MORE DANGEROUS THAN WAR

Senators Talk of the Perils of a Railroad Man's Life.

BILL FOR THEIR BETTER PROTECTION

Cullom and Chandler Advocate its Passage-Opposed by Democrats-A Sarcastic Speech by the New Hampshire Senator-In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7 .- The senate bill for the relief of assignees or legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, to pay the balance due on the United States steamship Dolphin, \$16,450, was taken from the calendar and passed.

Mr. Turpie, democrat, from Indiana, offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table and ordered printed:

Believing that the doctrine of asylum, as practiced and approved by a very large majority of the members of the family of nations, is highly expedient and the jurisdiction in what are known as political offenses, ought not to be extraditable, it is concluded as the sense of the senate that no treaty should be approved which proposes to oust the courts of the magistrates of the United States of the light to determine in each case under the right to determine, in each case, under the allegations and proof therein, whether the offense charged be political or non-political under the law of nations.

The senate, by a vote of yeas 22, nays 34, refused to take up the New York, and New Jersey bridge bill.

The senate then resumed consideration of the substitute reported from the committee on interstate commerce to promote the safety of employes and travelers on railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes.

Mr. Cullom Explains.

In the course of his explanation of the bill Mr. Cullom, in charge, said there were forty different patterns of automatic couplers and that if the owners of 75 per cent of the freight cars agreed upon a particular type of coupler the Interstate Commerce commission would fix that as the one to be used.

Mr. Harris asked Mr. Cullom whether the railroad companies were not adopting the automatic couplers as rapidly as their financial condition would allow. Mr. Cullom said the railroads so claimed

but not one-third of the freight cars were provided with couplers or brakes. Mr. Vilas asked Mr. Cullom whether he knew of any instance where any company deferred paying dividends in order to adopt means to protect the lives of its employes. Mr. Cullom knew no instance of the kind The trouble was that railroad companies were looking more to finances than to the

protection of the lives and limbs of their omployes.

Mr. Wolcott, republican, from Colorado

Mr. wolcott, republican, from Colorado inquired whether the association of freight men had not protested against the adoption of automatic couplers and expressed a

preference for the link and pir More Dangerous Than War.

Mr. Cullom admitted that the freight men would prefer the link and pin rather than have a variety of couplers that were now being used. He gave statistics of the loss of life and limb by railway employes through accidents. It had been stated that the total loss of railway employes, killed and injured, in eight years was equal to the total number of men engaged in railway service in one year, The men, he said, would be safer if they were enlisted in the army in time of war than they now were as railway employes.

Mr. Hunton said that he was not able to

give his assent to the bill, knowing its very seductive title. He believed that men who had devoted their lives to the building and management of railroads would conduct their business better than it could be con-ducted by congress and the Interstate Commerce commission, or by the national convention of either of the two great parties.

Mr. Harris explained that it would cost

the companies of the country \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 to comply with the requirements

Mr. Chandler said that the bill should be It had been favored in the platform of the national democratic convention, which had denounced the republican party and particu-Iarly the republican senate for not taking action on the house bill to protect the lives of railway employes. He asked Mr. Harris

what the democratic convention really meant in that matter.

Mr. Harris—I am not able to answer defi-nitely the direct question of the senator, but I shall say to him that the time has never been nor will never come when I shall be such a devotee to the orders of a national convention as he seems to be. [Laughter.]

Inconsistent Democrats. Mr. Chandler was glad to hear that declaration of independence from the senator from Tennessee but he was amazed at the want of respect with which democratic senators treated the platform of their party. He could now understand very well why the senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, had not wanted this bill to be taken up yesterday. That senator had felt a rejuctance to drive steel through the democratic platform twice in the same day. Knowing the declaration of the democratic convention on the subject of silver and knowing the entreaties of the president-elect, only eleven democratic senators could be mustered yesterday to vote for the repeal of the Sherman act, and now the next declaration of the democratic party platform which was marked for destruction was its declaration in favor of legislation to protect the lives and limbs of railroad em-ployes. "What are we coming to, Mr. Presi-dent?" Mr. Chandler continued. "I believe that when the next congress meets a like disregard will be paid to the declaration of the democratic national convention that measures of tariff legislation are unconstitu-tional. A party that would vote as that party voted yesterday in the senate on the question of silver and that would marshalits hosts as they are now being marshalled under that astute leader of democracy, the senator from Maryland, to crush out a little bill intended for the protection of the brakemen and switchmen, cannot be de-pended upon to smash the tariff system of the country. I am mortified and humiliated at the spectacle which the democratic party presenting here today on this humani tarian bill."

