gayety and sometimes in almost incurable

is the greatest distinction between him and

the more stolid Englishman, or rather be-

tween him and the oldest of English colon-

SOME SEA TERMS.

Origin of Some of the Familian Words Used on Shipboard.

zation, relates the Detroit Free Press, ves

sels of war had double crews, a military one

for fighting purposes and another of marines

for navigating duties. In consequence, a

At that time the rank of admiral was un-

"Boatswain" is derived from the Saxon 'swein," a servant. The term quartermaster,

to be confusing and anomalous. In the army

it is the title of a commissioned officer who performs important and responsible duties

In the navy he is simply a warrant office,

directing subordinate duties. In old ships

and in olden times his position was a more nportant one, so much so that he was con-

In the early days of English naval organi-

ists, the Anglo-Irishman.

New Device Now in the Hands of the British Naval Authorities.

LIGHTER CABLES LAID AT LESS COST

Can Be Laid by Any War Ship or Transatlantic Liner at the Rate of 20 Knots an Hour-Special Ships Not Needed.

An invention has lately been submitted to the British naval authorities which. If accepted, will undoubtedly prove an inportant factor in future naval warfare. The designers are Lieutenant Crutchley of the Royal navy reserve and Mr. Snell, a prominent engineer, who have devised an improved method of laying submarine cables, at a much increased rate of speed. By means of this invention a war ship or transatlantic liner can be used to lay a cable of special design at a rate of twenty or more knots per hour. As will be seen, it requires very

#### Cutting Cables in War Time.

One can easily realize bow important it one with vast colonial possessions, or which from a savage's point of view. relies for protection on a powerful fleet, to be able to lay a comparatively short cable, of from 500 to 1,000 miles, in a very short

CABLE LAYING IN WAR TIME Setween points 700 miles distant within a say themselves, to which if you get down its success, for, as before said, a cruiser or for the work at very short notice. Nothing unusual is visible to a passing ship, save perhaps what would look like a taut rope trailing astern, and even that could be oncealed without difficulty. And, to crown all, the work can be as well done at night as in the daytime, requiring, as it does, little or no supervision. R. SCALLAN, Lieutenant Royal Artillery.

QUEER SENSE OF HUMOR.

Savage Tempted to Laugh Only When

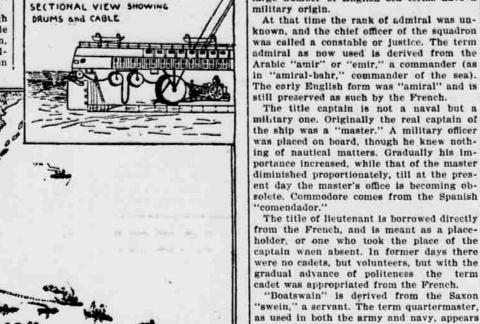
Some One is Hurt. The laugh, which is now so closely asso ciated with good humor and kindly feeling, originally implied nothing of the sort. It expressed almost the reverse; it was the grow of triumph over a fallen foe.

Such is its nature still among savage and and its unexpected manifestations are occasionally very startling. Dancing on the hilarious business; the writhing of a victim purpose and the slow-going special boats nable; a new device for torment is a clever of, and sometimes really is, mordant humor, at present in use will be superseded. some poor wretch runs the gauntlet makes them yell with glee. The things that shock not bear to be belittled, and is, if anyor horrify or disgust the civilized man are might be to a maritime nation, especially about the only things worth laughing at

