

FAMOUS VESSEL IN MINIATURE

Model of the Old Warship Constitution Preserved in Boston—Long Had Hung Unnoticed on Wall of Office in Yard Where "Old Ironsides" Was Constructed—Present Owner Will Preserve It as Sacred Relic.

While agitation is going on publicly and petitions are being signed to save Old Ironsides from being sold for the copper and iron in her hull, there remains hidden in a small paint shop on Atlantic avenue a relic as interesting in a way as the Constitution herself.

It is the builders' model on the lines of which the famous war vessel was constructed, and which was saved from threatened destruction for firewood by Capt. W. S. Nickerson, the present owner of the model.

When the newly organized United States of America decided that a

structor Humphreys as to drafts, molds and building instructions, and Col. Geo. Claghorne of New Bedford was selected for his knowledge of shipbuilding to superintend the work of construction. How well these men

yard until the present owner got possession of it, and began to tear down the building preparatory to erecting the modern storehouses on the property.

The old model, unrecognized by the



LAUNCHING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

larger and more efficient navy was necessary, and it was decided to build vessels of a size that would compare with those of her principal enemy, Great Britain. Capt. Joshua Humphreys of Philadelphia was given the order for the construction of the first vessel.

As this first effort he designed the Constitution, which according to his instructions was to be the equal, if not the superior of anything afloat. The shipyard of Edmund Hart at the battery, known everywhere as "Hart's naval yard," was chosen as the best place to build a ship of her size and requirements. That nothing might be left undone to make her a monarch of the seas, Capt. Barry, Dale and Truxton were assigned to advise with Con-

performed the work allotted to them can be judged from the fact that the Constitution still remains afloat after more than 100 years.

The threat of Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte to destroy or get rid of the famous vessel is not the first that was made. A similar threat was made after the Constitution had captured the Cyane and the Levant in September, 1830. A storm of protest was immediately raised all over the country, and Oliver Wendell Holmes voiced the protest in his famous poem, "Old Ironsides." All this time and for years after the model of the Constitution hung on the walls of the office in Hart's yard, and remained there unnoticed, and unhonored by the subsequent owners of the

workmen, was consigned to the lumber pile to be sold, or given away for firewood. It was given to a man who carried it off to break up, but he, thinking to realize a desire for stimulation, tried in vain to sell it in several places, and finally brought it to the shop of Capt. Nickerson, who gave him a half dollar for it.

It was not until he heard the story of where it was found that even Capt. Nickerson recognized the model of the famous warship. With patience he cleared away the dust of years from it, and restored the model to its ancient likeness. Since then he has cared for the model with zeal, and has refused to take a price for it, and it stands among the most sacred relics in his shop.—Boston Globe.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT TO SAVE.

Banks of City of Mexico Don't Want Small Deposits.

Savings banks are practically unknown institutions in this city. If a man has a small amount to deposit, with the expectation of being able to add to it from time to time, he will be at a loss to find a bank that will be willing to take care of his apparently insignificant sums and pay him interest on the money that is thus gradually deposited.

As a matter of fact, there are only about two places in the entire city that will show any interest in his small savings, one of these being a little bank for working people, which was organized a couple of years ago, and the other place being the Monte de la Piedad, which receives deposits of any amount and pays 6 per cent interest per annum on them. The little savings bank has had a hard struggle to maintain itself. It is a noticeable fact, however, that the bank in

question has few Mexican working people as depositors, most of its patrons being Spaniards who are working for wages as grocery clerks and bookkeepers.—Mexican Herald.

Easier to Run Than to Stop.

Quite a number of years ago there lived in Bennington, Vt., several wealthy gentlemen who weighed over 250 pounds each. They were very jolly, and would meet two or three evenings a week to tell stories and have a good time. Finally one of them proposed that they organize a lazy man's club, and that no man weighing less than 250 pounds could join it. The vote was unanimous in favor of this, and rules and bylaws were adopted.

