## NEBRASKA'S NATIVE FISHES

Work of the Nebraska Fish Commission During the Past Fourteen Years.

WHERE THE HATCHERIES ARE LOCATED

Piscieniture Reduced to a Fine Art at South Bend-Stocking the Waters of the State-A Closed Season to Be Asked from the Legislature.

The ambitious follower of the gentle Isaak Waiton, in tramping up and down the pellucid waters of Nebraska with rod and reel, seaking the sequestered havnts of the trout or casting in deeper solitudes for pike and bass, needs no information as to the great work being done by our fish commissioner in stocking the waterways of the state with game fish. But for the benefit of the thousands who take little interest in the efforts of the commission, yet wonder sometimes where the semi-annual appropriations go that are made by the legistature for its support, a representative of THE BEE in company with Commissioner W. L. May paid a visit to the batcheries at South Bend a fortnight ago to observe the methods in use and ascertain what has been done during the past year toward fulfilling the mission of the commission.

There could be no more beautiful spot for

the location of the batcheries than on the plateau overlooking the Platte river near South Bend, with the valley sweeping away in the horizon's rim. The day was perfec-just such a day that inspired Henry War Beecher to speak of "October woods, October thoughts, October musings." The autumnal colors, brown, sienna, red, gave a touch of brightness to the landscape that changed the whole face of the country from the aspect it were but a short month before. Cunning nature was at her very best, the voluptuous initiably of the autumn fields making everything drowsy, while the clear, fathor, less blue of the sky overhead, the silver waters of the Platte at one's feet, made the mise en scene one of crafty be

Here, amid the most pastoral scenery in Nebraska, the fish commission has located the hatcheries on fifty-two acres of ground and supplied the place with comfortable buildings, having twenty-two ponds with five stone dams all fed by a magnificent, cool, running stream of water brought from the hills beyond. The hatchery building, constructed for the future

hatchery building, constructed for the future as well as the present, has a capacity of hatching 50,000,000 annually, their average output being 16,000,000 a year.

The methods used in the propagation of fish are particularly interesting to the himrod, who in the spawn of the trout, bass, croppies, sees future days of exquisite pleasure landing the flany tribe or playing them with fix and minow. tribe or playing them with fly and minnow. In the hatchesy building there is a very long reservoir provided with metal crates, upon which the fish deposit their spawn, and the interstices are so arranged that as the fish grow they drop through the apertures into the water below, where they remain until the sacks on the fish are absorbed, then they are taken to the smaller poods and gradually the large ponds are searched, and then, when the fish are two or three inches in length, they are distributed over the waterways of the state adapted peculiarly for trout. The egg of the trout looks for all the worth like a medium sized pea, with two black spots in the side, which are the eyes. Later on you can see the fish perfectly outlined in the egg. As an illustration of what has been done in the planting of fish by the fish commisstop, 105,900,000 fry have been ha ched at the fishery and placed in the streams and ponds of the state. The Elahorn and its tributaries, the Niobrara and its tributaries, the North, Middle and South Loups and their feeders, the Frenchman creek, a pretty

tream in the southwest part of the state. he north side tributaries of the Republican, he Blue proper and the West Blue, the

Nemaha and its tributaries, the White river and the tributaries of the Platte have all been stocked with fish by the commission since the creation of that body in 1879. The work done by this body has been farreaching and without so much is \$1 for services the commissioners have abored with an eye single toward developing the game fishes of Nebraska, native and foreign. In the fourteen years that have elapsed since the creation of the commisthere has nothing attempted by the state been more fruitful of realization, more economically administered, and that is replete with promise for the future than the Nebraska Fish commission.
The first commissioners were W. L. May,
Dr. R. R. Livingston and H. L. Kaley, of
which board Mr. May was the first president, and since that time he has served continuously, the changes of administration by no means affecting his connection with the institution. It may be that in Mr. May the governors realized their ideal of what a cheerful prevaricator, when it came to fishes, should be, but beyond doubt he has won his spurs in telling fish stories. He has been known to take newspaper on from Omaha to the fisheries, plank then German carp or bullhead and then paim them off as native shad, descanting upon their succulent flavor and speak in epicurean terms of their aroma. These things and many more are to be laid at the door of the

