we had them they could be holding cent while the old judges are studying up the cases alreany tried; and they could try many cases in time that is now spent in vaccation."

"Wint are the lawyers doing about securing such increases" was asked.

ing such increase?" was asked. Talking. Lawyers are always talking. The reports of Colonel Savage and Presi-dent Poppleton of the bar association have turned attention to the subject, and the ommend the catablishment of a municipal court with one or two judges; others favor a liberal increase is the number of district judges. The latter has been the popular way for improving the court facilities heretofore and it is believed that it will be endorsed again. Since the summer of 1882 the bar has voted against a municipal court on three different occasions.

will be enforzed again. Since the summer of 1832 the bar has voted against a municipal court on three different occasions. It has done so after discussion, and on logical grounds. Undor the constitution a municipal court must be inferror to the district court, for a city or incorporated town; now what is the use of creating an interior court, when we can as easily create a court of the fullest powers! Why place a man in a room and designate him a municipal judge, with power to try only a few matters, when, if he be be designated a district judge he can try any kind of an action or proceeding that may be brought!"

"Mr. Poppleton recommends," continued the speaker, "a municipal court having general criminal jurisedicion. The establishment of such a court would not remove all criminal business from the district court. The municipal court of Omaha might have jurismiction of criminal difference committed in the territorial limits of the city, out offenses will still be committed in the county outside of the city, which will necessarily come into the district court. Other men would place in the municipal court appeals from justices of the peace; but appeals will be taken from justices who live without the city, and they will necessarily go to the district court; an peals from the district court; only the appeals from the offices in the city court of the district court; in Judgements must be subject to review by the district court; to the district court, the offices in the city, and this way, either by appeal or error, the offences committed in the city, and this way, either by appeal or error, the offences committed in the city, and this way, either by appeal or error, the offences committed in the city, and this way, either by appeal or error, the offences committed in the city, and the subject to court, the form the court whice the court where the case will finally reach the district court. The same frequency of appeal from the proposed city court will be experienced, if it shall be established.

court will be experienced, it is such a tablished.

"The best court for the trial of criminals is a ludge holding district court, whether he said in No. 1 in the court house, or in a new court room in the jud, or in a room in the new city hall, or in some other room is some other room in some other building in the city; for he can try any offense, great or small, and his judgment is final unless reversed on error by the supreme court.

other building in the city; for he can try any offense, great or small, and his judgment is final unless reversed on error by the supreme court,

"Not the least inconvenience resulting from a city court, will be the necessity of having another code of civil and criminal procedure, making two codes, one for cases in the city, another for those in the county, but without the city.

"From what I have said you will see, that in every possible light, a district judge will be more efficient with transaction of business than a judge in a municipal court can be; and in my opinion four district judges will be able to do at least eight times as much business as a municipal judge. And whose the question shall come before the bar, will vote for the latter. They will so we because it will be for the best interest of litigants and the public.

"Some solilah reasons will also have consideration. Two-thirds of the bar are new comers. Three years say when we had only two judges, a half dozen lawyers monopolized nearly all the trials; they kept their cases following one another so that it was practically impossible for any one olse to get their cases on, the outlook was mest dismal for the new arrivals. When the judges were doubled the blockade was raised to a large extent, and business was scattered around among a might larger proportion of the atterneys. There also resulted a very marked increase in the number of cases brought, the records of the courts showing that it nearly doubled. Another increase of judges will exhibit a further scattering of pushiness and a further three will be decisive with men whose presperity perhaps, whose very existence depend on their accomplishment."

The Limit to 300 Men Not Large Enough for Douglas County.

The new jury law appears to be a little top heavy. The district clirk, the county attorney and the three district judges are at work endeavoring to discover a safe method for the compromising sof a number of inconsistencies in the statute. The law in brief provides that the commissioners of counties having a population of 70,000 or more shall at or before their meeting in January or at anytime thereafter when necessary for the purposes of this act, make a list of a sufficient number, not less than one-tenth of the veters of each town or precenct in the county, to be known as the jury just.