Two of the heaviest members of the club were Enos Adams, a prominent manufacturer, and Oliver Ayres, who each tipped the beam at 300 pounds, with James B. Meacham, a leading lawyer, a close third. One day Mr. Ayres was seen going down a small

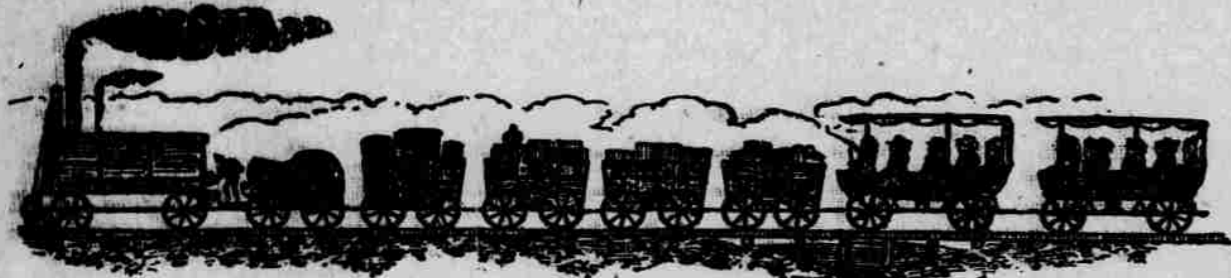
hill adjacent to the village in a sort of shuffling trot. He was complaining of by another member, arrested, arraigned and promptly "tried." His defense was that it was harder work to hold back than to run, and he was at once acquitted.

Compromise Verdict.

In speaking of the humorous side of legal proceedings, a New York lawyer tells of an extraordinary verdict rendered by a jury in Arkansas. The jury had gone out to deliberate on the question whether the defendant had inflicted damages upon the property of his neighbors by permitting his cattle to roam at will.

The jurors had a "deadlock," and, according to one of their number, it was soon perceived that they would never agree. Consequently, it seemed to them a good idea to effect a compromise; so they brought in this verdict: "We, the jury, find the defendant almost guilty."—Harper's Weekly.

WHEN RAILROADING WAS IN ITS INFANCY



Railroad men of the present cannot withhold smiles when they see representations like the accompanying cut, of the up-to-date railroad train of eighty years ago. This train comprised an engine, tender, four "carriages," for one can hardly call them cars in truth, and two coaches.

Railroading was in its infancy and the cars for freight were simply what they appear, stout wagons on wheels, and the passenger part of the train was simply coaches on wheels. One observes with amusement that the engineer wears a silk hat.

In 1827 John Rogers of Baltimore published a brochure relative to rail-

roads and motive power, in which many facts which are now accepted without question by schoolboys, are announced as wonderful discoveries. It appears that Mr. Rogers had given the matter of railroad transportation considerable study, but it is not surprising that he had no adequate conception of the possibilities of the rail-roading of the distant future, say of to-day. This can be seen from casual statements here and there.

For instance, he says in passing: "It may not be presumption to anticipate the time, not far distant, when persons and merchandise may be conveyed by the agency of steam and

machinery from Baltimore to the Ohio river in about thirty-four hours." In 1827 such a statement doubtless was received in an incredulous spirit by many, and yet what an understatement of possibilities it was, for now the modern passenger train runs from Baltimore to the "Ohio river," that is, from Baltimore to Pittsburg, in about ten hours, the distance being 342 miles.

Trains also run from Baltimore to Parkersburg, a distance of 398 miles, in a little over twelve hours. So, generally speaking, passenger trains run three times faster than it was believed possible in 1827.

Repartee Among Parrots.

Half the world knows that Lady Iveagh, hostess and beauty, is possessed of some of the most famous diamonds and pearls in all England, but only her intimates seem to know that she also owns several parrots.

This amounts to more than it may sound, for the birds are of rare breed, of especially gorgeous and heavy plumage and are, moreover, all of them conversationalists. One will make a remark, the next will answer. A third may contradict; but then there are a fourth and a fifth, and one of these would almost certainly settle the question. They even use some French phrases, and their accent is better than is usually heard in Grosvenor Square or Dublin Park.

One morning not long ago as their mistress passed through the conservatory where they are kept, one of the parrots squawked out: "Merry Christmas!"

"You silly bird!" replied Lady Iveagh. "It's not Christmas." And like a flash came the remark: "Sorry I spoke."—The Sunday Magazine.

Bride in a Basket.

For the man with an automobile and who has been accustomed to the ways of civilization the Arabic wedding is an occasion for rejoicing. It is all so different from at home. The bridesmaids are not the center of interest. At a real swell function the bride rides on the back of a camel in a basket, accompanied by the husband to be with his best man and a full company of ushers on horseback.

There is no danger of sightseers tacking the bride to secure trophies from her wedding dress. For the sake of ventilation the wickerwork is not woven too close, and it may be that there have been brides who have peeped out so that they sorrowed because there was a face in the company that they loved better than the bridegroom.

The Soda Bath.

"Are you taking soda baths?" is the question which women are asking one another most just now. The soda bath is declared to be a specific for rheumatism besides rendering the skin soft and supple and the bather beautiful.

