A Nebraska Man's Scheme Being Developed

A Nebraska commercial tourist recently suggested the plan of having his fellow travelers agree to patronize one hotel in each town of the state. The theory was that such an arrangement would result in the road agents getting better accommodations and probably a reduced rate at the hostelries des-

The plan was not very enthusiastically received by the Nebraska drummers, but their southern brothers have taken the suggestion and enlarged upon it, and are now enthusi-astically pushing the scheme, which has re-ceived the endorsement of the Southern Trav-

elers' association.

Mr. Charles I Branan of Atlanta, Is chairman of the general hotel committee, and is at the head of the movement. His idea is to orm an association something like a building and loan association, and to operate as for

Where a town ought to have a good hotel has none, let a local committee be formed that will put in, say, a third or a half of the necessary capital, and let the associa-tion pay or place bonds for the rest of the money. It is a big undertaking, but the Southern 'Travelers' association is a very powerful organization, and can accomplish wonders. It is undertaking a few practical and accessary things. It is looking out for the rights and interests of the traveling men, and will benefit not only its own members but the public generally. A great may of and will benefit not only its own members but the public generally. A great many of the hotels where the drummers stop have got to be improved, there is no doubt about that. The idea is for some leading man in every town to 'get a move on him,' to organize at once and build a hotel. It makes no difference how small the town is, for you can look back to some of the large and booming cities and see the first thing they did was to build a large hotel, and then build up to the hotel.

It Pays to Get Hurt.

A at mber of traveling men were chatting in front of one of the hotels the other evening when the subject of the expense of accidents to the compaules came up. Speaking about an accident that recently occurred in Iowa, one of the gentlemen said: "The published reports of this calamity were correct and conveyed an idea of the awfulness of the situation. But they falled to make mention of a little episode, the comical part of which it would be difficult to do justice to by simply telling of it. A special train had taken a number of officials and physicians to the scene of the accident. One of the former, whom I will call Mr. Smith, after he had arrived, walked up and down between the rows of injured passengers who had been laid down and were now being examined by the physicians. The face of every one of them was eagerly scanned by Mr. Smith. When he had seen them all, he suddenly shouted: 'Mr. Sulmyan! Mr. he suddenly shouted: 'Mr. Sullivan! Mr. Sullivan! Is Mr. Sullivan here!' A second passed in silence, when a dark object emerged from behind a tree and planted itself right in front of Mr. Smith. The latter looked at him for a moment and then exclaimed: 'Ah, there you are, Mr. Sullivan, and thack God, uninjured.' Mr. Sullivan now spoke: 'Yes, sir, it is I. Got off pretty easy this time. There on my forchead—a little scratch—worth perhaps \$200.'

"Two hundred dollars! What! Have you not yet got enough!" epiled Smith. Thenhe called one of the physicians and requested him to carefully examine Sullivan, and the 'verdict' was that nothing had happened to Mr. Sullivan. 'But how about the injury

'verdict' was that nothing had happened to Mr. Sullivan. 'But how about the injury here on my arm?' remarked Sullivan. 'If you mention another word about that arm injury,' Smith broke in fariously, "I'll have you arrested for attempted swindling and obtaining money under false pretenses—that's all it is. Our records show that you received that injury seven years ago near Columbus. O, you had better keep quiet, my dear Mr. Sullivan,' and better keep quiet, my dear Mr. Sullivan,' and Mr. Sullivan did keep quiet.

livan had been a broker in Chicago until about 1876 when he failed. He became a successful insurance agent and traveled extensively. In 1887 he was a passenger on a derailed train and broke a leg. That leg cost the company \$10,000. From then he was more than successful in his new career, and became the terror of all the railread companies in the country. He lived from money that he made out of railread accidents. He always employed good lawyers, and succeeded in winning his cases. Today he is worth at least \$120,000. tensively. In 1887 he was a passenger on a worth at least \$150,000.

Will Banquet the Boys.

The business men of Carroll, Ia., have arranged to banquet the traveling men who visit that city, on Saturday next, at Burk's hetel. A large number of Omaha grip carriers who travel through western Iowa will participate in the banquet and the festivities

There Was No Joke in It.