The heard of commissioners at its first meeting in January each year shall select from such list a number of persons equal to one hundred persons for each trial term of the district court to be held during the year. Each person's name, when selected on the jury list, shall be checked, and such person anied on auch list has been selected, or until the exhibitation of two years, when a new list shall be made.

The 1974 list, when made up by the com-

shall not be selected again until every person named on such list has been solouted, or until the expiration of two years, when a new list shall be made.

The jury list, when much up by the countries in the pury list, when much up by the countries interest shall be kept by the countries interest, shall be kept by the countries into an interest person of paper, and placed in a box or wheel kept for that purpose. Twenty days before the first day of any trial turn the district clerk shall draw from the box a sufficient number of animes of said persons, not less than thirty for each two weeks that such court will probably be in session, for each load or equirings lury.

A special panel not exceeding one hundred that the properties of the same manner as the regular panel of exceeding one hundred that regular jury cannot be official of any person charged with a four trial of any person charged with a few first of any person when regular paper to try the case.

Hystanders may be called on the jury in special cases when needed for the trial of a case when the regular samel is engaged.

Any person seeking resistion as a luror or asking any county officer to place him on the jury sand to find the proper seeking to secure the selection of any person as a luror shall be fined \$20 and disquairied. Any lawyer seeking to secure the selection of any person as a luror shall be fined \$20 and disquairied.

According to the county alterney's interpretation of the act the courts are limited to 100 jurymen for each term, \$50 for the year. The is plainly imperaticable in Donglas county. No juryman shall serve more than two weeks. Each term is at least ten weeks long, and at the lowest calculation larce juries, thirty-six mu, would be required for each two weeks. Each term is at least ten weeks long, and at the lowest calculation larce juries, thirty-six mu, would be required for each two weeks.

from a list limited to 200 persons is the question that is troubling the court officials.

The judges held a consultation with the district clork and the county attorney yesterday and agreen to make an order in the matter at once. It is the opinion of County Attorney Nahoney that the judges will construct the law so that another list of 300 may be called as soon as the first list of 300 is exhausted. This, however, is an open question, and may not be sustained by the higher courts if the action is contested.

One feature of the law that is noticenble is the immense amount of extra work, and consenuently largely increased fees that will fall to the lot of the shortif. He will be required to secure a jury, each two weeks, equally distributed over the county. Nutmerous special vonires are also expected to be demanded in the trial of important case on account of the small number of the register open available at any one or two weeks' term.

Shown up as Wreckers.

The entire day at the United States court was consumed by the atterneys making their beens in the Patrick Davis case. City Atterin behalf of the plaintiff. He reviewed the history of the mine from its beginning; sold of its sale to the English capitalists by Irwin, Davis and J. N. H. Patrica. He also declared that the action of Davis and Patrick after their lime as trustees were those of wreckers and was on a par with those of fellows who run railroads to ruin them. The account belost spoutuced by J. N. H. Patrick in evidence showed nothing. The bookeeper, Circk, had kept them in accordance with the plat to rob the English capitalists. There was no intention of making the Flagstaff silver mine pay. J. N. H. Patrick was only the stool pigeou and agent for Davis. They were both finally driven from the mine. What right had J. N. H. Patrick to the books—he who had been driven from the mine at the point of the musket!

the mine at the point of the musice!

Wants Pay for His Hogs.

Addison E. Cady has commenced suit in the district court against the South Omaha National bank to compel payment of a draft for \$75. Cady wrote to the bank from Dannebrog, asking them to recommend some reliable commission flem, and they recommended him to William Flich & Co. as a reliable firm and promised to notify him. If they had reason to believe otherwise. He sent a carload of hogs to Flich, the proceeds of which amounted to \$75. This microy Frich & Co. deposited in the bank to their own credit. Cady draw on the bank for the money, but payment was refused, and owing to Flich & Co. becoming inservent he could not recover from them, hence his suit against the bank.

Denies the Charges.

Denies the Charges.

