WANT THE JUDICIAL TOGA.

A Lively Contest is Promised in the First District.

LIST OF THE ASPIRANTS.

Colonel Colby Among Them—Two New Incorporations—A Young Girl's Ruin—Telephone and Paving Troubles—Notes.

[FROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.]

A gentleman resident in the First judicial district while in the city discoursed on the political outlook in the contest for judges. The state of Beatrice will be prominent in the fight, in the opinion of the visitor, and the struggle there will be between the poet-laureate, N. K. Griggs, and the war horse of the state, Colonel Colby. It is conceded that Thomas Applegate, Governor Thayer's appointee under the new law, will be nominated with no opposition, and the Griggs-Colby contest will be for Judge Broady's shoes. Then Richardson county will be in the fight also with two full-fledged candidates from that county for the republican nomination, and it is not at all improbable that the horrible poet of Pawnee, one Captain Humphrey, who clamored unsuccessfully for the appointment of judge, will be out with feathers and war-paint for the nomination, as well as the Richardson and Gage aspirants. It is further related that the democrats will nominate Judge Broady again and will nominate Frank Martin, of Richardson county, for the second judge. No one entertains an idea that Judge Applegate can be defeated, but it is a common opinion that it will take more than Colonel Colby or Captain Humphrey.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

of the Glen's Falls Manufacturing and Improvement company of Beatrice were filed yesterday with the secretary of state. The corporation is to purchase, acquire and hold water power on the Blue river, and improve and operate the same in the manufacture of paper, etc. Capital stock $100,000. The corporation is to commence business when 10 per cent of the stock is paid in and the indebtedness is limited to one-third of the capital stock. The incorporators are, Algernon S. Paddock, John C. Smith, Samuel C. Smith, William G. Washburn, D. W. Cook, Nathan Blackley, H. W. Parker, C. G. Dorsey and J. B. Weston.

The Sarpy County State bank, of Springfield, Sarpy county, also filed its articles incorporating yesterday with the secretary of state. The capital stock of this bank is $50,000. Business is to be commenced when 25 per cent of the capital stock is paid in. The incorporators are, David Dean, James Davidson and John Snodgrass.

A GIRL'S SAD FLIGHT.

The city authorities gave lodging Wednesday night to a young girl some twenty years of age who told a sad tale of trials and troubles. Her name was given as Eliza Jiams and her story was that she formerly lived at Greenwood but for some time had been a domestic in this city. The immediate cause of her destitute and homeless condition arose from the fact that she was nearing the time of becoming a mother and had left places where she worked to hide her shame. She had nothing, however, to live on and therefore appealed to the authorities for shelter. She has no hopes of help from her people and refuses to divulge the name of the man who wrought her vain.

TELEPHONE TROUBLES.

The Telephone company have not less than a dozen injunction suits against their planting poles before private residences and every man with a home ought to follow the example so freely set and register his displeasure to having his lawn decorated with telephone poles, through a like injunction. When the company see fit to plant new poles or extend their lines they set their men to digging without leave or license from property holders and they seem determined to plant their poles in the most objectionable places. There in no question but that the poles are a common nuisance all over the city and that the proper place for wires is under the ground. If such, however, is not feasible, the telephone company could undoubtedly find much plainer sailing if they occupied the alleys instead of the streets and very few if any would object to their working in that way. The main trouble seems to be that the telephone company think they own the earth, and that private citizens have no rights they are bound to respect. A united action on the part of citizens on any of the streets would make the company tired of present procedures and be a direct step in removing the telephone nuisance to less objectionable grounds.

PAVING TROUBLES.

The council and the paving contractors came to a disagreement or misunderstanding Wednesday evening at the council meeting, and it looks as though serious hindrances were about to arise just as paving is well commenced. The trouble seems to be a misunderstanding of the contract as to the covering to be placed on the blocks, and if what some of the council think is required is made the order of the body, the contractors say they will be obliged to quit work and resort to the courts for an intespretation. A cessation of work will be a blow the city ought to avoid if possible, and the misunderstanding should be cleared outside the courts for the good of all.

NEW NOTARIES.

