

1409 DOUGLAS.

We Copy No One.

Year after year for nearly thirty years, we have raised the standard for tailoring higher and higher.

With lower and lower prices for made to order garments, 'till we've brought them within easy reach of all.

Trousers \$5 and up.) From Goods of Suits \$20 and up. [Unusual Worth.

Confidence and reliance in our business methods is the rock upon which our success is built.

From City to City, State to State, 'till compassed only by a Continent, the name and business methods of Nicoll the Tailor have become a household word and synonym for fair trade.

Plenty of goods for you to choose from. Made to measure quickly, if required. Prices less than you expect for good made to order garments.

Open evenings. Mail orders filled. Cash only buys.

THE TAILOR.

1409 DOUGLAS.



THE TALE OF THE DECADES.

How the Population Has Been Enumerated in Various Countries.

THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES

Objects of the Count-Great Britain' Census Taken in a Day-Slow Work in America-Estimates.

The eleventh census of the United States will be taken in June, 1890, and as the past decade has been the most progressive one in the history of the nation the result will be looked forward to with great interest. Up to 1860 the decennial progress of the nation in population and material wealth was rapid and uniform. Then came the civil war and progress was severely retarded. The regularity of the progress in population from 1790 to 1880 was remarkable. The percentage of increase in each decade is here shown:

 Decade
 Per cent.
 Decade.

 170 to 1800
 35.02
 1840 to 1850.

 180 to 1810
 36.45
 1850 to 1860.

 1810 to 1820
 31.14
 1860 to 1870.

 1820 to 1830
 31.49
 1870 to 1880.

 1830 to 1840
 32.67
 The table shows that for the 70 years from

1700 to 1860 the population increased at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum. For the ten-years after 1800, notwithstanding the fact that during them, the civil war demanded the lives of nearly three-quarters of a million men and checked immigration, the rate of in crease for the decade was 2.2 per cent per annum. From 1870 to 1880 the per cent of increase in the population was a trille more than 30 per cent per annum. By the same ratio, which is a very conservative basis, the coming census will show a population of more than sixty-six millions.

In some of the states a census was taken in 1885 which forms a very reliable basis for an estimate of the present population. In other states the governors and other state officials have made calculations that place the popula-tion of the various states and territories at the following figures, compared with the re-corded census of 1880:

TOTAL CENTING OF TOOL		
States and Territories.	Pop'lat'n.	Est'd. 1890.
Alabama		1,500,000
Arizona	40,440	60,948
Arkansas	802,525	1,250,000
California	864,644	1,500,000
Colorado	194,327	350,000
Connecticut	6.227.000	7,500,000
Daketa	135,177	600,000
Delaware	146,608	175,000
District of Columdia	177,634	219,000
Florida		450,000
Georgia	1.542,180	1,732,711
Idaho		113,777
Illinois	3,077,871	3,750,000
Indiana	1.978.301	2,440,000
Iowa	1.624.615	1.875,000
Kansas	90%, 00%	1.470,000
Kentucky	1.648.600	2,200,000
Louisiana	1820.1946	1,050,000
Maine	648.936	660, 130
Maryland	934.943	121.931
Massachusetts	1,783,085	2.072,000
Michigan.	1.636,937	2,025,000
Minnesota	780,783	1,500,000
Mississippi	1.131.507	1,500,000
Missouri	2.168,380	3,250,000
Montana	200, 1269	130,000
Nebraska	4762, 4002	1,100,000
Nevada	72,266	90,000
New Hampshire		270,000
New Jersey	1.131.116	1,500,000
New Mexico	119.565	195,500
New York	5.082.871	6,500,000
North Carolina	1,380,750	1,750,000
Ohio	3,198,002	4,000,000
Oregon	174,768	300,000
Pennsylvania	4,282,801	5,061,568
Rhode Island	276,534	320,000
South Carolina	995,577	1,350,700
Tennessee.	1.542.350	1,800,000
Texas	1.501.740	2,190,000
Utah	143,000	(P.M. 804)
Vermont	182,280	1221,000
Virginia	1.512.565	2,000,000
Washington	75,116	200,000
West Virginia	618,457	534,326
Wisconsin	1.015.497	2,000,000
Wyoming	20,780	100,000

.50,155,783 66,235,525 General Meigs in Science, 1889, estimated the population of the United States by the us of 1890, at 67,260,000, and that of 1900 at 89,653,333, and 1910 at 119,737,177.

