#### WAS MADE FOR THE MASSES

Some Facts About the Life and Work of Judge Caldwell.

PLACED ON THE BENCH BY ABE LINCOLN

Hard Blows He Has Given to Shams in and Out of Court-Extracts from Public Speeches - His Personal Characteristics.

Since the days when Lord Mansfield deelded that James Somersett, a negro, could not be held in slavery in England, there has been no decision so vital in its farseaching character as that promulgated by Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the Eighth United States circuit court, sitting at Omaha. in the now famous wage case wherein the receivers of the Union Pacific and the employes of the system were the opposing parties. The decision must be regarded as laying down new principles regarding the rights of labor and capital.

And the man who has leaped over the barriers of traditional law both in England and America is no less interesting a personality than the strong enunciations found in his opinion, which will be the subject of countless dissertations during the next few years, or until the court of last resort finally lays down the law whether labor may organize for the express purpose of maintaining or increasing wages.

Hen y Clay Caldwell sprang from sturdy yeomanry, his father having been a tiller of the soil, as his father was before him Born in the state which prides itself on being the "mother of presidents," September 6, 1832, in Marshall county, the Caldwell family removed from Virginia to Van Buren county, Iowa, when Henry was but 4 years of age, and that accounts for the pride Iowans have for this able jurist who is yet, as then, part of the common people.

There are no frills on Caldwell, his sturdy purpose and blameless record being largely traceable to the farm life which he led until he commenced the study of the law with Wright & Knapp in Keosauqua, the leading lawyers of that part of the state in the 50's, Wright having held a position on the supreme bench and later a United States senatorship for many years. But the young limb of the law was not destined to practice his chosen profession for any great length of time, President Lincoln's call for volunteers bringing out the latent enthusiasm of Caldwell, who at once began the organization of a cavalry company, enlisting in the service of the country and joining the Third Iowa cavalry with the title of major. Later he was promoted to a Heutenant colonelcy and finally just before the storming of Little Rock, Ark., was made a colonel, his regiment having the honor to lead the advance, and it was the Third Iowa's colors that first floated over the state house in that beleaguered city.

APPOINTED JUDGE BY LINCOLN. Incidents followed rapidly for the man of 30 in those days, for scarcely had he washed the Arkansas mud from his cavalry boots and removed the dust of hard Campaigning from his faded coat of blue when President Lincoln appointed him United States district judge for the district of Arkansas, his appointment dating from June 4, 1864, but a matter of days after the capture of Little Rock. It was a rapid transition from cavalry saddle to the ermine, but the man was ready, and President Lincoln moved rapidly in those days of "storm and stress," as Carlyle puts it.
Judge Caldwell immediately resigned his
commission in the army and at once took
up the judicial cares, which he continued for
upwards of twenty-six years, when President Harrison appointed him to the judgeship of the Eighth United States circuit, the position he now holds, and which he has dignified by many important decisions.

There is a little bit of history connected with Judge Caldwell's appointment by President) Lincoln that shows how near he came to being plain Henry Clay Caldwell, without

the honorable to his name. Several over zealous friends of Judge Caldwell, in recommending him for the place on the district bench, wrote his name "C. Henry Caldwell," which came mighty near losing the place to the captor Little Rock. Lincoln's known aversion to anything that savored of foppishness dandyism, like parting the hair in the mid-dle, was as strongly shown in his disposition to statesmen who parted their name in the middle, and the president began casting about for some other available man when it was brought to his attention Caldwell was as pronounced a hater of anything foreign as the chief\_executive, and

his appointment followed.

