## LAW FOR YOUNG LAWYERS

Food Furnished to the Young Students of Coke and Blackstone.

DUTY OF THE LAWYER FLAINLY DEF. NED

Judge George W. Ambrose of This City De livers a Masterly Address Before the Law Class of the State University at Lincoln.

Last Tuesday evening Hon. George W. Ambrose, one of the judges of the district court of this judicial district was called to Lincoln to address the law class of the State university. In speaking he chose for his subject, "Law and the Lawyer." The large lecture room of the university building was crowded to its utmost capacity, many ladies being in the audience. Upon being introduced Judge Ambrose said:

"There is nothing new under the sun," saith the wise man. These times in the law demonstrate what uniqueness, as well as wisdom, Solomon displayed when he uttered: "Of book making there is no end." His prophetic eye must at least by the vision of faith, if not in fact, have extended to our own day and generation. Law books galore. There is nothing new about them, except the bleating of the sheep, of the lowing of the calf, as shown in their covers. Lawyers and courts have adopted the systems of the book makers. Lawyers pad their briefs in order to impress their clients with an idea of their diligence, and courts extend their opinions peyond the points necessary for decision, until each individual opinion becomes a treatise upon the subject, passed in review. In order to catch up, the labor of the law student has increased many fold in the last twenty-five years because of these facts. The burden is becoming greater, and will continue, I suppose, until some wise men will get together and devise a system of codification. But in all this book making and opinion writing there is nothing new. Do not expect, therefore is nothing new. Do not expect, therefore that I shall depart from this weil authenticated course, and give to you anything new or brilliantly astonishing. But the old straw threshed over tonight will have one merit not observable in our current legal literature. It will not attempt to exhaust the subject of the whole law in one paper. Today as well as postuday to law to the day, as well as yesterday, the law is the same as it has been in all the past. There never has been, any change of the principles of right and wrong. The application of those principles have been and still are being enlarged, but in the concrete the law is the same. Justinian, in his codes, covered the same ground and embodied the same rules as now exist in the statutes of our own state. Wider, deeper and broader lines of the law than existed in the day of the old Romans is all the evidence of change. The law, as well as the light of the world, our civilization, our arts and sciences, poetry and song, came to us from the east; each has followed the course of the sun, and westward, not only empire, but this growth, has extended, until the liberal arts growth, has extended, until the liberal arts and sciences, law and civilization, have found a resting place among a people fully prepared to give welcome to what of learning may have been vouchsafed to us by the fathers, and here today, in the heart of the old great American desert, has been founded an institution of learning second to none, out of whose doors from year to year will go men nerved by the learning of the world, prepared to do battle for not only all that is good, but for all that is best.

Lord John Fortescue, in preface to his re-

Lord John Fortescue, in preface to his re-port, 1758, says of the study of law: "As the division of law is into divine law and the law of nature, therefore it is the business of men and angels; angels may desire to look into one and the other, but they will never be able to fathom the depths of either." This expression of Lord John is unique, and he may in that early day have been advised that those who are supposed to us over "the dim, unsounded ses knew the law as we understand it. Yet I may safely presume that there are no angels in this class of embryo lawyers, and our inquiries will be solely directed to the sub-

LAWS WHICH NEVER VARY.

My subject is as comprehensive as life it self. The law is not only a rule of conduct, but the conduct of man is governed by different kinds of law. Each kind is separate and distinct from the other, yet all are akin, allied one to the other for a common purpose, to govern and rule the race of man in their dealings not only as individuals, but as one nation with another nation. It the code of law international each nation becomes a citizen, and the rule of conduct prescribed for each is as binding as the rule of conduct prescribed for each of its citizens. The law is a unit. The law of contracts torts and the like are but so many parts of the law universal prescribed by the supreme power. They are but orders of law, not each a separate law, and the sublimity of human reason consists in perfectly knowing by which of these orders of things they are to determined. There is but one soul, and knowing, feeling and willing are but the

It is in the nature of human laws to be subject to all the accidents which may happen and to vary in proportion as the will of man changes. Says Montesquieu: "The laws of religion never vary. Human laws point to some good; those of religion for the best. Good may have another object, because there are many kinds of good, but the best is but one. It cannot, therefore, change. Laws change because they are of no value or be-cause they depend only on the capricious and fickle humor of the community. The law of religion is stable, fixed. It proceeds from its being believed; that of human law from its being feared. Laws are often believed in because of their distance from us Human laws receive advantage from their

In speaking of the law the late David Dudley Field says: "Above all others, this science, so vast, so comprehensive and varied in its details, needs to be served with all the aid which institutions, professors and libraries can furnish."

