## THE DEPENDENT PENSION LAW

A Measure Framed for the Benefit of Pension Claimants.

RULES FOR MAKING APPLICATIONS.

It is Not Necessary to Employ an Attorney or a Pension Agent-Forms of the Application Islanks.

Washington, July 10.-[Special to The Bee.]-Persion claimants are expressing themselves as being greatly pleased with the new dependent pension law. The provisions of the measure relating to applications, together with the recent rules adopted at the pension office, make it easy for chaimants to complete their cases and receive pensions without the employment of agents. Indeed if any one now enters into a contract with a pension agent whereby he or she agrees to pay any sum whatsoever for procuring a pension under the new law it will be on account of ignorance of the law or because he or she simply wishes to make a gratuitous present to the agent. The republicans in the house in framing this law made it a special point to so simplify the process by which applications are made and testimony furnished that the claimant himself or herself can deal directly with the pension office as successfully as an agent or attorney, and the claimant can procure the pension as speedily as possible with out any cost. And it should be added that Commissioner Raum has done everything he can to lessen the expense of claimants and to get applications through at the earliest mo-

In the first race, the new law, which covers nearly every original and a large majority of applications for increases, provides that the fee of agents or attorneys "shall in no case be greater than \$10, and only as shall be agreed upon hercunder between the claims and agent," so that it is entirely option with the claimant whether a contract is mad with an agent. It is further well to kno that all contracts made under laws prior this one, approved June 27 last, and which are for cases coming under this new law, are null and void, and the claimant is in new is under obligations to renew the agreement of contract. New contracts or blanks for their will be presented to the claimants for rewill be presented to the claimants for renewal, but it is a matter of option with them. They can apply for blanks directly from the pension office here, by addressing Green B. Raum, commissioner, this city, stating whether it is desired to apply for an original pension or increase of pension; also whether it is for a dependent parents' pension or the pension of a child of a soldier, sailor or marine, and the proper blank will be mailed premptly. Everything sent out by the commissioner of pensions goes under a frank, free, and it is not necessary to enclose a postage stamp. The blanks which are now in use state that the declaration or application for a pension is to be executed before a court of record or some affect thereof, having custody of its seal. The new law makes it much tody of its seal. The new law makes it much easier for applicants to prepare their papers, as the statements named in the blanks ca be sworn to before any one authorized to ad minister ouths and having a seal. This in cludes all notaries public, and in most states ustices of the peace or other officer of same rank. This places an officer in every commu-. Any applicant of ordinary intelligence fill out the blank, and it will cost but twenty-five cents to walk over to a notary or justice and swear to the statement. Then mail it to the commissioner of pensions, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
When the application is received here a
few days must necessarily clapse before it is
reached for the files. When it is opened
and examined notice will be sent as to whether it is complete as to form and evi-dence. If it is complete application should be made to the commissioner to have it placed on the list of "completed files" for immedi-ate consideration. This application should set forth that the declaration or application has been made in due form, stating the proper service of the soldier and the facts as to in-currence of his disability in and his discharge from the service; that the proof establishes that the disability alleged in the declaration was incurred as provided by law as being necessary to entitle applicant to a pension; that the claimant has, with the authority of sion bureau, h examination in respect to the disability de scribed and claimed for in the declaration that in the opinion of the claimant the claim is fully made out and complete. Claims piaced on the "completed files" are taken up in their order and will be considered as soon where there is no attorney as where a dozen are employed. They are taken up in their order, and never out of their order. Under the old laws the privilege was given

an applicant to make a special contract with an attorney and pay as much as \$25 for acting in behalf of a claim, but that special contract was filed at the pension office if it was to be considered legal. Under the new law the limit in all cases coming under the new law is fixed at \$10. Of course these special contracts for a larger fee may now be made under the old laws for cases which will not be considered under the new or dependent

The following are the required forms of declarations for dependent pensions under the various regulations: DECLARATION FOR INVALID PENSION.

To be executed before a court of record or some offi-cer thereof having custody of its seal, or any one authorized to admidister an oath and having a seal

[Here state rank, company and regiment in lary service, or vessel, if in the navy.

That said disabilities are not due to his vicious habits, and are to the hest of his knowledge and belief permanent. That he has applied for pension under application No.... That he is a pensioner under certificate No... [If a pensioner, the certificate number only need be given. If not, give the number of the former application if one was made.]

That he makes his declaration for the purpose of being placed on the pension roll of the United State under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890.

(Claimant's signature.) Also personally appeared.

Also personally appeared residing at and residing at persons whom i certify to be respectable and entitled to credit, and who, being by me duly awom, say they were present and saw. the claimant, sign his name for mark his mark; to the foregoing declaration; that they have every reason to believe from the appearance of said claimant and their acquaint-sace with him for years and years respectively, that he is the identical person he represents himself to be; and that they have no interest in the prosecution of his claim.

The act of June 7, 180, requires in case of a soldier.

1. An honorable discharge that the certificate need not be filed unless called for).

2. A minimum service of ninety days.

3. A permanent physical disability not due to vicious habits. (It need not have originated in the service).

vicious habits. (it have not are graded from \$6 to service.)

4. The rates under the act are graded from \$6 to \$12, proportioned to the degree of inability to carna support, and are not affected by the rank held.