The story of John L. Nagle's divorce from his wife, granted December 28, by Judge Charsson, on the ground that she had criminal relations with Ex-Concressman Hiss in Michigan is July 1889, and at various times for a year thereafter, created a sensation in the New York papers and at Mr. Bliss-bome in Brooklyn. Mr. Bliss has tele-graphed a denial of the matter; says he never know Mrs. Nagle, never heart of her, was never notified of the suit and that all of the characes made by Nagle implicating him are entirely faise.

The February Term.

The February Term.

The February term of the district court will be commenced on February 10. At this term Judge Clarkson will attend to the criminal decket, Judge Hopsewell giving his attention to the trial of civil cases.

Wants Pay for Surveying.
J. E. House has commenced suit against
F. I. Poss for \$635 for services rendered in
surveying the Lincoln belt line.

County Court.

William E. Wilkins has commenced suit against Junes G. Bywater to recover \$503.12 on a note.

Jacob E. House has commenced suit against Frank I. Foss to recover \$855 for urefessional services in surveying the Lincoin Helt line.

The Home Investment company obtained a judgment against I. P. Pruyn et al. for \$500.

In the case of Langfeld Ress. we Visited

200.

In the case of Langfeld Bres, vs Kurtz In the case of Langfeld Bres, vs Kurtz Indement was rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$53.10.

Mrs. Clara Miller was appointed administrative of the estate of Joseph H. Miller, and Charles Carison was appointed administrator of the estate of Andrew J. Carlson,

"Who breathes must suffer, and who thinks must mourn, and he alone is blessed" who knows that man and suffering can be cured by Salvation Oil.

Atthough we heard persons remark—it is worth its weight in gold"—still Dr. Bull's Couch Syrup is to be had at all drug stores for 25 ceuts.

Temperance Literary Programme.
The temperance literary society has arranged the following programme for the meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church Friday evening: Remarks by the retiring president, A. L.

Remarks by the retiring president, A. L. Sutton.
Initiatory remarks by president-elect, Arthar Copoland.
Vocal Duet—Miss Alice Griffith and Mr. W. Reed Dunroy.
Select Reading—Mr. W. Reed Dunroy.
Music.
Debate—Resolved, That pride and ambition have done more to produce crime than ignorance and superstition. Mr. Arthur Sutton on the affirmative and Mr. A. L. Sutton the negative.

## Notes About the City.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minnearous & Omaha stock trains coming in from Wayne, when on the belt line at the first cet north of and about two miles from South Omaha, yeasterday moraina, stuck and a double-header ran into it, crushing the three rear cars. The men all jumped and saved themselves. Damage was done to the cars and one stoer killed. one steer killed.

Alva Smith, of the firm of Smith & Staples, Waverly, was in with hogs.

Staples, Waverly, was in with hors.

There are persons in this vicinity who might be benefited by knowing the experience of Mr. J. H. Helms, an engineer on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway. We therefore publish it below for the benefit of the public. Mr. Helms says: "My wife had been suffering with a very bad lung trouble for two years. Nothing did her much good until I tried Chamberlain's Cough Romedy. Six 50-cent bottles of that modicine cured her sound and well. She is now entirely well and as sound as I ever knew her to be." Mr. J. H. Salmon, a prominent druggist at Fort Madison, lowa, vouches for the truth of the above statement and says Mr. Helms told him he had tried several physicians in Chicago, with but little benefit, before using this remedy. For sale by all druggists.

## Hail in Australia.

Hail in Australia.

The Sydney Herald reports that during at severe storm at Louth, South Australia, chunks of ice as large as cricket balls fell in the streets. The court house, Royal hotel, Telegraph hotel, and all buildings covered with 1700 roofs, were perforated by the fall-hailstones. A number of dogs and other animals about the town were killed during the storm. Great camage was done to window glass and vegetation. For several days the mercury had been above 100 degrees in the shade.

licadache, neuralria, dizziness, nervous-noss, spasms, sloeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s 15th and Douglas.