With the exception, therefore, of rough practical jokes, which may possibly wrinkle his stolld features with a momentary grin, space of time and withal so secretly and un-ostentatiously that the enemy would never ized humor; he can't see where the fun

est peculiarity of all, which already differspace of thirty hours, and the cable once there is no further progress to be made. laid would be permanent, as cables go. The You must crush it to powder or retreat, and entiates the American completely from the Englishman, and a bundred years hence will secrecy of the stratagem also would ensure | nine times out of ten retreat is found to be make of him an entirely separate being. the easier course. The American character The American is a nervous man in the other fast ressel can be quickly fitted rests, in fact, on a granite substratum, sense in which doctors who study constiwhich has been the origin of their success, and will give them the mastery of the western hemisphere. It is not merely the tution use that word. He is not neurotic, no man less so, and in probably as brave as any man alive, but his nerves respond English doggedness, though it doubtless had more quickly to his brain than those of its root in it; it is a quality which enables any other human being. He feels strongly its possessor to go on whatever happens, to and he feels everything. We are inclined charge, as it were, instead of merely stand- to suspect that the condition of so many ing to receive an assault. It is, in fact, if we are to be minute, doggedness made fiery by an infusion of hope, of a sanguineness of brain continued for generations is inwe are to be minute, doggedness made flery by an infusion of hope, of a stinguineness of brain continued for generations is in-which you would never expect from an jurious in a dry climate to bodily health Be the cause what it may, the American American's face-that, owing to some cliis liable to be excited, and his excitement, matic peculiarity, is usually careworn, espewhich sometimes shows itself in bursts of tremendous energy, sometimes in fits of

We never met an American in our liver who did not believe that he should "worry through" any trouble on hand, and reach at last the point desired, however distant it barbarous peoples, says the Boston Post, might seem to be. Like the Anglo-Irishman, also, the American has a quick sense of the incongruous; he perceives the comi body of a prostrated enemy is to them callty of things and persons, and he has habit of pointing that out with a reserved shrewdness which has always the effect



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WEST OTHERS PAIN COMEULA

SPECIALISTS

Consultation Free Stricture and Gleet Cured bence the term quartermaster. wore an overe The ship's cook was once a great man, and grogram gray. there are instances on record of his being promoted for efficient preparations of food. The ship's steward was originally the ca-

from the Italian "questa borda" and "quella borda," which by rapid delivery became one has held for years are gradually being starboard and larboard, but owing to the strong similuarity of sound they were changed into starboard and port (Latin porto, to carry), the use of the terms in the original form having been the cause of many

Gangway has been handed down from the days of the ancient galley of the Phoeni-cians, Carthaginians, and Romans, it having been a board which ran along the whole length, serving as a passage for the rowers to and from their seats. It was also used melancholia, constantly wears him out. It as a resting place for the mast and sail when

The cockpit, in the lowest part of the vessel below water, used during an action for the treatment of the wounded, is derived from the old days of the English sport of cock fighting, but this has been modernized, and is now known as the "flats"-why, no

Lubber is from the Dutch, meaning a lazy, cowardly fellow. Anchor comes from the Latin "anchora," or "ancora," which up to 600 B. C. consisted simply of a large stone with a hole through

one can explain.

large number of English sea terms have a The peculiarity of so many portions of ship's rigging bearing names derived from the trappings of a horse can only be accounted for from the fact that the early admiral as now used is derived from the war ships were manned by soldiers as well as sailors, the natural consequences being that they, the soldiers, adapted some of "amiral-bahr," commander of the sea). their terms to meet their fancy. Among the various ropes, &c., will be found bridles, whins hits stirrups and the like. The title captain is not a naval but a

The old and well known sea term grog military one. Originally the real captain of was originated as a term of derision and was placed on board, though he knew noth- disgust when Admiral Vernon in 1745 introduced the wise innovation of making his crew drink their spirit ration diluted with diminished proportionately, till at the pres- water instead of neat, as they had hitherto done. The sailors did not like the watery solete. Commodore comes from the Spanish business, and in revenge nicknamed the admiral "Old Grog." and his diluted mixtur The title of lieutenant is borrowed directly

sidered to be the fourth part of the master- as grog, from the fact that he generally wore an overcoat of a color then known as ful tonic for those useful servants which grogram gray.

CARE OF THE EYES.

Old Delusions Swept Away, but There

Are Limitations.

This is a day when the delusions to which

of coffee and a roll or slice of toast brought

Unless one has unusually strong eyes one

nust not read when one is extremely weary.