Frederick B. Perry, a traveling man of Philadelphia, had some minutes of worry last week that would not permit any jocose remarks concerning the cause of his anxiety. He was stopping at the Denison, Cincinnati, and coming from his room about 8 o'clock in the morning with a bundle of soiled clothes, requested to have them sent to a laundry. About an hour afterward Romeo L. DePuy entered the hotel and walking up to the elerk's counter laid down \$65 in green backs and a \$1,000 draft.

"What's that for?" asked the clerk.
"It belongs to one of your guests and we found the money and draft in the pocket of a flame! shirt sent over to our place in Mr.

Perry's bundle."

The clerk took the money, receipted for it and put it in the safe waiting the owner's order. When two hours more had gone by order. When two hours more had gone by Perry suddealy became franticat the thought of having sent \$1,065 to a laundry. He went harriedly to the clerk of the hotel and excitedly asked if he had beard anything, seen anything, or knew anything concerning his money. The money and draft were turned over to him with a jocular remark about wealth being ground up in a wash-tub, which the traveling man at once resented, saving the matter was too serious for any slighting

A Lincola Drummer Suicides.

Morris Pepper, a traveling man, aged twenty-seven years, committed suicide at Lincoln on Saturday by drinking carbolic acid. Repper has never been able to get ahead in the world on account of his gambling propensities and his wife and four little children have often been in absolute want. Seven weeks ago he left them with only \$5 and did not return until Friday. He hurried up town with a pocketful of money, returning at midnight penniless. Saturday morning before breakfast he left his home at Tenth and V, and about two hours later was found on the prairie near Seventeenth and Y dying. An almost empty whisisy bottle, a glass and a bottle of carbolic acid three-fourths consumed told the story of his method of self-destruction. He was taken to the police station, where he lingered in dying agonies for over three hours. His wife is left in destinite circumstances with four children.

eldest of whom is six years of age. He Is Not Funny.

tute circumstances with four children, the

Notwithstanding the paragraphists, the drummer is rarely a humorous character, says the Fort Wayne Gazette. He is apt to be a good fellow, liberal in his views, with a taste for good stories and a bottomless well for good nature in his heart. Contact with the flinty and uneven surfaces of life has pol-ished off his points and sandpapered his edges, and so be laughs because it is easier than to cry, and never jokes more gayly than when he is in deadliest earnest. He is a hardworking philosopher, and the life of trade as well as the smelting car. Moreover, it is his business to know the world, and the drummer is apt to be a profound social philosopher. There are wicked drummers, just as there are

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER. | hysterical clergymen and shifty republicans, but they are a very small majority.

At the Hotels.

At the Hotels.

At the Murray—Ben Cohen, New Orleans; E. Ruebel, Denver; H. H. Whitney, Buffalo; L. Van Buren, Muscatine; J. N. Kohn, Omaha; F. H. Rogers, St. Louis; F. C. Jones, Philadelphia; G. W. Shepardson, New York; W. H. Laffrey, Chicago; E. Ripley, Boston; S. Leopold, New York; C. D. Hyatt. Lincoln; J. W. Doughty, New York; John B. Chase, Aurora, Ill.; L. H. Ayer, Maryville; George J. Ketchum, New York; John B. Chase, Aurora, Ill.; L. H. Ayer, Maryville; George J. Ketchum, New York; C. W. Benson, Lincoln; O. G. Singer, Indianapolis; Charles L. Hardy, Chicago, At the Paxton—A. E. Bentley, Springfield, Ill.; E. E. Morton, Boston; John Pitcher, Fort Custer, Mont.; Frank Lane, New York; John Faren, New York; P. O. Smith, St. Edwards, Neb.; W. A. Fisher and wife, Chicago; P. J. Power, Chicago; James Milburn, St. Louis; A. T. Owen, Colfax, Ia. W. C. Ellison and wife, Maryville; E. J. Colby, Papillion; A. B. Todd, Plattsmouth; E. R. French, Omaha; J. K. Brush, Greeley, Colo.; G. W. Curtiss, Peoria; L. W. Case, Omaha; E. I. Benedist, Greeley, Colo.; A. C. Lane, New York; Robert Spled, New York; Theodore C. Koch, Fullerton, Neb.; R. J. Kilpatrick, Beatrice; J. C. Fuller, Denver; J. M. Harry, Dallas; D. C. Harry, Dallas; F. E. Spauding, Kearney; August Kleine and wife, West Point; V. P. McGillycuddy, Rapid City; D. P. Work, New York.
At the Casey—D. Lewis, Omaha; J. H. Brommell, Hymore; J. H. Durger, Milwaukee; W. E. Hawkey, Casper, Wyo.; Geo. F. Law, Willoughny, Ohio; Jno. B. Dennis, Omaha; G. D. Clark, Omaha; Go. E. Howard, Wood River, Neb.; W. B. Janins, Ashland; C. G. Underwood, Omaha; J. W. Warren, Sheiby, Iowa; W. P. Gurmong, Shelby, Iowa; F. F. Kinney, Omaha; E. J. Clever and Wife, Junction City, Kan.; J. F. Ballinger, Hastings.