The lawyer is one, Blackstone says, whose occupation consists in distinguishing right from wrong; in laboring to establish the one -right-and to prevent, punish and redress the other-wrong. This theory employs all the cardinal virtues of the heart; a provision which is universal, accommodating to each individual, yet comprehending the whole community.

The domain of the lawyer is as well de

fined as that of the judge. The pathway of each has been blazed by a long line of illus-trious examples. The one must advise, assist, convince; the other, adjudicate. The adjudication having taken place, the end has been reached. The same duty is owing to the decision as to the court. Remember, that while the ermine is supposed to cover the person of the presiding officer, yet it is not far down to the cuticle of the man.

These principles are corrupted, and this

virtue, as a public commodity, will no longer subsist when the people with whom you shall be associated become incapable of remembering the very power they have dele gated, disregarding authority, and want to manage everything themselves, and frame the debates for the law-making power and find that from lawlessness comes the necessity for the maintenance of the law, and that this law is constantly unfolding and develop ing, and that when its principles are ques-tioned it means that destruction has obtained a foothold, gotten aboard the train, its hand upon the throttle, anarchy and socialism are struggling for the ascendancy. Wrong is struggling for the mastery over right. duty is plain. Oppose force against force-the force of right principles of law, against

DRAPER WILCOX &

(OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE HOUSE OF BARGAINS.)

THIS SALE BEGINS TUESDAY MORNING

Buffalo What we bought for a third

Ladles' Button Shoes, in shapes galore, Buffalo shoe store prices for them were \$2.50 and \$3; never before, never since will you see such values and styles for.....

One of the newest out for Indies is the white slik stitched Shoes: the Buffalo people had just received a hundred pairs of button and a hundred pairs of lace, beautifully stitched with white slik to sell as their \$1.50 shoe; we turn them over for.. Cost you anywhere \$4.50, except Wilcox & Draper; they sell them for \$2.00 at this their greatest shoe effort.

Children's and Misses'.

We got them all and will sell them all.

that they got 75c for; we 25°

Misses' Shoes for 75c; the Buf- 75c falo price was \$1.50, ours..... 75c

Twas Ever So.

"One man's loss was another's gain. This time it's the people's gain. We offer values in Shoes of every description that should we try to buy them from manufacturers at prices we sell them for

They'd Laugh.



# Walk Slowly-

In passing our store and take a look at that life size Buffalo that formerly represented one of the leading shoe stores of Buffalo, N. Y. On exhibition after Monday in our east win-

There are others in this stock of Shoes—there are misses' shoes made in Philadelphia that sold in Buffalo for \$3. The misses' sizes are 11½, 12, 12½, 13, 13½, 1, 1½ and 2; smaller sizes than these and children's sizes sell for less still. We shall sell the finest Misses' Shoes for

Y., for the short space of seven

Otherwise known as

The House of Bargains,

Selling the Buffalo Shoe Store Shoes, of Buffalo,

New York.

(The original of this Buffalo, life size, may be seen in our east

window after Monday.)

These People

business in Buffalo, N.

Were in the Shoe

months. They went to the wall. Every pair was new shape. It was the cleanest failed stock ever known in the history of the shoe trade. Only seven months in business.

Prices will talk louder than words this week.

It's a Feast of Leather. That just explains it—the 1.00

1515-1517

Ladies' Shees and Oxfords at 1.50 \$1, \$1.50 and \$2.30 are 1/3 and 1/2 the Buffalo price....... 2.30 Will you come to this feast-you are in-vited.