Exhaustion and fatigue affect all the nerve

of the body, and the optic nerve is so sensi-

to her bedside.

on the sight.

wonder not that they sometimes become mutinous and refuse to fulfill our demands, swept away by those "who know." One such delusion in which we all once believed, but that they are ever faithful in our service. They will, as a rule, be as good to us says Harper's Bazar, was that to read while as we are to them. in a recumbent position was injurious to the eyes. Oculists now tell us that if the Strictly American. light be good and the type of the printed

Detroit Journal: "Why don't you write English?" shricked the capitalist, with the insufferable brusquerie of the bourgeoisle. The beautiful girl tossed her head scornpage clear we may safely indulge in the luxury of lying down and reading at the same time. But while our oculist tells us fully, "Sir, I'm a typewriter, not a typist," she this, he also warns us that we may not use our eyes before breakfast, as the strain exclaimed, with emotion.

For even with her salary of \$6 a week she managed to pay her dues and have the blood of revolutionary sires course through her on the optic nerve will seriously affect the sight. So she who would read before she rises in the morning must have her cup

how we neglect their welfare by using them

by fading daylight and insufficient artificial light, by forcing them to do work when

they are weary, and by denying them the

rest for which they long, we have cause to

No Change in Woodworkers Strike.

MILWAUKEE, May 17.—A Journal special from Oshkosh, Wis., says: There is no change in the woodworkers' strike here. The manufacturers say that the strikers' places will not be filled for the present, but eventually a day will be set for them to return to work or lose their places. The union took in 198 new members last night. An offer of assistance has been received.

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tive that it should receive particular consideration. Nor should one ever be guilty of the carelessness of reading or writing facing a window. This, too, is a cruel strain n the sight.

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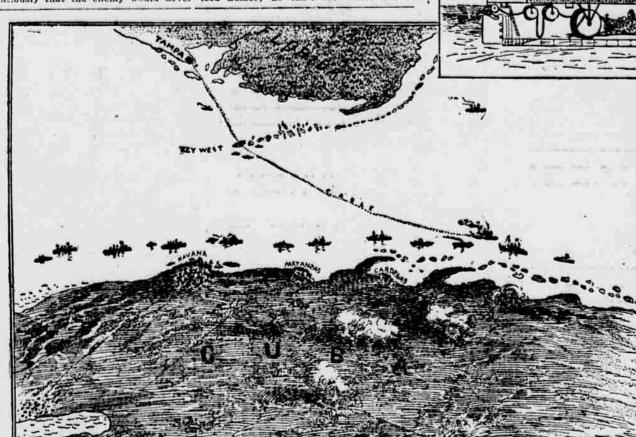
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Strangers in Omaha Are invited To inspect



sides to destroy or interrupt any means of formance. When the American part of the communication, more particularly tele- audience laughed the delegation from Chinauseful to the enemy. This has been wit-nessed on several recent occasions; it is, for instance, a well known fact that when war features lighted and were wreathed in made on the Russian side to destroy the then existing cables. England would natu- Even the knowlege that he is himself to can, about as efficient a character as the course; perhaps to no nation is cable service so important, for it relies so much on its oughbred. Here is an instance: fleet that some means of sending messages rapidly and surely between outlying squadrons and stations and the seat of government is of vital necessity. Many experiments have been made with a view to telegraphy without wires, but so far unsuccessfully at any but the shortest distances and England's only present comfort has been that it is in possession of nearly all the special cable laying and repairing vessels. Now Messrs. Snell and Crutchley step in to the rescue with a magnificent scheme, which would seem to lay at rest the vexed

nuestion of the transmission of orders, even if the enemy has succeeded in cutting exist-

Lighter Cables of Less Cost. The differences between the present and are many and varied. To start with the tew cable is much lighter and less expensive han the ponderous affair used for spanning he Atlantic. Three hundred knots weigh only 180 tons, while the price averages mly \$300 per knot. Coiled on a large drum hese 300 knots, ready for use, can be stowed sway in a tank or hold about the size of large double boiler, so that a good-sized thip, such as a cruiser or a liner, could easily find room for two such drums, one in the aft and the other in the fore hold. Here would be 700 miles of cable, weighing out 360 tons, stowed away ready for immediste use. Another plan is to carry the cable

on small drums holding but forty knots

each and joined together; these drums pos-

sess the merit of being light and portable

and also easily put away.

