WRESTLING ON THE TRACK.

Charles Dougherty and Ed Callahan Indulge in Fatal Sport.

AN AWFUL AND SUDDEN DEATH.

Their Bodies Frightfully Crushed and Mangled by a Missouri Pacific Train-Another Man Seriously Injured.

Mangled By the Cars.

A sudden shrick of the locomotive whistle, a sickening crunching of wheels, and the mangled remains of Charles Dougherty and Ed Catlahan lay bleeding on the track of the Missouri Pacific on the Sixteenth street

crossing near the fair grounds. The fatal accident occurred at 2:30 a. yesterday and was witnessed only by Pat Powers and Pete Gannon, engineer and fire-man of engine No. 277 of the transfer train ed in running to and from the stock yards, se locomotive was attached to caboose No. 14, and at the time was bound for West

When Dougherty and Callaban were first seen, it is said, they were scuffling on the track only ten feet in front of the train. Engineer Powers immediately gave the whistle of alarm and reversed the engine, but both were without avail. The engine was running at the rate of eight miles an hour at the time, and the two men who were wrestling near the track suddenly fell on the road-bed, apparently oblivious of the ap-proaching train, and were crushed to death. The train was stopped as soon as possible and Sam Deems, the conductor, notified the coroner of the accident.

The men were found to be horribly mangled, both having their heads crushed and their bodies and legs frightfully lacerated. Even the coroner, who is accustomed to such sights, was sickened and was unable to attend to business the rest of the day.

The bodies were brought to the morgue and an inquest was neld, the only witnesses being the engineer and fireman mentioned, the verdict being that the deceased came to their death through their own carelessness. At first nothing could be learned as to who the deceased men were, but later in the day they were identified as Charles Dougherty and Ed Callahan, both of whom are employed by the waterweeks. ed by the waterworks company at Florence.
Dougherty had but 10 cents on his person,
but as he was a member in good standing of
the A. O. U. W., the members of that organ-

ization will see that he receives a decent burial. Callahan had about \$7 on his person. Both were carrying packages in which were found new shoes and clothes. It was not discovered until about 5 o'clock that there was a third person hurt, when James McElroy was picked up near the track bleeding and stunned. His injuries were confined mainly to his head, but he was unable to give an account of the accident except that he was on his way home at the time, It is supposed that he was the first one struck by the locomotive, and that he was thrown by the cow-catcher into the weeds while the attention of the engineer and fireman was directed elsewhere. His

taken to St. Joseph's hospital, where he now A her reporter saw McElroy at St. Joseph's hospitol, but was unable to draw any information from him. He says he remembers nothing except that he and the other two men had been down town drinking and started up the track to go home. He doesn't remember being struck and can re-

njuries are not thought to be fatal. He was

member nothing afterward. It has been learned that one of the men had a letter on his person dated "Phila-delphia, October 8, 1888," and signed "Your looking sixty."

Conductor Deems says that when he reached the mangled men he discovered that one of them was breathing. He at once ran to the drug store at the corner of Sixteenth and Lecust streets to summon a physician. The druggist refused to let him use his telephone without the payment of a quarter. Deems told him he had no quarter, but would pay him later. The hellicose druggist refused to give him credit, and he was not able to find another 'phone in the

Wrenched His Rack.

How many men given to heavy labor go through life with a kind of hitch in the backbone, caused by wrenching at some period in their younger days. Let all such take heed from the following letter:

C. R. Bentley, Lyndonville, Orleans county, N. Y., writes:

"Some years ago, while loading sheep on the railroad, I wrenched my back. I was confined to my ned for four weeks, being partially paralyzed. As I could get no relief I put on my spine three Allcock's Plas-TERS from the small of my back up between my shoulders. From that day I suffered less pain and began to get better. I put fresh plasters on every ten days, and in a month I was well and attending to my business."

DEATH BY ELECTRICITY.

What a Professor at Johns Hopkins University Has to Say.