CENSUS TAKING ABBOAD. The numbering of the people is an ancient sustom. Moses numbered the Israelites in the custom. Moses numbered the Israentes in the wilderness, and, in later times, Joshua and David followed his example. China had a count of the wretched insufficiency and insp-

census enumeration 2,042 years before the Chistrian cra, and in Japan an enumeration was made more than 1900 years ago. A cen-sus of Athens was taken in Solon's time, and the sixth king of Rome, Servius Tullius, orthe sixth king of Rome, Servins Tullius, ordered a census and required every citizen to
appear on the field of Mars and declare under
oath his name, residence, names of children
and the value of his property. In the sixtecath century the Church began to record
births, marriages and deaths, and from
this practice gradually grew up the modern
census. Russia took the lead in organized
census taking on the modern plan in 1700 and now has a system similar to that in vogue in this country. Frussian enumerations were begun under Frederick William I. Austria first took a census in 1754 and now has on taken each sixth year. From 1686 to 1857 the clergy of Sweden were required to keep a rec-ord of births, deaths and marriages. Then a statistical bureau was formed. Norway has a decennial census; Spain an irregular enum-eration system. Denmark, Switzerland, Bel-gium, the Netherlands, Italy, have adopted a decennial plan. In France a census is taken every fifth year. Pertugal has neverhad but one census and that extended only to the population. Turkey takes an occasional cen-sus for conscript or taxation purposes. Greece counts up irregularly, a census being taker sometimes yearly and then biennially. Brazi idopted a census system in 1872, the Argen ine Republic in 1869, Cotombia in 1870 and

The first real effort to record the population of Great Britain was made in 1801, but no definite system was employed until 1851. The first imperial census was taken in 1871. This first attempted complete enumeration of the population of the British empire was made in ne day, April 3, 1871. The returns showed a opulation of 234,762,560. The work was opulation of 234,762,593. The work was lone by 32,543 enumerators, employed under 2.195 registrars and 626 superintendents. The country was divided into minute districts and very means taken through the press and spe cial publications to apprise the people of what was wanted and instructing them how to facilitate the work. Every separate householder received a schedule which he was required to fill out, recording the name, age, occupation, rank, profession, relation to head of family and birthplace of every person who abode in the house on the night before Boril 3, the date of the census. There were 0,500,000 of these schedules, weighing forty-one tons, yet so thoroughly systematized were the arrangements for the work that the compiled census was laid before parliament on June 20, eleven

weeks after the day for collecting the sched THE CENSUS IN THE UNITED STATES. Census work began with us with the be-ginning of this government. In order to secure a proper apportionment of representa-tives in the lower house of congress a census tives in the lower house or congress it was is taken every tenth year. At the first it was is taken every tenth year. nothing more than an enumeration of the people, classifying slave and free. Additions and improvements were made until the scedules of 1880 comprised questions as to name, age, sex, conjugal condition, place of birth, and the place of birth of father and mother. To these were added particulars as to schools, libraries newspapers, churches, disease and mortality, pauperism and crime, school, military and citizenship ages; areas of farms, families, and dwellings; the blind, deaf and dumb, Insane and idiotic; occupations of the people, wealth, taxation and public indebtedness, and the amount and value of the products of agriculture and manufactures. The questions were certainly comprehensive enough, but the mode of taking the census was slow combrons and manufactures. but the mode of taking the census was slow, cumbrous and unsatifsactory. It was two years and six months after the beginning of the work when the compilation known as the "Compendium" was sent to congress. In the introduction to this compendium, General Walker, superintendent of the census, says: "There is no reason, however, why, with such modifications of existing laws as would insure nodifications of existing laws as would insure that the material should come originally to the census office in proper shape for tabulation, the entire compilation should not be cor cluded within a year from the date of the first receipt of returns. It is not possible for one who has had such painful occasion as the present superintendent to observe the work-ings of the census law of 1850 to characterize it otherwise than clumsy, antiquated and barbarous. The machinery it provides is as unfit for use in the census of the United States, in this day of advanced statistical science, as the smooth-bore muzzle-loading