Favored Extreme Measures.

Mr. Welcott was in favor of going to the extreme limit of the senate in its protection to railroad employes, but he was unwilling to proceed blindly and foolishly to legisla-tion which would answer no good and useful purpose, simply because that legislation was aimed at corporations, because he might thereby earn some cheap applause from peo-ple who, having nothing desired that the rest of the world should not have anything. The bill went over without action and the

IN THE ROUSE.

Consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill Takes Up the Time Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.—The senate amendments to the Harter bill of lading were concurred in. The house then proceeded, in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

Mr. Dingley said that the appropriations made by this congress would reach \$1,038,-000,000, against \$980,000,000 made by the Fifty-first congress, an increase of \$50,000,000. If there should be no tariff legislation to disturb importations the revenues for the fiscal year 1894 would undoubtedly reach, \$405,000, year 1894 would undoubtedly reach, \$405,000,000, and the expenses should not exceed \$250,000,000, and would not, if the river and harbor expenditures should not exceed \$15,000,000, which was \$2,000,000 more than was ever expended. If they should go up to \$33,000,000, as contemplated by the action of the house, then there would inevitably be a deficiency next year. The tariff legislation foreshadowed would undoubtedly diminish the revenue unless the duties should be made low enough to enormously swell importations. enormously swell importations.

Dockery Can See a Deficit. Mr. Dockery estimated a probable de-

ficiency to June 30, 1894, of \$16,996,500. This estimate was based on appropriations and revenues, and the actual expenditures for that fiscal year were likely to reach the limit of the liabilities, that was to say \$528,110,246. Taking the statement of the secretary of the treasury, the conclusion was irresistible that public expenditures must be materially reduced, taxation increased or a new issue of bonds made to meet impending

inbilities.

The bill was then read for amendment. and amendments offered respectively by Mr. Wheeler to reduce the compensation of mem-bers of congress to \$4,000 and by Mr. Miller

to reduce the compensation of the president to \$25,000 were rejected. Mr. DeArmond, democrat, from Missouri, offered an amendment providing that until the places in the classified service had been the places in the classified service had been distributed among the adherents of the several political parties, in proportion to their respective members shown by the votes cast at the last presidential election, no applicant, unless he is an adherent of a political party which has not had its fair proportion of employes in such service, shall be eligible to examination or appointment under the civil service law. under the civil service law.

Mr. Lodge made a point of order against

the amendment. Mugwumps in Favor.

Mr. Williams inquired whether the mem-ers would not give the mugwumps a

Mr. Dearmond replied that they were largely in favor now, if they should wait until the stalwarts had a chance. [Laugh-

The chair decided otherwise and ruled the amendment out of order.

Mr. Pickler made a vigorous attack against the provision of the bill providing for a committee to inquire into the working of the executive departments, and, without disposing of the paragraph, the committee rose and the iouse adjourned.

RUSSIAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

Its Confirmation Opposed by Senator Turple -Washington Notes.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 7.-When the enate committee on foreign relations reported the Russian extradition today to the senate in executive session it was with an amendment to the effect that attempts to murder the czar or any member of the royal family should be considered a nonpolitical effense, regardless of what the motive of the criminal might be, and that, being nonpolitical offenses, they should be extraditable. The same clause was productive of a good deal of debate. The opposition was led by Mr. Turpie, who has all along been a champion of the doctrine of the right of asylum. The senators evidently inclined to the opinion that the committee understood the case and were willing that their recom-mendation should prevail, for after a somewhat spirited argument on the part of Mr. Turple the roll call showed more than the necessary two-thirds in favor of the amend-

ment, and the treaty was ratified.

Mr. Turple was not satisfied with this ac tion and his resolution today is intended as an offset to the terms of the treaty. This action he seeks to annul by the passage of this resolution, which declares it to be the sense of the senate that jurisdiction in what are known as political offenses ought not to be extraditable and that no treaty should be approved which proposes taking from the courts of the United States the right to deermine whether or not an offense is political under the law of nations.

Explanations from Secretary Foster.

The speaker laid before the house today a communication from the secretary of the treasury in reply to a resolution of the house requiring him to inform that body why the work on some of the new public buildings, and the work on the extension and improvement of certain completed and unoccupied buildings authorized during the Fifty-first congress has not been commenced, and why more than \$8,000,000 of the appropriation made in these cases remained unexpended

during the past two years.

It appears, he says, from the report of the supervising architect that this legislation entailed such a large quantity of new work on his office as to make the quantity of work entirely disproportionate to the force em-ployed in the office. Congress had failed to make increases in the force, demanded by his office and which were absolutely necessary. The expenditure of a large portion of the unexpended balances had been temporarily prevented by conditions imposed by law entirely beyond the control of the department.