Prof. William H. Howell, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, in speaking of execution by electricity,

Anybody who has been unfortunate enough to have a very strong electric current pass through his system must suffer paralysis of some or all of the nerve centers. This may be temporary or may be permanent. If the paralysis does not affect the vital parts of the human mechanism, the patient may live. And cases are not rare of partia paralysis of the brain and spinal cord, impairing the subject's usefulness en-tirely or in part during life. A large part of the brain proper may thus be affected, and yet life not be extinguished.

'In the lower animals large portions of the brain have been removed with-out destroying life. There have been no experiments made to ascertain how an electric shock stops the life processes. It must, however, destroy the nerve centre controlling respiration or that controlling the action of the heart, or act on both. These nerve centres are situated in the medulla oblongata, which is in the base of the brain at the top of the spinal column. The action of a stroke of lightning or contact with a strong current of electricity depends on the constitution of the man who re ceives the shock, but more on how the current passes through his body.

"In the cases of the men who escaped the death which met so many others who have handled electric light wires, the current cannot possibly have reached the vital spot with undiminished strength. The ends of the wire handled were partly insulated, and thus in most cases it is probable that only a part passed through the sys-tem. Even this current, before it reaches the medulla, must pass through the hands, arms, and spinal cord, and therefore be largely distributed through the body and diminish in intensity.

"The descriptions of the apparatus in the infliction of the penalty which the New York criminal is to suffer show that there is little possibility of his escaping almost instantaneous death. His head is to be invested in a metalic cap, and the full strength of a very strong current sent directly through the nerve current sent directly through the nerve centers controlling the mechanism of life. These must be immediately paralyzed, and the beat of the heart as well as the breathing cease. The brain must also be entirely paralyzed at once and consciousness lost. Experiments have been made already with apparatus in the Auburn prison on very large animals, and the death was in every instance painless and immediate.

"It has been stated in this connection that one part of the human body may die while the rest lives on and performs Its normal functions. The physiologist

distinguishes between somatre deaththat is, death of a person as a wholeand cellular disintegration. One may happen without the other, though na turally to a very limited extent. ing the life of the individual disease may interfere with the life process in various parts of the body, or paralysis may cause them to become useless. On the other hand, after the death of the individual, it can easily be proved that the cellular organization of the muscles is still intact, that the muscle is still alive, because many hours after the beat of the heart has ceased the passage of an electric cur-rent through a muscle will make it con-tract in the usual manner. Blood corpuscles are said to live at least twentyfour hours after the blood has ceased to flow. And many well-substantiated cases are on record of the beard and hair growing long after the body has been interred. But this has no connection with the interference with the norprocesses of life-the regular

ing of blood into the circulatory system. When these cease, dissolution, death, sets in, somatic death it is called in physiology, departure of the soul in religion. The most serious matter, how ever in the three modern modes of inflicting the death penalty is not the sufferings of the criminal at the supreme moment, but the mental tortures he must undergo in the preparations for the death and the unnecessary amount of acquaintance he has with them for days in advance. But even this is of slight moment alongside of the shock and the lemoralizing influence the sight or even the reading of the details has on inno-cent minds. The horrors of capital punishment may be regarded as a ne-cessity for some low creatures as the only deterring influence. There is no possible excuse for the exhibition of the norrible details or the publication of the same in the public press. This is one of the greatest benefits of the most approved method of the death penalty now about to be applied in New York."

breathing of the lungs and the pump-

Over the Pathless Ocean,

Athwart vast continents traversed by mights from thoroughfares, many armed like the fabled Briarcus, myriads set forth daily to encounter the vicissitudes of travel, change of climate, unaccustomed food, and su attacks. mosphere possibly miasmic, yet with a calm confidence that their health will be pre-served. When this confidence is based upon the possession of the supreme medicinal defense, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, it is in-deed well founded, otherwise not. Brackish water, bad food, the wearying and other bad effects of railroad jolting, seasickness, and nervousness, aggravated by a journey and its attendant discomforts are shorn of their pernicious influence by this sterling alterative, purifier and compensating medicine, invaluable for dyspepsia, feebleness, nervous-ness, constipation, malarial disorders, rbeumatism and kidney complaints.