sh commissioner, Mr. B. E. Kennedy succeeded Mr. Kaley on the commission and he too has served continuously since then with the ex-ception of some six months last year. Dr. Livingston after serving nine board was succeeded years on the board was succeeded by J. C. McBride, who in turn was succeeded by S. C. Burlingin who, with Mr. Kennedy and Mr. May, comprise the commission of today, with Mr. Burlingin as president. To these men, who have been carnest sportsmen, good fishermen, the present high standing of the commission is largely due, for Nebraska is regarded as one of the first states in the union in pisciculture. Yet withal the Ne braska commissioners to the World's fair did not set apart one cent of the appropria-tion for the Columbian exposition so that

the fish commussion might make a creditable exhibit in the Nebrassa building, While much praise is due the commission for its intelligent zeal, much of the success of the hatcheries is due to Mr. M. E. O'Brien, the superintendent, who resides with his family in a pretty cottage above the ponds, within sound of the falling waters, Since 1883 he has been in the employ of the state in the capacity mentioned and has shown in his selection of fishes for various streams an intelligence and discrimination ich are most commendable. An enthusiast upon the question of pisciculture he is in-valuable to the state as he is a real bene-

factor, The members of the commission serve the state without salary and as an illustration of how economically the department is conducted it is only necessary to say that the

average amount of funds available for use yearly is less than \$5,000. In addition to the fish distributed from the batcheries, nearly a mellion and a half fur-nished by the general government have been d istributed and over 2,000 ponds owned by individual sover the state have been stocked with German carp. Fourteen million fry fish will be the output this year. The wallered pike, brook trout, rainbow trout, Loch Leven trout, European brown trout and salmon trout have already been planted the bass, croppies and German carp being dis-tributed during the last of this month and

the first of next.

While the work of the association is far advanced and neyond the possibility of danger from political influence, it is a fact that predatory excursions are now made where fish abound and seines are used in a manner that excites considerable misgiving. The law against seining is very strict, section 5611 mating it unlawful for any person to have in his possession a seine, net or other the first of next. have in his possession a seine, net or other unlawful instruments for taking fish, and it is made the duty of justices and constables to prosecute violators of this section. Not only are fish constantly taken unlawfully, but their increase and propagation are hindered by dams across streams provided with fish ways. These are the influences at work to destroy the for the commission's work. To remedy the existing evils the next session of the 1 gislature should provide for a game and fish wrien, and, if necessary, have a closed ser on for fishing, extending over one or two years, in order that the fish may be permuted to grow in numbers, as well as in size. With an open and closed season the devoters of the rod and ree: would feel that their sport was not at the mercy of pot

hunters, whose only pleasure lies, in lining their pockets with silver.

MISFIT TITLES.

American Life Futi of Men With Mistend ing Prefixes, There is, perhaps, nothing so misleading in this world as titles, whether they

be conferred upon men, books or things.

As far as the titles of men are concerned. they are more often misteading than not, says the New York Times. Take the title of general, for instance. How many men have used this handle to their names for years, who are not only not generals, but who are otterly unfamiliar with the qualities which go to make even a high private a thing of beauty! Those men are indigenous to the American soil just as the unoruly lords and earls are counted among he social flora and fauna of England In Europe unruly rulers are oftener met with than not. The head admiral of the American navy is only rear admiral, and the nearest approach we have to a full general in this country is a lieutenant general. The staffs of the various governors of our various states swarm with captains, colonels and generals who are in reality neither generals, colonels nor captains, and it would be impossible to throw a brick into any gathering of Ohio people without hitting a governor who never governed and who never will govern. The majors who are unfamiliar with gunpowder are in the majority in

Virginia, just as the poets who never wrote a line of poetry infest New Eng-In literature how many novelists we have whose work is not novel; how many humorists there are who write nothing hat can be considered humorous ever

by their own families! In the household allens are called domestics and in the restaurants it is the guest who is the waiter. In the world of manufacture and commerce plebeian persons who never work are dubbed Knights of Labor; walking delegates so-called, go about in carriages and certain favored individuals who are in no sense grand, who are masters of no trade and who toll not, are called "Grand Muster Workmen." To come from men to books, we find

uite as many singular misapplications.