When he was appointed to the circuit bench by President Harrison it was only after the most persuasive eloquence on the part of ex-Senator Wilson of Iowa that Judge Caldwell was induced to accept the place, the appointment being made without even consulting the judge. Twice before had his name been suggested for the circuit bench, but on both occasions Judge Caldwell peremptorily refused to accept the cares incidental to so large a circuit as the Eighth, which includes ten states and four territories, and which does four times the business of the Sixth Scaret.

business of the Sixth, Seventh or Ninth. When President Harrison decided to pro-mote one of the district judges to the circuit bench he sent for the late Justice Miller and asked him who, among the judges of his circuit would grace the higher court. and the wrilliant jurist at once replied:
"My old friend, Caldwell."
"But I understand he will not under any

consideration accept the place," replied the

this conversation was going Senator Wilson came in, and, learning the drift of the talk, volunteered to secure Judge Cdalwell's consent to accept the office if the president would appoint him, and the intment and acceptance followed.

Judge Caldwell was intent upon signing the orders made in the Union Pacific wage case when a representative of The Bee called upon him in chambers. While he is the when a representative of The Bee called upon him in chambers. While he is the ideal judge on the bench, he is easily ap-proachable, a man of simple tastes and kindly disposition, although the stranger, seeing Judge Caldwell for the first time, might, with entire propriety, regard him as cold and austere in character, his face be ing indicative of strong determination and buildog tenacity when once his mind is made up on any legal proposition. He has strong features and is picturesque in dress, his eccentricity showing itself in the style of hat which he wears, being of the vintage 1840, a style which is universally followed Menonites and Shakers. "But he is as broad in his ideas as his hat brim." one of his friends remarked recently.

His eyes are round and dark brown, his hair is brownish and is growing gray rap-idly, combed to the right with the large teeth of the comb. His forehead is expansive and square, while his head takes a 7% hat. Heavy eyebrows and a reddish cast of beard cover almost the whole of his the appearance of a didescendant of the blue law makers of Connecticut.

TALKS ABOUT HIS DECISION.

Speaking of the decision which has brought him to the forefront, he said: "It probably lays down some new principles relative to labor and capital which the courts have not yet touched upon, except very guardedly, rapping with his pen on the table "I have nothing to say as to its merits.

"I have nothing to say as to its merits.

That is left with the people to decide.

Judge Riner, however, had quite as much to do with the stand taken as myself. We endeavored to free it from all legal verbiage

and make it so plain that the section hand would understand its import quite as well most learned lawyer." "Have you any one ambition in life?"
"None whatever," turning round and facing the questioner. ing the questioner. "My only ambition in life is to do my daty well." "How about political preferment?" asked

the reporter. the reporter.

"Politics," lifting his hand at present sabre, "is the curse of the nation. It has become too much of a business in the race for advancement. In politics I am a reparty on the silver question. I am a be-liever in silver, for two metals are neces-sary for the safe financial conduct of the permanently invested in some industrial or Will you not indicate for the readers of

The Bee some one thought from your recent decision which you regard as establishing a new principle?" asked the newspaper selzing the pen which had been dropped

tories, or railroads. SOME LEGAL PROVERBS. Some of his public utterances that are worthy of more than a single thought are:
"A lawsuit may be likened to a labyrinth

A confunction is organized Capital, it is capital consisting of money spropert, organized labor organized enfital, it is capital consisting of brains o muscle What is is Cowful for one to do it is lowful for the other todo. If it is Cowful for the stock holders & officers of an , ever porotion to associate & confer together for the Jun pose of rudning this wayis of its employes, or of devisin other meuns moking their investments trofitable; it is equal lowful for organized Cubor associate consult o singer with a view to maintain or menuse wayes Both and from the prompting of en lightens selfishmess, of the action of both is lawful when no ellegal or eniminal means are used or threatened.

"You are regarded as an anti-monopolist," into which the parties enter full of hope uardedly, on the part of the reporter. guardedly, on the part of the reporter. AS AN EPIGRAMATIST.

Laughing in a quiet way, the judge said he had made several speeches which might put him in that category, recalling one speech in particular made before the Arkan-sas State Bar association in 1886, upon "The had the effect of revising the laws of Arkansas relative to these two classes. Among other things then he said: "The law of imprisonment for debt pro-

ceeded on the idea that all creditors were

honest and all debtors dishonest, an assump-tion the converse of which would probably nearer the truth. "Diligence in good works is a virtue to be encouraged, but diligence in bad works is a be suppressed.

