YEISER'S POSITION GOOD.

Judge C. R. Scott Grants his Application for a Mandamus.

Hon. John O. Yeiser has won the first point in his case against the Nebraska Telephone company. Judge Scott has overruled the demurrer filed by the company, and holds that Mr. Yeiser's application for a mandamus is a proper proceeding to secure relief from the exactions of this unreasonable corporation.

Judge Scott held in effect that the claim that Yeiser had a remedy at law, and that mandamus would not therefore lie, was not well founded, as the law placing the regulation of telephone rates in the jurisdiction of the state board of transportation specifically provided that this power applied only to rates for telephone service from one point to another within the state, and did not apply to the internal service in a city, so that the only way to secure a redress of grievances in the latter case was through the courts and the common law. He said that when a corporation accepts a franchise it does so under the provisions of the law that the charges it may inflict upon the public must be reasonable, and the way to tell whether or not a charge is reasonable is to ascertain whether such charge will yield a reasonable return upon the cost and worth of the plant. He knew that difficulties surrounded such an undertaking in the case at hand, but he considered it a duty to disregard difficulties and secure justice to everyone, regardless of all obstacles that were not absolutely insurmountable.

The respondent company asked for ten days in which to prepare for further hearing, which was granted. The ruling is taken to mean that the court will hear testimony as to the value of the plant and the income thereof, and from that evidence ascertain and determine whether or not $3 per month per telephone would yield a reasonable return on the cost and worth of the plant.

In the course of his opinion Judge Scott suggested the inconsistency of the decision of the supreme court, and severely criticised the secretaries of the board of transportation for their inaction in furnishing the people relief from the extortions of the corporations doing business in this state.

DAWSON, Neb., Oct. 1, 1897.—My wife was troubled with kidney and liver disorders. After taking a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla she was well.—Chas. L. Gray.

Hood's Pills cure sick headache, indigestion, billiousness.

COST OF A NAVAL BATTLE.

More than $1,000,000 an Hour to Supply the North Atlantic Fleet.

At Newport on June 1st the naval officers assigned to form the class of instruction for the term assemble at the War college to study the most expensive problem with which nations have now to deal in their plans of offense and defense.

Naval warfare has become so expensive that naval strategy must be understood thoroughly by naval officers in order that the greatest results may be obtained with the least amount of actual fighting. For this reason every year a number of naval officers are sent to the War College to study the most effective employment of sea power. Modern naval warfare is the most expensive sort of fighting.

It would cost $1,000,000 in powder and shot alone for the North Atlantic fleet to fight one hour.

The cost of powder and steel that one modern battleship would fire away in one hour's fighting is as great as the cost of building a creditable man of war in the days before the nations began to build fleets of iron and steel. The Indiana for instance in an hours fight would expend powder and shot to the value of$111,654.40 from her main battery alone and to that must be added the cost of the fire from her machine guns and rapid fires of small calibre.

The United States has five squadrons afloat—the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, the European, the Asiatic and he Pacific. Of these the North Atlantic eet is the most powerful. To keep that fleet in action one hour would cost at least $1,000,000 for powder and shot. One of the big battle ships would burn up about sixty tons of powder, and powder costs the government 27 cents a pound. The whole North Atlantic fleet including the Iowa, would burn up over 535 tons from the main batteries alone. And that is powder used to send the projectiles from the guns, and does not include the bursting charges of explosives in the shells.

The expense in powder and shot of fighting the North Atlantic fleet for one hour would be:

Cost of powder $289,202.40; cost of shot $546,252; total, $835,454.40.

This is the cost of firing the main batteries alone. A ships main battery consists of all guns over three-inch calibre. The main battery is supplemented by a battery of machine and small caliber.

The estimate in the above as to the cost of shot is based on the cost of common shell for the 13 inch, 8 inch, 5 inch, and 4 inch guns and of armor-piercing projectiles for the 12, 10 and 6 inch guns. In actual battle a greater percentage of armor-piercing would be used and the cost lot the main batters much augmented. With this and the expenditures of the light guns (the machine and small rapid-fire) it can be seen at a glance that a million dollars of Uncle Sam's money and over would dissappear in the course of an hour.

