master those waters and do incalculable damage to our lake cities. If we had a re-serve of ordagace and ordnance stores we could dominate those waters without ques-

tion.

The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A nation, the most populous in the world, able to put millions of fishing men into the field, is now, after suffering many diasters, scouring Europe and America for munifions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying discarded guns and discarded ammunition, whatever it can got, to aid in repelling the assaults of a nation vastly its inferior in numbers.

NEED FOR MORE MEN.

The secretary urges the almost absolute secessity for an increase in the number of onlisted men, and he asks for at least 1,000. present naval force consists of 13,460.
The navy of the United States comfavorably with that of Germany in of strength: but in Germany every this point are of vital public interest. He

chira peint are of vital public interest. Heaps:

Germany's available men are not all at one time in actual service on board ship, but are all drilled and thoroughly trained in their duties, and such as are at any one time on shore occupied in their ordinary vocations can be summoned at a moment's notice. In case of war, however suddenly it might come, Germany's navy yard would be in no lack of men, trained and drilled, and in case of war, however suddenly it might come, Germany's navy yard would be in no lack of men, trained and drilled, and in case of a naval war now when flees reach any pool; so surely and swiftly, reading the surely of the service of the foot ball war coming quickly what should we do for men. All allowed by law are enlisted, and all emilisted are niready on ships. The Massachusetts, the Oregon. the Puritan, the Monadnock and the Terror will soon be ready for commissioning. To man the means of a most of the monadnock and training and are insufficient even in numbers. We have, besides the ships just mentioned, a fine feet in our reserve navy—the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul and the St. Louis-a magnificent even in numbers. We have, besides the ships just mentioned, a fine feet in our reserve navy—the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul and the St. Louis-a magnificent even in numbers. We have, besides the ships just mentioned, a fine feet in our reserve navy—the New York, the Paris, the St. Paul and the fetting of the man to put upon one of them, and no are ships and call them our reserve have the means of arming them; it is folly to maintain these ships and proceure arms for them if we are never to man to put upon one of them, and no are the summan to the procuring the men who are to till the outer of the procuring the men who are to till the summan to the procuring the men who are to till the seek vessels until after the emergency of an always possible war shall have arise the feet in our reserve hall with the city walls not the procuring the men who are to till the policy herein outlined Germany's available men are not all at one

footing; it will certainly suffice for years to come.

But congress should not stop there. Some provision should at once be made by law for calling into the service whenever there shall be need of them sailors to man at least all the vessels which are in the pay of the government and liable to be called into service. A well-considered system by which this may be done should be adopted at once. It must be remembered that the naval militia are organized by and are in the pay, so far as they receive any pay, of the several states in which they are raised. Congress appropriates annually only \$25,000 to be divided among the militia of all the states, and this is expended in furnishing accountrements and arms. The general governments accounterments and arms. The general government, beyond this, furnishes to each state, when it can, a ship and gives the militia besides a few days of drilling each year under naval officers and does nothing more for them.

It is respectfully suggested that in order to be able to man our reserve float and accounterments and the understand the unders to be able to man our reserve first and such naval vessels as may not have full crews the president be authorized to enlist in the the president be authorized to enist in the naval service, upon exigencies to be indued of by him, such of the naval militia and other smen, not to exceed altogether the number necessary to man all the ships of the navy and such ships as under the laws now existing or bereafter to be enacted, the government may have the right to call into its service for a period of, say, two years the government reserving the privilege of discharging when the exigency may have missed.

PABST HAS LOCATED IN DAKOTA Will Try for a Divorce from His

Actress Wife. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 30.-Colonel ave Pabst will bring the suit for divorce against his wife in a Dakota court. Mrs. Margaret Mather Pabst left for New York today. In the announcement of the fact, the last name is left off, and she is again known as simple Margaret Mather. Her departure at this time has given rise to a rumor that the terms of settlement between herself and husband have been agreed to, and that she has gone to take up her residence in the east. Colonel G. Pabst, her husband, his not been here since a few days after the horsewhipping episode. He got a leave of absence from his duties as quarter master of the Fourth regiment of the National guards for a period of seven menths. It was given out that he had west. Since then it has been learned he has gone to South Dakota, where he will remain until he secures a legal residence when it is his intention to bring the suit This will dispense with the scandal which might attend the bringing of a suit in a local court. It is understood also that Mrs. Pubsi will not fight the case, if her demands for

SUED FOR A WEDDING PRESENT.

the Value of a Tantalus Cup NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- Mrs. Alice Vanderbilt, the wife of W. K. Vanderbilt, and the mother of the duchess of Mariborough, has been made defendant in a suit brought against her in the city court by the Baroness Blanche de Berzenki of Hungary to recover \$500, the value of a tantalus cup. In the complaint the plaintiff alleges that on and prior to October 1, 1895, the was the owner of Chinese, Japanese and Oriental curios and articles of bric-a-brac. Among these articles she say was a tantalus cup, valued at \$500. The baraness says that shortly before the marr age of Miss Vanderbilt to the duke of Marl borough, Mrs. Vanderbilt requested that the cup and other articles be sent to her for inspection, under an agreement to buy them or to return them. The plaintiff says that Mrs. Vanderbilt has failed to return the cur or to pay for it. The summons in the action was served on Colonel William Jay, counsel for Mrs. Vanderbilt, today. The defendant has thirty days to file an answer. The baroness also elleges in the complaint that Mrs. Vanderbilt promised to redeliver the

TWO OPINIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Ex-Governor Campbell and Governor Altgeld Hold Divergent Views. CHICAGO, Nov. 30 .- At a banquet tonight ex-Governor James E. Campbell was one of the speakers, his theme being "The President of the United States." He paid a glowing tribute to President Cleveland, declaring that he was about to inaugurate a vigorous foreign policy, which would be satisfactory to all right thinking Americans and with which no patriot could find fault. Governor Aligeld spoke later than ex-Governor Campbell and in his remarks said: "I have not been honored by any commission to defend the foreign policy of a president who badly needs defending, nor, as all who hear me will believe, I have no commission to make people believe that the present president is a greater man than George Washington or Thomas Jefferson." A storm of hisses greeted the governor's remarks. and although some applause came with the hisses predominated very largely.