At the Millard—J. S. Williams, St. Louis; H. Hall, Houston, T. C. V. G. W. Authensen.

er, Hastings.
At the Millard-J. S. Williams, St. Louis: er, Hastings.

At the Millard—J. S. Williams, St. Louis; H. Hall, Houston, Tex.; G. W. Ambrose, Omaha; W. E. Hardy, Lincoln; E. K. De Volb, Chleago; J. M. Erbly and wife, San. Antonio; J. C. Payatt, Sloux Falls; W. C. Goodwin, Bristol; E. T. Koch, Chleago; C. H. Clark, Omaha; O. R. Grommesey, Warren, Ohio; Oakley Johnson, Harvard, Neb.; B. F. James, Denver; George A. Olney, New York; G. A. Blaisdell, Chicopee, Mass; E. K. Stewart, Clincinnati; R. W. A. Wade, Omaha; C. N. Crade, Omaha.

At the Barker—M. Dean, New York; H. H. Wamsley, Rochester; A. N. Scott and George Tewksbury, New York; H. E. Palmer, Rochester; D. Downen, Denver; James M. Ross, Chicago; W. J. Anderson, New York; L. Wiley and F. L. Brehman, Sloux City; J. G. Steele, Kansas City; K. E. Palmer, Omaha; M. F. Redleen, Tacoma; C. E. Thompson, Omaha; W. D. McFarland, Bellevue.

At the Merchants—H. S. Clark, Creston; D. Soper, Chicago; M. C. Root and wife, Rock Creek, O.; S. K. Shriver, Glenwood; J. W. Parsons, New York; F. J. Mackenzie, Brighton, Ont.; J. W. Morris, Minceapolis; H. H. Power, Perdland, Me.; M. E. Springer, Chicago; Henry Pendleton, Nebraska City; John Glass, Jackson, Mich.; William C.

Chicago; Henry Pendleton, Nebraska City; John Glass, Jackson, Mich.; William C. Gage, Howard, Ill.; J. D. Bartley, Bridge-port, Conn.; J. C. Graney, Columbus, O.; U. D. Runkle, Lisbon, Ia.; R. T. Kneebs, Sioux City; R. D. Lanison, Elwood; L. H. Gaines, Chicago; J. L. Hackett, Louisville, Ky.; W. Chicago; J. L. Hackett, Louisville, Ky.; W. T. Jefferson, Chicago; J. H. Beebe, Lincoln; C. Kilburn, San Francisco; N. Parker, Colo-rado Springs; G. W. Irving, Lincoln; W. G.

Men's Fashion Notes.

Clothier and Furnisher: The raincoat is an all-year-round garment, although the styles of spring and fall are followed by the makers now as are the linest tailor-made clothes. The cloth designs are so successfully worked out in the waterproof fabric that it is indeed difficult to tell the difference. There is no more refreshing thought to the welldressed man nowadays than the contemplation that he can go about in the rain ooking tidy and unsoaked.

Do not be misled by the pseudo-prog-nostications to the effect that amethyst, garnet, emerald, supphire and topaz scarf-pins are going to be the fashion. In the first place the general plan of the patterns in neckwear would not harmonize with the innovation, and in the sec-ond place these jewels of the gewgaw type would never be tolerated save by ersons of sporty tendencies, The gold scarfpins in ball shapes,

knots and other quiet designs will continue to prevail, while the black or white pearl will will be the dominant jewel among the men of swaggerdom. The scarfpin is sometimes so striking as to need a dull metal to tone it to an appropriate gentility.