The paying out of the cable is accomslished very simply and ingeniously, entines of 150-horse power being utilized to near the savage stage. There is a very evolve the large carrying drum and giving delivery speed of over twenty knots per tour. Now it is necessary, in laying a able, that a certain amount of slack should se available, so that the cable can accomnodate itself to the frequent inequalities if the ocean bed and not become tightly stretched from one prominence to another, hus throwing an excessive strain on the raying out machinery. Accordingly, for a ength of 300 knots, a bight or slack of of which would shock us greatly. Even 1,000 feet is allowed and is carried on a here our fun shows a faint reminiscence of sair of drums which are stationed midway setween the stern and the main drum. The table passes from these bobbins to a rerolving pulley at the ship's stern, which iterally ejects the wire at a speed which an, if necessary, be made greater than the ate of delivery at the tank. A controlling apparatus is attached to the slack-carrying frums to prevent the using up of the bigh oo suddenly, until the strain becomes suffitient to overcome this resistance. Before the 2,000 feet have been absorbed in this way it is evident that the ship's speed can be diminished a little, so that the excess ate of delivery will soon again accumulate

sufficient slack. Paying Out 21 Knots an Hour. The results attained by this system in actual work are said to be marvelous; of best efforts many facets of the stone will sourse there is nothing out of the way in still remain undescribed. But for two the entire design, but usually these wonderfully simple ideas, though brilliant in thetong to this class and the inventors have demonstrated satisfactorily that a ship able to make twenty knots can easily pay out twenty-one knots of cable, the extra knot yielding to opposition which that peculiar the world. Wears them with singular lightness, and if his sense of propriety would permit, would on the smallest provocation cast them all them the inner hardness and incapacity of twenty-one knots of cable, the extra knot yielding to opposition which that peculiar

being compensation for the uneven floor of Neptune's home.

A simple calculation shows that communithem tribute. There is dourness somewhere and exacting from them tribute. There is dourness somewhere in every American, a "hard pan," as they

suspect, until too late, that such communi- | comes in if nobody is hurt. This was curi- | thing, oversensitive on the score of his cation had been established. Of course, one ously illustrated not long ago, when a conof the very first results of a declaration of siderable number of Chinamen went to a war nowadays would be an attempt on both New York theater to see a burlesque pergraphic communication, that might prove town sat with faces absolutely blank, but seemed imminent between England and smiles. It was a strange thing to witness, Russia secret preparations were hastily but it was all in perfect keeping with the

be most severely crippled by such a be the next victim does not spoil the fun world presents to our view. A number of Slamese, who had been engaged in a bloody revolt, were captured redhanded and sentenced to military execution. A platoon of soldiers was drawn up with loaded muskets before whom the doomed men were led out in squads of five or six to be shot, while those who were waiting their turn stood by under guard, looking on. When the first volley was fired the victims, torn by the storm of bullets, leaped into

the air with violent contortions and fell

dead. And this, to the poor wretches who were about to go through the same experience, seemed so fine a show and so excruciatingly funny that they were fairly convulsed with laughter! Such is the humor of savages, and such doubtless, were the beginnings of mirth he new system of laying submarine cables the world over. Strange as it may seem, there are many hints of this barbarous origin in the fun of the most highly civilized We no longer laugh at really tragic occurrences, it is true, for other and more humane emotions are too strongly excited. But if we chance to see a ridiculous mishap which does not quite rise to the dignity of tragedy-an accident by which some one is greatly inconvenienced and annoyed without being seriously injured—the remnant of the savage breaks loose in us and we laugh till the tears come. Why else are we amused when we see a well dressed

> deluged with dirty water from an upper window or driven up a tree by a cross dog or an ugly buil? Instances might be multiplied without limit. It is noticeable that children often laugh at things which do not amuse adults, but on the contrary, shock and pain them. That is because the child's finer sensibilities are as yet imperfectly developed; he is still

man thrown sprawling in the mud or

prevalent sentiment to the contrary, but this is the fact. In proportion as men become truly civilized, however, their sense of humor becomes refined, and they revolt at any suggestion of brutality. Yet it is worthy of remark that the gentlest among 'us are frequently amused at a picture or a story representing things the actual occurrence

All of which goes to show that nothing

betrays the latent savage in us like a

A LOOK AT OURSELVES.