The following new notaries public were commissioned yesterday: Bowen Curley, Curtis, Frontier county; J. N. Frenzer, Omaha; Albert Peck, Franklin; John P. Cobb, Culbertson; John J. Wilkinson, Omaha; M. D. Edgerton, Edgar, Clay county; John Snider, Hastings; John A. Roberts, Bertrand, Phelps county; William B. Alexander, Omaha; Henry E. Babcock, Ord, Valley county; Charles E. Williamson, Omaha; Robert A. Paden, Ogalalla; Homer C. Atwell, Ord, Valley county.

STATE HOUSE NOTES.

The plans for the new building for the feeble minded at Beatrice, were under inspection at the land commissioner's office yesterday.

State Oil Inspector Smith T. Caldwell was in the city yesterday, looking after business matters at the capital, and office work.

The adjutant general is busily at work completing details for the state militia encampment that opens Monday next in this city. The militia camp will be called Camp Thayer in honor of the governor.

Secretary W. H. Munger, of the board of transportation, was at the office yesterday, coming in from Fremont on the early morning train.

The contractor in charge of the main capitol building states that the roof will certainly be finished before winter arrives and that work will be pushed in the finishing on the inside as long as weather permits.

Under an act of the last legislature the supreme judges were given each an official stenographer. The law took effect on July 1, but there have as yet been no appointments filed for these positions.

THE ELKHORN ANSWERS.

The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley road filed the following answer yesterday with the railroad commission;

Before the board of transportation of the state of Nebraska: The Lincoln board of trade and freight bureau, plaintiff, vs. the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad company, defendant.—Answer to amended petition.

Now comes the defendant, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad company, and not waiving in any manner any right or advantage it may have to object by way of demurrer to said amended petition or by way of motion to strike out irrelevant or insufficient matter contained therein, or by way of motion to require the same to be made more specific, and insisting that the said amended petition is wholly insufficient in law, the defendant for answer thereto says:

That it denies that it has discriminated in the freight rates charged by it against Lincoln and other points in the state, as charged.

It denies that it has demanded and received unjust and unreasonable and exorbitant rates on local freight in the state of Nebraska.

That whether or not the rates on freights charged by it are in excess of the rates charged in Iowa, Illinois or Minnesota, this defendant is not informed, and insists that it is not a matter important nor a subject proper to be inquired into by this honorable board.

That whether the complainant is or is not a corporation this defendant is not informed, but supposes it to be a corporation incorporated under the laws of the state of Nebraska.

That the defendant admits that the defendant is a corporation created under and by the laws of the state of Nebraska.

Defendant further answering denies that the local rates of freight of said railroad company are unjust, unreasonable, extortionate and oppressive and too high, as shown by the tables set forth in the complainant's petition, giving the figures for three hundred miles northwest of Lincoln.

That whether said rates are unjust, unreasonable, oppressive and too high, as compared with the tariffs in Iowa and Minnesota, this defendant is not informed, and insists that it is not material or important to inquire, and the defendant denies that said tariff on the line of defendant's railroad, as set forth in complainant's petition, are unjust, unreasonable, extortionate, oppressive, and too high, as therein set forth. Defendant admits that so much of the tariff of charges made by the defendant for the transportation of freight, within the state of Nebraska, as appears in the schedules set forth in complainant's petition is correct with a few trifling exceptions, and that the same is taken from the printed and published tariff of the defendant.

And the defendant expressly denies that it charges and collects or has charged and collected unjust, unreasonable, extortionate and excessive rates from Lincoln, Neb., to points on its line of railway within the state of Nebraska, as compared with the rates charged and collected for the transportation of freight from Fremont and Omaha, or either thereof, thereby discriminating against Lincoln and local points located on said railway.

The defendant denies that said rates quoted, charged and collected by said railway from Lincoln are in fact unjust, unreasonable, extortionate and prohibitory upon the commerce of said city of Lincoln, as shown in the tables set forth in complainant's petition or otherwise.