One of the recent novelties is the Ascot bow. It is a showy type of made-up butterfly, well constructed and correctly named. The bow is large enough to have been formed of the regulation A scot scarling.

The Windsor scarfs worn with rings of a large variety of materials have come in again with a rush, and so far as popularity is concerned are second to no other

style of neckwear current.

The latest articles of a fancy season are usually the loudest. In outing goods the newest designs shown in tennis coats, sashes, and even shirts are in parti-col-ored stripes fully two inches in width. An outing coat in a wide stripe combination of red and slate is a very fetching garment.

In neckwear for the coming senson there will be a predominance of designs in a quiet tone. Speaking in a general way, it will be indeed difficult to err in selection, in such a subdued key of rich-

ness have silks been woven.

The new London shade is called by the somewhat forbidding name of Mi asma. It is a very beautiful color in a sort of blue gray, and was suggested by the rising vapors over the marshy spots along the Thames embankment.

The grays and blues and the various intermediate colors will be the especial novelties put forward. These shades in background afford some rare opportunities for unique toning effects, and a very refined display will certainly be made.

Upon a background in the shadeknown as "Iron" a scroll figure in deep maroon grading to a light grey is shown and very delicate indeed is the harmoniz-The big irregular shapes wherein the

scarfpin may be seemingly inserted at hazard will have a successful fall and winter run. Nervous debility, poor memory, diffidence, sexual weakness, pimples cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at Kuhn & Co.'s 15th

How India is Governed.

A telegram from China says that a decree from one of the viceroys imposing a tax upon opium has been abandoned because of the protests of Great Britain, says the New York Herald.

The British government holds a monopoly of the opium crop in India. Under this opium is sold to middlemen at a profit of 600 per cent. It is then taken to China, but the Chinese are permitted to impose only a nominal tax. England holds it as a British interest in India, and insists that it shall be so received in China. The revenue from this monopoly varies from \$45,000,000 to \$54,000,000 a year, and without it England could not

Of course the opium habit is ruinging China. But India must be governed. And while England names her own tax upon opium as a monopoly China is bound to buy it and impose only the revonue which Enlandg approves.

S. R. Patten, dentist, has removed to Commercial National bank building.

A Convert to Brown-Sequard. Paris gossips declare that one of the regular physicians who was most conspicuous in ridiculing Dr. Brown-Sequard'so 'elixir' has just been cured of paralysis by its administration, and is

1602. Sixteenth and Farnam streets is the new Rock Island ticket office. Tickets to all points east at lowest rates

A DEADLY DUEL IN THE DARK.

Officer and Outlaw Shooting By the Flash of Their Firearms.

HE FOUGHT LIKE A VERY DEMON.

With a Load of Buckshot in His Body Noratto Ponce, a California Desperado Held His Pursuers at Bay.

The tale of adventure here ret down was written expressly for the San Francisco Examiner by Harry Morse, the most famous of western sheriffs and detectives, and is a striking illustration of California life only a decade since:

One of the most thrilling adventures I ever experienced was an encounter with a Chileno murderer named Noratto Pence while I was sheriff of Alameda county in 1867. At that time the county was thickly settled with desperate characters who had for years terrorized the locality where they held forth by their criminal acts. They stole horses and anything else they could layhands on, and were not averse to taking human life when the opportunity offered. It took years of work to rid the county of the desperadoes, who were mostly Mexicans and Chilenos, and occasionally a white seoundrel, but I finally succeeded.