Queen's arm of the revolution would be for

service against the repeating rifle of the pres-ent time. It ought not to be possible that an-

ther census should be taken under this law

such a thing ought not to be seriously pro-losed. The country has suffered more than mough already of discredit and of loss on ac-

propriateness of the provisions of this ill-cor structed and outgrown statute.

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS. The act providing for the taking of the eleventh census was approved by President Cleveland March 1, 1889. It provides that the census shall be taken June 1, 1890.

eensus shan be taken June 1, 1880.

For the purposes of the origination, the whole country is divided into 175 districts, for each of which the president appoints a supervisor. The supervisor will appoint a sufficient number of enumerators in their districts who will be paid 2 cents for each name recorded in 1 the same for each high and recorded, and the same for each birth and death reported, 15 cents for each farm, 20 cents for each industrial establishment and 5 cents for each surviving soldier or sailor of the late war. It is estimated that the number of enumerators will 30,000. The enumeration shall be June 1 and must be finished within June 1 and must be finished within fif-teen days in the city and within thirty days in the country precinets. The result of the eleventh census will be printed in thirteen volumes. The first volume will give all the data as to population by states, counties and towns, nativity, color etc.; volume 2, health, vital and morality statistics; volume 3, public schools, illiteracy pauperism, crime, churches and religious de-nominations; volume 4, trades and profes-sions; volume 5, survivors of rebellion; volume 6, wealth, taxation, public indebtedness etc.; volume 7, indebtedness of corporations and individuals; volume 8, agricultural statistics; volume 9, manufactures; volume 10, mines and mining; volume 11, fish and fisheries; volume 12, transportation, railways telegraphs and telephones; volume 18, insur

The superintendent of census is Robert P Porter of New York. He has an annual salary of \$6,000.

SOBER JOHNS HOPKINS.

It is Eminently a University of Manly Young Men.

Johns Hopkins university is a stendygoing place, containing few dudes and no students who lead the sumptuous lives that characterize the Harvard men, The classes are made up largely of manly fellows who mean business and who have little time to devote to college fravolity. Sectarianism finds no favor in the stitution, and the religious spirit of the students may be judged by the fact that the average daily attendance at prayers is about twenty. There has been little class feeling at the university, owing partially to the absence of the dormitory system and the composite studies that the men are allowed to take. Still in the last few years there are unmistakable signs of the growth of such a fellowship, says a Baltimore correspondent of the New York World. Until then there been little to distinguish Hopkins student from rest of the composite population of a large city. He was seldom boisterous, was not given to the mad pranks common where there are dormitories, flocked with his fellows but once in a general procession-a Cleveland and Hendricks ratification and was only known to the communities through the newspapers. True, when Booth came along his spindle legs were shown to poor advan-

tage on the stage and he came near beng mobbed for depriving regular supers of their 25 cents per night by going on without pay. The college colors, black and blue, were seldem shown, now everybody wears them in his buttonhole. Even the terrible Hopkins yell was not heard outside of the gymnasium or university precincts, with its "Hoorh Hoo—Hoorah Hoo—J. H. U.—'Rah."

What Bacteria Are.

The nature of bacteria was for a long time doubtful, but it has recently been determined that they are vegetable rather than animal, occurring in forms—spheroidal, ovoldal, rod-shaped spiral. So minute are they that 1,500 of them placed end to end would only cover a space equivalent to one-quarter of the head of a pin. They are composed of a granula, watery mass, surrounded by thickened walls. A drop of water is the ocean in which they live. Among their various functions is included a marvelous power of reproduc-tion, in twenty-four hours one bacterium will produce over sixteen millions,

ICE

Telephone 409.

ICE

Telephone, 409.

ICE

Telephone 409.

Telephone 409.

Telephone 409.