And the defendant, further answering, says that it does not charged, and has not charged within the last three months a greater rate for the transportation of freight from the city of Lincoln to points north and west on its said line of road than it has charged on the same class of freight from Omaha to said points. That the defendant does not own or operate any line of railroad extending from Fremont to Omaha, or any portion of that distance. That the defendant has running arrangements with the Sioux City & Pacific railroad company over its line from Fremont to Blair, in said state, by which arrangement it is permitted to run its own cars over the track of said Sioux City & Pacific railroad, and that the defendant has traffic arrangements with the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway company, by which the defendant is permitted to quote through rates to and from Omaha to points on defendant's line. That the fixing of such rates is a matter of agreement and arrangement between the three several roads, and the defendant further says that the distance from Omaha to Fremont over said two lines of railway is less than the distance from Lincoln to Fremont over the defendant's railroad.

That the defendant does not feel called upon to answer so much of plaintiff's petition as sets forth and refers to the rates or charges made by different railroads for transportation of freight from the city of Chicago and other lake points to points within the state of Nebraska, or Pacific coast points, or other like points to points in the state of Nebraska, as such freights are not carried over the line or lines of defendant's railroad, nor are they wholly in the state of Nebraska, and are therefore beyond the jurisdiction of this honorable board.

Defendant further answering says that the charges for the transportation of freight over the main lines of roads leading from the state of Nebraska to the eastern markets or what may be charged by the main lines of roads over which a great amount of freight is carried in the state of Illinois, Iowa or Minnesota, can furnish no just rule or measure for determining what may be a fair, reasonable and just charge for the transportation of freight over the defendant's line of railroad in the state of Nebraska. That most of the roads in the state of Illinois and Iowa, and many if not most of those in Minnesota, are constructed and operated through a thickly settled country, and fully developed and furnishing a vast amount of freight for the various railroads constructed in those states.

That the greater part of the railroad of the defendant has been constructed within the past five years, and that portion from Valentine west of Douglas in the territory of Wyoming, a distance of 277 miles, and also the branch from Rapid City in Dakota, a distance of 104 miles, has been constructed within the past three years. That at the time when said road was constructed west of Valentine, the region through which it was constructed was substantially a wilderness.

That the railroad was constructed in advance of the settlement of the country, and as is well known on the part of a great many people, was regarded as an experiment, and the latter remark would probably truthfully apply to all the road defendant has constructed west of Neligh. That while the section of country last above mentioned is being settled more rapidly than could reasonably have been anticipated, it is still new, with a scattered population and furnishing light receipts, as compared with the older settled portions of the country.

Defendant further says that the comparison between the road of defendant, for the reasons before mentioned, cannot fairly be made with any other road or roads in the state of Nebraska.

There is not in the state of Nebraska any other line of railroad of equal extent so recently constructed and running through so sparsely a settled portion of the country, and therefore no other railroad in the state of Nebraska which has been constructed and operated under so unfavorable circumstances.

That the railroad of the defendant is in all respects a first-class road, being built in the most substantial manner, being well tied, bridged and having a track of the best steel rail, and well equipped in all respects with a rolling stock of a first-class character.

And the defendant denies all the allegations of the petition not hereinbefore admitted or denied.

The defendant denies that the petitioner has any cause of action against it, and prays that proceedings be dismissed.

JOHN B. HAWLEY,
Attorney for Defendant.

A Chinese Complexion.

When observed in one of the Caucasian race, is indicative of bile in the blood. Who would be yellow when he or she can exhibit the hue of health on cheek and brow through the aid of Hostetter's Stomach bitters, an antagonist at whose onset liver complaint takes refuge in flight. Fur upon the tongue, nausea, sick headache, pains under the right ribs and shoulder blade, and unpleasantly odorous breath, are remediable with this benign alterative, which does not, like a potent cathartic, drench the intestines or, like the mercurial preparations, contaminate the blood. Not only the liver, but the stomach and bowels are aroused, toned and regulated by this fine family medicine, which has won the confidence of the respectable classes, not by startling assertions on its behalf, but by the consistency of the claims made for it with its performance in every instance when tested.

Death of the Veteran Phrenologist.