President Accused of Crookedness. ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.-By a suit filed in the circuit court under cover of an equity pleading. William Stutz, president of the Home brewery, also of the Great Western planing mill, and a prominent and wealthy German citizen, is charged with misappropriating and embezzing nearly \$14.000 of the Great Western mill's money. The suit is for the appointment of a receiver and an accounting

Found Dead in the Road. WAMEGO, Kan., Dec. 1. Albert Brit-mann was found dead this morning between Wamego and Louisville, three miles distant, to which point he had attempted to walk in the night. He was a West Point cadet, but had been in the hospital at St. Louis for several weeks, and was not expected home.

COSSIP FROM THE CRIDIRON

Claims of the Eastern College Teams to Championship Honors Considered.

ablebodied man of certain age is subject to bers of the intercollegiate world in almost duty in the army or navy, while the United States depends alone upon volunteer enlistments. Secretary Herbert's comments upon tempt to say which of the many foot ball elevens that have strangled for supremacy for the last two months is the one that has carried off the honors of champion. This lamentable fact must be construed as a criticism on the athletic associations of those universities that are, by their refusal to act in a sportsmanlike manner, postponing the day when the close of the foot ball peason shall give to some team the undisputed right of champion. Yale, through its dictatorial ways, has prevented its team from playing with Harvard, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Cornell, while Princeton still maintains that the Quakers are not pure enough to be con-

> To be sure Yale won the championship of the American Intercollegiate Foot Ball association, but when it is understood that that time-honored organization consists of Yale and Princeton alone, much of the glory so yond that game Yale did but little work to awaken joy among the supporters of the Blue. The team was scored on by most of the athletic association teams, which it tackled in preference to Harvard, Pennsyl vania and Cornell, while Brown succeeded in playing the Elis to a tie. This record cannot surely land the fictitious pennant of the foot ball world within the city walls of

Pernsylvania started the ball rolling by running up large scores against Virginia, Lehigh and Lafayette, and other teams of the strong middle class. It continued in its speedy carerr by defeating Harvard, and wound up the season on the day of true thanksgiving to the decendants of William Penn, by deafeating Cornell, a team that had beaten Brown, and almost whitewashed Princeton, by the enormous score of 46 to 2. would appear on the face of the eastern inturns throughout the season that the gallant sons of Penn were entitled to the honorable distinction of first place. In reply to this statement it will be argued that Penn met neither Yale, Princeton nor Michigan. Yes, but pray whose fault was it? What-ever elec may be said about the Philadei-phians, they are game, and it is due to no fault of theirs that the three teams me he Quakers in '94, when it was alleged that the massive jaw of one of the Penn-sylvania players had penetrated through the canvess jacket, the jersey and the undereast was all that a team which had to travel so far, could afford to play, and no game with Pennsylvania was played. Penny has met and conquered all comes this season, as last year, and all fair and impartial judges of the relative merits of the foot ball elevens because of that fact, will accord Coach Woodruff's team first place

Yale defeated Princetop, which had already beaten Harvard. From this comparison every Yale man is ready to assert that Yale could Harvard certainly improved in its play immensely after the Princeton game, and in that game had all the hard luck imaginable. But no one can go back of the returns and from them it would appear as though Yale were entitled to second place. Many critics are loath to grant Yale second place, saying that the team which holds back all the season and plays but one big game, even though should win that one game, is not entitled to recognition among the teams that were playing ahead of Harvard, although it doubtful whether the Tigers could ha played Hennsy such a close game as did the wearers of the Crimson.

There is no one who will dispute Harvard's laim to fifth place, and indeed many think t unfair to place the Cambridge lads But there is no way of going back of the zcores. It may be said, how ever, that Harvard's usual hard luck pursued the team throughout the season and prevented it from winning a place well up in the The chilling blasts driven against the popular sport from the faculty rooms last spring did much to discourage Captain Ar-thur Brewer and his followers. Many a captain would have given up such a hopeless task as the formation of a foot ball eleven at that time appeared to be. But not the least bit daunted Brewer Brog. & Co. kept teadily as it and a week ago Saturday played a game against Pennsylvania which would have won nine times out of ten, and would have certainly defeated any other team in the country. There were not many injuries during the season, but Harvard seemed to have just as many as ever, and then the faculty declared that Arthur Brewer was not studying metaphysics as much as he was defensive play and debarred him from playing with his team. The team that can weather such adverse storms as these har some men full of grit and sand on its rolls, and without the Harvard faculty interrupts the game during the coming year the effects of this uphill struggle are likely to be sein next year. Harvard loses the two Brewer boys, one of the Shaw brothers and some other good men this year, but still has promising lot of candidates to start to work with. Edgar Wrightington, who has been chosen captain of the '96 eleven, has already shown his ability to handle the team and gives promise of turning out a team which can retrieve some of the laurels lost during the past two seasons.