The Kimball Ice Company

Only Exclusive Reservoir Ice Dealers in the City.

This is was cut from the American Water Works Co's basins, at Florance, just north of this city, and as to purity, it cannot possibly be equalled---the water having been filtered by the Waterworks Company before it entered the basins.

Our careful and courteous drivers will deliver all orders promptly that may be entrusted to our care.

J. H. Hungate,

OWNER,

TELEPHONE, TELEPHONE, TELEPHONE. T

Telephone 409.

Telephone 409.

Telephone 409.

Telephone 409.

Telephone 409.

Kimball Ice Co., - 213 South 14th Street, Omaha

TELEPHONE, 409.

UP AND DOWN IN THE WORLD.

How It Is Accomplished by Means of Hydraulic Elevators.

Speed of the Flyers, Lads of the Lever and Record of Patalities.

The passenger elevator is an old story in Omaha. It came here more than six years ago, and that is a long time for a town which has quintupled its population in ten years. There was a time, and the school children can remember it, when the footsore bill collector with a victim in a room on the top story halted at the entrance and felt the muscles of his back and lower extremitles ache in anticipation of the oft-repeated long, long climb of two flights of stairs. That was ages ago, as time is reckoned in this day of hydraulic elevators, electric lights and ten-stery sky sera ers. The modern bill collector and nothing is monera which is more than a year old—comes under the gilded ceiling of a marble-columned, tesselated-floored vestibule and ensconeing himself on a conveniently located resting place, decides which of the two or three hundred tenants above him he will visit first. This determined, he advance to a handsomely ornamented piece of bronzed iron fretwork and with the pressure of a fluger on an ivory button calls to his service "the elevator boy," who, if he is strictly an fait, will be ar rayed in brass buttons and gilt bands galore This youth, for he is generally a youth, will with the wave of a hand transport him to mid-air regions and face to face with his most elevated and densely cloud screened creditor All this, of course, is more pleasant reading to the collector than to the creditor, but there

are more people than collectors, who use "the lift," and some of them are more welcome to the mid-air tenants. There are multitudes of clients whose doctors, lawyers and agents of every description have their offices at Alpine heights, and to these the smooth-running elevator is an inexpressible luxury. To these, the wearisome, toe-stubbing back-breaking struggle up two or three flights of stairs is far in the misty past and they would find it difficult to conceive that little over six years ago. D. M. Steele & Co. and another firm made the original venture in the elevator line by putting in machines which uplifted passengers and freight at the rate of about six inches a minute.

about six inches a minute.

The town has grown since that time and the elevators have grown with it until at present there are upwards of fifty passenger elevators with a variety of handsome cars, running on all rates of speed, from 100 to 500 feet a minute, and to all heights, from two to eleven stories.

eleven stories.

Before the building of the Ramge, the new Paxton block, the First National bank, The Bee building and the New York Life, the tall buildings of Omaha were satisfied with one elevator. These buildings are provided with from two to four elevators. In the First National bank, the Paxton building and The But building two are in constant use and in the New York Life four are manned by uniformed operators. The cars of The Bell elevators, however, are insured to carry twelve persons and would with perfect safety hold eighteen, which is double the capacit of the carriages of any other elevators in the

Everybody who has noticed these machine understands that they are operated by water in some way, and there are as many systems as there are styles of adornment. There is the remeant of former grandeur which lingers in the dark corners of stores and hides behind the stairways of some hotels. It has no glory of wrought iron front, no plate glass mirrors and no lever attachment. The geniu who presides over it holsts an imaginary sail and after a little rumination the car rises into its gloomy shaft with the solemn speed of the ineral procession.

In contrast to these are such elevators as

are seen in Tor Ber, the New York Life and the new bank buildings, the rich mountings and equipments of which are an ornament to the structure and whose passage from base-ment to garret is accomplished almost before

one can draw his breath.

One of the first elevators in Omaha was that in the Strang building used only over a

length of the rod. In the others a few inches of piston rod is transformed into a good many feet of cable over a system of pulleys. The longest trip made by a hydraulic elevator in this country is that in the Chicago Auditorium, seventeen stories or 220 feet.