New York Star: O. S. Fowler, the veteran phrenologist, died at his home in Sharon Station, N. Y., after an illness of but thirty hours, produced by a severe cold. Born in the year 1809, he was in the seventy-eighth year of his age. Mr. Fowler was a graduate from Amherst college in the class with Henry Ward Beecher. He started from his home in Steuben county, reaching Amherst after a journey of nearly 400 miles on foot, worked for students and at odd jobs in the neighborhood to pay his tuition, and graduated with honors in 1834. Though entering college for the ministry, in 1832, through reading Spurtzheims & Combe's

works on phrenology, which Henry Ward Beecher loaned him, he became very much interested in their system of mental philosophy, and was soon giving class room lectures and examining the heads of students. From his remarkable "hits" in describing character he soon became quite a local celebrity, and at the graduation, being utterly destitute, he started out in small adjoining towns to lecture and examine. His success was so decided and withal so profitable that he determined to pursue it rather than the ministry.

From that time to the present he has been a hard thinker, a most indefatigable worker, and has made his mark on his age and country. He very soon took his brother, L. N. Fowler, into the work with him, came to New York, established an office in old Clinton hall, Nassau street, started the Phrenological Journal, Water Cure Journal, Life Illustrated, etc., wrote books rapidly, till the publishing house had a literature of its own, which, in books and periodicals, reached an enormous circulation, and spread not only over all our country, but reached remote parts of foreign lands. The works of Gall, Spurtzheim & Combes has been read as a system of mental science, but little was understood of it, until O. S. Fowler began to expound it, and he was the first to formulate from it a system for the application of it to the choice of pursuit or business and demonstrate the special adaptation of each man to a given line of work. Hence he became the recognized founder of practical phrenology in America.

Murdered by Prejudice.

Thousands of men die every day who might be saved. Prejudice has murdered many a man and woman. If it were believed that the sum of disease could be reduced by physic much would be gained. The nightmare of death would not frighten us as it does. In our modern civilization we ought reasonably to expect disease to settle upon us because we do so much to attract it, because we so often and so steadily expose ourselves to it. At the same time we all ought to understand, as a part of our rudimentary education, that to save ourselves from the effects of such exposure some kind of fortification should be built around our vital forces lest the enemy carry us, as it were, by a sudden onslaught. For many years the unprejudiced have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS in this way and they have proved a most effective wall against the approach of disease. Stop the daily murders—we had almost said suicides—by using these pills. They speak for themselves—as they act. When everything else has failed BRANDRETH'S PILLS have saved lives. They are to be had at every drug store.

PROFESSIONAL SPIES.

A Calling the Ancients Considered Infamous.

Although the changes wrought by time and social progress have elevated into respectability many professions anciently regarded as infamous and converted into mere baseless prejudices objections once by no means without foundation, some are still honestly and wholesomely detested.

That of a spy, for instance. Involving ideas of deceit, lying and treachery, with which it is but too often associated, it is at best tolerated as a disagreeable necessity. No man or woman likes to be called as a spy, and to be regarded as a professional spy is to be infamous all the world over.

The purpose of the spy is not that of the detective only, who is secret and watchful, but not necessarily treacherous. A genuine spy makes it his heartless and cruel business to win confidence only to betray it—to enjoy hospitality as a guest that he may bring down ruin upon his host and misery upon his family. He professes friendship to those he is anxious to disgrace, and affection where his only intentions are those of cold-blooded malignity. What could be more vile or base?

And yet spies of the very worst type have existed in all classes of society and in all times. In Russia to this day there are men and women of the highest rank who are not ashamed to act as spies, secretly engaged by the chiefs of police, and others who do such dirty work as amateurs merely to serve political ends, those of the government or those of the secret assassins, called nihilists.

While the bourbons were on the French throne, and all through the reigns of Napoleon the Great and Napoleon the Little, spies abounded. In Austria they were for many years not less abundant, and also in Italy. Nor are these hateful pests to be found only in their own country. They travel to other lands in pursuit of their victims, plotting and scheming to get them within their craftily created toils. Even their employers regard them with suspicion, and those they most benefit are often those who regard them with the greatest contempt and disgust. In the reign of Louis XVIII. the Duc Decazes was once attacked, as head of the Parisian police, by a member of the chamber of deputies, who pointed out as disgraceful to his department and their government the vile characters he employed as spies for detecting crimes. The duc replied sarcastically: "Show me the honest men who will undertake their duties, and I promise to employ them!" The retort was a crusher, to which the deputy had no reply, for spies were then regarded as absolute state necessities.