Cornell and Michigan are close rivals for fifth place, and as the two teams did not meet this year, it is a difficult matter to decide the contest. Michigan held Harvard down to four points, and Corn'll kept down the conquerers of Harvard, the Princetonians, down to six points. Harvard scored against Michigan early in the game and then made no great effort to roll up a score. Cornell prevented Princeton from scoring its solitary uchdown until within the last minute of the game. That for Cornell events to have the better of the argument. Again, each team had its off day. Michigan was all but defeated by Puddue's team of mediocre can-ber. Cornell had a tremendous score rolled up against it by the sturdy Sons of enn. Cornell was defeated early in the season, with a number of substitutes on the team, by Lafaye'te, 6 to 0. But to offeet that was Cornell's victory over Brown, a team which had previously tied Yale. Altogether the argument is a close one. Western cranke will be inclined to say Michigan deserves the place, while existen me will be the condition of temperature tion at Omaha-for the day place, while eastern men will just as stou'ly menstand up for Cornell. Cornell played three very hard games within a short space of time, Harvard, Princeton and Penney-vania, and that consideration would seem to be sufficient to turn the scale in favor of

the madgets from Ithaca. Kausas apprars to have won the champion ship of the Western Intercollegiate Foot Ball association, but it will probably take several hours' discussion at the approaching meeting of the delegates from the four colleges to untangle matters, and decide the various protests that have been entered. Missouri claims the pennant, notwiths anding the defeat administered by Nebraska, but considering the fact that the Tigers were coached by a Yalensian, it is not surprising the defeat administration of the following concidering the fact that the loss of the fact that the loss of the fact that they should claim every hing in sight. St. Paul, cloudy factors of the factor of the factor

DETROIT Mich. Dec 1 - Prof Enoth an Williston, snowing aquatic performer, at Wonderland theater Galveston, clear this evening accomplished the feat of stay-ing under water four minutes and eight sec-

onds, which he claims breaks all previous records in that line. ARRANGING A LONG WAY AREAD

Base Ball Nine Going to Australia After the Season of 1896. KANSAS CITY, Dec. L-In the winter of 1896-97 Australia is to have another invasion of American ball players, similar to the trip taken by the teams under the manage PENNSYLVANIA HAS A STRONG POSITION PENNSYLVANIA HAS A STRONG POSITION

Record of the Quakers for the Year
Surpasses that of Any Rival—
Yate Comes Second and
Princeton Third.

The close of the foot ball season of 1895 finds the relations manny the various members of the intercollegiate world in almost as big a muddle as ever. He would set himself up for a verifiable savant who would attempt to say which of the many foot ball olevens that have struggled for supremacy of the struggled for supremacy will be played at Denver and another week will be put in between Denver and San ment of Al Spalding several years agb. At will be played at Denver and another week will be put in between Denver and San Francisco, where the aggregation will stop long enough to play several games between themselves and picked California teams. It is not the intention to take two teams to Australia, so one of the teams will be disbanded at San Francisco, and a picked team of ten men, in charge of Manager Selee, will sail for Australia about November 1, 1896.

Manager Manning is now in correspondence with leading people interested in base bail in Australia, and he has already received enough arsurances from them of the interest such a team would create to

received enough assurances from them of the interest such a team would create to make him certain that it would be a great success. It is the intention of Manager Manning, accompanied by his wife, to go on in advance of the team to Australia and prepare for its coming. He does not go into the scheme with the idea of making a great deal of money out of it, but believes that even if he loses a little it will be a great advertisement for bare ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—Privates Moore and Michael, who rode from Wilmington in the military relay cycle race, reacehd this city on schedule time, 7:45, tonight, Joseph De Silver and George French relieved them, starting for Trenton.

IMPORTING NEW RACING BLOOD. Twelve-Year-Old Australian Racing

Sire to Be Offered at Auction. NEW YORK, Dec. 1.-Word has been re-ceived here that the 12-year-old horse, Artillery, by Musket, dam Gulda, by Vatten-den, a half brother to Carbine, who was perchased last summer by the duke of Portland, is shortly to be sent to this country. Artillery is owned by Mr. W. T. Parsons of Artillery is owned by Mr. W. T. Parsons of Christ Church, N. Z. He was a good race horse, though not in the same class as Carbine. He will be shipped to San Francisco and solid at auction. Musket was originally imported to Australia fro mEngland. It was thought at the time by the shrewd Britishers that he was of little or no account, but he proved to be the sire of so many great minners that there has since been a demand both in England and Jhis country for the Musket breed. Mr. J. E. Haggin imported Maxim, one of Musket's sons, about three years ago. Axiom, now dead, and ported Maxim, one of Musket's sons, about three years ago. Axlom, now dead, and Miss Maxim, both high class fillies, were the first of his get to race here. Maxim got cast in his stall last spring and resulted in an injury from which he died. Artillery, if he arrives safely, will be the only Musket stallion in America. WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 1.—The military cyclists in the relay race from Washington to New York arrived here this evening, one hour and twenty minutes ahead of ing, one hour and twenty minutes ahead of schedule time. The Wilmington pace-makers met Washburn and Gibson at Havre de Grace and the latter two rode to Elkton, where Willis and Bennet took up the race to this city. Here Moore and Michael reeved them, starting at once for Philadel-cla. The next relay rode from Bellaire,

MILITARY RELAY RACE STARTED. Count on Making Better Than Ten

Miles an Hour. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-Precisely at o'clock this morning the military relay blcycle ride from this city to New York was begun. A message from General Miles, ommanding the army, was given in charge of two members of the local National Guard for delivery to army headquarters at New York. According to schedule, the distance is 2494 miles, and twenty-three hours is al-lowed in which to ever it.

