MORTGAGEE'S SALE

000 WORTH OF CLOI

THIS STOCK CONSISTS OF

Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing,

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

The stock is all new and clean, having been first opened up at 114 South 15th St., for the fall trade. It is now being sold at any price to close to satisfy all claims. By order of

MORTGAGEE.

E. ZABRISKIE, Agent,

114 South Fifteenth Street, One Door South of the Post Office.

THEY ARE ALLIES OF NATURE.

Park Commission Has Improved our Local Woodlands.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF HANSCOM.

History of the Board and the Money It Has Expended in Public Improvements Since It Came Into Existence.

Years ago, the city obtained title to the beautiful tract of woodland, situated in the southwestern part of the city, known as Hanseom park. This tract containing 57.7 acres was laid out after a fashion, but as parks were looked after by a committee appointed by the city council, Hanscom received but little attention. Instead of becoming a pleasure resort, it grew up a wild wood and, covered with underbrush, thorns and

In 1888 the citizens, realizing the importance of parks and of having them cared for, went before the legislature and asked for a commission, and the passage of a law giving the members thereof authority to purchase

ands, expend money and make improvements. The law was passed, substantially
the same as that in force in Minnesota.

A short time afterwards, the commission,
consisting of Dr. George L. Milier, George
B. Lake, Alfred Millard, Agustas Pratt and
G. W. Lininger was appointed. At the first
meeting Dr. Miller was elected chairman,
Guy R. Donne, secretary, and W. R. Adams meeting Dr. Miller was elected chairman Guy R. Doane, secretary, and W. R. Adams

superintendent.
The commission found itself without funds, so that for six months nothing could be done. The law, however, creating the commission, provided for a three-mill levy, available June 1, 1889. With this amount, \$55,002.34 in sight, the commission went to work.

Hanscom park, as before stated, was in a sad condition. The driveways in some places were deep cuts, while in other places they were entirely washed out by the waters that had flowed down the ravines. places they were so steep as to be dangerous and again they were so narrow that it was impossible for carriages to pass. They did not lead to points where the natural beauties of the park could be seen to advantage. There were no walks, though paths led everywhere and ended nowhere, giving the tract the appearance of a badly kept common. About this time it was decided to employ a landscape artist, and Mr. Cleveland of Minneapois was selected to fill this position.

Upon arriving in the city he paid a visit to Hanscom park and after looking it over concluded that it could be made one of the most Attractive pleasure resorts in the west.

Heat once proposed and submitted plans, which were accepted and the commission went to work. The drives were laid out and

graded, the underbrush was cleared away, trues were felled and the banks sloped. Since that time two and a quarter miles of drives have been laid out and graded, one and a quarter miles of walks have been estab-lished, graded and carbed. Along with this there has been the cutting down to grade of the streets on the east, south and west side of the park and the filling of numerous gullies, giving an additional stretch of lawn.

In the southeast corner of the park an ex-caya ion of three acres has been made which will be filled with water, thus forming a beautiful artificial lake which will be stocked with fish. At the lower end of this lake a dam of solid masonry six feet wide and 330 feet long has been constructed for the purpose of retaining the water and affording a promenade where the beauties of the lake

A short distance from the take, at a point where the old creek bed finds its way into the lake, a dam ninety-six feet long has been constructed. This work has been to be Ed. T. Brennen and in a most substantial manner. Above this the ravine will be filled astructed. This work has been done by with water which will flow over the dam, forming a cascade of about ten feet. This water will flow down through a graver rockpaved ditch and will pass into the lake.

Early last summer the commission con-

building which stands upon the north shore of the lake will be completed. This building is upon the style of the summer houses at the fashionable resorts in the east, being two stories high, surrounced by a wide piazza, and contains lunch and reception noms with a large ball room on the first It is provided with all modern conveniences and will go a great way towards

making the park more attractive.