Men that Need Shoes

And men that don't need shoes will be there if they realize what's going on, One thing is a man's needle toe bal, bought for this season's trade to sell for \$1 in Buffalo, it's the new shape needle toe; we'll sell it for....

we sell for a third.

The next fluest for men will be \$1.50; the Buffalo shoe store got \$3 and \$3.50 and \$4; we get ...... Supposing you take a look, anyhow?

### Our West Window

Will show the leading bargains in the Men's and Boys' Shoes-look 'em over.

Men's Shoes will be sold for \$1.90 that can't be described. You must see them to appre-ciate how cheap Shoes are sold in Omaha compared with Buffalo, N. Y......

All their tans in men's go at our tan closing price, \$1.98, Men's and boys', regardless of what they cost......

#### Boys' Lace Shoes.

There are hundreds of boys' bals that the Buffalo sold for \$2.50 and \$2; we'll sell them out the first day for an even one dollar bill, sizes 3 to 5½.....

### They had a Great Boys' Trade-

So have we—and it will be a boys' holf-day when they find what we have for them in stylish footwear. We started after all the boys' trade in Omaha, and this do

We may never have another opportunity to buy a bankrupt stock only seven months old, insuring the style and shapes to be the very latest. So take advantage of it early, that you may have no reason to regret it in after days.

# WILCOX & DRAPER,

of them. We then met the issue of whether this nation should be one and indivisible by sacrifice, which the Almighty has placed upon all people as the price to be paid for

unity, prosperity and happiness. This issue was never doubtful. LAWYERS IN THE BREACH. The next of these times, although not in he sequence of events, was the celebrated and eventful period of the election contest between Hayes and Tilden. A complexity of questions I law then arose such as never before met his people face to face, and as I pray God may never occur again. I shall not stop to may never occur again. I shall not stop to detail them. The student of the history of his country can readily recall the stirring events. The patience of the people was well nigh exhausted. The principles of constituonal government were strained, extra pro-

redure resorted to, such as was never in the ninds of the framers of our constitution. Ex-stement was high, but out of the brains and hearts of the lawyers of congress was created an extra judicial tribunal which solved the roblem, which could have been solved in no ther way, except by civil conflict. While was thus solved, the solution was consided unsatisfactory to one-half or more of the cople of the United States, yet it was acdesced in. Yet the third, to me the most nportant of the dangers through which this ountry has passed, is a period intervening between the two already mentioned. The fall of 1864 found the country in a turmoil of contention of whether the war then going on was a fallure or not. The army in the field, on the side of the north, had met with repeated failures. The adherents of the south-ern cause did not all reside, or were bearing arms, south of Mason and Dixon's line. They were in the north, in every hamlet and so-ciety, where dwelt the people who were mak-ing the sacrifice of blood and treasure to preserve the nation. The second election of Mr. Lincoln came on and was so decisively decided against the malcontents, in accord-

ance with the usages and forms of the law, that the outbreak at home in the north was strangled almost before it had its birth. period to me was the most dangerously in-mical of the three leading, dangerous events to which I have referred. Yet, when the news was flashed around the world that Lincoin was re-elected, all quiet on election day, those who looked for the dismemberment of these states in consequence of this election were dumfounded, and the most skeptical of believers in the unity of this nation were led to forever after hold their peace. What was it that saved this nation at the culmination of these trying eynts? It was obedience to law The sacrifice of individual judgment. The

roice of the people had been heard, not only in the clash of arms, in the electoral com-nission, but by the freeman's counted ballot, and the cry of discontent and threatened uprising was stilled. Law was triumphant, its ministers clothed about with robes of righteousness. For once might and right had commingled and asserted the supremacy of the law. To you will be delegated, when you shall have passed these portals, the duty of the main-

tenance of that law. I have spoken of the difficulty of acquiring what God has intended for man. To you and to jury of his innocence when you and to your class, more than to any other know to the contrary. Lord Erskine, in volclass of men, belongs the duty of mastering ume 6, "Lives of the Chancellors," says:

This is a matter for himself primarily to decide. If he counts the costs, and therefore recedes, a principle has been violated because of the dollars there are in it. A man drops \$1 into a well; he does not like to pay a common laborer two to regain the one. Such a man comes to you; what will you advise? Will you go into addition and subtraction, or and advise the avenging of the wrong com-

duty is plain. Oppose force against force—
the force of right principles of law, against the wrong. If you and such as you be true to your high calling the issue cannot be doubtful. No true principle of law, in its higher sense, comes to a people like manna from heaven, but, like the man, has been born from the womb of time, through pain and trouble. It is this fact that makes lib. born from the womb of time, through pain of the amount involved, and the consequent and trouble. It is this fact that makes liberty of speech, thought and action, the right to worship God after the dictates of one's of which I have spoken. It is equally in-

and interest lifts him, on the other hand, to all calculations, in order to sacrifice himself purely and simply in the defense of an idea."
If you exercise this spirit law will become the poetry of character, instead of the prose MIGHT BECOME A VULTURE.

Injustice never usurps the place of the law unless the law allows it. You are the minis-ters of the law, and upon your shoulders rests the burden of the law's vindication. In what magnificent proportion, to what heights does the lawyer grow and ascend, standing before a court, and in his full man-hood say: "I demand the law." He is clothed about with the justness of his cause. He treads the path of life with consciousness that he appeals to a court clothed with the power and the ability to answer his demand. But suppose he goes to the court with trick ery, unfairness, undisposed to develop the truth, and thus demands, not the law, but the reverse, and the court, with no ability or disposition, perhaps, to investigate, grants his prayer, to what depths of infamy does he not descend? He becomes a vulture, a blot, a scar upon the office of high priesthood with which he has been clothed, and sinks the man as well as the lawyer to realms of infamy for which language has no descriptive it as his judgment that a jury of twelve

You will, when admitted, not only be the agent of your clients, but you will be an offi-ter of the court. It will be your duty to have the cases decided rightly, and this in view, present every argument which may legitimately bear upon the questions. You are not responsible for the errors of the court, unless they are induced by you, either by acts of omission or commission. You may often fail to obtain the correct ruling by failing in investigation yourself. You will be the court's advisers, and no court but will welcome proper arguments and applicable authorities. If you fail in this you committ as grievous a wrong as in the presentation of improper considerations or cases overruled. You will have no right to refuse your professional assistance because in your judg-ment the case presented to you for advice is unjust; if so, you usurp the functions of the

While you have the right to refuse to be engaged you have no right to become engaged in civil cases which your client con-fesses to you are founded in fraud or public wrong. This discrimination must be justly and wisely exercised; but having once seen your way to accept a retainer, remember you are there until you are discharged by court.

Every accused has a right to a fair trial, and, even if guilty to your knowledge, he ought not to be punished unless upon evidence properly presented. You s exert your learning and ability in his behalf at all times, however careful not to put per-sonality into the scale in the prisoner's beclass of men, belongs the duty of mastering the difficulty. You must formulate, expound and enforce. When a man's legal rights have been invaded the question comes to him.

The standard of the guestion comes to him.

The standard of the guestion comes to him. very judge to be his counsel."

or advised with a client, obtained from him his story, your mouths are closed. His secrets you privately disclose what you have thus learned, and you cannot be compelled by the courts to disclose those secrets unless with your client's consent. This is the general rule. There are some notable exceptions, i. e., fraud, wrongdoing, commission of the abstract principles of law as applicable in the like. To engage in such after the result of the river state of facts presented. If he you privately disclose what you have thus i. e., fraud, wrongdoing, commission of crimes and the like. To engage in such afto worship God after the dictates of one's own conscience, so precious to mankind. This thought is thus expressed by one or defend a legal right, not only upon his own account, but in the interest of society forges the strongest bond between a people and their principles of legal right; end God.