Omaha Attorney Complimented. In a recent Nebraska supreme court decision, Clark against Irrigation company, 64 Northwestern Reporter, 239, Judge Post, in writing the opinion, says, in discussing the legal conception of a navigable stream: "The rule stated is in accordance w

Nicolaus-Gould Case Postponed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.-A postponement of the hearing in the case of Zella Nicolaus against George Gould was granted by Commissioner Foote, and the case is now set for Wednesday of next week, Neither Attorney Duncan, who is acting for Mr. Gould, nor the commissioner, would give the reason for the postponement.

The Modern Mother Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative. Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy than by any other, and that t is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true

en edy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by he California Fig Syrup Co. only. Killed His Victim from Ambush. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 1.—A special to the Star from Perry, Okl., says: William E. Stover has been found guilty of the murder of James P. Bell, and a life sentence recom-needed. Bell and Stover quarreled over the ownership of a claim, and Stover shot and killed his victim from ambush.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Generally Fair and Continued Cold for Nebraska. Last night Observer Walsh had this mes-

age from Chicago: "Hoist cold wave signal. Temperature will fall 20 to 25 degrees by Monday evening. Heavy snow is predicted for tonight." Monday is:
For Nebraska—Generally fair; continue cold; northerly winds.
For Iowa—Fair; northerly winds; colder in the castern portion. in the castern portion.

For Kansus—Fair; southerly winds; colder.

For South Dakota—Fair; continued cold;
northeasterly winds.

Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Dec. 1.—Omaha record of tem-perature and rainfall, compared with the corresponding day of past four years:

1895, 1894, 1893, 34 40 13 11 32 5 22 36 4 .01 .00 T Maximum temperature.... Condition of temperature and precipita-tion at Omaha-for the day and since March Normal temperature

Deficiency for the day.

Normal precipitation 6

Deficiency for the day 67

To al precipita ion s'n e March 1, 20,57 i

Deficiency since March 1, 1895 10,15 i

Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER

I. A. WELCH, Observer.

T indicates trace of Below sero.

An Old Conductor Draws the Long Bow on His Stock of Stories.

HOT RAILROADING IN THE EARLY DAYS

Indians Busting for Senlps and Toughs for Cash Helped to Keep the Crews Awake Between Omaha and Denver.

Ben Gilman, the pioneer conductor into Colorado, can tell more interesting stories of early railroading on the plains and within sight of the Reckies than almost any other living man. A few of them he poured into the ear of a correspondent, who hurried them unsaited to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. According to Ben, railroading when the old Denver Pacific was in course of construction by Carlos Greeley and John D. Perry of St. Louis was not the life of pleasure and good living that some of the autocrats of the fast trains now enjoy. It was hard knocks and lots of them, with enough of the element of one danger of losing scalps to make the run across the plains hazardous enough to be remembered until the final trip across the In those days a Winchester and a handy

revolver were carried and used more frequently than the ticket punch. There were no buffets or sleepers, and the society belles in the majority. The minority was composed generally of a few castern suckers with a couple of hundred dollars, or the poor fel-lows with scarcely more than enough to pay for a week's grub after arriving at the promised land, where wealth and gold were to be had for the trouble of washing it from

North Platte or Julesburg was where the tenderfoot did not get off the train and allow himself to be drugged and robbed, then a couple of fellows, who always traveled from town to town, generally got him in their clutches and fleeced him. Stories of bodies found by the side of the road by the section men were not uncommon, and the reports hinted that the poor fellows had fallen of the train in a drunken state and met their death under the wheels. There were no coroners to make investigation, and the statements went for what they were worth. Whether all met their death in that way will not be known, but it is reasonable t suppose they fell off because it was safer for the bunco men that they should. From Omaha to Denver was a lonely trip for the crew. If the train left at night would run for miles along the prairie without any sign of life from the station

"As we got further west," said Mr. Gilman, "we would have to stop for orders or casionally, and we generally got then in a most peculiar manner. As a rule station was occupied by from five ten section men and an agent the or operator, From the station building proper they used to dig a tunnel a couple of hundred feet to a small fort made of logs and ties or sod and anything that could be thrown together in a hurry. As soon as the sun would redden the sky in the west all hands would go down in the tunnel, after barring the station doors and windows. The operator ran a wire below, and when we would come along for orders, we, that is most of the crew, all heavily armed, would go to the fort and yell down between the holes for orders. Then the agent, w without coming into sight, would shout back in-structions from the dispatcher and we would run to the next reporting station for orders, there to repeat the performance.

"There was also a peculiarity in regard to the section crews." Generally there were five men to a crew with a hand car. Three men were to work and two men were engaged with rifles to guard them. I remember circumstance that happened on the Union Pacific that showed how necessary it was to have these guards. The five men were at work near some bluffs about noon when it

"The rule stated is in accordance with the decided weight of authority. See 16 'American and English Encyclopedia of Law,' title 'Navigable Waters,' and the valuable collection of cases therein by Charles S. Lobinger."

The latter's original definition was also adopted by Judge Avery of the supreme court of North Carolina in Gwaltney against Scottish-Carolina company, 16 Southeastern Reporter, 655, as follows:

"It has been well said that 'in the most approved modern sense of the term, in this country, navigable waters include all those which afford a channel for useful commerce. Such waters are public highways of commen right,' 16 'American and Euglish Encyclopedia of Law,' 236."