Among the wretches who caused me the most anxiety was Noratto Ponce. This fellow was one of the most flendish cut-throats that ever drew the breath of He would steal a band of horses or cut a throat as calmly as he would eat his breakfast, and he was also cunning enough to arrange matters so that the officers of the law found it impossible to secure evidence that would send him to the gallows. Like all men of his cali-ber, however, he finally overreached

mountainous country back of Livermore, and at one time it looked as though he

THE KILLING OF JOY.

was going to slip through our fingers. year, however, accompanied by Officer John Conway of Oakland, I set out for Alisal, in Murray township. There we left our buggy and proceeded on horsback to the vicinity in which the Chileno was supposed to be in hiding. A Mexican had informed me that Ponce wanted to engage his services that Ponce wanted to engage its services of the grade it is guide him out of the country, and that he (the Mexican) was willing to deliver the bandit into my custody. The plan we agreed upon was that my informant should lead Ponce down a by-road passion of the bandit dropped fall. He stood there like a statue for a brief moment, and then tried to raise his sing by the Livermore House and enter the main road by a certain gate, on the other side of which myself and Conway would be ready to receive them. They were to arrive at the spot late on a Fri-day night, and as the nights at that sea-son were very dark, I told my Mexican to wear a white coat that would be distinguished in the blackness, so there

bullet intended for the Chileno. A PLAN MISCARRIES. At the appointed hour Conway and I repaired to the spot. A few yards from the gate through which the two men were to pass, forming an avenue through which Fonce must ride, were stacked two large piles of hay. Conway con-cealed himself in the hay at the end toward which we reckoned the Chileno

would first appear, and I se-creted myself at the other end. We calculated that the men would pass Conway, who would then step into the road and cover their retreat, and while the hay would cut off escape on both sides, I would block their passage forward. It was several hours after we took our positions when they put in an appearance, and, to my chagrin, they were coming from a direction opposite the one by which we expected them. alone saw them coming, and realized that as Conway was looking for them to arrive the other way he would be taken by surprise and Ponce would probably not be caught in the trap we set. I was lying flat on the ground, and the Mexcan's white coat was all I could see in the inky darkness. I concluded to play lone hand, so I rolled over and over on the ground until I had placed myself directly in the path of the riders.

THE DUEL IN THE NIGHT. When they got within close shooting distance I, still lying on the ground, cried: "Halt." Instantly the white coat began to fade away. The Mexican was riding out of bullet range. No sooner had I announced myself than I saw something glisten like steel, and I realized that the Chileno's six-shooter was in his hand ready for business. saw it moving away, and knowing that Ponce was escaping, I let drive a load of buckshot in the direction. There was a yell, the shining weapon in his hand decended and I heard the thud as the ban-dit struck the ground. Thinking I had killed him I was about to rise and spring forward when there was a flash followed by a report and a bullet whistled past me. Evidently there was life in him yet. I blazed away at the place where I had seen his pistol flash, but missed him. Another bullet from his pistol flew by me. This duel in the dark, each man aiming at the flash of the other's weapon, was continued until the Chil-

eno's ammunition was exhausted. THE CHILENO'S ESCAPE. When his fire ceased I ran towards There stood his horse, but Ponce had disappeared. Conway having joined me by this time we commenced a search. Near by was a haystack, in which we thought he might be concealed, so we fired it and had plenty of light, but it failed to reveal the bandit. When daylight came we found in the ground, soft ened by the recent rains, the trail left by his high-heeled boots. I secured the services of eight or ten Mexicans and we searched up towards the hills. All we found was Ponce's coat completely riddled with buckshot and saturated with blood, showing that the load I fired must have taken effect. Half a mile from where the coat was found we picked up his boots and the trail ended, as his stocking feet left no marks. We did not see how it was pos-sible for Ponce to live with the wounds that he must have received, so we searched for his dead body a long time without success. Afterwards I learned that while we were standing on the bank of a creek the murderer was concealed in the bushes about twenty feet from my party. Thinking discovery was certain he tried to draw a bead me, but his arm was so badly mangled that he could not raise his pistol.

In the meantime Governor Low had set a price of \$500 on the head of the outlaw, which had the effect of arousing the energy of the officers and exciting paralysis by its administration, and is now as zealous an advocate of Sequard as he was previously a scoffer.

the cupidity of Mexican desperadoes, many of whom would have sent their parents to the gallows for less than half of that sum. During the first week in December, 1867, I received a letter from Sheriff Classen of Contra Costa county to the effect that if I would go to office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam.

ON THE TRACK AGAIN.