"Legal coercion of an honest debtor does not increase his stock of honesty or add to his moral sense of obligation to pay, but diminishes both. "No man was ever made honest by statute,

but many honest men have had a great strain put upon their honesty by bad laws.
"It is the honest man who expects to pay hi debts and conceals nothing, who is successfully attacked and ruined by mortgages, at-

tachments and executions. "Let us stop punishing honest men and their families in the vain hope that we may some time catch a rogue. The true policy is to let the family of every man possess in peace and security, ample exemptions and punish criminally the man who, by means, or fraudulent purpose obtains the money or property of another. "Desolation and sorrow follow in the wake of foreign capital, that takes the shape of mortgages on homesteads, drawing a rate of

interest in excess of any possible profit that "The capital that makes a prosperous com

#### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The latest musical prodigy in Germany is girl violinist, 13 years old, named Josephine Gerwing. Another phenomenal pianist, a Warsaw

artist, is "preparing" to come to America-from which it is to be inferred that he is letting his hair grow. Henry C. Miner will build a theater in

avenue, near Eighty-sixth street, New York, to be run on the combination he expects to have it ready to open next fall. The new house will have a

day night the fourth American tour of the London Lyceum players. In twenty-eight weeks American play-goers have paid \$595,693.50 to see him, an average of \$21,274 a week, or about \$3,000 for every performance.

"The Green Goods Man," the latest farce comedy, which will be sent out on tour next season, and which satirizes the green goods game and the bunko steerer, is the most talked about new production of the profes-It promises to be the biggest kind of a hit.

To say that James J. Corbett, the prize fighter, will act next season in tragedies as sociated with the names of Forrest and Mc Cullough, such as "Samson," "Virginius' and "The Gladiator," sounds like a Joke but it is a fact, according to his manager's positive assertion. In the meantime he positive assertion. In the meantime he will go to London to fill an engagement at

Augustus Pitou has purchased of Kathryn Kidder a half interest in Sardou's Sans Gene," the American rights to which are owned by Miss Kidder. They will be equal partners in the production of day, which will have a very rich stag-Miss Kidder will play the title role

"Macon" McCormick tells this one: During Wilson Barrett's recent tour through Texas he played "The Stranger" in San Aptonio.
Oddly enough among the auditors were a
New York gentleman and lady. They were
man and wife, though they were estranged
and had not met for a year. Neither was aware of the other's presence in the c The lady was traveling with a party friends who were on their way to the City of Mexico, and the gentleman, who is prominent in railway circles, was on his way from Galveston to New York and merely stopped over a day in Alamo City on busi-ness. Both were very much affected by publican, but differ with the leaders of my | the great story of domestic woe told by the

well are the only two judges on the bench appointed to office by Abraham Lincoln. grand play, and when it was over they left the theater chastened in spirit and charitable in mind. There were tears in the lady's eves and a suspicious moisture in the gen They met in the lobby theater. Each unconsciously uttered an exclamation of surprise. Then the gentleman yielding to an uncontrollable impulse, caught his wife in his arms and pillowed her head She nearly fainted with joy. on his breast. In a moment they reached the street, and the gentleman, halling a carriage, soon drove away, accompanied by his wife, who was smiling through her tears, the happiest

woman in Texas.

likely to emerge weary and broken in spirit and estate. The Spartans' prayer to their

gods concluded with this supplication: 'Grant us the fortitude to support injustice.' If you will go to law, then I ad-

vise you to conclude your prayers as the Spartans did theirs, for your Christian for-

titude is likely to be sorely tried before th

"A perfect Judge would exhibit none of the

passions which are the necessary adjuncts of human nature, but until man's nature is

changed and he is endowed with something

of the wisdom and virtue of his Divine Maker, the perfect judge will be unknown

"Where the law is supreme and justic independent the good are protected and th

bad punished, and as the court house is the

cers, it ought to impart a feeling of se

terrify and appall the guilty. In some states

and localities it does not have this effect to

"When a court once engages in this hair-

splitting and refining method of reasoning there is no limit to the process of at-

tenuation, and it ends in vitiating all that i

ouches; the English language is not equa

to the task of constructing an indictment

"The notion that furies are answerable

or record that can survive such an ordeal.