The treatise from which the foregoing is quoted and adopted, and which was the author's maidee effort in legal literature, has also been cited with approval in State against Eason, 19 Southeastern Reporter, 85; Commissioners against Catawha Lumber company, 21 Southeastern Reporter, 945, and other late cases.

Nicolaus-Gould Case Postponed. car. Well, he got about half a mile before he lost his scalp. Luckily he threw away his gun and the young fellow who carried the water secured it, with several rounds of ammunition. Then the other 'soldier' and the young fellow started toward the station I've forgotten the young fellow's name, but he knew Indians as well as they knew themselves. His advice to his companion

was to reserve his powder and not to run. Well, the poor fellow finally did start to run and was the center of a revolving circle of redskins, who sent two arrows clear, through him. We picked him up next moraing and took him on the train to Omaha, and I believe he finally recovered and lived for years.

young fellow, however, was not to be caught in that predicament. Instead of running and tiring himself out, he went along in a quiet sort of way, and as soon as the Indians got to circling within a handred vards or arrow shot, he would drop to one knee and take aim at the nearest rider. Without firing a shot this would at once break the circle. and the youth would rise and advance, to repeat the operation whenever it was deemed necessary. When I come to think of it, he did fire a few shots and dropped one or two Indians at first, and then got down to only one or two loads in reserve. Well, that lad kept that up until he got within a couple of hundred yards of the station. Then the savages concluded to take no more chances. after discharging a lot of arrows at long range they disappeared. I believe that is the only time that a man and boy successfully stood off fifty Indians, but it simply illustrates the cowardly nature of the Indian.

"When that young fellow walked into that station, the two section men who had deserted him jumped as though they had seen a ghest They could not believe that he had escaped and it was only after we passed through with the big Irishman the next morning that they would be convinced that it was not a dream

would be convinced that it was not a dream. That young man who saved his scalp had enough of the business and retired from railroading when we got to Omaha.

"Yes, the boys off the runs now don't know what we had to contend with those days, and I don't wish them any such tuck, either. It was work that placed many a white hair on our heads? and I don't wish there and it was far from any those and it was far from scalp from many thore, and it was far from pleasant. Nowindays, when they have one or two tough characters on the trains, the boys think it pretty hard, but they would feel dif-ferent if that was all they carried for months at a time, and my bobody else.

The toughest loads were generally carried

on the main The start Cheyenne, to the town which always sprang up at the end of the track. The toughest of the tough always remained at the end of the track, until it was time to move, and then they would pack their traps, houses and all, get on the train, and got to the next end of the track where, in a day, would spring up a city of housands of people. And such towns! Sa-loons, dance houses and similar institution: and, probably, one place where it would possible to get something to eat, and this was generally the last place to be loaded and movel. If there was not room for i on the cars it was left over for the next train. The next train might mean the next dsy, or not, according to circumstances. Bu it certainly could not be moved until these saloons had to be provided for."

saloons and to be provided for.

Mr. Gilman is now located at what was in
the early days a preity lough town liself—
Ellis, Kan. Fiera he is manager of the tating house, and has been for years. The place does not look as though it had been the scene of scaling and haver rull anism, but there

TIME EXPANDS HIS IMAGERY of transactions in that vicinity that would make a relicon-backed novel turn red with blushes. Where the roses bloom today a dozen years ago the ground was reddened with the life blood of victims of the scalping knife and the gambler's bullet, and where walk today young maidens whose superiors are not to be found in the wide world there danced the women whose souls had fallen to depths far beyond the lowest level possible for the imagination to reach. The warrior's yell has given way to the burr of the self-binder, and the ratile of dirty chips and the curses of besotted gamblers has yielded to the click of the typewriter.

A SHOOTING TERROR.

Speed of the Improved Gatting, Operated by an Electric Motor.

The Naval Rapid-Fire Gun Board, of which Lieutenant N. E. Mason is the senior member, has submitted to Captain Sampson chief of the bureau of ordnance, a report on the trial of the improved Gatling gun. In its general features, says the New York

Tribune, the gun is the same as the 30-

caliber gun tested by the board last year.

It differs in important details, however. The

the length of the barrels twenty-six inches,

aliber of the improved invention is 236, and

A change in the firing mechanism has been made, and now the operating is done from the right-hand barrel, instead of the lower The change allows more time for operation of the extractor and reduces the danger of disabling the gun by hang-fires A novel electrical attachment is used with the gun, which permits of about 1,800 shots a minute being fired, a remarkable showing. gun. Later it will have to meet several foreign inventions. The experiments with the Gatling guns began with the firing of of the eastern fashion centers remained at home, while the gambler and sure-thing man and proprietor of a private graveyard were the control of the discharging of 100 rounds rapidly. No time was taken for the first test, but in the control of the the second the record was nine seconds. There were no interruptions to the firing. Then twenty rounds were discharged; time three seconds. One misfire occurred. Fort rounds were fired in five seconds, fifty rounds in six seconds, 100 rounds in seven seconds, 200 rounds in thirteen seconds and 400 rounds in thirty-seven seconds. One man operated the crank and two men were human vultures usually ambushed for the at the feed. Later 400 rounds were fired in unsuspecting prey from the east. If the thirty seconds. Without any difficulty 400 thirty seconds. Without any difficulty 400 shots were fired in one minute.