The secretary, in conclusion, says: "I deem it necessary to state that there has not been another fact connected with the ondition of the treasury that has in any way nterfered with or retarded the action taken by the department in regard to carrying out by the department in regard to carrying out the provisions of the acts of congress author-izing and making appropriation for public buildings passed by the Fifty-first congress, or prior or subsequent thereto, as promptly as possible under the laws and facts ex-

Report on the Homestead Troubles.

Mr. Oates' report of the Homestead troubles, which was published and so freely commented upon during the recess of con-gress, is accompanied in its presentation to the house by two minority reports. The majority declares that the tariff had nothing to do with the trouble; that the Homestead strikers were the aggressors; that agencies like the Pinkertons should never be employed without the consent of the state, previously obtained. Representatives Bynum, Layton and Stockdale concur, joining in a report which denounces without stint the employ-ment of the Pinkertons. The opinion is ex-pressed that the evils disclosed by the investigation are entirely beyond the power of the federal government, and remedies, if any can be devised, must originate with

the state governments.

Representative Broderick, in a separate minority report, says that in the closing of factories and other public works as well, private rights are involved, and he maintains that it is legal for the states to pass compulsory arbitration laws.

Washington Notes.

Mr. Fithian of Illinois, of the committee on census, has made a minority report pro-testing against the passage of the bill providing for a permanent census bureau. census, he says, has become a jumble of figures, taken from other reports, and irrelevant inquiries, filling volumes which make their appearance so late that they are only useful for waste paper. Attorney General Miller has prepared a statement which shows that so far ther

have been indicted and convicted ninetecn people in the United States courts, in con-nection with the Garza raids, for violation of the neutrality laws. In all, over 150 indict-ments have been found.

The placards bearing the word "Closed." which have been displayed on the front door of the white house since Marthena Harrison. the president's grandchiia, was stricken with scarlet fever, were removed today. The Treasury department has reduced its

estimate of the probable amount required for the payment of the sugar bounties. The original estimate was \$10,000,000. It is now \$8,000,000. So far sugar bounties on this year's crop to the amount of \$3,500,000 have

militia force of the United States. The militia force of the United States, according to the latest returns, is 112,496. Every state and territory, with the exception of Utah, has an organized militia force. John F. Majors of McCook, Neb., has been appointed inspector of surveyors of general and district land offices, vice, Ira Brown, re-

New so-called remedies spring up every day like mushrooms, but the people still clings to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Omaha's Bonds at a Premium About four years ago the Board of Education, having on hand more funds than it needed at the time, invested in \$31,300 worth of bonds issued by the city for paving and curbing. Being in need of cash, the board offered the bonds for sale Monday through

offered the bends for sale Monday through City's reasurer Bolln.

The German Savings bank was the successful bidder and secured the bonds. The bank's bid was for par value, accrued interest and a premium of \$157.50. Bostwick & Nixon bid the same, with a premium of \$31.30. The Omaha Savings bank bid for par value with accrued interest. All of the bids were from home capitalists and no outside bids were solicited, as the bonds expire within a short time and it would not have paid to have advertised them for sale.

Today the treasurer will sell \$185,000 in school district bonds.

school district bonds.

An honest pile is the noblest work of the apothecary. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure constipation, billousness and sick head-

ANNEXATION KNOCKED OUT

City Council Knocks Out the Plan to Take in Suburbs.

ALLEGED LEGAL OBSTACLES IN THE WAY

One of the Charter Amendments Will Remove the Difficulty-A Quiet Meeting and Business Mostly of

The city limits will not be extended just yet. At last night's session the council effectually disposed of the proposition to take in certain suburbs, and it did so by a

Minor Importance.

decisive vote. The report of the judiciary committee influenced the votes of some councilmen, who stood in great fear of doing something which that committee had said would be illegal. although they had a written opinion from the city attorney that the action could be taken and would be perfectly legal.

The judiciary committee reported ad versely to the passage of the ordinance, hold ing that the city does not possess the power at the present time to extend its corporate limits, as there has been no official showing of the requisite increase in population. The committee argued that the extension cannot be made until the amendment now pending in the legislature becomes a law, which will give to the city the power to extend its corporate limits to not exceed thirty square

Some of the members made a gallant fight Some of the members made a gallant fight to secure the passage of the ordinance, but their efforts availed naught. Steel and Munro were willing to take the opinion of the city attorney and believed the ordinance should be passed. So did Howell and Ed-wards, who had secured the opinion of Mr. Connell. The discussion was drawn out and at times waxed warm, and the motion to adopt the report of the committee prevailed by a vote of 10 to 7.