Martinez he would give me in-formation concerning the whereabout of From what Classen told me I deemed it necessary to proceed ta Antioch and cross from there to Collinsville, where it was thought the mur-derer was concealed. Accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Swain of Contra Costa and Officer Conway of Oakland, I went to Antioch, where it was ascertained that Ponce was not at Collinsville, but was concealed in Riggs' canyon near Mount Diable. We returned to San Leandro and from there went on saddle horses to the Black Hills, back of Livermore valley. We arrived in the canyon at about H o'clock o Thursday night. Upen reaching the house where Ponce was supposed to be concealed we surrounded it and waited for daylight to arrive. At dawn we reached the house but found no trace of the murderer. While sounding the hills we came upon an old spaniard, who, under pressure divalged the fact that Ponce was some-where in Pinole. Starting on the Sun-day morning following from Martinez, we went toward Pinole, searching all the houses or the read

the houses on the road.

DEATH FINDS HIM. As we arrived in front of the house o one Jose Ryjes we saw a man climbing the mountain side with a bundle under his arm and the inevitable shotgun thrown over his shoulder. Thinking that it might be our man I told Swain and Conway to guard the house, allowng no person to leave from it while I cent after the man on the hillside. As I was tolling up the hill Swain entered the house while Conway waited outside. As the deputy sheriff opened the door As the deputy sheriff opened the door a board in the floor was thrown up and Ponce leaped forth, pistol in hand. Swain jumped back out of the house and cried, "John, he's here," just as the bandit rushed out and made tracks for the creek, to do which he had to come n my direction. He did not see me. however, and as the bullets flitted by Swain and Conway were making thing interesting for him, Ponce made won derful time. Between myself and the outlaw was a ravine, so I dismounted and clambered down to the side of the creek opposite him. Then he saw me, and turning plunged into the thick growth of willows. We could see the willows move as he made his way On September 3, 1867, Ponce murdered a man mamed Joy, in a saloon, at Haywards. After committing the crime Ponce escaped into the Black Hills, the tlong, and Conway and Swain from their world. So he stepped boldly forth from the bushes where I would get a good was going to slip through our fingers. Shot at him and where he at the same On a certain Friday in November of that time had me for a target. The Chileno's right hand had been shot through, so he was compelled to shoot with his left. H had his six-shooter resting on his right wrist and I had my weapon at my side. As he raised his right arm, with the weapon resting on it, I brought my Heary carbine to a horizontal. I knew it was a question of who got the drop on

> domen. Fits, spasms, St. Vitus cance, nervousness and hysteria are soon cared by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free sampless at Kuhn & Co., 15th

pistol again. The effort was a failure

Pence's knees gave way under him and

he dropped in a heap on the ground,

dead. My bullet had penetrated his ab-

would be no danger of him receiving a The Sacred Heart academy for day pupils, situated on St. Mary's avenue and 27th st., is an institution devoted to the moral and intellectual education of young girls. The course includes everything from an elementary department to a finished claissical education. Besides the ordinary academical course, music, painting, drawing and the languages are taught. French is included in the ordinary course. Difference of religion is no obstacle to the receiving of pupils, provided they conform to the general regu-lations of the school. The scholastic term commences the first Tuesday in September. Classes begin at 9 a. 1 and pupils are dismissed at 3:30 p. m.

Tickets at towest rates and superior accommodations via the great Rock Island route- Ticket office, 1602—Six-eenth and Farnam streets, Omaha.

WANTED TO DIE.

Louis Stych, Blind and Poor, Tried to

Bleed to Death. At 2 o'clock the other afternoon Officer Sam Alden of Sanfrancisco, found Louis Stych, a negro, looking at his life blood flow from two ghastly wounds on each wrist, at Ger's ledging-house at the southeast corner of Stockton and Pacific streets, says the Chronicle. The man was taken to the receiving hospital.

Stych was a cook on the steamer Australia, and on February 13th last was at Honolulu, where he had trouble with his waiters. He went ashore and on going aboard again was assailed by four of his men, who had waited for him in the dark. He had originally gone through the world with only one eye, but when the quartet of assailants had finished with him he was entirely sightless and

the galley saw him no more.