In the course of the last test one case, containing ten cartridges, was split laterally. Then followed the firing of 100 rounds deliberately, every fifth cartridge being a dummy. The experiment was satisfactory to the board. Two hundred shots, with the extreme depression, were then discharged, the time for the first being twenty-four secand for the latter twenty-one With the barrel moving in train and elevation, 200 rounds were fired in thirty seconds without any interruption. In these experments two men successfully operated the cranks. To determine how quickly damaged parts

of the mechanism could be replaced, a test ensued of taking out an old and putting in a new lock; the time was twenty-eight sec-onds. The board fired the gun twenty times with one lock removed. No interruption occurred, but two unfired cartridges were thrown out. Some ill luck attended the attempt to fire the gun continuously for five minutes. A bullet became Jammed in one of the barrels, and in one chamber two cartridge cases were found one against the other, the heads of both having been pulled off. The jams were but temporary. The record of the five minutes' firing was 1.980 shots, forty of which were satisfactory hits. The range was 500 yards. With the range at 1,000 yards the number of good hits were

The board then made experiments with the gun having the electric motor fitted on. The motor is attached to the breech of the gun casing by an interrupted screw. electric current is regulated by a switch. and the connection with the firing mechan-ism made and broken by a push-button held in the gunner's hand. The weight of the motor and the casing is 106 pounds; their length, twenty-one and three-eighths inches The additional length of the gun, when the motor is attached, is twenty inches. The projection of the central shaft from the breach when the motor is unshipped, is two and seven-sixteenths inches. As stated, with the motor in operation, the gun can fire 1,800 shots a minute. The board says that several hundred shots were fired, the only interruption being due to temporary iams in the gun or feed strips, and that the action of the motor was smooth and regular throughout.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE SOLDIER.

Not Overcome by the Awful Dignity of His Official Superiors. "When I was in the army during the war," said the ex-army officer to a Washington Star reporter, "we had a chap with us that for an all around merry fellow could not be equalled anywhere. He was always an organization for protection from thievedoing something unmilitary and just as often | The developments of the past two weeks have coming out of it with flying colors. He was captain and quartermaster, and I shall call

him Captain A. if you are going to print "Well, on one occasion Captain A. seated opposite Major B. at a hotel table Now, the major was one of those severe looking fellows who strikes the observer as if he wanted to bite a nail in two and would do it if the nail got between his teeth, He was a good deal like he looked, too, and never permitted his dignity to be monkeyed with without resenting it. The captain didn't know the major, nor the major know the captain, and possibly never would have made his acquaintance if the captain had been at all like the major. But he wasn't He sat watching the major cut a tough piece of steak, and the more he noticed the letermined look on the major's face and the flerce, vindictive manner in which he atacked the steak on his plate the funnier

it seemed to the captain, and at last he could restrain himself no longer.
"Excuse me, major," he said, with twinkle in his eye, as the major stopped his perations and looked up, 'excuse me, but did that steer ever kick you?"

"The major caught on in a minute, and he was as hot us fire, and at once handed his card to the captain. The captain knew what that meant in the south, but he was not disturbed and went out of the dining room smilling. He was about going away, and at the front door of the hotel he found an ambulance. The captain asked whose it was, and when he was told it was Major B.'s he tumbled his luggage into it and got in to wait for developments. They came in a few minutes in the person of the major. 'Sir,' exclaimed the major flercely, as he started back on seeing who the occupant

'That's all right, major,' smiled the cap-'Get in and we'll go out and settle our little affair, and the ambulance will come handy to send the remains home in "And the funny part was that the major got in, but not to fight. The ludicrousness of it all struck him then, and he and the captain became the best of friends.

"Another time," concluded the officer,
"the captain was called on by the department at Washington for his quartermaster's report. Indeed, he had been called
on many times, but his responses had been few. He was as honest as old wheat, he was no sort of a business man, and his accounts were Greek to him. However when the peremptory order came, the cap-tain got a move on and hunted up every paper that he could find in his office, running back for months, and tumbled them pell mell in a barrel. This he headed up carefully and shipped to Washington, ac companied by the following note: 'Dea str: In accordance with your request I send you herewith my accounts, and sincerely hope you can do something with them, for I swear I can't." cerely 'Wasn't he bounced?" inquired the Star

"No," replied the officer, "he was to popular and had too many other good quali-ties to be thrown out for a little thing like that."

A Clean Sweep Is what the OMAHA-CHICAGO SPECIAL via the NORTHWESTERN, gets before starting east at 5:45 p. m. That is because it is a complete OMAHA train from UNION PACIFIC DEPOT, OMAHA. City ticket office, 1401 Firnam street.

Twenty-Three Years in One Position CINCINNATI, Dec. L.-Captain H. H. Tattum, twenty-three years auditor of the Ch innati Southern railway, died tonight at his home in Winter Place, aged 55. He had for many weeks suffered from a severe at-tack of grippe, and it was this that caused his death

Second Trial of the Cause to Be Commenced Before the Supreme Court.

LIST OF TALESMEN AS SELECTED

Forty Names from Among Which Twelve Are to Be Chosen as Jurors-All the Defendants

Inite on One Point.

LINCOLN, Dec. 1 .- (Special Telegram.) Comorrow morning for the time the case of the state against ex-Treasurer J. E. Hill and bondsmen will be on before the preme court. The first trial in June last resulted in a disagreement of the jury. For several weeks the attorneys in the case and attaches of the supreme court have been busy in preparing for this event. As in the last trial, the case will be tried to a jury in the senate chamber, the space of the supreme court room being entirely inadequate to accommodate the proceedings. raised dais to the right of the judges' bench has been erected for the use of the jury. For a week or more Bailiff Harris has been The improved Gatling underwent tests in competition with the Browning automatic west, summoning the forty talesmen selected west, summoning the forty talesmen selected by the commission appointed by the court. This commission consisted of ex-Governor Dawes and Hon. C. E. Phelps of Schuyler.