Mayor Bemis returned without his signa-ture the ordinance changing the name of Fourteenth street in Washington Square addition to Fifteenth street for the reason that it should be Fifteenth avenue. The veto was sustained.

The mayor approved the contract between

the American District Telegraph company and the city for a night watch signal service to be placed in the city hall. mayor also submitted the estimate by

the Board of Fire and Police commissioners of the probable cost of conducting the de-partments of fire and police for this year, as follows: Fire, \$125,000; police, \$100,000. The council was invited by Mayor Weir of Lincoln to attend the complimentary concert to be given to the legislature by the Con-servatory of Music on the evening of February 18. The invitation was accepted and ommittee appointed to make arrangements The bond and contract with the Chaffee

in the sum of \$400,000 as a city depository was approved. The committee on public property and buildings was instructed to confer with the committee of the Board of Education rela-tive to quarters for the board in the city

Lumber company were approved.

The bond of the Commercial National bank

McLearie introduced a resolution instructing the plumbing inspector to rigidly enforce the existing plumbing ordinance, and to make a careful inspection of all school houses, hotels, etc.

The Board of Public Works was directed

to have the grading on Howard street, west of Twentieth, completed as early as possibie, in order to permit the levying of a grading assessment. Comptroller Olsen was instructed to advertise for bids for printing in book form the annual reports of the city officers. The report of the Board of Equalization of

February 3 was adopted.

The committee on judiciary reported adversely on the resolution calling for a four minute service from 6 to 9 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 to 7 o'clock in the even-ing on the Farnam street. Hanscom park and South Omaha lines of the street railway company, as the company has in use all its rolling stock, and the superintendent is in the east purchasing material for im-

proved service. When the clerk announced, "here are sundry bills for the comptroller," a wrangle was precipitated that lasted for nearly an

At its last meeting the council adopted a resolution providing that all itemized bills should be read in the meeting, whenever demanded by any member, for his personal benefit. Mr. Wheeler demanded that the items of each bill be read in full. A storm of disapproval met this demand, but the Fourth warder would not yield until the vote was reconsidered whereby the resolu-

tion of the former meeting was adopted.

A bill from a rubber company against the defunct Metropolitan Electric Lighting com-pany was presented, and the question arose as to why the bill—should be brought before the council. During the discussion Wheeler said that the city did not represent the Metropolitan company, but that he under-stood that Mr. Specht did, and he looked hard in the direction of the councilman from the Sixth ward. This brought Specht to his feet with a vigorous denial, and he moved that a committee be appointed to investigate him. President Bechel suggested that it would look better if some other member offered such a motion. The matter rested

Chief Seavey's bill for \$60 for a type writer in his office was again presented. This claim has appeared with great regularity and has always been rejected. It met

the same fate again last night.

Ernest Stuht was present with his union depot scheme, and presented a printed petition, signed by a long list of taxpayers, stating the fact that the city has been greatly wronged and that the council should order the railway companies occupying the public grounds and public highways to immediately construct a union depot as good as they agreed to construct twenty-one years ago and in the same place, between Tenth and Eleventh streets fronting on Mason, or demand the completion of the present union depot on Tenth street. The petition was referred to the committee on viaducts.

erred to the committee on viaducts.

The following resolutions were reported by special committee and were unanimously Whereas, The all wise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst two loving children of our fellow councilman, Sol Prince, therefore, be it

therefore, be it

Resolved, That the city council of the city
of Omaha extend to our esteemed friend and
fellow councilman, Sol Prince, and his family
our sincere and heart felt sympathy in this
their late bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be
presented to Councilman Prince and that it
also be spread at large upon the records of the
council.

A resolution was adopted instructing the treasurer to effect a settlement with the property owners on Douglas and Twenty-ninth streets, who had paid the assessment on the change of grade on those streets, which have since been declared illegal by the courts. As soon as the treasurer succeeds he will furnish a list to the comparate troiler, who will incorporate them into an troller, who will incorporate them into an appropriate ordinance.

The comptroller was instructed to have

printed 1,000 copies of the annual report of the Board of Health.

Mr. Edwards called attention to the fact that the Sun Vapor company had refused to sign the contract for gasoline street lighting as prepared by the city attorney. Mr. Munro arose to remark that he desired to see the reduction clause stricken out of the contract, and that he believed that any man who would sign such a contract was foolish

and that the city had no right to exact such terms, which are not at all reasonable. The discussion was cut short by a motion prevailing that the council adjourn until this

NEBRASKANS EXCALIFORNIA.