for the miscarriage of justice in crimina cases is not well founded. They are an in-

dispensable, and the best part of the judicial

machinery in criminal cases. They possess common sense, which is the most valuable

It is particularly interesting at this time

to note that Justice Field and Judge Cald-

talent the judge and jury can possess.'

and protection to the innocent,

symbol of the law and the abode of its

the extent that it ought to.

The Goulds are beginning to play havo Charles Frohman's actors, says the New York Sun. It was a part of the manager's plan to make young Harry Woodruff and Miss Odette Tyler play the juvenile roles in the stock company at the Empire theater next year. Mr. Woodruff is a handsome, boyish looking and clever young man, who fell in love with Miss Gould, and Miss Tyler is a skillful actress with whom Howard Gould has fallen in Mr. Woodruff is studying vigorously and preparing for a course at ter which he is to marry Miss Despite the denials on all hands t is understood that Mr. Howard Gould and Miss Tyler will be married in the early sum-mer. She is a widow and has been on the stage six years, and plays comedy or emtional roles with equal facility. Several times she has walked into her manager's office and announced abruptly that she going away and might not come back. Her nanager usually nodded his head, put an understudy in Miss Tyler's role and waited with more or less interest until another whim brought her back to work again. When she made up her mind to return there was never any preliminary corre spondence, but she usually strolled in me way and announced her intention of resuming her stage work. She has made hit in every role she has played during the past four or five years, and people with abilities of that kind are not held to a very

strict line of discipline. The engagement is announced of Howard Gould, third son of Jay Gould, and Miss Bessie Kirtland, known on the stage as Miss Odette Tyler. Miss Tyler belongs Tennessee family and was born in that state She is about Howard Gould's age, 24. Her father is General W. W. Kirtland, a member of the Southern society in New York, and she is the granddaughter of General Hardes, the author of Hardee's "Military Tactics" and formerly a member of the confederate

Dewitt's Witch Hazel salve cut as pilea.

#### AMONG THE INSURANCE MEN productive pursuit, such as opening and cul-tivating farms, building houses, mills, fac-

Fraternal Assessments Compared to Old Line Life Policies.

CONSIDERATION OF CONTRACTS AND COST

Stringent Times Have Made it a Subject of Interest-Credit Insurance-Origin of Underwriting - Events of the Week in Hazard Circles.

The absorbing topic of interest in insurance circles at present is the competition between old line life companies and fraternal benefit associations. It is claimed that the fraternal societies are cheaper, but that a man has to die to win. The financial and industrial stagnation throughout the country has, it is claimed, caused line companies to suffer by withdrawal of policy holders, who had been paying premiums for a period less than two years, while on the other side it is asserted that many of the members of mutual associations are wageearners whose labor is their capital, and idleness has caused many of them to allow their assessments to go by default.

In this issue of The Bee the sentiment of F. E. Hartigan is presented upon a subject of interest not only to underwriters but to policy-holders.

"In this intensely practical age all business transactions and contracts are considered from the standpoint of outlay to return-from expenditure to benefits re ceived. Life insurance ranks among the greatest economic and financial institutions of our time" said Frank E. Hartigan yes terday. "Where protection is absolutely necessary and the cost is seemingly great a man will naturally seek some substitute man will naturally seek some substitute which costs less money. This he imagines he finds in assessment associations.