Deep insult was added to brutal injury when he was arrested for assault and taken ashore, going to the Queen's hos pital, where he remained two months There was no hope for him and he finally irifted to San Francisdoy, but being blind he could get no employment and his money soon disappeared, leaving him on the verge of starvation. As a last reresorthe secured a razor and slashed himself across the wrists, severing the arteries. When discovered he was holding his hands over abasin, fearful of splashing blood over the furniture, and doing his best to die with dispatch. will make a better job of it next time," he said doggedly as he was being conveyed to the hospital.

Patents.

Protect your invention; secure your patent; make your fortune; consultation free. Omaha Patent Agency, Crounse lock, cor. 16th and Capital ave.,Omaha.

In Memory of Eriesson.

Just after the war ended the navy de partment gave Ericsson a 15-inch shel found among the ruins of Sumter. I had been fired from one of the monitor and somehow the fuse had failed to goff. Eriesson sent it to the king of sweden, and the good Oscar placed it i the great museum at Stockholm with fitting and touching inscription in hono of one of the most honored of Swedes

The only railroad train out of Omaha run expressly for the accommodation of Omaha, Council Bluffs. Des Moines and Chicago business is the Rock Island vestibule limited, leaving Omaha at 4:15 p. m. daily. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth and Farnam sts., Omaha.

The Mule and the Editor.

A Georgia editor, says the Atlanta Constitution, borrowed a mule to plow is garden. When quiet was restored the editor was found under an outhouse four panels of fence were gone and the mule was eating roasting ears in a neigh-

Through coaches-Pullman palace sleepers, dining cars, free reclining chair cars to Chicago and intervening points via the great Rock Island route. Ticket

----- DIE MONDELL, AUUUSI II, 1890.

SUBMARINE TOPEDOES. They Dodge Unseen Around a Cruiser Despite Electric Search Lights.

The Spanish submarine torpedo boat, the Pearl, which has been described and illustrated heretofore in the New York Sun, has recently completed along series of tests to which the Spanish government compelled its inventor to submit it before its final acceptance, says that paper. These trials have been made at intervals for several weeks past, and included experiments as to the speed, endurance under water, radius of action, case of control, and other matters con-nected with the practical value of the beat. They concluded with the severest test of all, a sham contest with the cruiser Colon, one of the largest, newest and swiftest vessels of the Spanish navy. said to be a fair sample of the average war ships of the present time. The first trial of this sort was in the

daytime in the open sea off Cadiz, with weather so rough that most of those who went out in other boats to witness the tests were made sensick. The Peral practically failed in this test, those abourd the Colon being able to locate the submarine vessel at a considerable distance and to keep out of the way, the speed of the Colon much exceeding that of the Peral. The same night the test was repeated, and with exactly different results. Although the Colon used pow-erful electric search lights and all the modern contrivances for detecting the approach of toporedo bests, the Peral, with only her small observation tower above water, passed all around the Colon undetected, approaching within 100 feet of the big vessel without being discovered. The little submarine boat could have blows the cruiser out of the water a dozen times without trouble or danger to itself had the contest been a real one. The search light was found to be entirely useless in picking out so small an objecamid the waves.

On the strength of this trial the committee conducting the tests has notified Lieutennat Peral that it will report favorably to theacceptance of his vessel The lieutenant is preparing a report of his own, in which he sets out the defi-ciences which use has developed in his bont, with a view to having them cor-rected in other vessels of the same type which he hopes will be built.

This is said to be the first time that a

submarine vessel has undergone un no tual test in the open sea under conditions approaching those of actual war.

Headnche, neuraigna, dizziness, nervous-ness, spasms, sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles Nervine. Samples free at Kulm & Co.'s, 15th and Douglas.

Conclensed Milk and Tea. Some practical but inartistic German has made up a compound of sugar and condensed milk and tea, from which a cup of tea can be had by simply powring

on boiling water.



KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

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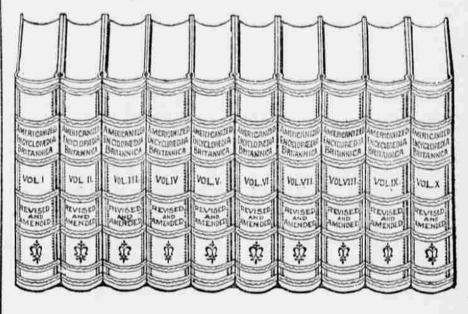
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