Cudahy's Establishment at Los Angeles and its Promising Outlook.
Los Anonles, Cal., Feb. 7.—[Special to Tun

BEE.]-Michael Cudably, the Omaha packer, arrived in this city a few days ago and was interviewed by a BEE correspondent concerning the extent of his proposed packing works in Los Angeles, Mid why he had taken it into his head to come here and start a plant.

Mr. Cudahy started in reply that he had been very much pleased with the management of the branch of his business in this city by W. H. Maurice, and that if he had not have had such confidence in him he would probably not have made the move. Aside from this he said: "this is unquestionably an agricultural country. This country is indeed relegated to its own relources if it ever wants to become great. is separated from the trade areas of the east by vast mountains and deserts. Freights can never be cheap with such hauls and no way country to help out the traffic. The country is unique. It has the finest climate in the world and resources of immense value that only need development, besides a territory that can support many millions of The people here are as fine as I have ever

seen anywhere, and I have traveled in many countries. I always look at the people I find on the street when I get into a new place, and I form my impressions of the future of that place by the appearance of the people. "There is no place in the world where the hog will grow to greater perfection than here in Los Angeles, or southern California. The alfalfa that grows here is analogous to eastern clover, and is very fattening. When ou get into warm countries farther south the hog does not thrive well: his fat con tinues oily and does not get solid, nor does he take on fiesh to any good size. But this country here is excellent for hog raising.

"We shall put up a plant capable of pack-ing 100,000 hogs per year. We do not expect to be able to get over 15,000 hogs the first year, but we will get more the year following. We are selling young Berkshire pigs to farmers at cost price so they can start raising them. We will send price lists around to the farmers containing the eastern markets to induce them to bring their hogs to us. We lo not intend to start a beef packing works at present. We will not bother with making at present. at present. We will not bother with making sausage in the hog packing house, but will sell that meat to the butchers. The other items of the hog will be used as in our Omaha packing houses, of which this will be

Omana packing houses, of which this will be much in the nature of a branch."

The packing house is now undergoing construction, and Mr. Cudahy will remain here several weeks watching the progress of the work and enjoying the climate and the

J. H. Lewis of Oxford, Neb., arrived in Pomona last week with his wife, four chil-dren, household effects, etc., and has become a resident of that place. He was in Pomona five years ago, and purchased twenty acres of land while there. Two years ago he planted half of it in oranges, and now has a

blanted hair of it in oranges, and now has a flourishing young orange grove. He will plant five acres more this year.

T. W. Townsend of Lincoln, Neb., has arrived in Pasadena, where he has a brother who is a physician. He intends locating Franklin of Omaha, pastor of the First Hebrew congregation there, lectured at the synagogue in Oakland last Sunday. The following Nebraska people are now visiting in the region of Los Angeles: Mr. and Mr. Catron of Nebraska City are at Alhambra, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr Heffieman of Anseimo, Neb., are visiting at Escondido and C. S. Whitham of Randolph, Neb., is in

HAS NOT POWER.

Supreme Court Cannot Direct or Regulate Congressional Representation.

Attorney John F. Cromelien of this city ome months ago filed a brief in the state supreme court in an effort to show that Nebraska was then entitled to six seats in the lower house of congress and that it was the duty of the governor to call an election for three additional members of congress, whose terms would of course expire March 3, 1893.
On the 1st inst. the supreme court filed an opinion in the case, from which the following extracts are taken:

"By the apportionment act of February 7, 1801.

1891. Nebraska is entitled to six representa tives in congress after the 3d of March, 1893. In an action to compel the governor to call an election for three additional members of congress, to fill a vacancy caused by the want of representation in the present congress, held: That the question was a politi-cal and not a judicial one; that by reason of improved methods the census was more rapidly taken and the returns classified than formerly, so that the population of each state was known a few months after the enumeration was made, and that to deprive those states entitled to increased representation for two years was unjust, but congress must provide the remedy.