5. A pensioner under prior laws may apply under this one, or a pensioner under this one may apply under other haws, but he cannot draw more than one pension for the same period. DECLARATION FOR DEPENDENT PATHER'S PENSION

To be executed before a court of record or some of fiver thereof having custody of real or any one au-thorized to administer an oath and having a seal. State of

State of as.

County of as.

On this day of one thousand eight hundred and hinety personally appeared before me. of the county and state aforesaid, sged years resident of the fourty of the one of th

(Claimant's signature.)

The act of June 37, 1800, requires, in the case of

ependent father

I. That the soldier died of a wound injury or dis-ace which, under present law, would have given

in a pension

2. That the soldier left no wife or miner child.

3. That the father is at present dependent on his en minual later, of the contribution of others it legally bound for his support.

4. That all pensions under this act commence from 6 date of filing the applications (executed after pussage of the act in the pensional arrest.

DECLARATION FOR DEPENDENT MOTHERS? PENSION.

To be executed before a court of record or some officer thereof having custody of its seal orany one authorized to administer an oath and having

[Here state rank, company and regiment, or vessel,

The set of June 27, 1800, requires in case of de-

[Here state rank, company and regiment, if in the milliary service, or vessel, if may,] and served at least ninety days in the war of the re-

bellion; who was honorably discharged..... and died..... That he left .....widow surviving him

The act of June 27, 1830, requires that in minor

hildren's cases:
1. That the soldier served at least ninety days in
he war of the rebellion and was honorably dis-

he war of the treeshad leave need not have harred. 2. Proof of soldier's death [cause need not have been due to army service], his marriage, to mother, hear due to army service], the marriage to mother,

been due to army service), his marriage to mothe and proof of her denther divestment of fitte. PRHET S. HEATH.

Just a Minute.

hold a basket picnie at Waterloo, Tuesday Senator Van Wyck will speak.

lamaged by lightning Friday night.

The old postoffice is to be repaired.

east of Walnut Hill depot.

changed to "The Jennings."

Pacific has been abandoned.

will be advanced on August 1.

ourn until Tuesday morning.

months of July and August.

ginning at 2:30 o'clock.

from Walnut Hill and Orchard Hill.

The Douglas county farmers' alliance will

County Clerk O'Malley's house was slightly

Collector Alexander is notifying the tenants

f the government site to pay rent or move

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hainsworth mourn the loss of their youngest child. The funeral is announced for 2 p. m., today, from the resi-dence on West Nicholas street, half a block

The name of the Goos hotel has been

The Grand Island local train on the Union

Freight rates between Chicago and Omaha

The passenger rates between Chicago and Missouri river points threaten to go to pieces

Whipple Sherman, who was recently ac

quitted of the charge of being implicated in the murder of Allan and Dorothy Jones, has been arrested at Walton, charged with horse

The county commissioners were in session

resterday afternoon just long enough to ad-

Several cases of scariet fever are reported

The Pioneer Dramatic club and the Omaha

central band will hold a prenic Tuesday, July 22, at Weeping Water.

The real estate and loan agents of the city

are signing an agreement to close their places of business on Saturday at 2 p. m. during the

The Park Concert.

The Musical Union orchestra will give an

other grand sacred concert at Hanscom park

this afternoon. The orchestra has been in

active practice, and the future programmes

will be rendered in a more acceptable man-

ner even than those which have delighted

immense gatherings at the park for the past

four Sundays. The following selections will

be rendered this afternoon, the concert be-

gianing at 230 o clock. Grand Processional March—The Silver Viviani

Mr. J. Sauerwein.

Overture—Poet and Peasant Suppe
Idyil—The Mill in the Eorest Elienberg
(a) On the brook. (b) The mill.

Selection—Robernian Girl Balf
March—World's Exposition. Schieffarth

The New Methodist Hospital.

A mass meeting of the friends of the new

Methodist hospital movement will be held in

First M. E. church, Twentieth and Daven-

port streets, on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock

Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., LL.D., secretary of the Church Extension society of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. E. K. Young, D.D., paster of Grace M. E. church of Philadelphia, will address the meeting.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY-SPENCER-At the residence of

the bride's brother, July 10, 1890, by Dr. John Barrows, Alonzo D. Bradley of Omaha and Lucretia M. Spencer of Saybrook,

DIED.

CARNABY—Jennule, daughter of James and Annie Carnaby, died at 5:35 p. m.

Funeral will take place from family resi-

Dr. Birney cures hay fever. Bee bldg

dence, 803 North Eightee th street, at 3 p.m.,

Sunday, July 13, 1890.

[Claimant's signature.]

2. That he left no wife or minor child. 3. That the mother is at present deper

ndent mother: That soldier died of a wound, injury or disease tels, under present laws, would give him a pen-

[Claimant's signature.]

in the war of the rebellion, who died at ...... on the .. day of ...... 18... from the effects of .

"THE PERFECTION OF REASON"

A Definition That is Scarcely Applicable to Modern Law.

TECHNICAL CONSTRUCTION TENDENCY.

Some Reflections on the Law as It is and as It Should Be-A Remedy suggested for Existing Evils.

To the conscictious law student who first carned from Blackstone that law was the "perfection of reason" there must certainly ome before he has long been engaged in the active practice of his profession, the question: "Is law getting any nearer the perfection of reason!"