Having once accepted a retainer, counseled

advocate some commendation and gracing

pleaded, especially toward the side which obtaineth not, for that upholds in the client the his sentence, but, on the other side, let not the judge meet the cause half way nor give occasion to the party to say his counsel or proofs were not heard,"

Judge Raney of Ohio had a peculiar apt-ness of expressing satisfaction relative to a proposition of law laid down by the courts or principle discussed by counsel, that was "I will stick a peg there." In what I am about to say I want you to "stick a peg there." about to say I want you to "stick a peg there." Juries are often berated, and many advocate their entire abolition. Personally I used to be of that opinion, but since being upon the bench and having an opportunity to observe and note the contrariety of opinion upon the weight of evidence between the court and the jury I have changed. John F. Dillon, in his late book, "Law and Jurisprudence," gives fact to be decided than twelve judges. tirely agree with him. The subject of jury trials is an interesting one.

Mr. Sargeant Stephen, in that splendid old edition of Blackstone's commentaries, says: "That when the

mentaries, says: "That whe Anglo-Saxon memorials are scrutinized we find them to be even to justify doubt whether trial by jury (in any sense approaching to our use of that term) did actually exist among us at any time before the Norman conquest." In this statement the eminent gentleman is far short of truth. The trial by jury was un-known to our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. No short of truth. The trial by jury was trace whatever can be found of such an in-stitution in Angio-Saxon times. In the Chronotype, April, 1873, we find this: "In Woodward's History of Wales from the Earliest Times accounts are given of several sovereign Welsh princes and kings of the name of Morgan, warlike, and who constituted themselves formidable barriers against Augio-Saxon domination and encroachment, some of them living as far back as A. D. 400. One of these ancient kings, Morgan of Glamorgan, about A. D. 725, is credited with the invention and adoption of the trial by which he called the 'Apostolic for, said he, 'As Christ and His twelve apostles are finally to judge the world, so human tribunals should be composed of a king and twelve wise men.' And this was a century and a half prior to the reign of Alfred the Great, to whom is generally accredited the honor of originating this form of trial. If this method of trials had existed in the Anglo-Saxon times it is utterly inconceivable that distinct mention of it should not

have occurred frequently in the body of Anglo-Saxon laws," said Mr. Forsyth. The distinction between the province of the judge and that of the jury is clearly defined and observed with jealous accuracy. The jury must in all cases determine the value of the facts or evidence which is sub-mitted to them. They must decide what degree of credit is to be given to the wit-nesses, and hold the balance between con-flicting probabilities. The law throws upon of England are at an end. If the advocate of England are at an end. If the advocate refuses to defend from what he may think of the charge or of the defense he assumes the character of the judge; nay, he assumes it before the hour of judgment; in proportion to his rank and reputation puts the heavy to he conduct of the trial. He must determine whether the kind of evidence offered is such as ought or ought not to be a such as ought or ought not to be a such as ought or ought not to be a such as ought or ought not to be a such as ought or ought not to be a such as ought or ought not to be a such as ought or ought not to be submitted to the jury, and what liabilities it imposes. When any question of law arises he alone determines that, and their considhe alone determines that, and their consideration is absolutely withdrawn from the jury, who must in such case follow the direction of the judge. If they perversely refuse so to do, their verdict in civil cases can be

nation. He wishes well; nor does He make the labor necessary to its acquisition easy, but difficult."

This nation is ruled by lawyers in all de-This nation is ruled by lawyers in all departments—judicial, legislative and executive. Men educated in the law dominate. Three times has America been upon the verge of utter rule and desolation. The throes of the civil war was not the greatest through the man exclusively to the low region of egotism. We hen met the issue of whether the man exclusively to the low region of egotism. The substitute of independence; that is, the sinking of self that the right might prevail. Tals may be an ideal conception of the law, but as has been so aptly said by another: "The law which, on the one hand, seems to relegate through the man exclusively to the low region of egotism."

Will notice,

NOT A WELL-TUNED CYMBAL.