These are the citizens returned by them from which to choose the jury: Englebert F. Folda, Colfax county; John Bratt, Lincoln; Michael Dowling, Dodge; P. D. Denny, Dodge; George M. Nattinger, C. E. Yost, Charles E. Sumner, George G. Bowman, Charles B. Rustin, Douglas; R. A. Weston, Box Butte; Robert H. Henry, Platte; S. B. Clark, Seward; Frank H. Young, Custer; E. C. McIntire, Seward; Amos H. Gould, Butler; John L. Tidball, Saline; Charles W. Brin-inger, Hall; H. W. Hewitt, Saline; Theodore Sprecher, Madison; A. E. Hargreaves, M. D. Tiffany, Jacob Bigler, Lancaster; Henderson Braucht, Cuming; W. T. Williams, Gage; Julius Jenal, Cedar; Thomas Yule, Gage; James M. Kennedy, Nance; John C. Kester-son, Jefferson; A. C. Stowell, Boone; Peter Jansen, Jefferson; Henry E. Kryger, Ante-lope; Smith Caldwell, Nuckolls; George E. Lean, Howard; M. A. Daugherty, Keith; John T. Price, Greeley; H. E. Cobb, Fillmore; J. S. Lackey, Stanton; J. F. Crocker, Buffalo; Frank E. Bullard, Lincoln; Charles Warner, Fillmore. It is called "the Hill trial," but the state

Hill and his bondsmen the sum of \$236,000 state money on deposit in the Capital National bank at the time of its failure. Dif-ferent defenses are set up by different de-ferdants. For instance, ex-Treasurer Hill claims that he never signed his bond as state treasurer. Evidence adduced at the last trial shows this to be true. Again, Bondsman Thompson swore that although be signed the end he never made his signature effectual legally by attesting his signature before a notary. Another bondsman set up as a de-fense that he only signed conditionally, which conditions were not subsequently perfected in this last trial all the bondsmen and Principal Hill join in an amended answer to the petition of the state to the effect that subsequent to the June attempt to recover the money the present state treasurer, Joseph S. Bartley, had begun suit in the federal court against the receiver of the Capital National bank, K. K. Hayden, for the recovery of this identical state deposit of \$236,000. This act of Treasurer Bartley, the defense claims, stops the state from suing either Hill or his bondsmen for the recovery of the money

FREMONT, Dec. 1 .- (Special.) - The fair of he Philharmonic guild of the Catholic church closed last evening. The diamond ring was won by Tom Fahey. The attendance last night was large and the fair has been a suc cess financially and socially.

Colonel R. G. Ingersoll delivered 1 is lecture

Notes from Fremont.

on "Liberty of Man, Weman and Child," to a arge audience at Love's opera house last evening. A good many people from adjoining towns were present. This lecture is one of Ingersoll's ablest efforts, and while a majority f the audience could not assent to all said by the eloquent speaker, he stated a great many practical truths that all thinking me and women must admit. He received the closest attention from his audience through

The farmers of Fremont and vicinity will hold a meeting at the supervisors' room a the court house Wednesday afternoon to form shown the necessity for such organization and the farmers propose to see that the law against stealing stock and farm products is

strictly enforced in the future. David City Doings.

DAVID CITY, Neb., Dec. 1 .- (Special.) -A: the last regular meeting of Harmony lodge No. 31. Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: George Wright, N. G.; R. S. Heintz-man, V. G.; E. B. Taylor, R. S.; W C. Buchts, P. S.; John Harper, treasurer; H. Keller, G. C. Smith and F. J. Ayers, trustees.

Miss Zella Steele gave a birthday party to her friends at the Hotel Perkins this after-

Chief Townsend returned today from Stromsburg, where he had been attending a meeting of the officers of the state fireman' Clarence White and Alex Etting, students of the University of Nebraska, are at home

spending Thanksgiving vacation. For Stealing Cattle.

GORDON, Neb., Dec. 1.-(Special.)-Deputy United States Marshal Liddiard of Rushvills yesterday arrested Stephen McCaulley, living near the reservation, about ten miles north of here, on the charge of selling a bull belong ing to an Indian. on a charge of cattle stealing last spring, but got off with a thirty days' sentence in the county jail. His arrest for petty stealing has occurred with regularity during the las L. D. Coryell, late of Omaha, has shipped his stock of goods, consisting of jewelry, also his household effects, to this place. Mr. Coryell will make this his future home and

Burglars at Reynolds.

REYNOLDS, Neb., Dec. 1 .- (Special Tele gram.)-The hardware store of M. L. Rothrock was broken into last night and the safe, in which was a gold chain and set of braclets, opened. These were taken, and \$ in change. The burglars also took a revolver, a lot of razors and pocket knives, amounting to \$25 or \$30. No trace of the rothers is found yet. This place has the past two weeks. This place has been full of tramps for

Corcoran to Succeed Peterson STROMSBURG, Nab., Dec. 1.—(Special Telegram.)-Hon. George Corcoran of York was appointed secretary of the State Volunteer Firemen's association, to fill the vacancy of the unexpired term of Charles A. Peterson, deceased. President Tracy of Grand Island made the appointment on the recommendation of the local department. Mr. Tracy and Mr. Corcoran left for their home yesterday.