"The petitioner has accompanied his application with an elaborate printed argu-ment in which he contends with great force that as a matter of strict right Nebraska is and has been since February 7, 1891, entitled to six representatives in congress. The jus-tice of this claim will not be de-nied, but can this court correct the wrong? We think not. "It will be seen that the apportionment of representatives among the several states after the taking of each decennial census is made by congress upon some fixed rule or ratio which applies equally to all the states. The apportionment is, so far as appears, fair, and the only complaint is that it should take effect in 1891 instead of 1893. There is much force in the objection that the states en-titled to increased representation are thereby deprived of the same for two years. The question, however, is political rather than judicial, and it is difficult to perceive in what way the courts can remedy that defect. With the present improved modes of taking the census and classifying the returns, the population of each state can be ascertained within a few months after the actual enumeration, so that the apportionment can be made in December or January following the taking of the census. It would seem but justice that this should take effect in the succeeding congress, and we may confidently trust to that spirit of fairness so character istic of the American people to correct the wrong. The courts, however, have no nuthority to declare that a greater number of representatives shall be elected and ad-mitted to congress than the statutes specify, and the writ must be denied and the action

RAILROAD MEN KILLED.

Peculiar Accident in Which Two Lives

Were Lost. Fargo, N. D., Feb. 7.—A passenger train on the Fargo & St. Paul Western road arrived here early this morning with two dead bodies. A snow plow was sent ahead of the train last night, composed of an engine, tender and caboose. When near Sheldon the engine broke loose from the tender, and the latter, with the caboose, left the track. The engineer did not know of the break until some time afterward. The engine was reversed and run back. It was found that the caboose had gone down the embankment and caught fire from the stove. The occupants were the conductor and two brakemen, their positions being such that they were unable to get out. Brakemah Thomas Smith was rescued, but Conductor William G. Crawford and Brakeman W. J. Quinlan were burned to

TWO COLTS CAUSE TROUBLE

Nice Legal Problem to Be Solved in Lancaster County.

INTERESTING SUBJECT TO STOCKMEN

Increase in a Herd of Horses Develops Some Spirited Litigation—In the Criminal Court - Other Lincoln

News Notes.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 7 .- (Special to Tue BEE. |-The district court was called upon this morning to decide a question that would probably be a poser to an eastern cadi. Five months ago J. T. McKinster made a contract with Jacob Shaffer whereby the latter was to board a herd of horses during the winter for a stipulated sum. Two months ago the herd was increased from twelve to fourteen by the addition of two young colts, a matter that had not been figured upon by Shaffer, McKinster claims now that his contract calls for the boarding during the winter of the herd, and declines to pay anything extra for the newcomers, while Shaffer thinks he ought to have pay for boarding the additions. The latter asks the court to decide how much is due him, as McKinster won't pay, nor will he take off his hands the colts, which neither man

charity Moore brings suit against the Bur-lington Volunteer Relief association on a lost policy of insurance on the life of her hus-band, Harry Moore, who was killed at Hill City, S. D., November 11, 1891. She ob-tained a judgment for \$900 against the comme months since for his accidental

In the Criminal Court.

The jury in the case of the state against The jury in the case of the state against John Helser returned a verdict this afternoon finding him guilty of assault with intent to do great bodily harm. Helser is the young man who crushed Fred Young's skull in during a fight. His defense was that Young had provoked the assault, but denied that he had used a batchet on him. Young's life was caved by treasuning the Young's life was saved by trepanning the

August A. Reuting is now on trial for setting fire to a bridge on the Union Pacific. The railroad officials claim that his object in committing the crime was to prove to them that by his heroic endeavors the bridge was saved from destruction, thereby hoping to obtain a pass to Chicago. Reuting claims to be the inventor of a highly accomplished and fully tested flying machine now stored in Chicago waiting the opening of the World's fair.

John B. Housel and S. Yates Ogden, a pair of Christian science heaters, were arraigned this morning on the charge of practising medicine without having obtained a license from the State Board of Health. They pleaded not guilty and had their cases con-

tinued until Friday morning.

John Newton Wilson was bound over this morning on the charge of illegitimate parentage preferred by Mary Mathy, who claimed that one evening in July last, while she was alone in her father's house, Wilson, their hired man, ravished her.

City in Brief.

The slaughter house, ice houses, office engine rooms and refrigerators, on West Second and M streets, belonging to W. H. Boyer, and rented by Alexis Haiter, were burned at 2:30 this morning. The loss is estimated at over \$5,000, insurance \$3,000. Mrs. Berry, a member of the McCann-Ken-dall company, playing at one of the local theaters, was assaulted while on her way

home shortly after midnight by an unknown man, who threw his arm around her neck and struck her a stinging blow with some blunt object, full in the forehead. The fellow made no attempt to rob her, and she is at a loss to account for his action. An old soap peddler, answering her description, was arrested and identified by the woman as her assailant, but he proved an alibi by a man who roomed in the same block with him, and who swore that when he went by his room about midnight the soap peddler was

snoring loudly. John McIntyre, the mail agent from Bea-trice, who has been confined in the county iail until the government acts on the application for his removal to a federal insancasylum, tried to set fire to the jail last night sens measurated by his two c fire occurred about 2 o'clock in the morning near the jail, and the sight incited the de mented man to have a bonfire of his own. He ripped his bed to pieces, piled the straw in a heap and was about lighting a match when discovered.