This is an age of improvement and I hope it will not be thought sucriligious for a member of the profession to inquire whether in the grand march of human progress toward an ideal civilization, the science of law is keeping abreast of the times?

Togetat this question properly the purpose of this article shall be to show that the County of 88:

On this, day of one thousand eight hundred and ninety personally appeared before me.

of the court a court of record is and for the county and state aforesaid aged years a resident of county of state of who being duly sworm, according to law declares that she is the mother of who emisted under the name of at on the on the duy of 18 tm. manner and result of handling the legal questions of the day is more uncertain and more unsatisfactory than any other question of the age; even the science of medicine, and the medical profession dealing with the uncertainties of life and with the great problem of dissolution which we shall never thouroughly understand can tell us just as surely the re-sult of a certain disease upon a certain sys-tem as can a counsellor of law at the present day advises his client what will be the final conclusion of a court of law upon a matter on which he is seeking advice.

I do not purpose entering an umcaning crit-ism on the profession and will admit that there has been a vast improvement in law forms and pleadings in the change from the common law and old English forms to those of modern date, but I do ask those familiar with legal proceedings if it is not a fact that at least three-fourths of all the time of courts. udges, juries and attorneys is consumed in objections, motions, discussions and plead-ings, which have for their object not to make clear, plain and precise the facts in issue, but whose object, or at least whose effect, is to complicate, muddle and hide the real ques-tion at issue. And so often do they succeed in their object that I do not think it ex-aggregation to say that one-half of the cases started are decided on tech-nical grounds and the merits of the cases never reached; while the remaining half which succeed in running the gauntlet of the technical mill are so disfigured by their con-tact with legal rules of pleading, demurrers and replies that the plaintiff himself, much DECLARATION FOR CHILDREN UNDER STATERN YEARS OF AGE. To be executed before a court of record or any of-ter authorized to administer an oath and having a seal. less a juryman, would not know that the issue reached was one on which he gave the statement of facts and employed an attorney to 

maintain his rights.
In case the Issue is reached after a longand telious effort on the part of counsel on both sides to see if any motion to dismiss, quash, strike out, amend or substitute would entrar the fancy of the court, the trial begins and the chances are that there will be some evidence admitted or excluded, some juror not qualified or not conducting himself properly at the trial, or some instruction will be given orrefused by the court. All of these and a thousand objections and motions will be interspersed along the trial road, and on these objections and excuses, no matter how slight and trivial, are bung the exceptions on which

will be based the grounds for a new trial. Thus, when a decision is reached, the question is not settled if the defeated party has the money to keep the legal mill grinding, and the would-be vindicator of his grinding, and the wonid-be visited an empty compelled to compromise count of the law's delay and never ending uncertainty. What is the cause of this state of affairs,

and how may it be remedied! One of the great causes of this condition is the modern tend-ency of the courts to lay too much stress on technical points raised by attorneys during the progress of a trial to evade the true merits of a case, if they, assisted by able counsel, can find some technical point on which to base a decision.

So expert have the judges, courts and law-

ers become in this branch of work that it is safe to say that no body of men taken from the ablest attorneys, judges and senators could frame a law, or even draw a will affecting large financial interests, that would stand the crucial tests and assaults that would be made affecting its legality and constitutionality. The original package decision and the decision declaring invalid the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden are cases in point. In the former the supreme court of the United States has in times past decided similar points with different results from this last de-cision, and yet from a technical legal stand point the decision is a correct one. In Til-den's will case the point is much better illus-trated. Tilden was considered one of the ablest lawyers and jurists of this country. After a life spent in the study of the legality of different instruments, in the acquisition and distribution of property, in the posses-sion of all the faculties of brain and mind which are not questioned, he executed his last will and testament, and in accordance, it may be perhaps, with life long plans, directed what should be done with his property. The New York courts have decided that his will is il-

Did space permit columns of these technical constructions and hair splitting decisions

ould be mentioned. The result of this technical construction ndency has been to educate attorneys to keep a sharp lookout for all the minor details of a case, for all places wherethe spirit of the law is carried out if not the exact letter and if not on the best side of a case, keep the trust to luck, a technical judge or an obstinate pry for a verilet.

The remedy for this will have to emanate

from the judges. Led into these technical decisions by respect for able members of the bar who raised the questions life has become a burden to the judges on account of the objections and from them must come the remedy. Let the judges decide trivial questions instanter, give attorneys to understand that such trilling with the time and patience of the court is not to be tolerated, insist that plain issues shall be supported by plain evi-dence and the decision be in accordance with law and justice. Then and not till then will law be "the perfection of reason." Lux.

The Verdict Will Stand. The case of Charles Randall vs the B. & M. railroad was up in Judge Hopewell's court vesterday afternoon on a motion for a new trial. Some three years ago young Sandall and his father were in a box car with a load of household goods. The train was wrecked near Lincoln, and in the wreck the lad received a broken leg, besides being bad-

Trumpets. Viviant (Played for the great festival of the Councils at St. Peters, Rome.)

Overture—Rival (By request). Petter Gavotte—First Love. Lauge Cornet Solo—Zaire de Nelle Rossinl Mrs. H. Lotz.

Medley of Old Melodies—Ye Olden Rever Times Beyer
Quartette—it is God's Design. Mendelssohn

Messrs, Letz, Litowski, Brandt, Sauerwein.