MASQUERADED AS A BOY.

A California Tramp That Turned Out to Be a Nebraska Girl.

On Tuesday last a young man and a boy were about the streets peddling fans prettily made out of wood, says the Hollister (California) Free Lance. George Austin watched them and told D. L. Dunham he thought the boy was a girl. On Wednesday afternoon the boy came to Mr. Dunham's tailor shop to see about a coat. Dave offered meas ure him, but the boy objected. Dave insisted, and in measuring the boy found substantial indications that made him believe he was no boy, but a very well-built woman. He told the marshal the result of his investigations, and the marshal invited the boy to his office, and there, strange to say, he was convinced that the boy was a woman and deserving of arrest for masquerading in boy's clothes. She was taken to fail, where she was visited by several kindhearted ladies, who volunteered to fit her out in clothes suitable for her sex, and to find her a home. She accepted both invitations, and will be given a

home in some kind family.

When her companion, who stated he had been tramping with her for a month, was told that she was indeed a woman, his surprise apparently was boundless; he indignantly denied that she was a woman, but declared she was a boy. He was arrested on suspicion, but as no charge could be made againt him he was allowed to go on the promise of leaving town immediately, which he did after leaving some money for the

She claims to be a resident of Lin-coln, Neb., and to have worn boys' clothes for six months without detection. She left Nebraska in company with another girl in male attire, but they parted company at Cheyenne.

When arrested she claimed to be a brother of her companion, whose name was Spencer. He afterwards said his name was Steward. She finally acknowledged her name to be Mary Wil-

In appearance she is about five feet three inches in height, a decided bru-nette, eark hair, well formed, and weighs 128 pounds. She is eighteen years of age.

Walter Brothers, of Waltersburg, Pope county, Ill., sold 380 bottles of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrboen Remedy during the epidemic of bloody flux in that county last summer, and state that they never heard of its failing in a single instance where the directions were followed. There were as many as five deaths in one day of persons who used other medicines or vere treated by physicians.

Free Lunch Journalists. When a party of men travel about the country on railroad passes, loudly proclaiming that they are editors or journalists, it is pretty safe to say that they are dead beats. Says the Pittsburgh Dispatch: In cities such men are usu-ally called free lunch fiends, or simply beats. Their connection with the press is generally confined to borrowing quarters from inewspaper men. It is leasant, therefore, to hear of the sorry liscomfiture of a gang calling itself the Ohio editorial excursion, which started on a trip through the south a week or two ago. The party consisted of fourteen journalists, about a hundred un-specified anomalies, and one newspaper

man—probably a very young one.
At first the Ohio editorial excursionists, on the strength of their title, were received and entertained royally wherever they went. But gradually it leaked out that there was not an editor in the party, and they got, instead of free hack rides, speeches and banquets, a decided cold shoulder when they reached Atlanta. They had difficulty in getting out of the frigid region after their identity was established, for the railroad men lifted the passes. We regret that we cannot certainly say that none of the crew resched home. The editors of Ohio, however, have greater cause to regret the return of the excursionists, and the Dispatch begs to tender its heartfelt sympathy to them.

Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, Price 50 cents. Nasal injector free. For sale by Goodman Drug Co.

Slavery in China. Human beings are still sold in the famine stricken districts of China. A child under ten brings from a dollar to a dollar and a half.

For a disordered liver try Bescham's Pills.

WAS WILLIAMS MURDERED ?

a Soldier's Death. HIS WATCH AND MONEY GONE.

Suspicious Circumstances Attending

Wounds Apparently Inflicted by *Bludgeon Found on His Head

> and Neck-Covering Up a Crime.