WOES FOR THE "FUNNY" MAN Paintess Dentistry of a Sort Which Certainly Did Not Pay. The dentist was torturing his victim in the usual double fashion, relates the Chleago

The story he was telling at that moment was on himself.

Tribune.

"When I was young in the profession," said he, "I was working in a country place for a few weeks to help a friend. One day a farmer came in—a big, muscular chap, full blooded—one of the sort whose teeth come like the roots of oak trees. "As he sat in the chair he asked, will it

wered. Well, if it doesn't it shar't cost you anything. Then I fell to work.

"The tooth came even harder than I expected, so as the man got up from the char

and pulled himself together—he had not ut-tered a sound—I said, 'Well, did it hurt?' "Not a bit," answered the countryman, and strode out of the office, leaving me minus a fee, completely nonplussed, and the laughing stock of my friend and the two three patrons who sat about the office "I have never tried to be funny profession-ally since," said he meditatively.

THE GASOLINE JAG.

Philadeiphia Boys Discover an Intoxleant that is New to Them.

Gasoline as an intoxicant has lately gained much favor among the juveniles of the southeastern section of the city, says the Philadelphia Record, and the Twenty-fifth district policemen are having their own troubles frying to prevent the boys from securing their taking care of them after they have secured it.

Some time ago a crowd of urchine secured an old gasoline barrel, with which they intended making a fire. Previous to igniting it, however, one of the party hid from his companone by jumping inside of it. He rather enjoyed the odor of stale gasoline, and inhaled the fumes for some time, until finally when to tried to get out of his hiding place he cound his only escape was to roll out. He was almost completely overcome by the fumes and unable to walk straight. When he did recover he told the others that the sonnation was most delightful, and immediately emp'y gasoline barrels were at a pre-

The great discoverer of the new jag method was one James Dougherty, and soon he, with several others, became confirmed gasoline drunkards. Some days ago two of the boys found a barrel outside a corner grocery, and its removal unseen not being an easy mat-ter, they glued their noses to the bunghole ter, they gived their noses to the bunghule and were soon wrapped in as pretty a hanf-painted, close-fitting jag as any of their eiders could wish for. When in this condi-tion they were discovered by Policeman Goodchild and sent home, it being supposed

that they were sick.

Through the past week other boys, mildly intoxicated, were noticed, but it was not until recently that the secret as to the method employed leaked out. Then Grorge Goldthrop, aged 14 years, of 1420 Snyder avenue, was found near Second and Miffin streets screnely unconscious behind a lumber pile and was sent to the police station. He recovered after several hours, and in the morning the stery was learned. It seem that after exhausting the supply of barrels the boys hit on a novel scheme for obtaining their favorite intoxicant.
All through the First ward are numerous

gasoline street lamps. The tanks on these were filled daily, and it was an easy matter for the boys to climb up the posts'and get at the tink. They saturated old pieces of cloth with the fluid, and with these pressed tight over their noses and mouths, inhaled the furnes until the desired stage of intoxication was reached. The police now have orders to watch the lamps and to arrest any one who tampers with them. The parents of the boys It is called "the Hill trial," but the state practically seeks to recover from Captain Hill and his bondsmen the sum of \$236,000 on the doings of their children. The surgeons of the district say that the inhalation of the fumes may cause dangerous results.

> Silverware Factory Burned. BROOKLYN, Dec. 1.-Fire today detroved Theodore Schmidz's silverware factory at Bayridge, causing damage to the amount of \$29,000.



Nervous

Sleepless, no appetite and very much run down, was the condition of my husband. Since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla he has wonderfully improved, and he now eats and sleeps well; in fact, he is all right.

Hood's Sarsaparilla we esteem very highly." Mrs. Mary Cor-RIGAN, 1040 Cedar St., Pueblo, Colorado.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, billous

9999999999999999999999999 §A Hollow Tooth ...

Is so nice if it's filled & with gold.

A Futt 3 DR. WITHERS Set of Teeth 3 4th Floor Brown Bik., \$5.00

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CREIGHTON TEL 1531-Paxton & Burgess TONIGHT AT 8:15

Davis & Keogh's Picturesque Consedy Drama.

Prices-Evening: Lower floor, 50c, 75 alcony, 55c and 50c; gallery, 25c. MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

THE CREIGHTON,

hree Nights, commencing THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
The Queen of Mirth, FANNY RICE, "AT THE PRENCH BALL"

(Only Matinee Saturday.) Prices Lower floor, 50c, 15c, \$1.00. Balcony, 5c, 56c, Gallery, 25c, MATINGS PROPER ower floor, 5cc, Any bulcony seat, 25c. Dec. 8-11, Joe Ott in "The Star Gazer," BOYD'S FOUR NIGHTS WEDNESDAY MAT.

Beginning DEC. 2 To-The Famous Original

BOSTONIANS

REPERTORY: Morday and "ROBIN KOOD" Thesday and "PRINCE ANANIAS" WEDDING TIME

Entire lower floor \$1.50: first two rows bal-copy \$1.90: last seven rows balcony 75e; rear Marinen prices-First floor \$1.00; balcony

Henry Watterson CREIGHTON HALL, Dec. 2, at 8 p. m.

Life, Career and Death of Abraham Lincoln ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

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12.09 Ocuvilse Street.
A PANILY RESORT.
Matinees Only Saturday and Sunday at 2:80 p. m.
Evening Performances Commence at 8 Octock Sharp.
The less socially at consent attitis engaged.
ADMISSION 10c.
Beserved upera chalts, 39: extra. Boors open Groupe Mittabell, Prop. A. E. Blaufass, Mgr.