There is a volume—and a fine work it is—called "The Discovery of America by John Fiske." Much as this emineut histonian and delightful master of English is to be admired, the public cannot be brought to acknowledge its indebtedness to him for work done by Columbus. A popular periodical is known as "So and So's New Monthly Magazine, when as a matter of fact i oldest magazine now An Englishman whose is the published. name is Farmer, and who writes like one, is responsible for a book which he is pleased to term "Americanisms," made up to a considerable degree of what might better be called "Victorian Vulgarisms," and so on. The list stretches out to an almost endless ex-

All men seem to be more or less infected by the same disease-even so intelligent a man as Mr. Andrew Lang is one of its victims, if the advertised title of a paper by him in a current magazine is a symptom of the malady. How Mr. Lang should have the temerity to write a paper called "Homer by Andrew Lang" is not clear. One might as well expect another essay on the subject of "Shakespeare by Ignatius Dennelly." Surely Mr. Lang cannot hope to deceive even Chicago in the matter of the authorship of Homer. Mr. Eugene Field would effectually put a stop to that. He knows the truth if the rest of Chicago does not. It is indeed a deplorable tendency and counteracting influences should be set to work at once.

CHIMMIE'S GOT A JOB.

He Paralyzes the Bowery With a New

New York Sun: Say, I knowed ye'd be paralyzed wen ye seed me in dis hurness. It's up in G,ain't it? Dat's right. Sayremember me tellin' ye 'bout de mug I 'umped fer de loidy on de Bow'ry? de loidy wot give me de five and squared me wie der perlice? Dat's right. Well, say, she is a torrorbred, an' dat goes. See? Dat evenin' wot d'se tink she done? She brought 'is whiskers ter see me.

"Naw, I ain't stringin ye. 'Is whiskers is de loidy's fadder. Sure. "E comes ter me room wid der loidy. is whiskers does, an' he says, says 'e, 'I dis Chimmie Fadden?' says 'e.

'Yer dead on,' says L " 'Wot t'ell?' 'e says, turning to his daughter, 'Wot does de young man say?

"Den de loidy she kinder smiles -say. yer otter seed 'er smile. Say, its outter sight. Dat's right. Well, she says: 'I tink I understan' Chimmio's langwuge, she says 'E means 'e is de kid yuse lookin' for. 'E's der very mug.'
"Dat's wot she says; somet'in' like dat,

Den is whiskers gives me a song an dance 'bout me bein' a brave young man fer t'umpin' de mug wot insulted 'is daughter, an' 'bout 'is h'art bein' all

only a felly can't just remember 'er

broke dat 'is daughter should be doin' missioner work in de slums, "I say, 'wot t'ell?', but the loidy, she says, 'Chimmie,' says she, 'me fadder needs a footman,' she says, 'an I taut

ou'd be de very mug for der job,' says she. See? "Say, I was all broke up, an' couldn't say nottin' for 'is whiskers was so solemn. See?

" 'Wot's yer lay now?' says 'is whiskers, or somet'in' like dat. "Say, I could 'ave give 'im a string

bout me bein'a hard-workin' boy, but knowed der loidy was dead on ter me. so I only says, says I, 'Wot t'ell?' says I, like dat, Wot t'ell? See? "Den 'is whiskers was kinder paralyzed like, an' 'e turns to 'is

inughter an 'e says, deses is 'is very "Really Fannie,' 'e says, 'really, Fannie, you must enterpert dis young man's langwuge,' 'e says. See'

"Den she laffs an' says, says she: "Chimmie is a good boy if 'e only had a chance,' she says.