It might be argued that a ship would not put all her guns in action at the same time, but in modern naval tactics the ships circle about and "yaw" from one side to the other, so as to keep as many guns as possible, and are so constructed that at all times the heavier guns can be kept bearing on the enemy. All things considered, a million dollars is not a large estimate for the cost of powder and shot expended in one hour's hard fighting.

Some idea of the cost of firing a big gun may be gathered from the fact that an armor-piercing projectile from a 12 inch gun costs $377.62, and it takes 430 pounds of powder to send it on its mission of destruction. A 12 inch gun can be fired once every three minutes.

A common shell for a 13 inch gun costs $116.63, and the armor piercing projectiles for the same gun at least $500 each. One charge of powder for a 13-inch gun is 550 pounds. An eight inch gun was fired once a minute. A 4 inch gun 420 times an hour. But it is the total cost of powder and shot fired away in one hour's engagement which is most impressive as illustrating the immense strides which the costliness of naval warfare has made of late years. One single naval engagement of any duration would cost more in the value of powder and shot expended by the opposing fleets than it would cost to conduct an entire naval war at the beginning of the century.—Syndicate Letter.

A Barbarous Surgical Operation

For the Cure of Piles

Is not only intensely painful, dangerous to life and very expensive, but in the light of modern medical research, and since the discovery of the Pyramid Pile Cure a surgical operation is wholly unnecessary. If you have any doubt on this point, kindly read the following letters from people who know that our claims regarding the merits of the Pyramid Pile Cure are borne out by the facts.

From N. A. Stall, Ridge Road, Niagara county, N. Y.: I received your Pyramid Pile Cure and tested it last night. It did me more good than anything I have ever found yet, and remember this was the result of one night's treatment only.

From Penn W. Arnett, Batesville, Ark.: Gentlemen: Your Pyramid Pile Cure has done me so much good in so short a time that my son-in-law, Capt. T. J. Klein, of Fort Smith, Ark., has written me for your address, as he wishes to try it also.

From A. E. Townsend, Benville, Ind.: I have been so much benefitted by the Pyramid Pile Cure that I enclose $1, for which please send a package which I wish to give to a friend of mine who suffers very much from piles.

From John H. Wright, Clinton, DeWitt county, Ill.: I am so well pleased with the Pyramid Pile Cure that I think it but right to drop you a few lines to inform you its effects have been all that I could ask or wish.

From P. A. Burton, Llano, Texas: Gentlemen: The Pyramid Pile Cure has done so much good for me that I will say for the benefit of others that after using it only two days I am better than I have been for months.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is prepared by The Pyramid Drug Co., of Albion, Mich., and it is truly a wonderful remedy for all forms of piles. So great has been the number of testimonial letters received by them from all parts of the country that they have decided to publish each week a number of such letters and never use the same letter twice, but only fresh letters will be published.

All druggists commend the Pyramid Pile Cure, as they know from what their customers say that no remedy gives such general satisfaction.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

Chicago's Great Ditch—What it Cost will and Its Commercial Value.

Carl Snyder writes in the Review of Reviews that the city of Chicago is so remarkable in every way that we have ceased to view with surprise any undertaking which it may assume. After its white wonder, risen like a dream from out of a bleak morass; after its thirty story sky scrapers floating on the unstable foundations of a bog, we can in no wise marvel that it should build a drainage sewer to carry a volume of water as large as the Ohio river, and costing $30,000,000.

But the import of the Chicago drainage canal has been obscured by its name. Few, besides engineers, realize that its unique contrivances, its monster machines and novel methods of construction, were to show this nation how it might be possible to build a canal which would carry a boat from New York, at the mouth of the Hudson, 2,000 miles inland, to the base of the Rocky mountains.

The canal is in reality a huge artificial river. Its functions as a sewerage carrier promise to become as relatively unimportant to its larger use for the purpose of navigation as the Mississipi at St. Louis or the rivers which wash Manhattan.