During the last French empire you could not venture even in any private assembly and utter safely any political opinion if they chanced to be antagonistic to the gouernment, and it is said that this policy was but a continuance of that adopted during the latter part of the reign of King Louis Phillipe, when a complete network of the espionage surrounded every social circle and had its representative in almost every home. It was said that no reunion, private or public, composed of more than a certain number of people, ever took place in Paris without the cognizance and surveillance of the police. No matter what the rank or position of the giver of a feast might be, he was commanded to forward a certain number of tickets to the prefecture for guests who were sure to arrive, courteons in manner, fashionable in dress and apparently highly educated and very agreeable men and women of the highest respectability, but spies every one.

She has the complexion of a Peach, Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion powder did it. Sold by all druggists.

Death and Marriage.

A suicide, a marriage and a funeral, all occurring in one family within twenty-four hours, is the rather unusual history of the Flanders family, of Philadelphia, says a dispatch, dated August 21. Timothy Flanders jumped from a fourth-story window with suicidal intent, his body being terribly crushed. The remains were taken to his home, where preparations for the wedding of his daughter Jennie, a girl of eighteen, were in progress. The body was prepared for burial, and the wedding guests, who were unaware of the death of the father, began to arrive. After the expression of sympathy they were about to depart, and were not a little surprised when informed that the death of Flanders would make no difference in the wedding arrangements. The people declined to remain, but the ceremony was performed, the girl marrying George Heever, a grocer's clerk. The burial of Flanders took place to-day.

WHEN the stomach lacks vigor and regularity there will be flatulence, heartburn, nausea sick headache, nervousness, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, to give tone and regularity to the stomach.

REAL ESTATE.

Transfers Filed August 24, 1887.

Frederick A Putnam and wife to Joel W West, lots 19 and 20, block 11, Hanscom place, w d	$ 4,200
Abigail T Morton and husband to Charles L. Everest, lot 10, Redick's Grove, w d	2,200
John L Caulfield to Alonzo P Tukey, ½ of s 10 of lot 38 and n 21 feet of 39, Redick's 2d add, w d	3,000
John L Caulfield to Elizabeth L Caulfield, n 50 feet of s 153 feet of lot 38, Redick's 2d add, w d	3,000
Mary Schmidt and husband to John M Campbell, s ½ lot 10, block 2, Improvement association add, w d	2,400
W A L Gibbon and wife to Gerard Vanderveen, lot 48, Harlem Lane add, w d	350
Jeremiah C Wilcox and wife to Peter Filar, part of lot 9, block 13, Wilcox's add, w d	350
Jehu H Hungate (trustee) to James M Buchanan, lot 21, block 12, Bedford place, w d	550
William H Ellsworth to Lyda B Ellsworth, lot 46 in S E Rogers' plat of Okahoma, w d	1
George W Knight and wife to Elsie M Barber, 273-1,000 of an acre in nw¼ of se¼ of 34, 16, 12, w d	100
Willet H Robbins and wife to David R Archer, w ½ of lot 3 of sec 9-15-13, e 6th p m, q c d	15,000
Thomas B Norris and wife to Annie M Platner et al, lot 15, blk 10, Patrick's 2d add, w d	1,600
Clifton E Mayne and wife to Lee Roy Mayne, lot 4, blk 6, Ambler place, w d	2,500
Lee Roy Mayne to John J Hetherington, lot 4, blk 6, Ambler place, w d	2,500
John W Griffith, trustee, to Julia M Wasson, lot 2, blk 5, Baker place add, w d	375
John R Hamilton to Joseph T Withrow, lot 5, blk 6, Paddock place, w d	5,000
Omaha and Florence Land and Trust company to Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company, right-of-way 100 feet wide, through the town of Florence, deed	1
Victor G Lantry and wife to Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway company, undivided ⅓ of lot 3, blk 120, lot 8, blk 5, lot 5, blk 251, and lot 3, blk 250, in Florence, q c d	1
William W Dickinson to John C Fetzer, lot 15 blk 1, Rush & Selby's add to South Omaha, wd	475
Albert C Smith and wife to Lars Goldbransen, all of lots 1 and 4, blk 27, lying west of the railroad, in the city of Florence, wd	100
John A Horbach and wife to Mary Marshall, part of sw¼ of ne¼ sec 15, 13, 12 e, wd	3,600
Elizabeth C Lind to Martin Quick, lot 22 blk 431, lot 17 blk 433, lot 2 blk 450, lot 3 blk 454, lot 1 blk 455, lot 17 blk 458, lot 16 blk 480, lot 6 blk 486, lot 7 blk 503, and one share in Spring Place and Stone Quarry reserve, in city of Grandview, qcd	125
James A Beverly and wife to Martin Quick, undiv ⅓ of lots 22, 23 and 24, blk 431, lots 18, 20, 21 and 22, blk 432, lot 16 blk 480, and lot 2 blk 470, in the city of Grandview, qcd	3,000
Twenty-three transfers, aggregating	50,426