Tattoo or Austrian Retreat. ... K'eler B'ela
Description: 1. Approach of night. 2. The
serchade. 3. The march. 4. The prayer
before the battle. 5. Finale.

Baritone Solo—Down in the Deep Cellar
Fischer ly scalded. He sued the company for \$15,000 damages, and at a subsequent trial was awarded \$10,000. A motion was made for a new trial in which the opinion was rendered yesterday that the verdict was in accordance with the law and the evidence.

Marriage Licenses. Judge Shields issued the following mar-

ringe Ricenses yesterday: Name and address. Carrie Kirkpatrick, Omaha.....20 Henry Grimm, Omaha......21 Mary Beeckley, Omaha......18 
 John Faulkner, Omaha
 17

 Clara Crowley, Omaha
 16

 Stephen Dennison, Omaha
 23
 Agnes Casey, Omaha......17

Charged With Issuing Counterfeits. E. F. Graham was crought in from Fremont last night and is now occupying quarters in the county fail. Graham is charged with having used the United States mails with having used the United States mails for the purpose of disposing of counterfeit money. The officer who brought Graham to the city last night states that he (Graham) sent circulars out, informing his correspondents that he had a quantity of "green goods" that would defy detection, and that the whole lot would be disposed of at a figure that would enable the buyer to doubte his money inside of ten days. money inside of ten days.

The Philosophical society meets every day evening at 7:30 in room 205 Sheely block. All are invited. Wednesday and Thursday evenings the room is open to the public. SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Society Folks. D. W. Van Cott and family have returned Rev. W. O. Pearson and family have gone to New port, R. L.

The Week's Doings of the Omaha

Miss Mabel Orchard has returned from a isit to St. Louis. Miss Alice Hitt and Miss Famile Arnold

left for Boston Thursday.

Mrs. G. C. Whitlock, accompanied by her family, went to Chicago Thursday morning. Mrs. F. B. Bryant and family have gone to Canandaigua, N. Y., to spend the summer. L. M. Bennett and family left for Elmira, N. Y., where they will enjoy a summer vaca Miss Eva Spigle has gone to Red Oak, Ia.

where she will remain several weeks visiting Milton Rogers' family and J. C. Patterson med the Omaha contingent at Spirit Lake Friday

Dr. Conkling and Henry Gibson left for Mackinaw Thursday evening to be gone sev-

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Dietz left Friday or Portland, Ore., and other coast points for month's travel.

City Engineer Tillson returned Monday rom a two weeks' pleasure trip to Boston and other eastern points. Misses Lillian and Ollie Saunders and Mira Hope of Mount Pleasant, In., are visiting

elatives in the city. Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Withnell, accompanied by their niece, Miss Minnie Lemon, left for California last week. Carrol M. Carter has gone to Colorado to

pend a month in enjoyment of the pleasures f the centennial state. Miss Genie Her left on Friday for Kansas City, where she will spend a few weeks as the guest of Mrs. A. B. Davenport. Misses Anna and Lydia McCague have re-

turned to Omaha after having finished two years of their course at Wellsley. Miss Emma L. Stacey of New York is vis-iting her aunt, Mrs. L. G. Heybrock, corner Nineteenth and Emmett street, Kountze

and Mrs. Robert Hunter of THE BEE left Wednesday for a fortnight's trip to Den-yer and Salt Lake and the summer resorts in

Mrs. S. E. Pratt and daughter Fannie left Thursday evening for the east, where they will spend a few weeks at the home of the former and with old friends. Colonel and Mrs. H. Brownson and their

daughter, Mrs. Paul Clendennin, left for the cast last Monday and will first visit Swanton, Vt., until the first of August, when they will go to Old Orchard beach Mrs. F. B. Johnson and children, accom-

panied by Mrs. Byron Reed and Miss Jean-ette Johnson left on Monday for Boston to spend the summer on the coast in that vicin The party will be gone until the middle of September. Among the latest departures from the city

intending to summer at Manitou, Colo., are:
Mrs. W. F. Allen and family, Mrs. C. W.
Cleaveland and Miss Nellie Cleaveland, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Remington and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Preston.

There was a merry gathering of young folks Friday evening at the home of Mrs. Windheim on Twenty-fourth and Izard. The occasion was a social given in honor of Miss Ida Lookner, who is here from Burlington, In, visiting friends. Everybody had a splendid time, and, despite the warmness of the night, dancing was indulged in up to a late Several musical numbers were ren dered, which were highly appreciated.

The Business College. The annual commencement of Rathbun's business college will be held at Boyd's opera house Wednesday evening, July 16. Admission free. The graduates are: Miss Celia Carlos, Florence Frost, Carrie Killinger, Mary Leonard, Lucille Leonard, Maggie Don-nely, Jane Fulton, Mamie Learning, Tillie Berntsen, Kate Barnes, Kate Dempsy, Jessie McCoy, Bertle Green, Mand Green, Sarah Smith, Hannah Goldstein, Nora Baker, Mrs. Smith, Hannah Goldstein, Nora Baker, Mrs. Nellie Pickett, Mrs. M. Berolzheimer, Miss Nannie Jones, Tim Kelley, J. H. Shober, George Hemple, D. C. Deaver, J. Mansfield, Charles Kennedy, B. W. Sullivan, C. K. Price, J. R. Livingston, C. C. Juhl, Peter Nellson, G. W. Huston, Samuel Grace, W. J. Puckett, O. H. Cowles, Richard Cross, J. Q. Conrad, Michael Cunningham, A. W. Hagan, B. I. Richard, J. W. Olbay, Charles Dill. B. L. Birchard, J. W. O'Day, Charles Dill-worth, Charles Willox, William Carr, D. M. Naughton, Wallace C. Taylor.