"Den 'is whiskers 'e says 'I dare say, like dat. See? 'I dare say.' See? Say, was for tellin' 'is whiskers tor git t'ell outter datonty for de loidy. See? "Well, den we all give each odder a song an' dance, an' de end was I was took

for a footman, See? Tiger, ye say? Naw,

dey don't call me no tiger.
"Say, wouldn't my gang on de Bow'ry be paralyzed if dey seed me in dis har-ness? Ain't it great? Sure! Wot am I doin'? Well, I'm doin' pretty well. I had ter tump a felly dey calls de butler de first night I was dere for callin' me : heathen. See? Say, dere's a kid in der house wot opens de front door wen yous ring de bell, an' I win all'is boodle de second night I was dere, showin' im how ter play Crusos. Say, it's a dead easy game, but der loldy she axed me not to bunco de farmers—deys all farmers up in dat house, dead farmers-so I leaves 'em alone. 'Scuse me now; dats me loidy comin' outer der shop. I opens de door of de carriage an' she says, 'Home, James.' Den I jumps

'bout de game next time. So long. LeaWitt'sisursaparilia cleanses the blood, increases the appetite and tones up the sys-tem. It has benefited many people who have suffered from blood disorders. It will

on de box an' strings de driver. Say, 'e's a famer, too. I'll you tell some more

Students Who Are Skilled in the Handling of the Artisan's Tools-Difference in Pupils and Their Work-Needs of the Department.

It is a fact generally conceded that in the development of young men and women neither the mind nor muscle should be disciplined at the expense or to the detriment f the other. Exercise of the physical being is absolutely necessary to insure a perfectly sound and healthy mental being. It is also conceded that exercise of a practical; nature, with thought and purpose in it, is of more value than that which is taken simply for the sake of recreation, providing there is an earnestness and willingness on the part of the participant sufficient to

make the work really enjoyable. With these facts it is very easy to understand one of the purposes of the German emperor when he recently struck from the curriculum of the government schools Greek and Latin and introduced Intheir stead a vigorous and extended course in manual training. The emperor believes in a system of education that will prepare young people for the stern duties of in the great industrial ranks as well as among the more highly educated. The manual training school idea has been gaining ground not only in Europe but in the United States quite rapidly during the past ter years. Prominent educators are beginning to feel the necessity of teaching young people to do something rather than to depend for a livelihood and a useful place in the world upon learning what other people have done. Nebraska has one of the most complete manual training schools in this country. It is the Haish school at Lincoln. teing a branch of the Wesleyan-university, and Omaba has made a beginning in this direction of which there is no reason to feel ashamed and which has already furnished encouraging results. The Omaha manual training school is in the basement of the High school building,. It occupies two large rooms and the cemands upon the school are so great that it ought to have three times the space and facilities that it

now has.

The first class in the morning was just going to work when the reporter visited the school the other day and it being the small-est class of the day there was an excellent opportunity afforded to observe the indi-vioual work of every member in the class. Some of them were in their first year's work in that department and others were doing the second year's work. They came in eagerly, went direct to the drawers and benches, for which they carried keys, took out their tools and began work as methodically as a force of veceran carpenters. There were three girls in the class and the reporter naturally began to wonder what sort of a figure they would cut, with a nammer and saw. But the girls took hold of the tools with as much confidence and ease as any of

the boys.
"I snall have to go to the lumber room and saw a board the first thing," remarked one young miss as she picked up her saw; "would you like to see me saw a board?"

The reporter followed the young carpen-tress into the lumber room, thinking, per-haps, that he would be obliged to call a surgeon to set a joint or sew up a ganing wound before the young lady succeeded in cutting off a board, but he was very much cutting off a board, but he was very much mistaken. She first selected the kind of timber she wanted, and then taking a board from the pile she sawed off the length she wanted with perfect ease and in a manner that would have made some men calling themselves carpenters feel ashamed of themselves.

"Most of the girls take only the wood carving," said the muscular young lady, "but I thought I would learn carpentering and wood carving both. I handle a saw better than I do a plane, but I am getting used to that, too, and I don't have near so much rouble as I did at first."