An Aged Bummer

A woman ninety-three years old was arraigned in a new York police cour the other day on the charge of drunk

Sicoplessness nervous prestration, dyspepsia, duliness, blum, cured blines Novvine. Samples free at 1 Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

## THEY DEFY WALKER'S RULING

Nobraska Roads Refuse to Advance St. Paul Grain Rates.

CHAIRMAN FINLEY SO INFORMED

Officials Refuse to Talk About Walk er's Decision on the Union Pa-cific-Northwestern Alliance-Other News.

Herise to Allyance Mates,
When he was in Omaha last week Chairman W. W. Finley of the trans-Missouri
association requested the Union Pacific,
Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley and man W. W. Finley of the trans-Missouriassociation requested the Union Pacific, Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley and the Storx City & Pacific to put on an advance rate on grain from Nebraska points to St. Paul which would conform to a late decision hundred down by Chairman Walker of the Gentleman's association. Hut these roads could not see the force of Mr. Finley's request and refused to comply with: As an excusse for so doing they say that there is a large amount of grain in this state purchased for shipment to St. Paul on the basis of existing rates and to make any clange in the largit now, especially to raise it would work a severe hardship upon the Nebraska roans and do no bedelse any good. The Union Pacific's ceneral freight agent informed Mr. Finley that according to his way of thinking it would not be a wise policy to make any such advance as suggested now, in the midst of the grain season when prices are so low. He is rather inclined to feel that such acround the part of the Union Pacific's ceneral freight assession when prices are so low. He is rather inclined to feel that such acround make any such advance as suggested now, in the midst of the grain season when prices are so low. He is rather inclined to feel that such acround he work of the Union Pacific's commity his company for losses in case it should aftempt to carry out the Walker to Make any such advance (Lin & Facific Would be very detrimental to all interested association lines. He cannot see in what way the association could indeering the second of the second of the condition of the interested association grain from points on its line in low. This he thinks, will releve the Nebraska lines of the ombarrassing situation in which they are placed and permit of the present rates being continued without prejudice to anyone.

In reply to the above and also to a similar elector from the general manager of the Sloux City & Pacific. Chairman Finley states that the Trans-Missouri freight association agreement has been placed in his hends for executio

provisions.

Reports from New York convey the impression that at Tuesday's meeting of the Inter-State Commerce Commission Chairman Walker gave a declaion against the Union Pacafic and the Northwestern roads on their combination traffic arrangement, holding that it is in violation of the terms of the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

"What effect will this have upon the situation!" was saired of Mr. Kimball yesterday morning.

tion!" was assed of Mr. Kimball yesterday morning.
"I prefer not to be quoted on this matter at present," was that gentleman's reply, "as there seem to be some inconsistencies in the reports. One says that the chairman's decision is favorable to us, while mother astement places him in the attitude of rule astement places him in the attitude of rule that the same as the same a

mp that we are in violation of the association rules."

"In case the latter is correct what result do you anticipate!"

"That is a question I don't care to answer."

While all the officials now here refrain from excressing themselves enough is known to reature as assertion that there will be trouble dangerous to the life and existance of the "scenlemea"s agreement."

Neither the Union Pacific or Northwestern proposes to back out of their contract to save the association or please anybrdy connected with it. They have succeeded in getting their interests into such position and shape as to be rather independent and propose to remain so.

shape as to be rather theependent and po-pose to remain so.

General Freight Agent Tebbetts was also seen and questioned, but like Mr. Kimball he too, declined to say very mach. His re-ply te questions asked him, however, indi-cated that he entertains no fear of an erup-

ply to questions asked him, however, indicated that he entertains no fear of an eruption.

"That decision cuts no figure," said he.

"It has decision cuts no figure," said he.

"It has reference to a division of rates and will not affect our contract with the northwestern."

That is certaintly a very cheerful view to take of the matter, but it fails to strike any-body else in the same way.

An official of another road mentioned that Mr. Walker's opinion hoise these two corporations responsible as violators of an alliance entered into by them with all other roads more than eight months ago to stand by each other. "If they now insist upon continuing their relations," continued this speaker, "I see nothing to prevent the association from going to pieces. Contemporary lines are not disposed to keep faith with their promises to gentlemes and lose business right along."