A PORTRAIT OF ROTHACKER. Artist Mulvaney's Gift to the Omaha Press Club.

A very fine oil painting of the late O. H Rothneker is on exhibition in A. Hospe's show window at 1513 Douglas street. It was painted by John Mulvaney, the well known Chicago artist, expressly for the Omaha Press club. It is an excellent litteness and will shortly be hung on the walls of that organization's rooms in THE BEE building. On ganization's rooms in This Ber building. On this picture Mr. Mulvaney has, as will be plainly evident to every one who looks at it, not only devoted a great deal of work, but his very best efforts. Being a warm personal friend and great admirer of Mr. Rothacker, he doubtless felt a deeper interest in the result of his efforts than might otherwise be the case, and Mr. Mulvaney can rest assured that the and Mr. Mulvaney can rest assured that the club appreciates very highly his splendid gift. Its members desire also to thank Mr. Hospe for his generous donation of a magnificent gilt frame, and they will always remember his kindness. A more natural picture of the subject could not be produced. As to its finish, the observer is at once struck with the perfect harmony and completeness of every tail. The hair, eyes, mouth, long gracefully curved mustache, and the fatures generally show to the very best advantage, and are true to the most minute item. Expert judges of oil paintings who have looked at the picture say that Mr. Mulvaney's brush must have been inspired during the hours he Mr. Mulvaney was in the city a few days

After Dakota's Tin Product. Secretary Nason of the board of trade left last night for the Black Hills. At Hot Springs he will meet President Martin, and together they will journey through the southern Hills investigating the tin question. Before his departure last night Mr. Nason said: "We shall remain in the Hills five days and shall visit all of the tin mines for the purpose of seeing what we can do in the way of making arrangements to have the products of the nines brought to Omaha for reduction. We shall also look into the other mineral indus ries of the Hills and shall make a full report of our trip to the board of trade as soon as we return to Omaha.

"We have considered this matter for many months and have now arrived at the con-clusion that the mineral products of South Dakota can be handled in Omaha as well as to have them sent abroad."

The Bradshaw Benefit Concert. A concert gotten up by Edward Dworzak

and A. Ceyarre was given last night at Germania hall for the benefit of Bradshaw's cyclone sufferers. An excellent programme, in which the Musical Union orchestra, the Plattdeutscher verein, the Omaha Liederkranz, the Swiss singing society, the Zither club, Omaha Mannercher, South Side quartette club and Turner quartette club took part, was highly enjoyed by a large audience. A comfortable sum ten. A comfortable sum was realized, which will at once be forwarded to the Bradshaw relief committee. Party in the Park.

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Cushing of Eighteenth and Dodge gave a picuic party yesterday in honor of their guest, Miss Luilu Calhoun of Marshalltown, Ia. The day was lovely and the place one of Omaha's most beautiful resorts, Syndicate park. After a stroll around the lake and a row upon its waters, a bountiful supper was spread under the trees, which was thoroughly enjoyed. Those present were Miss Sepple Standish, Miss Lullu Calhoun of Marshalltown, Ia, Miss Ella Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. f. J. Cushing and C. D. Thompson.

Mr. C. H. Dewey's Condition W. J. Kierstead telegraphs Tan Bun from Battle Creek, Mich., that the condition of Mr. C. H. Dewey is unchanged. For two months Mr. Dewey has been unable to retain any but liquid nourishment. As a consequence he is very feeble and but little hope is entertained of his recovery,

ONLY ONE RETURNED ALIVE.

Heroism of Volunteer Telegraphers in a Yellow Fever Epidemic.

HE COULD WORK THE THROTTLE, TOO.

How a Brave Knight of the Key Ran an Engine Through a Shot-Gun Quarantine During an Epidemic.

The lives of the telegraph operators

of a few years ago were full of thrilling experiences, few of which have been told in print excepting in their craft publications, which the readers of daily newspapers never see, says a writer in the New York Tribune. At the telegraph club the other night a number of "old time" operators entertained each other for hours with tales of their early adventures. One of them, as told by the operator himself, is of peculiar interest. The narrator was one of the best known experts in the service of the Western Union telegraph company in 1878, when he was employed in the Philadelphia office. He is modest, and even at this date will not consent to the publication of his name in connection with the story, which, as he related it, is as follows: "You all know how the yellow fever raged in the south in the summer of