Mr. John E. Wigman is the superintend ent. In addition to being a good teacher Mr. Wigman is a practical mechanic, and he nakes an effort to give all of the work a prac-"The first thing we learn," said Mr. Wig-

man, "is to saw these notches in these square pieces of board. The publis must first saw off the piece of timber the exact length, then square it carefully, rule it off according to the drawings which I have be-fore them, and a copy of which they must make themselves before beginning to cut the boards, and then they saw these notches. It is no easy trick to get those notches all cut exact. I show them now to stand at the bench and how to take hold of the various tools so as to do the best work with as little strain as possible on the hands and wrists. In the second year we take up molding and pattern making. I think that some of the most beneficial work that the boys can possibly do here is in the moiding and pattern making line. That develops their constructive powers. Take gate building for instance," and he turned to r handsome little gate, all complete, which had been made by one of the boys, "that is a line of work that is of immense value to a boy." The sample room is filled with pieces of work that have been completed by the pupils. There are morticed blocks and miniture stairs, and columns for store fronts and ornamental frames of various sorts plied up on the shelves as witnesses of the fact that the pupils who take the manual train-ing work have not been idle. There is no department in the entire course where there is so much earnestness as to the manual training department. The boys rush from heir recitation rooms above to the manual training room as they would rush to their dinner on a cold winter day. The girls take

particular pleasure in the wood carving work. Some of the pieces upon which the class was working while the reporter was present were really beautiful and would be surprise to people who have not seen the E. What we need," said Mr. Wigman, "is more room and additional facilities. I ment. They are divided into four classes but it is not possible for on but it is not possible for one man to instruct so many and secure the pest possible results. I am well pleased with the progress being made, particularly in the molding and pattern making department. These young people are learning a great many things here that will be of great beac-

nt to them some time and they are getting the very best kind of physical exercise out of it at the same time." A Growing Sentiment.

OMAHA, Oct. 19 .- To the Editor of THE BEE: I have noticed with interest and approval certain editorial articles that have appeared in THE BEE at intervals during the last few years, and which indicate that some one connected with this paper has an abiding interest in manual training.

This excites my hearty sympathy, not be cause I have or expect to have any part in such training, but because some years ago, when teaching school, I was deeply impressed with the need of such training, and later thought and experience have confirmed that impression.

I want to set forth some reasons why such

training is both desirable and necessary.

First-Along with mental training it tends to give proper conceptions of the relations between mental and physical processes.
Second—The two kinds of training are heipful to each other in symmetrical devotopment, and it is certainly the intural way of educating to combine them, or carry them on together, not only by reason of the health fulness of mind derived from physical ex-ertion, but also by reason of the variety of occupation afforded, and the inculcation of

practical ideas.
Third—Such attention to labor of the hands will have the effect to give it the honor it deserves, and to eradicate the victous idea that the object of schools is to elevate people above such labor and enable them to live by the labor of others. It is one of the most hopeful signs of the times that

TRAINING BRAIN AND HAND

Work of the Manual Training Department of the High School.

TURNING THEORIES INTO PRACTICE

the dignity of labor is galding in respectful recognition.
Fourth, and most important of all—The better qualification for making a living in an honorable and independent way.

When our educational system shall have reached the proper ideal, other things being equal, the finished product of the schools will be, not a mere bloached compendium of facts and figures, but a symmetrical person with a good supply of good natured, cuitivated, well directed force.

15. F. Cochran.

FACTS ABOUT OMAHA.

Omaha has five public parks. Omaha has sixty-five, thiles of paved

orreets.
Omahahas ninets two miles of sewers. There are sixty public schools, employing

208 teachers.
There are twenty-two church and private schools, employing 152 to achers.
The school causus shows over 39,953 children of school age.
Omaha is a city of churches, having 115 houses of religious worship.
There are sixty-five hotels.

There are thirteen trunk lines of railway, covering 38,233 miles of road operated from Omaha. One hundred and thirty passenger

rainsarrive daily.
Omaha has the largest smelter in the

world.

Omaba is the third largest packing center in the world. Last year the stock receipts were: Cattle, 2,538,793; hogs, 7,160,895; sheep, 783,895.