"O, It Was Pitiful!"

Of course it was! He tried one remedy after another, and finally gave up and died, when his life might have been saved by taking Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery"—the great "consumption cure"—which, if promptly employed, will soon subdue all threatening symptoms, such as cough, labored breathing, night sweats, spitting of blood, etc., and restoring waning strength and hope, effectually stop the poor consumptive's rapid progress graveward. Is it not worth trying? All druggists.

The German School.

Yesterday the German association and the German Ladies association made an appeal through the German paper for all people of that nationality whether of "Fatherland" or American birth to send their children to this school. It is undoubtedly one of the best schools in Omaha as its record since its establishment will show. Every branch is taught, the German language being a specialty, but English branches are prominent. In order to make instruction in the latter stronger, Louis Richardson, a well known teacher, has been engaged for English instruction alone. This gentleman's association with the principal, Max Hempel and Mrs. A. Lucke will make the corps of teachers at this school extremely strong. Henry Kummerow has been re-engaged as professor of calisthenics. The tuition charges are but $1 per month, which is not enough to pay expenses. Mr. Louis Heimrod, president of the German association, said were it not for the ladies this school could not be maintained. Last year there were 100 pupils enrolled, and already for September 1, the opening day, 150 have given in their names, being not only of German parents, but a great many of English.

Thirty Tons Pressure

is given to every cake of Colgate & Co's. Cashmere Bouquet toilet soap. It wears away very slowly.

Army Personals.

Lieutenant Hutchinson of the Ninth cavalry, went back to his post at Fort Robinson.

Captain C. A. H. McCauley, depot quartermaster went to Chicago on a leave of absence for one month.

Lieutenant C. H. Pettit, Eighth infantry, who has been on duty at the Bellevue rifle range, left for Fort Niobrara.

Lieutenant Godfrey of the Twelfth infantry is in the city on his way to the officer's school of instruction at Fort Leavenworth for a two year's stay. He comes from Fort Sully, Dak.

On Thursday, the 9th of September Major General Alfred H. Terry will leave Chicago for Omaha, arriving here on Friday the 10th, and proceeding directly to Bellevue rifle range. He will remain there long enough to evidence his interest in the rifle practice, presenting the medals with a short address to the winners. On Friday evening at 6:40 he will probably return to Chicago.

An Important Element

of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar headline "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists

Unusualy Sad Bereavement.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael and Louise Kopp have sustained a great loss in the death of their two children, Willie, aged four years, and Lou Otto, aged one year. The former died Wednesday evening at 6:30 o'clock, and the latter yesterday morning at 8:50 o'clock. The funeral will take place to-day at 10 o'clock from the parent's residence 2021 Pierce street. Truly their cup of sorrow is overflowing.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity. Sold by druggists.

AN OLD KICKER.

He Wanted to See the Sabbath Day Respected.

Peck's Sun: "I do not make any claims to the outward semblance of christianity," said the old kicker, as he boarded a street car, "but I like to see the Sabbath day respected. I am willing that those who do not believe in Sunday as a day of rest should go away by themselves and drink beer if they are built that way, but they should go quietly as church people go to church."