1878, and how terribly fatal it was among the operators. The mails to the north were all quarantined, and the only communication between the two sections of the country was by wire. When the operators began to die there were grave fears that communication would be shut off altogether, leaving the south without means of indicating its needs to the generous north. Such an event would have been like lowering a black curtain between two sections, leaving the south to struggle alone in darkness with the plague. The scourge was at its height in September, when the deaths in Memphis and New Orleans ran up into the hundreds daily. Every day an operator would die, and every day the wires be-came more crowded with urgent appeals for aid. Early in September all northern operators were informed that the company would like a few volunteers to go south. No appeal was made by the company, but hints were thrown out that volunteers were badly needed. "In response to these hints seven men formally offered their services. Two

were operators in Pittsburg, two in Cin-

cinnati, two in Philadelphia and one in Boston. The Pittsburg and Cincinnati men were first called upon and were sent to Memphis. All four fell victims to the fever and died within a week after reaching their destination. The rest of the volunteers were badly scared. At least, I know that I was, and I was glad that I was the last on the list. The other Philadelphia man was ordered to New Orleans, and went on his way as far as St. Louis, where he was arrested on a trumped up enarge by his mother and was sent to jail to keep him from carrying out his dangerous mission. The sixth man was then ordered from Boston. He came as far as New York, and at French's hotel the night he arrived he met some southern people who told him some blood-curdling tales of the horrors of the plague. A pistol was accidentally dis-charged in his room that night, and the flesh wound made in his leg by the bullet rendered it impossible for him to travel further. General Superintendent John C. Hinchman telegraphed to me in of a big railroad, that he had had me in Philadelphia asking if I was ready to his shops almost from childhood, that I roceed to New Orieans. Nobody ever knew how tempted I was to back out. The cold swent absolutely dropped from my head as I considered my reply. Finally I determined to go, let the result be as it might, and replied to Mr. Hinchman that I would start the following night. I took a train out into the country that night and bid my parents goodby. The next morning, when my father left me at the train, he said he hoped but did not expect to see me again

BIDDING HIS FAMILY FAREWELL. "Returning to Philadelphia I found awaiting me the passes made out in the name of the Boston man, which according to my instructions, would carry me as far as Milan, Tenn., where passes in my own name would be handed to me. A lot of my friends went to the station to see me off, but it was an extremely melancholy party, and the resalt was that I did not start in the very best of spirits. Nothing unusual occurred until I reached Bowling Green Ky., which was then the northern limit of the fever line. But there was no one traveling toward the south. I was alone in the train south of Louisville, and when it reached Bowling Green, I was ordered off the train which was then put under the car sheds—abandoned. When I learned what had been done I hunted up the dispatcher, showed him my passes, and insisted that the train scheduled to go south should proceed. It was not until headquarters had been appealed to thathe would send the train out, and then only when he got peremptory orders to do so. The train was soon made ready and I got on board, the only passenger bound into the fever country. had besides an engine, a combination baggage and smoking car and two ordinary day coaches. I was as hungry as a ear, but nothing could be bou Bowling Green, and, although I had had nothing to eat since leaving Cincinnati the day before, there was little prospect that I would be able to secure anything for another day, because, as the train men told me, no hotels or restaurants on the way south were open. We started

on earth.

south, therefore, with my mind in not a very pleasant condition, and I began earnestly to regret having started at all. "The day we left Bowling Green was atroclously hot, and I suffered intensely. At first I opened the windows, but a brakeman told me how the fever germs would rush in if the windows were allowed to remain open, and on the impulse of the moment I closed most of them. This brakeman was a delightful companion. Knowing that I was going south, with big chances of dying, he consoled the weary hours of the journey by telling me how many cases of fever had occurred among the refugees in that very car in the last up trip. When he told me that a sick woman he told me that a sick woman had died in the seat in which we were, I opened the windows once more, preferring to take the chances of letting germs out as at least equal to those of letting others in. The trainmen all took a hand at telling me horrible stories of the suffering from fever on the last up-trip, and when they saw that I would not be dis-couraged, they confessed that they had tried to frighten me away from the rible country into which I was plunging.

NOTHING BUT CHACKERS TO EAT "The first town we reached where there was much suffering was Paris, Tenn. As the train pulled into the station, the only people there to meet it were half a dozen cadaverous negros. I was almost famished and had to have food of some kind at once. The only

things that I could obtain which were fit to eat were a few crackers. We passed through town after town without seeing more than a dozen human beings in all, and they were negroes. The whites were all dead or had fled to the North. We ran into a shotgun quarentine at Milan, and I had a heap of trouble to get food and my new passes. As yet that town had escaped the fever and a quarantine had been established against ooth the north and south, as the fever was then raging on both sides. When I stepped from the train at Mllan a fellow leveled his gun at me and ordered me back into the car. I got back quickly, went to the rear of the train and got off on the opposite side. When the guards were not looking I dashed into the tele graph office at the depot, presented my credentials and received my passes. There was a country store on a little hill about a furlong from the depot, where I thought crackers and cheese might be procured. No one was guarding the road to the store and I made a run for it. I had almost reached the store when I heard a shout, and turning, saw that the guards were coming for me. I grabbed a paper bag, jammed some crackers into it, seized a plug of tobacco and threw wwn a silver dollar in payment. As the two gunners were toiling up the hill in front of the store I went out of the back door and stood there until I heard them enter. Then I made a dash for the hill and ran down it. I was back on the train again before my pursuers realized it. We waited until the St. Louis train came along, over another road and then took the Pullman car upon the rear of our train. This car had one passenger, Jed Thomas. Jed was a good fellow, acclimated to the south, and I owed much afterward to his advice.

STOPPED BY ROPES AND GUNS.