"For the sake of argument I will recognize assessment associations as being permanent, but I will prove later that they are short lived, and the protection offered by them is but temporary. Take the case of two men at the age of 30 who take \$5,000 each. One takes assessment certificates, the other takes a twenty payment life policy in an old line company. During the period in an old line company. During the period of twenty years the holder of assessmen or twenty years the holder of assessment certificates pays on an average of \$13 per 1,000, or \$65 per year, or \$1,300. At the end of this time he has nothing to show for the money he has paid out. If he is to have protection during the remaining twenty years of his life he must pay a constantly increasing assessment to a concern whose expectation in years is much cern whose expectation in years is much less than the holder of the certificate. The holder of the twenty-payment policy in an holder of the twenty-payment policy in an old line company pays on an average of \$22.80 per thousand, after an annual dividend is deducted, \$114 per year, or \$2,280 during the twenty years. At the end of this time his policy is worth in eash as much as its net cost—he has saved so much money. If he desires protection during the next twenty years it will not cost him a cent—it is paid for. Should he, in his declining years, need the money entrusted to the company more than protection, the savings

years, need the money entrusted to the company more than protection, the savings of the productive period of his life is returned to him, when in ninety-seven cases in a hundred he will need it.

"Protection in the old line company has cost the interest on the premiums paid, or the interest on money which, in the majority of cases, would not have been saved were it not paid to the fiverence conventy. were it not paid to the insurance company. In the assessment association it has cost \$1,390, together with the interest on his an-\$1,300, together with the interest on his annual assessments. Now as to the permanency of assessmentism. It is not permanent because it lacks that element which alone makes life insurance permanent—namely, a cost based on the law of morality, which is the foundation of insurance system; a law which is not influenced by 'new blood,' by 'fraterial feeling,' or by 'no expense,' etc. One thousand men at the age of 30 years will live on an average of 34.43 years. All standard companies collect. 34.43 years. All standard companies collect an annual premium based on this ex-pectancy, which premium is sufficient to pay expenses, to contribute to current death elaims, and to create a reserve, which, with interest accumulations, will amount to the end of their expectancy. A half century's experience in America has proven that the premiums of old line companies are not too great. The advocates of as sessmentism say they can furnish permanent insurance for half the cost required by old line companies. Their attempts to prove this assertion have thus far proved dismal failures, because they are trying to perform a mathematical imposition.

During the past fifteen years over 1,500 assessment associations have met their death in attempting to perform this difficult undertaking, leaving 4,000,000 certificate holders without protection and to mourn the loss of their contributions. The experience of the past is a reliable guide for the future "Assessment associations reason in this way, that the increase in membership will

keep the death rate level, that the fraternal feeling of the members make failure imporsible, but such has not been the experience of the past," concluded Mr. Hartigan. mathematical impossibilities are these: For illustration I will consider the average age of the members of assessment association to be 35 years, the average expectancy will be thirty years. During that time the adve cate of assessment says the cost will average \$13 per \$1,000. On that basis each member during the remainder of his life will pay into the association \$390, while each one i to die and receive \$1,000. There is no gain by interest accumulating or lapse. "new blood idea" is another delusion. the age of 35 years 9.29 die out of 1,000, from 2,000 twice that number, from 3,000 three times, 4,000 four times, and so on indefi-nitely. The law of mortality knows no Only 20 per cent of the member change. of assessment associations die the first twenty years, and the association is an exception which lasts twenty years. The mem pers who died got 'cheap insurance,' surviving 80 per cent have expensive ex They have nothing to show for money paid, they are older, the cost of good insurance has materially increased, and

where expensive insurance would be impossi ble. But this is always done at the expense of some one else.

in many cases cannot be obtained at all

ment insurance is that it protects families

The only thing to be said in favor of assess

Credit Insurance. "The latest addition to the insurance family is that of credit protection," said S. W. Schatz of St. Louis at the Murray the other day. "Although it is yet but an infant, still it is certainly a vigorous one. The plan in general embraces a contract between the indemnified and the insur-ance company under which the indemnified agrees to bear a certain percentage of loss on his or their sales, and the company agrees to reimburse him for any losses sustained in excess of this agreed amount. This form of insurance has at least been productive of great peace of mind to credit men, as by purchasing it at a nominal cost they are guaranteed against the possibility of a grievous loss any year. The busine men of Omaha are largely interested in this new insurance."