Assistant General Traffic Manager Mucroe of the Union Pacific, General Freight Agent Moorebouse of the Elkhorn, are in Chicago attending a meeting of the western freight association. Nebraska rates will be one of the subjects for consideration.

General Traffic Manager Meilen is rapidly improving, and barring a relapse will re-cover entirely.

Diphtheria is cured by the use of Coor's imperial extra dry champagne us a gargle. Ask your physician to try it.

THE CITY ENGINEER'S REPORT.

A Comprehensive Review of Public Works Completed in 1889.

The annual report of City Engineer Tilison is the inest complete ever issued from his office. It is a very comprehensive review of the public worsts that were completed in 1889, and a comparison of their cost and extent with the similar work of preceding yours. The following facts of general public intercest are gleaned from the report:

The work was begun very late in the season, but owing to the unpreceenated weather of November and December all of the contemplated work was completed. The character of the work as a whole has been good, better than that of the provieus year, though there is still room for improvement. We have as good contractors in Omaha as will be found in any city in the union, but they take their contracts for the purpose of making money, and care and watchfulness are always needed to see that the interests of the city are always protected. The system of leitling contracts has been so well systomatized that contractors understand their work before bidding and very few bills for "extras" are presented.

Grades have been established on twenty-four mites of streets. As a role the establishment of grades should not be too far in advance of the uncessity of adjoining property, as the changes of a few years make such a street of the contracts has greate once established in often changed with great difficult and expense.

Grades have been changed with great difficult and expense.

The total captures of grading has been done and a considerable mineage added to the longth of the improved a rects. The tip longth of the imprevel a rects. The difficults and a grade streets. There is an immense amount of grading yet to be done, as the city has a done may be a proper of the part of which estimates have been given is 1,001,005 cubic yards at a

total cost of \$143,713.42, an average of 1334 cents per cubic yard, including everhal. In 1888 the average was 19.2-10 cents; 1887, 23

1888 the average was 18-9-10 cents.

During the year sinciscu miles of curbing were laid at a cest of \$85,517.00. The material used was Berea sandstone at 50 cents per foot, and colorado sandstone at 70 cents per foot.

On the ambject of pavement Mr. Tilleon enters into a discussion as to the merets of the various paving materials used in the city. He says:

On the aubject of parement Mr. Tilleer enters into alsecusiva as to the merits of the various paving materials used in the city. He says:

"Less paving was done in 1830 than in 1838, but enough was done, which if kept up each year, to maintain for Olitain the position of being the best paved city in the west. The city mas fifty-two miles of paved streets and alleys. The best kind of pavement is still a much mooted question and with all the experiences of so many cities, seems but little nearer a solution than it was twenty years ago. We have tried stone, wood, asphaltum and this year a little brick. From our experience we have learned that stone is noisy but durable, wood chesp but very short lived, explainting amount and noiseless but costly, with brick as yet undetermined. Looking at the matter fairly and independent of the paving. Farman street from Twentieth to Twenty-inth was paved with cedar blocks in 1886, it began to decay before it had been down two years, and is now core rough and uneven in many places and will be entirely worthless in a few years. Twenty-inth women was paved with ceptar his now in a worse condition than Farman. Cypress was an experiment and in my own-mont will wear out. Wood would be a good material if it were also be readed by the prick as worden processed. Virilled brick seems to approximate these more heart when the prick manufactured at Galesburg. He needs and years and any thave seen, but it costs to bring it here and lay it a history as fellows:

Square Material, quantity and cost of pavements laid in 1830 are as follows:

Square Material, dantity and cost of pavements laid in 1830 are as follows:

Square

Material. Miles. years.