Omaha has the largest distillery in the world and three of the largest preweries in the United States. the United States.
Omada has the largest white lead works

in the world. Aside from the packing houses Omaha has 160 manufacturing enterprises with a com-bined capital of \$5,935,000. Last year their Last year their

The principal shops of the Union Pacific railway are located in Omaha. They cover fifty acres of ground and represent an outlay of \$2,500,000. The furnish employment to 1,300 skilled mechanics and 200 day labor

During the year 1831 the real estate transfers amounted to \$15,939,831.
During 1891 the clearings were \$231,123,-

The actual real estate valuation is \$250,000,-000, while the assessment for taxation is based on a one-tenth valuation. Omaha has twenty banks, of which nine are national, eight savings and three are

state banks. The postoffice receipts for the year were \$264,588,29. This department gave employmentto forty-six clerks and sixty-six car-

riers.
Omaha has one of the most complete water works systems in the world. The plant cost \$7,000,000 and has 170 miles of mains. The pumping capacity is \$5,000,000 gallous daily. There are ninety-five miles of street rau-way, mainly electric. The system employs 600 men and operates 275 cars. The monthly pay ooll is \$40 000 
 Population in 1889
 1,851

 Population in 1869
 16,083

 Population in 1889
 3),518

 Population in 1885
 61,833

 Population in 189)
 149,452
 'opulation in 1869...
'opulation in 1869...

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Men Named for the Council and the Board of Education.

Stuart A. Cutler, First ward nominee for the council, has resided in Omnha six years. He is about 28 years of age and spoken of by his friends as energetic, honest and reliable. His native place is Pittsburg, and during the most of his residence in Omana he has been in the employ of the Union Pacific railway. At present he is employed as inspector for the Board of Health. He lives at 1300 Parkwild avenue. A. C. Harte, republican condidate for coun-

cilman from the Second, was born in Louisville Kv., in 1860 and four years later came to Omaha which has been his home continuously ever since. After taking a course in the public schools and also at a pay school at the age of 18 he commenced the trade of at the age of 18 he commenced the trade of a carpenter. During the last six years he has devoted his time to superintending the construction of buildings. Mr. Harte is unmarried and lives with his mother at Seventeenth and Mason streets.

A. D. White, who received the ward nomination for councilman in the Third ward, is a man of marked and peculiar personal ability. He was born in Newcastle.

soual ability. He was born in Newcastle, Ky., and is 33 years of age. Immediately after the war be engaged in teaching school. teaching the next day what he had learned the previous night from his instructor. was assisted by the Baptist church and made quite a success of his school, which was run for the benefit of the colored people. In this work he saved money enough to pay his way through a course in the William Rogers institute at Nashville, Tenn. After finishing the course of the in-stitute he again engaged in school teaching for a number of years and then learned the cooper's trade, and was employed for four years by C. B. Huat, the tobacconist of St. He finally removed to White Cloud, Jouis. Can., and took charge of a hotel, and soon become a partner in the business, owning a half interest. While a resident of White Cloud he neld the office of deputy sheriff and police judge. In 1883 he went to San Francisco and joined a prospecting party bound for South America. He spent two years with this prospecting party, visiting the countries of Ecuador, San Salvador and Brazil. Soon after returning to San Fran-cisco Mr. White came to Omaha. This was in 1886, and to has been a resident of this city ever since. Mr. White made no special effort to secure the nomination.

In Flowerfield, St. Joseph county, Mich., Daniel H. Wheeler, the republican candidate for councilman from the Fourth ward, first saw the light in 1834. In 1856 he changed his scene of action to Piattsmouth, this state. Here he settled down to work, married and became a merchant in the stove, tin and hardware business. In 1869 he was admitted to the bar, was elected mayor of Piattsmouth and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, which latter office he held during lifteen years. In 1871 he was elected secretary of the state senate, serving six years in that capacity. In June 1885 Mr. Wheeler brought his family to Omaha and engaged in business. He served one term in the city council.