Lord Bason said in his celebrated address on judicial mind, and then apply the law. The verdicts would be more satisfactory and the work of appellate courts would be more satisfactory and the work of appellate courts would be more satisfactory and the verdicts would be more satisfactory and the work of appellate courts would be more satisfactory and the verdicts would be more of appellate courts would be more on the law. The verdicts would be more of appellate courts would be more of of our law makers will be less obstructed by political contentions and have time to stow some thought upon this and cognate

reputation of his counsel and beats down in him the conceit of his cause. There is likewise due to the public a special reprehension of advocates where there appeareth cunning counsel, gross neglect, slight information, incounsel, gross neglect, slight information, incounsely gross neglect, slight information, incounsely gross neglect, gross neg THE THREE GREAT MINISTERS. counsel, gross neglect, slight information, in discreet praising, or an overbold defense; to be established by the act in question, the discreet praising, or an overbold defense; to be established by the act in question, the discreet praising, or an overbold defense; to be established by the act in question, the discreet praising, or an overbold defense; to be established by the act in question, the discreet praising, or an overbold defense; to be established by the act in question, the discreet praising, or an overbold defense; to be established by the act in question, the discreet praising, or an overbold defense; to be established by the act in question, the discreet praising, or an overbold defense; to be established by the act in question, the discreet praising, or an overbold defense; and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the bar chop with the latter and let not counsel at the latter and latter subject and the course of decision thereon, but first and paramount your duty is to go to your own constitution and examine lin by line and section by section. and newer light you will receive upon the questions affecting the constitutional requirement to the proper passage of legislative

enactments. eral constitution the power of the states was supreme and unlimited. Prior to the revolution Parliament had transcendant powers, and these powers devolved on this people. Prior to the revolution the people of this country

This subject is so vast and time is so hort that I must leave it to another time and other hands to fully develop. You will expect to go out from these doors clothed with power of ministers of the law. Remember you are not only lawyers, but men. God, when about to make man, called around Him when about to make man, called around Him His three ministers, Truth, Justice and Mercy, and queried: "Shall I make man?" Justice answered: "Make him not; he will violate Thy laws." Truth answered: "He will violate Thy sanctuary." but Mercy answered: "Make him, O God. I will stand between him and the temptations which surround him," and so God made man, the child of Mercy, and said: "O man, go, and deal with thy brothers."

Will Be Much Older When He Gets Out. SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.-In the superior court today John Wilson, an 18-year old criminal, was sentenced to forty years in the penitentiary on two charges of high way robbery. John Smith. Wilson's accomplice, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to twenty years. Going out of court, Smith cursed the judge and knocked down the policeman who arrested him. They are members of a gaing of four youthful highwaymen who came here from Chicago and Kan-

deal with thy brothers."

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 9.-A spe-cial from Tavares, Fla., says that Rev. Joseph B. Cottrell of Russellville, Ky., was standing on a half sunken barge on the shore of Lake Dora, when he was drowned. Dr. Cottrell was a prominent Methodist minister of the Kentucky conference and was well known throughout the southern

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. March 9.—The faculty of the University of Illinois today adopted a resolution reducing the sentence of pension pronounced against nine students for hazing to the present term.

Wholesale Grocers Assign. CINCINNATI. March 3.—The wholesale grocery firm of Arand, Scheurmier & Huiker assigned today to A. Bruhl. Assets and liabilities each over \$30,000.

Selling the Buffalo Shoe Store's Shoes Tuesday

tion to His Holding of Stock-President and Directors Are Still in Control.

NEW YORK, March 9 .- Following is the official plan of reorganization of the Distilling AVOID & Cattlefeeding company's reorganization

committee: Cattlefeeding company: The reorganization committee, formed February 7, 1895, upon the request of the holders of more than a majority of the capital stock of the above named company, has prepared and deposited with the Manhattan Trust company a proposed plan of reorganization, providing in substance as follows:

ws: The organization or continuance of corporation as may be necessary to uch corporation as may be necessary to equire or hold the assets and property of company.

The issue of the following securities

these powers devolved on this people. Prior to the revolution the people of this country delegated a portion of their power to the United States, specifying precisely what they gave and withholding the rest. The powers not given to the government were bestowed on the state, with certain limitations and exceptions expressly set down in the state constitution. The federal constitution confers powers more particularly enumerated, while that of the state contains a general grant of all powers not excepted. The construction of the federal constitution is strict against those who claim under it. The interpretation of the state constitution is strict against those who stand upon the exceptions and liberal in favor of the government itself. The general government can do nothing but what is authorized expressly or by clear implication. The state government may do whatever is not prohibited. Thus will be seen the clear view and distinction to be taken between the state and federal constitutions.