AMUSEMENTS.

"The Two Orphans," the celebrated Parisian drama, opened at Wonderland and Bijou theater on Monday and unquestionably is the strongest effort of the Bijon Stock company. It is beautifully staged with several sets of new scenery from the brush of Chris Le Bert, the well known scenic artist of the Tabor Grand opera house of Denver, who now fills the same position at Wonderland. The costumes are fine, and the interpretation of their respective roles by the different members of the company shows careful study

and rehearsal.

Miss Nellie Elting as Louise, the blind orphan, is excellent, and the role of Henriette is ably sustained by Miss Dora Lowe. Mr. George Wessells plays the part of Jacques Frochard for all there is in it. Mr. Harry Barlow as Mme. Frochard is amusing, and while the character calls for a new line of business to him, he keeps the audience in continual good humor. Miss Gypsy Barlow as Marianne is also worthy of special mention for her admirable acting. The balance of the company is all good, and renders able support to the principals. and rehearsal.

ance of the company is an good, and renders able support to the principals.

The specialty program is also exceedingly strong, the opening number introducing Mackenzie's diorama of the World's fair buildings, on which a clever lecture is delivered by Miss Kittie Roslyn. Some of the greatest jumping ever witnessed in Omaha

Good Things Never Die

Among the good things that help to make enjoyable our puddings, creams and pastry, which have been used by millions of housekeepers for years, is Dr. Price's Delicious Extracts of Lemon, Orange, Vanilla, etc.

These flavors differ from all other extracts in their manner of preparation, quality of fruit used, their freedom from all injurious substances, their superior strength and delicate and agreeable taste. One trial proves their worth.

PROTECT YOUR EYES



Nonchangeable Spetacles

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Max Meyer & Bro. Co., Sole Agents for Omaha, Neb.

is done by Lucifer, the wonderful contortion-let, and Miss Louise Althea does some aplen-did singing and dancing. But the f-ature of the variety program is Mme. Zuida and the Warren children. These are the wonderful aericlists who created such a sensation at Wonderland last week. Mme. Zuida, as-sisted by the eldest of the Warren's, gives a remarkable exhibition on the swinging trapeze, and the Warren children close the ollo with a startling double trapeze per orm-ance.

DON'T BLAME THE CARS.

Pennsylvania Decision Defining the Right to Use Crowded-City Streets. In view of the numerous controversics arising from conflicting views in regard to the rights and responsibities of electric and cable street car companies, a decision rendered a few days ago by the supreme court of Pennsylvania will prave of special interest. The decision is based on the new conditions growing out of attempts to secure rapid transit along crowded streets by means of cable or electric cars. In the case just decided a teamster was unloading a safe in front of a business house. His horses were across the track on which the lectric cars ran on a descending grade. was on a dark evening, and as a car came down the grade the motorman was unable to stop it in time to prevent striking the horses and injuring them. The owner sued for damages and recovered a verdict, but the

Collum saying: "Now that rapid transit is recognized and lemanded as essential to the prosperity of and the transaction of business in our large ities, the use of streets for individual conenience is necessarily qualified so as to take that transit possible, and to minimize its dangers. The substitution of cable and electric cars for the horse car and the omni The substitution of cable and ous is a change which renders impracticable and dangerous certain uses of the street which once were permissible and comparatively safe. It introduces new conditions the nonobservance of which constitutes negligence. It is the duty of property owners on streets occupied by cable and electric lines of railway, and of persons crossing and driving upon such streets, to recognize and conform to these conditions. The risk of crossing or possession of the tracks of a railway operated by horse power is not to be compared with the peril involved in a cross-ing or occupancy of the tracks of a steam, cable or electric railway. The conditions are materially unlike in the size, weight and speed of the cars and in the power by which they are moved." they are moved."

apreme court reverses the judgment, Judge

Useless Now as Evidence. Kansas City, Kan., Feb. 7.—The ballots

ast in the Third precinct at the November election upon which H. L. Moore, the Yusion candidate for congress, intended to base his tolen from the office of County Clerk Bruce When the taking of depositions in the con-test case was begun the ballots could not be found. This morning a package containing the ballots was found at the gate of the premises of C. H. Carpenter, 617 Ann avenue, next door to the house of County Clerk Bruce. The package had been opened and tampered with, and of course Mr. Moore cannot now use them in the preparation of his