Primarily it will be Chicago's harbor. It will be 28 miles long, and with a depth of 26 feet and a surface width of 300 feet it will admit any vessel which sails these inland seas. It is here that Chicago has exhibited a long foresight. The federal government has now practically completed the work of opening a 20-foot channel from the further end of Superior and of Michigan to Buffalo; but there are as yet no harbors on the lakes of similar draft. It is just this that the drainage canal will provide for Chicago, with an inevitable stimulus to its lake carrying trade.

Already the western metropolis is the greatest inland port in the world, and in point of tonnage the world's third port, inland or seaboard. The new harbor will be the finest and the largest on the lakes, and afford unlimited water frontage and dock room.

More than all this, the canal must eventually form part of a broad channel from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. With an extension of 66 miles from the present terminus at Lockport, it will carry navigation to the Illinois river, and pour into the latter such a stream as will multiply its present volume sixteen times. It will make the river navigable to crafts of 14 feet draft from its junction with the canal to its mouth.

It is amazing to learn that this, a public work, will be completed for millions of dollars less than what its own engineers had deemed possible, and for not one half what the astute engineers of the government had computed. The single item of dynamite has saved perhaps $7,000,000 or $8,000,000. Its conveying devices for removing the earth and rock to the spoils banks have saved millions more. The entire cost of the canal will be in the neighborhood of $33,000,000. It is safe to say that under the same methods and appliances employed in the cutting of the Suez canal the enterprise would have cost nearly as much as the former, or approximately $100,000,000.

The canal itself offers a vividly pictorial illustration of how this has been accomplished. If you take one of the suburban trains out of Chicago which traverse the line of the canal, you may see what you might mistake for gigantic bridges swinging across the channel, but apparently employed in the business of dumping dirt. These are in reality enormous hoisting cranes, and one may gather some idea of their size from the fact that one of them is almost as long in its span as the suspension bridge at Niagara.

These colossal cantilevers, 700 feet in length, are poised upon a pivot in the center, swinging freely, and are capable of sustaining a weight of 15 tons. They carry earth and rock from the bottom of the canal to the spoil banks hundreds of feet away, at the rate of 500 cubic yards per ten hours shift. Other machines less imposing but yet more effective have done twice this.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, magnetic, full of new life and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonderworker, that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 400,000 cured. Buy No-To-Bac of your druggist under guarantee to cure, 50c or $1.00. Booklet and samples mailed free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New Y.

Millions in Valises.

In the settlement of the estate of Jas. G. Fair, the California millionaire, it became necessary to transport $4,000,000 worth of bonds from New York city to San Francisco. The express company wanted $5,000 expressage. The heirs of the estate decided to save the express charges, and sent W. F. Marshall and Charles D. Neal to get the bonds. They packed the bonds in three dress suit valises and traveled over the continent in ordinary passenger trains safely.

SAVINGS IN MONEY ORDERS.

How Belief In Postal Savings Banks and Confidence In Uncle Sam Is Shown.

Three years ago, when we first announced that the only safe deposit offered the people for their money was through the postoffice money order system, it led to a great amount of inquiry as to how it could be accomplished, the general understanding being that the money order system was merely a system to facilitate the sending of small sums from place to place and could not be used otherwise.

We gave full and complete instructions showing how for a small outlay the system could be utilized by persons who wanted to deposit a sum of money where it would be perfectly safe and could be called for at any time.

Our efforts in that line have doubtless saved thousands of dollars that would have been swallowed up in bank failures, and recent reports from Washington indicate that the plan has been carried to an extent that is attracting much attention at the postoffice department.

The number of money orders that have been allowed to remain unpaid for more than one year has created an immense fund, and it is well known that nearly all of it is money that by this unique method is placed on "deposit" with Uncle Sam.

We published two years ago a report of one very striking illustration. A Farmers' Mutual Insurance company invested its surplus in postoffice money orders and avoided the loss of its funds through a broken bank, and now comes through the postoffice department report of a Leadville miner who bought money orders to the total amount of $2,200, payable to himself, but for which he refuses to call, knowing that it will be good whenever he needs it and is perfectly safe as it now stands.