Upon this line of thought let me direct your attention to a careful perusal of the four opinions in People against Hurlbut, 24 Mich., 44. You will find there a scrutiny of the structure of our government and an examination of the principles which underly our free institutions, which it would be difficult to find so well expressed elsewhere.

This subject is so vast and time is so short that I must leave it to another time and other hands to fully develop. You will may be applied to retire the outstanding \$1,00,-100 of the new bonds will be reserved to be issued only in case of an emergency upon the wood of the new bonds will be reserved to be subsequently by a two-thirds vote of the manimation to late the four opinions in People against Hurlbut, 24 Mich., 44. You will find there a scrutiny of the structure of our government and an examination of the principles which underly our free institutions, which it would be difficult to find so well expressed elsewhere.

This subject is so vast and time is so short that I must leave it to

The reports of the experts employed by the receivers show an available surplus of current assets over current liabilities of more than \$1,000,000. The effect of the present plan will be to make that surplus entirely available as working capital for the reorganized company, and to provide a sufficient reserve against future contingencies.

Although the court, upon the application of the committee, has removed Mr. Greenhut as receiver, and placed the assets and property of the company in safe hands, the president and directors still remain in control of the organization.

Under existing circumstances a judicial sale of the property of the company and a dissolution of the present corporation may take place at an early date. It is imperative that stockholders should unite at once to protect their general interests and empower their representatives to take immediate action to that end.

power their representatives to take immediate action to that end.

In view of the necessity for immediate action, the committee has fixed March 25, 1895, as the limit for the acceptance of deposits under the plan.

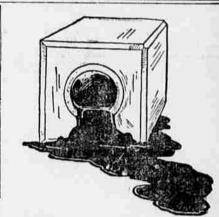
Copies of the plan of reorganization and form of assent can be had on application on the Manhattan Trust company, corner Wall and Nassau streets, New York.

RICHARD B. HARTSHORN, JOHN I. WATERBURY, F. M. LOCKWOOD, JULES S. BACHE, WILLIAM E. HUTTON, Committee.

Mountainers' Fital Quarrel.

BEVERLY, W. Va., March 9.—At "Slevin's Cabin." near the Pocahontas county line, Ham Collins, a well known character, has been shot and instantly killed by Charley Slevin. Slevin heard Collins quarreling with some one and thought it was his brother. Sam Slevin. Charley took his gun and hurried across the hollow to the scene of the trouble, where he found Collins fighting with Frank Maxwell. He mixed in the fight and shot Collins through the heart, putting another bailet through his brain as he was falling. Slevin has not been arrested and he is fortified with a party of friends in the mountains, where they defy the officers. A grudge existed between Collins and him.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—The senate to-day passed the Nicholson temperance bill, which has already passed the house. No



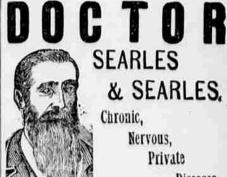
ACCIDENTS

of this sort RAMSAY'S SELF-CLOSING INKSTAND.

THE ONLY AIR-TIGHT STAND IN THE WORLD.

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came up this morning the senate chamber was packed with persons from every part of the state, many of whom have been here working for the bill's passage. The bill provides stringent regulations for enforcing the present liquor laws; prohibits the use of screens and curtains and provides that an application for license to sell liquor may be defeated by a petition of a majority of the voters in any ward or township.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.-It was stated today on good authority that the independent sugar refineries have combined with the ent sugar refineries have combined with the Sugar trust to maintain prices. Representatives of the independent refineries have been in New York City for two days past and have, it is said, entered into an agreement to stand together and prevent any cut in the price of sugar. The fact the sugar market has been in better condition during the past two days seems to bear out the statement that there will be no further clash between the trust and the independent operators.

Disastrous Explosion of Gas. PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 9.—A terri-ble explosion of gas occurred on College

afternoon, resulting in the fatal injury of Thomas N. Nelson, an employe of the street railway, and seriously crippling the counter weight system used in connection with the electric cars, which run over the hill. The explosion occurred in the tunnel under the hill.