Immediately west of the pavillion and at the west end of the lake a music stand, costing \$1,000, is being erected. It will be upon the pagoda style and will be used next summer when the Sunday afternoon sacred con certs are given. These, however, are not the certs are given. These, however, are not the only improvements, as several miles of sewers have been haid, giving a complete system of drainage; swings have been erected at convenient places and scores of seats and tables have been placed under the trees for the use of pleasure-seekers and picnic parties. A dozen gas lamps have been located in as many places, so that next season the park will be far from the gruesome spot it has been for some time the gruesome spot it has been for some time

While this work has not all been com pleted, it is so far under way that when the heated term of next season opens the park will be in readiness to receive the thousands who will flock thither to spend the after oons and evenings.

In addition to the above park, the past sea son the city acquired by donation Elmwood park, a tract of forty-six and one-half acres of land, situated on the Belt line railroad, four miles west of the postoffice. Through this park there runs a wooded glen, which when improved, will give it a very pictur esque appearance. At the present time there has been but little work done in this park, though grading has been commenced, preparatory to laying out a series of drives, which will cross the glen over three iron bridges, costing \$10,000, that are now in course of construction

course of construction.

Bemis park, Mercer near Lowe avenue, has received some attention in the way of grading of streets and the laying out of tol avenue parks have come in for their

share of attention.

The following represents the financial transactions of the board since it was cre-

City treasurer Dr. Disbursements to June 1, Disbursements to June 1, 1890, as follows:
Hanscom park, expense and improvement.
Capitol avenue street park, expense and improvements.
Jefferson square, expense and improvements.
Belt line park, imrovement \$21,532.55 ment Bemis park improvement. Elmwood park improve-ture, salaries, general expense, etc... Balance.....

City treasurer Dr. Balance on hand June 1 90 per cent tax levy for Cash received from vari-ous sources

and improvement...... Elmwood park, expense and improvement...... General supplies, etc..... Office expense, salaries, Balance November 1, 1890..

It is figured that the running expenses and contracts now under way will exhibit the balance by May 1, 1891, when the next tax levy will be made.

of Boiler Inspectors.

HOW THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED

The Part an Omaha Man Played i the Inception and the Remarkable Results Which Have Followed.

J. H. Standeven, city boller inspector, has returned from New York city, where he attended the third annual convention of the Boiler inspectors' association of the United States and Canada.

The convention was called to order by Will iam McClellan of St. Louis and indulged in three days' session. Three years ago Mr. Standeven and Mr.

McClellan met in St. Louis and, in a casua

way, had a conversation regarding the methods

in which engines and boilers in targe cities were run. At that time, there was no law i force requiring engineers to have a certificate showing their experience and ability. These gentlemen at once realized that many lives and much property could be saved each year if these steam monsters were placed under the control of competent men Shortly afterward they called a convention of engineers, to which a dozen or more re-sponded, and, as a result, Omaha, St. Louis, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn and Den vertook hold of the matter. Each of thes cities passed ordinances creating the office of boiler inspectors, and men to fill the positions were appointed. In all of the cities the ordinances were the same, and provided that the mayor shall appoint by and with the consen

of the city council a boiler inspector, whe shall hold his office for two years; that he shall be a practical engineer, well-qualified rom practical experience in the use and construction of boilers, generators and super heaters and their appurtenances used for generating steam for power, steaming or heating purposes; that he shall execute a bond in the sum of \$5,000; that the mayor shall appoint two persons who shall be qualified and have had at least five years experience as practical engineers, who shal act in conjunction with the boiler inspector who shall constitute a board of engineers that the boiler inspector shall devote his tim and attention to the cuties of his office and shall perform the duties of secretary of the board and sball carefully inspect and test every stationary belier and steam-generating apparatus within the city limits at least once each year; that whenever a boiler shall, in his judgment, be found unsafe, it shall be condemned and ordered removed, and for each such inspection a fee of \$5 shall be paid by the owner of the boiler; that the board shall have power to examine engineers as to their competency and grant licenses; that all persons intending to put a boiler or boilers into their establishment or building must apply to the boiler inspector for a permit before setting up any boiler; and any one

failing or refusing to comply with the sam shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fine not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 The ordinance also provides for the nun ber of pounds of steam that each and ever boiler shall carry and a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 to be levied against the owner of a condemned boiler when he

they refuse to remove the same.