A Mysterious Affair. Edward Williams, a private in Company G, Second infantry, was found dead and horribly mangled on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley tracks in the immediate vicinity of Fort Omaha at 11:30 o'clock Wednesday right. Michael McCarthy, a member of the same company, was returning to the post from Central park, a point situated about one-half mile from the fort, and in walking along the Elkhorn tracks he stumbled over an obstacle. He instituted an in-vestigation, and in groping around in the dark his hand came in contact dark his hand came in contact with the head of a human being. Mc-Carthy was frightened, and ran to the company's quarters and informed his comrades that the body of a man was lying on the track. Several members of the company repaired to the spot, and, with the aid of a lantern, identified the remains as those of Edward Williams, a wember of their company. The coroner was notified, but owing to the report being thought to be the same one on the Belt line, the official overlooked it, and was not aware that an accident had actually occurred on the Elkhorn until

Sergeant Cole, from Fort Omaha, reported the matter personally yesterday morning. Upon the request of the authorities at the fort Coroner Drexel authorized the removal of the remains from the scene of the accident to the federal hospital. This was cone early yesterday morning, and a more badly lacerated corpse was perhaps never witnessed. The arms and lower limbs were severed from the body and ground into a pulp. The trunk was torn to atoms, the intestines and bones being strewn for a distance of 300 feet. The clothes were torn into shreds. Was he murdered and then thrown on the track in order that the crime might be wiped from suspicion! This is what suggested itself to the minds of those who gave the

coident a second thought.

A reporter visited the scene yesterday afternoon, when it was learned that Wil-liams had been at Purtell's beer garden Wednesday night and imbibed quite freely. The bartender, Abe Gillon, stated that he saw him between 10 and 11 o'clock that evening, and that, while he had been indulging some, he was comparatively sober.
"Williams," he said, "came in and got a
bucket of beer, and then went out and sat
down in the garden and drank it. I do not remember who was with him, but he was talking to several people during the evening He had money, but I do not know how much. Private Dodgett, of Company E, told me to-day that Williams had over \$70 with nim. I did not see him after he got the bucket of beer and went into the garden.

A member of Company G stated that another member of his company, whose name he would not divulge, saw Williams leave the garden about 10:30 o'clock, and the latter stated that he was going to Central park. He proceeded up Thirtieth street until the tracks were reached, and he then walked along the tracks. About half an hour later a west bound freight train thun-dered along. Williams showed no signs of intoxication, and had ample time to reach his destination before the train came along At the point on the road where the body was found the grade is about twenty feet, and is a very lonesome and seldom frequented spot, aside from it being a pathway to a disreputable place in Omaha Heights. The blood stains and particles of flesh on the track indicated that the body was run down about three hundred and fifty yards from the crossing by the train, and was dragged along

The fact that both rails were smeared with blood and flesh, and the body so badly torn, led to the belief that the deceased was beaten into insensibility and then laid crosswise of the track.

wise of the track.

A reporter called at the headquarters of Dr. Haskins, junior surgeon of the post. The doctor stated that he had not closely examined the remains, but was of the opinion that all the marks and cuts on the body and head were or might be made by the train. He declined to state his ampion as as to foul play. The to state his opinion as as to foul play. The reporter next visited the hospital, where he was shown the remains. Aside from the body being terribly lacerated, the head gave evidence of having undergone violence. The scalp was cut in five places, each wound apscalp was cut in five piaces, each wound appearing to have resulted from the blow of an instrument, possibly a coupling pin. These cuts were about two inches in length, and receded from the forehead backward and were about an inch apart. The forehead, in the immediate vicinity of the eyes, was bruised. These wounds being confined to the scalp, leads friends of the deceased to believe that they were made by a hindreen believe that they were made by a bludgeon or some heavy weapon, and that the injuries on the head were not brought about by coming in contact with any portion of the train. However, the sum of money and a silver watch and a gold chain which Wil-lams was known to have on his person at the time he reached the tracks, about forty minutes before his body was found, were missing, a matter which has led his friends to form the conclusion that he was waylaid and robbed, and his body then placed on the tracks by his assailants, who evidently knew that it was about train time, and who thought that their dasturdly deed would be curtained in this way. A couple of sus picious characters who were seen with Wil liams during the evening, and who knew that he had money on his person, are being closely watched, but no arreets have been made, neither will there be until an inquest is held this morning, at which time hopes are entertained of clear-