"At Medina, Tenn., the conductor told us that there was a shotgun and rope quarantine at Jackson, nine miles below and that the train would not be allowed to go through. We were now in deep trouble. If we went south we would surely be quarantined in the woods above Jackson, and if we stayed on the train at Medina we could get nothing to eat. Jed and I walked over to a cottongin, and found that we could get a bed and have supper and breakfast. Going back to the train we arranged with the conductor that he was to run down to Jackson, see how the situation was and return for us early in the morning. But he failed to do so. At 9 a. m., however, three negroes came down the track on a hand car. We bargained with them to take us down to Jackson, We found the train side-tracked about a mile and a half above the town, in the woods. The conductor had a fearful story for us, Both the engineer and the fireman had been attacked by the fever the night before and had been laid on beds made of the cushions of the seats in the smoking car, The authorities at Jackson would not allow the train to proceed and ropes had been stretched across the track The mayor and a committee, the conductor told us, had visited the train the night before, agreeing to send food and medicine to it but positively refusing to allow it to pass either way. No food or medicine had come, there was much need of ice and fresh water, and the trainmen were in a state of panic. Mon armed with shotguns, the conductor said, were at the Jackson depot to preventany one from cutting the big ropes which hung from posts on either side of the track. The sick men became delirious and our situation was really terrible.
"All the morning I was busy meditat

ing on a scheme for our relief, and finally I spoke of it in confidence to Jed, who at first prenounced it impracticable. It was, in short, that I was to act as engineer and run the train through Jackson at such a speed as to destroy the obstruc-tions, when, of course, we need not fear the shotguns, Jed shook his head and said it was too dangerous; we might all be smashed up, and, besides, how could I run the engine? I told Jed had fired an engine for six months, being compelled to give it up because I was not strong enough for the work, and of my experience with all sorts of engines since then. Then he thought the scheme was more feasible. We took the conductor into the plan, and he consented to it on condition that I prove my ability to handle the engine by running the train back to Medina for more wood and water. First, I said, I would walk down as near Jackson as possible to observe the number and character of the obstructions. Jed went with me, and we got close enough to see that the two hawsers over the track hung about twelve inches above the rails. pleased me, for I saw that the ropes would not get under the wheels, but would slip up over the pilot of the engine and against the front end of the boiler, which naturally would gradually stretch the ropes and snap them or els break the posts to which they were fastened. Besides the ropes there was a big

tar barrel between the rails ready to be set on fire at nightfall. CRASHING THROUGH THE BARRIERS. "It was 5 o'clock that night when had steam up ready to move. Jed was helping me fire, and he worked at it like an old hand. Somehow I felt ferfectly safe on the engine, and when I ran the train out upon the main track I was as confident as if I were working a telegraph key. We backed up to Medina filled up with wood and water, and by cutting in on the telegraph wire at the abandoned depot I learned that there no trains to fear to the southward. waited till dark, and then started south The sick men had cushions all around them to break any shock at the obstruc tions at Jackson. I ran slowly for a mile and then began slowly to increase the speed of the train. We had no head-light burning, and my idea was to go through Jackson so fast that nothing could stop us. Five miles from Jackson the woods are extremely thick, but the track is as straight as a plumb line. When we entered the level stretch I put on all the steam possible, gradually easing the valve to reduce jolting. The woods on either side now flew past like black screens, while myriads of sparks sprang from under the driving wheels. Three miles away we could see the tar barrel burning be tween the rails. I looked at Jed. was as white as a ghost, his jaws were set and his eyes were on the flames in the distance.

" 'Keep the wood going in lively now, I cried, and tried to open the throttle wider. The miles went by in minutes, and we were almost upon the obstructions before I realized it.

"'Look out, Jed?' I cried, bracing my feet against the boiler. I was conscious of seeing flying forms in the darkness ahead, of a sudden jar, of a sheet of flame and untold millions of sparks enveloping us, a pause, and then the train shot on into the darkness beyond the station as if fired from a cannon. We must have covered miles of rail before I thought to shut off the steam. As soon as I had done so I looked around for Jed, whom I found with his arms on the fireman's seat and his head on his arms. He had been thrown against an iron bolt, had cut his forehead severely. He was unconscious, but a cup of cold water from the tender, when thrown in his face, revived him. He was not seriously hurt

ficials were astonished to see a youth with a high hat run the train in, but they made a great deal of it afterward. With the exception that the stack was sprung forward a trifle the engine was un hurt.

GREAT MORTALITY AMONG OPERATORS. "That was the most exciting episodeof the journey south, but there were others thrilling enough to satisfy any one, When the train reached Holly Springs, Miss., where the fever had been so terri ble that no one seemed to be alive in the town, the moon was shining beautifully clear. No other light was visible in the place. On one end of the platform of the depot was a huge pile of rendy-made coffins, the shadows of which fell upon a row of Howard association relief boxes. As the train relied quietly in shrill screams were heard attered by some one behind the depot. Then a woman, evidently young; but whose silver hair was tossed by the wind, ran up to the train shricking wildly. An old man with a lantern teld us that the woman had been crazed by the loss of her father, mother, brothers, sisters and husband, all within a week. It was at this place that a young operator died at her instrument just after sending an appeal

"Just seven days and nights after leav-ing Philadelphia I reached New Orleans. It was late at night when I got there. No hotels were open and no street lamps were lighted. Jed took me with him to a lodging house house he knew. landlady and Jed talked alone awhile, and the lady then came to me, saying there was no fever in her house, and I might sleep there safely. I was dis-turbed during the night by the sound of heavy feet overhead and in the halls, but on the whole slept fairly well. In the morning, being in good spirits, Jed told me that four dead men were taken out during the night. I was told that there was no fever in the house so that I might get a good night's rest. It was all right anyway, he said, as every house in the city had had fever in it, and so I found when I tried to get a boarding house. remained in New Orleans through the epidemic and escaped the fever. Out of wenty-one men in the telegraph office nineteen had the fever and thirteen died. I was the only one of the volunteers who went south and came back alive.