The cost of these machines varies from \$2,000 to \$1,000, according as direct city pressure or the tank system is graphed by the

sure or the tank system is employed. In the former case the original cost is from \$2,000 to \$2,500, but the cost of operating is very much since the water once used is wasted.

by the Omaha clevators is something enor mous. When only one was operated in THE BEE building the car averaged, between 500 and 600 trips a day, and it is seldom indeed that less than three or four passengers are carried on a trip, so that if anything near the same work is done by the elevators in the other office buildings a great many miles are traveled in a day.

Of the boys who run these elevators and the people who ride on them columns might be written. There are the unsophisticated who written. There are the unsophisticated who ask if "it costs anything to go up here?" the nervous women who grasp the arm of their escorts and gasp, the army which, no matter how many trips it mikes, remarks havariably on its sea-sick sensation, the rushers who are always plunging on or off a minute too soon or a minute too late, the meek ones who are crushed into the corners, and the blusterers who crush them, the men who take off their hats, and the men who "won't any more than they would in a street car," and all the himumerable types whose distinguishing characteristic comes out in the elevator if

it does anywhere.

The elevator boy in most cases would be better if he were a little bigger, a little steadier and a little older, because he has a tre mendous responsibility on his head. Of al the accidents which are charged to the pas senger elevator in Omaha only one was caused by a defect in the machine, that at Oberfelder's, where the sup-porting wheel above gave way. In all the other cases somebody was careless.

About a year ago, a boy walked through an open door into the shaft and was dashed to pieces on top of the cage. While the New York Life was building the superintendent fell down the shaft a distance of seven stories and was instantly killed. A similar fatality occurred in the Shiverick furniture store. A workman attempted to board a moving car at the Consolidated coffee commany's store and was caught and crushed as was also the boy at the Murray hotel under similar circumstances a few weeks ago. Another lad was caught in the United States National bank elevator and still another lost his life in the Fairbanks lard refinery where he was hor ibly mangled. The boy to be efficient should be in his car

all the time, always alert and old and strong enough to control the foolbardy and foolist specimens of whom he meets a multitude. His wages in Omaha run from \$3 per week to \$8 or \$10, which is not much of a mpt ition for a very able-bodied man. Nearly all the Omaha elevators carry in surance, and their carrying capacity is limited. In addition there is the automatic safety device on the best of them, such as those in The Bee building, which, by means when a certain speed is attained.

Taking Up a Collection at a Hanging. "I am going to Jesus. I've been a great sinner, but my sins are all forgivwere the last words of the murderer 'Ben" Elzy, who was hanged in the jail yard at Birmingham, Ala. An unusual incident occurred just before the execu-tion, says a dispatch to the New York Tribune. The Rev. Charles Peterson, a colored minister, who has been the spir itual adviser of Elzy, was on the scaffold with him. After the prayer, Peterson stepped to the front of the scaffold, and addressing the crowd, said: "I am a poor man, and for two weeks I have negected my work in order to save the sou of this poor sinner here. I am out of money and if the crowd will contribute something for my benefit I shall be grateful." He then stepped down and passed his hat around through he crowd, and received several dollars. are ready," he said to the sheriff, when he had finished, and a moment later the drop fell. J. F. Hargroves of Georgia, whose mother was murdered by several years ago, witnessed the hang-ing, and clapped his hands for joy when it was all over. Elzy was hanged for the murder of J. W. Meadows, a white man, committed in January, 1889. He had committed four murders and about twenshort distance. In this the car rested directly | ty robberies.

"WOUNDED UNTO DEATH." Detroit Free Press: At Groveton

where the gallant Phil Kearney was killed as we were trying to keep Jackson back, I was struck in the right leg by a bullet which scraped the bone. Had I been in health and vigor I could have crawled away off the field of battle, but I had been out of the hospital only a few days and really had no business in the ranks. I got out a bandage and checked the flow of blood as well as I could, and then got into the most comfortable position to wait the turn of events. The knowledge that my wound was not a fatal one, and the belief that I would not even lose my leg, kept me in pretty good spirits, and I saw and heard all that went on around me.