ing up the mystery.
Williams was about thirty-five years of age and was transferred here from Fort Niobrara about two years ago with Company G. He leaves a wife residing at Fort Spokane, and his parents reside in Albany, N. Y. The deceased was more or less addicted to strong drink, but was seldom seen under its in It was through his carelessness that private Hughes was shot at Fort Omaha about one year ago, he falling to unload his musket, which, falling into the hands of Hughes, was discharged, the latter receiving the entire contents in his abdomen.

Williams was a favorite among the mem-bers of Company G, all of whom lament his sad death, and express determination to have the exact circumstances which led to his death made known.

Inquiry concerning the accident was made at the headquarters of the Elkhorn, but the officials stated that they had received no re-port from the trainmen. This also supports the theory of murder, as the officials are of the opinion that the trainmen would have in all probability discovered Williams had he an event a report would necessarily have been made. The absence of the money and watch, together with the nature of the wounds on the head, is the basis upon which the friends of Williams rest their theory of

An Absolute Cure. The ORIGINAL ABIETINE OINTMENT is only put up in large two-ounce tin boxes. and is an absolute cure for old sores, burns, wounds, chapped hands, and all skin eruptions. Will positively cure all kinds of piles-Ask for the ORIGINAL ABLETINE OINT-MENT. Sold by Goodman Drug cempany at 25 cents per box—by mail 30 cents.

A Roman Lady's Skeleton.

In digging the foundation for a new building in Rome there was found a marble sarcophagus bearing the name of Crepereia Triphæna, with the lid still firmly fastened with rivets of iron imbedded in lead. Inside was the skeleton of a woman, upon which were found a pair of gold earrings, a gold necklace, a large and elegant gold brooch, a thick gold ring, a ring com-posed of two gold circles a long amber spiral pin, two combs of boxwood, a silver box and and a few other objects.

Advice to Mothers. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic. and is the best remedy for diarrhoes.

25c a bottle.

HER BABY'S CRADLE.

Sad Scene at an Auction of Household

Furniture la Georgia. A sad scene was witnessed at an auc-

tion sale by a bailiff at the corner of Whitehail and Alabama streets a few days ago, says the Atlanta Journal.

The bailiff was selling a lot of old furniture which had been levied on to pay house rent, The levy was made on

a distress warrant. The furniture was sold piece by piece until a rickety cradle was reached. Somebody in the audience bid 10 cents and the crowd laughed.

A lady, dressed in a threadbare black dress, with a face upon which was stamped sorrow and care, approached a gentleman present and said: "Will you please buy that cradle for

me? My baby girl died in it, and oh, sir, it is so precious to me!" Tears trickled down the woman's pale cheeks. It was her furniture which was being sold. The cradle was old, and it was doubtless many years since she watched the little sufferer tossing about with the fever that burned its little life out.

The cradle was bought and given to her, and the bailiff paid a drayman to haul it to the woman's home. And the crowd laughed no more, and there was a tear in the eye of the man who bid 10 cents for the old rickety

"POSTHOLE JACK."