Women have tried in turn the perfume bath, the mud bath and the medicinal bath, but no other bath has ever met with the same favor as the soda bath. It is said to come from Europe and the method of procedure is as follows:

One pound of washing soda is added to a tub of hot water and the patient lies in this for fifteen minutes. Then follows the cold spray and the bather emerges with every trace of aches and pains dispelled like magic and her skin glowing like the sky at sunrise.—New York Sun.

Might Live Too Long.

Old Gotrox—"I proposed to Miss Peachy last night and what do you suppose she said?"

His friend—"She said 'yes,' doubtless."

Old Gotrox—"No," she said before giving me an answer she would like to look at my family Bible. Now, what do you suppose she wants to see that for?"

His friend—"Oh, she probably wants to see if you come of a long-lived family."

Long Cloth 7½c

Long Cloth, fine grade, 12 yards in a bolt, and there are 300 bolts to sell; selling at the yard 7½c

H. Herpolsheimer & Co.

Nainsook 25c yd

White Nainsook, 50c quality, about fifteen pieces of the best quality we've ever had to sell at this price regular 25c

The White Carnival the Most Interesting Trade Event OF THE YEAR

INTERESTING to the particular women of Lincoln and vicinity because of the beauty and variety of goods shown, and because of the very modest prices they are sold for. Ah! what a sight it is, this superb collection of snowy white undergarments. Delicately, daintily dainty, and trimmed with the finest, foamiest laces, and richest patterns in embroideries, and beading ribbon, that add still more to the beauty of them.

Choose your share now, while assortments are at their best

HERPOLSHEIMER'S Women's Drawers for 25c HERPOLSHEIMER'S Women's Nightgowns for 39c

Two lines at this place that we assure you will quickly pronounce the best you have seen for the money.



Women's Cambric Drawers, with extra full ruffle of India Linon, trimmed with hemstitching and 5 dainty tucks, selling at the pair, 25c while sale lasts.

Muslin Drawers, with five tucks above hemstitched ruffle, and five tucks on ruffle; very special at, 25c the pair

Women's Drawers, handsomely trimmed with lace or embroidery. Come in open or closed style; our special price, pair, 50c

Women's Drawers, in extra sizes, Yoke or French style, and plain or handsomely trimmed; priced from 37c the pair to \$1.75

COME EARLY HERPOLSHEIMER'S STAY LATE

Children's Muslin Wear

Children's Drawers, with cluster of three tucks and six buttonholes worked in band; for children one to four years, 8½c

Children's Drawers, with cluster of tucks, and buttonholes worked in bands; for children 5, 6 and 8 years old, 12½c

Same, for children from 9 to 14 years of age, at, pair, 15c

Children's Skirts, dainty and prettily made, with tucks above hem, priced at, each, 22c

Children's Skirts, with French hemstitched flounce, selling at, very special, 29c

Children's Skirts, with flounce of India Linon, specially priced now at, each, 50c

Other styles at, each, 85c to \$1.00

Children's Gowns, in many different styles, priced from 40c each and up to 69c



Corset Covers for 10 Cents

Women's Corset Covers, in high or low neck style, with fine tucked front, good assortment and perfect fitting; each, 10c

Corset Covers for 25 Cents

And you have 25 styles to select from, too. Full French style or tight-fitting, trimmed with lace or embroidery; choice, 25c

Corset Covers, extra full front, trimmed with two rows of lace insertion and neck and sleeves trimmed with lace; excellent values; at only, 29c

Corset Covers, of Nainsook, Long Cloth or Cambric, French style or tight-fitting, low or high neck, and all nicely trimmed; superb values; at only, 50c

Send in Mail Orders for These

Satisfaction Goes with Every Mail Order

"JUST AS EASY."

Good Story That Linotype Operators Will Thoroughly Relish.

Every time I see a group of visitors pass through this division and hear some gentle voice exclaim that operating a Merg is just like operating a typewriter, memory goes back to a little incident that happened in a western town some twelve years ago. Now operating a machine a few years ago was by no means the cinch of today. The safety appliances were not so numerous, and when an operator was not dodging hot metal, he was cursing the assembling of mats, etc. In this western town I speak of one of the operators who worried over the machines until he lost his mind was at work one night when a party of visitors arrived to inspect the Mergs. Things had gone pretty rocky with the aforesaid operator all that evening, but the limit was reached when a lady who was with the party and who had taken up a position directly behind him, made the remark that it was "just like operating a typewriter," at the moment when something happened and the line of mats he was assembling fell to the floor.