Army Orders.

A general court-martial is appointed to meet at Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Monday, July 21, 1800, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought besuch persons as may be properly brought before it. The following will comprise the detail of the court: Major John B. Parke, Sixteenth infantry; Second Lieutenant James T.
Kerr, Seventeenth infantry; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Cochran, Seventh infantry;
Second Lieutenant William Y. Stanper,
Twenty-first infantry; Second Lieutenant
Charles T. Memoher, First artillery; Second
Lieutenant Armand I. Lasseigne, Seventh infantry; Second Lieutenant Frederick S. Wild,
Seventeenth infantry; Pirst Lieutenant John
L. Barbour, Seventh infantry, judge advocate.
A greater number of officers than these named A greater number of officers than those named cannot be assembled without manifest injury to the service. On the adjournment of the court sine die Major Parke, Lieutenants Kerr, Stamper, Menoher and Wild will return Leave of absence for twelve days is granted Captain George E. Bushnell, assistant surgeon, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.

A Youthful Thief. Bertie Meadows, the ten-year-old boy of George Meadows, is in jail. Bertie was a eash boy at S. P. Morse's store, and having an itching desire to become the owner of a gold watch, he lifted a \$40 repeater from one of the showcases. Ills next move was to go to Tenth street, where he offered to sell his timepiece for \$10. While he was doing this he was seen by a policeman and taken to

Stationary Engineers.

At a meeting of the Omaha branch of the National Association of Stationary Engineers an Friday night, Joe Bailey was elected delegate and J. W. Mathews alternate to the national convention of the order to be held in New York city on September 2.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

N. J. Sheckel of Tekamah is at the Casey, H. C. Hoover of St. Paul is at the Paxton. R. C. Brown of Philadelphia is at the Pax

H. B. Heninger of Waterloo is at the J. L. Ferris of Dubuque is at the Merchants. C. W. Hamilton of Toledo, O., is at the Millard.

Judge DeCastro of Chicago is the guest of John Ronaldson of St. Louis is stopping a

Sam Jessien of New York is registered at the Paxton. J. H. Jacobson of New York is a guest at the Millard.

S. F. Smith of Philadelphia is stopping at the Millard. S. R. Graham of St. Joe is at the Paxton

H. W. Adams of Chicago was at the Paxton last night. H. S. Manning of Chicago was at the Casey last night. M. R. Thorpe of Nepraska City was at the

S. S. Green and A. S. Burrows of Schuyler are at the Casey. George Lehman of Columbus is in the city at the Merchants.

Will R. Gaylard of the Fremont Signal was in Omaha yesterday. M. McSherry and H. M. Sallivan of Broken

Bow are at the Millard. R. G. Davidson and J. H. Peterson of Chicago are at the Merchants.

F. S. Drake, P. S. Hanson and O. R. Metz of Chicago are registered at the Millard. Dr. J. A. Webb, M. K. Wylie and H. Maish of Baitimore are at the Merchants.
J. E. Baldwin, Thomas Shaw and George A. Field of Grand Island are at the Casey.

At the Elms, Excelsion Springs, Mo., are Miss Maggie Carroll and Miss Maggle Mc-Carthy of Omaha. Miss Lizzie Needham will leave next Tues day for Chicago and her old home is Michigan, where she will spend the summer.

Thomas Heafy, who has been in the city several days, last night returned to Kansas City, where he is employed as an express

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Berresford, who have been in the city several weeks visiting their children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lyons, departed

children, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lyons, departed last night for their home in Chicago. Mrs. M. T. Foley and niece, Mrs. J. Mur-phy of Springfield, III., have returned home after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gentleman of 1214 Sherman avenue. Captain T. H. Russell, one of the original 1874 pione ers of the Black Hills, has been in the city for the last fortnight trying to edu-cate our prepriet in regard to the vast recate our people in regard to the vast re-sources of his country and demonstrating to them why this city should receive the entired trade of the Black Hills. That he has succeeded is shown by the vast amount of contracts from our best houses for advertising space in the spicy journal he represents, the Deadwood Daily Pioneer, amounting to over \$1,500. Captain Russell has been an en-thusiast for the last fifteen years in his correspondence and interviews with THE BEH and other leading journals of the east, prophesying that the Hills would ultimately be the greatest mining country on the conti-nent. He has been on the frontier for the last thirty-one years, engaged in mining,

## been a reader and an occasional contributor to THE BEE for years. He leaves for his home in Deadwood this morning. BREVITIES.

staging, railroading and journmiam, and has

First Universalist church services 10:45 a.m. at Goodrich hall, North Twonty-fourth street. Rev. George H. Vibbert of Boston will preach. Sunday school at 13 m.