"Oh, what's the harm of a little music on Sunday, or a drop of beer to wash down a sandwich," said a drummer, who wanted to draw out the old kicker.

"Well, I guess I was in as many rows, drank as much beer, stayed up as many

nights, went home with as many servant girls, waltzed with more budge in me, got kicked out of more saloons, rode with my feet out of the windows of more hacks, had more children named after me, and raised more sheol to a square acre than any fellow that has ever lived in this town, but I give you a pointer, gentlemen, that I have turned over a new leaf. I have seen the folly of these things. I am married to a church-going woman, and when I hear a band going along the streets Sunday playing a waltz, and my feet begin to keep time, and a broad smile comes over my face before I know it, and I begin to sway from side to side, as though I had my arm around the servant girl, and my wife looks at me in a tone of voice that would break up a ball, I feel badly, and wonder why the authorities will allow such things on Sunday. The best exhorters in the church are those who have been recently converted. It takes a thief to catch a thief. And so I feel that an old rounder like me, who has reformed, can do more toward putting a stop to desecration of the Sabbath than men who have never looked upon the beer and the servant girl when they are red and giveth their color in the schooner. Gentlemen, I want you to sign a petition which I have here in my pocket asking the common council to compel every citizen to go to church twice every Sunday and prohibiting all music except church organs on Sunday. Just my luck! The last passenger has got off the car, and the driver of the mules probably can't write his name. Well, we did have good times when I used to attend beer garden dances, and don't you forget it,' and the old kicker pulled the bell and got off the car and went into a saloon where the free lunch is on the counter at 9 a. m.

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities, as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

RUPTURE Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current*. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send Stamp for pamphlet.
ALSO ELECTRIC BELTS FOR DISEASES.
DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 161 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

Billiousness,
Sick Headache,
Constipation,
Dyspepsia.

It cools the blood; it gives delight:
It sharpens up the appetite,
It aids the liver do its part,
And stimulates the feeble heart,
All Bilious agonies endured,
By TARRANT'S SELTZER can be cured.

Omaha Savings Bank,

Cor 13th and Douglas sts.

Capital Stock	$150,000
Liability of Stockholders	300,000

The only regular savings bank in the state. Five per cent interest paid on deposits.

Loans Made on Real state.

OFFICERS:
GUY C. BARTON, President; J. J. BROWN, Vice President; L. M. BENNETT, Managing Director; JOHN E. WILBUR, Cashier.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE
510 North 16th Street,
OMAHA.

Paid in Capital, - - - - $100,000

GEO. E. BARKER, President.
ROBT. L. GARLICHS, Vice-President.
F. B JOHNSON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
SAMUEL R. JOHNSON, GEO. E. BARKER,
ROBT. L. GARLICHS, WM. SEIVERS
F. B. JOHNSON.

A general banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on ime depo

MERCHANTS'
National Bank,
OF OMAHA.
Northwest Corner Farnam and 13th Sts

Paid up Capital,	$400,000
Surplus Fund,	80,000

Frank Murphy, President.
Samuel E. Rogers, Vice-President
Ben B. Wood, Cashier.
Luther Drake, Asst-Cashier

Accounts solicited and prompt attention paid to all business entrusted to its care.

DREXEL & MAUL,
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HIS WIFE DID IT.

The Ex-City Lamplighter Furnishes a Somewhat Remarkable Narrative.

How He Found Omaha and Its Surroundings Eight Years Ago—Notable Chapter from His Own Experience—A Deaf Man Who Hears.

"Eight years ago," remarked Mr. W. G. Henshaw, at his home, corner of Saunders and Manderson streets, to a reporter, "I came to Omaha from New York city. Eight years. It is astonishing what changes have taken place in this city and the surrounding county since that time. Eight years ago this city was but a town of about 15,000 inhabitants. To-day it numbers close to 100,000. Eight years ago the county hereabouts was sparsely settled; to-day within a circle of two hundred miles about Omaha are nearly two hundred towns, more than is contained in the whole Russian empire."