Origin of Insurance. "Probably the first application of the principle of insurance was during the Punic wars, when the government of Rome guar wars, when the government of Rome guar-anteed its contractors against loss of boats by storm or by the enemy," said H. A. Wagner yesterday. "This is now termed marine insurance. The motive in this case was not one of profit to the promoters. however. It was a resource to meet at extraordinary occasion and lacked the es sential feature of organization. Spain and Portugal each lay claim to the credit of having originated the scheme of insurance

as a business. Sometime during the thirteenth century Sometime during the thirteenth century the question of providing indemnity for loss sustained at sea and for death began to be agitated. Before the year 1490 the idea of marine and life insurance was well established. Fire insurance was next upon the scene, but was not thought of until about the year 1609. Littive the year 1609. Littiye or nothing was accomplished in this line up to 1666, when the city corporation of Lendon undertook to insure the houses of the city. The plan was soon abandoned. In the United States there had been organized prior to 1800 thirty-two marine companies. Nineteen fire

No regular life business was transacted until 1812, and in 1860 twenty-two companies were doing business."

Insurance Items. Sam Goetz has accepted a position with the Northwestern company. B. F. Stouffer, an insurance man from Fremont, was in the city during the week. W. H. Carr, an adjuster from Atchison, is

THE THEATERS.

The weekly Sunday afternoon rehearsals of the Elk minstress will be called more frequently hereafter, and the burnt cork artists will be drilled two or three times each week. During the final week rehearsals will take place every evening in the lodge rooms, and on Sunday, April 29, foremen and afternoon stage and orchestra full dress rehearsals will be called at Boyd's theater. It is the intention of the management to give as near a flawless entertainment as possible. Only few outsiders have so far witnessed the rehearsals, and the unanimous verdict has been that it will entirely eclipse all previous local entertainments that have ever taker place in Omaha. No minstrel company that ever came to Omaha has ever offered such a complete value for the mor box office as will be furnished lively Elk minstrels. It will be an enter tainment never to be forgotten. The advance sale of tickets by the members will commence during the coming week.

Farmer T. C. Lewis, the Yankee comedy king, and his talented company of twenty first-class star artists, will appear at the Fifteenth Street theater on their return engagement for three nights and Saturday matinee, commencing Thursday, April 12, in that laughable Yankee comedy drama, "Si Plunkard," the only Yankee comedy founded on rural life away down east. Since the great "Si Plunkard" (which is the original Yankee farmer comedy) there has been a number of so-called Yankee farmer pieces out out, of similar character, to try and mislead the public by trying to copy the street parade, but there is only one Yankes whistler, one Yankee comedy, one Yankes farmer's parade, and that is Farmer J. C. Lewis' "Si Plunkard" company.

A. Y. Pearson's big scenic surprise, "The Police Patrol," comes to the Fifteenth Stree theater for four nights and Wednesday mat ince, commencing with matinee today. I is without a doubt the perfection of realism Many plays introducing wonderful sceni effects meet with more or less success, bu this production has been produced in all the larger cities and the press is unanimous in its praise. It is filled with genuine interest power, naturalness and pathos. The stor on which the play is founded is, briefly on which the play is founded is, briefly this: A benevolent old gentleman, in help-ing a nephew out of financial difficulty, gives a check for \$50, which the ungrateful young man raises to \$350. Upon the discovery of this crime an interview of a stormy character passes between the two. The old gen tleman, in order, if possible, to bring his relative to a realization of his position, holds the forged check over his head as an in-strument to force him to lead a more honest life. The millionaire's mansion is that night entered by burglars and a fruitless attempt made to blow open the safe. The noise arouses the occupants of the house, and with revolver in hand the uncle surprises the burgiars and discovers in one his un-grateful relative. Three shots are ex-changed and the millionaire dies in defense of his property. The play hinges on this murder, and in its various acts illustrates the methods used by the Chicago department of police in tracing out a crime of this char acter. Realism is prominent throughout the entire production, adding greatly to the powerful situations of the play. In one act the interior of a police patrol barn is shown, with the horses standing in their stalls, the wagon in place and every-