This ordinance or a draft of the same wa represented to the Nebraska legislature, but was defeated by the Lancaster county mem-bers who argued that it would incur too great an expense upon the owners of manu-facturing establishments throughout the state. The bill was known as house roll 397 and was championed by Mr. Specht and Mr. Four states however, looked at the matter

in a different light and passed the law. This winter, a similar bill will be introduced, no only in Nebraska, but in most of the states of the union. The bills will have the united support of the asof the union. The bills will have the united support of the as-sociation and Mr. Standeven is of the opinion that in most instances laws look

of boilers and the men who run them, and for the best methods of carrying out the require ments of their responsible functions and the extension of such legislation as shall free the use of steam from the dangers that now beset it in the form of improperly and badly man-

aged boilers,
"No individual or corporation has a right to establish or conduct any business or branch of business which by a combination of conditions becomes an element of danger to the life and property of others.

"Were this not done, any one financially "Were this not done, any one manucrany able could erect and operate a powder mill, a dynamite or nitro-glycerine factory adjoin-ing the largest buildings or under the side-walks in the most thickly settled portions of

"If our laws protect the lives and property of our citizens from these dangers, should they not afford equal protection against those which may arise from ignorance and carelessness in the use of steam boilers? "It is a fact well known that there is al-

ways a class of steam users who, if permit-ted, will buy and operate steam boilers regardless of the conditions of safety or construction, if they can buy them for a less price than they would have to pay for a piece The object of the association is to protect

the lives of the community against the avari-cious, narrow gauge feeling of those men and our organization asks of the people who appreciate the dangers of these old rotten death traps that state legislatures and city councils take hold of this matter and abate the lives of the general public. "Had an inspection law been in force in this

state, I am satisfied that those two terrible explosions at Lincoln would not have taken place, as the boilers would have been looked after and the boilers would have been condemned years ago," Referring to the subject of the convention, Mr. Stundeven continued: "It was a grand success and was represented by thirty-five states and cities, and to show that a profound interest was taken in the proceed-

ings; it is only necessary to state that mem-bers came from Canada on the east, Denver on the west, Minnesota on the north, and Florida on the south.
"We are given to understand that cities in every state are preparing to adopt our or-dinance, and that when the next convention is held, which will be on the second Tuesday

in September of next year, in the city of St Louis, we will have a strong organization as any society in the country. Not only strong in numbers, but we will have the support of the state and municipal government." The election of officers resulted in the choice of William McClellan of St. Louis as president; W. A. Powers of Brooklyn, E. O. P. Champagne of Montreal, Con.; T. H. La Forge of Conn., and P. P. Egan of Denver, Colo., as vice presidents; J. H. Standeven of this city as secretary, and W. Mullin of New York as treasures.

York as treasurer.

Before adjournment, the members were treated to a banquet and a visit to the principal points of interest about the city.

Cheap Living in London. A once famous American disappeared

from New York some years ago and months afterward was recognized in London. He told me that it seemed to him that he lost consciousness here and regained it there, everything between the loss and recovery being a blank in his mind, says Julian Ralph in Harper's Weekly. He awoke one morning in a queer tittle bedroom, with chintz curtains and a grate fire and a comical bed and ancient furniture, built, like everything portable in England, to resist time and to strain a cartman's back. He arose, and seing a bell cord, pulled it. A little woman in a mob-cap and apron re-sponded. He asked her where he was, and what she understood his name and business to be, and how he spent his time. Finally he said: "What do I usually do when you come up, as you say

you do, every morning?"
"Well, sir," she replied, "you usually
order a penny roll, a penny worth of tex,
and an egg or a enop for a penny. Then,

he suggested. In half an hour or less, he says, he was eated at a table with a steaming pot of tea, a picture sque fried egg, two or three lices of toast, a plate and knife and ork, and (as is the rule in England) a

tiny pat of butter on a plate almost as big as the one he was to eat on. That. he says, is the way needy bachelors live in the modern Babylon. Objections to Large Hospitals.