Mr. Henshaw was standing before his comfortable home which he was fortunate enough to buy while Omaha lots were still selling at town prices, and since which by industry Mr. Henshaw has enhanced its value by the erection of a substantial home. Few men in Omaha are better known than

MR. W. G. HENSHAW.

He was city lamplighter for a number of years and is now employed by the Barber Asphalt Paving company.

"For the last sixteen years," he continued to the reporter, "I have had an uphill time in order to keep at my work. While a boy and living at my father's country residence on Long Island Sound, New York, I made a practice of going in swimming from ten to twenty times a day when the weather was suitable, by this means I developed catarrh in its worst form. My throat and head was stopped up at times. I coughed and hawked up phlegm, had to blow my nose constantly, I had a constant dull feeling in my head, roaring in the ears, then I got deaf gradually but so surely that

I BECAME MUCH ALARMED.

This was not all. I found that I talked through my nose, and at night I could not breathe through my nostrils at all. I saw a doctor and he told me I had a tumor growing in my nose caused by the catarrh, which he called a polypus. I tried all manner of remedies to no avail, and when six weeks ago I caught a fresh cold, which caused the catarrh to go down on my lungs, my condition was not only annoying, but greatly alarmed my wife. Why, sir, I felt at times like choking, then I coughed so much I could not sleep at night. I would have violent spells of coughing which would cause me to vomit.

"As I said before, my condition so alarmed my wife that on the 15th of this month she insisted that I go and consult a doctor next day. I was loth to stop work, but at last consented, and last Monday I consulted Dr. J. Cresap McCoy, Ramge Block, this city, who said he could cure me. This I was willing to believe, but did not dream of how quick part of my troubles could be relieved. Why, sir, he removed this entire polypus in two or three minutes; here, you see it in the bottle I have, and then made an application to my diseased throat. I breathed through my nose at once, something I have not done in years. I have been on constant treatment since, and now have in a large measure regained my sense of smell. I have not been able to smell anything before for eight years. My catarrh is greatly benefitted, my hearing is coming around all right, and I am certain the doctor will soon have me as well as I ever was. I went home Monday from the doctor's office and slept all night a quiet sleep, something I have not done for so long a time I can't remember. My strength and desire for work has returned. I don't get up in the morning feeling as tired as before I went to bed, as I used to do. I feel like a restored man."

Mr. Henshaw is well known about town, and the truth of his story can easily be verified by calling upon or addressing him at his address above given.

LEADS TO CONSUMPTION.

Interesting Evidence of a Condition Not to Be Trifled With.

When catarrh has existed in the head and the upper part of the throat for any length of time—the patient living in a district where people are subject to catarrhal affection—and the disease has been left uncured, the catarrh invariably, sometimes slowly, extends down the windpipe and into the bronchial tubes, which tubes convey the air to the different parts of the lungs. The tubes become affected from the swelling and the mucous arising from catarrh, and, in some instances, become plugged up, so that the air cannot get in as freely as it should. Shortness of breath follows, and the patient breathes with labor and difficulty.

In either case there is a sound of crackling and wheezing inside the chest. At this stage of the disease the breathing is usually more rapid than when in health. The patient has also hot dashes over his body.

The pain which accompanies this condition is of a dull character, felt in the chest, behind the breast bone, or under the shoulder blade. The pain may come and go—last few days and then be absent for several others. The cough that occurs in the first stages of bronchial catarrh is dry, comes on at intervals, hacking in character, and is usually most troublesome in the morning on rising, or going to bed at night and it may be in the first evidence of the disease extending into the lungs.

Sometimes there are fits of coughing induced by the tough mucus so violent as to cause vomiting. Later on the mucus that is raised, is found to contain small particles of yellow matter, which indicates that the small tubes in the lungs are now affected. With this there are often streaks of blood mixed with the mucus. In some cases the patient becomes very pale, has fever, and expectorates before any cough appears.

In some cases small masses of cheesy substance are spit up, which, when pressed between the fingers, emit a bad odor. In other cases, particles of a hard, chalky nature are spit up. The raising of cheesy or chalky lumps indicate serious mishief at work in the lungs.

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