Various Ways in Which a Western Character Earned His Reputation. Nearly all the cowboys in this section

have a nickname by which they are known, and people living here for years could not give their "states name." John McGrath came from the east a few years since and happened to run on to B. B. Brooks, who was just commencing work on his ranch on the Muddy, says the Casper, (Wyo.) Mail. McGrath hired out to Brooks and as the latter was about to take a trip to Chicago, he left his best team and started for the railroad, first setting John to work digging postholes around the ranch. His directions were to begin at a certain point and go east until Brooks got back. which time would be about two weeks. John went to work and Brooks went to Chicago. A month afterward some cowboys came up where John was at work and asked him how far east he intended to go with the posthole business. He replied that his employer had gone east and requested him to dig holes in that direction until he re-turned. "But," he added, "I don't think he will ever come back, and a soon as I get this team worked out intend to quit." This was sufficient for a name, and the cowboys for hundreds of miles soon knew Posthole Brooks, in the meantime, had forgotten about poor Jack way out in Wyoming, and had switched off at Chicago and gone on a visit to his old home in New york. On his return. however, six weeks from the time he started, he found Jack still digging postholes in the required direction. Only about one-third of these holes were ever used to fence the large pasture in which Mr. B. now keeps his cattle. The name which heads this article still clings to Jack, but has been shortened to Post by most of the boys and made the last instead of the first name. Two brothers of Jack came to Wyoming later on and they are known as the Post boys. What's in a name, anyway?

The ginuine Angostura Bitters of Dr. S. G. B. Siegert & Sons are the most officacious stimulant to excite the appetite. Ask your druggist.

The Production of Beer in Europe. The Vienna journal, Gambrinus, devoted to the brewing interest, recently published a table of European breweries and their "output" for the year 1887. According to this table the whole number of breweries in Europe was 50,801, and the production of heer and ale amounted, in round numbers, to 178,-500,000 hectoliters or 4,580,000,000 gallons. The taxes collected from this sea of beer amounted to 250,000,000 guilders or \$125,000,000. The malt used amounted to 6,700,000,000 kilograms or nearly 740,000 tons, and the hops to 100,000,000 kilograms or 110,000 tons. Germany alone contained 23,143 breweries, producing 45,000,000 hectoliters or 1,118,-000,000 gallons, while Austria-Hungary had only 1,979 breweries, producing 13,-400,000 hectoliters, or 354,000,000 galions. Most interesting are the figures relating to the production per capita. The smallest quantity, one liter (a little more than a quart) per head is found in Bosnia and Roumania. Then come Greece with 21 liters, Russia with 4 3-5. France with 31, Switzerland with 40, Denmark with 63, Germany with 73, Upper Austria with 116, Lower Austria with 121. Great Britain produces 125 liters or 33 gailons per capita, but the greater part of this is exported. gium exceeds this with 150 liters, Wur-temberg with 218 and the kingdom of Bayaria leads all competitors with 248 liters or nearly 65½ gallons for every man, woman and child in he conjny rt

Over four years ago Swift's Specific cured me of a troublesome cruption which covered my shoulders, back and limbs. This was after I had been treated by six doctors, some of whom said I never would get well. E. M. Hubsey, Sherman, Tex.

A Ginnt Indian Elephant. breeches. Why should his master seek
The skeleton of the largest elephant to rival him? I positively tremble at ever killed in India is to be sent to the thought of being arrayed in a white A Giant Indian Elephant. museum at Madras. It is ten feet six inches nigh.

Cushman's Menthol Inhaler, cures catarrh, headache, neuraigia, asthma, hay Fever. Trial free at your druggist. Price 50 cents.

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ITS HALLS, ROOMS AND MARBLE.

How it is Lighted, Heated and Supplied With the Accommodations Which Modern Inventive

Genius Has Designed.

Brick, Grantte, Marble.

The New York . Life Insurance company's elegant new building on Seventeenth and Farnam was thrown open to the public yesterday, and all day long great crowds of sightseers were wandering about the building and standing on the roof, viewing the city and surrounding country. The New York Life building is one of the tallest buildings west of the Missiasippi, and from its great height an excellent view can be ob-The building, while still unfinished, pre-

sents a fine appearance and does credit to its owners, its projectors and its builders, and many were the words of praise uttered yesterday by those who were visiting it and in-specting its beauty and elegance. The most striking feature of the building is the entrance and rotunda. The visitor passes first between two magnificent pillars of Norfoik pink granite into the vestibule. The floor of this is of Lake Champlain marble, while the lofty walls contain several courses of Tennessee and French marble beautifully arranged. The coiling is a fretwork of gold and silver. Passing inward netween two highly polished pillars of Lake Champlain marble, the visitor enters a beautiful corridor of Italian marble leading to the rotunda. Here he stands under a dome of ornamental bronzed iron and polished plate glass, supported by six columns of Maine granite. There is a floor of New York black, French and Italian marble. The Seventeenth street entrance also opens into this rotunda through a corridor of Italian