thing in readiness for the alarm. When the bells sound the horses dash under the swinging harness, are hitched and off the stage in less than five seconds. In the fol-lowing act, Haymarket Square, Chicago, is a scene showing the policeman's mon ment marking the spot where, on th fatal May day, the anarchists cast the bomb which cost the lives of so many brave offi-cers. In this scene the officer has arrested his prisoner, who, with the assistance of a pal, escapes, the confederate, however, being secured by the quick arrival of the patrol wagon in answer to the call from the street bex. The play is made up of such exciting and realistic scenes as the

A Favorite for Coughs and Colds. "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best medicine for coughs and colds we have eve It is a favorite because it can always be depended upon. It loosens a cold, relieves lungs and effects a permanent cure Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is freely given, as it liquifies the tough mucus and makes it easier to expectorate. 25 and 50-cent bottles for sale by

SUPPOSING ISN'T RAILROADING A Short but Forcible Lecture by a Railroad

Manager. The recent accident on the road recalls an incident in the life of William F. Hallstead, the present general manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western system railroads. A brakeman on the road is credited with having caused that disaster by "supposing" that another train from the one which really passed would come along next, Mr. Hallstead, at the time referred to, says the New York Tribune, was the super-intendent of the Buffalo division of the Lackawanna system. One day some trifling acci-dent had occurred, and Superintendent Hallstead had summoned the train men to his office to explain how it happened. One of the trainmen began to explain by saying that he had "supposed such and such was the case." Mr. Hallstead interrupted him, however, as soon as the word "supposed" came out, and with a string of words with large D's, for which he was famous, he said: You blank, blanked idiot I want you to understand supposing is not railreading.
This short and forcible lecture was a far-reaching, probably, than Mr. Hallstead ever expected it would be when he gave it birth. The writer was connected with the Lackawanna railroad at that period, and he has heard the employes repeat it many time in connection with their work. In fact, i became an extremely familiar senten one of the largest stations on the Buffalo di vision, and unlucky the man who gave as ar excuse for doing something incorrectly that he "supposed" something or other. Every man within the sound of his voice, if con-nected with the railroad in any way, would quote Mr. Hallstead's lecture to him. Such a condition of affairs involuntarily made the men careful and caused them to think before doing anything on the "supposition" that it was all right.

Another incident in connection with Mr. Hallstead, while he was superintendent of the Buffalo division, is worth relating. There was an old track foreman, a Mr. C., whose abilities were highly appreciated by Mr Hallstead and who was just about as abrupt in his speech as the superintendent himself. One day Mr. Hallstead was watching a gang of men at work under the superintendence of Mr. C. Observing a number of new railroad ties lying in a ditch alongside the track, Mr. Halstead called the track foreman's attention to them in this way; what in the blank are those ties doing

down there in that water?"
Mr. C. turned around deliberately, looked "Well, Bill, I've been looking at those ties and on for a week past, and I'll at the ties, and then turning to Mr. Hallblanked if I've seen them do anything yet."

CLOSED ON THE DUCK'S BILL.

How an Oyster Resented Impertment Curi

osity in Chesapeake Bay. The meek and lowly oyster can sometimes become a revengeful as well as a dangerous antagonist, as an unwary duck found to his cost a day or so ago over on the eastern shore, says the Baltimore American. This careless duck, belonging to the tribe known as "fishermen," was swimming about in search of food off the shore near Clai-borne, when he espied an oyster—a nice, fat, julcy eyster he was—with shell widely parted, feeding, doubtless, on the simple and rather intangible diet upon which an oyster is supposed to feed. The duck, trus to his greedy instincts, dived for that supposed julcy morsel, and was about to swallow him whole, without salt or pepper even. when the angry passions of the oyster arose companies were in operation at this time. and, anapping his shells together, caught the several Swedish and foreign schools.

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