W. A. Saunders, the republican nominee for the city council from the Fifth ward, is a native of Mount Vernon, In., where he re-sided until coming to Omaha, eight years ago. He is a nephew of ex-Governor Saunders and comes from a family of repub heans. Mr. Saunders was educated at the Wosleyan university and afterwards graduated at the Iowa law school of Des Moines. He is prominent in political and business circles. He has large property interests in the Fifth ward and other parts of the city and is vitally inter-ested in its future welfare and prosperity. ested in its future welfare and prosperity.
During the first year of Mr. Saunders' residence in Omaha he gave this attention to his private real estate interests, but since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of law. He is active, aggressive and capable, and much of the success of the Fifth Ward Republican club is due to his hard work as the president of the organization. His party and friends in the north end tion. His party and friends in the north end of the city will give him "thearty and warm support, realizing that the ward is in need of oung blood and clean hands to assist in the

nagement of municipal affairs. Christian Specht, candyinte for re-election in the Sixth ward, has lived in Omana for a dozen years and is proprietor of the Western Cornice works. He is of German parentage, if years of age, and has been an active re-publican all his life. He has represented Douglas county in the legislature and at present is the member of the council from the Sixth ward. He received the nomina-

tion at the republican primaries, receiving ten votes to his opponent's phe. Mr. Charles L. Thomas, Seventh ward republican nominee for the council has been a resident of Omaha eleven years. He was born in De Kalb county, Indians, and served through the war in the Twelfth and the Fifty-fifth Indiana infantry. After the war he returned to his native state and engaged in farming for several years. Pinally, in 1881, he removed with his family to Omaha. He is a brother of Dexter L. Thomas, the

C. E. Bruner is the Eighth ward republi-

can candidate for re-election to the council.

Mr. Bruner is a Pennsylvanian by birth,
having been born at Hellertown, Northampton county, February 10, 1843. Until
the age of 16 se followed the life of a farmer and then became a district school teacher. On Januarry 1, 1864, he enlisted in company A, Third Pennsylvania infantry, and served A. Third Pennsylvania intantry, and in the till the close of the war, participating in the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, battles of the Wilderness, the time that Lee Spottsylvania, and up to the time that Lee surrendered at Appointaics. After

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the surrender of the confederate chieftain, he did provost duty until mustered out. On July 20, 1866, Mr. Bruner came to Omaha and began teaching school. Later Mr. Bruner engaged in the grocery business at 1210 Farnam street and 1610 Chicago streets for cight years. He accepted a position as mail carrier, which he held for over thirteen years, during which he was chief of the mail carriers under C. K. Coutant, then postmaster. One month before Mr. Coutant's term of office expired Mr. Bruner re-signed to engage in the real estate business.

ING Co., Bee Buildin w.

Mr. Bruner is unmarried. Charles J. Johnson, the nominee for council in the Ninth ward, is a self-made man. He was born in Carshamn, Sweden, in 1844, and came to New York when about 19 years of age and joined with a vessel bound to South American ports. So diverting was the life a satior that in 1872 he took the mate's examination and in 1874 passed the examination for captain and as mate and captain followed the sea for years, touching annually at Valparaiso, Rio Janeiro, Callao and other southern scaport towns. He came to Omaha about thirteen years ago.

OVERALLS.

KATZ-NEVINS Co.

202-4 Douglas Street

For the Board of Education,

Henry Knodell was born in New York city, August 24, 1855, and resided there until he was 12 years of age, when his parents rehe was 12 years of age, when his narents removed to Lewis, Ia., where he completed his
education in the public schools. He was
compelled to begin earning his own living
before he had finished his school course, but
with money earned by himself completed the
course later on. He began life as a railroad
trainman, and in that capacity came to
Omaha thirteen years ago, running on the
B. & M. as baggageman for four years, leaving that road to enter the employ of the ing that road to enter the employ of the Union Pacific, with which corporation he remained until a year ago, when he became state organizer of the Railway Employes association, in which work he is still engaged. That organization, though intensely political, is nonpartisan. Mr. Knodell is and always has been a republican.