Asphalt. 1.9 52070.3 137.75.74
Brick. 0.7 12.95.5 29.175.51

Total. 11.0 240,517.8 \$510,552.57
Prior to 1889 there had been taid in Omaha
9,14 miles of asphalt paving, 1219 miles of stone, 15.01 miles of cedur block, and 4.65
miles of eypress, a total of 4.99 miles of parenent that cost \$2,641,581,18. The with the work of 1889 males a total in the city of 5.79 miles of pavement at a cost of 3.757,000.05.
There were constructed during the year 35,763 lineal feet of sowers, costing \$104,455.55. In addition there was exponded \$4,739.69 for now catch hashs, manholes, etc., at the order of the mayor and council. This maters a total of 7.290 miles of severas in the city built at a cost of \$1,221,604.69.
Nearly all of the paved strongs were several workly, at a cost for the year of \$3,182.22.

The report is accompanied by tabulated attacements showing the exact amount, location, kind and cost of all the grading, curbing, sower, pavement and sidewalk improvements started or completed in 1893.
The expenses of the engineer's department in 1893 amounted to \$2,077.83, or \$1,321.71
less than the amount appropriated by the council for the expenses of the dengineer's department.

of onsumption, gives speedy relief.

A GENUINE RUSSIAN BATH. The Serfs Utilize Their Ovens as Hot-Air Baths.

The Serfs Utilize Their Ovens as Hor-Air Raths.

The houses of the Russian serfs are of logs, similar to those used in the United States. The roofs are thatched with straw, the windows small, the stable is just back, sometimes separated by a corrider, though covered by the same roof. Their seats are made solid, long benches by the wall; beds narrow and also home made.

The place they cook in is like an old-fashioned brick oven. The kettles are shoved clear in, One peculiar use of the big ovens is to utilize them as hotair baths. This is a genuine 'Russian bath' and is in common use among the peasantry. The primitive 'Ginishing off' is heroic treatment, writes a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean from Russian. To take a child out of the oven and give him a cold shower-bath as he stands on the snow under the stars will hardly become a favorite programme in our careful American homes.

Pears' soap securses a beautiful complexion

Pears' soap secures a beautiful complexion

Past Time to the Far West.

Decided steps have been taken, writes a correspondent, to develop the new route to the east by way of the west, says the London Globe. Three large screw steamiships of 7,000 tons burden, and having a speed of eighteen knots an hour, have been ordered for the Vancouver to 'Yokohoma passage, and three others of still larger size and power, capable of steaming twenty knots an hour, are about to be ordered for the Atlantic passage from the south of England to Halifux, Nova Scotia, in winter, and Quebec in summer. They are expected to be ready in February, 1891, and to make the passage in five and one-half days at the outside. Travelers will thus be able to go from London to Yokohoma via British Columbia in twenty-three days. The distance is 9,250 miles, as against 18,750 by the Suez canal and 15,500 by the Cape route. Even Shanghat is 2,000 miles nearer London by the new route than by Suez, not to speak of the Cape route, which, of course is nearer.

Coughs and Boarseyress.—The irrita-

Coughs and Hoarswress.—The irrita-tion which induces coughing immidiately re-lieved by use of "Brown's Bronchial Treches." Sold only in boxes.

Will We Have American Quinto -?

Will We Have American Quinto -?
Adolph Sutro is trying the experiment of raising cinchona trees at his grounds above the Cliff house, says the San Francisco Examiner. It is from the bark of about a siezen varieties of this tree that quinine is extracted, and if they will thrive in this ctimate the trees will become very subable.

Moreover, the cinchona is a very showy tree and highly creamental, some of them growing to a height of eighty feet. The canomacs medicinal consumption of the lark of the cinchona has caused the tree to be extensively cultivated in India and Java. It grows in high altitudes in New Grenada, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia, where there is a great deal of moisture. It has been tried with success in Australia, near the succoust, and Mr. Sutro thinks some of the varieties will grow here, where there is a moisture in the atmosphere all the year round.

All the rage—Red Cross Cough Drops.

All the rage—Red Cross Cough Drops 5 cents per box, sold everywhere.

Citrate of ammonia dissolved in water has recently been successfully employed as an electrolytic exciting agent for galvanic batteries. Heware of frauds. Red Cross Cough Drops will cure your cold.