How We Appear to the Eyes of

its cruel origin.

Prominent British Critic.
The London Spectator thus views and reviews American character and characteris No character is quite so interesting to thoughtful Englishmen as that of the Americans; it is so like our own, yet so unlike, so complex and yet so simple, so intelligible and yet so full of unexpected turns. They are as difficult to depict as Englishmen seem to foreigners, and if we try to do it peculiarities which are universal and deep enough profoundly to modify character, we

individual claims to respect. His pride is not the glacial pride of the Englishman, who at heart holds the man who offended him to be a boor for doing it, and would as soon quarrel with a cabman as with him, but is a glowing pride, quick, perhaps overquick, to resent insult and to imagine wrong. Add to these traits an almost infinite depth of inner kindliness so long as there is no provocation and no resistance from inferiors and you have the Anglo-Irish character on

He can fight or he can bargain, he can build or he can diplomatize; and, when doing any of these things, he generally conjust a glance around to see that the high place out of which he emerges with unmoved countenance has been noticed by the world around. We should add, for it is characteristic, though perhaps it is of little importance, that the manner of a well-bred American is usually, and, allowing for individual idiosyncrasies, almost exactly that of a well-bred Anglo-Irishman-courteous and kindly, with a touch of intended grace, and with a certain patience as of one accustomed to other men's folly-which is not English at all. The Englishman's patience offends-that is the testimony of all mankind, to the Englishman's great perplexitybut the American's patience and that of the Anglo-Irishman leave a sensation, not always fully justified, of friendliness. There are a hundred Lord Dufferins in America. The American has, however, as we said, two peculiarities which differentiate him from all mankind. We should not call him a happy man exactly, but he is an incurably cheerful one. The weight of the dozen atmospheres which press down the Englishman is off the American's spirit. He does not expect to find anywhere persons superior to himself; he thinks he can make, instead of obeying, etiquettes; he sees no reason, unless, indeed, he is a candidate for his municipality or for congress, for professing to be anything but what he is. He-is quite

contented as to his past, and quite satisfied that the future will go his way. He lives mainly in the present, but as the past was good and the future will be better, the present will do very well for the time being. If no one has affronted him he has no quarrel with any one, but is disposed to look on all men with an appreciative smile, as being all equally creatures of Allah, poor creatures some of them, no doubt, but still creatures. He takes life as it comes, in fact, with little concern whether anybody takes it differently, and with a complete admission, not only from the lips but from the heart, that it takes a good many sorts of men to make up a world. The conviction of equality with all men has taken the social fidget out of him, and given him an

inner sense of ease and tranquillity. It follows that he is always ready to try anything, and that the English idea of living in a groove seems to him confined and small, a waste of the faculties that God has given. And it follows, also, that being inwardly content with himself, and having a whole continent to work in, he is so thorough as the Englishman, is satisfied with knowing many things less completely than the Englishman knows one, and has for intellectual temptation, always provided that the task before him is not nachine making, a certain shallowness. The kind of man who is least like an American is the kind of man about the British museum, who knows upon some one subject nearly all there is to know, and can remains to be known will ultimately be found. We doubt if the American is fuller of resource than the Englishman, who generally has his plan at last; but he is much quicker in bringing his wits to bear, and much less disposed to let any habitude of mind stand for a moment in his way. In fact, though the American, like every other bry, seem to collapse when put to a thorough test in practice. The Snell-Crutchley more closely resembled the English in of the sons of Eve, is clothed in habits, he invention, however, does not appear to be- Ireland than any other people in the world. | wears them with singular lightness, and if