THE FACT

That AYER'S Sarsaparilla CURES OTHERS of Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions, Boils, Eczema, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Catarrh should be convincing that the same course of treatment WILL CURE YOU. All that has been said of the wonderful cures effected by the use of

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during the past 50 years, truthfully applies to-day. It is, in every sense, The Superior Medicine. Its curative properties, strength, effect, and whatever blood diseases AYER'S Sarsaparilla is taken, they yield to this treatment. When you ask for

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don't be induced to purchase any of the worthless substitutes, which are mostly mixtures of the cheapest ingredients, contain no sarsaparilla, have no uniform standard of appearance, flavor, or effect, are bloodpurifiers in name only, and are offered to you because there is more profit in selling them. Take

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RAREBITS.

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of a LETTER from
a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother
at WORGESTEP,
May, 1861.
"Tell May, 1861. Tell
LEA & PEHRINS'
that their sauce is
highly esteemed in
India, and is in my
opinion, the most
palatable, as well
as the most wholesome sauce that is
made."

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COFFEE AND TEA AT MEALS.

Effect Upon the System of Their Constant Us .

Action on the Nerves, Brain

and Feelings.

Need Not be Stopped, But Their Influence Must be Counteracted.

"Certainly; every one does,"

The speakers were a prominent Fifth avenuc physician and a Wall street financier, says the New York Tribune. Continuing, the physician said:

"It is true that nearly every one does drink tea and coffee. Whyt To make blood, to make brain, to make muscle, to make nerve? Not a bit of it. There is no nourishment in these articles; they simply 'keep up' the

"But, doctor," said the business man auxiously, "must I stop their use!"

"Not necessarily," was the physicians reply. It is true they do not nourish, but they can be taken in moderation without any special injury, providing a good nerve food is used at the same time."

"What do you mean by a goo! nerve food

"I mean," said the physician, "something which provides a food for the nerves; a nerve builder. It is difficult to find just the ingredients for this purpose, but it seems to have been found in the discovery made by Prof. Phelps of Dartmouth college, known as Paine's celery compound. The way in which the ingredients of this compound are combined, make it an actual nerve food. It coutains just the properties which the nerves require for growth, development and strength."

The physician expressed a great truth in a few words. The nerves do require a special food, and there are a wonderful number of people throughout the land who have found this compound to meet their wants. A reent letter from General Alexander Hamilton, who now resides in Tarrytown, N. Y., bears strongly on this point. He writes:

"Paine's celery compound has been a blessing to my family. It relieved Mrs. Hamilton, who, after suffering from a severe attack of the grip, suffered from excessive nervousness and great prostration. And our daughter of 16, who also suffered from the grip and measles, was cured by this remedy in the same manner. "I have, for many years, suffered from

being one over my left lung and heart, and have carried round a musket ball for twenty years. But after using Paine's celery compound for the past year or two, I am vigorous and well, and free from the great nervousness and hemorrhage from which I suffered as the effect of the ball over my heart." "My family would not be without Paine's

wounds received during the late war, there

the system, and is the best medicine that we AMUSEMENTS.

celery compound in the house. It builds up

BOYD'S THEATRE A "Old Hoss."
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 8 MATINEB TODAY
AT 250.
The "King Pins" of Comedy.

EVANS& MOEY

LAST TIMES IN PARLOR MATCH. "An Everlasting Flame of Fan."

Night Prices-First floor, 50c, 75c and \$1; balcony, 50c and 75c. DON'T FORGET THE POPULAR MATINEE Today.

BOYD'S NEW TOM, DICK and HARRY. 3 Nights Beginning, Thursday, Feb.9 The Brilliant Young Comedian

You can get a Mc reserved seat in any part of the house at the Wednesday matines. General admis-sion to balcony 25c.

Mr. Chas. Dickson and his own company of merry players in ALL "INCOC" By Mrs. R. PACHECO

ROARS!

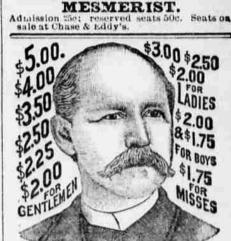
THE SALT CELLAR. MR. DICKSON IN BOTH PLAYS.

The sale of seats will open at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning at the following prices: First floor 50c, 75c and \$1.00; balcony 50c and 75c; gallery 25c. FARNAM St. THEATER. PARILES

TONIGHT. Mat. Saturday.

12 MASTERPIECES. 12 Y. M. C. A. HALL.

Every night at 8 except Thursday. MESMERIC MYSTERIES. PROF. JOHN REYNOLDS



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