Dr. Birney, practice limited to catarrhal diseases of nose and threat. Rooms 245 to 250, Bee building.



The New Jersey Rubber Shoe Co. not only makes better and more stylish, and a greater variety of goods than any other company, but it is now putting **HEEL PLATES** on all their **First Quality Goods**, such as Arctics, Excluders, Lumbermens' and Heavy Sandals. including boy's, ladies' and misses' Artics. FREE.

See that the "New Jersey Rubber Shoe Co." is stamped in the sole of each pair of overshoes you buy, and you will get the full value of your money. Your shoe dealer should have New Jersey goods in all widths, from A. A. to W. W. With or without heels. Also high Button Gaiters with Leather Button Fly. I am western agent for the New Jersey Rubber Shoe Co., and carry an immense stock, which I sell **At Wholesale Only.** I also have a large stock of **FELT BOOTS**, (all free from damage) and **German Socks**.

I SELL AT CHICAGO PRICES.

Z. T. LINDSEY, IIII Harney St., Omaha, Nebraska

"MAN OVERBOARDI"

A Startling Cry on Shipboard—Rules of Action.

There is no sound absord ship so demoralizing as that of "man overboard!" it strikes terror to the heart of the bravest of men, and only the best disciplined crews can withstand the panic it usually neadures. Almost every ship

moralizing as that of "man overboard!" It strikes terror to the heart of the bravest of men, and only the best disciplined crews can withstand the panic it usually produces. Almost every ship has a particular rule of action for such occurrences, according to the New York Times. The best preconcerted arrangements, however, are often inapplicable, and success depends mainly on the presource of mind of the watch, the man at the life buoy, and the normal condition of the boats.

A cool hand will drop the life buoy sometimes within reach of a man; a "bothered" one will either not let go at all or do so before the man has got near the stern. Of all persons aboard ship the officer of the deck should be cool and collected.

Roar Admiral S. B. Luce lays down the principle that the most important considerations when a man falls overboard are: 1. The quickest and most effectual method of arresting the ship's progress and how to keep nor as near the spot where the man fell as possible.

2. To preserve the general discindine of the ship, to maintain silence, and to an force the most prompt bodicuce, without permitting foolbardy volunteering of any kind.

3. To see that the boat appointed to be employed on these occasions is placed in such a manner that she may be cast loose in a moment, and, when roady for lowering, that she is properly manned and fitted so as to be officient in all respects when she reaches the water, 4. To take care in lowering the beat neither to stave or swamp her nor to pltch the mon out. And, lastly, to have a sufficient number of the sharpest-sighted men in the ship stationed aloft in such a manner as to give them the best chance not only of discovering the person overboard, but of pointing him out to the men in the beat, who may not otherwise know information in the ship stationed aloft in such a manner as to give them the best chance not only of discovering the person overboard descreening the new of the sharpest supposed on the retired to seamanship come into play when sailing ships are being hand

the highest credit for scamming quar-ties.

Rear Admiral Luce, one of the best scamen in the United States navy, and now on the retired list, had a favorite habit while in .command of the North Atlantic squadron of ordering a mid-shipman to relieve the officer of the deck from duty, and the instant the young man took hold of the speaking trumpet the observing officer would outsky pass a signal and in a twinking trumpet the observing officer would quickly pass a signal and in a twickling the terrible cry of "Man overboard!" would ring through the ship. It was all done to test the young midshipman's nerve and fitness for his calling, and the admiral's delight in catching a young officer napping was amusing. Generally, however, commanding efficers refrain from allowing the cry to be sounded solely for practice purposes, inasmuch as seamen have been known to jump overboard to the rescue of their supposed unfortunate shipmate. The rule is a stringent one that no sailor shall jump overboard for rescuing purposes unless permitted by the officer of the deck, but many brave fellows do so in spite of the regulation, and no few lives have been lost in foolhardy undertakings.

Ladies who value a refined complexion

Ives nave been lost in foolnardy undertakings.

Ladies who value a refined complexion
must use Pozzon's Powder—it produces a
soft and beautiful skin.