Bang, went the shut-off lever, as the operator pushed it in. Then he arose and faced the lady who had made the remark.

"Madam," said he, "you know a h-l of a lot about it, don't you?"

Down the steps he went and out into the middle of the street, where he stood for ten minutes cursing the machine and shaking his fist at the building.

It was the last night he operated the machine, for soon thereafter he found a home in an institution provided by the state for the weak and feeble-minded.—Charley Gunn, in Washington Trades Unionist.

Union Men.

Patronize the merchants who advertise in your paper. The Wageworker is appreciated by those merchants who are in sympathy with the workers' cause, or who look for the business of the wage-earner, and they use its advertising columns. There is hardly a firm in the city that could stand out openly and say it did not care for the workingman's trade, but names could be given of business men who have nothing but hard words to hand out in return for a generous business patronage. Stand by the business men who stand by you. You can purchase as cheaply and advantageously from The Wageworker advertisers, with as good

treatment thrown in, as from any or all others combined.

Patronize our advertisers. Help your friends. Get Union Label goods.

GUNS FOR STRIKERS.

Joe Leiter Tells How He Will Run the Zeigler Mine.

Joseph M. Leiter, of Chicago, is at the Planters, having arrived yesterday morning with H. R. Platt, a member of the coal company of which Mr. Leiter is president. Mr. Leiter has extensive coal interests at Zeigler, Ill., and is here with Mr. Platt to look over their holdings.

At present the Zeigler mines produce 1,500 tons of coal a day. Mr. Leiter is of the opinion that when the coal strike goes on, April 1, his mines will produce 3,000 tons a day. He is working toward that end, and that is one of the things that brings him to St. Louis. Mr. Platt is helping him outline a policy.

Mr. Leiter said yesterday: "We have a non-union mine at Zeigler, and we think we can operate it in the face of the strike. We now work 400 miners, and we will double the working force, probably, before the 1st of April, when the big strike has been ordered. I have my rapid-fire gun and search-light equipment at the mines, and when it is necessary we will have protection that is protection. I intend to give personal supervision to all of the matters pertaining to my company's possessions."

Mr. Leiter said that Lord and Lady Curzon, the latter being his sister, were in the south of France. Lord Curzon resigned the viceroyship of India because of a dispute with Lord Kitchener about the way the English army in India should be conducted. His successor has followed out his methods, and now Lord Kitchener is in bad repute. Mr. Leiter seems gratified that Lord Curzon, his brother-in-law, should have been sustained in his stand for the conduct of the army in India.—St. Louis Republic.

Unfair.

"The Housekeeper," published in Minneapolis, Minn., is fighting the Typographical Union and has declared for the "open shop." The company employs none but non-union employees. If you are a friend of organized labor, tell your wife, mother and sister that "The Housekeeper" is fighting your interests.

The Winter of Our Discontent

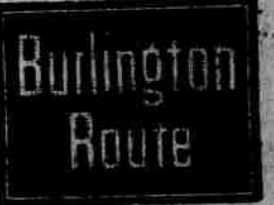
COL. Bill Shakespeare made one of his characters speak about "The winter of our discontent." That's what this winter has been. We put in our usual line of winter goods, and it's been summer all winter. Had a day or two of winter, but it didn't help much. But we've

JUST GOT TO SELL 'EM

—We mean the winter goods. Can't carry them over until next winter because that means too much expense. We'd rather give you the benefit. So we've shaved a bit more from our already attenuated profits. "Attenuated" means thin—and that's what our profits are. We've got anything you want from hats to shoes and all-between—Suits from \$5 up, and all got 100% Overcoats from \$5 up, and they are bargains. Shoes from \$1.50 to \$3.50, and worth more money. Help us get rid of these winter goods. You'll profit by it more than we will—and we assure you that we are not doing business at a loss. :: :: ::

Lincoln Clothing Company TENTH AND "P" STREETS

CHEAP ONE WAY RATES



On Sale Daily Feb. 15th to April 7th, 1906.

Colonist Second Class.

San Francisco	Spokane	} \$22.50
Los Angeles	Ellensburg	
Tacoma	Wenatchee	
Portland	Umbrella	} \$20.00
Seattle	Butte	
Vancouver	Helena	
Victoria	Salt Lake	} \$15.00
Billings	Ogden	

Call or write for full information. G. W. BONNELL, C. P. A.

Cor. 13th and O St. Lincoln, Neb.

The Butterick company is unfair. Its patterns and publications in a union home casts suspicions upon that home's unionism. Lest we forget.