Sir Morrell Mackenzie says that there is a growing feeling, both within the medical profession and among practical sanitarians and administrators, that general hospitals of large size are open to many objections. In the first place the crowding together of such vast number of diseased sons is as much out of place in cities as intramural burial of the dead. In point of fact, it is extremely ikely that the germs derived from such accumulation of every form of disease are more dangerous to the community than those which, after several years may emanate from dead bodies. s no doubt that patients suffering from lifferent diseases poison the air with their exhalations and in many cases exchange microbes till recovery becomes difficult, even for the strongest. Another objection to large hospitals is hat the relief which they afford may be said to be indiscriminate, and thus a tendency to engender and foster habits

of improvidence in the poorer classes is created. This objection has considerable weight in England, where it is said that the out-patient department in hospitals where the patients contribute nothing toward expense of their treatment, is the greatest pauperizing agency at present exist-ing in this country. Dr. Mackenzie expresses his approval of the Prussian law by which all workmen are compelled to insure against sickness. The amount of insurance is 1½ per cent of the wages earned. Of this one-third is defrayed by the employer, the remaining two-thirds being deducted by him from the workingman's wages before they are paid. Dr. Mackenzie is strongly of opinion that a small charge to out patients at hospitals, carefully graduated according to the patient's means, would be productive of great good. In the Prussian hospitals payment is universal. All sorts and conditions of patients are admitted, and patients are divided into three classes, according to the rate of payment.

The Remains of Tallien. Some workmen at Pere la Chaise,

Paris, were recently removing a coffin when they accidentally examined the in-scription on the lid. The chaplain of the cemetery was passing and was amazed to find that the remains were those of the "Conventionel" Tallien, the husband of Mme. Tallien. The priest immediately asked permission to collect money enough to re-inter the remains in a special place, and to erect a stone cross

Funeral Processions Lock Horns. In a western town the other day two uneral processions met in a narrow street, and the drivers of each hearse refused to give way, resulting in a blockade that lasted for several hours, it is said. Furthermore, it is alleged that the mourners passed the time in singing

songs. The records of insurance companies show that the American man lives

longer than men of the same race in the

Leading Questions.

RETIRING THE RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Supporting the Proposition of Paying for Grading After the Manner Employed in Paying for Paving.

In short talks with several memoers of the Douglas county delegation in the coming legislature, a BEE reporter secured the fellow

ng views: Mr. James Brennan-I do not care to ex press any definite views regarding the measures that I may work for during the session of the legislature. I have had but little time to look the field over and consider what are the most important matters deserving attention. You may put me down for one thing. I shall work for every measure that I believe

to be for the best interests of Douglas county and the whole state. There is one matter upon which I expect to parks. I shall favor some measure which will authorize the board of park commission-ers to take aggressive steps toward securing

a fine system of parks and boulevards for Omaha. I think it would be well for the business men of the city to hold several public meetings for the purpose of discussing needed changes in the city of discussing needed changes in the city charter and other desirable legislation, so that the delegation—can carry out the wishes of the peoplewho are most interested. Mr. W. A. Gardner—I think the time has not arrived yet for me to express my decided views upon matters of legislation. After I

consult more with business men and consider the views of other members of our delega-tion, I may have something to say. There is one matter upon which I think the delegation will be unanimous. That is with regard to grading bonds. There should be a change in the charter which would per-mit the city to issue grading bonds the same

as we now issue paving bonds. We are all, I think, agreed upon that proposition. Mr. George Sternsdorff said: "With refer-Mr. George Sternsdorff said: "With reference to repealing the act creating the state board of railread commissioners, the matter should be carefully considered before final steps are taken. Nearly all the states have a board of railread commissioners, and to determine my course on the above question I would like, if possible, to have the matter taken up by the legislature in a manner that would admit of a full discussion and interchange of views between members; and also change of views between members; and also, with persons well versed with the subject of

rallway transportation.
"I am not thoroughly familiar with the
present method of taxing railroad property,
but I think such property should be assessed
in the same ratio as the property and real estate. If the personal property of individ-uals is assessed at one-quarter of its value the personal property of railways should be as-

sessed in the same proportion.