Confessions of an ex-Gallery God.
Texas Siltings: I was not reared in
the lap of luxury, and I have not always
been on familiar terms with afflicance.
In my youthful days I did not sit in the
appendor of the dress circle at the theater, nor dazzle the common herd with
my diamonds from a box. I occupied
instead, a throne near the ether-blue
dome of the opera house, as I gathered
my store of information from the stage.
I have guyed the star actress and applauded the man with the performing
dogs.

To me the greatest show on earth.

I have guyed the star actress and ap-plauded the man with the performing dogs.

To me the greatest show on earth was the old reliable Uncle Tom-er, which is still doing business at the old stand, with increased facilities. I ad-mired its fierce, toothless bloodhounds, its tattered and tactiess Topsy, and its deep-scheming Marks. If Uncle Tom

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For two hours and a half,"
Humorous Dialogue, Funny Sitnations, Reautiful Cosumos,
Catchy Music, Fretty Girls
Grotseque Dances, Negro
Dances, Hurlesque,
Regular prices, Seats will be
put on sale Wednesday. FARCE. ZIGIZAG READ THIS LETTER.

READ THIS LETTER.

"For years I have been afflicted with 1nd
Digestion, Constipation and Tree." I have
tried all flow and leisures I could get hold of,
but all in vain. Even my physicians could
not reliev's my costiveness. In the meantime I struggled under great pain. Life was
a burden. Two weeks ago I saw the Chicage
"Times," and my eye fell on an advertisement of Tut's Pills. I decided to try them.
They have worled wonderfully. They keep
specific and are environ my piles. I are
strong and can walk any distance. If I had
had these pills five years ago they would
have saved me \$10,000; but they have saved
my Hiel. Let the affiled everywhere know
their value, which is beyond expression."

Tutt's Liver Pills



himself had not been so old and feeble, and had turned a few somersults around the deathbed of little Eva, he, too, would have won my vociferous applause. I recognized no goed or evil from the standpoint of a gallery god; when the beetling-browed villain knocked the here out in the second act, and hold the fluffy-haired heroine a redeyed captive, I applauded the man on top. For I knew that the good did not die young—on the stage—and that the here had as many lives as a common house cat; that in the last act he would wed the fair, false-haired girl, while the stiff, pulseless form of the deep-voiced villian was being dragged away through the labyrinth of wings.

The stony heart of a gallery god is moved of the sight of Ecoch Arden's stoop-shouldered form, as he turns saily away in the gathering gloom and plods wearlist toward the nearest salon; and himself had not been so old and feeble,

away in the gathering gloom and plods wearily toward the nearest saloon; and I have often wished that Colonel Arden would get drunk, come back and reveal his identity, creating a denouement that would shake the house from gallery to narquette. parquette.
I have sat dumb and motionless on my

I have sat dumb and motionless on my unpanned throne while the sylph-like form of the flower of the graduating class came upon the stage, swept her trail behind her and read the old, tottering story: "We stand today upon the threshold of life." To-wit: The aforesaid flower was my sister, and I sat with range of my father's spectacled vision.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup to hildren teething is the family benefa-or. 25 cents a bottle.

h lidren tecthing is the family benefacor. 25 cents a bottle.

A Watch that Runs Three Years.

A journeyman clockmaker in the
neighborhood of Lyons has invented a
method of making a lady's watch go
without being wound up during a whole
year, a man's watch during three years,
a pendulum of middling size twonty
years, and a public clock for a space of
260 years. He manufactures watches of
so "small a size that they are worn in
finger rings, taking the place of a seal,
and require winding but once in fifteen
days, says the New York Tribune. Of
course you have heard of the watch
worn by the Empress Marie Louise on
the forefinger of hor left hand. That
was a rare jewel, and was said to have
cost 250,000 francs. Fifty francs will buy
one like it now. Thore is one-great
drawback to these watches—they can be
wound up only by the inventor himself
or those acquainted with his secret.
The works are in cases hermetically
scaled.

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