Near by were three men who were mortally wounded. The one at my feet was a strong and robust man and had his left hip shattered by a piece of shell. He had been unconscious from the shock for a long time, but when he came to he began to swear in the most vigorous manner. He had a wife and children at home, but he did not seem to give them thought. He swore at his wound, at the enemy, at the battery behind us, at himself for enlisting, and at me when I asked him if I could help him. He died while indulging in a strain of profanity, and he had scarcely fallen back when one of the others roused up and went through the same proceeding and died exactly the same way.
When Joe Hooker flung us at the ter-

rible stone wall at the foot of Mayre's hill in the streets of Fredericksburg I had my cap knocked off by a bullet. Then a second struck my musket, and a third tore the cloth on my left shoulder. I knew I should be hit, but I did not feel the bullet which plowed into my right shoulder. The first I knew I began to grow dizzy, and all at once I sank down in a heap. I am sure I fainted away, for things had changed when I once more opened my eyes. Our lines had been driven back, and the confederates were cheering. The first thing was to reach my canteen, which was fortunately full of water. The next thing was to feel for a bandage and stuff the soft cloth into the wound as well as I could. Dead and dying men were lying all about me, and here I saw two different phases of human nature under suffering. A young man, who lay on the broad of his back close to me. and who had been shot in the stomach. swore like a pirate for about five min utes before he died. Another soldier, who was older and a fur heavier man, sat up at my right hand. A piece of shell had struck him in the side. Instead of swearing he fell to weeping. He hadn't a word about home or friends but muttered that it wasn't fair to shoot him down that way, and that he was always in bad luck, and there were tears on his cheeks when he breathed It touches the heart to read of a burial

party finding at dead soldier with his bible or some loved one's photograph in his hand, but I never came across anything of that sort. A man wounded unto death will either swear or cry. Where he does neither he will crawl away by himself to die or hold his peace What he thinks of no one can tell, but I have found plenty of them who evidently lived for an hour after being hit, and who had bibles or photographs with them and could have got them out, but

I have always believed that the man who was mortally wounded and had only a short time to live fully realized the situation. Their actions always proved it in a pitiful way. I knew three brothers to be mortally wounded by the same shell at Antietam. They were very affectionate toward cach other, so much so that it was a subject of remark. The sentimentalist would picture them dying

in each other's arms and bidding each other good-bye, but this was far off from the case. One of them, as a wounded man told me, swore in an awful way, a second wept, while the third kept his peace. Each crept away in a different direction to die, and there was a distance of a hundred feet between their dead bodies when we found them.

In assisting to bury the dead at Gettys burg, our party came across a soldier from a New York regiment whose dead face was almost laughing. He had been wounded in the breast, and could not have lived over fifteen minutes. He must have suffered terribly while dying, but at the last moment the pain left him and he was free. This was no doubt what brought the smile to his face-a smile of rejoicing and relief. After the fight at Williamsburg we found a soldier who died from a shot in the groin, He had taken \$30 from his pocket and placed it under his body, torn up two etters and had spread a handkerchief over his face, and passed away so quietly that his countenance betrayed none of he pain which must have been his.

At Winchester, as the confederates were driven back across the Berryville pike and through the town, a portion of them made a stand in a graveyard. I helped to collect and bury their bodies. One of them had been shot through the right lung, and he fell across the grave of a woman who had been buried years before. Her tombstone was time-worn and rusty, and he dipped his finger in his blood and traced the initials "M. P. G." on the inside surface of the stone. Then, as if frightened at the prospect of dying on a grave, he dragged himself over the grass to a vacant lot and breathed his last under a tree. The distance was fully fifty feet, and he left a bloody trail to mark his way. Another dead confederate in the same inclosure, who had been shot in the side, walked a distance of ten rods, as we could see by the bloody trail, and then crept under a thick tree and died. When we pulled the body out he held a large stone tightly clutched in the right hand, as if intending to use it for a weapon.

MISS ALICE ISAACS

(Late with Stern Bros., New York.)

Latest Novelties

At Lowest Prices.

In the store with Heyman & Delches.

1518-20 Farnam Street