William A. Kelley first saw the light of day in Merrickville, Can., October 6, 1854. He removed with his parents to Fiorida in 1867, and in 1870 struck out for himself and came to Omaha and located here, entering the office of the now defunct Omana Repub lican to learn the printer's trade. Last win-ter he was appointed storekeeper at the Her distillery, where he is still angaged. Mr. Kelley has been twice elected to the school board, his second term expiring two years ago. He has acted as secretary of the republican city central committee during the past

Colonel Henry C. Akin was born in Spar-tansborg, Pa., August 9, 1843. Whon still very young his parents removed to Eligin, lil, where they resided for two years and then removed to Chicago, where the subject of this sketch received a good common school education. He remained there from 1851 to 1863, and in June of the latter year west to Kussas warms he took up his resident. went to Kansas, where he took up his residence in the western portion of the state at Council Grove, the last town on the Santa Fe route to Mexico. There he engazed in mercantile pursuits. At that time Kansas had sent nearly all of her able-bodied men to the war and had left only the very young or the very old to defend the state from the attacas of the guerrilias on the east and the Indiaes on the west. Colonel Akin took an active part in the delense of the state and held three commissions from the governor before he was 21 years of age, the just being captain and assistant adjutant general of the state. state. At the close of the war he moved to

Leavenworth where he resided twelve years. During that time he was at the head of the clerical force of the great military and Indian trading house of Benton & Pecs, whose business extended from Fort Benton. Mont., to Texas. He was a member of the school board during eight years of his residence in that city. He went from there to Yankton, S. D., and thence to Sioux City, where he acted as general manager for the Northwestern Transportation company, which operated a line of steamers between Sioux City and Fort Benton and the upper

In 1882, through the friendship of William A. Paxton, he came to Omaha and look a position as manager of Her & Co's. wholesale liquor house. He remained there six years, and then became resident manager of the Western Newspaper Union. In 1890, the directors elected him treasurer of the cutire concern, and he still discharges the joint duties of the two positions. He is an ardent republican, but aside from his connection with the Board of Education at Leavenworth has never held or sought a jointical

J. F. Burgess was born in Nunda, Liv-ingston county, N. Y., January 8, 1845, and was a schoolmate of Charles F. Peck of the bureau of labor statistics, who has had a rather exciting experience in New York as the result of some of his official work He was educated at Nunda academy, teach ing school winters and attending as a pupil summers until graduated. He remained in the town of his birth until he had attained his majority and in 1868 went to the oil regions of Pennsylvania where he remain two years, running an engine at an oil well He first crossed the Missouri in March, 1868 coming direct to Omaha. During the years 1869 and 1870 he was superintendent of city schools and principal of the High school at Boone, Ia. In 1891 he entered the employ of the Pacific Express company in this city and has remained with that corporation since that time. He has been their agent at Sidney, Neb., Butte Mont, and Sait Luke, being returned here four years ago to take a position in the office of the auditor of the company. He has always been a republican but has never been prominently identified in politics until this campaign. He absorbed his republicanism from Horace Greeley's New York Tribune, which his father used to read aloud in the family circle every evening just as religiously as he did his bible, and it was an open question to which he was the most devotedly attached.

Benjamin F. Thomas was torn in Andrew, Ia., November 10, 1863, and made his home there until five years ago, when he came to Omaha. He attended college at Monmouth, Ill., and graduated from Enworth seminary in 1883, teaching school to earn the money which enabled him to pursue his studies. He entered the law office of his father, under whose direction he read law until admitted to the lown bar in 1886. He came to Omaha the following year, and was for a short time engaged in abstracting, and then entered upon the practice of his profession. For the past two years be has been employed under contract as attorney for the Bates-Smith Investment company. Mr. Thomas is the secretary of the Seventon Ward Republican club, and has always taken a great deal of interest in politics, though this is the first time that he has shied his castor into the political arena in his own behalf.

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Opaline quartz is used a good deal in lov Opaline quartz is used a good deal in jew-elry. An unique necklace was seen made of irregular layers of this quartz set in go d, with around them single leaf-like forms of hammered gold, bright yellow in tint. These were set at intervals of different sizes, as if an occasional petal was wanting, yet preserv-ing the symmetry in general.