"As to whom! shall support for speaker of the house I will say that the matter has not been considered as yet by our delegation excepting that we will, I think, all pull for a democrat if it is possible to elect one. We realize the fact that the alliance party has the majority, so we shall simply lay low and see what they propose to do. If we see that a democrat can be elected we will, of course, do what we can o place a Douglas county man in the chair But it is too early in the game to discuss the matter with a degree of satisfaction. Mr. J. C. Shea, senator-elect, when asked

s views, said:
"In answer to your question, what special measure, if any, or what law should I intro-duce to the next legislature, I have to say that there are several, among which may be mentioned, a bill for the surpose of increas-ing the judges in certain district, notably this district; also several bills with reference to criminal procedure and to crimes, and bills to modify present existing laws. "In reference to amendments in the present

ference to the proposition of the farmers' alliance to repeal the law providing for the state board of transportation, at the pres-ent time, I feel inclined to favor such a proposition. My idea is that a bill should be ostdon. My idea is that a bill should be be troduced making it a matter of law, establishing a maximum freight rate. I think this would give universal satisfaction and remedy

"In reference to the taxation of railway

property, I believe that railway companies should bear a just proportion of the burden of taxation and have the same assessed as other property is now assessed.

"I am in favor of amending the present usury laws by inserting a clause forfeiting both principal and interest in every case where usury, either directly or indirectly, is ought to be obtained.

"In regard to the candidate for president of the senate, I am at present unable to state whom I shall support. I have been so busy that I have been unable to give any attention to the aspirants for that position.'

A FUNNY VERDICT.

It Was Rendered by a Coroner's Jury in Blaine County. Some time last March two young boys

went out on a hunting expedition, and while so engaged one of them accidentally shot and killed the other, says the Columbus Telegram. Of course he was arrested and there was the usual coroner's inquest, at which the frightened boy disclaimed all knowledge affair and swore absolutely that he know nothing about it. The peculiar part comes in in the proceedings of the coroner's jury, which proceedings were recorded as follows: State of Nebraska, | 81.

Blaine County.

At an inquest holden at the residence of Lewis P. Johnson on the e), self of Sec. 2, town 22, R. 21, Blaine county, on the first day of April, A. D. 1890, before me coroner of said county, upon the body of Warren Miller, lying diad by the said jurner, whose names of the county of the said jurner, where the county is a said jurner, and the county whose names are hereunto subscribed, upon their oaths do say, Warren Miller lying dead upon the 31st day of March, between 3 and 3 o'clock p. m., by gunshot from a double barreled shot gun in the hands of John Craig Jr., and that the shooting by said John Craig Jr., and that the shooting by said John Craig was criminal carelessness, and the jury found the said John Craig, jr., guilty of the crime of perjury committed before them at the inquest and the jurors recommend that the said John Craig, jr., be committed to the State Reform school for the term of five years

Foreman

This is an exact copy of the verdict of the jury as now on life, with the exception of the names being left blank.

It is needless to be that while the intentions of the jury were good enough, ticy were never carried out.

Brainy norses The large-brained horses are the claverest. In the Household cavalry the horses with broad foreheads learn their drill more quickly than the other. gentleman measured the heads of all his hunters and ound that their intelligence and good sense were in proportion to the width of their forch a is

Man and O her animals

It is not only poormen but some of the greatest men of the world whose lives have been made napper by the ove of lower creatures. Sir Wilter Scott, the great note ist, and Sir Edwin Landseer, the great painter—their whole lives were made happy by their love of dogs.

Teacher-Corret Woma is in the fem-in se gender. Now the sentence speaks of a young woman in fashionable ettire. What g nicris that Bright Boy Mascu inc.