The view from the tower can easily be imagined. There is no obstruction except the horizon, and the jumble of waving trees, brick walls, glistening spires and domes, long, straight streets with their kaleidoscopic scenes, are of unfailing interest. This is really the fourteenth story from the street, and the visitor can almost imagine himself floating in midair in a baloon. Descending a winding stairway, the visitor comes to the twelfth story, where are located

elevator tanks and an exit to the main roof of the building, which is of brick. On the tenth floor is a barber shop, the walls, ceiling and floor of Italian marble, and containing two beautiful porcelair bath tubs, which cost about \$300 a piece. In the north west corner of the same floor is the library, with four connected reading rooms, all well lighted and furnished with easy chairs. There are 7,000 volumes on the shelves. Further over to the north end of the floor are the closets and tollet rooms for the build-ing, all of marble and German silver. The light here is not quite so good as on the ower floors, though the windows are larger than they appear from the outside. The seventh, eighth and ninth floors are similar in design, consisting of tiers of well-lighted and ventilated offices opening into two north and south corridors through the wings, which are connected by a spacious

way. The wood work is of polished cherry, the floors of the corridors are marble mosaic, and all the door locks, hinges, etc., are of polished brass.

Each floor has ladies' and gentlemen's toilet rooms furnished in Italian marble and supplied with silver-plated plumbing fixtures. There are finely polished brass combination gas and electric fixtures in each programment of the course of combination gas and electric fixtures in each room and along all the corridors. A Cutler mail chute opens on every floor. The foot boards of all the halls are marble. There is in the building accommodations for upwards of 700 offices, all well lighted and

hall containing the elevator and grand stair-

From the third floor down the offices are very much larger, each floor containing five or six large rooms, which will accommodate large corporations, loan or insurance companies. The offices of the New York Life Insurance company are located on this

The electric switch board was designed and constructed by Mr. Thurlby. Four passenger elevators and one freight elevator are operated and the movement of all the muchinery is as noiseless as that of a watch Mr. Arthur Pindle is entitled to the credit of putting up the engines and Mr. W. T. Booth has earned the gratitude of the citi zens for securing the location of one of the finest office builtings in the country. In the evening the entire building was beautifully illuminated, and a large electric light placed on top of the flar-staff where it could be seen for miles around.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. A good reliable medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field and restore peace and bodily health for

Labouchers on Men's Attire. I see it stated that there is a "movement" in Paris to adopt colored evening coats and knee breeches, says Labouchere in London Truth, I really have no patience with persons who give much thought to the adornment of their persons, and I have generally remarked that those who do so are effeminate that they are obviously men by accident, nature having intended to turn them out women. To say that a man is well dressed is tantamount to saying that he is ill dressed. A really well dressed man is one whose dress reither strikes the eye as good or bad. I trust that the movement will not extend here. Jeames already wears a colored coat and knee silk coat and yellow satin knee breeches! No, no; let us leave all this frippery to women.

A Persian Contemporary. A novel functionary in Persia is the chief of the press. He edits four newspapers and has other duties. This notable journalistic luminary is named Mahmed - Hassan - Khan - Ekbalus - Sal-

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"PEARS'-The Great English Complexion SOAP,-Sold Everywhere."





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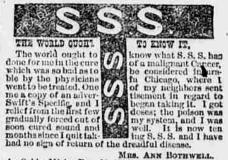
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Rights reserved to reject finy and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors, May 9th 1889.

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[SEAL.]

[County Clerk.]

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