He paid a small fee for the orders and refused alluring promises of interest by savings banks, but today he realizes that he is $2,200 better off than if he had deposited the money with any one of the several hundred institutions that have failed in the past two years.

The number of people who are taking this plan of making themselves safe is one of the prime reasons for the active interest being taken in postal savings banks. The people have determined to not risk the rotten banking institutions under any conditions, so the bankers conclude they might just as well allow them to have the postal savings, but the bankers are now very anxious that these savings shall go into circulation again through the same thieving methods, making the government merely an agent to accumulate the funds to loan to the banks. It's a great scheme for the same gang of thieves who live by legalized robbery.—Chicago Express.

Interest on Money.

Interest on money is wrong because money is a dead power. The oak tree grows from the acorn of some other oak, but a dollar never grows from the seed of another dollar. Dollars have no seed. Money cannot reproduce itself. A thousand sheep may be borrowed and the borrower pay 10 per cent, or 100 sheep, each year to the loaner, and at the end of ten years return 1,000 sheep in cancellation of the principal and have several thousand sheep remaining for himself. Sheep reproduce themselves, but dollars do not. A thousand dollars borrowed has not power to produce its own interest. Both principal and interest cannot be paid out of the original sum. The interest has power to absorb the principal and leave the borrower a helpless, ruined bankrupt.

Money loaners have it in their power to corner the money as it is received for interest payments and bankrupt a whole nation at will. Organized labor may strike and temporarily inconvenience a whole community, but when the organized money loaners go on a strike they paralyze all industries and desolate the entire country. The London money power has compelled all the nations of the earth to do homage to its greed. Its walking delegates are on Wall street, and when they order a strike we pass out the bonds like a Hindoo mother casts her babe to the crocodiles of the Ganges. We mistake the jingle of their gold; it is the clank of the chains.—J. R. Sovereign.

The Gold Dollar.

"Schooltime, gentlemen! Now, take hold.
There is a dollar, and its name is gold,
That you shall worship, and that alone.
It's bright and shiny, and it's Wall street's own!

'Tain't circulatin, an it's hard to get.
It'll land this country into trouble yet,
But this is the lesson you must learn and hold—
There's but one dollar, and it's name is gold.

"Schooltime, gentlemen, and hard times too!
Let that dollar be a god to you.
It's a heavy burden and a grinding tax,
But man made burdens and God made backs!
Heavy, heavy, but don't you fear,
For the poor are patient, and the poor must bear!
We've loosed a tiger where the toilers roam.
School's out, gentlemen. Now run home!"

—Frank L. Stanton.

ONE summer night a son of Adam strayed
Into a garden far above the world,
Where, mid the palms, a cooling fountain played,
Where lanterns glowed and pennons were unfurled.
He thought of Eden's Garden old; and then, I grieve
The tale to tell, he looked about for Eve.

A wail of wond'rous music, and she came.
As if from out the darkness of the night,
Where blackness was before, a path of flame
Disclosed her, dancing like an elfin sprite.
The son of Adam viewed her flying feet,
And thought, "This charming Eve I'd like to meet!"

He came again where Eve each eve was seen,
With fragrant flowers to win her sweetest smiles;
They met, and, 'neath the stately palms of green,
He felt the power of wine and woman's wiles.
A bottle serpent stole away his brain—
(And doubtless took his missing watch and chain.)

At last his purse was like a punctured tire,
At last the charmer from his presence flew;
And when the waiters came he roused their ire,
And met the fate that father Adam knew;
A modern victim of the cloven hoof,
They promptly drove him from the garden roof!

—Earle H. Eaton in Truth.

Lamb & Adams, Attorneys.

In the District Court of Lancaster County, Nebraska.

Benjamin F. Hitchcock, Plaintiff,
vs.
Rebecca Hitchcock, Defendant,

Rebecca Hitchcock, defendant, will take notice that on the 20th day of October, 1897, Benjamin F. Hitchcock, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District Court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against said defendant, the object and prayer of which are to obtain a divorce from the defendant upon the ground of abandonment and adultery, etc.

You are hereby required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of December, 1897.

BENJAMIN F. HITCHCOCK,
By Lamb & Adams, his attorneys.